

Guide til Menneskerettigheder og Verdensmål

Linking human rights with all Sustainable Development Goals and targets

Click on goal, target or instrument to expand details.

Use switch to change which column to be first.

Show first:

Targets

instruments

Mål	Delmål	Menneskerettighedsinstrument	Artikel / Beskrivelse
 Bevare og sikre bæredygtig brug af verdens have og deres ressourcer.	14.b Give småfiskere adgang til havressourcer og markeder. Indicators 14.b.1 Fremskridt i hvert land i forhold til graden af indførelse af juridiske/regulative/policy-/institutionelle rammer, der anerkender og beskytter småfiskeres adgangsrettigheder	UNDROP UN Declaration on Rights of Peasants	Show all articles 5.1 Peasants and other people working in rural areas have the right to have access to and to use in a sustainable manner the natural resources present in their communities that are required to enjoy adequate living conditions, in accordance with article 28 of the present Declaration. They also have the right to participate in the management of these resources.
			5.2 States shall take measures to ensure that any exploitation affecting the natural resources that peasants and other people working in rural areas traditionally hold or use is permitted based on, but not limited to:
			5.2.a A duly conducted social and environmental impact assessment;
			5.2.b Consultations in good faith, in accordance with article 2.3 of the present Declaration;
			5.2.c Modalities for the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of such exploitation that have been established on mutually agreed terms between those exploiting the natural resources and the peasants and other people working in rural areas.
			12.5 States shall provide peasants and other people working in rural areas with effective mechanisms for the prevention of and redress for any action that has the aim or effect of violating their human rights, arbitrarily dispossessing them of their land and natural resources or of depriving them of their means of subsistence and integrity, and for any form of forced sedentarization or population displacement.
			13.1 Peasants and other people working in rural areas have the right to work, which includes the right to choose freely the way they earn their living.
			13.5 States, taking into account the specific characteristics of peasant agriculture and small-scale fisheries, shall monitor compliance with labour legislation by allocating, where required, appropriate resources to ensuring the effective operation of labour inspectorates in rural areas.
			17.1 Peasants and other people living in rural areas have the right to land, individually and/or collectively, in accordance with article 28 of the present Declaration, including the right to have access to, sustainably use and manage land and the water bodies, coastal seas, fisheries, pastures and forests therein, to achieve an adequate standard of living, to have a place to live in security, peace and dignity and to develop their cultures.
			17.2 States shall take appropriate measures to remove and prohibit all forms of discrimination relating to the right to land, including those resulting from change of marital status, lack of legal capacity or lack of access to economic resources.
			17.3 States shall take appropriate measures to provide legal recognition for land tenure rights, including customary land tenure rights not currently protected by law, recognizing the existence of different models and systems. States shall protect legitimate tenure, and ensure that peasants and other people working in rural areas are not arbitrarily or unlawfully evicted and that their rights are not otherwise extinguished or infringed. States shall recognize and protect the natural commons and their related systems of collective use and management.
			17.4 Peasants and other people working in rural areas have the right to be protected against arbitrary and unlawful displacement from their land or place of habitual residence, or from other natural resources used in their activities and necessary for the enjoyment of adequate living conditions. States shall incorporate protections against displacement into domestic legislation that are consistent with international human rights and humanitarian law. States shall prohibit arbitrary and unlawful forced eviction, the destruction of agricultural areas and the confiscation or expropriation of land and other natural resources, including as a punitive measure or as a means or method of war.

