

A REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF  
THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE  
OF  
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE  
FROM 1981 TO 1984

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*March, 1986*

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FISHERIES COMMITTEE  
OF  
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

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**FISHERIES COMMITTEE  
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## Preface

My 2nd term of office as chairman of Fisheries Committee of International Cooperative Alliance expired last year and I was reelected as chairman at the Fisheries Committee meeting held in Hamburg in 1984.

Taking this opportunity, I have decided to publish a book which includes papers relating to the Committee such as minutes of executive and full meetings, the chairman's reports, etc.

This book would not have been published without the kind cooperation of Zengyoren (National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations in Japan) and of the Japanese government, for which I am sincerely appreciative.

I would be happy if this book could become a monument of the ICA Fisheries Committee and at the same time, contribute to the fisheries cooperative movement all over the world.

March, 1986

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jirozaemon Saito". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned centrally on the page.

Jirozaemon Saito  
Chairman of ICA Fisheries Committee

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## MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FISHERIES EXECUTIVE, 1981

held at Hotel Intercontinental, Helsinki  
on Monday 14 September 1981, at 08.30 hours

### Present

Japan	Mr. J. Saito (Accompanied by Interpreter)	Chairman
Canada	Mr. K. Harding	Vice Chairman
Malaysia	Mr. I. Aziz	Vice Chairman
France	Mr. J. L. de Feuardent	Member
Ghana	Mr. W. Buckman	Member
Korea	Mr. D. Y. Lee (Accompanied by Mr. K. K. Lee and Mr. I. K. H. Choi)	Member

### In Attendance

ICA	Ms. A. M. Carcone (Secretary - Agriculture and Fisheries)
ICA	Mr. K. Nakagawa (Secretary of the Fisheries Committee)
Japan	Mr. R. Suzuki

### Opening of the Meeting

Mr. J. Saito, the Chairman, welcomed all participants to the meeting and stressed his responsibility as follows: "We were elected as members of the Executive Committee last year at the Moscow meeting. Accordingly, we are able to guide the work of the Fisheries Committee for the next four years. I hope we, as members, will do our best to promote the fisheries co-operative movement all over the world, in order to develop fisheries and improve the socio-economic situation of fishermen."

#### 1. APPROVAL OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

The provisional agenda was approved.

#### 2. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING OF THE FISHERIES EXECUTIVE HELD IN MOSCOW ON THE 8 OCTOBER, 1980

These minutes were approved.

#### 3. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT FOR THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

The Chairman delivered his report (appendix 1) which was read by Mr. Saito's Interpreter. The report was approved by the Executive.

4. GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE AGENDA FOR THE MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

Mr. K. Nakagawa, the Secretary, proposed that items 6 and 7 of the agenda be discussed together. Also, the agenda of the preinary meeting of the Fisheries Committee was approved.

5. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Participation in South-East Asian Regional Seminars by African Co-operatives

Commenting on a request by Mr. W. Buckman, Ghana, that African developing countries should participate in South-East Asian Regional Seminars, the Chairman said that at the Fisheries Committee meeting in Hamburg in 1977, it was decided that concerning education and training, three regions would be created: 1) Europe and Africa; 2) Asia; and 3) North and South America. In each region a seminar should be held regularly within the framework of the ICA Fisheries Committee at least once a year. This should be done for our member organisations in developing countries hosted by some of our member organisations in a country where fisheries and fisheries co-operatives are well advanced. It was decided to divide the world into three regions for the purpose of holding seminars and training courses. In each region, countries with developed co-operative movements such as Japan, Korea and Malaysia, took the initiative in promoting training programmes. So far as Africa and the Near East were concerned, he thought that European co-operatives should take on the responsibility for promoting training programmes, and the Committee would like to hear such initiatives.

Mr. D. Y. Lee, Korea, said that Regional Seminars had in the past been jointly organised by the ICA Regional Office and the sponsoring organisation. It is very difficult to join participants from organisations outside the Region. However, approaches could be made to the ICA Regional Office in New Delhi, which had some funds available contributed by the Swedish Co-operative Movement.

The Chairman thought this a good suggestion, as all Asian programmes were arranged through the ICA Regional Office in new Delhi. He suggested that African countries should get in touch with one of the African Regional Offices, requesting the promotion of training programmes.

Mr. J. L. de Feuarent, France, said his own organisation was directly involved in practically inaudible joint ventures with co-operatives in the African Francophone countries and in the Seychelles, and he believed that such joint ventures between African and European co-operative organisations, through the governments of the countries concerned, could lead to the development of new co-operatives in Africa.

Mr. K. Harding reminded the Committee that other programmes were also being operated, as for instance those sponsored by the Canadian Co-operative Development Foundation (CDF) formed to provide assistance to developing countries. The CDF was already involved in Africa, and as Canada was officially a bilingual country, perhaps African countries could make approaches to the CDF through Canadian co-operatives.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Harding for his excellent suggestion. Since ICA did not necessarily have the financial resources for providing this kind of

training programme, it must depend on its member countries and on organisations such as the Co-operative Development Foundation. He felt that the ICA, and the Fisheries Committee, had its own co-ordinating role in the supply and exchange of information, that that it was up to individual organisations to take the initiative in preparing and promoting development programmes in Mr. Harding's Region. However, Mr. Harding's suggestion that the Committee should approach the CDF for help with a programme for the West African area was a practical one, and the Fisheries Committee could take it up, perhaps without having to go through the ICA.

#### Law of the Sea - 200-mile zones

Mr. I. Aziz drew attention to the difficulties of implementing the decision to enforce 200-mile zones, especially in the case of countries with only a 15-mile stretch of water between them, as was the case with Malaysia and Sumatra. He wondered if there was anything the Fisheries Committee could do.

The Chairman felt that this problem was too vast and too complex for the Fisheries Committee to deal with. He agreed that implementation caused problems: the Japanese fishing industry was badly affected, and one fishery company had to go through expensive and time-consuming negotiations with over 50 different countries in order to carry out its customary fishing operations. However, if necessary, time would be given to discussion of this subject.

Mr. Harding agreed with the Chairman that the Fisheries Committee could do little, and that it was a matter for discussion between governments.

#### 6. DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THE FISHERIES EXECUTIVE

It was decided that the next meeting of the Fisheries Executive will be held at the same time and in the same place of the next Central Committee meeting in October, 1982, in Rome.

The Chairman closed the meeting thanking the participants for their co-operation.

## MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE, 1981

held at Hotel Intercontinental, Helsinki  
on Monday 14 September 1981, at 10.30 hours

### Present

Japan	Mr. J. Saito (Interpreter - Mrs. C. Allford)	Chairman
Canada	Mr. K. Harding	Vice Chairman
Malaysia	Mr. I. Aziz	Vice Chairman
France	Mr. J. Benon	Member
France	Mr. J. L. de Feuardent (Accompanied by Mr. V. Viaud)	Member
Ghana	Mr. W. Buckman	Member
Japan	Mr. K. Miyahara	Member
Korea	Mr. D. Y. Lee (Accompanied by Mr. K. K. Lee and Mr. I. K. H. Choi)	Member
Turkey	Mr. H. Ilbas (Accompanied by Dr. M. Karabatak)	Member

### Observers, Visitors and Guests

Canada	Mr. B. Thordarson (Co-op Union of Canada)
Finland	Mr. V. Luukka (SOK) Mr. R. Ristola (Valio)
France	Mr. F. Cariou (Credit Maritime)
ICA	Mr. R. B. Rajaguru (Regional Director of ICA S E Asia RO)
Kenya	Mr. J. K. Kimbui (Co-op Bank of Kenya)
USA	Mr. J. O. Hakkila (Naknek Karijack Aquatic Society)

### International Organisations

FAO                    A Labon

### In Attendance

ICA	Ms. A. M. Carcone (Secretary - Agriculture and Fisheries)
ICA	Mr. K. Nakagawa (Secretary of the Fisheries Committee)
Japan	Mr. R. Suzuki

### Opening of the Meeting

The Chairman, Mr. J. Saito, opened the meeting and gave the floor to Mr. V. Luukka, Director General of SOK, who greeted the participants on behalf of the host organisations.

Mr. Luukka outlined the Finnish fisheries co-operative movement: "Fishing is very common in Finland. In every part of the country there are lakes and seas, so fish is a daily, if not weekly meal for the Finnish people. However, organised fishing



is not common or in a strong position. In spite of this, there are organisers of co-operative fishing in our country. In our organisation SOK, which is a co-operative wholesale society giving wholesale service to the local retail co-operative societies, we do not have our own fishing division, but there is another co-operative organisation which has a fishing division. I introduce to you Mr. R. Ristola of VALIO Co-operative Society who will tell you more about co-operative fishing in our country. We heartily welcome you to Helsinki and to SOK."

Mr. Ristola of VALIO, spoke about fishing co-operatives in Finland (enclosed as appendix 1).

Then the Chairman made an opening speech (appendix 2).

1. APPROVAL OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

The provisional agenda was approved.

2. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETINGS OF THE FISHERIES EXECUTIVE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE, BOTH HELD IN MOSCOW ON 8 OCTOBER, 1980

Both sets of minutes were approved.

3. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT ON THE PAST AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

The Chairman's Report was circulated at the meeting (appendix 3). It was prepared by the Secretary of the Fisheries Committee Mr. K. Nakagawa, taking into account the Chairman's opinion for closer communication with the Secretariat in Tokyo. The Report had been approved at the preceding Executive meeting.

It was agreed that this Report should be the view of the Fisheries Committee at the meeting of the Central Committee under item 5, Work of the Auxiliary Committees.

4. REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ICA SUB-COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The Report was circulated at the meeting (appendix 4). Mr. I. Aziz stressed the following points of the Report:

- a) The ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee meeting was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in November, 1980. The meeting was very successful. The next ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee meeting was held on the 27th October, 1981, in Korea;
- b) Korea held a Seminar under the joint auspices of the ICA Regional Office in New Dalhi, for leaders of fisheries co-operatives from member countries of the ICA in the S. E. Asian Region in February, 1981. After the Seminar, a study tour was arranged to Japan for a week;
- c) In Japan, Zengyoren held Seminars in 1980 and 1981 under the joint auspices of the ICA Regional Office for S. E. Asia in New Delhi.

Taking this opportunity, on behalf of the Fisheries Sub-Committee, Mr. Aziz thanked Mr. K. Miyahara, President of the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations, and hoped that Zengyoren would carry on with this programme in the future;

d) A seminar in Malaysia was held jointly by the ICA and the National Union of Co-operative Movement "ANGKASA", Malaysia, for the fisheries co-operative leaders in Malaysia in February, 1981. An expert from Zengyoren, Mr. H. Baba was sent to Malaysia as a lecturer under the sponsorship of Zengyoren. He gave a lecture on credit activities to the participants. This lecture was translated into three languages, Japanese, English and Malay, and was very fruitful and educational;

e) A Seminar was held in S. E. Asia for participants from African countries.

At the Executive meeting, Mr. W. Buckman requested that Africa should be included in seminars in the S. E. Asian region. He mentioned that there were two regional offices in Africa. African countries have channels through the ICA Regional Office in New Delhi requesting to attend seminars.

## 5. REPORTS FROM MEMBER ORGANISATIONS ON THEIR WORK DURING THE PAST YEAR

Written reports from Japan, Korea and Ghana were circulated at the meeting.

### Japan (appendix 5)

Mr. Miyahara was attending the ICA Fisheries Committee meeting for the first time. He reported on the situation of Japanese fisheries and also on the activities of Zengyoren. He stressed that the fisheries industry in Japan was suffering from a steady decline in the demand for fish and fishery products. Fish markets were very much affected by the decreasing and weakening price of fish, and the increasing fuel-oil prices.

However, fisheries co-operators have been trying self-help to overcome these difficulties.

### Republic of Korea (appendix 6-1, 6-2)

Mr. D. Y. Lee, the President of the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives in Korea, reported on activities concerning their Seminar in March 1981. They organised a Seminar "Organisation of Development Fish Co-operatives" jointly sponsored by the ICA Regional Office. About 10 participants from South-East Asia attended.

### Ghana (appendix 7)

Mr. W. Buckman, General Secretary of the Ghana Co-operative Fisheries Association reported on his organisation.

### Malaysia

Mr. Aziz, National Union of Co-operative Movement "ANGKASA", Malaysia, said that co-operatives had previously come under various different government ministries, but that a Minister for Co-operatives had now been appointed to take responsibility for all sectors, which would lead to fresh developments.

Since the introduction of 200-mile zones and because of increasing piracy in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Siam, the Malaysian Government was now trying to encourage aquaculture and fish farming in inland waters, and co-operatives had been asked to support this programme. Fish breeding also provided a more assured and higher income.

### France

Mr. J. L. de Feuardenet, General Secretary, Confederation du Credit de la Co-operation et de la Mutualite Maritime, France, said France was not exempt from the general crisis affecting the fishing industry. French fishery co-operatives were trying to strengthen their management through the provision of accountancy services. They were also negotiating with the Government to support a fuel-saving programme, which would save between 12 and 15 per cent of fuel consumption. As far as marketing was concerned, they were trying to introduce a uniform pricing system, with a fixed withdrawal price; this would require greater investment in processing.

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At a recent meeting of NGOs, supported by the United Nations, it had been agreed that NGOs should play a greater part in the channelling and provision of technical assistance, as they were often in a better position than Governmental Departments to know what was required and to direct it where it was needed. Perhaps the Fisheries Committee could play an important role here.

Commenting on the previous speaker's remarks, Mr. Buckman made a plea for technical assistance to be co-ordinated through the Fisheries Committee. At present, if scholarships for training for fishermen were offered, for example, by Japan, this was channelled through Governments, and the Government of the developing country taking up the scholarship was not familiar with the fisheries co-operative organisation and sent people on such courses quite unconnected with fisheries. He asked that co-operatives offering such technical assistance should inform the Fisheries Committee, so that the fisheries co-operative organisation in the developing country could immediately contact its own government to ensure that the appropriate people benefited.

Mr. Miyahara who is in charge of Zengyoren's training facilities, said the college took some 50 to 60 trainees every year; they had increased their facilities, and courses were proving successful. For some courses, such as the proposed solar energy programme, there were still language difficulties and they would have to get in additional lecturers, but they hoped to smooth out these difficulties with the help of the Japanese Government.

Mr. Saito drew attention to the existence of another Japanese training centre, run with Government funds, the Overseas Fishermen's Study Centre which had very good facilities and ran courses of from 6 to 12 months. Students so far had come mainly from S. E. Asia, and he did not think the Centre had yet trained any students from Africa. Perhaps approaches could be made to the Government, through Mr. Miyahara, to extend its training area.

No further reports were presented, but Mr. Harding raised a question on the Zengyoren Report, asking if the Hokkaido prefective federation of fisheries co-operative associations was still in difficulties. Mr. Miyahara replied that this had been a case of inflated publicity. When the 200-mile zone was

introduced, there was a general feeling that this spelt the doom of the Japanese fishing industry and the Hokkaido Federation bought in large quantities of fish which it placed in cold storage to maintain supplies and also started rationalising its staff position. This had been over-publicised but the position had now stabilised and the co-operative was operating normally. There was of course still a problem, as with the introduction of the 200-mile zone demand had declined, which meant that prices must be kept down, and they were still over-stocked. So the problem still had to be worked out, but this would be done in due course.

The Chairman announced that all written reports presented at the meeting would appear as articles in the Co-operative Fishermen's Bulletin.

#### 6.& 7. ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AND, COLLABORATION WITH FAO

It was agreed that these two items should be taken together.

Mr. Nakagawa, reported on his visit in June, 1981, to FAO which was to strengthen collaboration between the ICA and FAO. A meeting was held with Dr. S. Labon, Director FII, Mr. P. Gurtner, Chief, FIIT, Mr. M. Hotta, Fishery Industry Officer FIIT, Dr. N. J. Newiger, ESH, Mr. J. J. Kambona, Chief, FIP, and Mr. K. Kojima. The main subjects discussed were:

- a) The Sudan Project - As a follow-up of the Sudan Project, a mission was scheduled for March/April, 1981. However this was postponed until September/October, 1981;
- b) Areas of collaboration - This point was discussed at the Moscow meetings. The problem was how much support governments give the co-operatives. When a member proposes a project to FAO, from a policy point of view, it would be more acceptable for FAO to receive such a request from a government, or at least with the government's agreement in order to be able to help as much as possible;
- c) Exchange of Information - The Fisheries Committee issues the Co-operative Fishermen's Bulletin four times per year. This could develop into an important Bulletin for the Fisheries Committee and fisheries co-operatives in general, acting as a source of information on co-operative fisheries internationally. It was decided that FAO should send all fisheries publications to the ICA. In the next issue of the CFB, the Secretary plans to introduce the FAO Fisheries Department. A meeting was held with Mr. Kambona in order to discuss this matter. It was agreed that Mr. Kambona would prepare an introductory article and send it to the ICA by the 14th September 1981;
- d) Other matters - In early 1983, FAO is planning to hold a World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development.

The Secretary of the Fisheries Committee would like to stress the importance of strengthening collaboration and the exchange of information between the ICA and FAO.

The Chairman then asked Dr. Labon to tell them about the activities of his Division.

Mr. Labon said he would first like to add to Mr. Nakagawa's statement; he would then deal with the Management Conference and other FAO activities.

The Sudan Mission - There had been considerable delays, but it had now been decided that a reduced mission (due to lack of funds) would be sent to the Sudan this year, presumably in October, to survey the work done earlier and to prepare the ground for further development. The composition of the mission would be discussed with the ICA, which would itself select at least one of the members. Mr. Labon hoped this was one more sign of strengthening collaboration between FAO and ICA, and that there would be further activities along the same lines.

Other activities of his Division included:

- a) A mission to Grenada to work out an assistance project aimed at developing small-scale fisheries, within the framework of general co-operative development in Grenada. IFAD (the International Fund for Agriculture and Development) had agreed to fund the investment component, and the Grenada Government was actively seeking funding for the technical assistance component;
- b) A credit study carried out for Indonesia. An FAO mission visited the country in May and analysed the credit facilities currently available to small-scale fishermen and fishery co-operatives. The Indonesian Government was most anxious to do something meaningful for small-scale fishermen and fishery co-operatives, and the mission had assisted the Government in formulating a proposal to organise training courses for fishery extension officers in charge of credit programmes, in which members of co-operatives could also participate;
- c) A mission to Korea to strengthen collaboration with the FAO. The Korean Government and the co-operative movement had emphasised that they were willing to provide every assistance to the FAO. As a first step, the mission discussed the possibility of a study tour by managers, secretaries and members of fishery co-operatives of Asian countries, to study the Korean experience and achievements in the development of co-operative fisheries. The mission had been particularly impressed by the excellent training facilities available at Incheon.

World Fisheries Management Conference - This would take place around the middle of 1983. It was being called because of the legal changes in the ocean regime, or what were generally known as the 200-mile zones; their adverse effects on fisheries had already been mentioned during the meeting, and the subject was obviously of great interest to the ICA and to co-operative fishery associations. Under the new regime, management and control of fish resources was more important than ever; if stocks were depleted in one part of the world, this would be to the detriment of small-scale fishermen and fishery co-operatives.

One of the main subjects to be discussed would be the allocation of resources. This had a wide range of implications: international allocation of resources, where these move from zone to zone; allocation of resources which are exploited both by small-scale fishermen (including co-operatives) and by industrialised off-shore fleets, which could also be detrimental to the former. For this reason, as they had discussed with Mr. Nakagawa during his recent visit to FAO, it would be important for ICA to be represented at the Conference, to contribute its experience and advice on the management of

fisheries and the difficulties experienced by its members. The management of fish resources would be one of the most positive aspects to be aired at this Conference, but he was sure there were many other national experiences which should be contributed, and the voice of the World Co-operative Movement should be heard at this international Conference, particularly as it was governments which were normally invited to such a conference, which meant that the information issuing from the conference might not necessarily reach those who could put it to practical use. Since ICA had consultative status with the FAO, it could perform a useful service to its members, and the FAO Fisheries Department would greatly appreciate its presence.

In reply to a later question by Mr. Aziz as to whether the Conference would concentrate on co-operatives in general, the fishing industry in general, or co-operative fisheries, and who would receive the invitations, Dr. Labon said that according to its constitution, FAO could only invite member governments. It was for this reason that he hoped that ICA would send a delegation so that the co-operative voice could be heard. However, it is possible for co-operative associations to have representatives at the Conference either as part of the ICA delegation (since it would be left to ICA to determine its composition) or as part of their own governmental delegations.

Dr. Labon spoke of other FAO activities concerning the energy crisis. In addition to the technological aspects, his Division also assisted in the development of fishermen's associations, not necessarily co-operative, fishery advisory centres, etc., to help the small-scale fisherman. They also provided training courses for extension workers, for administrators, and in schools, which were badly needed in developing countries, and this work complemented what was done by ICA through its Regional Offices.

The Chairman thanked Dr. Labon for his very informative and helpful address and asked for further comments.

#### 8. TRAINING AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Mr. K. Harding commented that the fishery organisations in Canada did not have the excellent training facilities available in the latter country, the only possible exception being the Coady Institute. In brief, they were not geared to providing the type of training programme which Japan did so well.

While the Co-operative Union of Canada was providing assistance to co-operatives all over the world, it was doing little in Central and Latin America where it appeared that fishery co-operatives were almost non-existent. He could confirm this from personal observation. The Government in Peru had made some attempt to encourage fish-farming, but it had not been very successful; Mr. Harding believed the climate was not suitable.

Mr. B. Thordarson said that since their discussions in Moscow, he had been in touch with the Canadian Government on the question of providing funds for this type of training. But funding could only be made available if the CUC had links with co-operative fishery associations in Latin America and the Caribbean with which it could work directly; funds could not be provided so long as training was carried out under the auspices of the ICA, because ICA was not a governmental organisation, although the ICA could of course be asked to provide assistance.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Harding and Mr. Thordarson for their research into the matter of funding and asked them to continue with this.

He was aware of the situation in Latin America, which made it essential to concentrate for the present on training of government officials, rather than co-operative personnel, to make them aware of the need for fishery co-operatives and the type of assistance which could be provided by the government.

#### 9. CO-OPERATIVE FISHERMEN'S BULLETIN

Mr. Nakagawa reported the following as item 9 of the agenda.

The first issue of the Co-operative Fishermen's Bulletin (CFB) was issued in 1980. It was decided to issue four Bulletins per year. The second Bulletin was issued in May 1981. The third number is planned to be issued before the Helsinki meeting and the fourth number is planned for sometime in October/November of this year.

It is hoped that this Bulletin will act as a source of information to fisheries co-operatives all over the world.

Below are a few points raised at the Moscow Fisheries meetings:

- a) A request to supply information to the ICA Secretariat was sent out in the second Bulletin. In spite of repeated requests for information, not a great deal of material has arrived. I repeat my request to fisheries co-operatives to send information on fisheries co-operative activities to the Fisheries Department of the ICA;
- b) As for the financing of the CFB, it was agreed that Zengyoren of Japan, would pay for the printing of four issues in 1981;
- c) On the present distribution List of the CFB, we have 200 organisations; we need many more addresses; A questionnaire was sent to all Embassies and High Commissions located in the London area, in order to discover a few more addresses;
- d) Report on the Activities of the Fisheries Committee of the ICA, 1977-80: Since 1977, Mr. Saito has been Chairman of the Fisheries Committee. He has decided to issue a report on the activities of the Fisheries Committee for the past four years. It is expected that the cost of printing this Report will be divided between the ICA and Zengyoren of Japan.

The Chairman asked member organisations to send information regarding fisheries and fisheries co-operatives to the Secretariat in London at least four times a year in order to be able to issue the Bulletin.

#### 10. THE ENERGY PROBLEM - RISE IN FUEL-OIL PRICES

The Chairman confirmed that two types of loan were at present available from the Japanese Government in the current fiscal year. As the industry was still in difficulties, the Government was now considering a long-term type of loan and would contribute more to funds.

Mr. Lee reported on the measures taken by Korea's fisheries co-operatives in the oil crisis and then presented a report on this subject. He stressed an effort of saving energy in Korea's fisheries co-operatives.

Mr. Miyahara announced that the Marine Engineering Centres set up by the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries had recently embarked on an energy saving research programme. As soon as any results or information were available, Zengyoren would inform the Fisheries Committee.

The Chairman requested that there was not enough time to discuss this problem deeply. He asked members to inform the Secretariat of results, which would then be published in the Bulletin to encourage others to do likewise.

#### 11. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Mr. H. Ilbas, President of the Advisory Committee of Koy Koop, Turkey, reported on their fisheries problem and stressed that the ICA and FAO should co-operate in a joint project, prepared in Turkey.

#### 12. DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

It was decided that the next meeting of the Fisheries Committee will be held at the same time and in the same place of the Central Committee meeting in October, 1982, in Rome.

The Chairman closed the meeting thanking the participants for their co-operation.



**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FISHERIES EXECUTIVE, 1981**

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## Appendix 1

### FISHERIES IN FINLAND BY MR. R. RISTOLA

The fishing industry is favoured by the nature in Finland. In the relation to the area there are more inland waters in Finland than anywhere else in Europe. About 10 per cent of the whole area is covered by lakes and rivers. There are about 55,000 lakes, which have over 20,000 kilometers of shoreline.

The finnish seafishery is nowadays limited to the Baltic. In 1976-1979 the Baltic countries expanded their fishing zones to the middle line of the Baltic and its gulfs. The marine shoreline of Finland is about 27,000 kilometers long. The opportunities of fisheries are, however, limited by the low fishproduction. The reasons are the low nutrient content in finnish inland and seaside waters. The growth period of fish is also quite short.

The technical and economical progress after the II World War has changed strongly the state of the fishing waters. Especially the wandering species like salmon and white fish have suffered from hydropower stations, floodprotection, timber floating, forest fertilizing and other pollution caused by industry and population centers. Today the pollution increase has fortunately mainly been stopped.

77 species of fish can be found in the Finnish waters of which 36 in inland waters. Fresh water fish is found also in the sea, mainly in the archipelago. Economically the most important fish is the baltic herring.

In 1979 the total fish catch was about 130 million kilograms. The share of baltic herring was over 60 per cent. Of the total catch about 80 per cent comes out of the sea and 20 per cent from the lakes.

The value of the total catch was 306 million marks. The share of the fishing has decreased to 0.2 per cent of the gross national product.

The number of professional fishermen has decreased to one third since the fifties. In 1979 there were 2,100 full-time fishermen and 5,500 part-time fishermen. The number of subsistence and recreational fishermen has increased strongly. There are today over 800,000 fishing licenses.

With fishing are often carried on agriculture or its special branches. Furfarming is nowadays a very popular part-time profession among fishermen.

As well as the farmers are the fishermen older than the average working population. The average age of fishermen is about 47-48 years.

Other family members often participate in fishing as full-time or at least as part-time workers.

About 60 per cent of the fishermen succeed their parents in their profession

Only few of the fishermen have got professional training, which restricts the development of the industry.

The most important support to fishermen by the state is a direct price support of baltic herring, which is paid since 1971. The quantity of support depends on the end use of the fish. The fish used by the food industry gets the biggest support. Fishermen can get also cheap loans for buying fishing equipment.

Although the number of professional fishermen has decreased the catches have increased considerably, thanks to the better fishing techniques and better marketing opportunities. One big problem in marketing of the baltic herring is that the catches are very seasonal.

The traditional trap net fishing is centralized to May and June. Fishing by the trawl can be done much longer. The importance of trawl fishing is therefore increasing. Its share is nowadays almost 50 per cent of the total catch of the baltic herring.

The main part of the domestic catch is still sold fresh without any processing. The purpose is at least to prehandle bigger part of the fish. That is to clean and to fillet the fish at fish landing stations. So we can also use the filleting waste for production of animal feed. If the handling is done by the consumers the filleting waste is often lost.

The consumption of fish is in Finland relatively high. It has been forecasted that the total consumption will not increase as quickly as before. But the more processed products will take share from fresh fish.

#### Few words about Valio

Valio is the central co-operative of Finnish co-operative dairies. It handles the domestic and foreign marketing of its member societies.

Valio's sales were in 1980 over 3,400 million marks. The main products are liquid milk products, butter, cheese, milk powder and ice cream.

In 1978 Valio bought Kalayhtyma, which is the biggest fish processing company in Finland. The turnover was 47 million marks in 1980.

Kalayhtyma has about 300 employees and about 250 fishermen are fishing for Kalayhtyma.

The company has 6 fish landing stations in the main fishing areas.

At the fish landing station takes place:

- reception control
- assorting
- cleaning
- filleting
- deep freezing

Canned fish and fish finger and fish burger production is located in Raisio.

Main products marketed by Valio are:

- frozen baltic herring
- canned "
- salted "
- frozen fish fingers and fish burgers

Specialities are:

- frozen roe of baltic herring
- frozen white fish
- canned anchovy of sprat
- canned sardine of sprat.

## Appendix 2

### INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE MEETING OF FISHERIES COMMITTEE OPENING ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN

Distinguished delegates and guests,  
(Ladies and) Gentlemen!

It is my heart-felt pleasure, as Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee, to have an opportunity to meet the members of the Committee and distinguished guests again here in Helsinki, after one year since the last meeting in Moscow. I appreciate your attendance at this full meeting of the Fisheries Committee. I am also deeply grateful for your kind cooperation always rendered to the activities of the ICA Fisheries Committee. I would like to thank the Finnish host organisations, SOK, & E, for their kind hospitality and arrangement.

As all of you would recall, the first term of my office as the chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee had expired at the time of last meeting in Moscow, and I was re-elected by your generous support. Availing myself of this opportunity, I have reviewed all the works and activities of the Fisheries Committee during the past four years, and I have asked the Joint-Secretariat in Tokyo to compile all relevant papers and documents recording every work and activities of the Fisheries Committee during the period. It has now come out as a book entitled "A report on Activities of the Fisheries Committee of the International Cooperative Alliance" which is distributed to you and also to those concerned who are not present today.

I would be happy if this book would help you look back past year's co-operative movement on fisheries and at the same time help you consider how to promote the co-operative movement in the future.

In the past four years, the situation of fisheries, especially of far seas fisheries, has become more and more serious due to the establishment of 200-mile fishing zones by many nations, and the price hike of fuel-oil more than two times and other fishing requisites.

In order to overcome these difficulties, each country has implemented effective counter measures such as urgent low interest and long term financing to fishermen. But the effect of urgent financing is not so sufficient as to improve the management of fisheries fundamentally. In other words, the effect of urgent financing is rather limited. At this stage, more strong counter measures are required in order to stabilize and maintain the fisheries. In Japan, the government policy for fisheries is now going to be converted in such a way that low interest rate and very long term financing in conjunction with reconstruction of fisheries, such as considerable reduction in number of existing fishing vessels, is introduced.

The reduction of fishing vessels has to be carried out in order to establish optimum fishing effort vis a vis available stocks, or depending upon the situations, market demand of fish. The reduction of fishing vessels will lead to increase of productivity of fisheries and improve the business performance of fisheries. Thus, the business of surviving vessels which are to be supported by financing of low interest and long term loans will be considerably improved by additional increase in the productivity of fisheries. This is one of the most important counter measure policies which is a pillar of governmental administration and is

scheduled to be carried out in Japan in order to maintain and stabilize the management of off-shore and far seas fisheries.

I expect all participants to this meeting to present stimulating ideas and thoughts on the discussions of all subjects, but especially on the subject of problems of fishing businesses influenced by the steep rise in fuel oil prices which is referred to the Item 10 of the Agenda "The Energy Problem".

I would like to conclude my remarks by hoping that distinguished delegates from member organizations as well as from the international agencies would make the best of this meeting in presentation and discussion of thoughts, knoweldge, and experiences, pertaining to fisheries cooperative movements from all angles and at all levels.

Though the term of meeting is short, I believe we can contribute to the further development of fishery cooperatives.

Thank you very much.

## Appendix 3

- Item 3 of agenda -

### REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

I should like to present this report on the activities of the Fisheries Committee over the past year and to discuss some of the issues arising.

#### 1. ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Last year on the 8th October at the Fisheries Committee meeting in Moscow, new members of the Executive Committee were elected as follows:

Chairman	J. Saito (Japan)
Vice Chairman	K. Harding (Canada)
" "	F. Bencze (Hungary)
" "	E. Einarsson (Iceland)
" "	I. Aziz (Malaysia)
Member	W. Buckman (Ghana)
"	D. Y. Lee (Korea)
"	J. L. de Feuarent (France)

#### 2. CHANGES OF THE SECRETARIAT STAFF

Last October, Mr. K. Nakagawa from Zengyoren of Japan succeeded Mr. B. Zlatic as the Secretary of the Fisheries Committee. Mr. Zlatic worked for the Fisheries Committee since February 1978, and I would like to thank him for his efforts on behalf of the whole Fisheries Committee. I would also like to thank Zengyoren who kindly offered to bear Mr. Nakagawa's expenses.

#### 3. ICA SOUTH-EAST ASIAN FISHERIES SUB-COMMITTEE AND MY VISITS TO THE AREA

In November 1980, the ICA South-East Asian Fisheries Sub-Committee meeting was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, which I attended as the Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee. I am pleased to note that this regional Sub-Committee is becoming more and more important in its role which aims to promote exchange of information and international co-operation among South-East Asian countries which are now facing establishment of the 200-nautical mile zone.

In order to promote a closer international relationship among fisheries co-operatives, I visited a fresh-water fish farming co-operative in Hungary on my way to Moscow last October. I would like to continue this type of visit to fisheries co-operatives throughout the world.

#### 4. EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

There are many difficult problems involved in organising and promoting fisheries co-operatives in developing countries. Therefore it is most important to find suitable would-be leaders and to afford them appropriate training. In view of this, the Committee puts its emphasis on training leaders with assistance from developed countries.



At the meeting of the Fisheries Committee in Hamburg, it was decided that the world should be divided into three regions with regard to training and that European countries should assist countries in Africa and the Middle and Near East regions, while the USA, Canada and Japan should assist Latin America and South-East Asian countries respectively.

Following this decision, Japan held the Second South-East Asian Fisheries Co-operatives Seminar in September last year. The third seminar is going to be held in Tokyo this month and the fourth seminar next year. I hope that these seminars will contribute greatly to the training of leaders of South-East Asian fisheries co-operatives.

In February of this year, the Malaysian Fisheries Co-operatives Seminar was held in Kuala Lumpur organised by ANGKASA. Mr. Baba of Zengyoren of Japan, was sent to this Seminar in order to give a lecture on the financing and the marketing activities of Japanese fisheries co-operatives. Zengyoren sponsored this lecture, while the ICA South-East Asian Office in New Delhi, made the necessary arrangements for the lecture.

In Korea in March of this year, the ICA South-East Asian Office held "The Regional Seminar on Organisation and Development of Fisheries Co-operatives." After the lectures given in Korea, there followed a week's training in Japan, which was a most encouraging result of international co-operation between fisheries co-operatives in the area of the ICA Fisheries Committee's educational activities. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Zengyoren of Japan, ANGKASA of Malaysia, the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives of Korea, and Mr. R. B. Rajaguru and Mr. L. Gunawardana of the ICA New Delhi Office for their most enthusiastic support.

At present the Office is planning to promote a seminar for the Central and South American areas. I would like to report to the Committee that in Moscow last year, I had a discussion with Mr. Harding and Mr. Thordarson of Canada on the procedures for preparing and carrying out such a seminar. However, are extremely short of information about the fishing industry and fisheries co-operatives in these areas, and I would like to call upon each member and all international organisations to give their fullest support.

#### 5. COLLABORATION WITH FAO

In June of this year, I sent Mr. Nakagawa, the Secretary, to Rome in order to strengthen our collaboration with FAO. Discussions were held with Dr. S. Labon, Director of the Fisheries Industries Division, Mr. P. Gurtner, Mr. M. Hotta, Dr. N. J. Newiger and Mr. J. J. Kambona. (Details of the discussion are reported under item 7 of the agenda).

#### 6. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION (CO-OPERATIVE FISHERMEN'S BULLETIN)

After publication of the first issue of the Bulletin in 1979, it was decided in Moscow last year that the Bulletin would be published four times per year. This year we published the second issue in May and the third issue in July. The fourth issue will be published in October/November of this year. (Details of the discussion are reported under item 9 of the agenda).

## 7. CURRENT PROBLEMS IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY AND THE ROLE OF FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVES

There are further problems which the fishing industry is currently facing, such as distribution, the 200-nautical mile zones, pollution, maintenance of sea resources, etc. The most difficult problems that the fishing industry in the world today confront are extreme price increases in fuel and the low level of fish prices, which make fishery management very difficult. Left unsolved, it will certainly lead to the decline of the fishing industry in the world which is one of the main suppliers of protein. This problem is even more grave in the case of developing countries which suffer from food shortages.

The most important problem of today's fisheries is how to improve the management of fisheries which was confronted with the difficulties introduced by extremely high fuel oil prices and other fishing requisites. The counter measures to maintain and stabilise the management of fisheries must be examined and carried out urgently. The counter measures must have two sides: one of which is political financing of low rate and long-term funds and the other is to raise the productivity of fisheries by reconstruction of fisheries including effective reduction of fishing vessels.

In today's session, active and sufficient discussions are expected on item 10 of the agenda "The Energy Problem" referring to this problem.

Last year in Moscow, regarding the theme "Co-operatives in the Year 2000", I stated in my speech on behalf of the Fisheries Committee, that fishery co-operatives can contribute greatly towards reducing world food shortages and that the effective use of sea resources and fishery resources alone can be a means of feeding the ever-growing world population.

Dr. A. F. Laidlaw, who was the co-ordinator of "Co-operatives in the Year 2000", scheme said:

'The most valuable contribution of co-operatives to mankind by the year 2000 will be to combat famine by reducing world food shortages.'

Dr. Laidlaw died in November last year. I remember him taking notes attentively at the Fisheries Committee meeting in Manchester in 1979. He was a remarkable scholar and a co-operator, but also an idealist. An idealist, but he always had realistic views. Some people criticised his reports for lacking in methodology. But he said to us:

'This is not the time to abandon or lose faith in co-operative ideology,' and,

'This is the time that each member, from the President of the ICA to each co-operator, should move forward step by step through his endeavours.'

Lastly, I would like us to resolve to carry on with Dr. Laidlaw's unfinished work.

It seems appropriate for me to conclude this report now as we honour the memory of our departed colleague, Dr. A. F. Laidlaw.

## Appendix 4

- Item 4 of agenda -

### ICA FISHERIES SUB-COMMITTEE SOUTH EAST ASIA REGION

Report presented by Haji Aziz Mohammad Ibrahim JMN., JP,  
Chairman Fisheries Committee National Union of Co-operative  
Movement 'angkasa' Malaysia, Chairman ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee  
South East Asia Region and Vice-Chairman ICA Fisheries Executive  
Committee (International Panel)

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#### INTRODUCTION

The Fisheries programme in the Co-operative Sector in developing countries particularly in South East Asia Region has stepped up their activities following in line with the government policy of each country to provide help and support for the fishermen and their families to improve greater economy as well as to improve the standard of living for this Rural Community.

The ICA which has been playing important role in the affairs of the Co-operative Movements can play a bigger and greater role in the future development for the Fisheries Co-operatives that needs education and training programme including latest and modern fishing techniques for their members through the support of developed countries for developing countries.

It is therefore important that the ICA do request from the members to give information from time to time policies of government connected with the fishing industries of each area especially in the co-operative sector under its development programme as the ICA has declared a theme 'Co-operatives In The Year 2000' which we discussed and debated in the 27th World Co-operative Congress held in Moscow, Russia in October 1980. The Congress fully agreed to the theme launched by ICA.

#### ICA FISHERIES SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING IN KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

A very interesting meeting was held by the ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee Meeting held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia during the 2nd week of November 1979. Many important discussions and deliberations for the improvements of the Fisheries Sector was brought up at the meeting.

The meeting decided to prepare a paper on subjects discussed at the Malaysian meeting for the Chairman of the Fisheries Committee National Union of Co-operative Movement Malaysia 'Angkasa' for and on behalf of the ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee South East Asia Region to present our views at the 27th World Co-operative Congress. It was also agreed that the views on discussions made at the Fisheries Sub-Committee Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia get the blessings of the ICA Regional Headquarters in New Delhi, India. This was done by Haji Aziz Mohammad Ibrahim of Malaysia on behalf of the Member Countries of South East Asia Region.

## ICA FISHERIES SUB-COMMITTEE IN COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

The ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee Meeting South East Asia Region was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka during the 2nd week of November 1980. The meeting was attended by representatives in the Fisheries Sector in South East Asia Region including Japan and Korea.

The Sri Lanka Fisheries Co-operative Federation representative spoke on problems facing the Fisheries Co-operatives in their country and wanted more government support for their members as well as more participation in education and training programme under the ICA. The discussions touched on the elimination of the middlemen from time to time and requested their government to look into this matter in collaboration with the ICA.

## TRAINING AND STUDY PROGRAMME IN JAPAN FOR FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVE LEADERS

The Fisheries Sub-Committee congratulated and thanked the Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives of Japan 'Zengyoren' for organising a Seminar and Study Programme for Fishermen Co-operative Leaders to observe and study the Japanese Fishing Technology which was held from 1st September to 21st September 1979 in Tokyo as a pilot project and later continued and extended the same programme for Co-operative Leaders in the Fisheries Sector also from 1st September to 21st September 1980 held in Tokyo. Both programmes were initiated with the request of the ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee for South East Asia Region particularly for developing countries. Two participants from each Member Country in the developing Nations in South East Asia Region took part in this study programme which was fruitful and educational.

The ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee also thanked for the funds which were made possible paid both by 'Zengyoren' in cooperation with the Japanese Government which was appreciated as a great help and support for our Fishermen Cooperators to visit and study modern and latest fishing technology in Japan.

This educational and study programme was well organised and useful to the Member Countries which participated and express the hope that 'Zengyoren' can organise future programme like the one organised in 1979 and 1980.

## TRAINING AND STUDY PROGRAMME IN KOREA

Korea was another country to be congratulated when the Korean Fisheries Federation agreed to organise and extend invitation to Fisheries Co-operative Leaders from Member Countries of ICA in South East Asia Region who could participate in their Training and Study Programme organised in Korea which was suggested for one week visit some time in March 1981. Malaysia in one of the countries which took part by sending 3 participants to Korea under the sponsorship of the ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee in New Delhi, India.

The ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee also announced that a Seminar would be held in Malaysia organised jointly by ICA and the National Union of Co-operative Movement Malaysia 'Angkasa' for the Fisheries Co-operative Leaders in Malaysia. The co-operative Fisheries Seminar was successfully held from 23rd February to 28th February 1981 organised at the Co-operative College Hall and Conference Room in Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia. The Chairman of the joint Fisheries Seminar was the Chairman of Fisheries Committee National Union of Co-operative Movement Malaysia 'Angkasa' and Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee South East Asia Region Haji Aziz Mohammad Ibrahim JMN., JP. Nearly 20 participants from various

Fisheries Co-operatives all over the states of Malaysia were selected and took part in the seminar which was useful to the movements. The President of the National Union of Co-operative Movement Malaysia 'Angkasa' Royal Professor Ungku A. Aziz officially declared open the fisheries seminar.

The participants were presented with certificates from ICA and Angkasa at the closing ceremony.

The seminar selected 3 participants from a Training and Study Programme to observe various fisheries activities in the Co-operative Sectors in South Korea which was held during the 2nd week of March, 1981.

