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Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
"DUNN WAY BUILDING" 43 Friends Colony
NEW DELHI-110065 INDIA

**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
FISHERIES COMMITTEE MEETING
NEW DELHI, INDIA
3-4 OCT., 1989**

MEMORANDUM

ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE

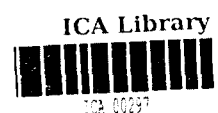
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**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
FISHERIES COMMITTEE MEETING
NEW DELHI, INDIA
3-4 OCT., 1989**

MEMORANDUM

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ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE



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I . Memorandum of Agenda of ICA Fisheries Committee
Executive Meeting

ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE MEETING

Date : 3rd (Tue.) of October, 1989

Time : 14:30 - 17:30

Venue: Vigyan Bhawan (Main Conference Center),
New Delhi, India

A. Opening and Welcome

The Chairman of the Fisheries Committee will open the meeting.
The president of National Fishcopfed (National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd. will welcome the participants.

B. Agenda

<Procedural Matters>

1. Provisional Agenda of Executive Meeting of ICA Fisheries Committee to be held at Vigyan Bhawan (Main Conference Center), New Delhi, India, on 3 October, 1989

The provisional agenda of executive members meeting has been sent to each executive member and auditor on 1st of May, 1989.

[See page 9]

2. Provisional Agenda of Plenary Meeting of ICA Fisheries Committee to be held at Vigyan Bhawan (Main Conference Center), New Delhi, India, on 4 October, 1989

The provisional agenda of plenary meeting has been sent to each member of Fisheries Committee etc. on 1st of May, 1989.

[See page 10]

3. Minutes of ICA Fisheries Committee Executive Meeting held at Folkets Hus, Barnhusgatan 14, S-111 23, Stockholm, Sweden, on 5 July, 1988

The minutes of the meeting of ICA Fisheries Committee executive members is included in this document. Please read through.

[See page 11-17]

4. Minutes of ICA Fisheries Committee Plenary Meeting held at Folkets Hus, Barnhusgatan 14, S-111 23, Stockholm, Sweden, on 5 July, 1988

The minutes of the plenary meeting of ICA Fisheries Committee is included in this document. Please read through.

[See page 18-28]

<Agenda>

1. Report of Activities of Fisheries Committee in FY 1988

Major activities carried out in FY 1988 by Fisheries Committee will be reported.

[See page 29-42]

2. Report of Fisheries Committee's accounting of FY 1988 and auditing thereof

The result of auditing of the accounts of Fisheries Committee of FY 1988 will be reported. Methods of how to deal with overdue annual membership subscription fees will also be discussed.

[See page 43-50]

3. Materialization of activity plan of Fisheries Committee in FY 1989

Implementation of activities yet to be done in FY 1989 will be put on the table for discussion and re-confirmation.

[See page 51-55]

4. Annual activity plan and budget of Fisheries Committee in FY 1990

Basically, the activity plan and budget of our Committee in FY 1990 will follow the pattern of previous years.

New proposal concerning survey/study will be put on the table for discussion and approval. This is about questionnaire survey on the state of fishing industry and fisheries cooperatives in the countries of member organizations.

[See page 56-60]

[Other Business]

1. Date and Venue of next executive and plenary meetings of Fisheries Committee

The next meetings of executive members and plenary of ICA Fisheries Committee is scheduled to be held in Madrid, Spain, sometime during the period of ICA Central Committee Meeting from 16th to 22nd of September, 1990.

The details, if decided, will be informed to our members without delay.

[See page 66]

2. Others

(1) Changes of Auditors

Our Committee's two auditors retired in early 1989 and, in accordance with the Article 5 - 2 of the Rules of Fisheries Committee, they were substituted by new successors.

[See page 67]

(2) Change of Secretary General

Zengyoren (National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives) of Japan announced on 12th of September, 1989, that Mr. Giichi Suzuki will retire from the secretary general of ICA Fisheries Committee. The new Secretary General of Fisheries Committee will be Mr. Toru Okubo.

[See page 67]

(3) Other

It is expected that discussions on Basic Values of Cooperatives be made at the meeting.

Any other discussions, suggestions, opinions or proposals not necessarily related to matters of basic values of cooperatives are welcome as a matter of course.

[See page 68]

C. Closing

Closing address will be made by Mr. Toru Okubo, secretary general of ICA Fisheries Committee.

II. Memorandum of Agenda of the Plenary Meeting of ICA Fisheries Committee

PLENARY MEETING OF ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE

Date : 4th (Wed.) of October, 1989
Time : 15:00 - 18:00
Venue: Vigyan Bhawan (Main Conference Center),
New Delhi, India

A. Opening and Welcome

The Chairman of the Fisheries Committee will open the meeting.
The president of National Fishcoopfed (National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd. will welcome the participants.

B. Agenda

<Procedural Matters>

1. Provisional Agenda of Plenary Meeting of ICA Fisheries Committee to be held at Vigyan Bhawan (Main Conference Center), New Delhi, India, on 4 October, 1989

The provisional agenda of plenary meeting has been sent to each member organization of Fisheries Committee etc. on 1st of May, 1989.