			17.5 Peasants and other people working in rural areas who have been arbitrarily or unlawfully deprived of their lands have the right, individually and/or collectively, in association with others or as a community, to return to their land of which they were arbitrarily or unlawfully deprived, including in cases of natural disasters and/or armed conflict and to have restored their access to the natural resources used in their activities and necessary for the enjoyment of adequate living conditions, whenever possible, or to receive just, fair and lawful compensation when their return is not possible. 17.6 Where appropriate, States shall take appropriate measures to carry out agrarian reforms in order to facilitate broad and equitable access to land and other natural resources necessary to ensure that peasants and other people working in rural areas enjoy adequate living conditions, and to limit excessive concentration and control of land, taking into account its social function. Landless peasants, young people, small-scale fishers and other rural workers should be given priority in the allocation of public lands, fisheries and forests. 17.7 States shall take measures aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of land and other natural resources used in their production, including, among others, through agroecology, and ensure the conditions for the regeneration of biological and other natural capacities and cycles 18.1 Peasants and other people working in rural areas have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands, and of the resources that they use and manage. 20.1 States shall take appropriate measures, in accordance with their relevant international obligations, to prevent the depletion and ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in order to promote and protect the full enjoyment of the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas. 21.2 Peasants and other people working in rural areas have the right to water for personal and domestic use, farming, fishing and livestock keeping and to securing other water-related livelihoods, ensuring the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of water. They have the right to equitable access to water and water management systems, and to be free from arbitrary disconnections or the contamination of water supplies.
		ICESCR Den internationale konvention om økonomiske, sociale og kulturelle rettigheder	Show all articles 6.1 De i denne konvention deltagende stater anerkender retten til at arbejde, herunder ethvert menneskes ret til at kunne tjene til livets ophold ved beskæftigelse, som det selv frit vælger eller påtager sig, og vil træffe egnede foranstaltninger til at sikre denne ret. 11.1 De i denne konvention deltagende stater anerkender ethvert menneskes ret til en levefod, som er tilstrækkelig for vedkommende selv og vedkommendes familie, herunder passende ernæring, beklædning og bolig og til fortsat forbedring af vedkommendes levevilkår. De deltagende stater vil træffe passende foranstaltninger til at sikre virkeliggørelsen af denne ret, idet de anerkender, at internationalt samarbejde på frivilligt grundlag er af væsentlig betydning i denne henseende.
		ICERD International konvention om afskaffelse af alle former for racediskrimination	Show all articles 5 Til opfyldelse af de i artikel 2 i denne konvention fastsatte grundlæggende forpligtelser påtager deltagerstaterne sig at forbyde og afskaffe alle former for racediskrimination og at sikre ethvert menneskes ret til lighed for loven, uanset race, hudfarve eller national eller etnisk oprindelse, især med hensyn til nydelsen af følgende rettigheder: 5.e økonomiske, sociale og kulturelle rettigheder, i særdeleshed: 5.e.i retten til arbejde, til frit valg af beskæftigelse, til rimelige og gunstige arbejdsvilkår, til beskyttelse mod arbejdsløshed, til lige løn for lige arbejde til en rimelig og gunstig aflønning; 5.e.vi retten til ligelig deltagelse i kulturel virksomhed;
		CRC FN's konvention om Barnets Rettigheder	Show all articles 27.1 Deltagerstaterne anerkender ethvert barns ret til den levestandard, der kræves for barnets fysiske, psykiske, åndelige, moralske og sociale udvikling. 27.3 Deltagerstaterne skal i overensstemmelse med nationale forhold og inden for deres evner og økonomiske muligheder træffe passende forholdsregler for at bistå forældre og andre med ansvar for barnet med at gennemføre denne ret og skal i tilfælde af behov derfor yde materiel bistand og udarbejde støtteprogrammer, især med hensyn til ernæring, beklædning og bolig.
		CEDAW Konvention om afskaffelse af alle former for diskrimination imod kvinder	Show all articles 11.1 De deltagende stater skal tage alle passende forholdsregler for at afskaffe diskrimination imod kvinder på arbejdsmarkedet for, på grundlag af ligestilling mellem mænd og kvinder, at sikre de samme rettigheder, især hvad angår: 11.1.a retten til arbejde som en umistelig ret for alle mennesker; 11.1.b retten til samme beskæftigelsesmuligheder, herunder at samme udvælgelseskriterier anvendes ved ansættelse;