For discussions at ICA Fisheries Meetings  
at Helsinki, Finland on 14th September, 1981

Statements presented by haji Aziz Mohammad Ibrahim JMN., JP,  
Vice-President National Union of Co-operative Movement Malaysia  
"Angkasa". chairman Fisheries Committee "Angkasa" Malaysia,  
Vice-Chairman ICA Fisheries committee (International Panel), London,  
United Kingdom, Member of ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee, South East Asia  
Region, New Delhi, India at the 27th World Co-operative Congress in  
Moscow, Russia 13th October to 16th October 1980 on Development of  
Fisheries reference to "The Co-operative Development Decade 1971-1980"  
and on Motion submitted by the ICA Central Committee "ICA and  
Technical Assistance"

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Following the achievements of the Co-operative Development Decade 1971-1980  
and observing the there "Co-operative In The Year 2000" in this 27th World  
Co-operative Congress gathering in Moscow, and as a delegate from Malaysia  
the report and papers presented in this congress by the ICA can be compli-  
mented and congratulated.

The ICA had gone through the Development Decade of 10 important and useful  
years of implementing the word "Progress" for the Co-operative Movements.  
Let this word "progress" continue from last Decade to many Decades and  
future years to come.

I wish to stress that the ICA give more emphasis for Development of Co-  
operatives to our Rural Community because they will always head advice,  
help and support.

I wish to touch on the Fishing Sector of the Fishing Community in  
Developing Countries. We have termed the Fishermen as the "poor" many  
coming from the Rural Community. In this 27th Co-operatives Congress, and  
in the next 4 years programme before the next congress in 1984.

I wish to request and stress : -

- 1) That the ICA plan more courses on education and training  
programme organised by Developed Countries as a help to  
Fishermen Co-operatives and their members in Developing  
Countries arranged by the ICA through the Regional Offices par-  
ticularly in the field of Technology on Aquaculture, fish  
Farming and prawn Breeding techniques to ensure a better income  
for the fishermen besides their present operation in the sea.
- 2) In the promotion of the Development of Co-operatives that the  
ICA extend better participation in suggesting to Governments of  
Developing countries that it can give greater impact and greater  
attention to financial help for Fisheries Co-operatives  
Movements to benefit their members which can progress on pro-  
jects that are economical viable.
- 3) That the ICA do make a study on policies of development plans of  
Governments in Developing Countries from time to time through  
their Member Organizations to ensure the ICA development  
programme for co-operatives can benefit and will be in-line with  
government policies of that country.

- 4) That the ICA do take part with greater collaboration with Governments of Developing Countries and request for greater encouragement in carrying out Education and Training Programme for fishermen in deep sea fishing activities and techniques which can benefit better income from better catches of fish and marine products for the benefit of the Co-operative Members and in general for the progress of the Co-operative Movements by participating in Deep Sea Fishing Projects.
- 5) In order to give greater impact on food production programme, that the ICA do request Governments of Developing countries to carry out a greater research and study programme by exploring new fishing grounds in the present vast area of sea of each country.
- 6) To follow in line with policies in the Development of the fishermen programme, that the ICA do request Governments of Developing Countries to give greater and more emphasis for the Rural Community of extending greater financial support whenever required either by grants or loan system for fishermen Co-operative members or the Co-operatives so that it can acquire their own fishing boats equipped with modern and latest fishing equipments etc. putting aside the middlemen who can exploit the fishermen.

## Appendix 5

### A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF ZENGYOREN IN THE F. Y. OF 1980

by  
Kuichi Miyahara  
President of Zengyoren  
(National Federation of Fisheries  
Co-operative Associations of Japan)

Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen!

Let me take the pleasure of reporting before you the outline of the results of business activities of Zengyoren in the fiscal year of 1980 just briefly.

In the F. Y. of 1980, Japan could not gear its economy to recover the depressed situations of the industry.

In the field of fishing industry also, we suffered from slow and steady decline in the demand for fish and fishery products, and, particularly, those in the field of fish and fishery products marketing and distribution sector were very much affected by decreased and weakened prices of fish.

The management of fisheries could somehow sail through the second oil crisis by self-help and self-efforts throughout the country's coastal and aquacultural fishing units and seem to have entered into economically stabilized direction.

However, in the off-shore and farseas fishery management units, specific types of fisheries such as squid jigging and tuna longline fisheries in particular were pushed to the brink of bankruptcy due mainly to the cheap prices of their catch and increased costs such as of fishing materials produced from petroleum and to the fishing area restrictions imposed by foreign countries within their 200-mile Fishery Management Zones.

We in the field of fishery cooperatives have been trying our best as the leaders of cooperative movement, to overcome these difficulties and thereby contribute to the establishment of firm national food policy in our country.

Zengyoren carried out the following activities for the past one year (F. Y. 1980) with the governmental budgetary assistance.

#### 1. GUIDANCE ACTIVITIES

By holding the "National all Fishermen's fishery management crisis appealing rally" in November, 1980, we appealed the government to take quick and appropriate measures to help improve the economy of fishery management units, recover the declined fish prices and establish firm fish & fishery products import policies in order to contribute to the stabilization of the fishing industry's economic structure.

As a result, we succeeded in securing the governmental budgetary appropriations, that is low-interest, long-term loans to be used for



purchasing of fuel oil and as fund for the fishing management's economic improvement. At the same time, a fishermen's old age pension scheme was institutionalized.

As for the activities of protecting the marine environment in the coastal fisheries, pollution still remain there and yet to be solved.

Zengyoren continued to carry out in F. Y. 1980 such programmes as share capital increase, training of and workshops for fishery cooperative leaders, advisory service to economically weak and vulnerable fishery cooperatives and promotion of inter-cooperatives cooperation such as with consumer as well as agricultural cooperatives in order to assist in the improvement of our fishermen's management. Zengyoren recognizes it a very important field of activities to contribute to the international cooperative movement and therefore supported and financially assisted the Fisheries Committee of ICA. Also, we held the second Seminar on Fisheries Cooperatives for South East Asian Countries from August 31 to September 20, 1980 in which 16 participants took part from 8 countries in South East Asia. Incidentally, we are now holding the 3rd Seminar on Fisheries Cooperatives for S-E Asian countries back home. This 3rd Seminar started from September 7 (Mon.) and is scheduled to finish on September 26 (Sat.). The whole period of the seminar is just over 3 weeks including the day of participants' arrival on Sept. 6 (Sun.) and departure for home on Sept. 27 (Sun.).

The women's groups within the framework of fisheries cooperatives also continued to work on such programmes as synthetic detergent expulsion campaign, health care, fishing ground cleaning, rationalization of fishermen's family life and savings campaign to assist in the improvement of life.

The importance of these activities by women's groups has been increasing ever more than before.

## 2. CREDIT ACTIVITIES

The 2 trillion yen savings target was pursued by encouraging the fishermen and helping them acquire necessary amount of money. By so doing, we tried to secure funds for the stabilization and improvement of fisheries management and for mutual aid.

As already mentioned, the increase of costs and depressed market price of fish worked together in aggravating the fisheries management in the fiscal year of 1980. This fact was reflected in very slow growth in the amount of savings that year.

Informational services were extended to the member fishery organizations and their fishermen's societies (=cooperatives) on how to apply for the government's fuel oil and fisheries management improvement loans which were realized by Zengyoren's strong push towards the government through the holding of National All Fishermen's Fishery Management Crisis Appealing Rally.

## 3. SUPPLY (MATERIALS) AND MARKETING (SALES) ACTIVITIES

Consolidation in the cooperatives business network and expansion of cooperatives coverage of supply and marketing activities centered at our national

organization were strengthened somewhat. This was to protect the interests of our fishermen and designed to relieve their economic difficulties brought about by the increased prices of fuel oil and other materials necessary for fishing operations.

The Marketing Department tackled with the Fish Price problems by receiving governmental assistance in 1980. However, the problems involved quite a number of unknown factors and we could not attain expected results equal to the task for recovering the depressed market or finding some clues to solution.

Thus Zengyoren's marketing department was in its most painstaking stage, unprecedented in its history not to mention the poor achievement of economic activities at some of the cold storages and processing plants.

We think that the economy of our country is heading towards the direction of gradual recovery although slow but with some brightness in the future and we hope that this will lead to sound development of fisheries. We are very much determined to endeavour for the healthy development of fisheries cooperatives which can be fully equal to the task.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Appendix 6-1

REPORT ON MAJOR ACTIVITIES  
BY  
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES  
IN  
THE YEAR OF 1980

September 14, 1981  
by Mr. Dong Yong Lee  
President,  
National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives  
Republic of Korea

Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates!

It is my great pleasure to have an opportunity to introduce the activities carried out by the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives in 1980 at this ICA Fisheries Committee meeting.

The Korea's economy in 1980 like other countries over the world was in deep slump of inflation and recession, and marked a setback in its growth for the first time. The fisheries industries were not exceptional. The marine products landed in the year declined 6.5 per cent to 2,410 thousand tons and the exports remained in 871 million U.S. Dollars, showing a short of 6.9 per cent over the target. In addition, the ever-rising oil price has played a leading role of mounting fisheries management cost with the relatively sluggish rise in the price of marine products and the marine resources have been dwindled. These factors have combined to inflict the difficulties on the fishermen engaging in the fisheries industries.

In an effort to overcome this adverse trend facing the fisheries industries and at the same time to enhance the fishermen's economic and social status our Federation carried out diversified business and service activities and I would like to make a brief explanation on them.

Firstly, the Federation conducted the guidance activity with the primary objective placed on the creation of the affluent and welfare fishing communities. For the purpose of constructing the indirect social capital in the fishing communities and also providing the improved service to the fishermen a total of 5.1 billion Won (or 7.5 million U.S. Dollars) was invested. Other services under this guidance activity included the guidance on the fishermen's production, safe fishing operation, education-training program, public relation, survey-research and operation of the fisheries wireless stations.

Secondary, the Federation supplied various fishing materials including the fishing oil required for the fishing oil required for the fishermen's catching activities, thereby making a contribution to the reduced fishermen's management cost. In 1980 the scope of the purchasing business came to 66.4 billion Won (or 102 million U.S. Dollars) and this was an increase of 74 per cent over the previous year.

Thirdly, we managed the marketing business for marine products to improve the fishermen's income and to protect the consumer's interest. In 1980 a total of 1.55 million tons of marine products were marketed through the consignment sale

stations run by our member fisheries cooperatives and the inland fish wholesale marketing centers run by our Federation. In other words, 81 per cent of the marine products landed by the coastal off-shore fisheries industries were supplied to the consumers through the provisions of the fisheries cooperative marketing and this made a considerable contribution to the smooth marketing of the marine products in this country.

Fourthly, the Federation managed the utilization and processing business to preserve the freshness of the marine products. Five ice manufacturing and refrigeration plants run by the Federation produced 31 thousand tons of ice to supply to fishermen and froze, or refrigerated 326,157 cases of marine products.

Fifthly, the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives, a sole fisheries banking institute in Korea, actively operated the credit service business to support the fishermen's production activities and smooth marketing of the marine products. Last year a total of 285 billion Won (or 438 million U.S. Dollars) were supplied to the fisheries industries and this was a rise of 40 per cent over the preceding year.

Sixthly, we managed the mutual insurance business for the purpose of protecting the fishermen's lives and properties from the unexpected disasters and of making up the loss and damage. In 1980 total amount of mutual insurance policy sold reached 266 billion Won (or 409 million U.S. Dollars) and policy paid in the year came to 2 billion Won (or 3 million U.S. Dollars).

In addition to these, we carried out the foreign loan business to make a smooth supply of fund for the coastal off-shore fisheries industries, international trade business to help expand the export of the marine products and to raise the fishermen's sale price, and also the safe fishing operation business.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates!

Carrying out afore mentioned business and service activities to promote the right and interest of the Korea's fishermen the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives intensified its efforts to strengthen the international cooperation. In March this year the Federation held the ICA Regional Seminar on "Organization and Development of Fishery Cooperatives" in collaboration with the ICA Regional Office for South East Asia. About 20 participants working for the fisheries cooperative organizations in the South East Asia took part in this Seminar and they exchanged their views on the development of the fisheries cooperative movement. I am confident that this Seminar made a meaningful contribution to the consolidation of ties and collaboration among the fisheries cooperators and at the same time to the development of fisheries cooperative movement in the South East Asian countries.

Before closing my report I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the painstaking efforts of the member of the ICA Secretariat and hosting cooperative organization rendered to holding this international forum.

Thank you.

Appendix 6-2

REPORT ON TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

September 14, 1981  
National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives  
Seoul  
Republic of Korea

Report on the Training and Educational Program Being Conducted by the Fisheries Cooperatives in Korea

This report is to make a general review on the training and educational program being conducted by the fisheries cooperative organizations in Korea and the Training-Education Center operated by the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives (hereinafter referred to as the Federation).

1. The Federation has been responsible for formulation and implementation of the training and educational program for the fisheries cooperative movement in this country, and the program has had a diversification.

The Education and Public-Relation Department and the Training-Education Center of the Federation take a full responsibility of conducting the training and educational program, and the contents of training and education by the program are as follows;

o Saemaul Education

The Saemaul (new community development movement) education is primarily purposed to provide the knowledge, technique and spirit required for efficient implementation of the Saemaul projects in the fishing communities level and also for early realization of the self-reliance in the communities. In 1980, 371 leaders in the fishing communities participated in the educational program conducted at the Training-Education Center and 239 trainees composed of chief and secretary of the fishing village societies took part in on-the-spot educational program provisioned by the Federation, thus totaling 610 undergoing the Saemaul educational program provisioned by the Federation.

o On-The-Job Training Program

This program has been aimed to improve the ability of the staff and employees working for the Federation and its member fisheries cooperatives and a total of 11,226 participants joined this training program in 1980.

The Federation's Training-Education Center provided 1,021 staff and employees working for the Federation and its member fisheries cooperative organizations with the on-the-job training program which usually last 1-3 weeks. In addition about 300 employees took part in the training program conducted by other training institutes in an effort to improve their foreign language knowledge and also to obtain new knowledge and technique necessary for the efficient management of cooperative business. Under

category of this training program on-the-spot lecturing was conducted to propagate the nation's economy situation and also that national security, and a total of 9,905 staff and employees of the Federation and its member fisheries cooperatives participated in this program in 1980.

o Scholarship Program

This program has been primarily aimed to foster the would-be-fishermen from the graduates of the fisheries high school and colleges and 300 students have been awarded the scholarship by the Federation and in 1980 50 students selected among them participated in the special educational program provisioned by the Training-Education Center.

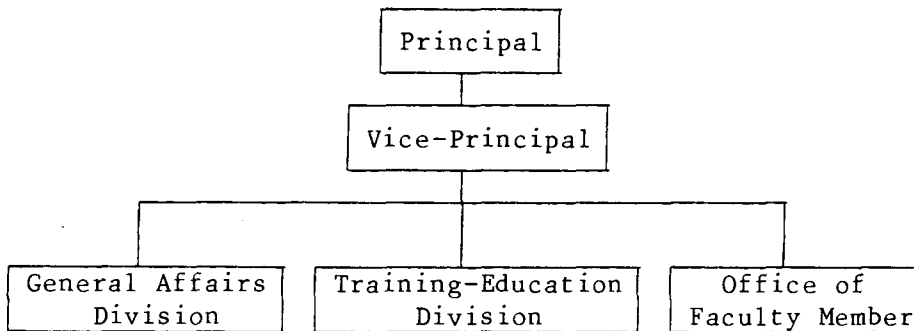
o Circuit Educational Program in Fishing Communities

This educational program has been conducted in use of the two projector-cars in the fishing communities and it has been purposed to propagate the government's policy on the fisheries industries and service-business activities undertaken by the fisheries cooperatives. In 1980 a running total of 40,607 fishermen took part in this circuit educational program.

2. TRAINING AND EDUCATION CENTER

The Training and Education Center was established on November 1, 1977 and its primary role is to provide the members of the fisheries cooperatives with the Saemaul educational program and the staff and employees of the Federation and its member fisheries cooperatives with the on-the-job training and educational program.

a. Organization



Staff

Class-sification	Total	Princi-pal	Vice Princi-pal	2nd Class	3rd Class	Tech-nic-ian	Office Employ-ees	Ap-pren-tice
Number	25	1	1	6	6	7	3	1

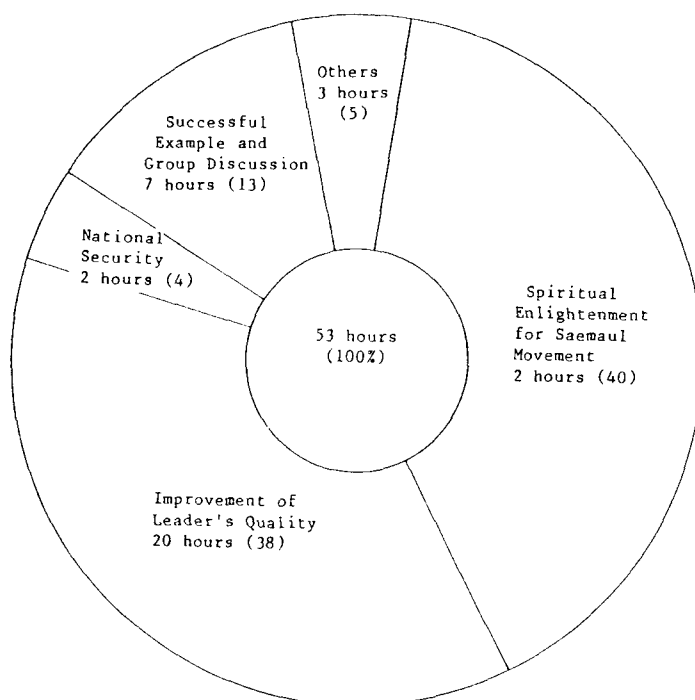
b. Educational Program for 1981

Curriculum	Participant	Number of Participant	Period of Education (Week)
Total		1,620	
Seamaul Education			
Class for Chief of Fishing Village Society	Chief of Fishing Village Society	60	1
Class for Women in Fishing Village Society	Women in Fishing Village Society	140	1
Class for Juvenile in Fishing Community	Juvenile in Fishing Community	140	1
On-The Job Training			
Class for Executive and Staff	Managers (Staff class) of the Federation and Chiefs of the Fisheries Cooperatives	50	1
Class for Senior Employee	Managers (1st and 2nd class) of the Federation, Managing Director and Assistant Directors of the Fisheries Cooperatives	100	1
Class for Junior Employee	Employee (3rd class) of Federation and employee (2nd and 3rd class) of Fisheries Cooperatives	210	3
Class for Fresh Employee	Fresh Employee	180	3
Class for Sae-maul Leadership	Employee (3rd class) of the Federation and employee (2nd and 3rd class) at the fisheries cooperatives	80	1
Class for Management Guidance	Same as the above	80	1
Class for Credit Service	Same as the above	140	3

Curriculum	Participant	Number of Participant	Period of Education (Week)
Class for Auction Sale	Commission Agents engaging in the Auction at both Federation and the Fisheries Cooperatives	140	1
Class for Mutual Insurance	Employees (3rd class) of the Federation and Employees (2nd and 3rd class) of the Fisheries Cooperatives	160	1
Class for Women Employee	Women Employees working for the Federation and the Fisheries Cooperatives	60	1
Class for Secretary of Fishing Village Society	Secretaries Working for the Fishing Village Societies	45	2
Class for High School Student	Students studying at the Fisheries High School	35	1

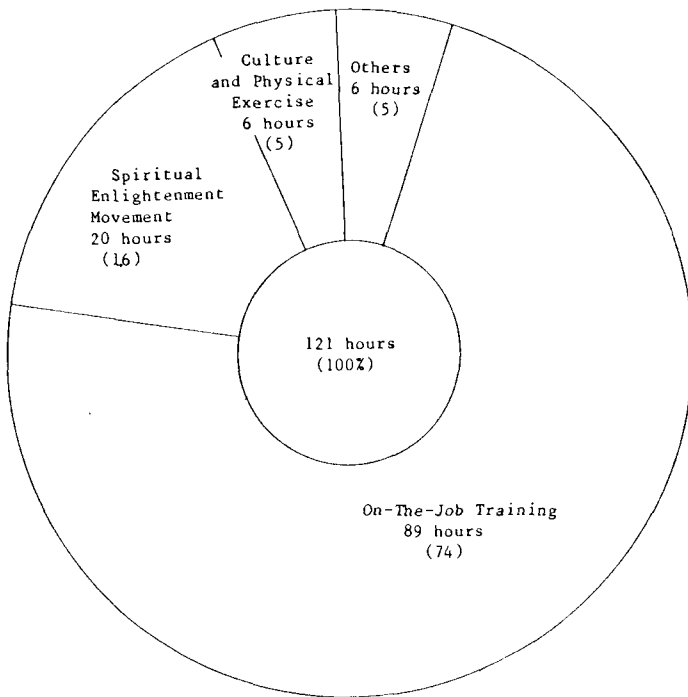
c. Composition of Curriculum

Saemaul Education (for chief of fishing village society, one week)





On-The-Job Training (Junior class, 3 weeks)

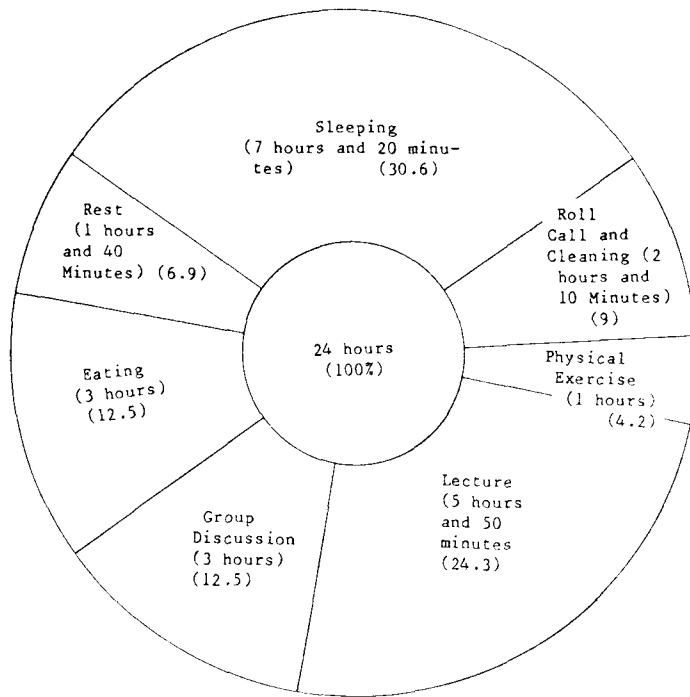


Lecture : 56 hours  
 Practice: 25 hours  
 Example : 16 hours  
 Others : 24 hours  
 Total : 121 hours

d. Day's Educational Program

Program	Requirement of Time(in minute)	Time
Getting up	10	05:50-06:00
Morning Roll Call	10	06:00-06:10
Physical Exercise	30	06:00-06:40
Face Washing and Cleaning Room	50	06:40-07:30
Breakfast	60	07:30-08:30
Meditation	10	08:30-08:40
Dialogue	20	08:40-09:00
Class for Morning	180	09:00-12:00
Physical Exercise	30	12:00-12:30
Lunch	60	12:30-13:30
Class for Afternoon	240	13:30-17:30
Supper	90	17:30-19:00
Group Discussion	120	19:00-21:00
Evening Roll Call	70	21:30-22:30
Going to Bed	440	22:30-05:50

e. Time Distribution for Daily Education



f. Achievement

1) Achievement by Course

Classification	Total	'77	'78	'79	'80
Total	6,365	1,179	2,332	1,416	1,439
Saemaul Education	2,192	440	786	389	577
On-The-Job Education	4,713	738	1,546	1,027	862
o Class for Senior Employee	321	109	52	102	58
o Class for Junior Employee	452	66	137	130	119
o Class for Fresh Employee	355	102	253	-	-
o Class for On-The-Job	2,625	461	1,104	766	294
o Class for Special Education	420	-	-	29	391

2) Achievement by Organization

Classification	Total	'77	'78	'79	'80
Total	6,365	1,178	2,332	1,416	1,439
National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative	1,275	253	481	247	294
Member Fisheries Cooperatives	3,899	757	1,465	842	835
Fishing Village Societies	1,191	168	386	327	310

g. Educational Facility

Classification	Number	Area (in m <sup>2</sup> )
a. Site		19,881
Floor Area		1,907
Play Grounds	1	3,967
Tennis Court	2	1,653
Others		12,354
B. Building		4,119
Auditorium	1	238
Lecture Room	3	298
Office	5	321
Conference Room	1	86
Group Discussion Room	4	126
Library	1	86
Lodging Room	34	714
Dining Room	1	258
Resting Room	4	205
Boiler Room	1	215
Bath Room	2	43
Others	1	1,529

h. Educational Materials and Equipments

Item	Number
Projector	1
Movie Camera	2
Slide Projector	1
Photoengraving Machine	1
Recorder	1
Cassette Recorder	1
Reflection Mirror	2
Amplifier	2
Magaphone	1
Television Set	3
Radio Set	1
Camera	1
Chronopher	1
Wiretap Receiver	2

## Appendix 7

### REPORT ON THE GHANA CO-OPERATIVE FISHERIES ASSOCIATION LTD.

BY Mr. W. Buckman

1. The Ghana Co-operative Fisheries Association Ltd., is legally registered as no. 3455 under the Ghana Co-operative Societies Ordinance No. 15 of 1937. The Ordinance has since been replaced by the Co-operative Societies Decree No. N.L.C.D. 252 of 1968.
2. The Association is the apex for all registered Co-operative Fisheries in Ghana. It has eleven (11) registered Secondary Societies or Unions with two hundred and fifty six (256) Primary Societies throughout the Country. It has twenty four thousand (24,000) individual members of active fishermen and fish-mongers (- ie. fifteen thousand (15,000) fishermen and nine thousand (9,000) fish-mongers -). Membership are open to all fishermen and fish-mongers in their locality, who are 18 years and above.
3. Some of the prime aims of the Association are:-
  - a. to seek and safeguard the interest of its members and to assist them improve upon their social and economic status.
  - b. to instill in the fishermen and fish-mongers sense of dignity of labour and develop that feeling to the general good of the Country.
  - c. to make available banking facilities, storage for preservation of members fish catches, insurance, education and promotion of welfare.
4. Functions of the Association are mainly fishing and fish marketing. Fishing is carried out by member/fishermen, while the marketing is carried out by the fish-mongers through their co-operative fish-marketing Societies.

Fishing is operated in the territorial waters - ie. sea, lakes and rivers - of Ghana.
5. The Association has four (4) wooden fishing vessels - ie. two 70 footers and two 49 footers - which are used in training member/fishermen on modern method of fishing. After completion of their training the Association assist in obtaining loans from the financial institutions to purchase inshore fishing boat. Most of the wooden fishing boats are built locally by the Ghana Boatyards Corporation.
6. At the moment, the Co-operative Fishing Societies operate with three thousand, two hundred and twenty (3,220) dug-outs or canoes fitted with out-board motors. The Secondary Societies has over five hundred and sixty (560) inshore fishing boats while the Association has four (4) for training etc.
7. Total fish catches in the Country was 227,538.98 metric tons in 1979. The breakdown were as follows:-

- a. Deep sea fishing vessels :- 23,603.66 m/t
- b. Inshore fishing vessels :- 18,925.31 m/t
- c. Canoes or dug-outs :- 176,010.01 m/t

Out of the above figures the Co-operative Fisheries landed 35%.

8. Types of fish usually catch by Ghanaian fishermen including the Co-operative Fisheries are:- seabream, cassava fish, flat and round herrings, frigate mackerel, scad mackerel, sprat, tuna, flatfish, burrito, trigger fish, red mullet (shrimps, lobsters and octopus are landed in small quantity). All fish caught by the Co-operatives are offered for sale either fresh or frozen through the Co-operative fish marketing Societies. Five per cent (5%) are sold to workers in the capitals; Accra and other Regional Capitals.
9. The Association is to build a two thousand (2,000) tons capacity Cold Storage, sixty (60) tons ice making plant, fifty (50) tons freezer and a modern offices in the fishing harbour area, Tema. Contract has been awarded to Larshon Construction Company of Accra. Completion of the project will help the Association render more valuable services to its members.
10. TRAINING ACTIVITIES: The Association organised a two weeks residential course (- from 5th - 11th April, 1981 -) for its Presidents, Treasurers, Secretaries and some Committee members at the Adult Educational Institute, Tsito in the Volta Region. Over 54 members participated. The course was jointly opened by the Deputy Minister for Local Government and Co-operatives and the Volta Regional Minister, Messrs. Moses Yaw Frimpong and Frank Q. Amegah respectively.

The Ghana Co-operative College seconded two seconded tutors, Messrs. G. W. Bentum and George Somia who planned and managed the course to its successful end. There were other resource persons from the Co-operative Institution who lectured the participants. Notable among them were Mr. J. M. Appiah Secretary-General of the Ghana Co-operative Council, Mr. Enyonam Adzosii Executive Director of the Ghana Co-operative Mutual Insurance Society, Mr. J. K. Boafo Managing Director of Ghana Co-operative Bank, and Mr. E. A. Prempeh Principal of Ghana Co-operative College.

The Association has completed negotiations to hold another three weeks residential course for all its Book-keepers and Marketing Officers in November, 1981 at the Ghana Co-operative College, Kumasi.

(PRESENTED BY MR. WILLIAM BUCKMAN, GENERAL SECRETARY  
OF THE GHANA CO-OPERATIVE FISHERIES ASSOCIATION  
TO THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE  
(ICA) FISHERIES COMMITTEE MEETING IN  
HELSINKI, ON THE 14TH SEPTEMBER,  
1981).

## Appendix 8

### REPORT ON MEASURES TAKEN BY KOREA'S FISHERIES COOPERATIVES IN OIL CRISIS

September 14, 1981  
National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives  
Seoul  
Republic of Korea

#### Measures Taken by the Korea's Fisheries Cooperatives in the Oil Crisis

1. In an effort to raise the efficiency in the oil consumption the Korea's fisheries cooperative organizations have;
  - o encouraged the fishermen to maintain the economic speed of the fishing boats at 8-9 knots.
  - o advised the fishermen to keep the engine horse power at more than 85 per cent of maximum revolution.
  - o recommended the fishermen to use the fuel oil treatment.
  - o assisted the fishermen in modernizing the fishing gears.
  
2. As part of the measures to alleviate the fishermen's difficulties inflicted by the hiking oil price the government has provided the tax incentive and the oil required for the fishing operation by the coastal off-shore fisheries industries has been exempted from part of the taxation as specified below.
  - o 10 per cent exemption from the value added tax.
  - o 7 per cent exemption from the special consumption tax.

As a result, the Korea's fishermen have greatly benefited from this provision of the tax exemption and the benefit in value came to 4,453 million Won (or 9.2 million U.S. Dollars) in 1978, 6, 513 million Won (or 13.5 million U.S. Dollars) in 1979 and 11,448 million Won (or 17.3 million U.S. Dollars) in 1980 respectively.

3. Assistance provided by the Korea's Fisheries Cooperatives to the fishermen hit by the oil crisis;

Following measures have been taken by the Korea's fisheries cooperatives to provide the assistance to the fishermen hit by the oil crisis;

- o In the operation of the credit and banking business the repayment period of the loan provided for the fishing operation has been extended for another year and the deferred interest has been reduced on selective basis, while temporally suspending the deduction from the fish price for the repayment of loaned fund from the fish price for the repayment of

loaned fund to the fishermen. In addition to these, the fisheries cooperatives in Korea have expanded the supply of fund required for the fishing operation and the scope of the fund supplied in 1980 came to 95,031 million Won (or 144 million U.S. Dollars), representing an increase of 58 per cent over the previous year.

- o In the aspect of operating the mutual insurance 3,282 cases of the void insurance policy have been revived by an exceptional provision and the ceiling of the mutual insurance policy for the fishing crews has been raised from four million Won to eight million Won, while boosting the government's subsidy for the crew's insurance policy from 2,500 Won to 5,000 Won. Beside these, the fisheries cooperatives have provided students studying at the secondary school and college with the scholarships and the fund for this purpose came from the mutual insurance fund for the revolving business.
- o The National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives (hereinafter referred to as the Federation) has actively carried out the stock business to coordinate the demand-supply of the marine products and at the same time to secure the fishermen's sale price.

In 1980 the Federation purchased and stocked 27,000 tons of marine products at the cost of 7,748 million Won (or 11.7 million U.S. Dollars) and they included such fish species as hair tail, mackerel, saury, yellow corbina, squid and pollack. These stocked fishes have been released at the season of high demand and as a result this business operation has made a significant contribution to the prevention of the price drop in the peak fishing season and to the secured fishermen's sale price.

On the other hand, the Federation purchased and stocked 270 tons of the marine products at the cost of 2,409 million Won (or 3.6 million U.S. Dollars) as a part of the government's program for price stabilization of the agriculture and marine products and the stocked marine products composed of dried anchovy, dried squid and dried pollack have been released at the season of high demand, thereby resulting in the improved fishermen's income.



4. The oil price before and after the second oil crisis caused by the Iranian Revolution in November 1978.

(Unit: Won Per D/M)

Kind \ Date	'77. 7.1	'68. 1.28	'79. 3.7	'79. 7.10	'80. 1.29	'81. 4.19
Light Residue Fuel Oil	10,276	9,911	10,806	17,132	26,816	40,275
Dark Diesel Oil	9,855	9,355	10,186	16,144	25,739	36,750
Bunker A Oil	10,096	9,678	10,543	16,712	26,644	38,767
Marine Diesel Oil	-	9,835	10,719	16,993	26,642	39,777
Korosine Oil	-	-	-	17,547	29,845	45,198

\* The price drop in 1978 was brought about by the 10 per cent exemption from the special consumption tax which has been effective since July 1, 1977.

5. Comment on the problems with respect to the oil crisis in the fisheries industries.

In the light of large possibility of risk and the unstability peculiar to the fisheries industries it has been badly needed to institute the tax exemption for the oil used by the fisheries industries on the continued basis and also to secure the stable oil supply sources by directly managing the oil refinery of their own.

## Appendix 9

### COOPERATIVES IN THE YEAR 2000

1. INTRODUCTION
2. REPORTS TO THE 27TH CONGRESS
3. AREAS OF CONCERN
4. THE COOPERATIVE SECTOR
5. THE RELEVANCE OF COOPERATIVES
6. CONDITIONS FOR COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT
7. SOCIALISM AND MARKET FORCES
8. ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS
9. ACTION BY UN AGENCIES
10. ACTION BY COOPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS
11. SUMMARY OF SUGGESTED ACTIONS

## COOPERATIVES IN THE YEAR 2000

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The special reports on Cooperatives in the Year 2000, prepared for the 27th Congress of the ICA, have occasioned great interest, and in addition to being available in the ICA's official languages - English, French, German, Russian and Spanish - translations have so far been made into Finnish, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Norwegian and Swedish.

The discussion at the Congress was a preliminary one, and did not go into great detail. Since then, there has been more time to study the reports, and to think of future action.

The Resolution on Cooperatives in the Year 2000 adopted at the Congress declared that priority should be given to:

1. The development of agricultural cooperatives, including agricultural producer cooperatives amongst small farmers;
2. The promotion of industrial cooperatives and the converting of existing enterprises to the cooperative form;
3. The further development of consumers cooperatives so as to emphasise their distinguishing features from other private traders;
4. The creation of clusters of specialist cooperatives or single multi-purpose societies aiming to provide a broad range of economic and social services such as housing, banking, credit, insurance, medical services, tourism, etc., on a neighbourhood basis.

The Resolution regarded the reports as a beginning of a continuing process of research and self-examination by the world Cooperative Movement, and it therefore asked member organisations to consider ways in which they could themselves, or through representations to their governments, help to implement these priorities for cooperative development. It also asked member organisations to study the reports carefully, particularly those parts which they saw as appropriate to their own situations and problems, and to study and, if though necessary, set up research programmes to examine future development. A report was requested for the Central Committee to consider in 1982 on the results of investigations of member organisations.

This paper has been prepared in order to taken the discussion further and provide the opportunity for member organisations to discuss particular points brought out in the reports, with a view to developing a programme of activity, the implementation of which could be reported periodically to the Central Committee, beginning in 1982. The recommendations summarised in Section 11 of the Report are suggestions, and it is of course for the Central Committee to amend or alter these as it considers appropriate.

## 2. REPORTS TO THE 27TH CONGRESS

There were two major reports on "Cooperatives in the Year 2000" discussed at the 27th Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance held in Moscow in October 1980. One was prepared by Dr. Alexander Laidlaw of Canada, and discussed various problems likely to be facing the world in the year 2000 and the relevance of cooperative development to these problems. It was Dr. Laidlaw's last major contribution to cooperative development, and it was a very considerable achievement for him to have outlined in a lucid and readable way in a short paper the problems facing the world and the prospects of the Cooperative Movement.

Dr. Laidlaw makes a sombre survey of many of the economic and other problems facing the world today, and likely to be still with us in twenty years' time: continuing poverty, especially in developing countries; the energy crises; environmental pollution; the destruction of forests and other natural resources; the population explosion; food production; trade recession; mass unemployment combined with inflation; the growth of corporate power, especially that of the transnational corporations; and urbanisation: all under the shadow of the ultimate obscenity of nuclear war. It seems a long way from the Keynesian confidence and hopes of the sixties.

Dr. Laidlaw looks at cooperative theory and practice, and at the performance and problems of cooperatives. He notes certain weaknesses and sees cooperatives as being somewhat on the defensive and having difficulty in maintaining their market share in the face of the formidable problems facing the world. At the same time, he sees cooperative development as relevant to these problems, and declares that it is the task of the International Cooperative Movement to show just how relevant cooperatives are to the tough problems that face the world. He says that if governments can be persuaded of the relevance of cooperatives to their own pressing problems, they may be more active in encouraging cooperative development and a wider application of Cooperative Principles. He calls for a major expansion of various kind of cooperatives, and ends his paper with ten crucial questions.

Dr. Laidlaw's paper is concerned with the International Cooperative Movement as a whole, but deals mainly with western and developing countries still dominated by capitalist companies.

The second paper comes from the European socialist countries and deals with prospects for cooperatives in socialist countries in the year 2000. It was very useful for the ICA Congress to have had this second report, dealing with the progress and prospects of cooperatives under a socialist economic system. Cooperative development depends very much upon the conditions and general environment in which cooperatives have to operate. Cooperative development in Eastern Europe since 1945 has been very impressive and the report from these Cooperative Movements makes it clear that cooperative ownership is now very firmly established and recognised as an important form of social ownership.

## 3. AREAS OF CONCERN

Dr. Laidlaw's paper is much concerned with the prospects and performances of cooperatives in a world facing many formidable problems. Many of these problems are linked with each other, and one broad area of concern is that of making cooperative democracy more effective in spite of structural changes

needed to achieve economies of scale. This is linked with the need to improve member commitment and involvement and to combine this with effective management through close collaboration between voluntary leadership and full time professional management. These questions are linked with those of communication with employees and workers' participation that were discussed by the ICA Central Committee in 1977. Dr. Laidlaw argues that cooperative boards and managers should think of their employees as partners in the enterprise and that the possibility of women workers' participation is a related question, and can be regarded as an aspect of the broader problem of making cooperative democracy more effective.

A second broad area discussed by Dr. Laidlaw is that of education and training covering both staff training and member education, communicating the cooperative message and the role of the cooperative press. A third broad area is that of sectoral solidarity, collaboration between cooperatives, and help for cooperatives in developing countries, which can be linked with the question of the role of the ICA and the impact that it can make internationally.

A fourth broad area of concern noted by Dr. Laidlaw is that of cooperative financing. If there is to be a major expansion of cooperatives such as Dr. Laidlaw urges, they clearly need to be strong financially; and he notes that cooperatives inevitably find it harder than companies to raise initial capital because of the basic cooperative principle of a limited return on capital. He notes that inflation has a more adverse effect upon cooperatives than on companies for the same reason; and that a strong thrift and credit cooperative movement is an essential foundation for cooperative development, especially in the Third World. A well developed system of international cooperative banking is also of major importance. He emphasises the importance of self-financing, and is cautious about too much financial support for cooperatives from government, especially if it is accompanied by close governmental supervision.

A fifth broad area of concern for Dr. Laidlaw is that of relations between cooperatives and the state. He notes that cooperatives are essentially voluntary and independent organisations democratically controlled by their members and that their growth has been spontaneous in many countries; but he also notes that governments have encouraged them in various ways. Most governments have provided a legal framework to help cooperatives develop, and many have actively promoted them with financial and other support, particularly in developing countries. In socialist countries, consumer, agricultural and other cooperatives often have a major role in the economy so that collaboration between them and the government is inevitably very close.

Dr. Laidlaw notes that relations between cooperatives and governments have been discussed at many ICA meetings - most recently by the Central Committee in Copenhagen in 1978. Some governments have been able to promote cooperatives with public funds without their becoming unduly dependent upon governmental support. He predicts that contacts between cooperatives and governments are likely to increase, but that relations between them will become more of a problem. He is clearly concerned about the possibility that increased financial support for cooperatives by governments may sometimes tend to mean increased governmental supervision, so undermining their independence and interfering in democratic control by members. At the same time, governments can act in many ways to create conditions favourable to cooperative develop-

ment by bringing about a more equitable distribution of wealth and income so as to make it easier for people to save and form cooperatives.

Dr. Laidlaw notes that some studies of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in the seventies argued that cooperatives in developing countries often fail to reach the poorest sections of the community. The very poor clearly do not have the resources to form cooperatives without help, and they may be helped to do so by government; but it can be argued that it is important for governments to take redistributory measures to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth and income which can then enable people to form cooperatives with the need for state support.

#### 4. THE COOPERATIVE SECTOR

Dr. Laidlaw notes in his paper that in most countries there are three Sectors: a Private Sector, a Public Sector and a Cooperative Sector; and that in some countries it is the private sector that is dominant and in others the public sector. The pattern of cooperative development varies greatly in different countries. In many countries agricultural cooperatives are stronger than most other kinds of cooperatives; and in some credit cooperatives have a major role. Consumers' cooperatives are stronger in Europe than in most other parts of the world. Perhaps the most striking difference between cooperatives is that between the fully independent cooperatives which flourish without any support from governments and those, mainly in developing countries, which have been established with direct governmental financial support and continue to depend upon such support.

Cooperatives are essentially democratic organisations owned and controlled by and responsible to their members - subject to such legislation and planning requirements as may be introduced by government. Support for cooperative development is often provided by governments in developing countries through loans, grants and public shareholding; or by provision of management expertise or by loans to individuals to enable them to take up shares or by support for cooperative federations or banks. Governments may claim that this public support is only temporary and will be phased out as soon as possible; but many cooperatives nevertheless continue to depend upon such governmental support. Sometimes cooperatives may be promoted by government to undertake the distribution of domestic or agricultural supplies. It may be difficult to draw a hard and fast line between cooperatives that are fully independent and those that are not; but it is nevertheless possible to draw a distinction in principle between cooperatives that are independent and those that are supervised and dependent upon state support.

