

6. REGIONAL FISHERY BODIES FOR INLAND FISHERIES

6.1 The Central Asian and the Caucasus Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission

The Central Asian and the Caucasus Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission was approved by the Hundred and Thirty-seventh Session of the FAO Council held in Rome from 28 September to 2 October 2009. Article XIV of the FAO Commission is not yet active but will become active as soon as three countries formally ratify or accede to the agreement.¹²⁴

Area of competence

Once active, the Commission intends to carry out the functions and responsibilities that are described in Article III of the agreement. These functions and responsibilities will be conducted in the inland waters and areas within the territorial boundaries of the States of Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and of the Caucasus: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey, and with respect to inland fisheries, other waters within the transboundary water basins bordering the territories of the States of Central Asia and of the Caucasus.

Species covered

It is envisaged that the relevant species will be all fish species that are caught and cultured in the area of competence.

Membership

Potential members the Central Asian and the Caucasus Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission include Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. As an Article XIV body of FAO, all Members can in principle become members of the Commission provided that the territory of such States is situated wholly or partly within the area of competence and that they accept the agreement.

Objectives

The objectives of the Commission shall be to promote the development, conservation, rational management and best utilization of living aquatic resources, as well as the sustainable development of aquaculture.

A five-year programme of work of the Commission has been prepared and will be submitted to the Third Intergovernmental Meeting on the Establishment of a Central Asia and Caucasus Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission, which is scheduled to take place in September 2010 in Kyrgyzstan.

It is anticipated that the main functions and responsibilities of the Commission will be to:

- (a) keep under review the state of these resources, including their abundance and the level of their exploitation, as well as the state of the fisheries and aquaculture;
- (b) formulate and recommend, in accordance with the provisions of Article V, appropriate measures:
 - (i) for the conservation and rational management of living aquatic resources in the area defined in Article IV, and
 - (ii) for the implementation of these recommendations;

¹²⁴ FAO, *Report of the Council of FAO, Hundred and Thirty-seventh Session*. Document CL 137 REP. pp. 7–9.

- (c) keep under review the economic and social aspects of the fishing and aquaculture industry and recommend any measures aimed at its development;
- (d) encourage, recommend, coordinate and, as appropriate, undertake activities relating to training and extension, research and development, including cooperative projects in the areas of fisheries and aquaculture;
- (e) assemble, publish or disseminate information regarding exploitable living aquatic resources and fisheries and aquaculture based on these resources;
- (f) promote programmes for aquaculture and fisheries enhancement;
- (g) promote women's participation in aquaculture and capture fisheries development;
- (h) transfer appropriate technologies and techniques for development of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture;
- (i) contribute to knowledge generation and raising the awareness about fisheries and aquaculture in the Central Asian and the Caucasus region;
- (j) promote liaison and cooperation among and within governmental organizations and with NGOs as appropriate;
- (k) carry out such other activities as may be necessary for the Commission to achieve its purpose as defined above.

Implementation of post-UNCED fishery instruments

Although the Commission is not yet formally in existence, an initial five-year programme of work has been prepared. This programme plans a range of activities that support the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. In addition, the IPOA-IUU would also be addressed by the five-year programme, which urges the development of NPOAs to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing.

The implementation of the FAO Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries will be supported by a regional workshop to take place in 2010 as part of the initial five-year programme of work.

Addressing specific issues

The planned Commission is already strengthening cooperation and coordination with other RFBs, particularly the EIFAC and the ICWC. Both the EIFAC and ICWC secretariats have been invited to attend the preparatory meetings of the Commission in the capacity of observers.

6.2 Committee for Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture of Africa (CIFAA)¹²⁵

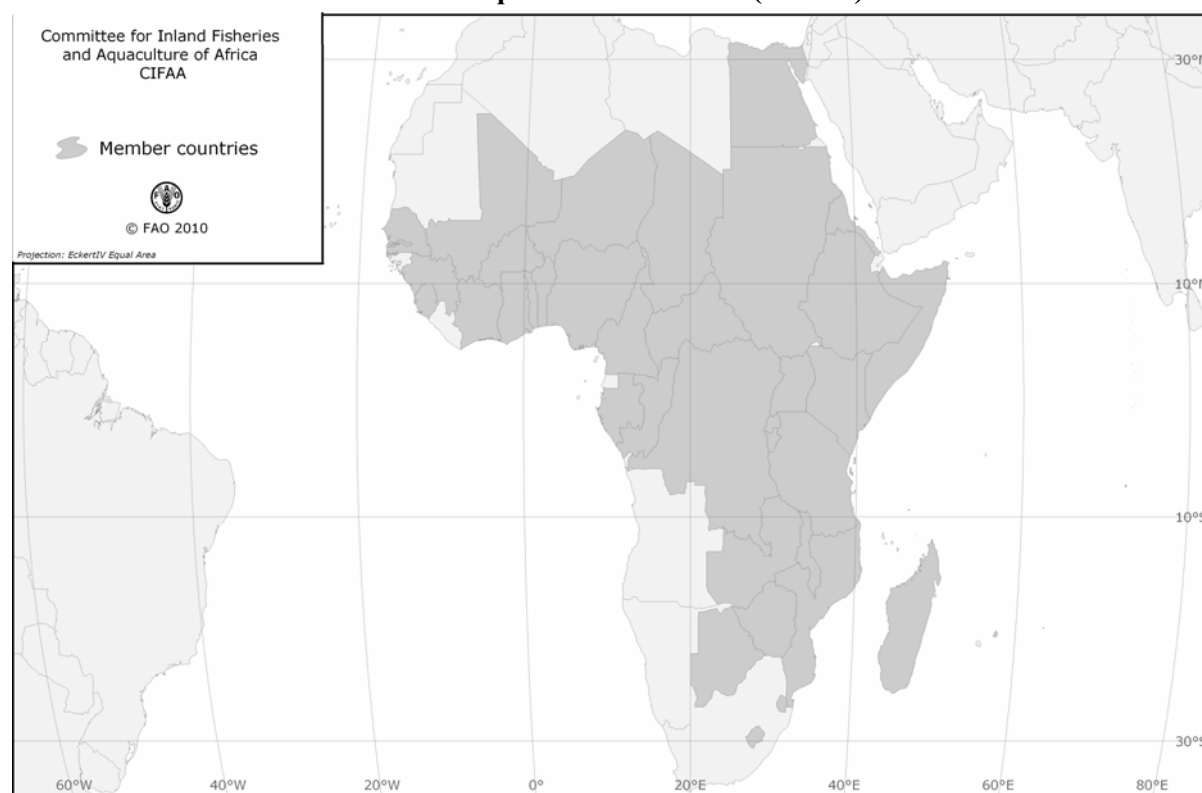
The CIFAA was established in 1971 as the Committee for Inland Fisheries of Africa by the FAO Council under Article VI-2 of the FAO Constitution. Its first session was held in November/December 1972. The name of the organization was changed in 2008 to include competency for aquaculture.

Area of competence

Sustainable management of inland waters, including aquaculture, of member countries (Map 29).

¹²⁵ Refer to the FAO Web site at <www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/CIFAA>.

Map 29

Committee for Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture of Africa (CIFAA)

Source: FAO.

Species covered

All inland fisheries and aquaculture organisms.

Membership

The membership consists of 37 African countries covering all regions of the continent. The current members of the CIFAA are: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Objectives

The main objective of the CIFAA is to promote the sustainable development of inland fisheries and aquaculture in Africa. The CIFAA is, among others, a multinational forum for identifying and promoting best management practices of the region's aquatic resources. The Committee links to pivotal regional, subregional and national organizations including the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) while facilitating networking and information exchange among all stakeholder groups. In recognition of its new mandate for aquaculture, the main objectives/activities of the CIFAA are currently under revision.

Implementation of post-UNCED fishery instruments

The status of many post-UNCED fishery instruments will be reappraised with the drafting of the new terms of reference. The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (the Code) has aquaculture provisions and is perceived as being particularly relevant to the CIFAA. It is being incorporated into the Special Programme for Aquaculture Development in Africa (SPADA). The Code is also being promoted in all member countries. A major issue for the CIFAA is IUU fishing, and efforts are already under way to implement the IPOA-IUU for some inland waters. The relevance of the FAO Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries is being evaluated as part of the new terms of reference.