			11.1.c retten til frit valg af erhverv og beskæftigelse, retten til forfremmelse, tryghed i ansættelsen og til alle goder og arbejdskår samt retten til at modtage erhvervsuddannelse og omskoling, herunder lærepladser, videregående erhvervsuddannelse og periodisk efteruddannelse;
			11.1.f retten til sundhedsbeskyttelse og til sikkerhed på arbejdspladsen, herunder sikring af forplantningsevnen.
			14.2 De deltagende stater skal træffe alle passende foranstaltninger til at afskaffe diskrimination imod kvinder i landområder med henblik på at sikre, at de, på grundlag af ligestilling mellem mænd og kvinder, deltager i og opnår udbytte af udviklingen i landområder, og især til at sikre disse kvinder retten til:
			14.2.g at få adgang til landbrugets kredit- og lånemuligheder, afsætningsfaciliteter, passende teknologi og ligebehandling ved land- og landbrugsreformer såvel som ved planer om omfordeling af jordbrugsområder;
			14.2.h at have passende levevilkår, herunder især med hensyn til bolig, sanitære forhold, elektricitets- og vandforsyning, transport og kommunikation.
		UNDRIP De Forenede Nationers deklaration om oprindelige folks rettigheder	Show all articles 8.2 States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for: 8.2.b Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;
			26.1 Oprindelige folk har ret til de landområder, territorier og ressourcer, de traditionelt har ejet, beboet eller brugt eller erhvervet på anden måde.
			26.2 Oprindelige folk har ret til at eje, anvende, udvikle og kontrollere de landområder, territorier og ressourcer, de ejer som følge af traditionelt ejerskab eller anden form for traditionel beboelse eller brug, såvel som dem de har erhvervet på anden måde.
			29.1 Oprindelige folk har ret til bevarelse og beskyttelse af miljøet og produktionskapaciteten for deres landområder eller territorier og ressourcer. Staterne skal uden diskrimination etablere og implementere hjælpeprogrammer for oprindelige folk med henblik på en sådan bevarelse og beskyttelse.
			32.1 Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.
			32.2 Staterne skal konsultere og i god tro samarbejde med de berørte oprindelige folk via deres egne repræsentative institutioner for at indhente deres frie og informerede samtykke forud for godkendelse af ethvert projekt, der berører deres landområder eller territorier og andre ressourcer, især i forbindelse med udvikling, anvendelse eller udvinding af mineraler, vand eller andre ressourcer.
		ILO 111 Konvention om forskelsbehandling med hensyn til beskæftigelse og erhverv, 1958 (nr. 111)	Show all articles Description 2 Denne grundlæggende ILO-konvention definerer diskrimination som enhver forskelsbehandling, udelukkelse eller fortrinsbehandling på grund af race, farve, køn, religion, politisk anskuelse, national eller social oprindelse, som har den virkning at ophæve eller svække lige muligheder eller ligebehandling i beskæftigelse eller erhverv. Konventionen omfatter også traditionelle erhverv, såsom traditionelt fiskeri i mindre målestok.
		ILO 169 ILO-konvention vedrørende oprindelige folk og stammefolk i selvstændige stater, 1989 (nr. 169)	Show all articles 7.1 The peoples concerned shall have the right to decide their own priorities for the process of development as it affects their lives, beliefs, institutions and spiritual well-being and the lands they occupy or otherwise use, and to exercise control, to the extent possible, over their own economic, social and cultural development. In addition, they shall participate in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of plans and programmes for national and regional development which may affect them directly.
			7.2 The improvement of the conditions of life and work and levels of health and education of the peoples concerned, with their participation and co-operation, shall be a matter of priority in plans for the overall economic development of areas they inhabit. Special projects for development of the areas in question shall also be so designed as to promote such improvement.
			7.3 Governments shall ensure that, whenever appropriate, studies are carried out, in co-operation with the peoples concerned, to assess the social, spiritual, cultural and environmental impact on them of planned development activities. The results of these studies shall be considered as fundamental criteria for the implementation of these activities.
			7.4 Governments shall take measures, in co-operation with the peoples concerned, to protect and preserve the environment of the territories they inhabit.
		ILO 188 Konvention om arbejdsforhold i fiskerisektoren 2007 (nr. 188)	Show all articles ILO 188 Konvention om arbejdsforhold i fiskerisektoren 2007 (nr. 188), der har til formål at sikre ordentlige arbejdsforhold med hensyn til minimumskrav til arbejde om bord; betingelser for tjeneste; indkvartering og mad; sikkerhed og sundhed; lægehjælp og social sikring.