Similarly in industry generally in western and developing countries many companies are fully independent economically; but others receive substantial public support, particularly in certain industries. Companies such as Rolls Royce or Chrysler which get into difficulties may be nationalised or receive state support because their failure would mean a large increase in unemployment. Agriculture receives public support in many countries and certain industries are protected from external competition by import duties. Some companies, such as British Petroleum, are joint ventures with public as well as private capital. Many companies are wholly publicly owned, and Dr. Laidlaw notes that this public sector has grown substantially in recent years. These public or state corporations are often organised in very much the same kind of way as conventional capitalist companies with control exercised by the state as sole or majority shareholder and with profits going to

the state as shareholder. Socialists who have identified socialism with state ownership sometimes argue that working for a state corporation is much like working for a conventional company when they are both organised in the traditional capitalist way.

So instead of talking about three sectors, it might be useful to talk about two sectors: a Cooperative Sector and a Capitalist Sector. The Cooperative Sector would include cooperatives that are subject to a greater or lesser amount of governmental supervision and control, and the Capitalist Sector would include companies that are wholly or partially owned by the state. The cooperative and the company are, after all, two basically different ways of organising an enterprise; and they may both be organised with a greater or lesser amount of governmental involvement.

A cooperative differs from a company in two basic ways: firstly, in that voting is equal instead of being in proportion to shares held, and secondly, in that the return paid on capital is limited and surplus earnings are distributed in some other way. But this simple distinction may be modified in various ways. The trend is for power in large corporations to pass from shareholders to management. Moreover, the growth of trade unions over the last hundred and fifty years has resulted in them exercising considerable power in industry and limiting the power of management.

There are a variety of other ways of promoting workers' participation in the control or earnings of companies. Profit sharing, co-partnership and employee shareholding schemes may be introduced. Workers may be represented on Works Councils and, as in the Federal Republic of Germany and elsewhere, on the supervisory boards or the boards of companies. Workers shareholdings in companies through special funds is being promoted by trade unionists in Sweden and Denmark. And companies may be converted into industrial or other cooperatives while cooperatives may be converted into companies. An ILO Symposium discussed various forms of workers' participation in The Hague in May 1981.

The conversion of conventional companies into industrial or other cooperatives has been rare; but the borderline between companies and cooperatives is nevertheless somewhat blurred. There is widespread interest in workers' participation, and it may be promoted in many ways. The borderlines between independent cooperatives and supervised cooperatives are also somewhat blurred, as are those between independent capitalist enterprises and state capitalist ones. In his paper, Dr. Laidlaw calls for a substantial expansion of the Cooperative Sector, individual cooperatives of all kinds. Whether such an expansion takes place may depend very much upon whether governments think that it would be relevant to the formidable problems with which they are faced.

## 5. THE RELEVANCE OF COOPERATIVES

Dr. Laidlaw notes in various parts of his paper the relevance of cooperative development to many of the intractable problems facing the world. Food adulteration remains a major problem in many parts of the world, and consumers' cooperatives remain as relevant to it as they were in Britain at the time of the Rochdale Pioneers. It also has relevance to many forms of consumer protection - to the control of misleading advertising, to the promotion of informative labelling, to the maintenance of quality standards, etc. In some countries cooperatives are a major source of employment for the

disabled. He points out that the development of agricultural cooperatives helps to increase the incomes of primary producers and to increase world food production. He notes how housing cooperatives help to provide housing and how credit cooperatives help to promote savings and how other kinds of cooperatives serve the community in their various ways.

He notes how industrial cooperatives improve industrial relations and extend industrial democracy and help to meet the needs of local people from local resources in rural areas in developing countries. He also notes the major role that industrial cooperatives could have in reducing unemployment; and OECD and other governments are paying increasing attention to the promotion of industrial cooperatives because of their clear role in helping to reduce unemployment. Moreover he declares that a major expansion of cooperatives in general and of industrial cooperatives in particular may be of great relevance to the problem of coping with inflation. He notes that governments tend to alternate between tough monetarist curbs on demand which lead to unacceptably high levels of unemployment, and incomes policies which are difficult to sustain because of trade union resistance when they do not apply fairly to all incomes. Cooperative production would make possible an incomes policy that would apply fairly to all incomes and Dr. Laidlaw envisages the development of these cooperatives on a massive scale to usher in a new industrial revolution and make the greatest single contribution of the global cooperative movement to a new social order. At the end of his paper, he argues that cooperatives have a great relevance for the future because they can help to bring about a greater diffusion of power whereas power at present tends to be concentrated with giant private corporations and with state corporations.

He says that we have a paradoxical picture in which cooperatives are likely to face enormous difficulties in the tough competitive conditions of the 1980s and 1990s, but that it may come to be recognised that cooperatives could have a major contribution to make to solving long-term economic problems. He says that the more equitable system required to make the economy work better is precisely the one in which cooperatives are more likely to develop. The question is whether governments will be prepared to adopt the kind of redistributory policies that are needed both to make the economy work better and to create conditions for cooperative development.

## 6. CONDITIONS FOR COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

During the 1930s J. M. Keynes argued that something like full employment could be achieved in a capitalist economy without a major redistribution of wealth and income by judicious deficit spending on public works and changes in interest rates. In the first twenty-five years after the Second World War, it rather looked as if Keynesian policies were the answer to the world's problems. Considerable economic expansion was achieved in many countries and international trade was buoyant - even though this expansion was achieved at the price of some inflation. Then in the seventies things began to go wrong and Keynesianism lost much of its credibility. In 1971 the US dollar was made inconvertible, and the international monetary system set up at Bretton Woods broke down. In 1972 the UN Conference on the Human Environment at Stockholm showed the extent and gravity of the environmental crisis - the depletion of natural resources and the pollution of the environment. and in 1973 oil prices began to rise sharply relatively to other prices, adding greatly to inflationary pressures. Governments sought to control the inflation by tough monetarist policies and in the eighties, they face the prospect



of continuing trade recession combined with continuing inflation. Such conditions are not favourable to cooperative development.

The 1970s were the UN Second Development Decade, and were declared by the International Cooperative Alliance to be also the Cooperative Development Decade. Some progress was made in cooperative development, and this was reviewed at the 27th ICA Congress in October 1980. During the 1970s the United Nations recognised the need for some redistribution in order to achieve economic expansion and a reduction of unemployment, but progress in this respect was slow, as reported at UNCTAD V in 1979 and UNIDO III in 1980. But in the development of the UN strategy for the 1980s there was a new emphasis on the need to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth and income - both as between individuals and as between countries - reflected in discussions for a New International Economic Order. The developing countries had been pressing for such a redistribution since 1964, and this demand has been given more impact since the publication of the report of the Brandt Commission in 1980. In addition to the demand for a more equitable distribution of wealth and income, the UN strategy for the 1980s calls for more popular participation in the development process; but it needs to be supported by other redistributory measures.

It is not at all surprising that the world economy should be in deep trouble when wealth and income are concentrated in a few countries and in the hands of the few in those and in other countries. The working of capitalist economies has long been familiar enough to economists. There is a chronic and continuing deficiency in demand because money tends to accumulate in the hands of people who do not want the goods that industry produces. Accumulating profits are invested and re-invested as long as opportunities for such investment remain. Industrialised countries seek new markets and fields for investment in other countries and trade rivalries can contribute to international conflict. Credit is expanded by the banking system for as long as it is safe to do so, but it cannot be expanded indefinitely and the stimulus that the expansion brings comes to an end sooner or later. A point comes when the deficiency in demand inherent in gross inequality of wealth and income makes itself felt and current prices fall below past costs. Recession deepens into depression with substantial increases in the number of unemployed - idle men, idle machines and idle money.

In the 1920s and 1930s underconsumptionists such as JA Hobson pointed out that the way to sustain demand and employment and to turn potential demand into effective demand was to arrange for a major redistribution of wealth and income so as to put money in the pockets of the people who need the goods and services produced. But redistribution meets with resistance from those possessing most of the wealth and J. M. Keynes pointed out that it would be much simpler to stimulate demand and employment by judicious deficit spending on public works. But Keynesian policies resulted in unacceptably high levels of inflation after the increases in oil prices in the seventies; and the monetarist policies which replaced them to a large extent resulted in unacceptably high levels of unemployment. It may be that the world will be compelled to return to the redistributory policies of the underconsumptionists of fifty years ago. Such policies may be more acceptable in the 1980s than they were in the 1920s. While a redistribution of wealth and income is a basic objective of socialist parties, many non-socialist parties now talk about a wider distribution of property. Moreover the United Nations and its agencies in their strategy for the 1980s are firmly committed to a more equitable distribution of wealth and income. In the years after the Second World War it was envisaged that living standards in developing countries and

elsewhere could be raised by increasing production and without significant redistribution. Today the need for redistribution is generally recognised, but the gross inequalities remain - with the old inequalities modified in various ways by the rise in oil prices.

There are a wide variety of measures which could help to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth and income. As Dr. Laidlaw puts it, "the more equitable system required to make the economy work better is precisely the one under which cooperatives are more likely to develop: that is to say one in which a more equitable distribution of wealth and income has made it possible for more people to save and form cooperatives." Such a redistribution seems to be a basic condition for the kind of cooperative expansion that Dr. Laidlaw envisages and also a condition for economic revival. It is also basic to UN strategy for the 1980s.

## 7. SOCIALISM AND MARKET FORCES

It is not without significance that the kind of redistribution needed to make the world economy work better and to stimulate cooperative expansion has already been achieved in socialist countries. These countries are sometimes criticised in the west for their highly centralised economies and for making only very limited use of market forces in the allocation of resources; but they are not criticised for having brought about the massive redistribution of wealth and income which has been their major achievement.

A century ago, certain state socialist theorists argued that the ultimate socialist purpose was to concentrate all ownership in the hands of the state; but when Lenin was confronted with the real needs of the Soviet people sixty years ago, he was more realistic. He recognised the role of cooperatives in a socialist economy as Karl Marx had done; and the achievements of consumer and other cooperatives in the Soviet Union over the last sixty years have shown that he was right. The achievements of different kinds of cooperatives in Eastern Europe since the Second World War, outlined in the second report to the 27th Congress of the ICA, have been of major significance, and the role of cooperatives in a socialist economy has been increasingly recognised. These cooperative movements have expanded considerably, and have played a major part in bringing about a more equitable distribution of wealth and income in Eastern Europe than prevails in most of the rest of the world.

It is noteworthy that the arguments between socialists and advocates of "free enterprise" have in recent years tended to be about the role of market forces and the value of central planning and public intervention in the economy rather than about the character of industrial ownership, and the need for an equitable distribution of wealth and income. It was very obvious that a highly centralised planned economy was needed in the 1930s when the Soviet Union was striving for industrialisation and there was no doubt what needed to be done. But in a technologically advanced country with a need to export industrial products, as with Hungary in the 1980s, it may be important to allow a reasonable amount of scope to market forces in order that supply may be adapted to changes in demand. Indeed it can be argued that in socialist countries with an equitable distribution of wealth and income, it is reasonable to allow some scope for market forces and that the market will behave in the kind of way that Adam Smith intended it should; but that in capitalist countries with a concentration of wealth and income in a few hands, the market cannot possibly function properly and more and more public intervention in the economy becomes necessary.

Because the socialist countries have achieved a more equitable distribution of wealth and income through a centrally planned economic system, it does not follow that the more equitable distribution of wealth and income called for by the United Nations can only be achieved in this way. While cooperatives are recognised in the East as a form of social ownership, they are regarded in some western countries as a form of "private" enterprise in as much as they are independent of the state though possibly having a major role in the economy. There are a variety of ways in which a more equitable distribution of wealth and income may be brought about; and it is noteworthy that the international debate should have tended to centre on the amount of centralised economic planning that is desirable instead of on the redistribution of wealth and income. The redistribution of wealth and income, though basic to socialist parties, has become a purpose which has been adopted by the United Nations without any hint of political partisanship.

Because cooperatives are a form of enterprise acceptable both in socialist countries and in western and developing ones, they provide a kind of bridge between East and West. When Dr. Laidlaw called in his report for a massive expansion of industrial, agricultural and other cooperatives, he did not think it necessary to discuss whether the resulting economic system should be described as "socialist" or not. Nor did he think it necessary to discuss whether this cooperative expansion should be accompanied by much greater public intervention in the economy and central planning. The essential point is that cooperative development can make a major contribution to the more equitable distribution of wealth and incomes called for by the United Nations; and that this cooperative development can make a major contribution to the more equitable distribution of wealth and incomes called for by the United Nations; and that this cooperative development itself requires other redistributory measures from governments if it is to get off the ground. It seems possible that whether the eighties and the nineties see a major expansion of the cooperative movement, or not, a contraction will depend more upon what governments may or may not do than upon what cooperative movements and UN agencies may do.

## 8. ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS

To ask what the governments of developing and other countries can do to promote cooperative development over the next twenty years raises an immense range of possibilities. First mention should, of course, be made of all that the governments of many developing and other countries have done to support cooperative development over the last decade and earlier; and all that the governments of many industrialised countries have done, through their technical assistance, to support cooperative development in developing countries.

Governments may give direct financial or other support for cooperative development; and may take other measures for other reasons which create conditions in which cooperatives are more likely to develop spontaneously. The creation of needed infrastructures and increased spending on general education are of vital importance in creating conditions favourable to cooperative development; and so also are redistributory measures such as land reform and tax changes. If to these is added specific measures such as the improvement of cooperative legislation and tax measures specially designed to encourage cooperative development by discriminating in favour of cooperatives, it is possible to envisage a situation in which cooperatives would grow profusely instead of having to be carefully cultivated by governments like hothouse plants. If certain governments had the political will needed to create such

conditions, there would not be very much point in arguing whether such an economy would or would not be socialist. It would be sufficient that it would be cooperative.

Dr. Laidlaw seems to envisage a major expansion of various kinds of cooperatives; but the economic and social environment he envisages does not seem to be particularly favourable to cooperative development. Governments may not be in a financial position in the eighties to give as much direct financial support to cooperative development as they were in the seventies. But the real question is whether they will have the political will to create conditions favourable to cooperative development.

One of the more important measure needed is land reform, discussed in detail at the FAO's World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development held in Rome in July 1979. The recommendations of this conference included a number of proposals for cooperative development: land reform may be combined with the formation of marketing and supply cooperatives or farming cooperatives or both. Resistance to land reform has been and is likely to continue to be formidable; but when effected, it can make a major contribution to cooperative development.

The same is true of tax reform. Tax systems can be used to redistribute wealth and income, but indirect taxes are regressive in that the rich and the poor pay at the same rate. Direct taxes, on the other hand, may tend to act as a disincentive to effort and have an adverse effect upon production. Taxes on company profits are said to discourage both effort and capital formation; taxes on wealth and investment incomes as such could help to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth and income.

Governments will increase expenditure on general education for many reasons of which the way in which it can help the formation of cooperatives may be one of the least important. So also the improvement of roads and public services can do much to help cooperative development without having been introduced with the primary purpose of serving cooperative development. The same is true of many other expenditures which are not direct support for cooperative development.

When companies operate on a transnational basis with many intra-company transactions, it is not difficult for them to avoid taxation by "transfer pricing", by arranging for profits to arise in those countries where taxation is lowest. This can be curbed to some extent by the "unitary" system of taxing transnationals; and the Code prepared by the UN Commission on Transnational Corporations will help host governments in bargaining with the transnationals. If the transnationals were to evolve in a cooperative direction and be run in the interests of the world community instead of for the profit of a few, and if their subsidiaries were run in the interests of the peoples of the countries in which they operate, it could do a great deal to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth and income. The ICA has suggested to the UN Commission that it should examine the possibility of changes of this kind.

There are innumerable other ways in which governments in their day-to-day policies can seek to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth and income all of which help to create conditions more favourable to cooperative development. But they can also take direct action to encourage cooperative development even without direct support. Changes in cooperative legislation, for example, might encourage people planning to launch a new enterprise to

choose the cooperative form rather than the conventional company form. Tax changes might do much to encourage the choice of the cooperative form. For example, if a company in Britain ploughs back earnings and issues bonus shares to its shareholders (or, up to 1,000 worth to its workers) they are exempt from tax; but if an industrial cooperative issues bonus shares to its workers to enable them to participate in the growth of assets, they are liable to tax. In France, on the other hand, such bonus shares are exempt from personal tax; and moreover, allocations to indivisible reserves are deductible for corporation tax purposes. This helps such cooperatives to accumulate capital out of income. Such tax arrangements might do much to encourage the choice of the cooperative form of enterprise and the conversion of conventional enterprises to a cooperative basis.

If governments want to promote cooperative development, they will find ways and means of doing it, always remembering that it is likely to be better to put more money in the pockets of the people and help them to form their own cooperatives than to try to promote cooperatives directly by governmental action.

#### 9. ACTION BY UN AGENCIES

UN Agencies such as the ILO, the FAO and UNIDO have done a great deal to promote cooperative development in the years since the Second World War; and they provide their expertise at the invitation of governments. At the same time, they are well placed to influence governments about the kind of measures needed from governments to promote cooperative development. The paper from UNIDO at the 1978 ICA Open World Conference on Industrial Cooperatives emphasised the need to convince governments of the importance of the role of cooperatives in general development plans. At the same Conference, the ILO surveyed its work in promoting industrial cooperatives; while the work of the FAO was clearly recognised at the ICA Open World Conference on Agricultural Cooperatives in 1972 and at the ICA's Open World Conference on Fisheries Cooperatives in 1975.

The statement on "The Role of Cooperatives in the New International Development Strategy" sent by the ICA to the UN Preparatory Committee for a New International Development Strategy at the end of 1979 proposed that there should be a series of regional conferences on cooperative development, followed by a World Conference. If such conferences are to make a significant impact on cooperative development, they should pay special attention to action by governments needed to create conditions more favourable to cooperative development. Specific challenges on ways to achieve a more equitable distribution of wealth and income would lead to lively discussion.

#### 10. ACTION BY COOPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS

National cooperative movements in industrialised countries and the International cooperative Alliance have done what they could to help cooperative development in developing countries in the sixties and the seventies. A very considerable effort was made during the seventies, but economic conditions in the seventies were more difficult than in the sixties, and they are likely to be more difficult still in the 1980s. National cooperative movements may be less able to support educational programmes and development projects and the resources of the International

Cooperative Alliance are likely to be more limited. It may be that cooperative organisations will tend to call more on UN Agencies, on governments and on universities and other institutions to undertake research and promotional programmes rather than undertaking them themselves.

If Dr. Laidlaw is right in arguing that cooperative development is highly relevant to the problems likely to be facing the world in the next twenty years, then cooperative organisations will need to press governments and universities and other research institutions to undertake more work on the problems of cooperative development, and into ways and means of promoting cooperatives. Cooperative organisations need to campaign for authoritative research into the implications of Dr. Laidlaw's Report, and the parallel report from the cooperative movements of Eastern Europe. Interest in cooperatives has been growing in recent years as capitalism runs into recession combined with inflation, as monetarism and Keynesianism lose their credibility and as doubts arise about the state socialist alternative. Cooperatives could offer a more flexible and more widely acceptable alternative.

For example national cooperative movements could establish Working Groups or Task Forces to commission research into future trends and the scope for cooperative development; and take an active interest in the long-term cooperative future as the Canadian Cooperative Movement has done. People of academic stature could be invited to supervise research studies in universities; and the results of such research collected for debate at the 1984 and 1988 Congresses of the International Cooperative Alliance. The long-term role of the Cooperative Movement should be a matter for debate at future Meetings of the ICA Central Committee.

If Dr. Laidlaw is right in his assessment of the relevance of cooperative development to the problems facing the world, these debates could be very important. Dr. Laidlaw gave priority first to the development of agricultural cooperatives and increased food production; secondly to the promotion of industrial cooperatives so as to usher in a new industrial revolution; thirdly to develop new forms of consumers' cooperatives and protect the consumer and the environment; and fourthly to develop complexes of housing, credit and other kinds of cooperatives on a community basis. The debates by the ICA Central Committee and the research undertaken by various organisations could explore the extent to which cooperative development could help to solve economic and other problems both in the East and in the West. In the West, an increasingly cooperative economy might help to bring inflation under control and reduce unemployment; and in the East, it might help to bring greater flexibility and help socialist economies to respond more readily to changes in demand. Moreover greater attention to cooperative development both in the East and in the West might help to reduce ideological tension and division and the chances of nuclear disaster.

## 11. SUMMARY OF SUGGESTED ACTIONS

The types of actions required in order to realise the hopes set out in these two reports on prospects for cooperatives in the year 2000 can be summarised as follows.

(a) Action at the National Level by Governments

National cooperative organisations and the ICA will need to campaign for the implementation of these suggestions.

- (i) The adoption of policies designed to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth and income in accordance with the United Nations Development Strategy for the 1980s so as to create a New International Economic Order, so as to stimulate demand and employment and economic expansion, and so as to help the formation of cooperatives.
- (ii) Agrarian Reform measures designed both to promote a more equitable distribution of wealth and income and to promote cooperatives.
- (iii) Tax changes designed to bring about a fairer distribution of wealth and income as between individuals, and also tax changes designed to encourage cooperative development.
- (iv) Support for measures designed to bring about a fairer distribution of wealth and income as between developing and industrial countries by measures such as those put forward in the report of the Brandt Commission.
- (v) Increased expenditure on general education and on cooperative education and technical assistance to cooperative development.
- (vi) The provision of basic public services and infrastructure needed both for cooperative development and for general economic development.

(b) Action at the International Level, mainly by the United Nations and its Agencies

- (i) Active support for the UN Development Strategy for the 1980s, particularly with regard to achieving a fairer distribution of wealth and income, and popular participation in the development process.
- (ii) Continued support for cooperative development in developing countries and other countries, both through education, through financial support and through technical assistance to governments.
- (iii) Action with regard to transnational corporations so as to improve the bargaining position of host governments, and harness their immense energies and capacities for the benefit of mankind.

(c) Action by Cooperative Organisations

- (i) Study of the Reports on Cooperatives in the Year 2000, and the promotion of research into ways and means of implementing the priorities set out in those Reports.

- (ii) Close collaboration with universities and other institutions into research programmes for the implementation of those priorities.
- (iii) Regular discussions at meetings within the Cooperative Movement, such as meetings of the ICA Central Committee and its Congresses; and the preparation of reports following such discussions including a Special Report for the ICA Central Committee Meeting in 1982.
- (iv) Campaigning in support of measures by governments, UN Agencies, and other organisations likely to help cooperative development.





## MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FISHERIES EXECUTIVE, 1982

held at the Palazzo Barberini, Rome (Italy)  
on Saturday, 23 October 1982 at 9.00 H

### Present

Japan	Mr. J. Saito (Accompanied by Interpreter Mrs. C. Allford)	Chairman
Canada	Mr. K. Harding	Vice Chairman
Hungary	Mr. F. Bencze (accompanied by interpreter Mrs. G. Korso)	Vice Chairman
Iceland	Mr. E. Einarsson	Vice Chairman
Malaysia	Mr. I. Aziz	Vice Chairman

### In Attendance

Japan	Mr. R. Suzuki Mr. Y. Miyata (Zengyoren)
ICA	Mr. K. Nakagawa (Secretary of the Fisheries Committee)

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### Opening of the Meeting

Mr. J. Saito, the Chairman, welcomed the members of the Executive Committee. As there were 7 items on the Agenda and time was very limited, he asked for their co-operation in dealing with these matters as expeditiously as possible.

#### 1. APPROVAL OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

The provisional agenda was approved.

#### 2. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING OF THE FISHERIES EXECUTIVE HELD IN HELSINKI (FINLAND) ON SEPTEMBER 14, 1981

These minutes were approved.

#### 3. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT FOR THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

The Chairman delivered his report (see full Fisheries Committee meeting's Minutes - Appendix 2) which was read by his interpreter. This replaced the report previously distributed in the Memorandum on the Agenda. (p. 32)

The Chairman then asked for comments.

Mr. I. Aziz (Malaysia) reminded the Chairman that at the two previous meetings of the Fisheries Committee, Mr. Buckman (Ghana) had asked if African countries could be included in the South-East Asian training scheme as they had no facilities of their own. It would also be necessary to make some provision for the costs of African participants in view of the distances involved. They were particularly interested in fisheries in Japan and Korea.

The Chairman said this matter would be dealt with in the full meeting of the Fisheries Committee under item 7 of the Agenda.

In the absence of any further comments, the Chairman's Report was unanimously approved.

#### 4. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE AND THE ICA

- 1) The Chairman reported on the informal meeting of chairmen and secretaries of Auxiliary Committees and chairmen of Working Groups held on 27th March 1982 at the Headquarters of the ICA in London, to discuss the structure of the Auxiliary Committees and Working Groups and their relations with the ICA Central Committee, Executive Committee and Secretariat.

This meeting had shown that the links between the ICA and the Auxiliaries were weakening, and that the latter were tending to act more independently at the ICA. The ICA Director was proposing to appoint a Liaison Officer, stationed at the ICA Headquarters, to maintain contact between the Secretariat, the Regional Offices and the Auxiliary Committees.

The subject would be discussed fully in the Plenary Meeting of the Fisheries Committee and there was no point in discussing it further here.

- 2) The Chairman also raised the problem of the Fisheries Committee secretariat, following the ICA's move to Geneva and the expiry of the term of secondment from Zengyoren of Mr. Nakagawa, their present Secretary. Since 1976 the expenses of the Fisheries Committee Secretariat had been largely born by Zengyoren, but due to increasing financial difficulties the Japanese organisation would no longer be able to shoulder the main burden. He proposed :
  - a) that the ICA should be asked to appoint one of members of its Headquarters staff to deal with the business of the Fisheries Committee and act as its Secretary, with assistance from Zengyoren,
  - b) that member organisations of the Fisheries Committee should contribute to the management costs of the Secretariat, which should also be shared by the ICA since the Fisheries Committee was one of the ICA Auxiliary Committees.

The Chairman then asked for comment ;

In reply to the questions on the budget of the Fisheries Committee from Mr. Einarsson,

The Secretary replied that it is virtually impossible to separate the Fisheries Budget from the ICA's accounting system.

The ICA accounting system contains all expenditure, for example the cost of meetings, postage, telephone and stationary, etc.

The Fisheries Committees secretary had also to work for the Agriculture department and for the Director and the Deputy Director and additional typing assistance (paid by by ICA) had also at times been used.

It is therefore not easy to estimate the 1982 costs of the Fisheries Committee approximately £9,600 without the costs of the secondment of the secretariat which were paid for by Zengyoren.

The budget is small and limited. Unless more funds for member services could be mobilised, which is not possible for 1983.

Both Mr. Einarsson and Mr. Harding expressed their appreciation of the contribution made in the past by Zengyoren, and realised that this could not continue.

Mr. Harding felt that perhaps the time had come when a full-time secretary to the Committee was no longer necessary, and he did not think that, under the circumstances, they could expect much help from the ICA.

It was agreed that Mr. Saito should discuss the matter with the ICA Director, and they would then write to members of the Executive to inform them of the results.

#### AGENDA FOR THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

The Chairman said that the Provisional Agenda for the Plenary Meeting, together with the memorandum on the Agenda had been distributed, and asked for comments.

Mr. Aziz asked that Item 7 on the Agenda should be altered to read: "Training Education Activities and Technical Assistance Programmes". This was agreed and the Agenda was approved with this amendment.

#### ANY OTHER BUSINESS

There was no other business.

#### DATE AND VENUE OF NEXT MEETING

Mr. Nakagawa said the next meeting of the ICA Central Committee would be held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on Sept. 30 to October 2nd, 1983, the Fisheries Committee would meet at the same time, preceded by the meeting of the Fisheries Executive.

The meeting of the Executive closed at 10.00 hours.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE, 1982

held on Saturday, 23 October 1982 at 10.00 hours  
at the Palazzo Barberini, Rome (Italy)

**Present**

Japan	Mr. J. Saito (Interpreter: Mrs. C. Allford)	Chairman
Canada	Mr. K. Harding	Vice Chairman
Hungary	Mr. F. Bencze (Interpreter: Mrs. G. Kosso)	Vice Chairman
Iceland	Mr. E. Einarsson	Vice Chairman
Malaysia	Mr. Aziz M. Ibrahim	Vice Chairman
Republic of Korea	Mr. D. Y. Lee (accompanied by Mr. K. K. Lee and Mr. I. K. Choi)	Member of Executive
Japan	Mr. Y. Miyata (substitute for Mr. Miyahara - Member)	
France	Mr. E. Guyardeau (substitute for Mr. Feaurdent - Member)	
France	Mr. P. Colombard	Member
Italy	Mr. S. Bartolini	Member

**Observers, Visitors and Guests**

Italy	Mr. F. Bianchi (Confederazione Cooperative Italiane)	
	Mr. Bello (Lega Nazionale delle Cooperative e Mutue)	
	Mr. B. Cono (Associazione Generale delle Cooperative Italiane)	
Japan	Mr. R. Suzuki	
Canada	Mr. B. Thorderson	
Iceland	Mrs. Einarsson	
France	Mr. D. Dreumonet	

**International Organisations**

F.A.O.	Mr. P. Gurtner	Chief, FIIT
	Mr. M. Hotta	FIIT
I.L.O.	Mr. M.A. Hel-Bongo	Chief, Co-operative Branch

**In Attendance**

MR. R. B. Rajaguru	Regional Director, ICA Regional Office for S.E. Asia
Mr. K. Nakagawa	Secretary to the Fisheries Committee
Mr. M. Blindell	Rapporteur

## FORMAL OPENING AND WELCOME

The Chairman, Mr. SAITO, opened the meeting by welcoming members of the Fisheries Committee, the representatives from FAO and ILO and the observers and guests. He introduced Mr. Stefan BARTOLINI, who would welcome the participants on behalf of the three host organizations. Mr. BARTOLINI is a member of the Executive Board of the National Association of Fisheries Co-operatives (affiliated to the Lega Nazionale) and Chairman of the National Committee for EEC matters and International Relations.

Mr. S. BARTOLINI (whose paper was distributed - Appendix 1) welcomed the Committee to Rome, and gave a brief account of fishery co-operatives in Italy, which had first appeared around the beginning of the century. During the 1950s and 1960s, they had expanded to become true service co-operatives, but it was not until the early 70s that they intervened on the market to obtain better prices for their members.

In 1981, there were 1,377 fishery co-operatives with a total membership of 60,000 (out of a total of 75,000 fishermen). There were also 14 Fish Producers' Associations, in accordance with EEC regulation 100/76, which were run as co-operatives and whose function was to control production. However, due to variations in home demand and competition from other EEC countries, these Associations had not always been able to function effectively, so that large quantities of fish had to be either destroyed or transformed into fish meal.

The greater part of Italian fish production of 750,000 tons consists of blue fish, as show below :

250,000 tonnes Blue fish (sardines and anchovies)  
130,000 tonnes Bivalve molluscs (clams, mussels etc.)  
20,000 tonnes Tuna  
350,000 tonnes Demersal crustaceans, molluscs and fish caught by trawling.

Production comes from coastal, open-sea and oceanic fishing, as well as from inland fishing and aquaculture, but the majority of fishermen operate in the coastal areas.

He described the different sectors and the problems facing them as follows:

- (1) Coastal fisheries: Abuse of trawling in certain areas, coastal pollution, rise in management costs and the consumption trend away from small fish towards deep-sea species (sole, mullet, scampi, crayfish) which are relatively scarce.
- (2) Open-sea fishing: Although this sector is making full use of modern equipment and technology, it is faced by soaring costs, particularly the price of fuel, as well as the change in consumption habits, as mentioned in (1) above. Another problem is that of fishing waters under the jurisdiction of other Mediterranean coastal countries, which affects all countries equally, and it is hoped that these countries will be able to come to some reciprocal agreement in a climate of mutual trust. He believed that Italy and the Co-operative Movement should try to promote a Mediterranean fisheries policy involving not only the EEC countries, but the other Mediterranean countries such as Yugoslavia, Albania, Libya, Turkey, Morocco, Malta, etc.

- (3) Oceanic fishing: This sector is far less developed than the first two and contributes only 13% of fish for internal consumption; it faces the general problems of over-fishing of some species, with under-exploitation of others, less in demand.
- (4) Fish-farming and aquaculture: It is in this field that Italy's hopes for self-sufficiency in fish production lie. It is estimated that the area suitable for fish-farming amounts to some 200,000 hectares which, if better exploited, would permit the production of about 400,000 tonnes of fish.

Finally, Mr. BARTOLINI pressed for increased collaboration between the fishery co-operatives of different countries and particularly with those of the Third World, in the form of technical advice, financial and development aid, professional training, commercial exchanges, exchange of experience and the introduction of new technologies which were essential for the diversified and more rational development of fishery activities. The Italian Co-operative Movement is willing to give active support to such collaboration, and is in process of establishing closer relations with several developing countries.

He hoped this meeting of the Fisheries Committee would make some contribution to solving the fishery problems in the world.

#### CHAIRMAN'S OPENING REMARKS

Mr. SAITO thanked Mr. BARTOLINI for his very interesting account of the Italian fishery co-operatives.

He also expressed his thanks to the three host organizations for their hospitality, to the Secretary to the Committee for all his work in connection with the meeting and to participants for having taken the trouble to make the journey in order to meet together.

Mr. SAITO went on to describe the informal meeting of Chairmen and Secretaries of Auxiliary Committees and Chairmen of Working Groups organized by the ICA in London on 27th March 1982. He also raised the question of the effect on the work of the Fisheries Committee, of the ICA's move to Geneva. (For full text of Chairman's Opening Remarks, see Appendix 2.)

#### 1. APPROVAL OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

The Provisional Agenda was approved.

#### 2. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETINGS OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE AND FISHERIES EXECUTIVE, BOTH HELD IN HELSINKI ON 14 SEPTEMBER 1981

Both sets of Minutes were approved.

#### 3. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

The chairman's report was circulated at the meeting (Appendix 3). It was prepared by the Secretary to the Fisheries Committee, Mr. K. Nakagawa, in close collaboration with the Secretariat in Tokyo. The Report had been approved at the preceding Executive Meeting.

After the reading of the Chairman's Report by the interpreter, Mr. Harding (Canada) moved its adoption. The Chairman's Report was unanimously approved.

4. REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ICA FISHERIES SUB-COMMITTEE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Mr. Saito said the report had been distributed (Appendix 4).

The ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee for South-East Asia met at the Korean Hotel, Seoul, Republic of Korea, on 28th October 1981, under the chairmanship of Haji Aziz Ibrahim (Malaysia). Mr. Saito asked Mr. Aziz for his comments.

Mr. Aziz commenced by expressing his appreciation for everything that Zengyoren (Japan) had done and was doing for co-operative fisheries in S.E. Asia. The Regional Seminar on Fishery Co-operatives held in Tokyo (Japan) from 6th to 21st September 1982 had proved very successful and was found very useful by participants. He made the point that they always tried to get the opinions of participants on seminars they attended, and this seminar had been very favourably received. This was the type of assistance most useful to developing countries; even Malaysia, which had the most developed fishing industry in S.E. Asia, could learn much from countries such as Japan and Korea and he hoped these countries would continue their work in this field. In fact, the Prime Minister of Malaysia had announced that Malaysian policy was now to "look East" and this included the fishing industry.

the ICA Regional Office had decided that a Regional Seminar should be held again in Malaysia from 22-27 March this year, similar to the one held in 1981, because Malaysia was in a position to bring the experience and knowledge of many fishery co-operatives to such a seminar. It had been held in the State of Terengganu, facing the South China Sea where 60-70% of the fishing industry is concentrated. They had selected participants from this fishing industry is concentrated. They had selected participants from this seminar to go to the Japanese and Hungarian seminars later this year. In the past the ICA had tried to involve government officials, but very often, when they had made good contacts, these officials were then transferred and they lost the contract. Over the past two or three years, they had changed policy and were now involving all the co-operative leaders from the grassroots level in seminars and conferences and these people then returned home and spread their acquired knowledge among the villages. The role of ICA in S.E. Asia was appreciated by governments, who were now looking at the future of what ICA could do for the people.

Concerning the Hungarian seminar (originally planned for 1-12 September but postponed to October), he hoped Hungary would continue with its important work for developing countries; he himself had attended a seminar in Hungary two years ago and found their demonstration of fresh-water farming most interesting and useful.

Mr. Aziz said that the S.E. Asia Fisheries Sub-Committee would meet in Manila on 9th November 1982, where the most important discussions would concern the development of co-operative fisheries, priorities to be adopted, which countries should take up the projects and the means and resources required.

Finally, Mr. AZIZ referred to the World Conference of Co-operative Fisheries Leaders to be organized by the FAO in 1983 in Djakarta (Indonesia). At the last ICA Central Committee meeting, he had urged that ICA should participate fully in this Conference, and present papers, so that the co-operative voice



should be heard by the governments represented there. He suggested that perhaps Mr. SAITO could prepare a paper, which could be distributed to participating governments through the FAO. In some ways, the World Conference on Co-operative Fisheries held in Tokyo in 1975 had been disappointing; governments and many fisheries sectors had participated, but the co-operative voice had not really been heard. The 1983 would give them another opportunity, especially as the ICA, ILO and FAO were already working closely together. He hoped his recommendation would be accepted.

The Chairman thanked Mr. AZIZ for his most interesting report, which was greatly appreciated.

#### 5. REPORTS FROM MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS ON THEIR WORK DURING THE PAST YEAR

Written reports from Japan and Korea were distributed at the meeting.

##### Japan

In the absence of Mr. MIYAHARA, the report was presented by Mr. MIYATA (Appendix 5). In spite of government support, Japanese fisheries had been severely affected by the increased cost of fuel and equipment and the successive enforcement by coastal States of exclusive 200 mile fishing zones. While coastal fisheries and the coastal aquaculture sector had to some extent been able to do reasonably well through their own efforts, many of the offshore and deep-sea fisheries had ended the year with a deficit.

Zengyoren was doing its best to find means of dealing with the situation as follows:

- Improving management, by raising qualifications of personnel and providing financial assistance and grants for office equipment etc.;
- Rationalising the structure of fishery co-operatives;
- Making representations to Government for the rationalisation of the fishing industry, for incentives and the negotiation of deep-sea fishing facilities inside the 200 mile zones of foreign States;
- Improving the mutual insurance system;
- Developing measures to counter illegal fishing and poaching;
- Trying to work out a system for controlling imports of fish products;
- Increasing savings by fishermen in order to strengthen fisheries co-operative credit business.

Zengyoren also supported the activities of Zengyofuren (National Liaison Council of Women's Associations of Fisheries Co-operatives), the main functions of which were to campaign against pollution and encourage savings.

Attempts by Zengyoren to provide for the supply of machinery, equipment and other materials to its members had not proved very profitable owing to the depressed economic climate, with the exception of petroleum.

However, Zengyoren is making the utmost effort to improve the economic management and sound development of co-operative fisheries.

### Korea

Mr. DONG YONG LEE, Chairman and President of the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives (Appendix 6), said the Korean fisheries co-operative movement marked its 20th anniversary this year; it consists of the National Federation, with 71 member fisheries co-operatives (classified under 56 regional co-operatives), 13 business-type and 2 manufacturing co-operatives; at village level, there are 1,436 fishery societies. Total turnover of the Federation in 1981 amounted to 922 billion Won (US\$1.3 billion).

The fisheries co-operative movement has made large investments in the Saemaul (new community) projects in the fishing communities, as part of its efforts to improve fishermen's incomes. The Federation provides management consultancy services, as well as guidance on such subjects as safety precautions, survey-research work, a wireless service, an education and training programme.

In order to reduce management costs of co-operatives, the Federation supplies fishing oil, gear and equipment and other daily requirements; deals with marketing and sales, and improving the quality of the product, mainly through the local fish marketing centres managed exclusively by fishery co-operatives.

The Federation also operates a credit and banking business and a mutual insurance business for its members.

In addition to these services and business activities, the Federation deals with: processing, foreign trade, price support to cushion seasonal price fluctuations, foreign loan business.

While carrying out this work for its members, the Federation continues to strengthen its ties with the co-operative movements of other countries. The Federation and the FAO jointly organized a Study Tour Programme for 12 Indonesian fisheries experts from the Indonesian government responsible for fisheries administration, in September 1982. It is hoped to arrange a similar programme for Indonesian participants in collaboration with the Federal Republic of Germany.

### Iceland

Mr. Erlendur EINARSSON, President of Samband, said it was common knowledge that Fisheries played an overwhelmingly important part in the Icelandic economy, accounting for around 20% of its GNP and for 75% of foreign currency earnings.

Before 1980, the Icelandic economy was 90% dependent on fisheries. With signs of over-fishing becoming apparent, partly due to fishing by other countries in Icelandic waters, the fisheries limit was gradually moved out to 200 miles and in 1976, the Ministry of Fisheries was granted extensive powers to issue regulations for the conservation of fish stocks, with a long-term maximum yield in mind.

These regulations govern the maximum permissible catch for various species (as recommended by biologists), using different methods for different species. On the whole, they do not fix quotas for individual boats, since they follow the principle of interfering as little as possible with the freedom of individual ship owners or fishermen. For example, with cod the total catch is divided between trawlers and smaller boats for the whole year, and for four-month periods. In 1982, the number of days allowed for cod fishing was originally 200, but this is revised every four months according to the catch.

The Ministry of Fisheries acts in close co-operation with ship owners, fishermen and the fish-processing industry, and all major decisions are thoroughly discussed with all those concerned. Mr. EINARSSON believed that without such co-operation, control of fishing along the lines chosen would have been nearly impossible. It is the government's intention to keep the fisheries policy as flexible as possible.

Modernisation of the fishing fleet started in the early 1970s, especially with the introduction of modern stern-trawlers, of which there are now 100, as well as more than 600 other fishing boats ranging from 12 tons to over 350 tons.

Iceland has up to now been immune from the crises which hit many of its neighbouring countries three or four years ago, primarily due to the fishery industry, but such an economic basis is by nature insecure as shown by past experience when, for example, herring disappeared completely around 1966. Fishing of South Icelandic herring has since been very carefully managed, as has capelin since its near-collapse in 1981. Lack of capelin is given as one of the reasons for reduced catches of cod, since capelin is its main food. A recent survey north of Iceland also shows that the number of small fish (in their first year) is lower than ever before, possibly due to low sea temperatures.

Mr. EINARSSON emphasized that fishing nations are in general dependent on exports, although the larger countries can sell a larger proportion of their products for internal use. Iceland is therefore very much affected by all protective duties, such as applied by the EEC. Sometimes exports to certain countries are banned for shorter or longer periods for the country's internal reasons, as in the case of smoked fish to Nigeria. Iceland is also affected by the practice of some countries which subsidise their own fishing industries, as this distorts marketing conditions, e.g. competition with Canadian fish on the US market. Iceland is unable to subsidise its fishing industry, as it has no oil or other sources of income to finance such subsidies. Mr. EINARSSON appreciated that certain isolated regions might require economic assistance, but felt this should not be done by subsidising the main economic activity. Such subsidies had so far been countered by increased catches, improved quality and progressive marketing, but he did not know how long this would be possible. This question was of critical importance for the Icelandic economy in the years to come.

### Hungary

Mr. Ferenc BENCZE, Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives, said that under the Sixth Five-Year Plan of the Hungarian People's Economy (1981-1985), the Hungarian fisheries co-operatives, as well as the agricultural co-operatives which also included fishing activities, had succeeded in increasing their production in 1981 by 20% as compared with 1980. The increased production was due to the more intensive use of fish ponds, reservoirs and stagnant

river beds, particularly the latter where intensive cultivation of plant-eating fish had produced species suitable for export.

With the exception of plant-eating fish, export of other species had slowed down, partly due to reduced consumption in the developed countries. Investment in fisheries co-operatives had also slowed down, as in general throughout the world.