Addressing specific issues

Implementation of the precautionary approach and the EAF are both currently being implemented in a de facto manner, but the new terms of reference will include a formal recognition of the principles. Area-based management tools are to be considered in the update of the terms of reference, and initial activities are under way on some of the region's minor lakes. Both the collection and dissemination of regional data and the strengthening of cooperation with other RFBs are matters that will be considered in the new terms of reference.

Strengthening the RFB's institutional capacity to deal more effectively with conservation and management issues is a high priority for the CIFAA as it seeks to define the Committee's role through the revision of its terms of reference. There is a need to build capacity in certain areas and establish closer links with partner institutions in order to define the roles and responsibilities of relevant bodies and to develop a synergistic region-wide management programme.

6.3 Committee for Inland Fisheries of Latin America (COPESCAL)¹²⁶

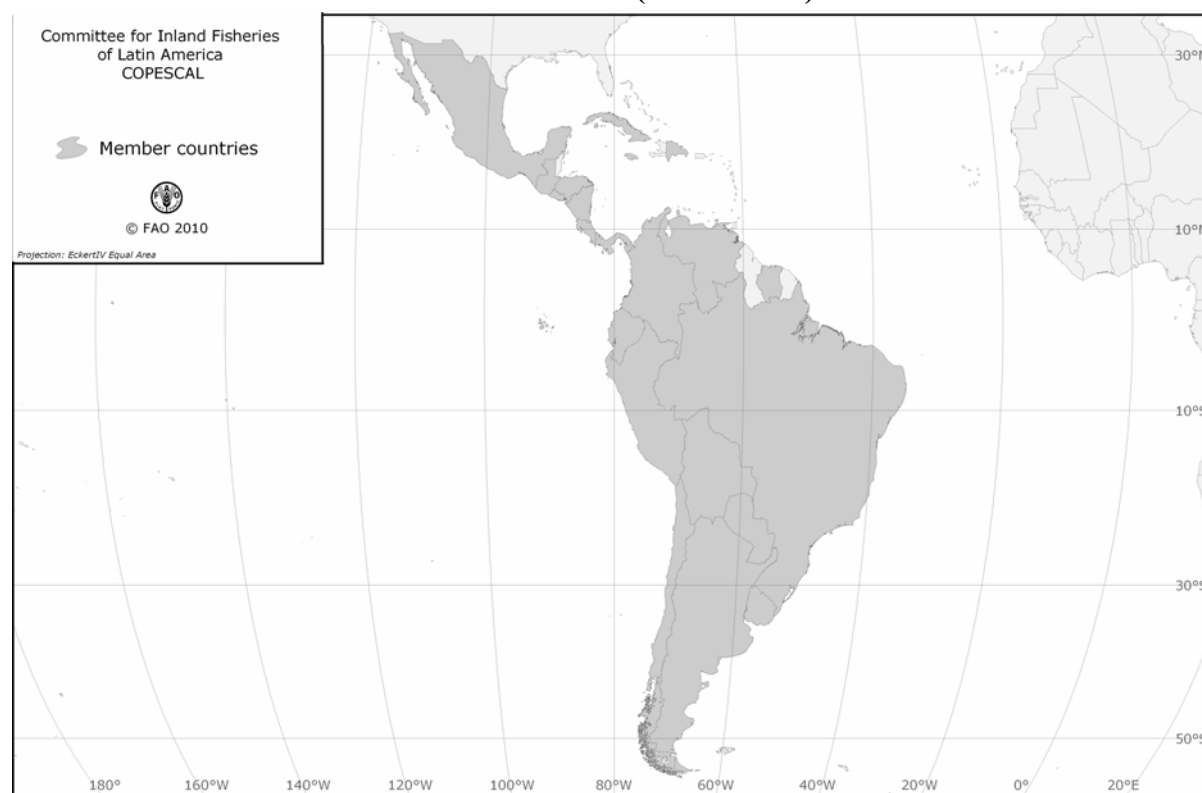
The COPESCAL was established in 1976 under Article V.1 of the FAO Constitution.

Area of competence

Inland waters of member countries (Map 30).

¹²⁶ Refer to the FAO Web site at <www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/copescal/en>.

Map 30

Committee for Inland Fisheries of Latin America (COPESCAL)

Source: FAO.

Species covered

All species in inland waters of member countries.

Membership

The current members of the COPESCAL are: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Objectives

The general objectives of the COPESCAL are: to promote programmes of research and development leading to the rational utilization of inland fisheries resources; to assist member governments in the region in establishing the scientific basis for regulatory and other measures for the conservation and improvement of inland fishery resources; to support the development of aquaculture; and to encourage education and training to reach these objectives. The terms of reference of the Committee are:

- to promote, coordinate and assist national and regional fishery and limnological surveys and programmes of research and development leading to the rational utilization of inland fishery resources;

- to assist member governments in establishing the scientific basis for regulatory and other measures for the conservation and improvement of inland fishery resources, and to make appropriate recommendations for the adoption and implementation of these measures;
- to encourage efforts on a national basis and, when appropriate, to coordinate such efforts on a regional basis with a view to preserving the quality of the water;
- to assist in the development of aquaculture and stock improvement, including the control of fish diseases, the importation and introduction of exotic species;
- to assist in appraising the economic and recreational values of inland fisheries and their development;
- to promote and assist in the utilization of the most effective fishing craft, gear and techniques;
- to promote and assist with activities for the processing, preservation and marketing of fish and fish products;
- to encourage education and training through the establishment or improvement of national and regional institutions and by the promotion and the organization of symposia, seminars, study tours and training centres;
- to assist in the collection, interchange, dissemination and analysis of data related to inland fisheries;
- to assist member governments in formulating national and regional programmes to be implemented through sources of international aid to help achieve the objectives referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

Implementation of post-UNCED fishery instruments

As a regional body dealing with inland fisheries, the COPESCAL perceives that most of the post-UNCED fishery instruments are not applicable to its mandate or objectives. The exception is the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (the Code) and several measures have been taken by the COPESCAL in its implementation of the Code.

Addressing specific issues

An ad hoc working party has been established to prepare proposals for amending the Committee's statutes, and for identifying administrative procedures and mechanisms that finance the Committee's activities. The amended statutes should include provisions for the COPESCAL to accommodate new entrants.

6.4 European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (EIFAC)¹²⁷

The EIFAC was established in 1957 by the FAO Council under Article VI-1 of the FAO Constitution. It held its first session in Dublin, Ireland, in 1960. Its secretariat is provided by FAO and is located in Rome, Italy.

Area of competence

The inland waters, lakes and rivers of member countries of the EIFAC (Map 31). It is the only international forum for collaboration and information exchange on inland fisheries among all European countries.

¹²⁷ Refer to the FAO Web site at <www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/EIFAC/en>.

Map 31

European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (EIFAC)

Source: FAO.

Species covered

All species commercially and recreationally fished or raised in aquaculture.

Membership

Membership is open to all European Member Countries of FAO and to the European Union. To join, eligible countries notify the Director-General of FAO. The current EIFAC member countries are: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom. The European Union is also a member.

Objectives

The EIFAC serves as the centre of a network, linking policy-makers, managers, scientists and others working on inland fisheries and aquaculture issues, providing a forum for collaboration and information exchange, and providing advice to all members on the management of inland fisheries and aquaculture. The Commission is supported by four subcommissions: biology and management, aquaculture, protection of the aquatic resource, and social and economic issues. The EIFAC holds a plenary session every two years. Each session is accompanied by a symposium addressing a topic of international significance, open to all interested parties. The EIFAC's working parties operating between sessions concentrate on tasks that cannot be resolved in one session. They address well-

defined issues that require international cooperation and are not dealt with comprehensively by any other fisheries organization.