		ADRM American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man	Show all articles XIV Every person has the right to work, under proper conditions, and to follow his vocation freely, insofar as existing conditions of employment permit. Every person who works has the right to receive such remuneration as will, in proportion to his capacity and skill, assure him a standard of living suitable for himself and for his family.
		ACHR American Convention on Human Rights	Show all articles 26 The States Parties undertake to adopt measures, both internally and through international cooperation, especially those of an economic and technical nature, with a view to achieving progressively, by legislation or other appropriate means, the full realization of the rights implicit in the economic, social, educational, scientific, and cultural standards set forth in the Charter of the Organization of American States as amended by the Protocol of Buenos Aires.
		Protocol of San Salvador Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural rights (Protocol of San Salvador)	Show all articles 7.a Remuneration which guarantees, as a minimum, to all workers dignified and decent living conditions for them and their families and fair and equal wages for equal work, without distinction;
			7.b The right of every worker to follow his vocation and to devote himself to the activity that best fulfills his expectations and to change employment in accordance with the pertinent national regulations;
			7.f The prohibition of night work or unhealthy or dangerous working conditions and, in general, of all work which jeopardizes health, safety, or morals, for persons under 18 years of age. As regards minors under the age of 16, the work day shall be subordinated to the provisions regarding compulsory education and in no case shall work constitute an impediment to school attendance or a limitation on benefiting from education received;
			7.g A reasonable limitation of working hours, both daily and weekly. The days shall be shorter in the case of dangerous or unhealthy work or of night work;
			7.h Rest, leisure and paid vacations as well as remuneration for national holidays.
			12.1 Everyone has the right to adequate nutrition which guarantees the possibility of enjoying the highest level of physical, emotional and intellectual development.
			12.2 In order to promote the exercise of this right and eradicate malnutrition, the States Parties undertake to improve methods of production, supply and distribution of food, and to this end, agree to promote greater international cooperation in support of the relevant national policies.
		ACHPR African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	Show all articles 15 Every individual shall have the right to work under equitable and satisfactory conditions, and shall receive equal pay for equal work.
			21.1 All peoples shall freely dispose of their wealth and natural resources. This right shall be exercised in the exclusive interest of the people. In no case shall a people be deprived of it.
			21.3 The free disposal of wealth and natural resources shall be exercised without prejudice to the obligation of promoting international economic cooperation based on mutual respect, equitable exchange and the principles of international law.
			22.1 All peoples shall have the right to their economic, social and cultural development with due regard to their freedom and identity and in the equal enjoyment of the common heritage of mankind.
			22.2 States shall have the duty, individually or collectively, to ensure the exercise of the right to development.
			24 All peoples shall have the right to a general satisfactory environment favourable to their development.
		ACRWC African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	Show all articles 15.1 Every child shall be protected from all forms of economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.
			15.2 State Parties to the present Charter take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures to ensure the full implementation of this Article which covers both the formal and informal sectors of employment and having regard to the relevant provisions of the International Labour Organization's instruments relating to children. State Parties shall in particular:
		Maputo Protocol Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa	Show all articles 13 States Parties shall adopt and enforce legislative and other measures to guarantee women equal opportunities in work and career advancement and other economic opportunities. In this respect, they shall:

			13.a promote equality of access to employment;
			13.c ensure transparency in recruitment, promotion and dismissal of women and combat and punish sexual harassment in the workplace;
			13.e create conditions to promote and support the occupations and economic activities of women, in particular, within the informal sector;
			15.a provide women with access to clean drinking water, sources of domestic fuel, land, and the means of producing nutritious food;
			18.1 Women shall have the right to live in a healthy and sustainable environment.
			18.2 States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to:
			18.2.a ensure greater participation of women in the planning, management and preservation of the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources at all levels;
			19 Women shall have the right to fully enjoy their right to sustainable development. In this connection, the States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to:
			19.c promote women's access to and control over productive resources such as land and guarantee their right to property;
			19.d promote women's access to credit, training, skills development and extension services at rural and urban levels in order to provide women with a higher quality of life and reduce the level of poverty among women;
		UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Show all articles 3 Parterne følger bl.a. nedenstående principper i deres foranstaltninger til at opfylde konventionens mål og gennemføre dens bestemmelser:
			3.1 Parterne bør - på et retfærdigt grundlag og i overensstemmelse med deres fælles, men differentierede ansvar og respektive muligheder - beskytte klimasystemet af hensyn til menneskehedens nuværende og kommende generationer. Industrilandsparterne bør derfor tage føringen i bekæmpelsen af klimaændringer og de skadelige virkninger heraf.
			3.2 The specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties, that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention, should be given full consideration.
			3.3 Parterne bør træffe forsigtighedsforanstaltninger til at foregribe, forhindre eller mind ske årsagerne til klimaændringer og afbøde de skadelige virkninger heraf. Er der risiko for alvorlige eller uoprettelige skader, bør mangel på videnskabeligt baseret sikkerhed ikke bruges som et påskud til at udsætte sådanne foranstaltninger, da politikker og foranstaltninger til imødegåelse af klimaændringer bør være om kostningseffektive, så de kan medføre globale fordele til de lavest mulige omkostninger. I det te øjemed bør der i disse politikker og foranstaltninger tages hensyn til de forskellige socioøkonomiske forhold, de bør være omfattende, dække alle relevante kilder, dræn og reservoirer for drivhusgasser samt omfatte tilpasningstiltag og tage sigte på alle samfundssektorer.
			3.4 Parterne har ret til og bør fremme bæredygtig udvikling. Politikker og foranstaltninger til at beskytte klimasystemet mod menneskeskabte ændringer bør være tilpasset de enkelte parter særlige omstændigheder og bør være integreret i de nationale udviklingsprogrammer, da økonomisk udvikling er en væsentlig forudsætning for, at der kan træffes foranstaltninger til imødegåelse af klimaændringer.
		CBD Convention on Biological Diversity	Show all articles 8 Hver kontraherende part skal, så vidt muligt og alt efter omstændighederne:
			8.j Hver kontraherende part skal, så vidt muligt og alt efter omstændighederne: med forbehold af partens nationale lovgivning respektere, beskytte og bevare viden, nyskabelser og praksis, der findes hos indfødte og lokale samfund med en traditionel levevis, som har betydning for bevaring og bæredygtig udnyttelse af den biologiske mangfoldighed, og fremme udbredt anvendelse af viden, nyskabelser og praksis af denne art, med indehavernes godkendelse og deltagelse, og ansøre til retfærdig fordeling af fordelene ved udnyttelsen af viden, nyskabelser og praksis af denne art
			10 Alle de kontraherende parter skal, så vidt muligt og alt efter omstændighederne:
			10.c beskytte og fremme sædvanemæssig udnyttelse af de biologiske ressourcer i overensstemmelse med den traditionelle kultur, når denne er forenelig med hensynet til bevaring eller bæredygtig udnyttelse
			10.d hjælpe lokale befolkninger med at udvikle og gennemføre udbedrende foranstaltninger i beskadigede områder, hvor den biologiske mangfoldighed er aftaget; og