Fisheries co-operatives were now concentrating on marketing development, modernisation of their retail shops and the establishment of up-to-date processing plants to increase the domestic commodity stock and thus partially compensate for decreased exports. Other measures include the training of experts at middle and top level.

Finally, Mr. BENCZE referred to the decision by the National Council of Farming Co-operatives to provide for a seminar on fresh-water fishery in 1982 for 10-15 participants from developing countries; the Council agreed to cover local expenses and part of the travel costs. (See Item 7)

Mr. BENCZE concluded that while the Hungarian fishery co-operatives were doing reasonably well, both economically and socially, the worldwide economic and financial difficulties made it essential to improve still further their efficiency.

#### Malaysia

Mr. AZIZ ANGKASA, reported that the Malaysian government is promoting inland fishing and fish and prawn-breeding schemes, to counter the difficulties caused by the new Rules of the Sea and the enforcement of 200 mile economic zones, which particularly affect a country such as Malaysia. ANGKASA is encouraging all co-operatives to participate in these schemes and it has been found that when properly organized, after a few months of fish-farming, the harvest is better than in the open sea and the fishermen get good returns.

This is particularly important at the present time, since the weather over the past six months has been excessively stormy every day due, it is thought, to large forest fires and volcanic eruptions in Southern Indonesia. Therefore, fishermen were unwilling to put out to sea, and the co-operatives run into difficulties with insufficient funds to pay the fishermen. It is hoped that fish-farming schemes will enable them to make good their losses and they hope to study methods and technology used in Japan and Korea.

Another problem faced by ANGKASA is the perennial controversy between the inshore fishermen and the trawlers which, according to the former, take all the fish, leaving none for them. The position is very delicate, as both types of fishing are needed. As the government now issues licenses for fishing nets and boats, they hope some way might be found of settling this dispute.

Mr. AZIZ made the point that while the co-operative sector needs governmental support in the way of licence, it is completely independent of the government financially; in fact, it is the co-operative sector's proud boast that it finances the government, through what it does for its members.

He hoped that ICA could persuade governments to do all they could for the development of fishermen's co-operatives.

## Canada

Mr. K. HARDING, Prince Rupert Co-operative Fishermen's Association, said that the fishing industry in Canada is a very important part of the economy; it is estimated that by the year 2000, Canada might be the largest fish-exporting nation in the world. However, at the present time, the industry is passing through difficult time, due to increased costs, over-capitalisation and sluggish market prices. This is not helped by the number of governmental fisheries departments involved in the management of ocean fishing; e.g. on the Atlantic coast of Canada, there are the fisheries departments of the Federal Government and of five Provincial Governments all dealing with this matter.

The Federal Government has had large commissions studying the economic problems of the Canadian ocean fisheries, on both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts. The Pacific report had just been published and the Atlantic report was due shortly, but it was impossible to say whether these reports would change anything or gather dust on the shelves like so many others.

The produce from inland fisheries is mainly marketed through a government marketing board; this also applies to the Atlantic coast salt cod.

The produce from ocean fisheries is handled mainly by private enterprise, with 12-15% going through co-operatives. The three most important fisheries cooperatives are:

1. The United Maritime Fishermen (UMF) - a federation serving the Atlantic provinces;
2. Quebec United Fishermen - a federation serving the province of Quebec;
3. Prince Rupert Fishermen's Co-operative Association, a union on the Pacific Coast.

All three have had difficult economic results in the past 2-3 years, with Quebec United having to seek provincial government backing. The other two have had serious losses, but are now showing signs of recovery.

## 6. COLLABORATION WITH INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (FAO, ILO)

### 1. FAO

Mr. P. GURTNER, Chief of the FAO Fisheries Technology service, reported on the work being carried out by the FAO in connection with fisheries. The Director-General has described the three top priorities of the FAO's work as:

- Food Production
- Food Security
- Improved Rural Development

Within these overall objectives, the Fisheries Department was able to give particular emphasis to the promotion of food production and food security; improved rural development, tackling the deteriorating economic

situation; and co-operation between developing countries. Opportunities to increase production from natural stocks existed in several areas, but as stated by Mr. EINARSSON, good management of fish stocks was essential if present levels were to be maintained in the face of over-fishing.

The future activities of the Department would therefore fall into four main groups:

- Increasing the supply of food from aquatic resources;
- Better fishery management, especially in the new Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ);
- Improving the lot of small-scale fishermen and fish farmers;
- The transfer and adaptation of appropriate technology (particularly that with low energy requirements).

In addition, within each of these themes, there were three features which would receive special emphasis: follow-up to the coming World Conference on Fishery Management and Development; training; and improving basic information systems.

Mr. GURTNER then went on to give details of the World Conference on Fishery Management and Development to be held in two parts in Rome: the first part, dealing with technology, would take place in October 1983; the second part, on policy, in May 1984 (See also Appendix 7). Participation in the second part should be at a high level and should allow consideration of the individual and joint strategies and the action programme required to ensure the optimum use of fishery resources from the economic, social and nutritional points of view.

Mr. M. HOTTA then gave a brief account of the current work of the Fisheries Department in the field of assistance to small-scale fishermen (See Appendix 8).

Mr. HOTTA gave details of the following:

- Study Tour on Rural Development and Co-operatives to the Republic of Korea, September 1982;
- Fishery Credit Training Course for fishery extension officers and secretaries/managers of provincial/primary co-operatives, November/December 1982, Indonesia;
- Proposed Artisanal Fisheries Development Project for Grenada, which has now received financing, mainly from IFAD.

Mr. HOTTA also referred to the FAO's attempts to find ways of increasing collaboration with World Food Programme, for the establishment of new, or the strengthening of existing, fisheries co-operatives. As an example, he mentioned a mission sent to Asia early in 1982 for identifying the possibilities of mutual supportive collaboration between FAO and WFP on food aid and co-operative development. The ICA Regional Director in New Delhi had shown considerable interest in this project.

Other projects mentioned were:

- A small-scale fisheries development project in Eastern Negros, Philippines, entirely manned by national staff;
- The project of "Integrated Technical Assistance and Credit for Artisanal Fishermen on Lake Tanganyika".

The FAO is now attempting to establish regional projects for development of small-scale fisheries in both East and West Africa, whose functions will be co-ordinate and supervise planning, funding, formulation/operation of small-scale fisheries projects, to be established or already existing in the participating countries.

Mr. HOTTA stated that the FAO is preparing a manual on Small-scale Fisheries Development, intended for use by government officials responsible for small-scale fisheries schemes and also by secretaries/managers of fisheries co-operatives, which it hopes to publish in 1983 or 1984.

Finally, as an example of the collaboration between the ICA and FAO, he drew the attention of participants to the article contributed by the FAO on the organization and activities of the FAO Fisheries Department, which had appeared in Issue No. 4 (1981) of the ICA Co-operative Fishermen's Bulletin.

## 2. ILO

Mr. M.A. HEL-BONGO, Chief of the Co-operative Branch, greeted the meeting on behalf of the ILO. He said this was the first time he had attended a meeting of the ICA Fisheries Committee, as he had only held his present post for just over a year. He was pleased to be with them and assured them that his Branch would attempt to be represented at all meetings of the ICA and its specialist bodies, as it formed the natural liaison between the ILO and the ICA.

Apart from taking an active part in occasional joint ILO/FAO meetings on the promotion of fishermen's co-operative since 1959, ILO did very little work with fisheries - deliberately so, since its sister organization - with which it enjoyed excellent relations - had so much greater competence in this field. The little work ILO had done consisted mainly of obtaining technical assistance for the organization and management of artisanal fishermen's co-operatives, as well as providing training for members, directors and employees of such co-operatives - with the exception of technical training in connection with fishing and processing which is done by the FAO.

However, ILO does carry out marketing training at national level (as was the case in ILO projects or part-projects in Mali, Madagascar, Haiti and the Democratic Republic of Yemen). In this field, Mr. HEL-BONGO also mentioned the COOPTRADE project in S.E. Asia, management of which will shortly be handed over to the ICA, with the agreement of the Canadian financing body.

Another project which has been in progress since 1978 in Southern Sudan concerns industrial co-operatives for building fishing-boats. This project is particularly interesting in that it is an example of fruitful collaboration in the field with the FAO, within the framework of a UNDP

project in which the co-operative training part was sub-contracted to the ILO and is carried out at a specialised institute set up by the FAO at Malakal for fishermen in the White Nile region. After a period of co-operative training, the fishermen are grouped in co-operatives in the region, and the project continues to assist them by providing equipment for construction of the fishing boats. To date 13 co-operatives have been set up, and have built more than 30 fishing-boats of varying sizes, with important economic results for the Malakal region. Mr. HEL-BONGO thought this experiment was well worth repeating in other areas.

He repeated his earlier point that these results were very modest compared with those of the FAO which, according to recent information issued by UNDP, is currently engaged in more than 150 fisheries projects throughout the world. However, ILO has plans which will affect fishery co-operatives from another angle; it is hoping to produce a new legal instrument, in the form of either an international labour convention or a simple recommendation, for a code of practice defining Fishermen's Working conditions. This is still at the preliminary stage, but will be on the agenda of the ILO Conference in the near future.

## 7. TRAINING AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

### 1. International Seminar on Fresh-water Fisheries, Hungary 1982

Mr. BENCZE reported on the preparations for the Seminar, which was due to be held 1-11 September, and for which 20 applications were received. The Hungarian host organizations had offered to pay all local costs, including accommodation, visits, etc., and part travel costs and 19 of the applicants asked for their air tickets to be paid. According to Hungarian currency restrictions, the air tickets would have to be paid in foreign currency, the ICA Secretariat set up a fund for this purpose, with contributions from Zengyoren and the Swedish Co-operative Centre, amounting to US\$11,000; this would cover the travel costs of 12 participants, and the Hungarian host organization undertook to purchase and distribute the tickets to 12 selected candidates, on receipt of the money in Hungary. Although the ICA made the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the money on 30th July, it was not received in Budapest until 11th August and they were then informed that although the airline could make the necessary arrangements for co-ordinating the arrival of the various participants from all over the world on the required date, time was now too short to take advantage of discount air tickets and this would involve double the cost.

It was therefore decided to postpone the seminar to 13-30 October, although obviously this would not be helpful for participants, not to mention the inconvenience caused to the Hungarian Training Institute. In the meantime, air fares internationally had increased and some routes discontinued discount air tickets after the end of September, which again meant double costs for some participants. Under the circumstances, they were obliged to cancel the travel grant for some participants, the funds (including the forint contribution) being sufficient to cover the costs of 8 participants, from Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Sudan and Sri Lanka. The Greek participant, one Zambian participant and a Tanzanian expert were paying their own travel, which meant 11 participants due to arrive in Budapest on 13th October.



The day before leaving Hungary on 22nd October, Mr. BENCZE had called in to see how the seminar was progressing, to find that only 5 participants had arrived (one of whom had paid for himself). Obviously, they would do their best for the participants there, but it might be necessary to modify the original programme. However, the participants seemed satisfied with the proposed programme and were sure this seminar would be of great value to them.

Mr. SAITO thanked the Hungarian delegation for all their efforts in this matter and regretted the difficulties which had arisen. He asked for comments.

Mr. AZIZ asked why, if the air tickets had been sent out, the other four participants whose tickets were paid, had not arrived. Not only was a lot of money involved - if the tickets had not been used, it might be possible to reclaim at least some of it - but the Hungarian organizations had gone to a great deal of trouble to prepare the seminar, and he thought it was essential that ICA should clear the matter up. Did Mr. BENCZE have any further information?

Mr. BENCZE replied that one participant, Mr. BUCKMAN, a member of the Fisheries Executive, had notified them that he would be unable to attend because the seminar clashed with the dates of ICA Central Committee and he asked them to replace him with another expert; they received permission to do this, but the other expert did not arrive either. Mr. NAKAGAWA added that a telegram had been received from Ghana stating that none of the Ghanaian participants were able to attend, due to currency difficulties.

On the question of costs, Mr. BENCZE thought it would be possible to get back most of the money on the unused air tickets. He expressed his thanks to the ICA Secretariat and the Regional Offices for all their help.

## 2. International Seminar for Co-operative Leaders, Malaysia 1982

Mr. AZIZ reported that the Seminar held 22-27 March, arranged jointly by the IC Regional Office for S.E. Asia and Angkasa, had included nearly 40 participants from different countries, including some from the eastern parts of Malaysia. The seminar had been opened by the Head of State and the opening ceremony had been attended by several government officials from the Fisheries Department and the Fishery Agency, who had shown great interest. Many interesting papers had been presented; the programme included field visits to important fishing centres on the east coast of the country, landing areas, processing centres etc. and also two days of lectures by a Japanese expert from Zengyoren which had proved extremely useful.

It was hoped to hold the next international seminar in Sri Lanka, but this would be decided at the meeting of the Regional Council in Manila in November.

3. Training Activities carried out by the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives, Republic of Korea

- (a) Mr. LEE reported that a Regional Seminar on Organization and Development of Fishery Co-operatives, organized jointly by the ICA Regional Office for S.E. Asia and his Federation, had been held in Korea in March 1981. The seminar had lasted 14 days and had been attended by 14 participants, from Sri Lanka, Thailand, Malaysia, India, Nepal and Fiji.
- (b) The Federation and the FAO jointly organized a Study Tour Programme for Indonesian government officials responsible for fisheries administration to visit the Korean fisheries co-operative movement for 14 days in September 1982.
- (c) AT the request of the FAO, the Federation provided consultative services to the Karnataka State Fisheries Development Corporation (India) on marketing of fishery produce in March 1982.

4. Training Activities in Japan

Mr. SAITO said the report on training activities in Japan had been distributed (Appendix 9). The 4th seminar on Fishery Co-operatives for South-East Asia had been held in Tokyo from 6-23 September 1982, sponsored by Zengyoren. There had been 15 participants, from India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Thailand and Korea. He asked Mr. MIYATA to comment.

Mr. MIYATA (Zengyoren) said that requests for participation in this seminar had come from some countries outside the Region, which they had been forced to turn down. The Fisheries Committee had decided that, so far as training activities were concerned, the world should be divided into three regions : Europe and Africa; Asia; North and South America. Seminars would be held within those regions for participants in the region. Zengyoren endorsed this policy and admitted that, regretfully, they did not have the financial resources to accept participants from outside the region.

8. CO-OPERATIVE FISHERMEN S BULLETIN

Mr. NAKAGAWA reported that since his appointment as Secretary to the Fisheries Committee, Nos. 2-7/8 of the Bulletin had been issued, Nos. 2-5 in the financial year 1981 and 6,/7/8 in 1982. Contents pages were attached to the Agenda as Appendix 8/1. He drew the attention of the Committee to the following two points :

- (a) Zengyoren had agreed to pay for the printing of all issues in 1982, but the resources for future issues had still to be discussed;
- (b) In spite of repeated requests from the ICA Secretariat, and in the Bulletin itself, for members of the Fisheries Committee to send in information about their movements, very little had been received. It was very difficult to produce a bulletin without material and he appealed to all fishery and other co-operatives to send in any relevant information to the ICA Fisheries Committee.

Mr. SAITO said that it was necessary to decide how future issues of the Bulletin were to be paid for, as well as how information could be gathered. Concerning costs, Zengyoren was prepared to continue paying the cost of printing, on condition that ICA bore the cost of the postage.

In reply to a question from Mr. AZIZ, Mr. NAKAGAWA detailed the costs as follows:

Printing	: Approx. 250 per issue
Postage - Airmail	: Approx. 200 per issue

He said it would not be possible to invoice individual readers, as he did not have the facilities.

Mr. EINARSSON, on behalf of his organization, said that Iceland would be prepared to cover 50 % of the cost of postage. Mr. SAITO thanked him for this generous offer.

On Questionnaires, Mr. NAKAGAWA said that two questionnaires had been sent out to members (as included in the Agenda: P. 89, on Energy; p. 91, on fishery co-operatives) (pp. 116-129, on the general position of fishery co-operatives). Replies to the Energy questionnaire had been summarised in No. 3 of the Bulletin. The second questionnaire had been sent out in June and replies had been summarised in the Agenda. (pp.91).

Mr. NAKAGAWA proposed a research on general position of fishing co-operatives. (draft questionnaire attached in the Agenda pp. 116-129). This proposed research was approved.

To conclude the discussion regarding Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin, Mr. SAITO urged members to provide the ICA Secretariat with information for inclusion in the Bulletin and also to send their replies to the questionnaire, if they had not already done so.

## 9. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE AND THE ICA

1. The report of the Informal Meeting of Chairmen and Secretaries of ICA Auxiliary Committees and Chairmen of Working Groups, together with Mr. SAITO's comments, had been distributed with the Agenda. Mr. SAITO asked for comments.

Mr. AZIZ wondered whether once a year was enough for such joint meetings. If there was to be closer collaboration between the ICA Secretariat and the Auxiliary Committees, perhaps they should meet two or three times a year. Mr. EINARSSON felt this would be too costly.

Mr. SAITO said he would endeavour to reflect their opinions in any future discussions.

2. Mr. SAITO expressed his concern as to how the work of the Fisheries Committee would be carried out after Mr. NAKAGAWA left the ICA Secretariat at the end of January 1983. He thought they should ask the ICA headquarters to appoint one of its staff to be the Fisheries correspondent, with the assistance of Zengyoren, so far as possible.

Mr. MIYATA fully agreed with the Chairman and said Zengyoren were prepared to do their best to help. He also thought ICA should be urged very strongly to appoint a special member of staff to deal with the fisheries Committee.

Mr. SAITO said he hoped to discuss the matter with the ICA Director during the course of the Rome meetings.

3. The Chairman then asked Mr. NAKAGAWA to address the meeting, since he would shortly be completing his secondment to the ICA.

Mr. NAKAGAWA said two years had passed since his appointment and introduction as Secretary to the Fisheries Committee in Moscow, 1980. His secondment would terminate at the end of January 1983 and he would then return to Zengyoren, Japan.

He thanked the members of the Fisheries Committee for all their support and assistance during his period of secondment, without which he would have found it very difficult to carry out his duties as Secretary to the Committee. He extended his sincere gratitude to all of them.

#### 10. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

There was no other business.

#### 11. DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT MEETING

Mr. SAITO said the next meeting of the Fisheries Committee would take place at the time of the 1983 Central Committee, the venue of which was still to be decided, but it would be held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on 30th September to 2nd October 1983. This was approved.

He then declared the meeting closed and thanked the members for their co-operation.

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FISHERIES EXECUTIVE, 1982**

APPENDICES TO THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE, 1982

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## Appendix 1

### A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES AND FISHERS IN ITALY BY MR. S. BARTOLINI

Dear fellow members and Chairperson,

We are very pleased to have you here in Rome, for this session of the Fisheries Committee of International Co-operative Alliance's works.

As the Italian representative of the committee, let me express, on behalf of the Italian Cooperative Alliances, our most sincere welcome and our best wishes with the work.

As I am introducing the Committee's works, I've been offered the opportunity to give you an idea of the Italian Cooperative Movement, and the conditions of fishing in our country.

p

The origins of the fishing cooperatives in our country date back to the beginning of the century, and have been the very first associational attempts of mutual aid among fishermen. In fact, those first cooperatives were in a way Mutual Aid Associations and mainly performed functions in favour of basic services of the producers.

In the Nineteen 50's and 60's the Fishermen's Cooperatives became proper Service Enterprises, run by a collective management, so as to assure proper and necessary services to each member's activities:

refuelling plants, selection centres, fishing materials' retail centres, depurators fish market's management in the production, retail centres for food supplies, book-keeping departments for fishing enterprises, fish storage warehouses etc... But only since the last ten years has the cooperative movement made a big step forward. The cooperatives, once only services' managements, have become enterprises which operate in order to place the members' products on the whole market.

The importance of the commercial mediation has made more and more fishermen gather in associations, so as to gain a partial control over their products on the market. A cyclic activity has so been completed. A cooperative will aid and offer all the possible facilities to the members' out at sea, and will, at the same time operate conclusively on the market to guarantee the members' shared profit.

In 1981, we have counted up to 1377 fishing cooperatives, operating out at sea, and on inland waters. All together, their are 60 thousand members out of 75 thousand fishermen.

The representatives' and tutelar associations which are legally acknowledged in Italy, and which cover almost all the cooperatives (1.177 in 1981) are the following three:

- 1) Confererate Fisheries' Cooperatives
- 2) General Association of Italian Cooperatives AGCI
- 3) National League of Cooperatives and Mutual Aids NLCM. All three have always worked concordly.

Allowed by, and according to the EEC regulation 100/76, we have also 14 Fish Producers' Associations, run as cooperatives. These associations function so as to avoid over-production, and consequently, a drop in prices. They operate mainly on the small fish sector (sardines, anchovies). We have to admit, though, that these associations haven't always been able to operate decisively. Problems have been cause by the demand, consumption in Italy, and concurrence from other countries within the EEC. Consequently, large quantities of fish have been either destroyed or transformed into fish meal.

The largest part of Italy's fish production, distributed among a few species, is the following:

750 thousand tons in small fish (sardines and anchovies)

250 thousand tons in shellfish

130 thousand tons in tuna

350 thousand tons in demersal crustaceans

This fish is either caught or bred in:

- small, coastal fishing
- deep-sea fishing
- oceanic fishing
- inland waters and farms

a) The majority of the fishing-boats and fishermen in Italy work on the small coastal fishing business and there is no need to stress how economically important this sector is, not with standing its limits to development. These limits are caused by factors such as abuse of trawling in certain areas, coastal pollution, rise in management costs etc... so, quite obviously, a solution may be found in changing our policy towards development. we should manage our fish resources differently and also incentive techniques in mariculture and aquiculture with artificial barriers and repopulation plants.

b) On the other hand, deep-water fishing is the branch which today makes a wider use in modern fishing-boats, sophisticate electronical equipments (echosounders, radars, radiotelephones) and refrigeration plants on board.

Part of the crisis in this sector is caused by the large demand towards the deep-sea, valued species (soles, mullet, scampi, crayfish, which are relatively scarce, to the disadvantage of small fish, quite abundant in Italian seas. In this sector, though, a worrying problem has become the soaring costs, particular in the Diesel oil prices (see scheme no.1) Last but not least, is the problem regarding the fisheries in waters under other countries' jurisdiction. It is still an unsolved matter. The countries along the Meditterrean coasts have asked for joint, mutual and trustful collaboration. So, we think, Italy and its cooperatives' movements should promote in some way a Mediterranean policy regarding fishing activities, which would include both the EEC countries and third party countries concerned in this issue, i.e.; Yugoslavia, Albania, Libya, Turkey, Marocco, Malta etc...

We should discuss agreements which would not only settle new bases to exploit the traditional fisheries, but also open new forms of mixed partnerships in the technical and scientific sectors.

We hope that very soon a few political problems will find their solution.

c) Our oceanic fishing has never had a wide development as in other countries, industrialized countries which have considered it as a main source for fish supply on the internal market. oceanic fishing in Italy is produces only about 13 % of the whole production, but although its fleet consists if 80 boats, there is no reason to believe this sector is either at a standstill or at a loss.

So far, we have stressed the overproduction of a few of our stocks, and also that other resources, such as small fish, hasn't been fully appreciated. We are aware of the fact that we won't be able to recorver the demand's trend or the productive overstructures in a very short time. As



far as our present and lacking supplies, (see scheme no. 2) is concerned, a re-launch in oceanic fishing has become imperative, this trend in policy should involve attention from the proper Public Departments, fishing enterprises, and the cooperative movement.

Which has never before been concerned with this sector.

Only the research of new areas and new species, a considerable effort in launching them commercially, mixed companies among countries holding these resources, different dimensions and quality of the enterprises will undoubtedly help the sector to develop favourably.

- d) We believe, above all, that there are good possibilities in mariculture and aquiculture, We think it is a reliable solution to autosupplying in the futures. Italy has, potentially, large possibilities in this sector; in depressions, lagoons; inland waters and open seas. Damp areas have been estimated in 200 thousand hectares, which, if better exploited, would enable a production of about 400 thousand tons in fishing products; these figures are quite promising.

Besides Italy's fishing conditions and the role the cooperatives' movements' functions within it, we should also like to point out the considerable possibilities there would be among third party countries their cooperatives' movements and us. We think this collaboration should be evidenced in a more concrete form, such as technical advising, financial and development aid, professional training, commercial exchanges, experience exchanges, and the introduction of new technologies, which are prior to a different and more national increase in fishing activities.

The Italian cooperative movement is most willing to contribute concretely to a general project, and for this very reason, is trying to establish new and close relations with a few developing countries.

We hope that today's works will be in some way a closer step to the solution of the fishing problems in the world.

SCHEME No.1

COMPARATIVE SCHEME: AVERAGE PRICES OF DRAUGHTS (ON THE FISH MARKET OF CATTOLICA)  
AND DIESEL OIL PRICES, FROM 1973 TO MAY 1981.

YEARS	ANCHOVIES, SARDINES, ETC. PER KG.	OTHER FISH PER KG.	DIESEL OIL KG.	% INCREASE IN ANCHOVY SARDINE PRICES	% INCREASE IN OTHER FISH'S PRICES	% INCREASE IN DIESEL OIL PRICES
the 12.03.73	L. 105	918	20	-	-	-
31.12.73	" 105	918	50,50	-	-	152
31.12.74	" 124	1014	75,50	18	10,5	277,5
31.12.75	" 137	1456	81,75	30,5	58,5	309
31.12.76	" 165	1158	117,15	57	26	487
31.12.77	" 230	1691	125,10	119	84	525
31.12.78	" 246,5	2065	120,80	135	125	504
30.06.79	" 238	2237	174,14	126,7	143,7	770,5
30.07.79	" 239	2377	205	127,7	158,9	925
07.11.79	" 239	2377	208	127,7	158,9	940
01.11.80	" 263	2803	256,50	150,5	205,34	1188
21.03.80	" 263	2800	276,80	150,5	205,01	1284
14.06.80	" 263	2800	292,80	150,5	205,01	1364
01.01.81	" 263	2800	305	150,5	205,01	1425
05.01.81	" 270	2900	325	157,15	215,91	1525
28.02.81	" 270	2900	345,60	157,15	215,91	1628
01.05.81	" 270	3000	370,22	157,15	226,80	1752

RELATED TO AN INCREASE OF 20% IN THE COST OF LIVING  
IN THE SAME PERIOD (12/3/73 - 1/5/81) ALSO TO BE  
CONSIDERED.

TAB. 2.

RAFFRONTO TRA IMPORTAZIONI ED ESPORTAZIONI  
 DI PRODOTTI ITTICI  
 NEL QUADRIENNIO 1976/1979 (1)

	000/q.li				Miliardi di lire			
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979
Import								
Freschi, congelati	1.897	1.882	2.101	2.348	189	223	289	381
Secchi, ecc.	374	378	392	436	73	83	96	116
Preparazioni, ecc.	233	211	203	257	32	38	42	60
Export								
Freschi, congelati	698	556	764	1.035	29	37	45	75
Secchi, ecc.	13	12	12	19	1	2	2	4
preparazioni, ecc.	59	39	49	65	9	8	13	18
Rapporto export/import %								
Freschi, congelati	36,8	29,9	36,4	44,1	15,3	16,6	15,6	19,7
Secchi, ecc.	3,5	3,2	3,1	4,4	1,4	2,4	2,1	3,4
preparazioni, ecc.	25,3	18,5	24,1	25,3	28,1	21,1	31,0	30,0

(1) Elaborazione dati ISTAT

## Appendix 2

Distinguished delegates and guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen !

I am very much pleased to meet you again here in Rome after one year since last year's meeting held in Helsinki. As the Chairman of the Fisheries Committee, it is my great pleasure to be able to address you.

First of all, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the host organizations of Italian cooperatives for enabling us to get together here in Rome. I appreciate the secretariat's efforts at the same time. Last but not at least, I sincerely extend my cordial thanks to all of you participants who have come all the way to attend this meeting.

I attended the informal meeting of chairmen and secretaries of Auxiliary Committees and chairmen of Working Groups held on the 27th (Sat.) of March 1982 at the headquarters office of ICA in London.

One of the reasons why we held the meeting is that it had been felt quite necessary to rectify the relationship between the headquarters of ICA and each Auxiliary Committee, working group, regional office etc. since it had become weak in recent years. Take for example the banking and insurance committees who had been acting almost independently from the ICA headquarters. The headquarters of ICA organized this meeting with a view to centralizing the power of ICA, thinking it is desirable that Auxiliary Committees and Working Groups should be controlled by the headquarters.

In the meeting, (1) structure of the auxiliary committee and (2) relations between auxiliary committees and the ICA headquarters etc. were discussed. In my comment, I pointed out that only two articles related to auxiliary committees, namely, Article 4-(g) and Article 34-(d). These are contained in the Rules of the International Co-operative Alliance. The Wordings of these two Articles is so insufficient that we can not even understand outlines of what the auxiliary committees are. In this connection, I stressed that since the role of the auxiliary committees was very important for the development of cooperatives at an international level, that the functions and roles etc. of the auxiliary committees should be clearly defined.

Further, I mentioned that their membership, budgets, subscriptions, activities and relations to ICA and its regional offices etc. need to be clearly defined in the Rules of the International Co-operative Alliance.

The Chairmen of various auxiliary committees who gathered in London shared the common view that each auxiliary committee should take leading part in promoting cooperative movements of ICA since the activities of each auxiliary committee became greatly diversified and different as it developed. Incidentally, it was suggested that the rules and standing orders of ICA should be amended so as to give the chairman the right of attendance and make it possible for him to have the power to make a motion at Executive Committee and Central Committee meetings. In addition, the main opinion at the meeting was that the name of auxiliary committee itself was inadequate. It was expressed by the participants at that meeting that it was preferable to change the name of auxiliary committee to other appropriate naming.

The headquarters of ICA made a suggestion that it would appoint coordinating officers stationed in the ICA headquarters in order to exchange information between the headquarters, regional offices and auxiliary committees and thereby control the relationship between the headquarters and auxiliary committees. This proposition was approved.

As you already know, the Executive Committee of ICA decided to move the seat of the ICA headquarters from London to Geneva, Switzerland. The move of the office was completed recently.

In this connection, I must say that the term of office of Mr. Kiyokazu Nakagawa stationed as secretary of the Fisheries Committee at the headquarters office of ICA expired in August 1982. Zengyoren decided to have him back to Tokyo by January the thirty first 1983 due to financial reasons.

The problem is how to do the work of the secretariat of the Fisheries Committee after Mr. NAKAGAWA has left. Accordingly, I would like to propose here that the business of the Fisheries Committee be discussed in concrete terms. Preferably, I would like to ask the headquarters office of ICA to do the work of the Fisheries Committee and as for Zengyoren, we ask Zengyoren to assist its activities. This problem is important and therefore, I ask you to fully discuss this in item 9 - relationship between the Fisheries Committee and the ICA.

The managements of fishing industry have become increasingly difficult after the second oil-shock of 1979. Many difficult problems now being faced with our fisheries must be overcome for furthering the development of fisheries. In this sense, the meeting of this Fisheries Committee is ever more important. I hope this meeting may prove to be fruitful for providing source of energy for further development of fisheries and fisheries cooperatives in our member countries through discussions upon common problem from various angles.

Though the time of the meeting is limited, I believe we can make this meeting a useful and meaningful one. I do hope that we would be able to make a few steps together forward for building up a bright and prosperous fishing industry and fisheries cooperatives.

Thank you very much for your attention.

## Appendix 3

### CHAIRMAN'S REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

I should like to present this report on the activities of the Fisheries Committee over the past year and issues arising.

#### 1. HELSINKI MEETING 1981

prior to the Central Committee meeting in Helsinki in 1981, the Fisheries and Executive committee met on the 14th September 1981 under the Chairmanship of myself.

The committee meeting was attended by 22 participants from 14 countries and observers from Finland, Kenya, USA and the FAO.

Candid and active discussion took place to conclude a fruitful meeting.

#### 2. ACTIVITIES OF THE ICA SOUTH-EAST ASIA FISHERIES SUB-COMMITTEE

The 11th meeting of the ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries and South-East Asia was held in Seoul; Republic of Korea on the 28th of October 1981. Mr. Haji AZIZ Ibrahim from Malaysia was in the chair. Altogether 7 representatives were present at the meeting.

With regard to the details, I would like Mr. Haji AZIZ Ibrahim to report to the Fisheries Committee.

#### 3. EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Zengyoren in Japan organized the 3rd and 4th seminars for South-East Asian countries in Tokyo in 1981 and 1982.

The 3rd seminar on the Fisheries Cooperatives for South-East Asian countries was held from the 6th to the 27th of September 1981 in which lectures were held in Tokyo and a field study trip to Mie Prefecture was made. Fifteen participants from eight South-East Asian countries took part in the seminar. In addition, one observer from Mexico joined all through the course of the seminar. The details of the 3rd seminar are as in the report of the seminar. The 4th seminar on Fisheries Cooperatives for South-East Asian countries was held from the 6th to the 27th of September this year. Twelve participants from six countries took part in this seminar. One observer participated in this seminar as an observer from Thailand. Lectures given included such themes as tasks and measures for the movement of Fisheries Cooperatives, marketing, supply as well as credit business of Fisheries Cooperatives, Fishery Mutual Insurance system and others. In order to have the participants gain a first hand knowledge about the activities and problems of Fisheries Cooperatives, a field study trip was made to Aichi Prefecture where a lively exchange of views and discussions was seen.

The Republic of Korea held a seminar in February 1981 for leaders of Fisheries Cooperatives from member countries of South-East Asia. After the seminar, a study tour was organized to Japan for one week, jointly organized by Republic of Korea and Japan.

Malaysia held seminars in 1981 and 1982 for leaders in Malaysia. An expert, sponsored and sent by Zengyoren, was sent to the seminars to lecture on credit activities.

There was a slight language problem, however, as the lecturer spoke Japanese which had to be interpreted into English and then into Malaysian. This problem was coped with and the lecture proved to be both educational and fruitful.

Hungary had planned to hold a seminar on fresh water fisheries for developing countries in September, but this had to be postponed to October of this year. The ICA Fisheries Committee assisted Hungary through the three Regional Offices. Preparations progressed and 19 nomination applications were submitted. Finally, 13 nomination applicants were selected to participate. All participants required travel grants assistance, except the participant from Greece, and the Swedish Co-operative centre along with Zengyoren helped to cover these costs. The host organization, the National Council Farming Co-operatives, was also a major contributor.

Also, I hope that these seminars will contribute greatly to the training of the leaders of Fisheries Cooperatives all over the world.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the following people for their kind support to these seminars:

- Mr. MIYAHARA, Zengyoren of Japan;
- Mr. Lee from the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives of the Republic of Korea;
- Mr. BENCZE, from the National Council of Farming Cooperatives in Hungary;
- Mr. JONSSON, from the Swedish Cooperative Centre;
- Mr. RAJAGURU and Mr. GUNAWARDANA from the Regional Office for S.E. Asia;
- Mr. A.IBRAHIM from "Angkasa", Malaysia;
- Mr. N'DIAYE from the Regional Office for West Africa;
- Mr. ANANGISYE from the Regional Office for East and Central Africa;

#### 4. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

It was confirmed that the Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin should be published four times per year under the sponsorship of Zengyoren. However, the question of financial resources for future issues has still to be discussed.

Several Bulletins have been published since the Helsinki meeting. Bulletin No. 3 was published in December 1981 and Nos. 4 to 7 were issued before this meeting. I hope this bulletin will provide a cross-section of information on world fisheries. I should certainly like to encourage this kind of information exchange on a truly global basis.

My report on the activities of the Fisheries Committee over the past 4 years since the start of my chairmanship in 1977 to 1981 went into publication in book form. These books were distributed to all members of the Fisheries Committee and several international organizations. Publishing costs were borne by Zengyoren.

5. STRENGTHENING COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS FAO AND ILO

At the last meeting, Dr. A. LABON, Director FII of the FAO Fisheries Department, presented the current status of the Sudan Project after completion of the feasibility study. A mission was scheduled for last year, but unfortunately this had to be postponed.

The Secretariat has been in contact with the Sudan Co-operative movement and FAO since, in order to further the project.

Exchange of information was agreed upon. FAO confirmed that it would send fisheries publications to the ICA for insertion in the Bulletin. Several informative reports have already been published.

Areas of collaboration were discussed - government support to Co-operatives proved a problem. To facilitate matters, the Fisheries Committee suggested that members propose projects to FAO and other international organizations through governments, or at least with government's consent. A word conference on Fisheries Management and development is planned to be held in 1983, organized by FAO. One of our major concerns is the difficulty of Fisheries Co-operatives Management. We hope to participate in this conference as a consultative organization to explain our difficulties. It will also provide an excellent opportunity to exchange information.

Further to the committee's decision to collaborate with international organizations, the Fisheries Committee was seen to assist the ILO with research on the Working Conditions of Fishermen. Copies of an important questionnaire were distributed to the main members of the Fisheries committee.

6. SECRETARIAT OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

Since September 1980, Mr. K. NAKAGAWA has been seconded from Zengyoren to assist the ICA Secretariat as Secretary to the Fisheries Committee. His term of secondment is due to expire at the end of January 1983 when he will return to his original organization. All expenses for the secondment have been borne by Zengyoren in Japan.

I would therefore like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Zengyoren for their kind co-operation.

In due consideration of the importance of the ICA Fisheries Committee, I would like to propose, in the name of the Fisheries Committee, that we request that the ICA should help the Fisheries Committee by having one of its staff deal with the work and matters of the Fisheries Committee and thereby help maintain the function of the Committee.

7. CURRENT PROBLEMS IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY AND THE ROLE OF FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVES

At the present time, the Fishing Industry world-wide is faced with several difficulties to solve.

Consider, for example, increasing operating costs caused by large fuel-oil price increases, the depressed state of fish product demand, the smaller increase in product prices and the recruitment of younger fishermen etc.



Under these circumstances, healthy management of Fisheries Co-operatives is becoming increasingly difficult. To provide better services to members, diversification of activities is needed.

I consider that we are now in a good situation to review the future role of the Fisheries Industry and the Fishery Co-operative.

I have repeatedly emphasized on every occasion the following points :

- i) The Fishing Industry is an essential nutritional supply to the global population;
- ii) Fisheries Co-operatives can significantly contribute to easing world food shortages. The effective use of seas and fishery resources alone will prove a vital means of feeding the ever growing world population towards the year 2000.

I strongly urge that these points be taken to define our main role and be incorporated in the national fisheries policy of each individual country.

## APPENDIX 4

### REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ICA SUB-COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

#### 1. NATIONAL SEMINAR FOR FISHERY COOPERATIVES IN MALAYSIA

A National Seminar on Fishery Cooperatives was held in Kuala Trengganu (Malaysia) from 10th to 15th May 1982 by Angkasa in collaboration with the ICA regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia. 40 participants who are presidents, managers and board members of fishery cooperative societies in Malaysia attended the seminar. The seminar reviewed the present situation of fishery cooperatives in Malaysia. The major areas discussed by the seminar were credit facilities to fishermen, supply of fishing gear through cooperatives, marketing of fish and organizational problems in fishery cooperatives.

#### 2. REGIONAL SEMINAR ON FISHERY COOPERATIVES IN JAPAN

A Regional Seminar on Fishery Cooperatives is scheduled to be held in Tokyo, Japan, from 6th to 21st September 1982 by the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations, Japan. Participants have been invited from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Malaysia, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

#### 3. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OFFER FROM HUNGARY

The National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives in Hungary has informed the ICA ROEC in reply to enquiries made that they are willing to extend technical assistance to fishery cooperative organizations in our Region in the following ways.

According to them, assistance could be given for fishery development projects by way of short term experts, consultancy services for drawing up plans, their implementation, etc. Fishery breeding could be one field where assistance would be rendered.

The investment on projects could be in 3 phases :

- i) Feasibility Study;
- ii) Preparation of a plan;
- iii) Establishment of the plant.

Assistance can be in all the three phases including some assistance on financing and supply of equipments.

They can also send fishery experts as resource persons for a maximum period of 3 weeks to any seminar that would be conducted on fishery cooperative. The cost of participation of the expert would be borne by them.

This information has been circularised to the member movements. They have been requested, if they are interested, to prepare the preliminary project proposals and send them to the ICA ROEC indicating the assistance they require.

4. The Sub-Committee plans in its meeting in November 1982 in Manila to discuss the strategies for development for fishery cooperatives in the region and draw up a list of priority areas which need special attention of the fishery cooperatives in order that fishery cooperative organizations in the Region would be able to give pointed attention to these areas.

## Appendix 5

### A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF ZENGYOREN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1981

by

Mr. Kuichi Miyahara  
President of Zengyoren

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen !

It is my great pleasure and privilege to be able to present before you the outline of Zengyoren's activities for the fiscal year of 1981. Japanese economy didn't recover much despite the government's economic strengthening measures. Under the circumstances, the economy of Japanese fishing industry was further depressed affected by stagnant prices of fish, increased costs of fishing, various measures taken by foreign countries with regard to access to their fishing zones within their 200 nautical miles and dull market conditions.

The management of coastal fisheries and coastal aquaculture has somehow overcome the second oil crisis and its aftereffects by self-help and self-efforts. It seems that its economy has gradually improved and stabilized.

On the other hand, the management of offshore and deep sea fisheries was severely affected by first of all the increase of costs such as of fishing gear and fuel oil for fishing and of other products from oil in addition to the influences upon fisheries by successive enforcement of exclusive 200 nautical mile fishing zones in major coastal states.

Because of these reasons, considerable portion of fishing management units in Japan's offshore and deep sea fisheries suffered from red ink in their operations.

We in the cooperative sector, have been making our utmost efforts day and night in order to overcome such situations by finding out most suitable and effective solutions.

we, Zengyoren or National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations of Japan, have carried out the following activities and taken necessary measures as appropriate, having subsidiary assistance from the government, in the fiscal year of 1981.

#### 1. FISHERIES POLICY AND GUIDANCE SECTOR

Intensive discussions have been done to find out most effective solutions for the improvement of economic management of fisheries which are faced with economic management "crisis". Improvement of fishing industrial structure has also been discussed. The fruits of these discussions and deliberations have been put forward to competent government and other responsible authorities asking for appropriate measures and actions. These requests Zengyoren has appealed to the government, representing the interests of our member fishermen, included, in more concrete terms, the following measures.

Namely, infrastructural improvement to support production increase in the sea areas around Japan, various incentives to promote and help deep-seas fishing inside the 200 nautical mile zones of foreign coastal states, economic improvement measures for revitalizing some of the weakened types of fisheries and improvement measures of mutual insurance system. In addition to these, efforts have been made to finding out effective counter-pouching and counter-illegal fishing measures.

Further, measures to finding out a system of orderly import of fishery products were deliberated in order to protect the interests of our member fishermen. In the Guidance Department sector, various studies and surveys were carried out in order to help contribute to strengthening of economic basis of fisheries cooperatives' management. One of such studies was on supply business of fisheries cooperatives. other activities in the guidance sector included holding of seminars for prospective fisheries cooperative auditors and for those who have already obtained qualification of auditors, providing financial assistance to specifically selected fisheries cooperatives of which financial balance are extremely poor, promotion of merger of fisheries cooperatives and promotion of share capital increase for fisheries cooperatives, etc.