[See page 10]

2. Minutes of ICA Fisheries Committee Plenary Meeting held at Folkets Hus, Barnhusgatan 14, S-111 23, Stockholm, Sweden, on 5 July, 1988

The minutes of the plenary meeting of ICA Fisheries Committee is included in this document. Please read through.

[See page 18-28]

<Agenda>

1. Report of Activities of Fisheries Committee in FY 1988

Major activities carried out in FY 1988 by Fisheries Committee will be reported. [See page 29-42]

2. Report of Fisheries Committee's accounting of FY 1988 and auditing thereof

The result of auditing of the accounts of Fisheries Committee in FY 1988 will be reported. Methods of how to deal with overdue annual membership subscription fees will also be discussed. [See page 43-50]

3. Materialization of activity plan in FY 1989

Implementation of activities yet to be done in FY 1989 will be put on the table for discussion and re-confirmation.

[See page 51-55]

4. Annual activity plan and budget of Fisheries Committee in FY 1990

Basically, the activity plan and budget of our Committee in FY 1990 will follow the pattern of previous years.

New proposal concerning survey/study will be put on the table for discussion and approval. This is about questionnaire survey on the state of fishing industry and fisheries cooperatives in the countries of member organizations.

[See page 56-60]

[Report]

1. Report on activities of member organization of Fisheries Committee in FY 1988 and business plan for FY 1989

You are kindly requested to submit a report on the activities of your organization at the plenary meeting. The report should cover major activities of your organization in relation to the fisheries cooperative and/or similar fishermen's organizations movement in the fiscal year 1988. It should not be less than 10 pages and must be typed on A-4 size paper. Please bring more than 30 copies for distribution at the meeting. [See page 61]

2. Report on activities of Sub-Committee for Fisheries for Asia in FY 1988

The activities of the Sub-Committee for Fisheries for Asia in FY 1988 will be made by the secretariat (= ICA Regional Office for Asia). [See page 62-64]

3. Report on activities of international organizations and/or agencies related to fishing industry and fisheries cooperatives in FY 1988 and programs in FY 1989

It is expected that international organizations such as FAO, ILO and COPAC etc. will report their activities/programs related to fishing industry development, promotion of fisheries cooperatives etc. in FY 1988 and those of current fiscal year 1989. [See page 65]

[Other Business]

1. Date and Venue of next plenary meeting of ICA Fisheries Committee

The next plenary meeting of Fisheries Committee is scheduled to be held in Madrid, Spain, sometime during the period of ICA Central Committee Meeting from 16th to 22nd of September, 1990. The details, if decided, will be informed to our members without delay. [See page 66]

2. Others

- (1) Changes of Auditors

Our Committee's two auditors retired in early 1989 and, in accordance with the Article 5 - 2 of the Rules of Fisheries Committee, they were substituted by new successors. [See page 67]

- (2) Change of Secretary General

Zengyoren (National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives) of Japan announced on 12th of September, 1989, that Mr. Giichi Suzuki will retire from the secretary general of ICA Fisheries Committee. The new Secretary General of Fisheries Committee will be Mr. Toru Okubo. [See page 67]

- (3) Other

It is expected that discussions on Basic Values of Cooperatives be made at the meeting. Any other discussions, suggestions, opinions or proposals not necessarily related to matters of basic values of cooperatives are welcome as a matter of course. [See page 68]

C. Closing

Closing address will be made by Mr. Toru Okubo, secretary general of ICA Fisheries Committee.

III. Appendix

[PROCEDURAL MATTERS]

1. PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF EXECUTIVE MEETING OF ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE

Date : 3rd (Tue.) of October, 1989
Time : 14:30 - 17:30
Venue: Vigyan Bhawan (Main Conference Center),
New Delhi, India

<Procedural Matters>

1. Approval of the provisional agenda of Executive Meeting
2. Approval of the provisional agenda of Plenary Meeting of Fisheries Committee
3. Approval of the minutes of the Fisheries Committee Executive Meeting held in Stockholm, Sweden, on the 5th of July, 1988

<Agenda>

1. Report of the activities of Fisheries Committee in FY 1988
2. Report of Fisheries Committee's accounting for FY 1988 and the auditing thereof
3. Materialization of activity plan for FY 1989
4. Annual activity plan and budget of fisheries committee for FY 1990

<Other Business>

1. Date and venue of the next executive meeting of the Fisheries Committee
2. Other

[PROCEDURAL MATTERS]

2. PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE PLENARY MEETING OF ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE

Date : 4th (Wed.) of October, 1989
Time : 15:00 - 18:00
Venue: Vigyan Bhawan (Main Conference Center),
New Delhi, India

<Procedural Matters>

1. Approval of the provisional agenda of Plenary Meeting
2. Approval of the minutes of the Fisheries Committee Plenary Meeting held in Stockholm, Sweden, on the 5th of July, 1988