		UNCLOS UN Convention on the Law of the Sea	Show all articles 61.1 Kyststaten skal fastsætte de tilladte fangstmængder af de levende ressourcer i sin eksklusive økonomiske zone. 61.2 Kyststaten skal under hensyntagen til det mest pålidelige videnskabelige materiale, der står til dens rådighed, gennem passende bevarelses- og forvaltningsforanstaltninger sikre, at opretholdelsen af de levende ressourcer i den eksklusive økonomiske zone ikke bringes i fare ved overudnyttelse. Efter behov skal kyststaten og kompetente internationale organisationer, det være sig lokale, regionale eller globale, samarbejde herom. 61.3 Sådanne foranstaltninger skal ligeledes være udformet med henblik på at bevare eller genoprette bestandene af udnyttede arter på niveauer, som kan give det største vedvarende udbytte, under hensyntagen til relevante miljømæssige og økonomiske faktorer, herunder de økonomiske behov hos kystfiskersamfund og udviklingslandes særlige behov, samt under hensyntagen til fiskerimønstre, bestandenes indbyrdes afhængighed og almindeligt anbefalede internationale minimumsnormer, det være sig lokale, regionale eller globale. 61.4 Når kyststaten træffer sådan foranstaltninger, skal den tage hensyn til virkningerne på arter, som er knyttet til eller afhængige af udnyttede arter, med henblik på at bevare eller genoprette bestandene af sådan tilknyttede eller afhængige arter på eller over niveauer, hvor deres reproduktion ikke kan blive alvorligt truet. 61.5 Tilgængelige videnskabelige oplysninger, statistikker over fangst- og fiskeindsats og andre relevante data for bevarelsen af fiskebestandene skal stilles til rådighed og udveksles regelmæssigt gennem kompetente internationale organisationer, det være sig lokale, regionale eller globale, efter behov og med deltagelse af alle de berørte stater, herunder stater, hvis statsborgere har tilladelse til at fiske i den eksklusive økonomiske zone. 62.2 Kyststaten skal fastsætte sin kapacitet for udnyttelsen af de levende ressourcer i den eksklusive økonomiske zone. Hvor kyststaten ikke har kapacitet til at udnytte hele den tilladte fangstmængde, skal den ved aftale eller andre arrangementer og ifølge de i stk. 4 omhandlede vilkår, betingelser, love og forskrifter give andre stater adgang til overskuddet af den tilladte fangstmængde under særlig hensyntagen til artikel 69 og 70, særligt i forhold til de deri omhandlede udviklingslande. 62.3 Kyststaten skal, når den ifølge denne artikel giver andre stater adgang til sin eksklusive økonomiske zone, tage alle relevante faktorer i betragtning, herunder, bl.a., betydningen af områdets levende ressourcer for vedkommende kyststats økonomi og dens øvrige nationale interesser, artikel 69 og 70, udviklingslandenes behov i det lokale eller regionale område for at udnytte dele af overskuddet og behovet for at formindske økonomisk forvriddning i stater, hvis statsborgere efter sædvane har drevet fiskeri i zonen, eller som har gjort sig væsentlige bestræbelser inden for forskning og identifikation af bestandene. 62.4 Andre staters statsborgere, som driver fiskeri i den eksklusive økonomiske zone, skal overholde de bevarelsesforanstaltninger og andre vilkår og betingelser, der er fastsat i kyststatens love og forskrifter. Disse love og forskrifter skal være i overensstemmelse med denne konvention og kan bl.a. omfatte følgende: 62.4.a licensing of fishermen, fishing vessels and equipment, including payment of fees and other forms of remuneration, which, in the case of developing coastal States, may consist of adequate compensation in the field of financing, equipment and technology relating to the fishing industry; 62.4.b fastsættelse af, hvilke arter der må fanges, fangstkvoter, det være sig i relation til bestemte bestande eller grupper af bestande eller fangstmængder pr. fartøj inden for et bestemt tidsrum eller til fangstmængden for nogen stats statsborgere i løbet af et nærmere angivet tidsrum; 62.4.e renseignements exigés des navires de pêche, notamment statistiques relatives aux captures et à l'effort de pêche et communication de la position des navires; 62.4.d fixing the age and size of fish and other species that may be caught; 62.5 Coastal States shall give due notice of conservation and management laws and regulations. 