In addition to these, providing office machines and other equipment in grant terms to small scale fisheries cooperatives to help improve their clerical works' efficiency, holding of seminars for officers, that is, for leaders of fisheries cooperatives and promotion of cooperation among cooperatives such as between fisheries cooperatives and agricultural and consumer cooperatives, etc. were done by Zengyoren in the fiscal year 1981.

With regard to the international cooperation, Zengyoren seconded the Fisheries Committee of ICA same as in the previous year. During the period from the 6th of September to the 27th of September, 1981, we Zengyoren held the 3rd seminar on fisheries cooperatives for South East Asian countries in which 15 participants took part from 8 countries.

Incidentally, the 4th seminar on fisheries cooperatives for South East Asian countries was held for 18 days from the 6th to the 23rd of September this year. Altogether 12 participants took part in this seminar from 6 countries of South East Asia.

As for the activities of women's in fisheries cooperatives, Zengyoren seconded Zengyofuren detergents movement which is one of its prime activities, that is, anti-pollution movement, promotion of savings by women, etc. For your information, Zengyofuren stands for National Liaison Council of Women's Associations of Fisheries Cooperatives and its headquarter is in the Guidance Department of Zengyoren. The importance of women's groups' activities has increased further more through the activities of Zengyofuren.

## 2. CREDIT BUSINESS PROMOTION SECTOR

Efforts have been made to promote the "All Japan Fisheries Cooperatives 2 trillion Yen Savings Achievement Campaign Movement". In order to strengthen fisheries cooperatives credit business on a long and medium term perspective, the "Basic Policies & Countermeasures Committee on Fisheries Cooperatives Credit Business" was established within the Credit Business Promotion Department of Zengyoren. Through the discussions at this committee,

strengthening measures of economic management through maximum utilization of fisheries cooperatives credit services particularly of small scale fisheries cooperatives have been being designed for.

### 3. SUPPLY & MARKETING SECTOR

Strengthening of ties with the makers of ships machines and equipment, aquaculture equipment and cardboard materials, etc. was attempted. These materials and equipment in addition to fuel oil for fishing vessels were taken up as special items of which usage by the members of fisheries cooperatives should be increased, in other words, members' patronage increase was designed for. However, because of the overall aggravated fisheries management situations, the demand by the members for these fishing materials and equipment slackened and continued to be dull. Under the circumstances, the total proceeds of Supply Department of Zengyoren in the fiscal year 1981 failed to reach its planned target amount except for the Petroleum Department.

As for the Marketing Department, emphasis was placed on improvement of work system within the Department. In order to strengthen the marketing business of Zengyoren, a medium term execution plan for reinstitutionalizing of fishery products marketing business was drafted and efforts were made to carry out the plan.

Notwithstanding these efforts, the proceeds of Marketing Department was below the planned amount because of joint consignment sales failure of New Zealand squid, etc., decreased quantity of mackerel, saury and squid, etc. dealt with due to poor catch thereof, slackened price of laver and so forth.

We Zengyoren are making our utmost efforts in this fiscal year of 1982 in order to help improve economic management of Japanese fishermen and for sound development of fisheries cooperatives.

Thank you very much for your attention.

## Appendix 6

### REPORT ON MAJOR ACTIVITIES BY NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES IN 1981

October 23, 1982

by Mr. Dong Yong Lee  
Chairman and President  
National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives  
Republic of Korea

Mr. chairman and distinguished delegates !

The Korea's fisheries cooperatives marked its 20th anniversary of founding on April 1st this year and it is currently composed of the national federation of fisheries cooperatives, a national level organization of fisheries cooperatives, its 71 member fisheries cooperatives which is further classified into 56 regional fisheries cooperatives, its 71 member fisheries cooperatives and 2 fisheries manufacturer's cooperatives, and in addition, as the subfisheries cooperative organizations in the fishing communities level there are 1,436 fishing village societies. Maintaining the vertical organizational system peculiar to Korea the fisheries cooperatives have undertaken the diversified service and business activities and total turnover carried out by the Federation in 1981 alone amounted to 922 billion Won (or 1.3 billion U.S. Dollars).

Now, I would like to make a brief explanation on the service and business activities undertaken by our Federation in 1981 under the slogan of building the welfare fishing communities.

Firstly, we conducted the guidance activity which has been regarded as the backbone of cooperative movement. Last year for the Saemaul (or new community) projects in the fishing communities the Korea's fisheries cooperatives made an investment in the amount of 6.1 billion Won (or 8.7 million U.S. Dollars) as part of their efforts to improve the fishermen's income. As in the past our Federation provided the managerial consultant services to its member fisheries cooperatives to bring about the sound management in their business operation. Under the category of the guidance activity our Federation actively carried out the guidance for safe fishing operation, survey-research work, fisheries wireless service, public-relation, education-training programme and international cooperation.

Secondly, we supplied the fishing oil, fishing gears and equipment, and daily necessities to cut down on the fisherment's management cost. In 1981 our Federation supplied 2.4 million D/M of fishing oil to its member fisheries cooperatives and its value amounted to 89 billion Won (or 127 million U.S. Dollars), thus making a significant contribution to the reduced fishermen's burden.

Thirdly, we managed the marketing and sale business to upgrade the marketability of marine products and at the same time to provide the fishermen with the fair opportunity in trading their products. In 1981, 284 thousand tons of marine products were marketed through the Federation's 10 inland fish wholesale marketing centers. In particular, a total of 1.7 million tons of marine products were

marketed through the local fish marketing centers managed exclusively by our member fisheries cooperatives and this accounted for 78% of marine products landed by the coastal-offshore fisheries industries.

Fourthly, our Federation operated the credit and banking business for the purpose of making the smooth supply of fund required by the fishermen and fisheries industries. The loan balance as of the end of 1981 stood at 232 billion Won (or 332 million U.S. Dollars) and this was rise of 23.2 percent over the previous year.

Fifthly, our Federation managed the mutual insurance business in order to compensate the fishermen's loss and damage caused by the unexpected accidents. Last year the insurance policy sold amounted to 340 billion Won (or 571 million U.S. Dollars), showing an increase of 30.6 percent over the year earlier and the insurance premium paid to the policy holders reached 6.3 billion Won (9.4 million U.S. Dollars). On the other hand, the insurance payment stood at 3 billion Won (or 4.3 million U.S. Dollars), thereby contributing to the creation of welfare in the fishing communities.

In addition to these service and business activities, our Federation carried out the utilization and processing business to maintain the freshness of marine products, foreign trade business to raise the fishermen's sale price, price supporting business to cushion the seasonal price fluctuation, foreign loan business to strengthen the fisheries cooperatives' capability of supplying the fisheries fund, fisheries wireless service to ensure the safe fishing operation and international cooperation work to promote the closer collaboration with the ICA and the world's cooperative organizations.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates !

Carrying out these service and business activities our Federation continued to strengthen the ties with other countries' cooperative movement. Our Federation and the FAO jointly organized the Study Tour Programme for the Indonesian Participants to the Korea's Fisheries Cooperative Movement for two weeks in September this year and 12 participants from the Indonesian government responsible for the fisheries administration took part in this Programme. I am sure that this Programme will make a meaningful contribution to the promotion of the fisheries cooperative movement in Indonesian. In the future we plan to organize a similar programme for the Indonesian participants in collaboration with the government of Federal Republic of Germany.

Before closing my report I have to express my sincere appreciation for the painstaking efforts extended by staff of the ICA Secretariate and hosting cooperative organization to the holding of this international forum.

Thank you



## Appendix 7

### THE FAO CONFERENCE OF FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

#### Introduction

The principle of national jurisdiction over fish resources in zones commonly extending 200 miles seawards, in recent years increasingly widely accepted in state practice, is now embodied in an international Convention adopted in April 1982 at the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. The practical realities of this new regime of the oceans are complex and challenging; coastal states, both developed and developing, now not only have enhanced opportunities to reap the full benefit from the living resources off their shores, but also face weighty responsibilities and difficult problems in implementing extended national jurisdiction.

Within this context of new opportunities and challenges, the usefulness and timeliness of organizing a World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development was noted by the FAO Committee on Fisheries when it endorsed in 1979 the Director General's proposals for a special programme of assistance to developing coastal states in the management and development of fisheries in exclusive economic zones. More detailed proposals regarding the format and objectives for an FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development were approved by the Committee on Fisheries at its fourteenth session in May 1981 and by the 21st session of the Conference of FAO in November 1981.

In affirming this support for the FAO World Conference on Fisheries, the Organization's governing bodies underlined the need for careful preparations in cooperation with Member Nations regarding the issues which might be discussed at the World Conference and the practical results which might be achieved.

#### Basic Objectives of the World Conference

In the discussions held at recent sessions of the Organization's governing bodies and other relevant fore, a consensus has already emerged on the broad objectives and expected outcomes of the World Conference. In particular, there is agreement that the World Conference should raise the awareness and increase the understanding, of all those concerned with fisheries, of the potentials and needs of the fishery sector within the context of the new legal regime of the oceans. It should draw international and national attention to the changed prospects and the new conditions for fisheries development and management. Attention should be drawn especially to the impact the new conditions of access and the prospects of increasing yields are having upon methods of exploitation, on international trade patterns, development options and strategies and upon the opportunities now available, through management, to improve the net social, economic and food supply benefits from fisheries. In this latter connection, whilst marine capture fisheries will be the major object of attention, due consideration must also be given to the potential roles of inland water fisheries and aquaculture.

The World Conference should promote the recognition of the need to redefine policies and to change practices, at the national and regional levels, to respond to the new situation. It should lead to a better understanding of the requirements for, and benefits from, inter-country/regional collaboration, for example, in the management and development of shared stocks of fish, in promoting the role of developing countries in international trade in fish and in the exchange of experience and expertise.

## Scope and Format of the World Conference

The Committee on Fisheries and the Conference of FAO have agreed that the World Conference should have two distinct but complementary purposes. It should provide a technical forum for the sharing of experience and the review of knowledge regarding problems and issues in the management and development of fisheries under the new legal regime; it should also provide a forum for the discussion, by high level decision-makers, of the policy issues involved and the individual and joint strategies and action programmes required so that the fullest and most equitable benefits are obtained from the fisheries wealth.

Reflecting these two aspects, the World Conference will consist of two phases. The Committee on Fisheries will itself provide, at its next session, an international forum for the consideration of the technical aspects of the subject. The report and conclusions of the committee, synthesizing the technical issues and indicating their implications for policy action, will then be one of the major background papers for a subsequent policy meeting attended by Ministers and senior officials from Ministries responsible for fisheries, planning, trade or foreign affairs and by representatives of development assistance agencies and other international organizations concerned with marine affairs.

Noting the extremely complex and far-ranging issues involved in fisheries management and development, the World Conference, especially at its technical considerations, will have to be rather selective in its discussions. The technical phase will, however, undoubtedly have to review such background considerations as the nutritional, social and economic roles of fisheries and the prospects of world fisheries, in the light of specific national and regional situations. In this context, cooperation of Member Countries by preparing experience papers and case studies would be a significant contribution to the value and success of the World conference. Such primarily national issues as the identification of strategies and options for the development and management of domestic fisheries, the special requirements and potentials of small-scale fisheries and the techniques and implication of fisheries management and regulation, including resources allocation, will need examination.

Inter-country dimensions of fisheries management and development will also require consideration by the World Conference, including such aspects as third country participation in EEZ fisheries, shared stocks of fish, the prospects of trade in fish and fish products, inter-country collaboration and the role of regional fishery bodies and, finally, the question of international assistance for the fisheries of developing countries. The FAO biennial conference at its twentieth session in November 1979, in Resolution 4/79, has already drawn attention to the need to review the requirements and interests of geographically or otherwise disadvantaged states.

## Timing of the World Conference

Given the need for careful preparations and wide prior consultations, it is proposed that the technical phase should - in an extended fifteenth session of the Committee on Fisheries - take place in October 1983. Noting the necessity of time for the distribution and careful assessment of the Report of that technical phase, it is proposed that the high-level policy phase of the World Conference be held in May 1984. These proposals are subject to the approval of the FAO Council at its eighty-second session in November/December 1982.

## Outcomes Expected of the World Conference

The Conference should provide a forum for the agreement of joint strategies and collective programmes to obtain fuller benefits from the fisheries wealth and to contribute to the overall strengthening of the world's food security, e.g., through greater stability in the supply of fish from traditional fisheries as a result of the opportunities for better management practices; by the further development of inland fisheries and aquaculture; by the wider application of low-cost technologies to reduce post-harvest losses; and by the development of harvesting and processing techniques to tap "unconventional" species of fish. Such strategies for the future of the world's fisheries should reflect, at the national, sub-regional and regional levels, the new approaches to fisheries management and development required by the new regime of the oceans, taking full account not only of biological but also economic and sociological aspects.

The Conference should also promote commitments by nations to channel adequate resources to the fisheries sector and increased contributions from bilateral and international donors to the technical support units attached to FAO's regional and sub-regional fishery bodies. Aid must supplement and not substitute developing countries' efforts to increase their own capability and eventually to achieve self-reliance. Therefore, another practical outcome of the Conference might be the adoption of a carefully elaborated fisheries training programme that would consist of national, sub-regional and possibly regional components, the financing of which could be sought, preferably in advance of the policy phase of the Conference, from UNDP, bilateral donors, regional banks and national institutions. This programme should inter alia be a practical expression of the Resolution adopted by the Conference on the Law of the Sea regarding the need to promote the transfer of marine science and technology.

## Preparations Already Made and Planned

The response to the request that the advice of Member Nations be sought regarding the priority issues which should be considered at such an international forum on fisheries, the World Conference has been placed on the agendas of all the FAO Regional Conferences of 1982. The 1982 and early 1983 sessions of FAO regional fishery bodies and their specialized or sub-regional committees will also be asked to review specific issues and problems.

In preparation for the World Conference, the Organization is planning to hold a series of seminars, workshops and consultations on the following topics of special importance :

- An Ad Hoc Working Group on Fisheries Resources on the Patagonian Shelf;
- An Expert Consultation on Fish Stocks occurring both within EEZ's and adjacent high Seas;
- A Technical Consultation on Pelagic Neritic Stocks;
- An Expert Consultation on the Conditions of Access to the Fish Resources of EEZ;
- A Seminar on the Regulation of Fishing Effort;
- An Expert Consultation on Strategies for Fisheries Development, with particular reference to small-scale fisheries.

FAO's Advisory Committee on Marine Resources Research (ACMRR) will in 1982 and 1983 devote special attention, through its relevant Working Parties, to such issues as principles of fisheries managements, aquaculture and the management of resources in near shore tropical waters. Workshops associated with FAO's regional

and sub-regional technical assistance projects will also contribute to the preparation for the World Conference. For example, the workshop on inland fisheries development planning (IPFC); on monitoring, control and surveillance, and on artisanal fisheries (both for S.W. Indian Ocean) and, tentatively, on fisheries management (CECAF).

Together with national case studies and experience papers which will be solicited from relevant countries and experts, all the foregoing will afford an opportunity for member countries to participate as fully as possible in the refinement of the objectives, contents and scope of the World Conference.

## Appendix 8

### FAO ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL-SCALE FISHERMEN

FAO - MR. HOTTA

I should like to briefly explain to you about the activities related to fisheries cooperative development which FAO Fisheries Department has carried out over the last one year. I am pleased to say that increased attention is being drawn by donors to this important sector of fisheries, particularly in relation to small scale fisheries development programmes.

First of all, I should like to mention about the study tour to the Republic of Korea on Rural Development and Cooperatives which took place in September this year under the joint auspices of the Korean Government, the Korean National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives and the FAO project on Fisheries Extension Service Support for Small-scale Fishermen in Indonesia. This topic has already been touched upon by the Korean Delegate, so I need not go into details again. But I wish to point out that the Study Tour proved to be very successful because of the excellent preparation made and the magnificent hospitality extended by the Korean Government and the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives. I should like to take this opportunity to thank the Korean Government and the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives for their kind reception and strong support to FAO.

Next, I would like to explain to you about the Fishery Credit Training Course in Indonesia. In May 1980, a FAO credit consultant visited Indonesia to critically study credit facilities available to small-scale fishermen. As a follow-up action of the study, a project proposal on a fishery credit training course for fishery extension officers was formulated and met with the approval of both the Government and UNDP. The training course will take place from 15 November to 9 December 1982 at Tegal, Central Java, under the financing of UNDP. The course will be attended by secretaries/managers of provincial/primary cooperatives as well as fishery extension officers. About thirty participants are expected to attend. The main purpose of the course will be to enable the participants to become better acquainted with credit principles and procedures, ordinary banking principles and operations, and technical appraisal of fisheries projects.

During the ICA Fisheries Committee meeting held in Helsinki in 1981, the FAO representative mentioned about an Artisanal Fisheries Development Project Proposal for Grenada, mainly concerned with the development of fisheries cooperatives and credit institutions for small-scale fishermen. I am pleased to announce that the Project has been financed at a total cost of US\$ 2.7 million, IFAD being the major donor.

Next, I should like to talk to you about collaboration between World Food Programme and FAO on food aid and cooperative development.

FAO has been attempting to find ways and means of direct or indirect support for the establishment of new or the strengthening of existing fisheries cooperatives through WFP food aid assistance. In this connection, a mission was sent to Asia in the early part of this year to identify the possibilities for establishing mutual supportive collaboration between FAO and WFP on food aid and cooperative development. The findings of the mission proved very positive and at present concrete project proposals are being contemplated. While in India, the mission paid a visit to the ICA Regional Office and Education center for South-East Asia in New Delhi. The ICA Regional Director showed a keen interest in the idea of promoting

cooperative movement through WFP food assistance. We consider that there might be an area of collaboration amongst ICA, WFP and FAO in this context in the future.

A small-scale fisheries development project approved this year in Eastern Negros in the Philippines is now operational. The project, the duration of which is three years, was financed by the Canadian CIDA at a total cost of US\$ 650 000. The distinct characteristics of this project is that it is entirely manned by national staff. Its immediate purpose is to demonstrate the operational capabilities of fishermen's cooperative as a vehicle toward development and to train local management and technical personnel in the operation of cooperatives.

Next, I should to proceed to the explanation on the project entitled "Integrated Technical Assistance and Credit for Artisanal Fishermen in Lake Tanganyika". The project proposal aiming at developing a credit institution for artisanal fishermen of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania has been approved for financing by the Dutch Government. The project is expected to become operational in January 1983. The immediate purpose of the project is to establish a revolving fund to enable artisanal fishermen to obtain fishing requisites. As a long term objectives the project intends to develop a solid self-perpetuating system at the village level to assure fishermen equitable access to credit facilities. In view of the decision taken by the Tanzanian Government in May 1981 to re-establish cooperative societies and district cooperative unions, this project may in any case be involved in the establishment of credit/cooperative institutions.

Incidentally, FAO is now attempting to establish regional projects for development of small-scale fisheries both in East and West Africa. The projects will be of the umbrella type and their functions will be to coordinate and supervise planning, funding, formulation/operation of small-scale fisheries projects to be established or already established in the countries participating to the projects. A community-centred approach, which calls for active participation of target groups in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development projects, will be taken. If the project proposed for East Africa is approved for financing, the aforementioned Lake Tanganyika Credit project will be integrated into this regional project as one of the project elements.

FAO is now preparing a manual on Small-scale Fisheries Development. The manual is intended for use by government officials responsible for small-scale fisheries schemes and also by secretaries/managers of fisheries cooperatives. The manual which is expected to be published either in 1983 or 1984 will include such items as business management, finance, marketing, investment and so forth.

Finally, with respect to collaboration between ICA and FAO, I should like to mention about a contribution to the Fisheries Bulletin issued by the ICA Fisheries Committee. In late 1981, FAO contributed an article on the organization and activities of the FAO Fisheries Department for the Bulletin which appeared in volume 4 last year.

## Appendix 9

### TRAINING AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY ZENGYOREN

The following educational and training activities were conducted by Zengyoren which is a member of Fisheries Committee of ICA.

#### 1. THE THIRD SEMINAR ON FISHERIES COOPERATIVES FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

This seminar was held for 22 days from the 6th (Sun.) to the 27th (Sun.) of September 1981 in Japan. Zengyoren sponsored this seminar with the government's subsidiary assistance. Fifteen persons participated in the seminar from 8 countries. The participants were all either officers or staff of fisheries cooperatives in their respective home countries.

Lectures were held for 4 days on credit business, mutual insurance and on women's groups' activities, etc. A field study trip was made to expose the participants to practical operations of fisheries cooperatives in Mie Prefecture for 8 days. Several primary fisheries cooperatives were visited and meetings were held to exchange views with the officers of these fisheries cooperatives. Various discussions the participants could have with the officers of fisheries cooperatives in Mie Prefecture were fruitful both for the participants and for the officers and staff of the cooperatives visited.

Frank discussions and exchanges of views the participants could have during the period of the seminar added a meaningful value to Zengyoren's holding of this seminar.

#### 2. PROVIDING OF SHORT TERM TRAINING COURSES

(1) Short term training courses provided to Korean trainees.

The following short term training courses were provided to Korean trainees in the fiscal year 1981. Altogether, 14 trainees were received by Zengyoren in 6 separate terms. The trainees were given opportunities of practical learning.

	<u>Title of course</u>	<u>No. of trainee</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Major prefecture visited</u>
1.	Marketing of fishery products	3	May 17-24	Tokyo
2.	Fish culture	2	Oct. 5-14	Shizuoka Pref.
3.	Shellfish culture	2	Oct.15-24	Yamaguchi Pref.
4.	Laver culture	2	Oct.17-30	Aichi Pref.
5.	Management & Guidance	2	Nov. 24 to Dec. 7	Ibaragi Pref.
6.	Credit business & mutual insurance	3	Nov. 30 to Dec. 13	Chiba Pref.
Total (6 terms) :		14		

(2) Short term training course provided to an Australian.

The following training course was provided to an Australian trainee :

<u>Title of course</u>	<u>No. of trainees</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Major prefecture visited</u>
1. Fishing vessel slipway facility and repair dock yard	1	Jun. 24. 25	Aomori Pref.
<hr/>			
Total (1 team) :	1		

3. PRELIMINARY MEETING TO DISCUSS ARRANGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

A staff of Zengyoren was dispatched to the Regional Office & Education Centre of International Cooperative Alliance in New Delhi, India, in March 1982, in order to have discussions and exchanges of ideas about the arrangement of the seminar on fisheries cooperatives for South-East Asian countries which we Zengyoren sponsors each year. Other matters related to international cooperation were also discussed by the staff with responsible officers of ICA/ROEC.

Zengyoren has held or plans to hold similar training and educational activities in the fiscal year of 1982.



## REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

By the Chairman J. Saito  
at Central committee meeting  
to be held on 27 Oct., 1982  
at Rome

Mr. President and distinguished mem<sup>o</sup>ers,

On behalf of the Fisheries Committee, I would like here to report on the activities of the committee for the past one year and other main subjects. Since a brief report is included in the memorandum of the agenda of the Central Committee, here I report on only additional matters.

The Fisheries Committee met on the 23rd October and was attended by 28 persons. In the meeting of the Committee, we discussed the following points.

- (1) Education and Training Activities
- (2) Exchange of information
- (3) Strengthening cooperation with international organization such as FAO and ILO
- (4) Secretariat of the Fisheries Committee
- (5) Current problems in the fishing industry and the role of fisheries co-operatives

1. Zengyoren, Japan organized the 4th seminar on fisheries cooperatives for South-East Asian countries in Tokyo from the 6th to the 23rd of September this year. 12 participants from 6 countries took part in this seminar. It was confirmed in the meeting that the 5th seminar will be held next year in Tokyo under the sponsorship of Zengyoren. Malaysia held seminar this year for the leaders in Malaysia. An expert, sponsored by Zengyoren, was sent to the seminar to lecture on credit activities.

Hungary held a seminar on fresh water fisheries for developing countries in October this year.

Travel cost of the participants was covered by the kind assistance of the Swedish Co-operative Center along with Zengyoren, Japan.

It was agreed that education and training activities should receive more emphasis in the future.

2. The Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin has been published up to No.8 at present, fourtimes a year under sponsorship of Zengyoren, Japan. However, the problem of financial resources to pay for printing cost and postage for future issues has to be discussed further.
3. Since September 1980, Mr. Nakagawa has been seconded from Zengyoren to assist the ICA secretariat as a secretary to the Fisheries Committee. But his term of secondment will expire by the 31st of January next year. The problem of what to do with the work of the secretariat of the Fisheries Committee in the future was discussed. As the conclusion of the discussion, we, the Fisheries Committee would like to request the ICA headquarters to appoint one of the staff as secretary to the Fisheries Committee, even on a part time basis, after Mr. Nakagawa has

left. And we would like to continue our consultation about this matter with ICA headquarters in order to ensure the continuity of the Fisheries Committee and to improve the coordination between the Committee and ICA headquarters.

4. The managements of fishing industry have become increasingly difficult after the second oil-shock of 1979. Many difficult problems now being faced with our fisheries must be overcome for furthering the development of fisheries. In this sense, members of the Fisheries Committee have shared the common view that the importance of the Fisheries Committee must be emphasized to meet three difficulties in the future.

Thank you for your kind attention.



## REPORT ON ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE FOR THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

By chairman of Fisheries Committee,  
J. Saito

### ACTIVITIES OF THE ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE

The Fisheries Committee met in Rome in October 1982, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Saito (Japan) and was attended by 25 participants from 9 member countries and 3 observers from ILO and FAO. We discussed on training and education activities, collaboration with other international organisation (ILO, FAO), exchange information, co-operatives in the year 2000, related between the Fisheries Committee and ICA.

The main activities of the Fisheries Committee in 1982-1983 are as follows:

#### (1) Training, education and supporting activities for Developing Countries

The Committee's training and education policy is that with its international sphere of activities divided into three block, Asian area, Europe & Africa, North & South America, co-operatives fisheries co-operatives in developed countries in each block should extend assistance and guidance to fisheries co-operatives in developing countries.

In line with this policy:

##### (a) Asian area

- o Zengyoren, Japan organized the 4th Seminar for South East Asian countries in Tokyo in September 1982. So far, four seminars have taken place since 1979 and were attended by a total of 59 participants from South East Asian countries. Zengyoren, Japan is also planning to organize the 5th Seminar in 1983.
- o The National Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives, Republic of Korea, and FAO jointly conducted a survey in 1982 to investigate the actual condition of small-scale fisheries in Indonesia and the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives trained People from the Indonesian Government in the same year.  
The survey definitely showed the necessity of education for the improvement of the living conditions of those fishermen.  
The National Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives, Republic of Korea is planning a training program for Indonesian fishermen in cooperation with FAO or West Germany.
- o ANGKASA in Malaysia held seminars in 1982 for cooperative leaders in Malaysia of the for the second year running of the under the joint auspices ICA Regional Office for South East Asia.

ICA sub-committee for Fisheries for South East Asia (Fisheries Sub-Committee) is planning to give seminars for cooperative leaders in Thailand and Sri Lanka under the joint auspices of ICA Regional Office South East Asia.

(b) Europe & Africa area

The National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives, in Hungary held a seminar on fresh-water in Budapest in 1982.

(c) North & South America Area

The Fisheries Committee hopes that members of the developed countries in this area could proceed to make a plan to hold a seminar in near future.

(2) Activities of the Fisheries Sub-Committee for South East Asia

The Fisheries Sub-committee met in Manila in November 1982 under the chairmanship of Mr. Aziz (Malaysia) and was attended by 19 participants from 8 member states.

The meeting focused on the priorities in fishery developments, but we did not come a conclusion.

(3) Exchange of Information

The Fisheries Committee published the Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin in four issues numbered 5 through 8 under the sponsorship of Zengyoren Japan.

(4) Issue on the Secretariate of the Fisheries Sub-Committee

Since Mr. Nakagawa, the recent Secretary of the Fisheries Committee accredited by Zengyoren Japan to ICA Headquarters, completed his term of office and returned to Japan at the end of January 1983, the post has been left vacant.

At Present, Zengyoren Japan is tentatively, acting as the Secretariat.

In the Committee's opinion, the auxiliary Committees form an integral part of ICA and should not be separated from it.

It is strongly requested that ICA incorporate the expenses of the auxiliary committees into its budget so as to intensify their activities and that the post of the Secretary for the Fisheries Committee be maintained in the ICA Headquarters in order to integrate the committee's activities into those of ICA's.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FISHERIES EXECUTIVES, 1983

Held in Prague, Czechoslovakia

on 29th September, 1983

The meeting of the ICA Fisheries Executives was held at the Palac Kultury (Palace of Culture), Prague, on Thursday, 29th September, 1983 at 9:00 a.m.

Mr. Jirozaemon Saito, Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee, from Japan was in the chair.

The following were present:

JAPAN	Mr. Jirozaemon Saito	Chairman
	(accompanied by interpreter Mr. C. Allford)	
CANADA	Mr. K.F. Harding	Vice-Chairman
HUNGARY	Mr. Ferenc Bencze	Vice-Chairman
	(accompanied by interpreter Mr. Gabriella Koszo)	
ICELAND	Mr. E. Einarsson	Vice-Chairman
MALAYSIA	Mr. Haji Aziz Ibrahim	Vice-Chairman
GHANA	Mr. William Buckman	Executive
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Mr. Hong Lae Chung, in place of Mr. Eun Soo Lee	Executive
<u>Secretary:</u>	Mr. Kiyokazu Nakagawa	Japan

Observers:

JAPAN	Mr. Rikichi Suzuki
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Mr. Ik Hoan Choi

Opening Remarks:

MR. J. Saito, the Chairman, welcomed the vice-chairmen, executives and others present, then the meeting proceeded to the formal agenda.

Agenda Item 1: APPROVAL OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA.

The provisional agenda for the meeting has been sent to all vice-chairmen and executives from the Secretary in Tokyo on 15th June, 1983, and no request for amendment or addition to the agenda has so far been received. The provisional agenda was adopted unanimously.

Agenda Item 2: CONFIRMATION AND APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the ICA Fisheries Executives held in Rome, Italy on 23rd October, 1982 were confirmed and approved.

Agenda Item 3: CHAIRMAN'S REPORT FOR THE PRENARY MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE.

The Chairman reported the major problems included in the Chairman's Report which has already been distributed among members before the meeting as Appendix.

Mr. Aziz of Malaysia, after paying a tribute to the Chairman for an effort made to settle the problems on the Fisheries Secretariat as well as to the Zengyoren for its generous contribution toward the ICA Fisheries Committee, made an objection against the treatment of the ICA regarding the secretary and budget of the fisheries committee. And he hoped the Chairman to continue further discussion on the matter with the ICA, in this respect, he gave his full support to the Chairman.

Mr. Harding of Canada suggested the meeting to consider the possibility for having a joint secretary with the Agricultural Committee as the ICA Director proposed in the discussion with the Chairman.

The Secretary explained that the Secretary for the Agricultural Committee shall be seconded by the French organization, and that the Agricultural Committee also felt the ICA to appropriate the budget for the Committee to which proposal made in the joint meeting of chairmen and secretaries of Auxiliary Committees and Working Groups held on 5th July, 1983.

Mr. Harding, then, thought the Committee could not expect much help from the ICA, and expressed his appreciation of the contribution made in the past by Zengyoren with his support to the Chairman's Report.

Mr. Buckman of Ghana expressed his gratitude of the helps made by the Zengyoren and of the leadership displayed by the Chairman. Then, he proposed the Committee to bring the matter up to the ICA Central Committee.

Mr. Hong of the Republic of Korea expressed his thanks of generosity given by the Zengyoren, and suggested all members of the Committee to contribute financial support for the secretariat, if necessary.

The Chairman said this matter would be dealt with in the next Item (No. 4) of the Agenda.

In the absence of further comments or suggestions, the Chairman's Report was unanimously approved.

#### Agenda Item 4: HOW TO MANAGE THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE IN FUTURE.

The Chairman reported on the joint meeting of chairmen and secretaries of Auxiliary Committees and Working Groups held on Tuesday, 5th July, 1983 at the ICA Headquarters in Geneva.

In the meeting, he emphasized that auxiliary Committees should not enjoy independence in their financial structure from the ICA, and they must be functioned within the framework of the ICA, therefore, the secretariats of all Auxiliary Committees should be set up in the ICA Headquarters.

However, such his opinion was not agreed by the ICA, and the budget of the Auxiliary Committees should therefore be borne by the member organizations.

Then the chairman expressed his resolution of continue mentioning that the ICA Headquarters must bear the responsibility for the finances of the Auxiliary Committees.

The Chairman announced that, as a provisional measure, the Zengyoren agreed to provide necessary services for the Secretariat of the Fisheries Committee within the limited amount of supporting fund until the ICA determines the basic policy against the matter which should have been the fundamental solution.

In closing his report on the Item, the Chairman hoped the meeting to deal with this matter furtherly in the full meeting of the Fisheries committee.

Agenda Item 5: PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE.

The provisional agenda for the plenary meeting of the Fisheries Committee which had already been sent out to all members on 15th June, 1983 was approved without dissent.

Agenda Item 6: ANY OTHER BUSINESS.

There was no other business.

Agenda Item 7: DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THE FISHERIES EXECUTIVES.

The ICA Congress will be held in October 1984 in Hamburg, and the ICA Central Committee meets twice in 1984, the first one in April in Oslo and the second in October in Hamburg during the period of the ICA Congress.

The Chairman asked the executives whether the Fisheries Executives should meet twice in 1984 as is most likely to be during the period of the Central Committee meetings.

Mr. Harding commented that two meetings within one year would fundamentally be useless even though the both, Oslo and Hamburg, may be good places for the Fisheries Committee. There was also a question raised in the Central Committee meeting held in Rome whether the Central Committee should meet twice in the year of the Congress.

Mr. Hong said that all members of the Fisheries Committee could learn much of the fisheries and co-operatives from Norway, the meeting of the Fisheries Committee should therefore be held in Oslo in the spring of 1984.

Mr. Buckman supported Mr. Hong, however, he wished to attend the meetings in both places if financial assistances available, and if not, he supported to have the meeting in Hamburg.

Mr. Harding told members that although Norway is the fishery advanced country there exists no fisheries co-operative organization in Norway, neither in Hamburg. He stressed the Fisheries Committee should meet during the period of the ICA Congress in the same place.

Mr. Aziz agreed the meeting of the Fisheries Committee to be preceded the Congress.

Mr. Einarsson suggested that he may be able to organize study tour to Norway or Iceland before or after the meeting in Hamburg if members of the Committee hope so.



The Chairman proposed to hold the meeting of the Fisheries committee in Hamburg during the period of the ICA Congress, and the meetings of the Fisheries Executives in Oslo and Hamburg.

The meeting approved the chairman's proposal unanimously.

The meeting of the Fisheries Executives adjourned at 10:30 hours.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE, 1983

Held in Prague, Czechoslovakia

on 29th September, 1983

The meeting of the ICA Fisheries Committee was held at the Palac Kultury (Palace of Culture), Prague, on Tuesday, 29th September, 1983 at 10:30 a.m.

Mr. Jirozaemon Saito, the Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee, from Japan was in the chair.

The following were present:

JAPAN	Mr. Jirozaemon Saito	Chairman
	(accompanied by interpreter Mrs. C. Allford)	
CANADA	Mr. K. F. Harding	Vice-Chairman
HUNGARY	Mr. Ferenc Bencze	Vice-Chairman
	(accompanied by interpreter Mrs. Gabriella Koszo)	
ICELAND	Mr. E. Einarsson	Vice-Chairman
MALAYSIA	Mr. Hagi Aziz Ibrahim	Vice-Chairman
GHANA	Mr. William Buckman	Executive
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Mr. Hong lae Chung, in place of	
	Mr. Eun Soo Lee	Executive
FRANCE	Mr. Herve Lancelot	Member
FRANCE	Mr. P. Colombard	Member
KENYA	Mr. Tom M. Kingasia	Member

Secretary: Mr. Kiyokazu Nakagawa Japan

Observers:

JAPAN	Mr. Rikichi Suzuki
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Mr. Ik Hoan Choi
TANZANIA	Mr. P. Hdaki
KENYA	Mr. J. K. Kimboi
GAMBIA	Mr. M. M. Dibba
SOMALI	Mr. Wansame Abdul Athi Ali
"	Mr. Mohamed Ali Ahmed
"	Mr. Sharif Sidi Haji

Special Invitees:

CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Mr. Zidek Ervin	Host organization
	Mr. Adoum Hel-Bongo	Ilo, Cooperative Branch
	Mr. M. Hotta	FAO, fisheries Division

ICA Staff:

Mr. Vladimir Kouzmine	ICA, Geneva
Mr. R. B. Rajaguru	ICA, S. E. Asia
Mr. Babacar Ndiaye	ICA, West Africa

Opening Remarks:

After Mr. Saito, the Chairman, declared the opening of the meeting, Mr. Zidek from the Central Co-operative Council of Czechoslovakia, the Host Organization, welcomed all members and other present. (Appendix 1)

Mr. Saito, the Chairman, welcomed the members and others present and wished the deliberations all success. He also mentioned that the Zengyoren of Japan agreed to support the ICA, as a provisional measure, in providing necessary services for the Secretariat of the Fisheries Committee in order to make its activities not to be ceased. He emphasized that all Auxiliary Committees are the part of the ICA and should not enjoy an independence from the ICA. He expressed his feeling unsatisfactory to the present ICA and his anxiety about the future of ICA.  
(Appendix 2)

Agenda Item 1: APPROVAL OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA.

After Mr. Aziz expressed his appreciation of the preparatory works for the meeting made by the Secretary, the provisional agenda was unanimously approved.

Agenda Item 2: CONFIRMATION AND APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE.

The minutes of the last meeting of the ICA Fisheries Committee held in Rome, Italy on 23rd October, 1982 were confirmed and approved.

Agenda Item 3: Chairman's Report on activities of the Fisheries committee.

The Chairman delivered his report of which copy was already distributed to all members before the meeting as an Appendix 3.

In the absence of any comments or suggestions, the Chairman's Report was unanimously approved.

Agenda Item 4: REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ICA SUB-COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND OTHER REGIONS.

The Report on the activities of the ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for South-East Asia was delivered as an Appendix 4.

After the discussions developed according to those items included in the report, the meeting mentioned the education and training activities in South-East Asian Region.

The meeting noted the holding of the Regional Seminar on Fisheries Cooperatives sponsored by the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations (Zengyoren) of Japan which was held in Tokyo in September with the attendance of 13 participants from 7 countries.

The Seminar was the fifth in series, and won the admiration of the highest in the international seminars. The meeting hoped the Japanese movement to continue the seminar in future.

The meeting expressed its gratitude to the Zengyoren for holding the seminar annually. The gratitude was also expressed to the Korean movement for its assistances. The closer relationship between the Fisheries committee and the Sub-Committee for South-East Asia was stressed.

In closing the report, Mr. Rajaguru from the ICA regional Office for South-East Asia emphasized importance of the activities of the Fisheries Sub-Committee for the region.

Agenda Item 5: REPORTS FROM MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS ON THEIR WORKS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The following country reports were delivered to the meeting.

Hungary

Marketing difficulties compelled the Hungarian fisheries cooperatives to make some alteration in the production structure, thus the share of carp is being increased due to its better position in the market. Several measures were taken in the cooperatives for improving the financial and social situation of the members. Due to further mechanization, the working conditions could be developed, and to a slight extent even, the income of cooperative fishermen has grown.

An important investment was finished last year financed by the Agricultural and Fisheries Cooperatives, and that is a National Centre for recreation and training purposes. In this new institute, top level training courses were started this year for leaders in fisheries cooperatives.

In 1982, a trip to France was organized for Board Members of the fisheries cooperatives which contributed to gaining experiences mainly in the field of technical development stage of fishery and marketing methods.

In 1982, fisheries cooperatives in Hungary have increased their productions by 10% compared to their achievements in the previous year, thus, at national level, fisheries cooperatives provide 40% of the total fish production.

The share of cooperatives in the total catch amounted to 60%, that of phytophagous to 30%. While last year was favourable from the point of view of weather and production conditions, the marketing has become a serious concern of the cooperatives. The difficulties are mainly felt in the export of phytophagous which represent a significant quantity. The majority of phytophagous were sold in the past years on the markets in Middle-East.

Due to the economic crisis and the regression of the liquidity of oil producing countries, the marketing possibilities there had been decreased.

An important part of the phytophagous produced in 1982 did not find market and a large stock remained for 1983 practically causing lot of troubles.

As to this year, we have made every effort to exploit new export markets and to enlarge our processing and preserving capacity in order to enhance inland consumption.

Last year, we succeeded in arranging a seminar on fresh water fishery for experts coming from developing countries and had the pleasure of receiving experts from different countries of the world making to study the activities of fishery cooperatives in Hungary. Our Federation was always invited and represented at international seminars and conferences held in Hungary in collaboration with FAO and other international organizations.

#### Japan (Appendix 4)

The National Council of Women's Group in the fisheries cooperatives in Japan has adopted the resolution to take up the three years campaign on the promotion of fish consumption from 1983. The campaign includes various work-shops and seminars, study on the development of new food products from fish, publication of leaflets to introduce a new way of fish cooking, cooperation with the agricultural and consumers cooperatives to increase fish sale in their stores, and research and study on fish consumption in the individual households.

National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations of Japan organized the National Conference on Cooperative Fisheries in Tokyo on 18th November, 1983. The conference was the second of its kind after the first one held in 1979, and more than 1,200 representatives from various cooperative organizations were participated in the conference. The conference adopted resolutions on strengthening of commitment and solidarity of member fishermen among cooperative movements, conservation of marine resources and the management of fishing grounds, planned administration of fishing businesses, and reformation and intensification of the organization and business management of fisheries cooperatives. Zengyoren is planning to hold the national conference of similar nature in every three years starting from 1983.

#### Republic of Korea (Appendix 5)

The Korea's fisheries cooperatives are composed of the National Federation and its 71 member cooperatives which are further classified into 56 regional cooperatives, 13 fishing type cooperatives and 2 processors cooperatives. In addition to these, there are 1,436 fishing village societies along the coastal areas. The total turnover of service and business undertaken by the National Federation alone in 1982 amounted to 1,187.4 billion Won (1,676 million US\$).

The National Federation conducts the guidance activity which has been regarded as the backbone of the cooperative movement and the activity includes the Saemaul (new community) project, managerial consultant service to the member cooperatives, extension service, public relations, education and training programme, survey and research works and operation of the fisheries radio stations.

The Saemaul project is designed to improve the fishermen's income as well as the living condition in the fishing villages and for this project a total of 7 billion Won (10 million US\$) has been invested by the fisheries cooperatives. The fisheries radio stations were operated to ensure the safe fishing operations and the Federation has 48 stations under its operation.

The Federation set up the Education and Training Centre in 1977 and a total of 1,405 executives and employees working for the fisheries cooperatives participated in the educational programmes provisioned by the Centre in 1982.

The Federation supplied the fishermen with the tax-exempt oil required for the fishing operations and it amounted to 2,552 thousand D/M in 1982, thus making a significant contribution to the reduced fishermen's burden.

The Federation managed the marketing business to ensure the fishermen's sale price and also to protect the consumers by maintaining the freshness of marine products. Currently, the Federation has nine inland fish wholesale marketing centres under its operation and the member cooperatives have 171 local fish wholesale marketing centres along the coastal areas. In 1982, 1,898 thousand tons of marine products were traded through these marketing centres.

The Federation has been engaged in the foreign trade business to ensure the fair fishermen's sale price since 1976 and the business is participated by the fisheries cooperatives of all level. The exports amounted to US\$ 28 million in 1982.