<Agenda>

1. Report of the activities of Fisheries Committee in FY 1988
2. Report of Fisheries Committee's accounting for FY 1988 and the auditing thereof
3. Materialization of activity plan for FY 1989
4. Annual activity plan and budget of fisheries committee for FY 1990

<Report>

1. Report on the activities of member organizations of Fisheries Committee in FY 1988 and business plan thereof for FY 1989
2. Report on the activities of the Sub-Committee for Fisheries for South East Asia
3. Report from international organizations

<Other Business>

1. Date and venue of the next plenary meeting of the Fisheries Committee
2. Other

[PROCEDURAL MATTERS]

3. MINUTES OF ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE MEETING
 HELD AT ROOM NO. 507 OF FOLKETS HUS,
 BARNHUSGATAN 14, S-111 23,
 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN
 FROM 09:10 TO 11:00 ON TUESDAY, 5TH OF JULY, 1988

1. EXECUTIVE MEMBERS AND AUDITORS PRESENT:

Out of the total number of 8 executive members and 2 auditors, seven executive members and two auditors were present as follows.
 Mr. K. Harding, vice chairman was absent.

Position	Name	Remarks
1. Chairman	Mr. Jirozaemon Saito	Japan
2. Vice chairman	Mr. Csoma Antal	Hungary
3. Vice chairman	Mr. Erlendur Einarsson	Iceland
4. Vice chairman	Mr. Datuk Haji Mohd. bin Ibrahim	Malaysia
5. Executive member	Mr. Maurice Benoish	Proxy of Mr. J.L.de Feuardent, executive member, France
6. Executive member	Mr. William Buckman	Ghana
7. Executive member	Mr. Park Hee Jae	Republic of Korea
8. Auditor	Mr. Vieri Spaggiari	Italy
9. Auditor	Mr. Park Hee Jae	Mr. Park also serves as executive member.

2. OPENING OF THE EXECUTIVE MEETING

Mr. Jirozaemon Saito, chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee took the chair and welcomed all executives and auditors present.

3. SELF INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS

The following persons were also present at the executive meeting.

Mr. & Mrs. Pierre Colombard, France
 Mr. Masaaki Sekiya, Japan
 Mr. Naoki Yamazaki, Japan
 Ms. Gabriella Sozanski, Hungary
 Mrs. Sarah Buckman, Ghana
 Mr. Park Poong Kyoo, Republic of Korea
 Mrs. Margaret H. Einarsson, Iceland

In addition to this, the secretariat of the Fisheries Committee were also present as follows.

Mr. Giichi Suzuki, secretary general
 Mr. Masaaki Sato, Assistant secretary

All who were present at the executive meeting knew each other. Thus, it was agreed to just skip this self-introduction.

4. AGENDA

<Procedural Matters>

① Approval of the provisional agenda of executive meeting

The provisional agenda for the meeting of Fisheries Executive which had been sent earlier on May 20, 1988, was unanimously approved.

② Approval of the minutes of the Fisheries Committee executive meeting held in Budapest, Hungary, on 18 October, 1987

The Executive Committee unanimously approved the minutes of the Fisheries Executive meeting held in Budapest, Hungary, on 18 October, 1987.

③ Approval of the provisional agenda for the plenary meeting of Fisheries Committee

The Executive Committee unanimously approved the provisional agenda for the plenary meeting of Fisheries Committee which had been sent earlier on May 20, 1988.

<Agenda>

① Report of the Activities of Fisheries Committee in FY 1987

Major points of the report of the activities of Fisheries Committee in FY 1987 was presented in the form of Memorandum which was read out by Mr. M. Sato, assistant secretary of the Committee. As a result, it was unanimously approved.

The contents of the major points out were as follows:

- The highlight of activities of ICA Fisheries Committee in FY 1987 was that ODA (Official Development Assistance) seminar on fisheries cooperatives was held in Sri Lanka and Malaysia.
- As a result of call for re-registration for membership of Fisheries Committee, 15 organizations from 14 countries applied for membership by the end of December, 1987.

② Report of Fisheries Committee's accounting for FY 1987 and the auditing thereof

The report of financial statement of Fisheries Committee of FY 1987 was declared correct and satisfactory by the Committee's two auditors Mr. Park Hee Jae and Mr. Vieri Spaggiari.

The Executive members of the Committee thanked them for their efforts in auditing the accounts of the Committee.

③ Materialization of activity plan for FY 1988

The activity plan of Fisheries Committee for FY 1988 had been agreed at previous Fisheries Executive meeting held in Budapest on the 18th of October, 1987.

In the Fisheries Executive meeting held in Stockholm on the 5th of July, 1988, it was confirmed by the executive members and auditors present that the Committee should implement pending programs.

These programs included:

- ODA seminar on fisheries cooperatives in India and Thailand in accordance with the agreement made between ICA Fisheries Committee and host organizations of respective countries.