Implementation of post-UNCED fishery instruments

As a regional body dealing with inland fisheries, the EIFAC perceives that most of the post-UNCED fishery instruments are not applicable to its mandate or objectives. The exception is the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (the Code) and several measures have been taken by the EIFAC to implement the Code.

Addressing specific issues

The EIFAC's working parties and symposia deal with specific issues. Recommendations are brought to the attention of the EIFAC plenary session, which decides on adoption and follow-up.

6.5 Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO)¹²⁸

The LVFO was formed by a convention signed in 1994 by the three partner States that share Lake Victoria (Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania).

Area of competence

Lake Victoria (Map 32).

Map 32

Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO)



Source: FAO.

¹²⁸ Refer to LVFO Web site at <www.lvfo.org>.

Species covered

Fish species of Lake Victoria. The most commercially important species are: Nile perch (*Lates niloticus*), tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*), dagaa (*Rastrineobola argentea*), haplochromines, catfishes (*Claria gariepinus*, *Bagrus docmack*) and lungfish (*Prototerus aethiopicus*).

Membership

The current members of the LVFO are: Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Objectives

The objective of the LVFO is to foster cooperation among the partner States by harmonizing measures, and developing and adopting conservation and management measures for the sustainable utilization of the living resources of Lake Victoria for maximum socio-economic benefits.

The main activities of the LVFO are: to promote proper management and optimal utilization of fisheries and other resources of the lake; to enhance capacity of existing fisheries institutions; to provide a forum for discussion of the impacts of initiatives on the lake; to provide for the conduct of research on the living resources and the environment; to coordinate training; to advise on the impact of non-indigenous organisms; to serve as a clearing house for information on the fisheries resources of the lake; to promote the dissemination of information; to promote aquaculture development and research in the lake basin; and to promote fish quality and safety of fish products in the fisheries post-harvest sector.

Implementation of post-UNCED fishery instruments

Those provisions of the Compliance Agreement and the Fish Stocks Agreement that have relevance to inland fisheries in Lake Victoria are being implemented in an RPOA.

The LVFO has taken significant measures to implement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (the Code) and the IPOAs on capacity and IUU fishing. The LVFO partner States (Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania) implement the Code and its accompanying technical guidelines. In May 2004, the partner States adopted an RPOA-IUU, and in March 2007 they adopted the RPOA-Capacity for Lake Victoria. A fisheries management plan for Lake Victoria is being implemented by working groups that apply the provisions of the Code under the following five programmes:

- fisheries management: includes fisheries policy, legislation, institutional processes, MCS, fish quality, safety, product development and marketing;
- resource, environmental and socio-economic research and monitoring;
- information, database, communication and outreach;
- capacity building: infrastructure and human resource development;
- aquaculture research and development.

Methodologies have been harmonized into standard operating procedures. A total of 1 069 Beach Management Units (BMUs) had been established on Lake Victoria by December 2007, and these BMUs are legally empowered to co-manage the fisheries in partnership with the government. BMUs comprise boat-owners, crew, artisanal fish processors, fish traders, fishing gear suppliers and boat builders.¹²⁹ A pre-assessment of the Nile perch fishery for ecolabelling purposes was conducted in May 2008 and supported by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ). The LVFO is also exploring fair trade to address socio-economic aspects of the Lake Victoria fisheries.

The IPOA-SHARKS is not relevant to the LVFO, but the IPOA-SEABIRDS is being investigated owing to concerns that longline fishers are causing incidental catch of birds and small mammals such as otters.

Considerable work is being done by the LVFO to address the provisions of the IPOA-CAPACITY. In March 2007, the LVFO adopted an RPOA for the management of fishing on Lake Victoria, which was operationalized in January 2008 with FAO support. The RPOA has been simplified into a popular English version and translated into three local languages (Dholuo, Kiswahili and Luganda) for dissemination. Fisheries legislation was reviewed in 2008 to provide measures for managing fishing capacity, but there is a need to support the partner States to enact the relevant regulations. Indicators for monitoring fishing capacity at all levels have been identified. Pilot training of BMUs and fisheries extension staff has been undertaken for a few beaches. The LVFO perceives a need to establish a lakewide BMU capacity management programme that will involve all the BMUs. Reference points and species-specific management plans, based on stock assessments undertaken in 2008, have been developed for the main fisheries. National fishing licensing systems have been harmonized and the issuance of licences will be species-specific with limitations on the number of boats, fishing gear per boat, fishing time and controlled access.

Similarly, considerable work is also being done to implement the IPOA-IUU. Since 2004, the LVFO has had an RPOA for IUU fishing and this is being implemented by the partner States. Guidelines for BMUs to participate in law enforcement have been developed and adopted by the partner States. National, district and interdistrict patrols are undertaken regularly, and offenders apprehended and prosecuted. Data on these activities are collected and documented. In addition, a joint observer MCS programme is undertaken every year by the MCS technical team to encourage voluntary surrender of illegal gear and to evaluate the impact of this form of MCS in addressing IUU fishing. There is also a need for MCS to cover more of the land-based activities, such as markets that deal with undersized fish. However, equipment for MCS (e.g. patrol boats) is limited.

Regarding the FAO Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries, several initiatives are under way. Resource monitoring through trawl, hydroacoustic, catch assessment and frame surveys, including biological, environment and socio-economic studies is undertaken periodically to provide information on status and trends of capture fisheries. In 2006, a fisheries management decision support tool was developed to provide information for management. In 2007, a stock assessment regional taskforce was established to analyse information from various research activities and to provide a comprehensive picture on the status of the fish stocks, fishing capacity and impact of underlying parameters on the resource.

On the FAO Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat IUU Fishing, much work is being done by the BMUs. Powers can compel a fisher to land at specified gazetted fish-landing sites. Fisheries staff are posted at major landing sites but also have responsibility for overseeing the minor landing sites within a duty station. The traceability system for the Nile perch fishery includes the issuance of fish movement permits that show where the fish is coming from and going to. However,

¹²⁹ BMUs work in partnership with government to manage the fisheries resources of Lake Victoria and are instrumental in the management of fishing capacity. Their role includes registration of fishers and other fisheries stakeholders, vetting fishers for licensing, undertaking MCS of fishing areas within their localities, development of fisheries by-laws, and overseeing fisheries activities.

the LVFO does make the point that, despite these initiatives, enforcement is still weak owing to too few staff and a lack of appropriate transport.

Addressing specific issues

The LVFO partner States support the self-policing of the industrial fish processors as a precautionary measure to reduce the catching, processing and marketing of undersized Nile perch. The EAF has been adopted by the partner States. Area-based management tools and temporal closures are being considered for areas with localized overfishing. A closed season for dagaa is implemented in Kenya from April to June each year.

On the problem of IUU fishing, it has been noted above that the LVFO has developed numerous initiatives to address the problem. However, the success of these initiatives is restrained by extra-legal factors including: the number of fishers (150 000), the number of canoes, numerous fish-landing points, limited fisheries staff, limited employment opportunities for a growing population and inadequate MCS equipment. The most immediate concern is the decline of the Nile perch fishery as a result of illegal fishing.

Collaboration with other RFBs is ongoing, particularly with the Great Lakes Fishery Commission of North America. The LVFO's institutional capacity has been strengthened by functional analyses of the secretariat and the institution. In addition, with the East African Community (EAC) expanding to include Burundi and Rwanda, the LVFO is exploring how to include them as members of the Lake Victoria Basin.

In conclusion, the LVFO raises two additional subjects that are of concern to the people in the fisher communities of Lake Victoria. First is the problem of HIV/AIDS, which is a major regional concern and the prevalence of which is estimated to be as high as 40 percent. In 2006, the LVFO developed an HIV/AIDS strategy to bring together relevant health service providers, but at present there is no direct intervention reaching the fishing communities. The second problem is the need to establish a major savings and credit programme that will enable fishers to save and invest in other income-generating activities.