The Federation also managed the credit and banking services to supply the fund required by the fishermen as well as the fisheries industries. The Federation has 28 banking branches and the member cooperatives have 84 banking outlets. The loan balance provided by the Federation in 1982 stood at 294 billion Won (US\$ 420 million).

The Federation operated the cooperative insurance to compensate the damages and losses of the fisherman's properties and lives. In 1982 the insurance policy sold amounted to 461 billion Won (US\$ 659 million) and the premium paid by the policy holders reached 9.3 billion Won (US\$ 13.3 million). On the other hand, the insurance payment to the policy holders in the year stood at 4.5 billion Won (US\$ 6.4 million).

#### Other Country

Mr. Buckman from Ghana made a verbal report concentrating the activities of fisheries cooperative movements in Ghana. He said that the federation of fisheries cooperative organized two seminars for leaders of fishermen in 1982, and total number of cooperative fishermen is 45,000 catching 20,000 tons of fish annually. The activity of the cooperative fishery would be increased if a new cold store could be constructed, and he asked the Committee for an assistance on the matter.

Mr. Aziz commented on the report made by Mr. Buckman, and suggested the Committee to make the request to the ICA to give more assistance to fisheries cooperatives in the African region. A suggestion was made that a fishery sub-committee be established in the African Region following the good example of South-East Asia as it acts very important role in keeping closer relations between member countries and the ICA Regional Office.

The meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the ICA to strengthen its activities in the field of fisheries in the African Region.

The resolution was reported to the ICA Central Committee in its meeting by the Chairmen, and he suggested that a fishery sub-committee be established in the African Region if possible similarly to the South-East Asia Region.

#### Agenda Item 6: COLLABORATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Mr. M. Hotta from the FAO the from Fisheries Division reported the following activities which have been or will be taken place by the FAO.

- (1) Credit Training Course had been organized in Tegal, Indonesia from November 15 to December 9, 1982 for the cooperative leaders.
- (2) Fisheries Development Seminar for the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea had been held in Khartoum, Sudan from November 11 to 14, 1982. It was attended by representatives from Yemen, U.A.E., Jordan, Egypt and Sudan.

- (3) The National Seminar for Nigeria will be organized in November 1983 in collaboration with the UNDP.
- (4) Fisheries Centre for Middle-East Region has been established by the FAO in 1980, and it has recorded successful results.
- (5) The trade organization between cooperatives, COOPTRADE, for South-East Asia Region shall be organized with the positive supports by the ILO and the Swedish Cooperative Centre.
- (6) It has been fundamentally agreed to publish a cooperative directory in collaboration with the FAO and the ICA.
- (7) The FAO has very keen interest to organize a training course for fisheries cooperatives in South-East Asia.

Mr. M. A. Hel-Bongo from the ILO Cooperative Branch stated that the ILO cooperative Branch is supporting the fisheries where the ILO take charge of an agricultural communities, and taking an interest in the importance of fisheries in developing countries. The ILO intends to approach the fisheries cooperatives in the aspect of an unemployment and a population problems. The works of the ILO is limited to the field of management training and is not in the position of financial assistance or technical training and is not in the position of financial assistance or technical training, however, the ILO will be able to provide a training opportunity in the agricultural and fishery communities. The ILO is also helping to set up the COOPTRADE project in South-East Asia through the ICA Regional Office in New Dehli.

Through its scale of work is rather small, the ILO is playing very important role in organizing fisheries cooperatives in the Third World.

The Chairmen thanked Mr. Hotta and Mr. Hel-Bongo for their most interesting reports, which were greatly appreciated.

#### Agenda Item 7: TRAINING AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

The Chairman mentioned that the activities of the Fisheries Committee should mainly emphasized in the field of education and training, and reported that the Zengyoren of Japan has organized five regional seminars for fisheries cooperatives in the South-East in series since 1979 which were attended by a total of 72 participants from 10 countries in the Region.

#### Agenda Item 8: COLLECT AND EXCHANGE INFORMATION (CO-OPERATIVE FISHERMEN'S BULLETINO).

No.9 issue of the Bulletin has been published in September 1983 and distributed to all members of the Committee. The Chairman made report that three more issues are to be published in Tokyo before the next meeting of the Fisheries Committee.

Agenda Item 9: HOW TO MANAGE THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE IN FUTURE (APPENDIX 6,7,8)

The Chairman reported the progress of discussions made between the Chairman and the ICA Director, and stated that he was unable to get the Director's commitment for allocation of secretary in the ICA Headquarters to serve for the Fisheries Committee. The Chairman, then, stated that the ICA is making a study on the relation between the Auxiliary Committees and the ICA and the conclusion may be announced by the ICA in the meeting of the Central Committee to be held in Oslo in 1984 and the ICA Congress to be held in Hamburg. The activities of the Fisheries Committee could not be suspended until the conclusion of the ICA will be taken place.

The Chairman, therefore, made an announcement to ask the Zengyoren for further assistance for time being.

After the discussion made on the subject, the Committee adopted the resolution unanimously calling upon the ICA to contribute necessary working funds to the Fisheries Committee which was reported to the ICA Central Committee in its meeting by the Chairman.

Agenda Item 10: CO-OPERATIVES IN THE YEAR 2000 (Appendix 9)

The Chairman reported the recent movements in Japan that the joint secretariat for development of the cooperation between cooperatives has been organized in conjunction with the ICA Resolution of "Cooperatives in the year 2000" which was adopted in the ICA Congress in Moscow.

The aim of cooperation between cooperatives in Japan is to develop movements in bridging the gap between procedures and consumers in the field of food supply.

After having several researches and studies, the Joint Secretariat formulated the "Measures to develop the Cooperation between Cooperatives" in March 1983 which includes, (1) the tasks on the cooperative movements, (2) the tasks on the cooperative business and, (3) the organization of its development, and in conclusion, it proposed the future aspect to be aimed at by development of cooperation between cooperatives, that is prospect of constructing the cooperatives and tackling steps toward it.

Agenda Item 11: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

There was no other business.

Agenda Item : Date and vebue of the next meeting of the Fisheries Committee.

The Chairman reported the decision made by the Fisheries Executives in its meeting held in the morning that the next meeting of the Fisheries Committee should be held in October 1984 in Hamburg during the period of the ICA Congress.

The Committee approved the decision unanimously.

The meeting of the ICA Fisheries Committee adjourned at 17:00 hours.



**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FISHERIES EXECUTIVE, 1983**

APPENDICES TO THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF FISHERIES COMMITTEE, 1983

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## Appendix 1

Mr. Chairman, lady, gentlemen!

Let me welcome you on behalf of Central Cooperative Council and Central Committee of Union of Cooperative Farmers in the capital of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic - Prague. We are very glad, that International Cooperative Alliance as well as you - members of its Fisheries Committee - have chosen our republic as a place for your proceedings.

Rest assured, that the cooperative movement has a very long tradition in Czechoslovakia. Only several months after the establishment of the first cooperative of weavers in Rochdale, England, the first mutual credit cooperative of farmers was established on the 9th of February, 845, in Sobotiště, Slovaka. In wider scale, the cooperatives - especially the credit ones - started their development towards the end of the nineteenth century.

Despite the fact, that our nations were seriously damaged by two world wars, the ideas of cooperative activities were widely spreading. For instance, in 1937, there were about 11,5 thousand of cooperatives in our republic, our of which 6 thousand were the credit ones, 2,5 thousand were production cooperatives, 1,5 thousand agricultural cooperatives and 1,5 thousand processing cooperatives. After the second world war, in the period since 1945 up to 1949 when our republic has entered the path of the socialist construction, these cooperatives have become a platform for building-up and development of the new and modern agricultural, consumer, production and housing cooperative movement.

However, wide scaled development of Czechoslovak cooperative movement took place in the period of socialist construction. Cooperative movement fulfills in our republic functions, that cannot be substituted by anything else, in the fields of production, economy, consumption and services. Simultaneously, it plays an important role in the society, in the social and cultural fields. The greatest importance is justifiably attached to the unified cooperative farms, the number of which is in the CSSR now 1703. They cultivate 4,282,000 hectares of agricultural land, i.e. they cultivate 62% of all agricultural land in our republic. These agricultural cooperatives units almost 1 million members, out of which 626 thousand are permanent employees, the rest are pensioners.

Due to agricultural cooperative movement, nutrition of our people is provided for in a very good level. So, for instance, the average per capita per 1980 year consumption was 85 kg of meat, 21 kg of fat and edible oil, 232 kg of milk and milk products, 316 eggs, 106 kg of flour and flour products, 37 kg of sugar and 138 liters of beer. Simultaneously, we must bear in mind, that the total area of agricultural land is limited, since for one inhabitant, there is only 0.44 hectares of agricultural land and 0.33 hectares of arable land. By means of unified agricultural cooperatives, it was possible to reach during the almost 35 years of their development important social changes in the society in our villages. The life of our farmers has changed beyond recognition. They are granted the same social benefits as the other working people. They were given the full opportunity to participate actively in the management of their cooperatives, in decision making concerning future development of socialist agriculture and the whole society.

Within the context of development of Czechoslovak agriculture, fresh-water fisheries are developed as well as an inseparable part of national economy. Fresh-water fisheries, however, are developed not on the cooperative basis, but in the all-state basis, within State Fisheries Enterprise. Many of you had yesterday the possibility to get to know the activities of State Fisheries. The second important platform is sport-fishing, which is organized within the range of Czechoslovak Anglers Union, that is uniting 300 thousand of voluntary fishermen.

The basic task of fresh-water fisheries in CSSR is to make use of our fresh-water for fish production and to increase the share of fish in rational nutrition of our people. The reason for the latter task lies in the fact, that per capita per year consumption is now relatively low. It is less than 6 kg, imported marine fish included. The main fish is carp, which is almost 90% of the total production of fresh-water fish. Rearing of trout in specialized plants is also gradually spreading. The intensification in fish production is increasing - it is awaited, that one hectar of pond water will yield in 1985 as much as 380 kg fish. For fish production, cooling waters utilization has already started. Rearing of herbivorous fish is also gradually increasing.

Dear Mr. Chairman, lady, gentlemen!

So much for an introductory information about Czechoslovak cooperatives and fresh-water fisheries. Let me wish you fruitful proceeding and pleasant sojourn in our republic. I wish you, that all experience and knowledge that will be exchanged here as well as conclusions and recommendations that will be accepted during Fisheries Committee session, will add to future development of fisheries cooperatives in your respective countries. I wish to us all, that we can build-up and develop in future our agricultural and fishing cooperatives in peaceful conditions, friendship and understanding among the nations of the whole world.

As a conclusion, let me inform you, dear Mr. Chairman, Lady, Gentlemen, that we should be greatly honoured if you would accept our invitation to common dinner, which will take place today since 7.30 p.m. in Prague - Expo Restaurant. The bus will be awaiting you at 7 p.m. in front of Panorame Hotel.

I wish to your proceeding lot of success, thank you for your attention.

Welcome Address at Fisheries Committee Meeting  
by Mr. Ervin Zidek  
Secretary, Union of Co-operative Farmers CSSR

## Appendix 2

### OPENNING REMARKS

29th September, 1983

Distinguished delegates and guests, ladies and gentlemen!

I am very happy, as Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee, to meet you all again with distinguished guests here in Prague after one year separation since last year's meeting in Rome. I sincerely appreciate your attendance at this meeting all the way from each country as well as your kind cooperation always given to the activities of the ICA Fisheries Committee.

Also, I am grateful for much efforts paid by the Secretary to organize this meeting of the Fisheries Committee here in Prague. Before anything else, I would like to express my cordial thanks to the host organizations of Czechoslovakian co-operatives for their arrangements and hospitality extended before and during the period of the meetings.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to report some issues concerning the ICA Fisheries Committee. According to the agreement made in the previous meeting in Rome on October 23, 1982, I met with Mr. Saenger on October 25 and 27, 1982 and discussed the ways to organize and manage the Secretariat of the Fisheries Committee. Details of discussion made between us was reported to all members of the ICA Fisheries Committee in my letter dated May 30, 1983. As you already know, Mr. K. Nakagawa, the former Secretary of the Fisheries Committee accredited by Zengyoren Japan has completed his mission in the ICA Headquarters and returned to Japan at the end of January, 1983.

In any case, as Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee, I could not allow its activities to come to a halt. Therefore, I sought cooperation from Zengyoren on this matter and it was agreed with them that Zengyoren will act as the Secretariat to assist the management of the Fisheries Committee though as a provisional measure and that Mr. Fujisawa, the Manager of the Guidance Dept. of Zengyoren and Mr. K. Nakagawa, the former Secretary of Fisheries Committee, will work in Japan as temporary secretaries to the Secretariat. This policy was conveyed to the ICA Director, Mr. Saenger and agreed when he visited Zengyoren on April 5, 1983.

Also, on that occasion, it was agreed that Mr. Serge Guillaune, as a Liaison official of the Fisheries Committee, be temporarily stationed at the ICA Headquarters.

I have attended the Joint Meeting of the ICA Executives Committee with Chairmen and Secretaries of Auxiliary Committees held in Geneva on July 5th 1983. In the Joint Meeting, (1) desirable relationship between the Auxiliary Committees and the Headquarters of ICA, (2) placement of liaison officer at the Headquarters, (3) opening of Joint Meeting once a year, (4) raising of member's subscription and others were discussed. In this meeting, I insisted that the auxiliary committees should be an integral part of ICA, and should not be separated as if they were independent from ICA as mini-ICA.

I opposed to place liaison officer in Headquarters staff. I strongly requested that ICA should incorporate the expenses of the auxiliary committees into its budget so as to intensify their activities and a part of raised subscription should be allocated to the auxiliary committees.

These matters mentioned above which concern secretariat of the Fisheries Committee are very important to promote international fisheries co-operative movements. As Chairman, I sincerely hope these matters would be fully discussed under the Item 9, "How to manage the Fisheries Committee in future" and, valuable opinions would be mentioned.

As you are well aware, "Co-operative in the year 2000" was main theme at Moscow Congress in 1980 and many opinions were mentioned by delegated from many countries, based on the paper prepared by late Dr. Laidlaw. And discussions on this theme are continued and followed up till now. Not only Dr. Laidlaw but many cooperators are thinking that coming 17 years up to the year 2000 will be serious and gloomy in the situation of politics and economy. Another 17 years will be the age of low growth of economy, stagflation, unemployment, crisis of international currency and selection of war or peace. It will be very difficult for co-operatives to survive through such a gloomy period. But we, co-operatives, must survive by all means.

In spite of this very important time, the Headquarters of ICA was moved from London to Geneva and staff were contracted smaller than every before and organization and relations between Headquarters and auxiliary committees were weakened as if each auxiliary committee looks as independent mini-ICA. I am very much concerned about proceeding future international co-operative movement because present situation of ICA Headquarters is not desirable for us. I expect all participants at this meeting to present good ideas and thoughts on all subjects especially on furthering international fisheries co-operative movement.

Though the time of meeting is short, I believe we can contribute to the further development of fisheries co-operatives all over the world.

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

## Appendix 3

### INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

Report by Chairman of the Fisheries Committee  
(- Item 3 on Agenda -)

Gentlemen!

The Chairman's report presented to you on the occasion of the meeting of ICA Fisheries Committee covers the activities carried out and events held by the Committee and its member organizations since its last meeting held in Rome in 1982. The report also brings forward some issues of interest to the future of ICA Fisheries Committee which should be discussed in the meeting today.

1. THE LAST MEETING OF THE FISHERIES EXECUTIVE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE  
HELD IN ROME ON 23RD OCTOBER, 1982

The Fisheries Executive met on 23rd October at 9:00 hours under the Chairmanship of myself with the attendance of five executives including myself and three others including the Secretary.

The Fisheries Committee meeting also held in the same day at 10:30 hours in Rome under the Chairmanship of also myself with the attendance of 10 members including myself, 9 observers and guests from our member organizations as well as from the host organizations, 3 representatives from the United Nations Agencies and 3 from the ICA Secretariat.

Candid and active discussion was developed during the course of meeting to reach a fruitful conclusion which was reported in the minutes of meetings in Item 2 of Agenda.

2. CHANGES IN THE EXECUTIVE AND MEMBER OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

As Mr. D. Y. Lee has resigned his office of Chairmanship of the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives, Republic of Korea, in May 1983, Mr. Eun Soo Lee, in succession to Mr. D. Y. Lee, has taken office of the Chairman of the Federation.

In consequence, Mr. Eun Soo Lee will automatically become an Executive of the Fisheries Committee.

I would like to offer my sincere congratulation to Mr. Eun soo Lee on his assumption of the office as Chairman of the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives in the Republic of Korea, and he is absent today. But Mr. Hong Lee Chung, Vice President of the Federatoin is here in place of the President. Furthermore, Mr. P. Colombard of the Union of Credit Co-operative of France attended the last meeting of the Committee taking the place of Mr. J. Benon of same organization. Since then, Mr. P. Colombard has been appointed to take Mr. Benon's place in the ICA Fisheries Committee as the member.

I would also like to receive the participation of Mr. P. Colombard in the meeting today with all my heart.

### 3. SECRETARY OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

When the issue of managing the Secretariat of the Fisheries Committee was discussed at the Committee meeting held in Rome on October 23, 1982, I announced that the new developments on the matter will be reported to you immediately after the settlement and agreement be reached between myself and the ICA Director, Mr. Saenger.

However, as I will make the report on the details of discussion made between myself and Mr. Saenger later in this report, I was unable to get Mr. Saenger's commitment to allocate either a full-time or a part-time staff in the ICA Headquarters in Geneva to perform the secretarial works of the Fisheries Committee unless the Committee agrees to contribute 6,000 to provide a part-time secretary.

I therefore sought cooperation from Zengyoren on this matter and it was agreed with them that, as a provisional measure, Zengyoren will provide necessary services for the Secretariat to assist the Fisheries Committee, and that Mr. Tetsuji Fujisawa, Manager of the Co-operative Education and Guidance Department of Zengyoren, will serve as a temporary secretary of the Fisheries Committee in Tokyo with the assistance of Mr. Kiyokazu Nakagawa, former Secretary of the Committee in the ICA Headquarters, who should devote himself to the works of the Fisheries Committee as an acting secretary as well as an editor of the "Co-operative Fishermen's Bulletin".

This policy was conveyed to the ICA Director, Mr. Saenger, who accepted my proposal when he visited the Zengyoren on April 5, 1983. At the same time, it was agreed that Mr. Serge Guillaune of the ICA Headquarters in Geneva will play a part of temporary liaison officer for the Fisheries Committee for the time being.

This provisional measure has already been informed to all members of the Fisheries Committee in my letter dated June 1, 1983.

Unfortunately, Mr. T. Fujisawa was unable to participate in the meeting today due to his unavoidable duties in Japan.

### 4. THE MEETING OF FISHERIES SUB-COMMITTEE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The meetings of the Regional Council and the Fisheries Sub-Committee for South-East Asia were held in Manila in November, 1982.

Mr. N. Azami, Manager of the Co-operative Education and Guidance Department of Zengyoren at that time, attended the meetings on behalf of myself, the Chairman of ICA Fisheries Committee, accompanied by Mr. M. Sato, Interpreter/Secretary to Mr. Azami, of Zengyoren.

Details of discussions and resolutions of the meeting will be reported by Mr. Haji Aziz of Malaysia, Chairman of Fisheries Sub-Committee for South-East Asia, later in the Item 4 of Agenda.



## 5. EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations (Zengyoren) of Japan organized the 5th Seminar on Fisheries Co-operative for South-East Asia from September 1st to September 14th of this year with attendance of 13 participants and one observer from 7 countries in the region.

The seminar included 5 days field study tour of fisheries co-operative organizations in Ishikawa Prefecture and 8 days lectures and discussions on management and business administration of fisheries co-operative given and led by the experts mostly from Zengyoren.

Zengyoren has organized five seminars of similar nature so far since 1979 which were attended by a total of 72 participants from 10 countries of South-East Asia. The list of names and addresses of those participants will be distributed to all members attended the meeting today.

It is expected that the progress of preparation on the International Seminar for Co-operative Leaders to be held in Sri Lanka should be reported by the representative from the ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia which might have been discussed and decided at the meeting of the Regional Council in Manila in November, 1982.

## 6. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND THE CO-OPERATIVE FISHERMEN'S BULLETIN

After the publication of the first issue of the Bulletin in 1979, it was decided in Moscow in 1980 that the Bulletin would be published four times per year.

The Zengyoren of Japan has generously offered her contribution to pay for the printing of the Bulletin since 1980, and it was agreed again that the Zengyoren would pay for the printing of four issues in 1983. However, the question of financial resources for future issues has still to be discussed in the meeting today.

No.9 issue of the Bulletin has been published in this month as the special edition of the meeting of the ICA Fisheries Committee held in Rome last year of which copy will be distributed among members, guests and observers attended in the meeting today.

Three more issues are to be published before next meeting of the Fisheries Committee, however, the compilation of those issues would largely be depended on the cooperations and assistances from our member organizations and other institutions. The editor will surely try his best to gather the information on articles regarding the fisheries as well as the fisheries co-operative movements from some sources, but your cooperations are inevitably be needed to make the Bulletin substantial by means of significant articles supplied by our member organizations.

## 7. ISSUE ON THE SECRETARIAT OF THE ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE

After the previous meeting of the Fisheries Committee in Rome, I met with Mr. Saenger, the ICA Director, in Rome on October 25 and 27, 1982, to discuss the availability of the allocation of an ICA staff to the Secretariat of Fisheries Committee as a secretary.

The conclusions reached from our discussion were as follows.

- 1) The ICA will be unable to allocate its staff for the Secretariat of Fisheries Committee in its Headquarters in Geneva neither on a full-time nor a part-time basis.
- 2) If the Committee agrees to contribute 6,000, the ICA may be able to hire a part-time secretary for the Committee in its Headquarters for one or two months period.
- 3) The Chairman would ask all members of the Committee whether the Committee should bear 6,000 to recruit a part-time secretary in the ICA Headquarters for one or two months period.

The questionnaires has consequently been distributed among all members of the Committee attached to my report on the matter with my letter dated May 30, 1983. Five replies for the questionnaires have so far been received by the secretary which have summarized as follows.

- 1) For question 1: "The ICA Fisheries Committee should bear 6,000 pounds to hire a part-time secretary for one or two months period. For this purpose each member will bear 200 pounds."

Two replies agreed, and three opposed.

- 2) For question 2: "The activities of the ICA Fisheries Committee should be carried out without hiring a secretary at the Headquarters. The activities of this committee should be carried out by the assistance of its members only, even if this means the activities may be limited."

Two replies agreed, and three opposed.

- 3) Additional comments included in the questionnaires by the members were;
  - a) Like other ICA Auxiliary Committees, the member of ICA Fisheries Committee should exert their efforts to secure the full-time secretary.
  - b) I propose to ICA to establish a permanent coordination body for this purpose.
  - c) I feel the Fisheries Co-operative play such a vital role in helping people around the world in increase their living standard that the ICA should maintain a secretary at the headquarters and pay the costs involved.
  - d) We agree with the proposal in question (2) above and would like to add that the secretarial work of the ICA Fisheries Committee should be allotted by rotation for a period of 1 - 2 years to each member institution which could utilize the services of its officer to service the Committee during the period and for this service the organization may be paid a suitable amount to meet the cost of servicing.

As you see in the above replies for the questionnaires, there can find a definite answer to the questions neither on the allocation of staff for a secretarial work nor on the financing the secretariat. And, five replies should not be considered to be enough number to justify a general will of the Committee.

Therefore, I have been obliged myself to take a provisional measures to secure the works of Fisheries Committee by the support of Zengyoren of Japan as described in the article 3 of this report.

Furthermore, the Zengyoren estimated the costs of the Secretariat including those costs of the Bulletin, and submitted it to the Chairman to be considered by the Committee which are as follows.

Salary, social insurances for the secretary	¥5,600,000
Travel expenses, 2 times to Europe	¥1,800,000
Meetings	¥ 300,000
Printing costs	¥1,000,000
of Bulletin	¥ 500,000
of papers, documentations for meetings	¥ 500,000
Postages, telegrams & telex charges	¥1,000,000
Translation	¥ 500,000
Miscellaneous expenses	¥ 500,000
	<hr/>
Total	¥10,800,000

A Joint Committee meeting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the ICA Auxiliary Committees and Working Groups held on Tuesday 5th July this year at the ICA Headquarters in Geneva of which my report will be made in the Item 9 of Agenda.

This matter should further be discussed in the meeting today, and I would like to invite suggestive ideas and comments from all members present.

#### 8. PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND FISHERY CO-OPERATIVE OF SRI LANKA

Project proposal for development of inland fishery co-operatives was submitted to the ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia through the National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka which has been prepared by the Fisheries Co-operative Federation of Sri Lanka in February 1983.

The project proposal was in response to a letter sent by the Regional Office to all member organizations in the Region subsequent to a discussion made with the Regional Director, Specialist in Agricultural Cooperation and Mr. Bencze of Hungary.

According to a view of the Regional Director, much of the expenditure that has been budgeted for the project operation could possibly be reconsidered once a feasibility study has been undertaken.

Then the project proposal has been transferred from the Regional Office to Mr. Jonsson, Chief of ICA Development Section in Geneva, for his consideration of technical assistance as well as finding a donor. A copy of the project proposal was also sent to me as an information from Mr. Jonsson of Geneva.

Mr. Jonsson studied the project proposal thoroughly and found that feasibility study is to be needed, and his view also indicated that there could be fairly considerable reductions in the overall commitment of the project.

The project proposal has been conferred to me from Mr. Jonsson when I had coincidentally been in Geneva for the Joint Committee meeting in July 1983, and I agreed to him that I would investigate the possibility of recruiting a Japanese expert working in Sri Lanka on a FAO Fishery Project for the feasibility study of which cost may be covered from the activity budget of the ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia. However, it was not possible to utilize a Japanese expert working in Sri Lanka because he is not an expert neither on the aquaculture nor the inland fishery.

The matter has also been conferred to Mr. Hotta of FAO when he visited the Zengyoren in Tokyo on 18th July for inquiring the possibility of FAO support, and he suggested that the Sri Lanka organization make their project proposal through their government in seeking the FAO support.

This has been delivered to Mr. Gunawardana of the ICA Regional Office from Mr. Nakagawa of Zengyoren in the occasion of the former visited Tokyo on 23rd July. The suggestion has already been passed to the National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka from the ICA Regional Office.

Many of the articles covered in this report should thoroughly be discussed in the meeting today for future activities of the ICA Fisheries Committee, and your precious comments and suggestions would gratefully invited.

Thank you, Gentlemen.

## Appendix 4

### BRIEF REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE ICA SUB-COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

September 7, 1983

#### 1. PILOT PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND FISHERY COOPERATIVES IN SRI LANKA

A proposal for a pilot project was submitted to the ICA ROEC by Sri Lanka Cooperative Fisheries Federation Ltd. through the National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka. The proposal was sent to Head Office in Geneva. The project was submitted by Sri Lanka in response to the offer made by the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives in Hungary and circulated to member organizations in the Region by the ICA ROEC.

At the request of the Head Office, Mr. Saito, Chairman of the ICA Fishery Committee is exploring the possibilities of getting a study done with the help of the Fishery Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

#### 2. STUDY ON WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS IN FISHERY COOPERATIVES IN JAPAN

A Study on Women's Associations in Fishery Cooperatives in Japan was undertaken by the Education Officer (W&K) of the ICA ROEC. The report of the study has been issued. The report records the Developments of Women's Associations in Fishery Cooperatives in Japan and explains various activities undertaken by these associations in the primary fishery cooperative societies.

#### 3. NATIONAL SEMINAR-CUM-WORKSHOP ON FISHERY COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

A National Seminar-cum-Workshop on Fishery Cooperative Development in the Philippines was held by the Cooperative Union of the Philippines (CUP) in collaboration with the ICA ROEC, from 6th to 11th June, 1983. The seminar was attended by 30 participants from fishery cooperatives, bureau of cooperatives development and various government agencies charged with fishery development. The seminar discussed problems encountered in developing fishery cooperatives and drew up a broad plan for fishery cooperative development. The seminar-cum-workshop recommended the adoption of this plan by the Ministry of Agriculture, Minister of National Resources and the CUP under a memorandum of agreement which should provide for a Coordinating Committee composed of Heads of the agencies involved and supported by a technical committee from the said agencies. It also recommended that the Coordinating Committee should guide, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plan.

The CUP has requested the ICA for assistance in implementing the fishery cooperative development plan. This request will be discussed in the meeting of the sub-committee for fisheries to be held in Tokyo, Japan in November 1983.

4. REGIONAL SEMINAR ON FISHERY COOPERATIVES  
FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA COUNTRIES, JAPAN

A Regional Seminar on Fishery Cooperatives, 5th in series, is being held in Tokyo, Japan from 30th August to 15th September 1983 by the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations, Japan participants were selected from India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

COUNTRY REPORT OF JAPAN

1. PRESENT STATE AND PROBLEMS OF JAPANESE FISHERIES

Japan has been well known as one of the leading fishery nation in the world. Especially, her fishery production has been remarkably developed after the Second World War, and maintained the top records of production in the world since 1972.

Before the World War II, the highest annual catch including culture products was 4,330 thousand tons with a large sardine catch of 1,628 thousand tons in 1936.

Fisheries operations in Japan were severely affected by the war and reduced the catch by half in the year of 1945. However, after the War, the fishery production gradually recovered and reached to 4,823 thousand tons in 1952 which was over the highest record before the War.

The fish catch increased continuously from year to year since then owing to the development of offshore and distant water fisheries and improvement in fishing skills and technologies. It must also be noted that the nation-wide fisheries co-operative organizations which were newly organized after the War and their activities had greatly contributed to stimulate volition of member fishermen and consequently to the progress of fishery production of Japan.

On the other hand, as the world has entered into the new era of 200-mile fishery restriction zone from 1977, it was apprehensive for fishery industry of Japan that her volume of catch should inevitably be decreased to a great extent of which 4,500 thousand tons had been caught annually within the 200-mile coastal waters of foreign countries of whom many already enforced their 200-mile fishery restriction zone.

However, the fishery industry of Japan still recorded over 10 million tons of catch annually in first three years of those six years after 1977 and furthermore over 11 million tons of catch annually in successive three years. This successful results were due to the conversion of her main fishing efforts from distant water fishery to offshore fishery, and it may also be an effect of strong ambition on production of Japanese fishermen.

However, the steep rise in oil prices which began in late 1973 put Japanese fishing industry into critical situation, and furthermore, the second oil crisis which started in the spring of 1979 with a deceleration of the advance of Japanese economy had a serious effect upon the fishing businesses of Japan indeed.

With the implementation of the 200-miles of extended jurisdiction by the world nations, and under a changing national economic life, the fishery of Japan is facing many problems. Coping with such a new situation, while continuing to supply rich fishery products to the nations, Japan will have to search into various measures to ensure the development of its fishery.

2. RECENT MOVEMENT ON THE "COOPERATION BETWEEN CO-OPERATIVES"

Accepting the ICA resolution of "Co-operatives in the year 2000" which was adopted in the 27th Congress of the ICA in Moscow in October 1980, the Japanese co-operative movements jointly with the agricultural, fisheries and consumers co-operative organizations have organized the Joint Secretariat for development of the cooperation between co-operatives in 1981 to carry out the nation-wide movement on the cooperation between co-operatives.

Details of the movement will be reported in the item 10 of agenda.

3. 5TH SEMINAR ON FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations (Zengyoren) of Japan organized the 5th Seminar on Fisheries Co-operative for South-East Asia from September 1st to September 14th, 1983, with attendance of 13 participants and one observer from 7 countries in the region.

The seminar included 5 days field study tour of fisheries co-operative organizations in Ishikawa Prefecture and 8 days lectures and discussions on management, organization and business administration of fisheries co-operative given and led by the experts mostly from Zengyoren.

4. PROMOTION OF FISH CONSUMPTION, ACTIVITY OF THE WOMEN'S GROUPS

The National Council of Women's Group in the Fisheries Co-operative in Japan has adopted the three years campaign on the promotion of fish consumption from 1983.

The campaign included various work-shops and seminars, study on the development of new food products from fish, publication of leaflets to introduce a new way of cooking of fish, cooperation with the agricultural and consumers co-operative organizations to increase fish sale in their stores, and research and study on fish consumption in the individual households.

5. NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CO-OPERATIVE FISHERIES

National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations (Zengyoren) of Japan will organize the National Conference on Co-operative Fisheries at the Kudan Kaikan in Tokyo on 18th November, 1983.

The conference is the second of its kind after the first one held in 1979, and more than 1,200 representatives from fisheries co-operatives (primary societies), their prefectural federations, credit federations and related organizations will be participated in the conference.

The conference intends to adopt resolutions on uplift of the commitment of member fishermen to co-operative movement and their solidarity, conservation of marine resources and the management of fishing ground, planned administration of fishing business, and the reformation and intensification on the organization and business management of fisheries co-operatives, etc.

Zengyoren is planning to hold the national conference of similar kind in every three years starting from 1983.

6. THE 1983 MEETING OF THE FISHERIES SUB-COMMITTEE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The ICA Regional Council will meet in Tokyo from November 3rd to November 5th, 1983.

Meeting of Fisheries Sub-Committee for South-East Asia will also be held in the period in Tokyo.

The Japan Joint Committee will be the host organization for the meetings, and Zengyoren of Japan will participate in the host organization to provide necessary services for the meetings.



Appendix 5

REPORT ON MAJOR ACTIVITIES  
BY  
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES IN 1982

September 29, 1983

By Mr. Hong Lae Chung  
Vice-President  
National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives  
Seoul, Republic of Korea

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen!

It is a great honor for me to present the report on the major activities undertaken by the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives in Korea in 1982.

The Korea's fisheries cooperatives are currently composed of the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives, a national level cooperative organization, its 71 member fisheries cooperatives which are further classified into 56 regional fisheries cooperatives, 13 fishing type fisheries cooperatives and two fisheries manufacturer's cooperatives. In addition to these there are 1,436 fishing village societies at the fishing community level along the coastal areas. Thus, maintaining the vertical organizational structure the fisheries cooperative in Korea have carried out the diversified service and business activities for the good of the fishermen, and the total turnover of service and business undertaken by the Federation alone in 1982 amounted to 1,187.4 billion Won (or or 1,676 million U.S. Dollars).

Now, I would like to make a brief explanation about the service and business activities carried out by the Federation in 1982.

Firstly, we conducted the guidance activity which has been regarded as the backbone of the cooperative movement and the activity include the Saemaul (or New Community) project, managerial consultant service to the member fisheries cooperatives, extension service, public relation, education and training programme, survey and research works and operation of the fisheries wireless stations.

The Saemaul project is designed to improve the fishermen's income as well as the living environment in the fishing communities and for this project a total of 7 billion Won (or 10 million U.S. Dollars) was invested by the fisheries cooperatives. The fisheries wireless stations were operated to ensure the safe fishing operation and the Federation has 48 stations under its operation. On the other hand, the Federation set up the Education and Training Center in 1977 and a total of 1,405 executives and employees working for the fisheries cooperatives participated in the educational programme provisioned by the Center in 1982.

Secondly, our Federation supplied the fishermen with the tax-exempt oil required for the fishing operation and it amounted to 2,552 thousand D/M in the year, thus making a significant condition to the reduced fishermen's burden.

Thirdly, we managed the marketing business to ensure the fishermen's sale price and also to protect the consumers by maintaining the freshness of marine products. Currently, the Federation has nine inland fish wholesale marketing centers under its operation and its member fisheries cooperatives have 171 local fish wholesale marketing centers along the coastal areas, thus totaling 180 fish wholesale marketing centers operated by the fisheries cooperatives. In 1983, 1,898 thousand tons of marine products were traded out through these marketing centers.

Fourthly, the Federation has been engaged in the foreign trade business to ensure the fair fishermen's sale price since 1976 and the business is participated by the fisheries cooperatives of all level. In 1982 the exports amounted to 28 million U.S. Dollars.

Fifthly, we managed the credit and banking service to supply the fund required by the fishermen as well as the fisheries industries. Currently, the Federation has 28 banking branches under its operation and its member fisheries cooperatives has 84 banking branches, thus totaling 112 banking branches across the country. The loan balance provided by the Federation in 1982 stood at 294 billion Won (or 420 million U.S. Dollars).

Sixthly, we operated the cooperative insurance to compensate the damages and losses of the fishermen's properties and lives, and it is classified into the damage and life insurance. In 1982 the insurance policy sold amounted to 461 billion Won (or 659 million U.S. Dollars) and the premium paid by the policy holders reached 9.3 billion Won (13.3 million U.S. Dollars). On the other hand, the insurance payment to the policy holders in the year stood at 4.5 billion Won (or 6.4 million U.S. Dollars).

Closing my report I would like to appreciate for the painstaking taken by the Secretariate and the hosting cooperative organization in holding this international forum.

Thank you.

## Appendix 6

### REPORT ON THE JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE ICA EXECUTIVES, CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE ICA AUXILIARY COMMITTEES

(- Item 9 of Agenda -)

The Joint Committee of the ICA Executives, Chairmen and Secretaries of the ICA Auxiliary Committees met at the ILO Conference Room in Geneva on 5th July, 1983.

Prior to the formal meeting, a preliminary meeting participated only by Chairmen and Secretaries of the ICA Auxiliary Committees was held at the Hotel Royal in Geneva in the afternoon on July 4th.

#### 1. PRELIMINARY MEETING OF THE ICA AUXILIARY COMMITTEES

The preliminary meeting was conveyed by a voluntary call of Mr. B. Catalano of Italy, Chairman of the International Committee of Workers' Productive and Artisanal Societies, to discuss preparatory measures of the Auxiliary Committees for the Joint Committee meeting of the ICA Executive, Chairmen and Secretaries of the ICA Auxiliary Committees to be held in the following day.

At the meeting, Mr. J. Saito of Japan, Chairman of the Fisheries Committee, upon stressing his strong view that the Joint Committee should examine the future of the international co-operative movement within the framework of the ICA in stead of having a discussion on merely a measure to wipe out the present deficit of ICA, he expressed his opinion that the ICA Auxiliary Committee should not be administered independently in its finance as the ICA suggested so and should be operated within the overall budget of the ICA.

And, he also stated that every Auxiliary Committee should be a part of the ICA and therefore the ICA must provide secretarial services for the Auxiliary Committee in its headquarters.

Furthermore, he requested that a part of the increased subscription of ICA should be allotted for activities of the Auxiliary Committee if the raising of ICA subscription should inevitably be unavoidable, though he still opposed such increase in the ICA subscription essentially.

After the comments of all Chairmen have been announced, the preliminary meeting confirmed the following items as agreements to be presented to the Joint Committee meeting of next day.

- (1) The activities of the ICA Auxiliary Committee are the nucleus substantially within the ICA activities.
- (2) Conditions of accepting the raise in the ICA subscription
  - 1) The clerical works of the ICA Headquarters should be rationalize as far as possible and the drains of fund should be reduced to a minimum, and the effective financial control must be established and secured.

2) As a rule, the ICA Headquarters should provide secretarial services for the Auxiliary Committee.

(3) The ICA should present the definite policy of its movement for next twenty years.

2. THE JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE ICA EXECUTIVES, CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE AUXILIARY COMMITTEE

The Joint Committee meeting was held at the ILO Conference Room in Geneva on July 5th at 9:00 hours, to discuss the following items.

(1) Relations between the ICA Headquarters and the Auxiliary Committees.

(2) Establishment of Liaison Officer in the ICA Headquarters.

(3) Holding of the Joint Committee meeting once every year.

(4) Raise in the ICA subscription.

(5) Others.

Comments on the items 1, 2 and 3 above have been given from all Chairmen of the Auxiliary Committees present in the meeting, and those were summarized as follows.

(1) Relations between the ICA and the Auxiliary Committees will continuously be studied.

(2) As the support and opposition for an establishment of the Liaison Officer were half-and-half, the matter will furtherly be discussed in the next meeting of the ICA Executives.

(3) The Joint Committee meeting of the ICA Executives, Chairmen and Secretaries of the Auxiliary Committee will be held once every year. The meeting for the next year will be in Oslo before or after April 18th, 1984.

Next to the above, a bill on the increase in the ICA subscription was briefed from Mr. D. Lloyd Wilkinson of UK, ICA Executive, and after discussions, it was decided that the bill will be studied again in the next meetings of the ICA Central Committee and the Joint Committee to be held in Prague, however, it was also announced that the bill will duly be presented to the next meeting of the ICA Central Committee from the ICA Executive Committee.

Furthermore, the meeting was adjourned after the following items had been confirmed by all members.

- (1) Theme of the next meeting to be held in Prague will be left to the ICA Executives.
- (2) Theme of the 1984 ICA Congress will be drawn up by the ICA Executive Committee.
- (3) The Joint Committee will hold a meeting at the time of the ICA Central Committee meeting to be held in Oslo in April 1984.

## Appendix 7

### MANAGEMENT OF THE ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE

Issued by Zengyoren  
Guidance Department: '83, n43  
Date: May 30 1983

The above matter, as you have already been informed, was discussed as agenda 9 at the ICA Fisheries Committee meeting held in Rome on October 23, 1982.

The meeting concluded the following:

- (1) The ICA Fisheries Committee will call on the ICA Headquarters to appoint one of its officials to work as the Committee's secretary, and
- (2) I, J. Saito, as Chairman of the Fisheries Committee, should meet with Mr. Saenger, Director of the ICA.

In response to this request I met with Mr. Saenger on October 25 and 27, 1982. The details of this meeting can be found in the enclosed report.

The conclusion we reached was that "if the Fisheries Committee is willing to bear 6000 pounds, a part-time secretary would be hired at the ICA Headquarters for a one or two month period."

However, personally I feel that it is not worth it to hire a part-time secretary for 6000 pounds for a one or two month period. I can not help but feel that it is difficult for ICA to hire a secretary under their strained financial conditions and feel that this conclusion is contrary to ICA's policy of each auxiliary committee performing their responsibilities.

Nevertheless, I must report this matter to all members. I expect that this matter will be discussed at the next ICA Fisheries Committee meeting and therefore request that you fill in the attached questionnaire.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE SECRETARIATE

Report of Meetings between Mr. J. Saito, Chairman of the Fisheries Committee, accompanied by Mr. Miyata (Zengyoren), Mr. Suzuki, Mr. Nakagawa (Secretary of the Fisheries Committee), with Mr. Sonoda (Interpreter)

and Mr. A.E. Saenger, ICA Director

on 25th October 1982 and 27th October 1982, both meetings in Rome

A. First Meeting on 25th October at 18:00

1. The future structure of the secretariat of the Fisheries Committee had been discussed at the meeting of the Fisheries Committee on 23rd October 1982 under item 9.

The summary of these discussions was as follows:

- (a) The Fisheries Committee requests the ICA Headquarters to appoint one of its staff to act as secretary to the Fisheries Committee, if only on a part-time basis, after Mr. K. Nakagawa has returned to Japan, in order to ensure the continuity of the Fisheries Committee's work and maintain relations between the Committee and ICA Headquarters.
- (b) The Chairman of the Fisheries Committee was requested to discuss the Committee's request with Mr. Saenger, ICA Director.

The Chairman of the Fisheries Committee and the ICA Director therefore met together on 25th October.

- 2. Mr. Saito informed the ICA Director of the Fisheries Committee's request.