- Sending of study mission on fish price stabilization measures and its system within the framework of European Community's Common Fisheries Policy.
- Studies by questionnaire on:
 - 1) the state of fisheries and fisheries cooperatives in the countries of Fisheries Committee members as well as of potential members
 - 2) the present state of fish price stabilization system in the countries of Fisheries Committee members as well as of potential members
- Continuing of efforts for recruiting of members
- Efforts for issuing of Fishermen's Cooperative Bulletin

④ Annual activity plan and budget of Fisheries Committee for FY 1989

The plan on annual activities and budget of Fisheries Committee for FY 1989 prepared by the secretariat was unanimously approved. Mr. Antal Csoma, Hungary, expressed that National Alliance of Fishery Cooperatives under TOT (National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives) intends to host ODA seminar in Hungary in 1989 and in this connection asked support from other executive members. All the executive members and auditors present agreed with this and as a result it was decided that the ODA seminar in FY 1989 should be held in Hungary. The budget of ODA seminar is meant to hold it in two countries. Accordingly, it was agreed to call for hosting of ODA seminar in one more country.

Of this, major items of activities include:

- ODA seminar on fisheries cooperatives in two countries. One in Hungary and another one yet to be decided.
- Studies on banking and credit services made available to fishermen and fisheries cooperatives.
- Continuing of efforts for recruiting of members
- Efforts for issuing of Fishermen's Cooperative Bulletin

As regards budget of the Committee for FY 1989, it was agreed to set it as in the tables of page 14-15.

《 Budget of ICA Fisheries Committee for FY 1989 (Jan.- Dec., 1989) 》

(A) General Account

(i) Income

Unit: Swiss franc

Item of account	Budget
Annual membership subscription fees	24,656
Others	5,344
Total	30,000

(ii) Expenditure

Unit: Swiss franc

Item of expenses	Total	Promotion of recruiting of members of ICA F/C	Study & survey on banking (credit) services made available for fishermen	Publication of Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin	Secretariate works of ICA F/C
Travel	11,500	1,500	6,000	-	4,000
Meeting	550	300	-	-	250
Translation & interpretation	5,950	800	900	4,000	250
Honoraria	-	-	-	-	-
Printing & publication	7,400	1,200	700	4,000	1,500
Communication	3,000	1,500	1,000	-	500
Sundry	1,600	200	400	-	1,000
Total	30,000	5,500	9,000	8,000	7,500

N.B.: One unit of annual membership subscription fees is equal to one hundred Swiss franc.

(B) Special Account

(i) Income

Unit: U.S. \$

Item of account	Budget
ODA contribution from the Japanese government	130,120
Others	-
Total	130,120

(ii) Expenditure

Unit: U.S. \$

Item of expenses	ODA Seminar Budget
1. Fees for lecturers etc.	7,200
2. Preliminary arrangement and survey	6,400
3. Travel	63,120
4. Training implementation	53,400
5. Report making	6,000
Total	130,120

⑤ Re-election of executive members and auditors of ICA Fisheries Committee

The terms of office or tenure of executive members and auditors of the ICA Fisheries Committee is, in accordance with Article 5 (2) of the Rules of the Committee, four years between two consecutive ICA Congresses.

The year 1988 was the year of the 29th ICA Congress.

Article 5 (1) of the Rules of ICA Fisheries Committee stipulates that executive members and auditors shall be elected from among regular members at the general meeting.

In order to facilitate election at the general meeting, which is the plenary meeting, the secretariat distributed the following list to the executive members and auditors for consideration. As a result, it was agreed that this list should be submitted to the plenary meeting. It should be noted that although CLT (The Cooperative League of Thailand) was not a member of the Committee as of the date of this executive meeting, it was reported apparant by the secretariat from the telex message received that CLT intended to become a member of the Committee. This is the reason why Mr. Anan Chamnankit was included in the list as auditor.

ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE

List of New Executive Members and Auditors

- Draft Idea -

Prepared by the secretariat of

ICA Fisheries Committee

for re-election on 5 July, 1988

Position	New Executive Members and Auditors	Ex-Executive Members and ex-auditors
Honorary Chairman	Mr. P. Lacour France	Mr. P. Lacour France
Chairman	Mr. Jirozaemon Saito ZENGYOREN, Japan	Mr. Jirozaemon Saito ZENGYOREN, Japan
Vice Chairman	Mr. Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Bin Ibrahim ANGKASA, Malaysia	Mr. Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Bin Ibrahim ANGKASA, Malaysia
Vice Chairman	Mr. Antal Csoma N.A.F.C., Hungary	Mr. Antal Csoma N.A.F.C., Hungary
Vice Chairman	Mr. Erlendur Einarsson SAMBAND, Iceland	Mr. Erlendur Einarsson SAMBAND, Iceland
Vice Chairman	Mr. Park Hee Jae N.F.F.C., Republic of Korea	Mr. K. Harding Prince Rupert F.C.A., Canada
Executive member	Mr. Subash Chandra N.F.F.C., India	Mr. Park Hee Jae N.F.F.C., Republic of Korea
Executive member	Mr. Maurice Benoish C.C.M.C.M., France	Mr. J.L. de Feuarent C.C.M.C.M., France
Auditor	Mr. Anan Chamnankit C.L.T., Thailand	Mr. Park Hee Jae N.F.F.C., Republic of Korea
Auditor	Mr. Vieri Spaggiari A.N.C.P., Italy	Mr. Vieri Spaggiari A.N.C.P., Italy

<Other Business>

- ① Date and venue of the next executive meeting of the Fisheries Committee

The secretariat of the Committee informed the executive members and auditors present that the next executive meeting of the Fisheries Committee was scheduled to be held sometime during the ICA Central Committee meeting period in mid October, 1989 in New Delhi, India and this was accepted.