63 Stocks occurring within the exclusive economic zones of two or more coastal States or both within the exclusive economic zone and in an area beyond and adjacent to it 63.1 Where the same stock or stocks of associated species occur within the exclusive economic zones of two or more coastal States, these States shall seek, either directly or through appropriate subregional or regional organizations, to agree upon the measures necessary to coordinate and ensure the conservation and development of such stocks without prejudice to the other provisions of this Part. 66.1 States in whose rivers anadromous stocks originate shall have the primary interest in and responsibility for such stocks 66.2 Den stat, i hvilken anadrome bestande har deres oprindelse, skal sikre bevarelsen af disse gennem indførelse af passende reguleringsforanstaltninger for fiskeri i alle farvande, som ligger inden for de ydre grænser af dens eksklusive økonomiske zone, og for det i stk 3, litra b), omhandlede fiskeri. Oprindelsesstaten kan, efter konsultationer med de i stk 3 og 4 nævnte andre stater, som driver fiskeri af disse bestande, fastsætte samlede tilladte fangstmængder for bestande, som har deres oprindelse i dens floder.
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			66.3.a Fisheries for anadromous stocks shall be conducted only in waters landward of the outer limits of exclusive economic zones, except in cases where this provision would result in economic dislocation for a State other than the State of origin. With respect to such fishing beyond the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone, States concerned shall maintain consultations with a view to achieving agreement on terms and conditions of such fishing giving due regard to the conservation requirements and the needs of the State of origin in respect of these stocks
			66.3.b The State of origin shall cooperate in minimizing economic dislocation in such other States fishing these stocks, taking into account the normal catch and the mode of operations of such States, and all the areas in which such fishing has occurred.
			66.3.c States referred to in subparagraph (b), participating by agreement with the State of origin in measures to renew anadromous stocks, particularly by expenditures for that purpose, shall be given special consideration by the State of origin in the harvesting of stocks originating in its rivers.
			66.3.d Enforcement of regulations regarding anadromous stocks beyond the exclusive economic zone shall be by agreement between the State of origin and the other States concerned.
			66.4 I tilfælde, hvor anadrome bestande vandrer ind i eller gennem farvande, som ligger inden for en anden stats end oprindelsesstatens eksklusive økonomiske zones ydre grænser, skal denne anden stat samarbejde med oprindelsesstaten med henblik på bevarelse og forvaltning af sådanne bestande.
			66.5 The State of origin of anadromous stocks and other States fishing these stocks shall make arrangements for the implementation of the provisions of this article, where appropriate, through regional organizations.
			67.1 En kyststat, i hvis farvande katadrome arter tilbringer den største del af deres livscyklus, skal have ansvaret for forvaltningen af disse arter og skal sikre, at vandrede fisk kan komme ind og ud af disse farvande.
			67.2 Harvesting of catadromous species shall be conducted only in waters landward of the outer limits of exclusive economic zones. When conducted in exclusive economic zones, harvesting shall be subject to this article and the other provisions of this Convention concerning fishing in these zones.
			67.3 In cases where catadromous fish migrate through the exclusive economic zone of another State, whether as juvenile or maturing fish, the management, including harvesting, of such fish shall be regulated by agreement between the State mentioned in paragraph 1 and the other State concerned. Such agreement shall ensure the rational management of the species and take into account the responsibilities of the State mentioned in paragraph 1 for the maintenance of these species.

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