Mr. Saenger, ICA Director, replied as follows:

- (a) The ICA is at present experiencing a kind of Renaissance, and is being re-structured.
- (b) The ICA office has already moved to Geneva.  
The next problem is how to improve the relationship between the ICA Headquarters and each of the Auxiliary Committees. To this end, the ICA Executive Committee would like to hold a joint meeting with Chairmen and Secretaries of Auxiliaries, to be repeated every year.
- (c) Mr. Saenger has experience in the work of the Consumer Cooperative Movement, and is interested in the practical aspects. The needs of the ICA membership vary: Some need advice and help with the philosophical aspects; some want help in a more practical way. Those wanting help with ideas would not need him, but the Director was able to help on the more practical side.

- 3. As to the Committee's request to appoint a member of ICA staff to act as part-time secretary to the Fisheries Committee, the Director replied:

ICA could not finance expenses for the Fisheries Committee.  
However he would like to continue to have the Fisheries Secretariat at ICA Headquarters, but ICA has no budget for that purpose and the Director is constrained by the Executive Committee and cannot allow increased expenditure.

- 4. Mr. Saenger asked if the Fisheries Committee could not bear the cost of the Secretariat?

Mr. Saito replied the members of the Committee were unwilling to contribute additional funds, because they felt that this should be included in their membership subscription to ICA.

5. Mr. Saenger asked how many members were in the Committee?

Mr. Saito said there were 29 members, but with members from developing countries it was little more than a formal registration.

6. Mr. Saenger asked how much it had cost to second a person from Japan as Secretary to the Fisheries Committee?

Mr. Saito replied that, including salaries and other expenditure, the total cost was about £20,000, which was at present met by Zengyoren (Japan).

7. Mr. Miyata, Zengyoren, asked the ICA Director about the ICA membership subscription, and the percentage of the total which was received from fisheries co-operatives.

For example, in 1982 Zengyoren contributed £700, the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives in Korea contributed £750; additionally in other countries, fisheries co-operatives belong to their apex organization and contribute to ICA through their apex organization.

In order to maintain the Fisheries Committee secretariat, the Committee would like to sue those contributions, or at least that part of them necessary to cover the cost of the Fisheries Committee secretariat.

Mr. Saenger thought the contributions from Fisheries Co-operatives might amount to 10% of total ICA subscriptions.

However the share contributed by fisheries co-operatives could not be allocated to maintaining the Fisheries Committee Secretariat, because the ICA budget system did not work in that way.

8. Mr. Saito asked whether it would be possible to make some other arrangement. For example, before Mr. Nakagawa was seconded from Japan in 1980 and came to London, Mr. Zlataric was in charge of both the Agriculture and the Fisheries Committee. Could not something similar be done now?

Mr. Saenger replied:

We cannot return to those conditions. At that time ICA staff amounted to 37 persons, now there are only 17 persons. We cannot service the Fisheries Committee at the ICA.

The problem is how to provide the founding for the Secretariat. If the Fisheries Committee will bear the cost, ICA can appoint a part-time secretary for the Fisheries Committee.

B. Second Meeting on 27th October at 09:00

1. Mr. Saito asked if the Director had come to any decision concerning the financing of the Fisheries Committee.

Mr. Saenger said he was constrained by the decision of FABUSCOM some two or three years ago to cut the ICA budget, which made it impossible for ICA to continue all its previous work. His second point was that he did not believe that a full-time secretary to the Fisheries Committee was necessary under the circumstances.



If the Fisheries Committee could provide the finance, however, he was prepared to consider a part-time secretary for the Fisheries Committee; or if the Committee wished to have a full-time secretary, the Director was open to suggestions. He wished to serve the Fisheries Committee and its members, as members of the ICA, in the best way possible.

2. In reply to questions from Mr. Saito as to the possible cost of a part-time secretary, Mr. Saenger said that if the Fisheries Committee could contribute £6,000 (i.e. £200 from each of 30 members of the Committee), he would feel that the ICA could service the Committee reasonably well.

Mr. Saito said they would consult the members of the Fisheries Committee concerning the possibility of a part-time secretary to the Committee.

Mr. Saenger said that if the Fisheries Committee agreed to this, there were two possible alternatives: Either ICA could use the same person to combine servicing of the Fisheries, Agriculture and Housing Committees; or the Fisheries Committee could appoint someone to assist specifically with preparations for the annual meeting, for a certain period of time during the year. If the Committee had any suggestions as to an English-speaking fisheries specialist who could help him for one or two months a year, he would be glad to know.

3. Concerning the annual meeting of the Fisheries Committee, Mr. Saito asked whether ICA could continue to finance the preliminary work and documentation, the venue and the interpretation, as in the past.

Mr. Saenger thought this would be possible, except for the interpretation which was very expensive - the total cost of interpretation for the Central Committee and Auxiliary Committees at the Rome meetings amounted to £23,000 which was equivalent to 15% of the annual expenditure on salaries for the whole Secretariat. However, on hearing from Mr. Saito that the Fisheries Committee normally used only French and Japanese interpretation, and that it was principally the French that they were concerned with, Mr. Saenger thought that French/English interpretation for one day could be covered.

Mr. Saito thanked the Director.

4. Concerning the "Co-operative Fishermen's Bulletin", Mr. Saito said that his organization would be prepared to bear the cost of editing and printing the bulletin, but would be grateful if the ICA Secretariat could forward all material which it received on fisheries to Zengyoren. He asked if ICA could continue to bear the cost of the postage.

Mr. Saenger understood this to amount to £800, and said he was unable to commit himself without drawing up a budget.

Then, he suggested that the above Bulletin be included in the currently published ICA NEWS, and that by so doing, additional mailing and other costs can be saved, and the burden on the Fisheries Committee can be minimized.

5. Mr. Saenger, Director of ICA suggested that Mr. Saito should write to him, stating how much money the Fisheries Committee would provide, and ICA would then prepare a budget, with details of the various items this could be expected to cover.

6. Finally Mr. Saito said:

He would consult with members of the Fisheries Committee as to whether they should have a part-time secretary or not. He would then like to have further discussions about this matter with the ICA Director.

Questionnaire

The ICA Fisheries Committee

- (1) The ICA Fisheries Committee should bear 6000 pounds to hire a part-time secretary for a one or two month period. For this purpose each member will bear 200 pounds.

agree

opposed

- (2) The activities of the ICA Fisheries Committee should be carried out without hiring a secretary at the Headquarters. The activities of this Committee should be carried out by the assistance of its members only, even if this means the activities may be limited.

agree

opposed

- (3) If you have any other comments please enter them below.

- (4) Please fill in this questionnaire and send it to the address below.

Mr. J. Saito  
The Fisheries Committee  
c/o National Federation of  
Fisheries Cooperative Association

1-1-12 Coop Building  
Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo, Japan

- (5) Please enter your name, and your organization's name and address.

## Appendix 8

### PROVISIONAL MANAGEMENT OF THE ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT

Issued by Zengyoren Guidance Department: '83, #61  
Date: June 1, 1983

As you are informed, Mr. Kiyokazu Nakagawa of Japan's Zengyoren served out his term as Secretary-General of the ICA Fisheries Committee on January 31 this year, and is now back in Japan.

The issue of managing the Secretariat after the expiration of his term was discussed beforehand at the Committee meeting held on October 23, 1982, and I will later report to you the new developments which followed the above meeting.

In any case, I, as Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee, cannot allow its activities to come to a halt. I therefore sought cooperation from Zengyoren on this matter and it was agreed with them that, as a provisional measure, Zengyoren will act as the Secretariat to assist the management of the Fisheries Committee, and that Mr. Nakagawa of the Guidance Dept. of Zengyoren and Mr. Nakagawa, the former Secretary of the Fisheries Committee will work in Japan as temporary secretaries to the Secretariat. This policy was conveyed to the ICA Director, Mr. Saenger, when he visited Zengyoren on April 5, 1983. Also, on this occasion, it was agreed that Mr. Serge Guillaune, as a liaison official of the Fisheries Committee, be temporarily stationed at the ICA Headquarters.

The above matter, of course, will be discussed at the next Fisheries Committee meeting in Prague, and for the time being, the activities of the ICA Fisheries Committee will be conducted in Tokyo, in consultation with Geneva. Although it is regrettable that the Committee's activities will inevitably be restricted, I believe what is most important under the current circumstances is a continuation of those activities.

Your greatest cooperation in the above matter is sincerely requested.  
Zengyoren's address is as follows:

## Appendix 9

### CO-OPERATIVE IN THE YEAR 2000

#### REPORT, RECENT MOVEMENT ON THE "COOPERATION BETWEEN CO-OPERATIVES" IN JAPAN

The secretariat for Development of the cooperation between Co-operatives has been organized in Japan in conjunction with the ICA resolution of "Co-operatives in the year 2000" which was adopted in the ICA Congress in Moscow in 1980.

The Secretariat has published its proposal entitled the "Direction of Cooperation between Co-operative in 1980's" in May 1981 which indicated the principles of coursed toward the cooperations in 1980's.

The proposal has been an epoch-making significance as an agreement of every co-operative organizations in the agricultural, fisheries and consumers movements which are cooperatively organized with farmers, fishermen and consumers throughout the country on the fundamental direction of cooperations based on the experiences in 1970's and the forecasted situation in 1980's, after reconfirmation was made on the necessity and importance of cooperations on the co-operative movements and the co-operative businesses among themselves.

That is, it was confirmed in the above proposal on the "Direction of Cooperation" that the significance of cooperation between co-operatives in 1980's lies in the establishment of desirable systems and structures which link the production, consumption and distribution one another in order to secure the common interests of both producers and consumers based on their mutual confidence.

And it was also confirmed the development of integrated systems from production to consumption must be looked forward by means of the cooperation between co-operatives with strengthening the solidarity among co-operative movements in the country in order to fulfill its objective.

The Secretariat afterward carried out the research and study on the subject to furtherly intensify and materialize the "Direction of Cooperation", and published the results of study completed in the "Strategic Prospect of Cooperation between Co-operatives" in October 1982.

Accepting the results of the study, the "Measures to develop the Cooperation between Co-operatives" has been formulated in March 1983.

It aimed to enhance the degree of cooperation by means of clarifying the definite development tasks and the guideline for a goal to be attained as well as the organization of its implementation in regard to the way of long-term progress on the on the cooperation between co-operatives in 1980's based on the aforementioned "Direction of Cooperation".

The measures included, (1) the tasks on the co-operative movements, (2) the tasks on the co-operative businesses and, (3) the organization of its development, and in conclusion, it proposed the future aspect to be aimed at by development of cooperation between co-operatives, that is, the prospect of constructing the co-operative communities and tackling steps toward it.

1. COOPERATION BETWEEN CO-OPERATIVE AS THE MOVEMENTS IN BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS.
  - (1) The mutual confidence between producers and consumers is to be secured.
  - (2) Popularization of the "Eating Habits agreed with the Community Natural Features for the Healthful Life" is to be promoted.
  - (3) The co-operative activities aimed at the healthy and cultural community is to be developed.
  
2. COOPERATION BETWEEN CO-OPERATIVES IN THE FIELD OF THE CO-OPERATIVE BUSINESSES.
  - (1) An affiliated business on the distribution of agricultural and fishery products is to be developed.
  - (2) An affiliated business - development and merchandising of coop products, consolidation of merchandise inspection - at the consumers stage is to be developed.
  - (3) Theory on an affiliated distributive business within the co-operative organizations is to be established.
  
3. CONSOLIDATION OF SYSTEM AND STRUCTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COOPERATION BETWEEN CO-OPERATIVES.
  - (1) "Development Committee for Cooperation between Co-operatives" is to be organized.
  - (2) Education and training of personnel and a interchange of personnel among co-operative organizations are to be executed.
  - (3) Contracts and agreements on the affiliated businesses between co-operatives are to be concluded and reviewed.
  - (4) Late Dr. A.F. Laidlaw described in his paper "Co-operative in the year 2000" prepared for the 27th Congress of the ICA in Moscow, October 1980, that co-operative development in the future must involve great numbers of urban people and planning for community organization of a wide variety of co-operative services. The end of the planning should be the creation of co-operative communities, not in the sense that Robert Owen would understand community, but in the sense of typical urban groupings, neighbourhoods and districts using many kinds of co-operatives to the dominant, factor in the lives of those involved.

Outstanding examples on the task could be found not only in Japan but also in many other countries, however, the most of them were only attempts in the very limited regions and extremely partial in its activity.

Great numbers of difficult problems were discovered in the co-operative organizations and their businesses in the course of developing practical cooperation, and an effective solution could not necessarily be suggested in the aforementioned measures.

However, it is confident that a clue to settle such problems could naturally be found in the course of practice of the cooperation between co-operatives.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FISHERIES EXECUTIVE, 1984  
Held in Oslo, Norway on 12th April, 1984

The meeting of the ICA Fisheries Executives was held at the Hotel Scandinavia, Oslo, on Thursday, 12th April, 1984 at 12:30 hours.

Mr. Jirozaemon Saito, the Chairman of the Fisheries Committee, from Japan was in the chair.

The following were present:

JAPAN	Mr. Jirozaemon Saito	Chairman
HUNGARY	Mr. Ferenc Bencze (accompanied by interpreter Mrs. G. Koszo)	Vice-Chairman
ICELAND	Mr. E. Einarsson	Vice-Chairman
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Mr. Jae Ki Shin, in place of Mr. Eun Soo Lee	Executive
GHANA	Mr. William Buckman	Executive
<u>Secretary:</u>	Mr. Kiyokazu Nakagawa	Japan

Observer:

REPUBLIC OF KOREA Mr. Ik Hoan Choi

The absent in the meeting were Mr. K. F. Harding of Canada, Mr. Haji Aziz Ibrahim of Malaysia and Mr. J. L. de Feuarent of France. And, Mr. Harding and Mr. Aziz sent letters of apology to the Chairman with their wishes of the deliberations to be success.

Opening Remarks:

Mr. J. Saito, the Chairman, welcomed all members and other present.

Agenda Item 1 : ELECTION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

The Chairman reminded the members that the most important item of the Agenda to be discussed in the Plenary Meeting of the ICA Fisheries Committee to be held in Hamburg should be the election of the Officers of the Committee as their term of office shall be expired at the occasion.

He then expressed his intention of resignation from office of the Chairmanship after offering his appreciation of support and confidence accorded to him from all vice-chairmen and executives during the period of his serve which has almost been eight years.

And, he asked the executives to nominate a candidate for an election of the chairmanship.

Mr. Bencze of Hungary expressed his appreciation of the efforts made in the past 8 years by the Chairman, and, on behalf of the Hungarian fisheries cooperative movements, implored the Chairman to remain in office for another term.



Mr. Shin of the Republic of Korea, representing the Korean Federation of fisheries cooperatives, also besought Mr. Saito to continue his office for one more term, in praise of activities of the Committee being modest but reliable.

Mr. Buckman of Ghana was convinced of that there is no man of competence as Mr. Saito regardless of his age or the past term of office, and he expressed his intention to support Mr. Saito to be re-elected at the Hamburg meeting.

Mr. Einarsson said that the Iceland movements feel sorry for their contribution insufficient to the Fisheries Committee, and hoped Mr. Saito to remain in office of the Chairmanship.

Mr. Saito, the Chairman, felt gratified at the remarks directed to him, and stated that he will ask all members of the Committee at the Hamburg meeting whether he should obliged himself to take the chair for one more term if the Executives approved and supported.

In addition, he wished all Executives to remain in their posts for another terms if he should accept the appointment from the Committee.

He furtherly asked the Executives to entrust him with the nomination of his relief in case he should leave the post during the next term on account of his age.

The proposal made by the Chairman was approved by the Fisheries Executives, and the proposal to re-elect all present officers for one more term should be presented to the Hamburg meeting of the Fisheries Committee in the name of the Fisheries Executives.

Remarks: Mr. Aziz of Malaysia, absent in the meeting, already notified the Secretary before the meeting that he will support Mr. Saito to be re-elected as Chairman of the Fisheries Committee, and agreed all conditions supplemented by Mr. Saito.

Agenda Item 2 : MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE TO BE HELD ON 12th OCTOBER, 1984  
IN HAMBURG.

The Chairman reported that the Report on activities and the Programme of the Fisheries Committee for next four years will be prepared by the Secretary in Tokyo.

The Secretary mentioned that the Report and the Programme shall not be in abstract but in the concrete although the scope of activities may be limited.

The report of the Chairman was approved.

Agenda Item 3 : ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- (1) The Executive asked the Chairman to discuss the matter concerning the activities of the Fisheries committee with the ICA soon after the new Director be appointed whose post is vacant at present.
- (2) The Executive promised to meet again in the meeting to be held in Hamburg on 12th October, 1984.

The meeting of the Fisheries Executives adjourned at 16:30 hours.

## MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FISHERIES EXECUTIVES (1984)

Held in Hamburg, West Germany on the October, 1984

The meeting of the ICA Fisheries Committee was held at the Congress Centre Hamburg, West Germany on Friday, 12th October 1984 at 10:30 a.m.

Mr. J. Saito, the Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee from Japan was in the chair.

### The following were present:

Japan	Mr. J. Saito (accompanied by interpreters Miss K. Murayama and Mrs. I. Takagi)	Chairman
Iceland	Mr. E. Einarsson	Vice-Chairman
Malaysia	Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Ibrahim	Vice-Chairman
Hungary	Mrs. G. Koszo (in place of Mr. F. Bencze)	Vice-Chairman
Ghana	Mr. W. Buckman	Executive
Italy	Dr. Spaggiari Vien	Member
Korea	Mr. Dong Won Chung (in place of Mr. Eun Soo Lee)	Executive
Kenya	Mr. J. K. Kimbvi	Member
Japan	Mr. K. Miyahara	Member
France	Mr. P. Colombard	Member
Observer	Korea Mr. I.K. Hoan Choi Japan Mr. Shunichi Suzuki Somalia Mr. Mohamed Ali Ahmed	
Special Guest	Mr. Oswald Paulig,	Representatives of Host Organizations West Germany
	Mr. W. Crone,	FAO
	Mr. Masamichi Hotta	FAO
	Mr. Jack Shaffeor,	COPAC
ICA Staff	Mr. L. Varadi,	ICA Geneva
	Mr. R. B. Rajaguru,	ICA, S.E. Asia

## Minutes

### Opening of the meetings;

Mr. Oswald Pauling, President of Bdk, greeted the member of ICA Fisheries Committee on behalf of the Host-Organizations. We remarked that it is most important task of the auxiliary committees in the ICA. The work that is being done in these committee-and also in Fisheries Committee-is often initiating impulses between the national organizations, but also for the politics of the ICA itself. One could say; without the auxiliary committee of the ICA an essential element of cooperation within the frame of our international work would miss.

The chairman thanked Mr. Pauling for his greetings, arrangement of this meeting and hospitality.

### The chairman opening remarks

Mr. Saito, Chairman welcomed the members and other present. He emphasized that the fisheries in the world has walked on very difficult way. To find a way out of difficulties in fisheries, it is the most important to reform existing fishery production structure and build a new fishery production system.

Attempts are being made to overcome the present difficulties through various measures which includes.

- 1) Manpower saving efforts
- 2) Resource-managed fishery
- 3) Promotion of cultural fishery
- 4) Most important, promotion of recognition among fisheries cooperatives about the fishery's contribution in food supply

Chairman Saito expressed his wish that the Fisheries Committee could continue helping each member country solve their various problems.

### Item 1: APPROVAL OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

The provisional agenda was sent out on 4th June, 1984. The agenda was approved unanimously.

### Item 2: CONFIRMATION AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE HELD IN PRAGUE; CZECHOSLOVAKIA ON 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1983.

The date of the meeting was corrected 29th the September, 1983. Then the minutes was confirmed and approved unanimously.

### Item 3: CHAIRMAN REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS. (Appendix 2)

The chairman explained regarding the secretariat of the Fisheries Committee, pointing out that there has been no secretary for the committee at the ICA Headquarters since March 1983. He then suggested that the secretariat services be provided by the headquarters.

Mr. W. Buckman mentioned that the committee should continue requesting the headquarters for the provision of secretariat services.

Mr. Haji Aziz thanked the chairman for his efforts on the above matter and emphasized that the headquarters should provide more extensive services to the Fisheries Committee.

Chairman Saito suggested that he continue his efforts to achieve improvements on the matter through further talks with Mr. Beasley, the new Managing Director of ICA. Also, an offer of assistance was made by President Miyahara of Zengyoren, who said that his organization would also work in Tokyo, as far as its budgets permit, toward solving the matter. Chairman Saito appreciated President Miyahara for his offer.

Then, the Chairman report was approved as original draft.

Item 4: REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ICA SUB-COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Mr. Haji Aziz Mohd. Ibrahim, Chairman of the ICA sub-Committee for Fisheries for South-East Asia delivered his report on the main activities by the Sub-Committee in Southeast Asia. (Refer to Appendix. 3)

Chairman Saito thanked Mr. Datuk Aziz for his report.

Item 5: REMARKS FROM MR. P. LACOUR, HONORARY CHAIRMAN (APPENDIX 4)

Secretariat received Mr. P. Lacour's message to all members of the Fisheries Committee.

Item 6: ELECTION OF THE MEMBER OF THE FISHERIES EXECUTIVE

The list of nominee that was made in Oslo Meeting 12th April, 1984, and also confirmed at the previous executive committee meeting was distributed.

Chairman proposed to the Fisheries committee to re-elect all existing officers for another term.

All existing officers were re-elected unanimously.

Chairman thanked all present for members's kind support and confidence during term of office and asked continuous member's support. (Appendix 5)

Item 7 PROGRAMME ON FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF FISHERIES COMMITTEE (Appendix 6)

- (1) Education and training activities
- (2) Cooperative fishermen's bulletin
- (3) Reserch and study activities
- (4) Fisheries development fund

Then, President Miyahara of Zengyoren (Japan) reported on the South-East Asian Seminar, saying that six seminars had been held by fiscal 1984 for Asian 11 countries with 85 people having participated. He also said that Zengyoren would like to hold more seminars in order to train future leaders of fisheries cooperatives.

Regarding the training activities in Africa, Mr. W. Buckman requested assistance for seminars in the field of aquaculture, which had been started in Ghana. He also suggested that African trainees be allowed to participate in seminars to be held in other regions in future.

Chairman Saito explained on the Fisheries Development Fund, referring to the necessity for the committee to establish its own financial sources so that its activities could be extended. He suggested that a working group be set up to study possible plans for such a fund.

In response, it was pointed out by Mr. P. Colombard (France) that such a fund might overlap with the existing EC's counterpart to assist fisheries in general.

chairman Saito said that EC's fund would be included in the study of the working group, which is just to investigate what could be done specifically by the committee's own fund.

It was tentatively agreed that the working group would be composed of Mr. Saito (Japan), Mr. Harkding (Canada) and Mr. Eun Soo Lee (Korea), in addition to two others to be nominated by the ICA. The future program was two others to be nominated by the ICA. The future program was approved including the establishment of this working group.

Item 8: REPORT ON SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVE MOVEMENTS IN THE MEMBER'S COUNTRIES, ATTENTION IS FOCUSSED ON THE "COOPERATIVES IN THE YEAR 2000"

Mr. Miyahara (Japan) reported on the main activities of Zengyoren.

- (1) The 1st Convention of Fisheries Cooperatives was held on November 18, 1983. Future programs for the fisheries cooperatives in Japan were approved at the convention.

- (2) Fish food promotion campaign is being carried out along with the present trend of health consciousness.
- (3) "Horyo" (big catch) festival was held on October 7, 1984. The slogans adopted at the festival put a particular emphasis on the need to leave rich marine resources for future generations.
- (4) Various seminars are being held.
- (5) Mr. Einarsson (Iceland) was invited to Japan (September 19 - 29, 1984) to promote international exchange.

Mr. Dong Won chung, Korea reported the following points. (Appendix 7)

- (1) Development in fisheries industry
- (2) Service and business activities guidance services, Seamaul project, managerial consultant service, public relation activity, survey and research work, their credit services.

Mr. Einarsson (Iceland) reported that the fisheries in his country are in extreme difficulties. He said every possible effort was being made to overcome the difficulties, emphasizing that fisheries cooperatives should play increasing roles in improving the fishermen's life.

Mr. Colombard (France) made a report according to his paper.  
(Refer to Appendix 8)

Item 9: COLLABORATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. W. Krone, Director of FAO Fisheries Divisions reported on the FAO World Conference on Fishery Management and Development held in Rome 27th June to 6th July, 1984.

Mr. Hotta reported on the fishery-related activities by the FAO, according to his submitted paper. (Refer to Appendix 9)

Item 10: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

There is no other business.

Item 11: DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

The chairman reported the decision made by the Fisheries Executives in its meeting held in the morning that the next meeting of the Fisheries Committee should be held in October 1985 in Washington D.C. during the period of the ICA Central Committee Meeting.

The Committee approved the decision. The meeting of the ICA Fisheries Committee adjourned at 17:00 hours.

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FISHERIES EXECUTIVE, 1984**



APPENDICES TO THE MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE, 1984

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## Appendix 1

### OPENING REMARK

by J. Saito  
at Fisheries Committee  
held at the Congress Centre  
Hamburg, Hamburg  
on Friday 12th October, 1984.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

I am very much delighted to see all of you here in Hamburg after one year since the last meeting held in Prague. I am sincerely grateful to you for attendance at the Fisheries Committee having come all the way from each country all over the world.

The fisheries in the world has been walking on very difficult way, in particular, since the first oil crisis occurred in 1973. Even at present, the fisheries is still confronted with many difficult problems and critical situation in management that is not solved. In order to find a way out of difficulties in fisheries, it is the most important to reform existing fishery production structure and build a new fishery production system.

To reform fishery production structure is namely to establish a production system corresponding to available resources. In the reformation process, it is a inevitable way to reduce the number of existing fishing vessels, that is, to reduce existing fishing efforts into optimum condition against available resources. At the same time in order to maintain management of fisheries, it is also important to rationalize management of fisheries resulting in cost reduced management.

Reformation of fishery production structure should aim at "resource-managed fishery", so called "Shigen Kanrigata Gyogyo" in Japanese, by utilizing informations on resources and fishing grounds.

On the other side, for reformation of fishery production structure, it is also important to make a effort of conservation and cultivation of resources and maintenance and exploitation of fishing ground in coastal sea area. Cultivation scheme should include artificial mass production of seedlings, large-scale releasing to sea and exploitation of new species, etc. The cultivation scheme just mentioned is called culture-based fishery, that is, so called "Saibai Gyogyo" in Japanese.

Reformation of fishery production structure will not be able to be carried out without co-operation of fisheries co-operatives though government intends to proceed reformation of fisheries. In this view point, role of fisheries co-operatives will become utmost important in order to proceed reformation of fishery production structure hereafter.

In today's meeting, after we recognize present situation of fisheries, necessity of reformation of fishery production structure and importance of role of fisheries co-operatives in the future, we would like to discuss and suggest ideas to promote and develop international fisheries co-operative movements.

Though items submitted to the meeting is many, the time given is limited. Nevertheless, I hope that today's meeting is worth-while and fruitful for future development of fisheries co-operative movements.

I would like to ask for your kind cooperation.

Thank you for your kind attention.

## Appendix 2

### CHAIRMAN'S REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

- Item 3 of the Agenda -

This document has been prepared as the official report of the Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee to be presented at the Plenary Meeting of the Fisheries Committee which will be held in Hamburg on Friday, October 12, 1984.

The report covers the major activities carried out and the events held by the ICA Fisheries Committee, the ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for South-East Asia and the member organizations within the framework of the ICA Fisheries Committee during the past four years since the Meeting of the Fisheries Committee held in Moscow in October 1980.

It should be noted, however, that there must have been other activities carried out by the member organizations of the ICA Fisheries Committee which have not been covered in this report. Limitation in time available has prevented complete coverage.

#### 1. MEETINGS OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

1980 Meeting of the Fisheries Committee was organized in conjunction with the XXVII ICA Congress in Moscow, USSR on 8th October, 1980. The election of new executives of the Committee was taken place in the Meeting.

1981 Meeting of the Fisheries committee was held in conjunction with the ICA Central Committee Meeting in Helsinki, Finland on 14th September, 1981.

1982 Meeting of the Fisheries Committee was arranged in conjunction with the ICA Central Committee Meeting in Rome, Italy on 23rd October, 1982.

1983 Meeting of the Fisheries Committee was held in conjunction with the ICA Central Committee Meeting in Prague, Czechoslovakia on 29th September, 1983. The meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the ICA to contribute necessary working funds to the Fisheries Committee. The meeting also adopted a second resolution calling upon the ICA to strengthen its activities in the field of fisheries in the African Region. These resolutions were reported to the ICA Central Committee by the Chairman.

Major reports made and discussions took place in these meetings of the Fisheries Committee are to be described in the following articles.

#### 2. MEETINGS OF THE ICA SUB-COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

1980 Meeting of the ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for South-East Asia was organized in conjunction with the ICA Regional Council Meeting for South-East Asia in Colombo, Sri Lanka in November 1980.

1981 Meeting of the ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for South-East Asia was held in Conjunction with the ICA Regional Council Meeting in Seoul, Republic of Korea in October 1981.

1982 Meeting of the Fisheries Sub-Committee for South-East Asia was held in conjunction with the ICA regional Council Meeting in Manila, Philippines in November 1982.

1983 Meeting of the ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee for South-East Asia was held in conjunction with the ICA Regional Council Meeting in Tokyo, Japan in November 1983.

Major reports made and discussions took place during these meetings of the Fisheries Sub-Committee are also to be described in the articles below.

### 3. EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

The education and training activities have continuously been the most important interest of the ICA Fisheries Committee even in the period covered by this report.

The policy of the Fisheries Committee to divide the world into three regions, on a geographical basis, for the purpose of holding seminars, in order to reduce travel costs for participants, which was proposed by the Chairman and decided in the Meeting of the Fisheries Committee held in Hamburg on October 17, 1977, was still extended to the period of past four years.

The National Council of Agricultural Co-operatives, Hungarian member organization, organized the Seminar on Freshwater Culture in Hungary in June 1980.

The National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations (Zengyoren) of Japan organized the Second Regional Seminar on Fisheries Co-operatives for South-East Asia in Tokyo in September 1980.

The Malaysian Fisheries Co-operatives Seminar was organized by the National Union of Co-operative Malaysia, ANGKASA, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in February 1981, and the expert was sent from Japanese member organization to this seminar to take a part as the lecturer whose travel costs were borne by the Japanese movement.

The ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia organized the Regional Seminar on Organization and Development of Fisheries Co-operative in Korea in March 1981 in collaboration with the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives of Korea, and there followed a week's training in Japan of which part was supported by the Japanese fisheries co-operative organization. The Seminar was a most encouraging result of international cooperation between fisheries co-operatives in the area of the ICA Fisheries Committee's educational activities.

The Third Regional Seminar on Fisheries Co-operatives for South-East Asia was organized by the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations (Zengyoren) of Japan in Tokyo in September 1981.

The International Seminar for Co-operative Leaders was held in Kuala Trengganu, Malaysia in May 1982 sponsored by the National Union of Co-operative Malaysia, ANGKASA, in collaboration with the ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia.

The Fourth Regional Seminar on Fisheries Co-operatives for South-East Asia was held in Tokyo in September 1982 sponsored by the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations (Zengyoren) of Japan.

The Hungarian National Council of Agricultural Co-operatives organized the Seminar on Freshwater Culture in Hungary in October 1982.

The National Fisheries Co-operative Seminar was held in Kuala Trengganu in Malaysia in May 1983. It was jointly organized by the ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia and the National Union of Co-operative Malaysia, ANGKASA. The Japanese Fisheries co-operative organization assisted the seminar in sending an expert for lecture in the seminar.

The National Seminar-cum-Workshop on Fishery Co-operative Development in the Philippines was held in Manila by the Co-operative Union of Philippines in collaboration with the ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia in June 1983.

The National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations (Zengyoren) of Japan organized the Fifth Regional Seminar on Fisheries Co-operatives for South-East Asia in Tokyo in September 1983. Zengyoren has so far organized five seminars in series since 1979 which were attended by a total of 72 participants from 10 countries of South-East Asian Region.

The International Seminar for Co-operative Leaders was held in Columbo, Sri Lanka in June 1984 sponsored by the ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia in collaboration with the National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka. The seminar was assisted by Zengyoren Japan in sending an expert as the lecturer.

The Sixth Regional Seminar on Fisheries Co-operatives for South-East Asia will be held in Tokyo in August-September 1984 sponsored by the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations (Zengyoren) of Japan. The seminar will be attended by participants not only from those countries in South-East Asian region by also from Australia.

The ICA Fisheries Committee should express its sincere appreciation of generosities extended by the Hungarian National Council of Agricultural Co-operatives for the seminars on freshwater culture held in 1980 and 1982.

The Committee would also express its gratitude to the Co-operative Union of Canada and the Prince Rupert Fishermen's Co-operative Association for their efforts extended to secure necessary supports from the Canadian Government to organize a seminar for fisheries co-operatives in Latin America which was not available during the period covered by this report.

Finally, the Committee should express its greatest appreciation of the courtesies extended by those member organizations and the ICA Regional Office who made these seminars possible and successful.

#### 4. CO-OPERATIVE FISHERMEN'S BULLETIN AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

After the publication of the First Issue of the Co-operative Fishermen's Bulletin in 1979, it was decided in Moscow in October 1980 that the Bulletin would be published four times per year. Since then, nine issues have been published until April 1984 and three more issues are on the editorial stage for publishing before the Meeting of the Fisheries Committee to be held in Hamburg in October 1984.

Second and Third Issues were published in 1981, and the 2nd Issue was featured for the 1980 Meetings of the ICA Fisheries Committee and the 3rd Issue was featured for the Role of Fisheries Co-operatives in alleviating the Energy Crisis of which article was compiled from answers of the questionnaires distributed by the Committee.

The 4th, 5th, 6th and 7/8th Issues were published during 1982. The 4th Issue was featured for the Works of FAO in Fisheries of which article was contributed by the FAO. The 5th Issue was featured for the Works of the South-East Asia Fisheries Sub-Committee of which report was presented by Mr. Aziz of Malaysia and the State of World Fisheries of which article was given by Ms Marie-Christine Comte of FAO.

The 6th issue of the Bulletin was featured for education and training. The 7th and 8th issues were combined of which feature article was the Fisheries in the year 2000.

The 9th issue was published in September 1983 which was featured for the 1982 meetings of the ICA Fisheries Committee and the ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for South-East Asia. The 10th issue was published in March 1984 which was featured for the 1983 meetings of the ICA Fisheries Committee and the ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for South-East Asia.

The National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations (Zengyoren) of Japan has generously offered his contributions to pay for editing, printing and mailing of the Bulletin since 1980, however, the question of financial resources for future issues has still remained.

The Committee would express its sincere gratitude to the Zengyoren for his generosity extended to the Co-operative Fishermen's Bulletin during past four years.

The Secretary of the Committee who also acts as the Editor of the Bulletin has had a hard road to compile the feature articles of every issue. In spite of repeated requests for information made not only by letter but also on the Bulletin, not a great deal of material has arrived.

The editorial policy of the Bulletin as well as the means of collecting informations for future issues should be discussed in the Future Programme of the Fisheries Committee.

Report on Activities of the Fisheries Committee of ICA, 1977-1980 was published in September 1981 in book form which contained all relevant documents of the activities of the Committee during the period. The publications were distributed not only to all member organizations of the Fisheries Committee but also to several international organizations, and the costs involved in the publications were borne by the Zengyoren of Japan.

## 5. ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND COLLABORATION WITH FAO

Follow-up Mission on the Fish Production and Marketing Co-operative Projects in the Khartoum, White-Nile, Blue-Nile and Wadi Halfa Regions in Sudan of which the updating feasibility study was completed in March-April 1979 by an expert selected by the Fisheries committee and funded by the Co-operative Development Fund of the ICA, was recommended at the Meeting of the Fisheries Committee held in Moscow in October 1980. The Committee then requested the FAO for its assistance to organize the mission to be sent to Sudan. There had been considerable delays, but it was decided by the FAO to send the mission to the Sudan in October 1981 of which selection of members should be discussed with the ICA Fisheries committee who should herself select at least one of the members. However, the mission was finally abolished by request of Sudanese Government.

An inquiry for seeking a support from the ICA Fisheries Committee was received from Malaysia for its fishery development project in 1979, and the Malaysian member organization was asked by the Committee to submit its project proposal which was not ultimately completed.

The Ghana Co-operative Fisheries Association requested the Committee of its support in 1978 for the project on the acquisition of a loan to purchase ten fishing vessels and to build storage facility of which feasibility study was completed in June 1977 by the Management Development and Productivity Institute of Accra, Ghana. the Committee sent comments on the project to FAO seeking its assistance, and simultaneously asked the Ghana organization to submit formal request to FAO through their government. The request of the Ghana Co-operative Fisheries Association was not accepted by the government.

the committee received a request in 1980 from the State of Oyo Oyo, Nigeria for assistance in the aquaculture fisheries based in cooperation action. But the request did not come to practice because the FAO had just come in an agreement with the government of Nigeria on potential projects in co-operative fisheries related to training.

A project proposal for development of inland fishery co-operative was submitted to the ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia by Sri Lanka Co-operative fisheries Federation in early 1983. The proposal was in response to a letter sent by the Regional Office to all member organizations in the region subsequent to a discussion made with Mr. Bencze of National Council of Agricultural Co-operatives of Hungary. The proposal was sent to the Fisheries committee for a consultation who was exploring the possibility of getting the FAO to conduct a feasibility study. To facilitate this, the Sri Lanka Fisheries Federation had been requested to obtain the approval of the Sri Lanka Government to this proposal, and they were negotiating with the government.

## 6. RESEARCH AND STUDY ON FISHERIES AND FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVES

According to the decision adopted in the Meeting of the Fisheries committee questionnaires among members organizations and several international organizations asking the measures or actions taken them or by their government to alleviate the heavy burden of fuel oil costs, in May 1981. Replies to the questionnaires were received from five member organization and FAO of which summary was released in the 3rd issue of the Co-operative Fishermen's Bulletin.



The Secretary of the Committee also sent out questionnaires to all member organizations of the Committee and 126 Embassies in London in June 1981 to investigate the structure of fisheries co-operatives in those countries and to locate the government agencies administrations fisheries co-operatives and the federation or central organization of fisheries co-operatives. Replies were received from 34 countries of which summary of structure and list of those agencies and federations were reported in the Meeting of the fisheries committee held in Rome in October 1982.

## 7. FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVES IN THE YEAR 2000

In conjunction with the ICA Resolution on the "Co-operative in the year 2000" which was adopted in the XXVII ICA Congress held in Moscow in October 1980, Chairman of the Fisheries Committee made comments on the resolution in the Committee Meeting held also in Moscow in October 1980 indicating a direction of future activities of the ICA Fisheries Committee.

He pointed out the Committee should place its emphasis on the training and education of persons concerned with fisheries co-operatives in developing countries to encourage them to increase fish production in order to solve food problems within their countries. He also mentioned the importance in organizing fisheries co-operatives to be based on local community and to be multi-functioned.

The committee adopted in its Meeting held in Rome in October 1982 the paper on the "Fisheries in the year 2000" which was extracted from the FAO Document "Agriculture Horizon 2000". The Committee urged members to accept the paper for the reference of their activities.

The Committee accepted the reports from member organizations at its Meeting held in Prague in September 1983 on their recent experiences of the "Cooperation between Co-operatives" in relation with the ICA Resolution on the "Co-operative in the year 2000" which was adopted in Moscow.

## 8. SECRETARIAT OF THE ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE

New Secretary of the Fisheries Committee, Mr. K. Nakagawa, was appointed in October 1980 who was seconded by the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations (Zengyoren) of Japan to assist the former Secretary, Mr. B. Zlataric, in the ICA Headquarters who had been changed his assignment to an half-time basis and finally resigned in March 1981.

However, Mr. Nakagawa served out his term as Secretary of the Fisheries Committee in the ICA Headquarters as of February 28, 1983 and returned to Japan.

Since then, there has been assigned no secretary for the Fisheries Committee serving in the ICA Headquarters neither on full-time nor part-time basis.

After having several discussions with the ICA Director, Chairman sought cooperation from the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations (Zengyoren) of Japan who agreed to offer necessary secretarial services, as a provisional measure, in assigning their staff as a temporary secretary and in allocating a budget for costs involved to assist the

Secretariat of the Fisheries Committee. This policy was conveyed to the ICA Director who agreed to it. Mr. Nakagawa of Zengyoren, former secretary of the Fisheries Committee in the ICA Headquarters in Geneva, was appointed to be a temporary Secretary of the Committee until the definite settlement comes into effect by the ICA.

The Chairman made statement at the Joint Meeting of Chairmen and Secretaries of Auxiliary Committees and Working Groups held in July 1983 at the ICA Headquarters in Geneva, that the Auxiliary Committees should not enjoy independence in their financial structure from the ICA, and they must be functioned within the framework of the ICA, therefore, the Secretariats of all Auxiliary Committees should be set up in the ICA Headquarters.

He also mentioned that he would agree to raise membership subscription of the ICA if the ICA would allocate sufficient working funds to the Auxiliary Committees and Working Groups.

At the Meeting of the ICA Fisheries Executive held in Oslo in April 1984, the Fisheries Executive requested the Chairman to discuss the matter of Secretariat and Secretary of the Fisheries Committee with the ICA soon after a new ICA Director be appointed.

### Appendix 3

#### REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FISHERIES SUB-COMMITTEE FOR S-E ASIAN REGION

Visit to Malaysia by Officials from  
National Federation of Fisheries Co-Operative  
Associations 'Zengyoren', Tokyo, Japan

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Three officials from the Headquarters of the National Federation of Fisheries Co-Operative Associations 'Zengyoren', Tokyo, Japan headed by Mr. Fujisawa visited Malaysia from 20th to 24th March, 1984. The delegation first visited Penang, Malaysia and called on Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Ibrahim, the Chairman of the Fisheries Committee of the National Union of Cooperatives Malaysia 'Angkasa' who is also Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee South East Asia Region and Vice-Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Executive Committee (International panel).

An interesting programme on Penang was arranged for the delegation by the Chairman during their stay here. They visited a Fishery Complex and a Fishing Base on the South of Penang Island at Batu Maung. They also had a dialogue and meeting with the Council Members of the Union of Fisheries Cooperatives in the State of Penang as well as met and discussed with participants who took part in the Study Tour/Seminar of Fisheries Cooperatives in South East Asia Region in the past years under the sponsorship by ICA and Zengyoren, Japan. The meeting and discussion was useful. The participants who were at the discussion came from the Northern part of Peninsular Malaysia.

The delegation also visited a Cooperative Fisheries Project and Fishing Base on the North-West Coast of Penang Island at Telok Behang. They had discussion and exchanged views with the Committee Members of the Fisheries Co-op in the area.

The delegation visited Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from the 22nd to 24th March, 1984. A programme was arranged for them to meet the Minister of Agriculture Malaysia in the afternoon of 22nd March which was held at the Minister's office where they met Minister Datuk Manan Osman. In attendance were officials from Angkasa Headquarters and from the Fisheries Department Headquarters. The Zengyoren Officials had a lively talk with the Minister on various fields in the development of fisheries sector.