Information on date and venue as well as agenda etc. of the next executive meeting in October, 1989, in New Delhi, India, will be forwarded at appropriate time in 1989.

② Others

Several opinions and comments etc. were expressed by executive members. Some of which are summarised as follows.

Mr. Antal Csoma, Hungary, said that he felt Soviet Union, Poland and several other East European countries had interest in becoming member of ICA Fisheries Committee. He said that he would do his best on his part to help recruit new members from East European block and for this purpose requested the secretariat to send necessary materials to him.

Mr. Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Bin Ibrahim, Malaysia, said that he visited the Cooperative League of Thailand on the 1st of July, 1988 before coming to Stockholm. He said he felt CLT would surely apply for membership of our Committee. He said that we should welcome CLT as our new member.

Mr. Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Bin Ibrahim also said that ICA Fisheries Committee should not admit participation of government officials in ODA seminar. Grass route level development of fisheries cooperatives is required and in this sense as many fishermen and staff of fisheries cooperatives as possible should be invited to attend the ODA seminar, he said. Mr. Aziz requested that no government officials should be included as participant in the ODA seminar to be held in FY 1988 and FY 1989. He said that same idea was expressed in the minutes of the Sub-Committee meeting for Fisheries for South East Asia held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on the 4th to 5th of March, 1987.

5. CLOSING OF THE EXECUTIVE MEETING

With nothing further to discuss on agenda, the executive meeting was closed at 11:00 on Tuesday, 5th of July, 1988.

[PROCEDURAL MATTERS]

4. MINUTES OF ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE PLENARY MEETING
 HELD AT ROOM NO. 307 OF FOLKETS HUS,
 BARNHUSGATAN 14, S-111 23,
 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN
 FROM 11:10 TO 17:45 ON TUESDAY, 5TH OF JULY, 1988

1. MEMBERS AND OBSERVERS PRESENT:

Out of 17 member organizations from 15 countries as of the 5th of July, 1988, 11 member organizations from 9 countries attended the plenary meeting of the Fisheries Committee.
 The number of people present at the plenary meeting, including that of observers was 42.
 The details of these participants are as in the following table.

Name	Position and Organization	Country
A) Members		
1. Mr. Jirozaemon Saito	Advisor of ZENGYOREN & President of Shizuoka-Ken Shingyoren, member of ZENGYOREN	Japan
2. Mr. Masaaki Sekiya	Senior managing director of ZENGYOREN	Japan
3. Mr. Csoma Antal	Director, N.A.F.C.	Hungary
4. Mr. Erlendur Einarsson	Ex-president of SAMBAND	Iceland
5. Mr. Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Bin Ibrahim	Chairman of fisheries functional committee, ANGKASA	Malaysia
6. Ms. Jamilah Bte Haron	Registrar of NEKMAT	Malaysia
7. Mr. Maurice Benoish	President of C.C.M.C.M.	France
8. Mr. Pierre Colombard	Vice-director, C.C.C.C.	France
9. Mr. William Buckman	Executive director, G.C.F.A.	Ghana
10. Mr. Park Hee Jae	President of N.F.F.C.	Rep.of Korea
11. Mr. Vieri Spaggiari	President, A.N.C.P.(LEGA)	Italy
12. Mr. Subash Chandra	Managing director, N.F.F.C.	India
B) Observers		
1. Ms. Emilia Sousa	Director, Management Superior School of Santarem	Portugal
2. Mr. Giancarlo Meroni	Responsibile Ufficio Esteri, Lega Nazionale Cooperative e Mutue	Italy
3. Mr. Liho Ehgrizzi	Expert, FEDERCOOPESCA	Italy
4. Mr. Naoki Yamazaki	Assistant chief, Loan Div., Shizuoka-Ken Shingyoren	Japan
5. Mr. Park Poong Kyoo	Assistant manager, Research Div., N.F.F.C.	Rep.of Korea
6. Ms. Gabriella Sozanski	International secretary, TOT	Hungary
7. Mrs. Sarah Buckman	-	Ghana
8. Mrs. Margaret H. Einarsson	-	Iceland
9. Mrs. Colombard	-	France
10. Mr. Carin	Credit Maritime	France
11. Mr. Hiroichi Matsuda	President, Hokkaido Shingyoren	Japan