6.6 Mekong River Commission (MRC)¹³⁰

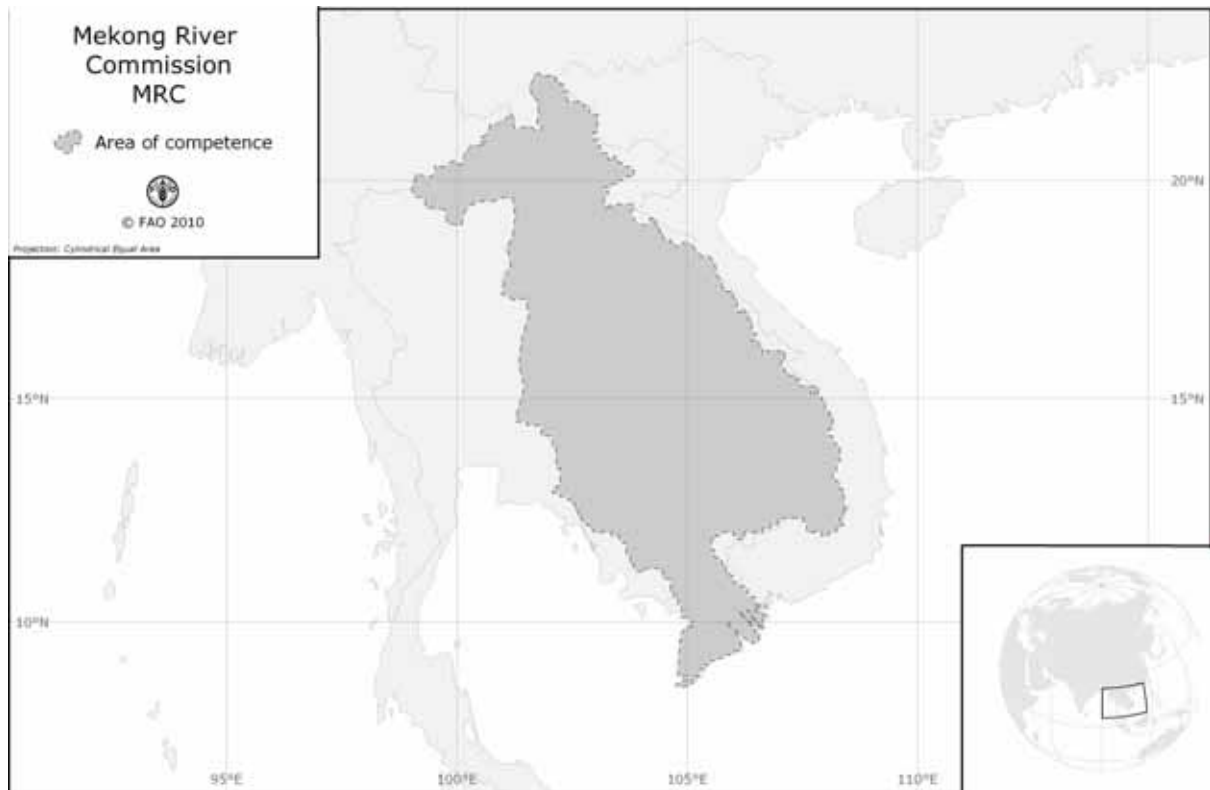
The MRC was formed on 5 April 1995 by an agreement between the governments of Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam. The four countries signed the Agreement on the Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin and agreed on joint management of their shared water resources and development of the economic potential of the river.

Area of competence

The Mekong River Basin in member countries (Map 33).

¹³⁰ Refer to the MRC Web site at <www.mrcmekong.org/>.

Map 33
Mekong River Commission (MRC)



Source: FAO.

Species covered

All inland species in the area of competence.

Membership

The current members of the MRC are: Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam. In 1996, China and Myanmar became dialogue partners of the MRC. Regular contact is maintained with these upper States of the Mekong River Basin.

Objectives

The objective of the MRC is to facilitate and foster the coordinated management and development and the sustainable utilization of the economic and nutritional potential of aquatic resources in the Mekong River Basin, encouraging the uptake of regional issues in national and local action plans and activities by concerned government agencies and user groups.

Implementation of post-UNCED fishery instruments

Most of these instruments are not relevant to the work of the MRC. However, steps are being taken to implement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the FAO Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries.

Addressing specific issues

There are ongoing and planned activities to implement the precautionary approach and an EAF. Area-based management tools or conservation zones are used to protect key habitat areas, while IUU fishing and fleet capacity are not considered to be problems.

Initiatives are undertaken to strengthen cooperation and coordination with other RFBs, particularly the APFIC, EIFAC, LVFO and SEAFDEC. Other initiatives are undertaken to strengthen the institutional capacity of the MRC, which include updating the logical framework of the Technical Advisory Body for Fisheries Management (TAB) and reformulating the terms of reference.

There is a possibility for the MRC to accommodate new members, and recently the Regional Network on Gender and Fisheries, a civil-society organization, was made a full TAB member. Entrance by other NGOs is currently under discussion.

The final issue of concern to the MRC is regional capacity building (skills, institutions, organizations), and policy development and implementation through the TAB-promoted uptake of regional issues.

7. MARINE MAMMALS

7.1 International Whaling Commission (IWC)¹³¹

The IWC was established by the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, signed in Washington, DC, United States of America, on 2 December 1946 and entered into force on 10 November 1948. The convention was amended in 1956 and the schedule to the convention is amended annually.

Area of competence

The convention applies to factory ships, land stations and whale catchers under the jurisdiction of the contracting Governments, and to all waters in which whaling is prosecuted by such factory ships, land stations and whale catchers.

Species covered

The 1946 convention refers to the proper conservation of “whale stocks” but does not define the species covered by the term “whale”. Contracting Governments are not of one view on such a definition. When formulating the convention, the 1946 International Whaling Conference adopted a recommendation that a chart of nomenclature of whales, annexed to the final act of the conference, be accepted as a guide by the Governments represented at the conference. This list included in toto the baleen, sperm and bottlenose whales. Several contracting Governments are of the view that the IWC is not empowered to recommend management measures for those species of small cetaceans that are not included in the list.

In 1972, a subcommittee of the IWC’s scientific committee was set up to improve data collection on all world catches of small cetaceans and to review species and stock identification. At its Twenty-seventh Session in 1976, the Commission noted the scientific committee’s view that there was a need for an international body to manage stocks of all cetaceans not covered by the IWC Schedule. In 1990, the IWC requested the scientific committee to commence a process of drawing together all available relevant information on the present status of the stocks of small cetaceans that are subjected to significant directed and incidental takes, on the impact of those takes on the stocks, and providing an assessment of the present threats to the stocks concerned.

Membership

There are currently 88 member countries of the IWC: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, and Uruguay.

¹³¹ Refer to the IWC Web site <www.iwcoffice.org/index.htm>.

Objectives

The purpose of the convention is to provide for the proper conservation of whale stocks and thus make possible the orderly development of the whaling industry. The main duty of the IWC is to keep under review and revise as necessary the measures laid down in the schedule to the convention that govern the conduct of commercial and aboriginal subsistence whaling throughout the world. These measures, among other things: provide for the complete protection of certain species; designate specified areas as whale sanctuaries; set limits on the numbers and size of whales that may be taken; prescribe open and closed seasons and areas of whaling; and prohibit the capture of suckling calves and female whales accompanied by calves. The regulatory measures adopted by the Commission are subject to an objection procedure.

In 1975, the IWC adopted a new management policy for whales. This was designed to bring all stocks to the levels providing the greatest long-term harvests, by setting catch limits for individual stocks below their sustainable yields. Because of uncertainties in the scientific analyses and therefore the precise status of the various whale stocks, the IWC decided at its meeting in 1982 that there should be a pause in commercial whaling on all stocks from 1985/86.

A revised management procedure (RMP) applicable to commercial whaling was subsequently developed, which the Commission accepted and endorsed in 1994. This balances the somewhat conflicting requirements to ensure that the risk to individual stocks is not seriously increased while maintaining the highest continuing yield. However, the Commission has agreed that the moratorium on commercial whaling will not be lifted until a revised management scheme (RMS) is in place that incorporates scientific aspects of management (i.e. the RMP) with those designed to ensure that regulations are obeyed (e.g. a supervision and control scheme). Despite significant efforts to develop an RMS, it has not been possible to reach agreement and work in this area has been on hold since 2006. Given the impasse, the IWC has initiated a process to attempt to resolve its difficulties and to address the future of the organization.