On 23rd March in the morning, the delegation visited Angkasa headquarters in Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia. There was also a meeting and discussion at the same place with Angkasa officials and participants who took part in the Study Tour/Seminar programme organized by Zengyoren in the past years. The participants came from the East Coast States of Peninsular Malaysia and in the southern part of the country. The discussion was interesting which was chaired by Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Ibrahim Chairman of the Fisheries Committee of Angkasa. The meeting requested that Zengyoren should continue to sponsor and organize the same programme of Study Tour/Seminar for Fishermen Cooperative Leaders from Developing Countries same as in the past years because the programme of training as well as education were useful which were shown by the Japanese Fisheries Cooperatives Movement in fishing technology carried out in Japan. The Chairman of the Fisheries Committee of Angkasa Datuk Haji Aziz presented a plaque as a memento of their visit to Malaysia and Angkasa.

The delegation left for Singapore on 24th March.

ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee Meeting for South East Asia  
Region on 5th November, 1983 at IDACA Centre, Tokyo, Japan

The ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee Meeting for South East Asia Region was held on 5th November, 1983 at the IDACA Centre, Tokyo, Japan. This was held before the ICA Advisory Council Meeting at the same place. The meeting was chaired by Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Ibrahim from Malaysia Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee.

The delegates who attended came from many Developing Nations who are Member Countries to the ICA.

Useful subjects were discussed at the meeting including the request for continuity on training and education under study tour/seminar programme organized by Zengyoren every year for the benefit of the Fisheries Cooperative Members in the Developing Countries in the South East Asia Region. The meeting also discussed programme of activities for ICA in South East Asia Region Headquarters at New Delhi, India especially on the follow-up study after a seminar or a study tour programme.

Sub-Regional Seminar for  
Fisheries in South East Asia Region

The meeting also agreed that the ICA organize a Sub-Regional Seminar to be held at Sri Lanka sometime in early 1984. It was suggested to hold it from 29th May to 8th June at Colombo, Sri Lanka in collaboration with the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives of Sri Lanka.

Study Tour/Seminar in Tokyo, Japan

Once again in 1984, the ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee was successful in getting the ICA South East Asia Regional office in New Delhi, India and together with the support and help of Zengyoren, Japan to organize a study tour/seminar programme for Fishermen's Cooperative Leaders in the Developing Countries in South East Asia Region and the participants coming from Member Organizations.

As was organized in the past years, two participants from each Developing Country were invited to participate with recommendation made by the Member Organizations. The programme is been held from 23rd August to 6th September, 1984 in Tokyo, Japan.

This Study Tour/Seminar is a training and education programme organized yearly by Zengyoren, Japan and it had brought useful purpose and knowledge for our Fishermen's Cooperative Leaders in the region.

Visit by Chairman to Thailand

The Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Ibrahim will visit the Cooperative League of Thailand in Bangkok on the 9th and 10th October, 1984 before going to attend the ICA Fisheries Executive and Committee Meetings in Hamburg, West Germany on 12th October.

He will be meeting and have talk and discussion with the Director and also Chairman of the League as well as visit some fisheries projects and discuss with Fisheries Department Officials. Datuk Haji Aziz will discuss with the Cooperative movement on a greater scale in Thailand in collaboration with ICA.

Proposed Fisheries Regional  
Seminar/Workshop for South East Asia Region

The Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee for South East Asia Region at the last meeting held in Tokyo, Japan on 5th November, 1983 proposed that the ICA Regional Office organize a seminar for Fisheries Cooperative Leaders of Member Countries in South East Asia Region. He suggested that the seminar should give emphasize on the importance on Fish Farming Programme and Prawn Breeding Schemes for the benefit of our fishermen and proposed that the seminar can be held in Malaysia. It was agreed by the meeting that it can be held sometime in the middle of 1985 for a week or so. The ICA should organize the programme in collaboration with Zengyoren, Tokyo, Japan and with Angkasa in Malaysia. It was also suggested to invite 2 participants from each Member Country in South East Asia Region. It should be organized on a self financing programme and partly financed by the ICA Regional Office in New Delhi, India.

ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee Meeting on 6th November, 1984

The Annual ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee Meeting will be held on 6th November, 1984 in Bangkok, Thailand. It will be held before the ICA Advisory Council Meeting in the same place.

The Chairman for the Sub-Committee of Fisheries Datuk Haji Aziz will suggest at the Bangkok meeting the importance of setting-up of a Fisheries Training Centre to be sponsored by the ICA in South East Asia Region for the benefit of giving greater knowledge to Fishermen Cooperatives Leaders in the Developing Countries. He would suggest that it should be established and organize like the IDACA Centre in Tokyo, Japan.

The ICA Regional office should look into this possibility. At the moment Datuk Haji Aziz will suggest that the fisheries subjects can be included and trained at the IDACA Centre for our Fishermen cooperative Leaders with the support that should come from Zengyoren, Japan.

Another subject that Datuk Haji Aziz will bring up that the ICA consider the importance and priority programme to be given on Fish Farming and Prawn Breeding technology and scheme to get better income for our fishermen beside going to the sea for their livelihood.

DATUK HAJI AZIZ MOHD. IBRAHIM  
Chairman Fisheries Committee Angkasa Malaysia  
Chairman ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee South East Asia Region and  
Vice-Chairman Fisheries Executive Committee (International Panel)

## Appendix 4

### MESSAGE FROM HONORARY CHAIRMAN, MR. P. LACOUR

Dear Cooperators,

Your executive gave me the opportunity to comment the Fisheries Committee's activity.

I wish to thank for giving me the opportunity to express my appraisal of the task carried out since my departure nearly ten years ago. It is always a great source of happiness for a father to see his child grow and assert himself, but also to realize that he becomes more efficient and active than his father. Such is my situation towards the Committee. Therefore, I have no advice to give you. I would like to thank the President, Mr. Saito, on the efficient way he leads the Committee during these years, by extending its action to several countries, and on the useful task he has carried out in favour of the Fishermen. I congratulate also on undertaking a new extension of the Committee's attributions and means of action.

It is fair to include in this congratulations the National Federation of the Fisheries Cooperatives, Zengyoren, thanks to whom all this work has been made possible. This organization provided without stopping the two elements necessary to all human action; men and capital. Ensured in their technical and administrative knowledge the Zengyoren Executives have assured the Committee's permanent work and the Bulletin Publication. In particular, they were with full of advice and lead many seminars which success have shown the importance of the international action carried out by the Committee.

In this work, the Committee has been helping the South Eastern Asia Sub-Committee which is worthy of its elder brother. Through the impetus given by its President Datuk Haji Aziz Mohammed Ibrahim, it organized seminaries and exchanges of experiences among the concerned countries. It promoted fish farming, contributed to a better supply with proteins and improved the job of the fishermen.

I was happy to note that the Committee Programme for future action laid the emphasis upon the food production, especially in the developing countries. The means proposed seem to be the right ones; the education and training of men, the technical assistance. In setting out a development found, you intend to add a new instrument to the traditional ones. You will thus have the opportunity to obtain the resources necessary to develop your activities. Personally, I always believed that this was a complement necessary to the technical assistance and I have been standing up for this point of view each time I could.

Your action gives the evidence that you understand the extent of the Committee's role and that you are doing your best to organize a better future for all the men who you are responsible for.

I congratulate you and wish you all the success due to your action.

May the Committee of the Fisheries Cooperatives live always prosperous and go on growing.

## Appendix 5

### Chairman Inaugural Address

It is a great honor and pleasure not only for me but also for Zengyoren that I have just been re-elected to the Chairman of the Fisheries Committee by your continuable support. As you are aware, I have been in the office as the Chairman for 8 years since the Paris meeting in 1976. For I remained too long as the Chairman accordingly, having reached an old age, I had a strong intention to resign from the office on this occasion.

Nevertheless, I have been re-elected by your generous support that touched me deeply. I sincerely thank you for your confidence accorded to me.

As you may know, I am now 75 years old. Therefore, I wonder if I could complete next full term, on account my old age. There might be the case that I should leave the office in mid-term for my personal reasons.

If the circumstances as such would be understood, I shall undertake the seat of Chairman with pleasure. I myself and my organization, Zengyoren realize the responsibility and duty of the office under current crucial circumstances of the fisheries in the world. We would attempt to obtain successful results of the duties in expecting the greatest cooperation from distinguished members. I would sincerely like to invite your kind cooperation by all means.

Thank You.

## Appendix 6

### Programme on Future Activities of the ICA Fisheries Committee

- Item 7 of the Agenda -

Many developing countries in the world have normally beared with over-concentration on highly reputable projects and wrong kind developments even in the fishery industries mostly to the neglect of small scale artisanal fisheries.

We have observed very strong tendencies in many developing nations to urge themselves to develop industrial fishing sector, in a form of state owned fishing corporation or a large scale commercial fishing fleets, to increase their catches of high value fish for export mainly directed toward economically wealthy markets while the majority of population within their countries still go hungry and suffer from malnutrition.

We are convinced of that one of most important tasks of fishery industries, as food producers, of any type in any country should be to supply sufficient food of rich animal protein for their own nations before improving their foreign exchanges and balance of payments.

It has been testified in many countries that production on smaller fishermen especially in the coastal fisheries averages higher than on large fishing enterprise in terms of fish supply for direct human consumption in their own domestic markets, however, the production and supply of fish by those small scale fishermen, artisanal fishermen in other words, in various developing countries are very low or minimized, not because they want to do or because they are incapable of doing otherwise, but in most cases because they are still exploited under the dominance of middlemen.

These small scale fishermen in many developing countries should unquestionably be encouraged to increase their production not only to improve their standard of living but also to contribute greatly in food supply for those suffered with hunger by organizing fishery co-operative among themselves, however, "in many countries of the world, fishermen's co-operatives are being developed in much the same way as farmers' but their development came at a later stage and their growth has been generally slower", as pointed out by Dr. Laidlow in his paper "Co-operatives in the year 2000".

It is obvious that in many developing countries, not many fisheries co-operative has been organized or those co-operatives already in existence have not been well functioned.

The ICA Fisheries Committee should therefore place emphasis on the assistances of fisheries co-operative movements for developing countries in particular in most part of its future activities.

The Committee should also urge itself to appeal its views described above to every government agencies and international organizations at the earliest and possible circumstances.



## 1. EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

The education and training activities shall be the most important function in the activities of the Fisheries Committee also in future.

The policy of the Fisheries Committee to divide the World into three regions, on a geographical basis; Europe and Africa/Middle-East, North and South America, and South-East Asia, for the purpose of holding seminars or training courses, will be extended for future period.

For the South-East Asian Region, the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations (Zengyoren) of Japan agreed to continue its sponsorship for the Regional Seminar for Fisheries Co-operatives which will be organized annually in future.

Other national or international seminar, workshop and training course shall be organized by member organizations and/or the ICA Regional Office for the South-East Asia of which detailed programmes will be announced regularly in the meetings of the ICA Fisheries Committee and the ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for South-East Asia.

There is no definite programme on the education and training for other regions, Europe and Africa/Middle-East, North and South America, scheduled at present.

There is a question of financial resources or donors for education and training opportunities in these regions, and the Committee shall invite member organizations in economically or fishery advanced countries within these regions to sponsor a seminar or training course for co-operative people in developing countries.

Furthermore, even on an occasion of a seminar takes place in some country, financial resources to cover certain expenses such as travel costs for participants from developing countries in particular, often comes into question.

The Committee is planning to establish a programme to provide a grant to young fisherman of prospective leader of fisheries co-operative for his short study tour to countries advanced in fisheries and fisheries co-operative movements.

The Committee therefore recognizes the need of some sort of fund to be raised for an assistance or a grant as occasion demands which shall be discussed in the later chapter.

## 2. CO-OPERATIVE FISHERMEN'S BULLETIN

Exchange of informations such as valuable experiences of fisheries co-operative movements should also be an important task of the Fisheries Committee, and the Co-operative Fishermen's Bulletin would be the most practical means for it.

The Bulletin shall continuously be published four times per year in future as in the past. One issue of the year will be featured for the meetings of the ICA Fisheries Committee and the ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for South-East Asia. Three other issues for the year shall be appropriated to some specific

articles supplementing the educational activities of the Committee such as introducing an example of successful experience in co-operative businesses, etc.

The National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations (Zengyoren) of Japan generously offered his contribution to cover costs of editing, printing and mailing of the Bulletin for some more years.

Cooperation of member organizations of the Committee in contributing precious articles on their experiences to the Bulletin shall greatly be appreciated.

Extension of readers of the Bulletin is now in progress by the Secretary who wrote to all member organizations of the ICA asking to locate all fisheries co-operatives in their respective countries.

### 3. RESEARCH AND STUDY ACTIVITIES (TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)

Beside its educational and training activities, the Fisheries Committee recognizes the importance of technical assistance directly given to the member organizations of the Committee on their development projects or on their co-operative management problems.

The Committee is therefore planning to organize a mission which would be consisted of experts selected from the member organizations and send to a country concerned whenever this is found necessary to carry out a feasibility study or appraisal on a development project, or to provide consultative service on a managerial problem.

The Committee is also considering on its own initiative to carry out research and study activity on a specific subject which may be of interest to the fisheries co-operative movements and their business management. Results and recommendations formulated by a mission based on a research and study works shall be provided to the member organizations for their references and guidelines.

### 4. FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT FUND (PROVISIONAL DESIGNATION)

As aforementioned, the Fisheries Committee feels keenly the necessity of financial resources of its own to extend its activities in wider range in order to fulfill the objective of the Committee.

It is most desirable for the Fisheries Committee to establish a fund of its own which may be constituted by donations from member organizations, government of respective countries and international organizations who take an interest in the works of the ICA Fisheries Committee.

However, very careful consideration should be taken into the establishment of such fund, and careful study must be made on the structure and operation of fund.

The Chairman would therefore propose the Committee to appoint a special working group on temporary basis or an Ad-Hoc team to carry out the study based on the following conditions.

- 1) The group or the team shall be consisted of our members who shall be selected from among members of the ICA Fisheries Committee.
- 2) The group or the team shall have two advisors (ICA, FAO).
- 3) The group or the team shall make study on the following subjects.
  - a) Objective, constitution, organization and structure of the fund.
  - b) Possible ways of seeking donations and prospective donors.
  - c) Operational procedures of the fund.
  - d) Other relevant conditions.
- 4) The group shall answer its result of the study to the Fisheries Executive.
- 5) The meeting of the group or the team shall be taken place on same date of the Meeting of the Fisheries Executive.
- 6) Communications between members and advisors shall mostly be made by means of correspondences.

5. OTHERS

The Committee would welcome of any suggestion, comments, amendments and additions from members to the Programme on Future Activities of the ICA Fisheries Committee.

## Appendix 7

### REPORT ON MAJOR ACTIVITIES BY NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES IN 1983

October 12, 1983

By Mr. Dong Won Chung  
vice-President  
National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives  
Seoul, Republic of Korea

- The integrated approach to the fisheries cooperative movement in Korea has proved most effective in enhancing its members' (fishermen) social and economic status, while making a significant contribution to the development of fisheries industry in the country. -

#### 1. DEVELOPMENT IN FISHERIES INDUSTRY

The Korea's fisheries industry had long remained underdeveloped, heavily depending on the traditional fishing practices and gears, and this had kept the industry in low productivity. A watershed for this country's fisheries industries was made in 1962 when the first Five-Year Plan for Economic Development was launched by the government and the development for fisheries industry has been promoted under the category of this and subsequent three Five-Year Plans for Economic Development which have brought about the unprecedented economic growth. In keeping with this growth in economy the Korea's fisheries industry has also made a remarkable growth during the past two decades.

During the period the fishing fleet has been largely expanded and the fishing techniques have been greatly innovated with the fishing gears modernized. These physical improvements and the accelerated fishing efforts by the skilled crews have combined to push up the landing of marine products year after year, while expanding the fishing grounds and the fish species subject to their fishing operation.

The fishing fleet has grown in its number, tonnage and motorization. In 1962 when the first fisheries development plan was launched the fishing fleet remained as low as 45,504 vessels (161,709 G.T), showing an expansion of 1.9 times in number and 5 times in tonnage. The motorization in the fishing vessels has also made a good progress and the 4,349 motorized vessels (31,409 G/T) in 1962 had multiplied to 69,338 vessels (806,019 G/T) in 1983.

In addition to these, the enlargement of fishing vessels has made a considerable progress. The average tonnage per vessel of 3.6 G/T in 1962 rose to 9.4 G/T in 1983. In the fishing gears and equipments a significant progress has been made. From 1955 the fish finder has been supplied and from 1967 the fishing nets made of synthetic fiber have been widely used by the fishermen with the manual fishing works largely replaced with the mechanization. All in all, these improvements have made a decisive contribution to the increased productivity in the Korea's fisheries industry.

Suppurred by this favourable situation surrounding the Korea's fisheries industry the landing of marine products has been on the rise year after year. 470,2-0 tons landed in 1962 hopped to 2,793 thousand tons in 1983 and this represents as much as 5.9 times increase over the past 21 years. While the export of marine products has shown an impressive progress over the past two decades. The export of U.S.\$56,702 thousand in 1962 zoomed to U.S.\$907 million in 1983, showing 16 times growth and this has played an important part in further developing the Korea's economy which has been based on the export-led growth. In keeping with this rapid progress in the fishing industry the fishing household's income has been on the remarkable rise. 193,200 Won of a fishing household's income in 1970 hiked to 4,109,000 Won in 1983 and this is a staggering rise of 21 times over the past 13 years.

As a result Korea has emerged the world's important fishing country. The Korea's landing of marine products ranks ninth in the world's total catch and the exports of marine products ranks sixth in the world's exports in the marine products. Needless to say, this remarkable growth in the fisheries industry is most attributed to the well-coordinated government's policy. But the fisheries cooperative movement with its integrated service and business activities peculiar to Korea has played an important role in the course of developing the country's fisheries industry as seen in the below.

## 2. SERVICE AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

The Korea's fisheries cooperative movement at national level has the character of multipurpose in its service and business activities and this can be carried out only by the integrated function. The area of service and business implemented by the Federation has covered the guidance service, purchase business, marketing and sale business, foreign trade business, banking and foreign loan service and cooperative insurance business. These variety of service and business activities have been implemented under the constant coordination and mutual complement among the fisheries cooperatives of all level and have been, directly or indirectly, oriented toward the improved economic status of the members(fishermen). Total turnover of service and business activities implemented by the Federation in 1983 came to 1,433.6 billion Won (1,792 million U.S. Dollars), up 20.7 per cent from the previous year and followings are the summary of the service and business activities.

### a) Guidance Service

The guidance service conducted by the Federation includes the Saemaul (New Community) projects, managerial consultant service, public relation, survey and research works, education and training programme, operation of fisheries wireless stations and other service. The operation of fisheries wireless stations and education and training programme will be treated in the separate sections.

#### 1) Saemaul project

The Saemaul Movement was first launched by the government's initiative in the early 1970s and its primary objective is to develop the rural and fishing communities, economically and spiritually, which then lagged behind the urban area in the course of economic development. Accordingly, the Movement has been calling for mobilization of all resources available for the development of rural and fishing communities. In line with the government's policy the fisheries cooperati-

ves of all level have participated in this Movement from its outset and have been implementing the Saemaul projects whose basic objective has been placed to improve the fishermen's income. The project is primarily aimed to construct the fisheries infrastructure in the fishing communities and to enhance the spiritual enlightenment required for promotion of the self-help, cooperation and diligence. In carrying out the Saemaul project in 1983 the fisheries cooperatives of all level placed their emphasis on the construction of fishing infrastructures. Creation of fisheries resources and sideline jobs in the fishing communities which would contribute to the improved fishermen's income. In the year a total of 362 sub-projects were implemented at the investment of 4,590 million Won (or 5.7 million U.S. Dollars).

## 2) Managerial Consultant Service

In an effort to make a balanced development among the member fisheries cooperatives the Federation provided the managerial consultant service to its member fisheries cooperatives. In 1983 the Federation provided five member fisheries cooperatives showing a poor achievements in their management with the intensive consultant service and based on this service it presented the medium-longterm plan for development of these cooperatives. In addition, the Federation strongly urged its member fisheries cooperatives to mount the campaign for the increased members' subscription and this resulted in another 26.4 billion Won in the members' subscription.

## 3) Public Relation Activity

The publicity activities conducted by the Federation are purposed to propagate the government's fisheries policy, the ideals of cooperative movement and the activities undertaken by it. In carrying out this public relation activity the mass media was widely used. In 1983, 121 programmes were carried on television and 1,095 programmes were aired through the radio networks. Furthermore the Federation produced 67 special programmes which were carried on television, newspaper and magazine, while producing 25,000 leaflets for this purpose. In 1983 the Federation first installed the video producing equipment and this turned out 13 videotapes to supply them to its member fisheries cooperatives. In the supply of publications in 1983 the Federation issued 470,000 copies of the New Fishermen, monthly organ, 140,000 sheets of fisheries calendar, 3000 copies of Fisheries Cooperative in Korea in English version to circulate to the fisheries cooperatives, fishermen and foreign cooperators. And the Federation purchased 620,352 copies of the Fisheries Newspaper, 73,236 copies of the Agr. and Fisheries Newspaper, both weekly fisheries newspaper, 21,216 copies of the Modern Ocean, monthly fishing magazine, to supply them to its member fisheries cooperatives and fishermen.

## 4) Survey and Research Works

The survey and research works have been conducted by the Federation and the objective is to supply the data essentially used for development of fisheries industry and for further promotion of fisheries cooperative movement. Major survey and research works carried out in 1983 included the survey on member, Korea's fishing gears and their use, annual statistics on fisheries cooperatives, survey on fisheries management, survey on cooperative marketing, survey on fisheries marketing and survey

on fishing fund requirement. Besides these, the Federation issued the monthly statistics and other many survey and research publications.

#### b. Purchase Business

The purchase business has been operated by the Federation and it is primarily designed to cut down on the management costs by supplying the quality equipments and other materials required for the fishing operation at low price.

in 1983 total turnover of business stood at 120,856 million Won (or 121 million U.S. Dollars) and the purchase business is composed of the Federation's self purchase business and government-commissioned purchase business. The Federation's self purchase in 1983 amounted to 114,927 million Won out of which the oil supply business occupied 108,746 million Won (2,631 D/M in quantity), accounting for 90 per cent of total turnover in the purchase business, or 95 per cent of total scope in the Federation's self purchase business. For the smooth operation of oil supply required for the fishing operation the Federation has 20 oil tankers under its operation and the tankers are composed of two Federation's tankers and 18 chartered tankers. For efficient management in oil supply the regional fisheries cooperatives have 57 oil supply centers and 201 oil storage facilities under their operation. Other Federation's self purchase business included the fishing materials and daily necessities worth 3,880 million Won, the sea laver processing materials worth 823 million Won and other expense for transportation amounting to 1,478 million Won. The government-commissioned purchase business in 1983 reached 5,929 million Won and major items subject to this purchase included the fishing boat engine, fishing equipments, wireless sets and ship building. The fund for ship construction amounted to 4,017 million Won, accounting for 68 per cent of government-commissioned purchase business.

#### c. Marketing and Sales Business

The Federation has been engaged in the marketing and sale business to ensure the fishermen's sale price on fair terms and to upgrade the marketability of marine products. This business is composed of the marketing and sale, operation of ice manufacturing and refrigeration plant, price stabilization and supply to the armed forces.

##### 1) Marketing and Sale

The Federation has 10 fish wholesale marketing centers under its operation and these centers are classified into two local fish wholesale marketing centers in the landing areas and eight inland fish wholesale marketing centers in the major consuming areas. Thus the Federation has been deeply involved in the marketing of marine products in both landing and consuming areas. In 1983 these Federation-run fish wholesale marketing centers provisioned the sale of marine products amounting to 269,358 tons, up 13.2 per cent from the previous year. In addition the Federation manages five retail outlets attached to the inland fish wholesale marketing centers and has 26 private-run retail outlets with which the Federation has made the exclusive supply contract. On the other hand two local fish wholesale marketing centers run by the Federation and 169 centers managed by its member fisheries

cooperatives traded out 1,859 thousand tons of marine products in the year and this accounted for 81.8 per cent of total marine products landed by the coastal and offshore fisheries industry. As a result this kind of deep involvement by the fisheries cooperatives at local, inland and retail level has made a significant contribution to the smooth marketing of marine products in this country.

#### 2) Operation of Ice Manufacturing and Refrigeration Plant

The Federation has operated 10 ice manufacturing and refrigeration plants attached to its marketing centers and this operation is aimed to upgrade the marketability of marine products. In 1983 these plants put out 50,145 tons of ice and refrigerated 98,285 thousand c/s of marine products with 421 thousand c/s frozen.

#### 3) Price Stabilization

This business is designed to raise, or stabilize at least the fishermen's price by making coordination in the outlet of marine products and the business has been operated in close collaboration with the government.

Major achievements in 1983 are as follows;

Firstly, the Federation and 19 number fisheries cooperatives purchased 13,851 tons of marine products composed of the spanish mackerel, squid, yellow corbina and sea laver on mass landing in the fishing season and released 6,190 tons in high demand season, thus preventing the sharp drop in the price.

Secondly, 8,994 tons of marine products were purchased at no less than the bottom price in the landing area and supplied them to the processing industries.

Thirdly, the Federation purchased 2,000 tons of salted sea mustard to stock them and this prevented a sharp drop in price of this marine product.

#### 4) Supply to Armed Forces

Under the exclusive contract made with the military authorities the Federation has supplied the marine products to the armed forces and in 1983, 30,166 tons were supplied. This supply has resulted in balancing the price fluctuation of marine products.

#### d. Foreign Trade Business

The Federation has been engaged in the foreign trade business since 1976 and this business is primarily purposed to raise the fisherman's price by making direct shipment to the overseas markets.

In 1983 the export of marine products made by the Federation in collaboration with its member fisheries cooperatives amounted to 35,779 thousand U.S. Dollars, up 29 per cent from the previous year. Major items shipped by the Federation in 1983 included 7,434 thousand U.S. Dollars worth lugworm, 21,719 thousand U.S. Dollars worth living-chilly fishes and 6,626 thousand U.S. Dollars worth processed products.



#### e. Banking and Foreign Loan Service

The Federation has managed the banking and other monetary services to make a smooth supply of fund required for the fishing and marketing operation by the fishermen and fisheries industries. The category falling under this banking and foreign loan service includes the credit and banking, foreign exchange and foreign loan.

##### 1) Credit and Banking

The Federation started its credit and banking service in 1968, four years after its founding, and its servicing function is all the same as other commercial banking services.

Currently, the Federation has 28 banking branches under its operation across the country. In 1983 the Federation raised a total of 438,610 million Won (or 548 million U.S. Dollars) to supply the fund to the fishermen and fisheries industries. The raised fund breaks down into 207,336 million Won generated by the Federation through the operation of its banking branches and 231,274 million Won borrowed from such outside sources as the central bank, government and foreign loan.

In the operation of raised fund 364,953 million Won (or 456 million U.S. Dollars), or 83.2 per cent of the raised fund, went to the loan purpose, 25,131 million Won (9 or 31.4 million U.S. Dollars) to the business managed by the Federation, 36,192 million Won (or 45 million U.S. Dollars) to the payment reserve and deposit and 12,334 million Won (or 15.4 million U.S. Dollars) to other purpose.

##### 2) Foreign Exchange

The Federation started the foreign exchange service in 1979 to provide the service to the industries engaging in the export-import of marine products and its service activity has been since grown year after year. In 1983 total service turnover amounted to 208 million U.S. Dollars which broke down into 55 million U.S. Dollars for the negotiation, 147 million U.S. Dollars for opening of L/C and 6 million U.S. Dollars for other services.

On the other hand, the opening of local L/C reached 6,000 million Won and this alleviated largely the financial difficulties of industries. The export loan amounted to 2,875 million Won, up 26 per cent from the previous year's lending.

##### 3) Foreign Loan

The Federation has long introduced the foreign loan to meet the growing demand for the fisheries fund and the loan sources include the Japanese government, ADB and IBRD. From 1965 the Japanese government has provided the Federation with 30 million U.S. Dollars in the soft loan and the fund has been used for the development of coastal and offshore fisheries industries. The ADB has supplied the Federation with 13,300 thousand U.S. Dollars since 1975 to channel them to the coastal and offshore, and deep-sea fisheries industries. Besides these the Federation has been funded by the IBRD with 2,916 thousand U.S. Dollars for construction of a local fish whole sale marketing center and of storage facilities for marine products.

#### f. Cooperative Insurance Business

The Federation in collaboration with 56 member fisheries cooperatives has managed the cooperative insurance business to make up on the loss or damages of the fishermen's lives and properties caused by the accidents and disasters. In 1983 the insurance policy sold amounted to 520,166 million Won (or 658 million U.S. Dollars), up 14 per cent from the previous year's achievements, while the insurance premium received stood at 11,906 million Won (or 14.9 million U.S. Dollars). The cooperative insurance run by the Federation is roughly classified into the damage insurance and life insurance.

##### 1) Damage Insurance

The damage insurance policy covers the fishing boats, construction of fishing boats, fire and fishing crews. In 1983 the damage insurance policy sold amounted to 470,274 million Won and the premium totaled 5,081 million Won.

##### 2) Life Insurance

The life insurance policy covers the savings, welfare, education for fishermen. In 1983, the policy sold reached 55,892 million Won and the premium amounted to 6,829 million Won.

##### 3) Insurance Payment

In 1983 the insurance payment amounted to 5,527 million Won (or 6.9 million U.S. Dollars), accounting for 46.4 per cent of total premium paid by the policy holders.

This amount breaks down into 2,839 million Won for the damage insurance and 2,688 million Won for the life insurance.

#### g. Operation of Fisheries Wireless Stations

The Korea's fisheries cooperatives have operated the fisheries wireless stations since 1966 and currently they are organized with one control center based at the Federation, 39 fisheries wireless stations located at the member fisheries cooperatives and other area, two fixed fisheries wireless stations situated in the coastal areas and six direction finding stations placed along the coastal areas, thus totaling 48 fisheries wireless stations in this country.

The major role of these fisheries wireless stations has been to provide the fishing boats engaging in the fishing operation on the sea with the regular information on the weather forecasts for their safety, on the fishing grounds for their access to the fish school and on the fish prices on the major landing areas for their better sale. In addition to these, the fisheries wireless stations have been engaged in the emergency rescue operation for the fishing vessels in collaboration with the marine police, or navy, and also played an important role of communication service among the fisheries cooperative of all level and the government. Furthermore, the fisheries wireless stations have provided the free repair service for the wireless-sets installed in the fishing boats.

In 1983 the communication tubes handled by these fisheries wireless stations numbered 2,880,000 and 302 fishing boats were safely sailed into their home ports under the provision of emergency rescue operation arranged by these stations. In the year 5,127 wireless sets were benefited from the free-repair service provided by these stations.

#### h. Education and Training Programme

The Federation has conducted the education and training programme since its inception and this has been regarded as the cornerstone of the cooperative movement. The provision of education and training programme has had two-fold objectives; firstly, to improve the capability of executives and employees working for the Federation and its member fisheries cooperatives and secondly, to provide the fishing community leaders with the opportunity to understand the ideas of fisheries cooperative movement, thereby propagating them among the fishermen.

As part of the efforts to step up the education and training activities the Federation set up the Education and Training Center of its own on November 1, 1977 and since that time the education and training programme provisioned by the center has been largely accelerated.

The Federation's Education and Training Center has placed its emphasis on the on-the-job training programme and its curriculum has been composed of the fisheries cooperative law, theory of cooperative, accounting in the fisheries cooperative, deposit, exchange, legal claim process, economic business and cooperative insurance. In order to meet another educational need which has not been available at the Education and Training Center the Federation has commissioned the educational programme to other educational institutes for the employees working for the Federation and its member fisheries cooperatives.

In 1983 a total of 1,739 employees and executives working for the fisheries cooperatives of all level participated in the education and training programme provisioned by the Center. In addition, 130,021 fishermen took part in the on-the-job education programme on the government's fisheries policy and activities of the fisheries cooperative movement. In particular, the Federation's provincial branch offices provided 309 fishermen with the technical education in the fishing communities.

### 3. COLLABORATION WITH OTHER COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

There are three types of cooperative movement in Korea; agricultural cooperative, fisheries cooperative and livestock cooperative which is recently separated from the agricultural cooperative. These three cooperative movements have had a close collaboration in promoting their cooperative movement by constantly sharing their knowledges and experiences.

At bilateral level the Korea and Japan fisheries cooperative movement have maintained a good collaboration. Every year they hold the annual presidential meeting of fisheries cooperative federation and based on this meeting the personnel and information exchange has been active between the two fisheries cooperatives which have the similar background in promoting the fisheries cooperative movement.

At international level the Federation was first affiliated with at International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) on March 1, 1979 and since the time it has expanded the collaboration with foreign fisheries cooperative movement. The Federation has attended the international meetings of all level sponsored by the ICA and also participated in various seminars and workshops sponsored by the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for S-E Asia. In return for these participation the Federation held the seminar in collaboration with the Regional Office & Education Centre for S-E Asia in March, 1981 and in the seminar twelve participants from six South East Asian countries took part in. In addition, the Federation and FAO co-sponsored the observation-training programme for twelve Indonesian participants in September, 1982.

## Appendix 8

### THE REPORT BY FRENCH MEMBER

(Activity of the Cooperative Credit in the Field of Maritime Cooperation in 1983 and 1984)

#### "Credit" Activity

- The activity of the Cooperative Credit for the cooperatives of the maritime sector and their adherents, covered in 1983 the management of 600 MF credit volume, of which 205 millions francs were directly paid in favour of professionals of industrials commissioning and additional activities, and 373 millions francs were settled by the CRCM\* for the benefit of small scale fishery and aquaculture.
- The Cooperative Credit has undertaken, from the beginning of 1983, the construction of a dozen of ships. He especially gave its financial support for the establishment of the semi-industrial commissioning cooperative of Boulogne (CASIB) and of the Cooperative Society for the commissioning of La Rochelle fishery (SCAPIR).

#### "Consulting" Activity

- For the missions which were assigned by the Authorities as financial organization in the sector of maritime fisheries, the Cooperative Credit has technically contributed to the processing of several maritime documents.
- The Credit also participated to commissions established under the care of the Secretary of State for the Sea, in order to prepare plans of financial reorganization of cooperatives which are in trouble.

#### International Activity

- Especially during the meetings of COGECA (General Committee of Agricultural Cooperation) and of the Group of Cooperatives of Savings and Credit, the Cooperative Credit gave his assistance to the reflections related to the adaptation of community regulations to the evolution of structures (CEE 2908 and 2909/83 regulations) and to the conditions of transformation and commercialization of sea products (355/77 regulation).
- The Credit also participated to the reflections about the entrance of Spain and Portugal in CEE concerning the fishery sector, especially in order to maintain the balance of the "Blue Europe", created in January 25, 1983, for the access of community waters and the resources management.
- COFREPECHE; French Consortium for Fishery
- \* CRCMM; Regional Bank of Mutual maritime Credit

### Creation of Central Society of Mutual Maritime Credit

Following the global reformation of the French banking system which took place in 1983, the Regional Banks of Mutual Maritime Credit took a new identity by the creation of the Central Society of Mutual maritime Credit (SCCMM).

This institution has a status of cooperative society of banking and shall insure the financial centralization and the coordination of the development and management policy of improved loans procedures and of the Central Fund of Refinancing.

Through this organization and in conformity with the new banking law, the Regional Banks of Mutual maritime Credit are affiliated to the Central Bank of Cooperative Credit. This bank, to perform its new purpose as central organization, shall insure the functions of representation, agreement and control and shall give its assistance to settle this new institution.

### National Day for Cooperative Credit

On the other hand, during its National Day in September 18, 1984, the Cooperative Credit has organized a special forum concerning the fishery sector and the problems related to its financing.

The organizations and cooperatives the most representatives of the fishery sector and the Secretary of State for the Sea were participating to this working group.

The main directions of reflection were the following;

- FEOGA interventions and their possible extension to other beneficiaries of the fishery sector, with improvement of the aid liquidation procedures.
- Harmonization of national financing procedures
- Generalization of participating loans to the fishery sector and additional activities, especially to fish trade.
- Development of mutual guarantees
- Reinforcement of international cooperation by extension of joint fishery enterprises.
- Innovation in favour of commercialization of sea products.

From those reflections, the working group defined fifteen proposals which shall be submitted to the Authorities and which prompt concrete realization should allow the sector of maritime cooperation to find new supports favouring its development.

## Appendix 9

### THE REPORT BY FAO, MR. HOTTA

I should like to give you a short account of the activities in the field of assistance to fishermen's organizations including cooperatives which FAO Fisheries Department has carried out over the last one year.

During the FAO World Fisheries Conference held in Rome from 27th June to 6th July this year, FAO organized a study tour, under the FAO Money and Medal Programme, for delegates from developing countries to visit representative fisheries cooperatives in Italy. Visit was made to San Benedetto del Tronto on the Adriatic Coast to discuss common problems in the management of fisheries cooperatives. Nine delegates from nine countries participated in the study tour. They were very warmly received by the Mayor of the city as well as people of cooperative organizations.

The delegates had an opportunity to exchange views as to how to overcome difficulties and problems which cooperatives are facing. In addition they visited various interesting facilities such as vongole (shellfish) processing plant run by a cooperative.

Secondly, I should like to mention about collaboration between Japanese Zengyoren and FAO in the field of cooperative activities. As you may know, every year a Fishery Cooperative Management Course is held for three weeks in Tokyo for cooperative managers and secretaries of Asian countries, under the auspices of Zengyoren. This year, one of the staff of the FAO-executed Fish Marketing Cooperative Development Project in the Philippines was accepted as a participant to attend the Seminar.

Following the Seminar, the same project sent two key staff to Japan for 2-week study tour to observe the Japanese fishery management system, again under the collaboration of Zengyoren. I should like to take this opportunity to thank Zengyoren for its kind reception of staff from FAO project and for the cooperation extended to us.

I wish to speak a little bit more about this project in the Philippines. The distinct characteristics of this project is that it is entirely run by national staff. Due to the outstanding performance of the project operations, the donor of the Canadian CIDA has decided to finance the project by another two years from 1986 to 1987.

Interest is growing in the Near East to develop fisheries cooperatives. During the last few years, the UNDP/FAO Regional Project "Development of Fisheries in areas of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden" organized a regional seminar on cooperative development twice; one was held in Khartoum in Sudan and the other in Amman Jordan. These two seminars proved very successful. FAO is presently operating a project on multipurpose cooperative development in Egypt, and marketing/credit cooperative project in Somalia. Recently, UNDP/FAO programme formulation mission was mounted to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen Arab Republic of identify the possibility of promoting fisheries cooperatives. Prior to this, the World Food Programme send a project formulation mission to establish a linkage between cooperative development and food aid in the PDRY.

FAO's approaches in cooperative development are characterized by the emphasis on cooperative extension/training, achieving high economic viability in business operations, involvement of fishermen in fishery management and the role of women in cooperative activities. It is intended that these components will be well incorporated in the projects to be formulated by FAO.

Committee for the promotion of Aid to Cooperatives or COPAC has recently completed a comparative study on fisheries cooperatives titled "Small-scale Fisheries Cooperatives - Some Lessons for the Future" which may give you a clear picture on major constraint to development of cooperatives in developing countries; copies of which have been distributed to you. FAO will be publishing soon a Manual on Fisheries cooperatives Development which would serve as guidelines for policy planners as well as those who are directly involved in cooperative management.

Last but not least, I would like to emphasize that FAO will continue to emphasize the importance of cooperative development in its activities as a vehicle toward rural development, and toward this aim, FAO considers it very constructive to maintain collaboration in work with ICA.  
Thank you.

#### THE REPORT OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE TO THE 28TH ICA CONGRESS BY MR. SAITO

Mr. President, distinguished guests, and co-operative friends!

Thank you very much for giving me the floor to report on the activities of the ICA Fisheries Committee to the 28th ICA Congress.

The Fisheries Committee meeting was held on 12th October, 1984, preceding to the Congress with participation of 20 representatives from 10 countries and 2 international organizations.

In that meeting, the first of all, the Committee duly elected its new officers as follows:

Chairman:	Mr. J. Saito	(Japan)
Vice-Chairmen	Mr. K. Harkding	(Canada)
	Mr. F. Bencze	(Hungary)
	Mr. E. Einarsson	(Iceland)
	Mr. Haji Aziz Mohd. Ibrahim	(Malaysia)
Executive Members	Mr. W. Buckman	(Ghana)
	Mr. Eun Soo Lee	(The Republic of Korea)
	Mr. J. L. de Feuardent	(France)

As time is rather limited for my report, I would like to describe only the Program on Future Activities of the Fisheries Committee for the next 4 years briefly.



The Committee believes that the following goals should be always remembered whenever the fisheries cooperative movement is to be developed.

- a) It should be recognized that fishing industry has responsibility as a food supplier to the people of its own country, whatever the type of the fisheries and country it may be.
- b) It may be emphasized that the development aids for the fisheries to the developing countries are presently not serving their original purpose, that is, to secure food supply for the people in the countries.

Such aids are in fact being used only as a vehicle to acquire foreign exchange by commercial capitals, and are seldom directed towards improving the standard of living or eliminating poverty and hunger among the local fishermen.

Therefore, the fisheries in the future should be considered with the first priority to the food supply to their own people, and better living standard and welfare in the fishing community in the developing countries.

In the industrialized countries, on the other hand, the fisheries shall need to undertake restructuring the industry, aiming to achieve the resource managing fisheries.

The Committee would like to emphasize that the afore-mentioned goals shall be only reached through the fisheries cooperative movement. On the basis of such recognition, the Committee has laid out the practical programme for future activities as follows:

1) Education and Training

Education and Training will continue to be the most important area of activities for the Committee. In the South East Asian region,, the Zengyoren of Japan has agreed to give its continuous support for organizing the Fisheries Cooperative Seminar for South East Asia in the future as it always did in the past.

In the Euro-African and the North-South American regions, there is no concrete project for education and training at the movement. However, we feel that the industrialized countries in these regions might be asked to help established such projects.

2) The Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin

The publication of the Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin shall continue to provide an invaluable forum for exchanging information on experiences of the cooperators. This Bulletin is an official journal of the Fisheries Committee.

3) Research and Study

The Committee is in the course of discussion regarding to conducting the feasibility study and evaluation of development projects. Possibility for giving advice for cooperative management is also under consideration.

4) The Fisheries Development Fund

It was considered by the Committee to be essential to secure its own fund in order to carry out its activities in the fields of education and training, information exchange and research and study effectively.

In this content, a working group has now been formed to study establishment of a Fisheries Development Fund.

The Committee expresses its sincere hope that the support and cooperation shall be received for establishing the fund from the ICA headquarters as well as from the distinguished delegates to this Congress.

In conclusion of my report, I would like to point out that cooperation from the ICA Headquarters is vital when the activities of the Fisheries Committee are carried out efficiently. Unfortunately, at the present ICA headquarters, no secretary of the committee is allocated.

Taking this opportunity in speaking to the 28th ICA Congress, the Fisheries Committee should like to re-emphasize the importance of its activities.

At the same time, the ICA H.Q. are strongly requested to facilitate the Committee for its smooth operation by cooperative measures such as allocation of a secretary to the Committee.

The new executive officers of ICA have been elected. The Committee believes that the new executive will lead the ICA activities, which were unfortunately confusing in the past, to the more consolidated ones in the future. In solidarity with such new executives, the Fisheries Committee is also determined to endeavour towards the further advancement of the International Cooperative Movement.

Thank you for your attention.