Name	Position and Organization	Country
12. Mr. Kaoru Konno	Manager, Kushiro branch of Hokkaido Shingyoren	Japan
13. Mr. Tetsuya Higuchi	Manager, Otaru branch of Hokkaido Shingyoren	Japan
14. Mr. Yoshiharu Komai	General manager, Hyogo-Ken Shingyoren	Japan
15. Mr. Yasuhiro Takao	Member fisherman, Kashiwajima F.C., Saga-Ken	Japan
16. Mr. Masaru Asakawa	Manager, Dept. of Loans, Nagasaki-Ken Shingyoren	Japan
17. Mr. Kiyonobu Shiotani	Deputy manager, General Affairs Dept., Ishikawa-Ken Gyoren	Japan
18. Mr. Shigeyu Yamaguchi	Deputy manager, F.C. Activities Promotion Dept., Yamaguchi-Ken Shingyoren	Japan
19. Mr. Wataru Takano	Chief, General Affairs Section, Shizuoka-Ken Shingyoren	Japan
20. Mr. Tatsuro Matsumoto	Assistant manager, Dept. of Fisheries, the Norinchukin Bank	Japan
21. Mr. Takanobu Motojima	Manager, Dept. of Computation System, National Mutual Insurance Fed. of Fisheries Coops	Japan
22. Mr. Koichi Takeyama	Manager, Dept. of Auditors Office, ZENGYOREN	Japan
23. Mr. Motoya Sasaki	General manager, Shimoda Fisheries Coop.	Japan
24. Mr. Tsutomu Nishioka	Manager, General Affairs Dept., Mie-Ken Shingyoren	Japan
25. Mr. Katsuji Mitani	Manager, General Affairs Dept., Mie-Ken Gyoren	Japan
26. Mr. Yoshiaki Michishita	Assistant chief, Guidance Dept., ZEMGYOREN	Japan
C) Secretariat		
1. Mr. Giichi Suzuki	Secretary General, ICA F/C	Japan
2. Mr. Masaaki Sato	Assistant secretary, ICA F/C	Japan
D) Interpreters		
1. Mrs. Reiko Blauenstein Matsuba	English/French/Japanese	Switzerland
2. Mrs. Chieko Allford	English/French/Japanese	Switzerland

2. OPENING OF THE PLENARY MEETING

Mr. Jirozaemon Saito, chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee took the chair and welcomed all those who attended the plenary meeting.

3. SELF INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS

In order to cut time short, this self-introduction of the participants was skipped.

4. AGENDA

<Procedural Matters>

① Approval of the provisional agenda of plenary meeting

The provisional agenda of plenary meeting of the Fisheries Committee which had been sent earlier on May 20, 1988, was unanimously approved.

② Approval of the minutes of the Fisheries Committee plenary meeting held in Budapest, Hungary, on 18 October, 1987

The minutes of the plenary meeting of the Fisheries Committee held in Budapest, Hungary, on 18 October, 1987 was unanimously approved.

<Agenda>

① Report of the Activities of Fisheries Committee in FY 1987

Major points of the report of the activities of Fisheries Committee in FY 1987 was presented in the form of Memorandum. Mr. M. Sato, assistant secretary of the Committee briefly summarised major points of the activities based upon the Memorandum. Following this, the report of the activities of Fisheries Committee in FY 1987 was unanimously approved.

Major points of the Fisheries Committee's activities carried out in FY 1987 were as follows.

- The highlight of activities of ICA Fisheries Committee in FY 1987 was that ODA (Official Development Assistance) seminar on fisheries cooperatives was held in Sri Lanka and Malaysia.
- As a result of call for re-registration for membership of Fisheries Committee, 12 organizations from 11 countries applied for membership by the end of December, 1987.

② Report of Fisheries Committee's accounting for FY 1987 and the auditing thereof

The report of financial statement of Fisheries Committee of FY 1987 was declared correct and satisfactory by the Committee's two auditors Mr. Park Hee Jae and Mr. Vieri Spaggiari. The report of Fisheries Committee's accounting and auditing thereupon were unanimously approved.

③ Materialization of activity plan for FY 1988

The activity plan of Fisheries Committee for FY 1988 had been agreed at previous Fisheries Executive meeting held in Budapest on the 18th of October, 1987.

The plenary meeting agreed that the following pending activities of the Committee should be implemented as planned.

- ODA seminar on fisheries cooperatives in India and Thailand in accordance with the agreement made between ICA Fisheries Committee and host organizations of respective countries.

- Sending of study mission on fish price stabilization measures and its system within the framework of European Community's Common Fisheries Policy.
- Studies by questionnaire on:
 - 1) the state of fisheries and fisheries cooperatives in the countries of Fisheries Committee members as well as of potential members
 - 2) the present state of fish price stabilization system in the countries of Fisheries Committee members as well as of potential members
- Continuing of efforts for recruiting of members
- Efforts for issuing of Fishermen's Cooperative Bulletin

④ Annual activity plan and budget of Fisheries Committee for FY 1989

The plan on annual activities and budget of Fisheries Committee for FY 1989 prepared by the secretariat was unanimously approved.

Mr. Antal Csoma, Hungary, expressed that National Alliance of Fishery Cooperatives under TOT (National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives) intends to host ODA seminar in Hungary in 1989 and in this connection asked support from other executive members. All the executive members and auditors present agreed with this and as a result it was decided that the ODA seminar in FY 1989 should be held in Hungary. The budget of ODA seminar is meant to hold it in two countries.