Other activities, particularly those of the IWC's scientific committee include: assessment of whale stocks; improving management regimes for aboriginal subsistence whaling; estimating incidental capture and ship strikes and consideration of mitigation measures; assessing the effects on cetaceans of environmental change such as global warming, pollution and whale-watching activities; and promoting cooperation between coastal and range States to conserve and manage small cetaceans.

Implementation of post-UNCED fishery instruments

Given that the commercial whaling moratorium is still in place, there are no firm plans to implement any of these fishery instruments. However, a number of the instruments have already been taken into consideration during discussions on completion of the RMS, particularly with respect to a supervision and control scheme. If discussions on the RMS are resumed, all appropriate instruments will be taken into consideration.

Addressing specific issues

The precautionary approach is built into the RMP that would be used if the Commission agreed to set any commercial whaling catch limits. Ongoing studies are investigating interactions between whales and fish stocks and other ecosystem modelling. The RMP is an area-based (and stock-based) management tool. In addition, the IWC has two existing sanctuaries in the Indian Ocean and the Southern Ocean where all commercial whaling is prohibited.

Initiatives to strengthen the IWC are ongoing in the discussions that are focusing on the future of the organization.

7.2 North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO)

The NAMMCO was established by the Agreement on Cooperation in Research, Conservation and Management of Marine Mammals in the North Atlantic, signed at Nuuk, Greenland, on 9 April 1992 by the current members of the Commission. It entered into force on 7 July 1992. The establishment of the NAMMCO built upon a memorandum of understanding between the four member countries to establish an informal North Atlantic Committee for Cooperation on Research on Marine Mammals.

Area of competence

The area of competence of the NAMMCO (Map 34) is the North Atlantic. There is no precise delimitation of this area by lines of longitude and latitude. In practice, this area coincides with FAO Statistical Area 27.

Map 34

North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO)



Source: FAO.

Species covered

The species covered by the NAMMCO are all marine mammals within its area of competence.

Membership

The current members of the NAMMCO are: Faroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland and Norway.

Objectives

The NAMMCO Council, which is the decision-making body of the Commission, meets on an annual basis to review advice that has been requested from its scientific committee. In addition, it coordinates recommendations for further scientific research and reviews hunting methods for marine mammals in the member countries. Management committees make proposals for conservation and management and recommendations for scientific research with respect to stocks of marine mammals. The NAMMCO also provides a forum for the exchange of information among member countries on other matters related to marine mammal conservation and management, such as environmental questions. Through regional cooperation, the member countries of the NAMMCO aim to strengthen and develop effective conservation and management measures for marine mammals. Such measures should be based on the best available scientific evidence, and should take into account both the complexity and vulnerability of the marine ecosystem, and the rights and needs of coastal communities to make a sustainable living from what the sea can provide.

Implementation of post-UNCED fishery instruments

The post-UNCED fishery instruments are generally not applicable to the mandate of the NAMMCO.

Addressing specific issues

The NAMMCO is working to understand how best to apply an ecosystem approach to the management of marine mammals where marine mammals are at the top of the food chain. It is also examining food and livelihood issues *vis-à-vis* the alternative management decisions made by the IWC (with a commercial whaling moratorium) and the EU (with a ban on trade in seal products).

8 RESEARCH AND OTHER DATA COLLECTION BODIES

8.1 International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)¹³²

The ICES was established by the Convention for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, signed in Copenhagen, Denmark, on 12 September 1964.¹³³ The Council had been established in 1902 and the new convention aimed to facilitate the implementation of its programme. The convention entered into force on 22 July 1968.

Area of competence

The area of competence of the ICES (Map 35) as described in Article 2 of the convention is the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas with emphasis on the North Atlantic. There is no precise delimitation of this area by lines of longitude and latitude. In practice, the ICES is primarily, but not exclusively, concerned with FAO Statistical Area 27.

Map 35

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)



Source: FAO.

¹³² Refer to the ICES Web site at <www.ices.dk/indexfla.asp>.

¹³³ Convention available at <www.ices.dk/aboutus/convention.asp>.

Species covered

The ICES covers all living marine resources in its area of competence.

Membership

The current members of the ICES are: Belgium, Canada, Denmark (including Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Each of the member countries elects two delegates who represent their country on the ICES Council. The ICES Council is the principal policy- and decision-making body of the ICES.

A number of countries that have affiliate status with the ICES. These are: Australia, Chile, Greece, Peru and South Africa. Non-governmental organizations with formal observer status are the WWF and Birdlife International.

Objectives

The main objectives of the ICES are:

- to promote and encourage research and investigations for the study of the sea, particularly those related to the living resources thereof;
- to draw up programmes required for this purpose and to organize such research and investigation as may appear necessary;
- to publish or otherwise disseminate the results of its research and investigations.

The ICES is not a management body. It is a scientific body that also provides advice to regulatory commissions in the North Atlantic area and to its member countries. For fisheries management and related ecosystem issues, these client commissions are the European Union, International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission, NASCO and NEAFC. The ICES has an advisory committee on fishery management (ACFM), which has primary responsibility for scientific information and advice on the status, outlook and exploitation of living marine resources. While not the exclusive source of ICES advice on fisheries management, the ACFM is the primary source of the scientific advice for ongoing fishery management needs, such as setting TACs. The ICES also has an advisory committee on ecosystems (ACE), which has the primary responsibility for scientific information and advice on the status and outlook for marine ecosystems, and on exploitation of living marine resources in an ecosystem context. The ACE provides a focus for advice that integrates consideration of the marine environment and fisheries in an ecosystem context, such as the ecosystem effects of fishing.

Implementation of post-UNCED fishery instruments

Implementation of the post-UNCED fishery instruments is outside the area of competence of the ICES. However, but to the extent possible, the ICES does provide scientific advice that is based on the provisions of the Fish Stocks Agreement and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

Addressing specific issues

The ICES is continuing to develop the scientific basis of both the precautionary approach and the EAF. In addition, it is continuing to explore the scientific bases for area-based management tools such as MPAs and spatial/temporal closures.

Neither IUU fishing nor fleet capacity is relevant to the ICES.

The ICES continues to strive for better environmental science in its advice.

8.2 Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)

The SPC (formerly known as the South Pacific Commission until changing its name in 1997) was founded in 1947 under the Canberra Agreement by the six “participating governments” that administered territories in the Pacific: Australia, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States of America. Today, all 22 island countries and territories are full members, along with four of the remaining founding powers (the Netherlands and the United Kingdom have resigned). Each member can exercise one vote at the Conference of the Pacific Community, although debates are usually resolved by the Pacific way of consensus (general agreement) rather than a vote.

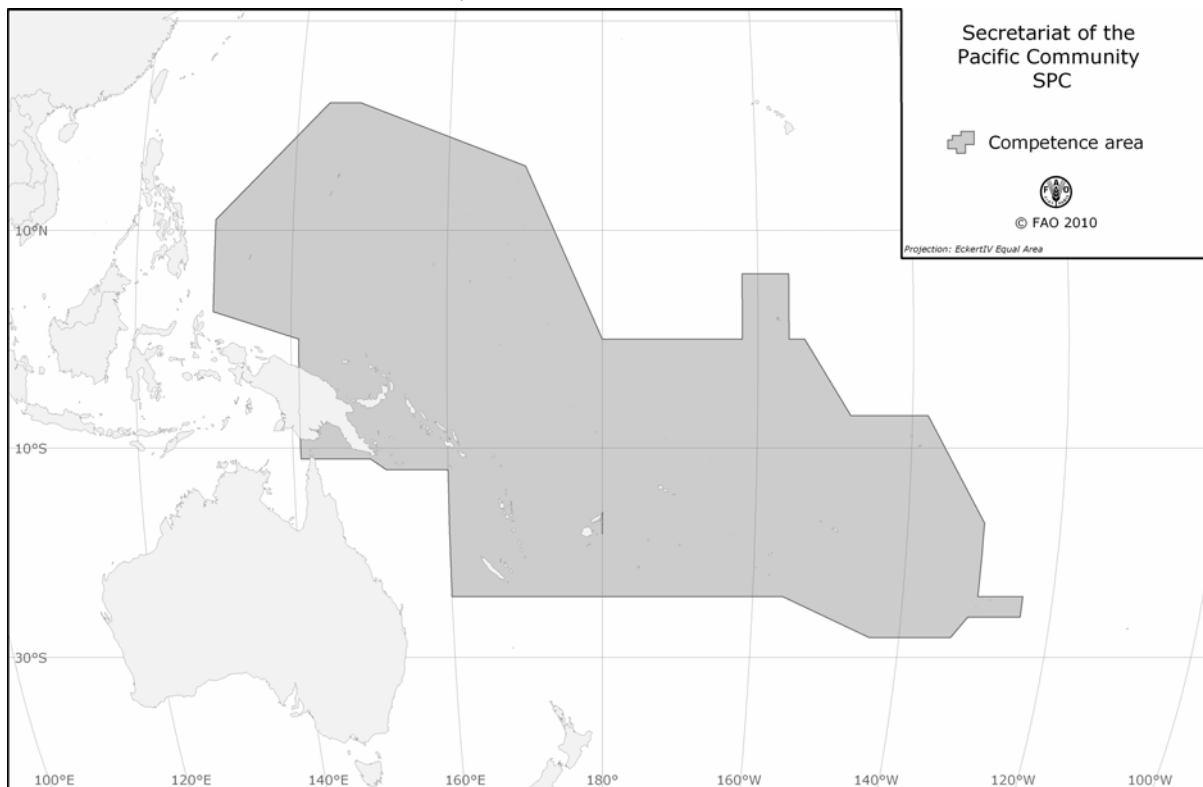
The Canberra Agreement was amended in 1951, 1954, 1966, 1972 and 1980.

Area of competence

The SPC Fisheries Statistical Area is the “catchment area” for the SPC collection of data on fisheries. The SPC has no direct fisheries management competence; it is an advisory, regional body for data collection and scientific analysis. The SPC area of competence (Map 36) is the geographical area where sovereign rights and fishery management responsibilities are exercised by the island members.

Map 36

Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)



Source: FAO.

Species covered

Fisheries ecosystems within the SPC Fisheries Statistical Area.

Membership

The twenty-two Pacific Island countries and territories that are the current members of the SPC are: American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna Islands. The four remaining original members are: Australia, France, New Zealand and United States of America.

Objectives

The objectives of the SPC Fisheries Programmes have been modified and, under the 2006–09 strategic programme, its plans are as follows:

- To ensure that exploitation of the region's resources of tuna, billfish and related species is managed for economic and ecological sustainability using the best available scientific information so that:
 - regional and national fisheries management authorities have access to high-quality scientific information and advice on the status of, and fishery impacts on, stocks targeted or otherwise affected by regional oceanic fisheries;
 - regional and national fisheries management authorities have access to accurate and comprehensive scientific data on fisheries targeting the region's resources of tuna, billfish and other oceanic species;
 - there is an improved understanding of pelagic ecosystems in the western and central Pacific Ocean, with a focus on the western tropical Pacific.
- To assist SPC members significantly in their commitment to apply the ecosystem approach to coastal fisheries and aquaculture by 2010 through:
 - assisting governments and administrations in the development of scientifically informed and socially achievable coastal ecosystem management systems, including coastal living resource components of national ocean policies;
 - consolidating a regional support framework for economically, socially and environmentally sustainable aquaculture planning, research and development by Pacific Island governments and private enterprises;
 - assisting governments and administrations in the development and management of domestic nearshore commercial fisheries within a sustainable ecosystem context.

Implementation of post-UNCED fishery instruments

The SPC does not implement any of the post-UNCED fishery instruments directly, but it does contribute generally towards the implementation of these instruments by member countries through advice and capacity building.

Regarding the Fish Stocks Agreement, the SPC is currently the scientific service provider for the WCPFC, whose convention is based on the Fish Stocks Agreement and which contributes to the implementation of the Fish Stocks Agreement. In addition, the SPC also provides advice to island member countries taking part in SPRFMO negotiations.

Regarding the IPOA-SEABIRDS, the SPC has determined that mortality of seabirds is not an issue in the tropical Pacific. However, there has been recent agreement through the WCPFC to implement seabird measures for high-latitude Pacific tuna fisheries. On the IPOA-SHARKS, the SPC is currently taking part in a task force (which includes FAO, FFA and the South Pacific Regional Programme) to recommend a regional IPOA on sharks.

The SPC contributes information and data to FAO.

Addressing specific issues

Implementation of the precautionary approach underlies all of the SPC's activities, advice to its members, and relations with other organizations. On the implementation of the EAF, in 2006, the SPC's membership agreed that the SPC should "assist members to apply the EAF to coastal fisheries and aquaculture, should use the EAF principles established by FAO and build upon the implementation framework being developed by FFA for application to oceanic fisheries by its member countries and territories, and not develop an independent framework for coastal fisheries". For application of the EAF to tuna fisheries, the SPC provides scientific advice to the FFA, and has organized national EAF planning processes.

Area-based management tools have always been part of the SPC toolbox for the management of different aspects of fisheries. They are also particularly compatible with traditional measures in many Pacific Islands.

On the collection and dissemination of fisheries data on a regional basis and harmonization of catch documentation, the SPC notes that this constitutes its main activity.

On the strengthening of its own institutional capacity, the SPC notes that it is subject to constant (and sometimes overlapping) reviews by members and donors, as well as independent reviews that are commissioned for programme-planning purposes.

8.3 Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP)

The CWP was originally established at the Tenth Session of the FAO Conference by Resolution 23/59 as an organization under Article VI-2 of the FAO Constitution. Its purpose was to implement the recommendations on the collection and reporting of fishery statistics in the North Atlantic area that were developed by the Expert Meeting on Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic Area. At that time, it was called the "Continuing Working Party on Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic Area". The CWP was reconstituted in 1995 to allow it to respond better to the increasing demands for reliable fishery statistics, such as those resulting from the Fish Stocks Agreement and the Compliance Agreement. Correspondingly, it changed its name to "Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics", reflecting the expansion of its area of competence to cover global fishery and aquaculture statistics.

Area of competence

There is no geographical limitation on the area of competence of the CWP. It covers all global fishery and aquaculture data and statistics.

Species covered

There is no limitation on species to be covered.

Membership

The CWP is comprised of experts nominated by intergovernmental organizations that have competence in fishery statistics. The following organizations are currently participating in the CWP: CCAMLR, CCSBT, FAO, GFCM, IATTC, IOTC, ICCAT, ICES, IWC, NACA (under approval process), NAFO, NASCO, NEAFC, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, SEAFDEC, SEAFO, SPC, Statistical Office of the European Communities (EU/Eurostat), and WCPFC.

Objectives

The objectives of the CWP are: to keep under continuous review the requirements for fishery statistics (including aquaculture) for the purposes of research, policy-making and management; to agree on standard concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies; and to make proposals and recommendations for action.

Implementation of post-UNCED fishery instruments

The Compliance Agreement requires FAO to maintain a fishing vessel list as part of the HSVAR. It has been noted above that many RFBs already maintain either IUU fishing vessel lists or authorized vessel lists or both. At present, a consolidation of these lists is under discussion.

In 2006, the United Nations undertook a review of the status of the Fish Stocks Agreement and it was determined that there should be a consolidation of publicly available catch statistics; this task is being conducted by the CWP. Similarly, the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries is the core base of CWP's reconstituted organization. The four IPOAs and the Agreement on Port States Measures are not considered to be directly relevant to the work of the CWP; however, some data on each subject may be incorporated into the next CWP handbook.

The FAO Strategy for Improving Information on the Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries is implemented through the establishment of the FIRMS, and through the provision of basic guidelines and standards for data collection and statistics compilation.

Addressing specific issues

As the CWP is not a fisheries manager, it is not directly responsible for implementation of the precautionary approach, an EAF, establishment of area-based management tools, applying MSC or VMS in order to address IUU fishing or restricting fleet capacity. The strengthening of cooperation and coordination of activities with other RFBs is the core activity for the CWP.

APPENDIX 1

2 June 2008

Dear RFB Secretariats,

SUMMARY INFORMATION ON THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL FISHERY ORGANIZATIONS OR ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER BODIES CONCERNED WITH THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF AQUATIC LIVING RESOURCES**QUESTIONNAIRE**

A review is being undertaken of activities relating to regional fishery organizations or arrangements and other bodies ("RFBs") concerned with the conservation and management of living aquatic resources. The review intends to update and complement the information contained in the 2003 FAO Fisheries Circular No 985, "Summary information on the role of international fishery organizations or arrangements and other bodies concerned with the conservation and management of living aquatic resources". It is being carried out under the auspices of the International Institutions and Liaison Services, the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, and is part of the FAO regular update on the role of RFBs with regard to the conservation and management of living aquatic resources.

The review will be made available for information at the Twenty-eighth Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) that will meet at FAO Headquarters in March 2009 and will be presented at the second meeting of the Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network (RSN-2), immediately following COFI.

The review is undertaken on the basis of a questionnaire. The questionnaire is in two parts:

- Part I – An open survey asking you to identify the most important issues facing the work of your RFB; and
- Part II – A request of information on:
 - your RFB (objective, area of competence, etc.) and its Secretariat (composition, contact details, etc.);
 - ongoing and planned activities to implement post-UNCED fishery instruments;
 - ongoing and planned activities to address specific issues and external factors affecting fisheries conservation and management.

Your response will contribute to a clearer understanding of the global issues and challenges which RFBs are currently facing. It will also help to identify changes and developments since 2003 and scope for cooperative approaches. We would be grateful if you could complete and return the questionnaire by 30 June 2008.

We sincerely thank you in advance for your time and cooperation.

Ndiaga Gueye
Chief, International Institutions and Liaison Service
Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, FAO

PART I – SURVEY OF ISSUES IMPORTANT TO RFBs

Taking into account the challenges currently facing your RFB, particularly those related to fisheries governance and conservation and management of resources, please indicate the five most important issues and the reasons why they are important to your RFB.

The information will be reported only in summary form, without attribution to specific RFBs unless you indicate otherwise.

NAME OF YOUR RFB:

ISSUE		REASONS WHY IT IS IMPORTANT
I)		
II)		
III)		
IV)		
V)		

PART II – INFORMATION UPDATE

This part consists of three areas where information is requested:

- A. An information update on RFBs (objective, area of competence, etc.) and their Secretariat (contact details, composition, etc.) based on information contained in the 2003 FAO Fisheries Circular No. 985 and its two appendixes.
- B. Ongoing and planned activities to implement post-UNCED fishery instruments;
- C. Ongoing and planned activities to address specific issues and external factors affecting fisheries conservation and management.

A. INFORMATION UPDATE OF CIRCULAR 985

Please verify the information relating to your RFB contained in the FAO Fisheries Circular No 985. In particular,

- Name of the organization and acronym.
- Establishment.
- Area of competence.
- Species covered.
- Membership.
- Main objectives/activities.

The Circular is available at the following URL: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/005/y4455e/y4455e.zip>. Please update **only if there has been a change since the information reported in 2003**.

Please also update the information contained in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of the FAO Fisheries Circular No 985, as applicable. In particular:

- Main functions.
- Headquarters.
- Address.
- Telephone and fax numbers.
- Email address.
- Website.

See pages 89-108, Appendixes 1 and 2, same link as above. If the information needs updating, kindly report changes above.

You are also invited to provide information with regard to the composition of the Secretariat of your RFB below:

.....

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF POST-UNCED FISHERY INSTRUMENTS

Please insert in the table below any information you may wish to provide regarding ongoing and planned activities to implement the post-UNCED fishery instruments listed. Please indicate **changes since 2003, when the information was first requested to you.**

NAME OF YOUR RFB:

POST-UNCED FISHERY INSTRUMENTS	ONGOING AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION
1993 FAO Compliance Agreement	
1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement	
1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries	
IPOA on Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline fisheries	
IPOA on the Conservation and Management of Sharks	
IPOA on the Management of Fishing Capacity	
IPOA on the prevention, Deterrence and Elimination of IUU Fishing	
FAO Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries	
FAO Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat IUU Fishing	

**C. ADDRESSING SPECIFIC ISSUES AND EXTERNAL FACTORS AFFECTING
FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT**

Below a list of methods and strategies that are considered of regional and international priority at the present time. Please provide information on ongoing and planned activities undertaken by your RFB in relation to the former. The information will be used to identify changes and developments since 2003. Information may have already been given under your response to **PART II-B**, if so kindly indicate this.

NAME OF YOUR RFB:

METHODS AND STRATEGIES	ONGOING AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES¹
Implementation of precautionary approach	
Implementation of ecosystem approach to fisheries	
Establishment of area-based management tools (e.g. MPAs, spatial and temporal closures)	
Addressing IUU fishing in area of competence (e.g. adequate MCS, establishment of VMS, implementation of port State measures)	
Addressing issues relating to the management of fleet capacity (e.g. fishing fleet register, capacity monitoring schemes)	
Collection and dissemination of fisheries data on a regional basis and harmonization of catch documentation	
Initiatives to strengthen cooperation and coordination with other RFBs	
Strengthening the RFB's institutional capacity to deal more effectively with important conservation and management issues (e.g. review of performances/revision of Agreement/Rules of procedure, human/financial resources)	
Accommodate new entrants/mechanisms to facilitate participation of, and cooperation by, non-members	
Any other issue considered to be a priority	

¹ Where applicable, also provide reference to any measure or decision adopted by your RFB.

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAX		E-MAIL	WEB SITE
ATLANTIC OCEAN AND ADJACENT WATERS					
CECAF	FAO Regional Office for Africa (RAF), P.O. Box 1628, Accra, Ghana	Tel.:	(+233) 21 675000	Alhaji.Jallow@fao.org	www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/cecaf/en
		Fax:	(+233) 21 668427		
COMHAFAT/ ATLAFCO	BP476, nouvelle cité administrative, Rabat, Morocco	Tel.:	(+212) 37 688330/31/28	dahmani@mpm.gov.ma rahmani@mpm.gov.ma	www.atlafco.org
		Fax:	(+212) 37 683829		
COREP	B.P. 161, Libreville, Gabon	Tel.:	(+241) 21 4825	ndoungabapteme@yahoo.fr	www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/corep/en
		Fax:	(+241) 73 2129		
CTMFM	Juncal 1355, oficina 604, 11000, Montevideo, Uruguay	Tel.:	(+598) 2 9161973-2047	ctmfmst@netgate.com.uy	www.ctmfm.org www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/ctmfm/en
		Fax:	(+598) 2 9161578		
FCWC	FAO Regional Office for Africa (RAF), Marine Fishery Research Institute in the Community, II 4th floor, P.O. Box BT 62, Tema, Ghana	Tel.:	(+233) 22 20205323/24	Alhaji.Jallow@fao.org	www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/fcwc/en
		Mob:	(+233) 20 75 86 321		
GFCM	FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, Fisheries and Aquaculture Institutions and Liaison Service, Room F411, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153, Rome, Italy	Tel.:	(+39) 06 57054127	gfc-m-secretariat@fao.org abdellah.srouer@fao.org	www.gfc-m.org www.fao.org/fishery/org/gfc-m_inst/en
		Fax:	(+39) 06 57056500		
ICCAT	Calle Corazón de Maria 8 (6th floor), Madrid 28002, Spain	Tel.:	(+34) 914 165600	Driss.Meski@iccat.int Info@iccat.int	www.iccat.int www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/iccat/en
		Fax:	(+34) 914 152612		
NAFO	2 Morris Drive, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada B3B 1K8 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 638, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada B2Y 3Y9	Tel.:	(+1) 902 4685590	info@nafo.int	www.nafo.int www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/nafo/en
		Fax:	(+1) 902 4685538		
NASCO	11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, EH1 2AS, United Kingdom	Tel.:	(+44) 0131 2282551	hq@nasco.int	www.nasco.int www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/nasco/en
		Fax:	(+44) 0131 2284384		
NEAFC	22 Berners Street, London, W1T 3DY, United Kingdom	Tel.:	(+44) 020 76310016	kjartan@neafo.org info@neafo.org	www.neafo.org www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/neafo/en
		Fax:	(+44) 020 76369225		
SEAFO	The Secretariat, Savvas Building, C/o 11th Road and Nangolo Mbumba Drive, P.O. Box 4296, Walvis Bay, Namibia.	Tel.:	(+264) 64 220387	bvanzyl@seafo.org info@seafo.org	www.seafo.org www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/seafo/en
		Fax:	(+264) 64 220389		

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAX		E-MAIL	WEB SITE
		Tel.:	Fax:		
SRCF (CSRP)	Amite 3, Villa 4430, Dakar-BP: 25485, Dakar, Senegal	Tel.: (+221) 33 8640475	Fax: (+221) 33 8640477	spcsrc@gmail.com	www.csrsp.org www.fao.org/fishery/org/srcf_inst/en
WECAFC	FAO Subregional Office for the Caribbean (SLC), 2nd Floor, The United Nations House, Hastings, Christ Church, P.O. Box 361-C, Bridgetown, Barbados	Tel.: (+1 246) 4267110/11	Fax: (+1 246) 427 6075	Bissessar.Chakalal@fao.org FAO-SLAC@fao.org	www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/wecafc/en
INDIAN OCEAN AND INDO-PACIFIC AREA					
APFIC	FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, 39 Pra Athit Road, Bangkok, Thailand	Tel.: (+66) 2 6974000	Fax: (+66) 2 6974445	Simon.FungeSmith@fao.org fao-rap@fao.org	www.apfic.org www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/apfic/en
BOBP-IGO	Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation, Post Box No 1054, 91 Saint Mary's Road, Abhiramapuram, Chennai - 600 018, Tamil Nadu, India	Tel.: (+91) 44 24936188	Mob: (+91) 44 24936102	yugraj.yadava@bobbigo.org	www.bobbigo.org
IOTC	P.O. Box 1011 Victoria, Seychelles	Tel.: (+248) 22 5494	Fax: (+248) 22 4364	alejandro.anganuzzi@iotc.org secretariat@iotc.org	www.iotc.org www.fao.org/fishery/org/iotc_inst/en
RECOFI	FAO Regional Office for the Near East, P.O. Box 2223, Cairo, Egypt	Tel.: (+20) 2 3316141	Fax: (+20) 2 7495981	Piero.Mannini@fao.org	www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/recofi/en
SEAFDEC	P.O. Box 1046, Kasetsart Post Office Chatuchak, Bangkok 10903, Thailand	Tel.: (+66) 2 9406326 to 9	Fax: (+66) 2 9406336	secretariat@seafdec.org	www.seafdec.org www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/seafdec/en
SWIOFC	Subregional Office for Southern Africa/ Bureau sous-régional pour l'Afrique australe, P.O. Box 3730, Harare, Zimbabwe	Tel.: (+263) 4 253655-7	Fax: (+263) 4 700724, 703497	Aubrey.Harris@fao.org	www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/swiofc/en
PACIFIC OCEAN					
CPPS	Av. Carlos Julio Arosemena, Km 3 Complejo Albán Borja, Edificio Classic, 2nd floor, Guayaquil, Ecuador	Tel.: (+593) 4 2221202/3	Mob: (+593) 4 2221201	sgeneral@cpps-int.org cppsl@cppsint.org	www.cpps-int.org www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/cpps/en
FFA	P.O. Box 629, Honiara, Solomon Islands	Tel.: (+677) 21 124	Fax: (+677) 23 995	dan.sua@ffa.int info@ffa.int	www.ffa.int www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/ffa/en
IATTC	8604 La Jolla Shores Drive, La Jolla, CA 92037, United States of America	Tel.: (+1) 858 5467100	Fax: (+1) 858 5467133	gcompean@iattc.org	www.iattc.org www.fao.org/fishery/org/iattc_inst/en

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAX		E-MAIL	WEB SITE
		Tel.:	Fax:		
IPHC	P.O. Box 95009 Seattle, Washington 98145-2009, United States of America	Tel.: (+1) 206 634 1838	Fax: (+1) 206 632 2983	bruce@iphc.washington.edu	www.iphc.washington.edu www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/iphc/en
NPAFC	Suite 502, 889 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 3B2	Tel.: (+1) 604 775 5550	Fax: (+1) 604 775 5577	secretariat@npafc.org	www.npafc.org www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/npafc/en
PSC	600 - 1155 Robson Street Vancouver, B.C. Canada, V6E 1B5	Tel.: (+1) 604 684 8081	Fax: (+1) 604 666 8707	kowal@psc.org	www.psc.org www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/psc/en
SPC	P.O. Box D5, 98848 Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia	Tel.: (+687) 26 2000	Fax: (+687) 26 38 18	tima@spc.int	www.spc.int www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/spc/en
SPRFMO	P.O. Box 3937, Wellington 6140, New Zealand	Tel.: (+64) 4 499 9899	Fax: (+64) 4 473 9579	interim.secretariat@southpacificrfmo.org	www.southpacificrfmo.org
WCPFC	P.O. Box 2356, Kolonia, Pohnpei State 96941, Federated States of Micronesia	Tel.: (+691) 320 1992	Fax: (+691) 320 1108	drew@mail.fm interimsec@isa.or.jm wcpfc@mail.fm	www.wcpfc.int www.fao.org/fishery/org/wcpfc_inst/en
TRANSOCEAN					
CCAMLR	P.O. Box 213, North Hobart, Tasmania, 7002, Australia	Tel.: (+61) 3 621 01111	Fax: (+61) 3 622 48744	denzil@ccamlr.org ccamlr@ccamlr.org	www.ccamlr.org www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/ccamlr/en
CCSBT	P.O. Box 37, Deaken West ACT, 2600, Australia	Tel.: (+61) 2 628 28396	Fax: (+61) 2 628 28407	rkennedy@ccsbt.org	www.ccsbt.org www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/ccsbt/en
OLDEPESCA	Avenida Petit Thouars 115, Tercer Piso, Lima 1, Peru	Tel.: (+511) 330 8741	Fax: (+511) 332 2480	direc@oldepesca.com	www.oldepesca.com www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/oldepesca/en
OSPESCA	2do. Nivel, Edificio SG-SICA, Boulevard Orden de Malta, Urbanización Santa Elena No. 470, Antiguo Cuscatlán, El Salvador	Tel.: (+503) 2248 8800	Fax: (+503) 2248 8899	info.ospesca@sica.int mgonzalez@sica.int	www.sica.int/ospesca
INLAND					
CIFAA	FAO Regional Office for Africa, P.O. Box GP 1628, Accra, Ghana	Tel.: (+233) 21 675 000 ext. 3161	Fax: (+233) 21 668 427	John.Moehl@fao.org	www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/cifaa/en
COPESCAL	FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, Dag Hammarskjöld 3241, Vitacura, Santiago, Chile	Tel.: (+56) 2 337 2239	Fax: (+56) 2 337 2101	Jorge.DelaRocha@fao.org	www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/copescal/en
EIFAC	FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture	Tel.: (+39) 06 57052944		Gerd.Marmulla@fao.org	www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/eifac/en

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		Fax:	(+44) 1223 232876		www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/iwc/en
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ICES	H.C. Andersens Boulevard 44-46, Copenhagen V, DK-1553, Denmark	Tel.:	(+45) 33 386700	gerd@ices.dk	www.ices.dk
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PICES	C/o Institute of Ocean Sciences, P.O. Box 6000, 9860 West Saanich Road, Sidney, British Columbia, Canada, V8L 4B2	Tel.:	(+1) 250 3636366	secretariat@pices.int	www.pices.int
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