Mr. William Buckman, Ghana, indicated his wishes to host ODA seminar in Ghana in 1989 but later in the meeting withdrew his words saying that he didn't have confidence to successfully implement such seminar in Ghana. He noted, however, that he would reserve his rights for future possibilities of hosting ODA seminar in Ghana saying that if sufficient budgetary appropriation is secured, it should be possible to host it in Ghana.

Thus, there was no other country other than Hungary which wanted to host ODA seminar. Accordingly, it was agreed that the secretariat try to approach other member organizations and find possible candidate for another host and report it at the next plenary meeting to be held in New Delhi, India, in 1989.

Concerning the Committee's campaign for recruiting of new members, Mr. Buckman said that the membership subscription fees collected from the members should best be used for this purpose, such as contact or communication, particularly for the purpose of inviting apex fisheries cooperative organizations of developed countries to join our Committee. This is because the biggest problem of our Committee now is that of finances; if budgetary contribution from the government of Japan stops, the picture becomes very bleak.

Mr. Subash Chandra, India, said that utmost efforts should be made by ZENGYOREN to increase budget to ICA Fisheries Committee. He said that developing countries suffer much from illiteracy, lack of technology, and other whole lot of difficult problems. In order to find solution to each of these problems, international collaboration is fairly important. He said that Canada had cooperated with providing net-making machines to three fishermen's cooperatives in India and this kind of collaboration/cooperation would be much appreciated.

Mr. Chandra suggested that as a model, similar project should be developed through international network such as of this Fisheries Committee.

Mr. Chandra said that most developing countries find it very difficult to remit annual membership subscription fees to ICA Fisheries Committee due mainly to various government regulations concerning foreign currency control. India is not an exception. Though the foreign currency situation in India was very bad, he said Fishcopfed would increase its annual membership subscription fees to five unit from the current one from FY 1989; namely from 100 Swiss franc to 500 Swiss franc.

Major points of annual activity plan approved include the following items.

- ODA seminar on fisheries cooperatives in two countries. One in Hungary and another one yet to be decided.
- Studies on banking and credit services made available to fishermen and fisheries cooperatives.
- Continuing of efforts for recruiting of members
- Efforts for issuing of Fishermen's Cooperative Bulletin

As regards budget of the Committee for FY 1989, it was agreed to set it as in the tables of page 23-24.

《 Budget of ICA Fisheries Committee for FY 1989 (Jan.- Dec., 1989) 》

(A) General Account

(i) Income

Unit: Swiss franc

Item of account	Budget
Annual membership subscription fees	24,656
Others	5,344
Total	30,000

(ii) Expenditure

Unit: Swiss franc

Item of expenses	Total	Promotion of recruiting of members of ICA F/C	Study & survey on banking (credit) services made available for fishermen	Publication of Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin	Secretariate works of ICA F/C
Travel	11,500	1,500	6,000	-	4,000
Meeting	550	300	-	-	250
Translation & interpretation	5,950	800	900	4,000	250
Honoraria	-	-	-	-	-
Printing & publication	7,400	1,200	700	4,000	1,500
Communication	3,000	1,500	1,000	-	500
Sundry	1,600	200	400	-	1,000
Total	30,000	5,500	9,000	8,000	7,500

N.B.: One unit of annual membership subscription fees is equal to one hundred Swiss franc.

(B) Special Account

(i) Income

Unit: U.S. \$

Item of account	Item	Budget
ODA contribution from the Japanese government		130,120
Others		-
Total		130,120

(ii) Expenditure

Unit: U.S. \$

Item of expenses	Item	ODA Seminar Budget
1. Fees for lecturers etc.		7,200
2. Preliminary arrangement and survey		6,400
3. Travel		63,120
4. Training implementation		53,400
5. Report making		6,000
Total		130,120

⑤ Re-election of executive members and auditors of ICA Fisheries Committee

The terms of office or tenure of executive members and auditors of the ICA Fisheries Committee is, in accordance with Article 5 (2) of the Rules of the Committee, four years between two consecutive ICA Congresses. The year 1988 was the year of the 29th ICA Congress. Article 5 (1) of the Rules of ICA Fisheries Committee stipulates that executive members and auditors shall be elected from among regular members at the general meeting. The secretariat distributed list of candidates for executive members and auditors to the members present. It was noted that although CLT (The Cooperative League of Thailand) was not a member of the Committee as of the date of this plenary meeting, the plenary meeting was informed by the secretariat that CLT indicated its intention to join ICA Fisheries Committee as member and accept, if so recommended, to become auditor of the Committee. This was the reason why Mr. Anan Chamnankit of CLT was included in the list. The new list of executive members and auditors for the next 4 year term was unanimously approved. The list is as follows.

ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE

List of New Executive Members and Auditors
Elected on 5 July, 1988

Position	New Executive Members and Auditors Elected	Ex-Executive Members and Ex-auditors
Honorary Chairman	Mr. P. Lacour France	Mr. P. Lacour France
Chairman	Mr. Jirozaemon Saito ZENGYOREN, Japan	Mr. Jirozaemon Saito ZENGYOREN, Japan
Vice Chairman	Mr. Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Bin Ibrahim ANGKASA, Malaysia	Mr. Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Bin Ibrahim ANGKASA, Malaysia
Vice Chairman	Mr. Antal Csoma N.A.F.C., Hungary	Mr. Antal Csoma N.A.F.C., Hungary
Vice Chairman	Mr. Erlendur Einarsson SAMBAND, Iceland	Mr. Erlendur Einarsson SAMBAND, Iceland
Vice Chairman	Mr. Park Hee Jae N.F.F.C., Republic of Korea	Mr. K. Harding Prince Rupert F.C.A., Canada
Executive member	Mr. Subash Chandra N.F.F.C., India	Mr. Park Hee Jae N.F.F.C., Republic of Korea
Executive member	Mr. Maurice Benoish C.C.M.C.M., France	Mr. J.L. de Feuardent C.C.M.C.M., France
Auditor	Mr. Anan Chamnankit C.L.T., Thailand	Mr. Park Hee Jae N.F.F.C., Republic of Korea
Auditor	Mr. Vieri Spaggiari A.N.C.P., Italy	Mr. Vieri Spaggiari A.N.C.P., Italy

<Report>

- ① Report on the activity of member organizations of Fisheries Committee in FY 1987 and business plan thereof for FY 1988

Presentation of report was made by the following 9 member organizations concerning their activities in FY 1987 and plan for FY 1988. Due to shortage of time, copies of each report were distributed and presentation was done hurriedly.

Name of Member Organization and Country	Name of Person Who Presented Report
1. National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives, Republic of Korea	Mr. Park Hee Jae President
2. National Alliance of Fishery Cooperatives, Hungary	Mr. Choma Antal Director
3. ZENGYOREN (National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations) Japan	Mr. Masaaki Sekiya Senior managing director
4. NEKMAT (National Fishermen's Association of Malaysia) Malaysia	Ms. Jamilah Haron Registrar of NEKMAT
5. C.C.C.C. (Caisse Centrale de Credit Cooperatif) France	Mr. Pierre Colombard President
6. FISHCOPFED (National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd.) India	Mr. Subash Chandra Managing director
7. SAMBAND (Samband Islenskra Samvinnufelaga) Italy	Mr. Erlendur Einarsson Ex-president
8. N.A.F.P. (National Association of Fisheries Cooperatives)	Mr. Vieri Spaggiari President
9. FEDERCOOPESCA	Mr. Liho Ehgrizzi Expert

- ② Report on the activity of the Sub-Committee for Fisheries for South East Asia in FY 1987 and plan for FY 1988

Mr. Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Bin Ibrahim, Malaysia, reported on the activities of Sub-Committee for Fisheries for South East Asia in FY 1987 and plan for FY 1988.

He said that the Sub-Committee meeting was held on 4th to 5th of March, 1987 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in which important subjects were deliberated such as on a) Education and study program, b) Training program and c) Seminars. Particularly, high interest was shown to ODA seminar plan, he said. Mr. Aziz said that interest was high among fishermen in South East Asia toward the following subjects.

- Fish farming, particularly prawn breeding

- Deep sea fishing

In due consideration of these facts, lecture subjects of ODA seminar should include these subjects, he said.

As regards financial support for organizing seminars and education/training courses, he said that efforts should be made to approach governments of developed countries for such assistance. He said that financial sources should be diversified. More financial support from various sources could help these programs proceed more actively, he said.

The next Sub-Committee meeting would be held sometime during 1988 or 1989 in either New Delhi, India or Manila, the Philippines, he said. Since tenure of office of chairman of Sub-Committee is also four years between two consecutive ICA Congresses, the plenary meeting felt that it should be held in 1988.

- ③ Report from international organizations/agencies about the activities related to development of fishing industry and fisheries cooperatives in FY 1987 and plan for FY 1988

Though the participants expected to hear future direction and changes of world fishing industry and fisheries cooperatives from prospective participants in the plenary meeting of Fisheries Committee, nobody was present from UN agencies etc..

Thus, this item was not taken up.

<Other Business>

- ① Date and venue of the next plenary : meeting of the Fisheries Committee

The secretariat of the Committee informed that the next plenary meeting of the Fisheries Committee was scheduled to be held sometime during the ICA Central Committee meeting period in mid October, 1989 in New Delhi, India and this was accepted.

Information on date and venue as well as agenda etc. of the next plenary meeting in October, 1989 in New Delhi, India, will be forwarded at appropriate time in 1989.

- ② Others

Several opinions and comments etc. were expressed by members. Some of which are summarised as follows.

Mr. Antal Csoma, Hungary, said that he felt Soviet Union, Poland and several other East European countries had interest in becoming member of ICA Fisheries Committee. He said that he would do his best on his part to help recruit new members from East European block and for this purpose requested the secretariat to send necessary materials to him.

He said further that "relationship between fishery, particularly breeding, and environment" should be included in agenda items of Fisheries Committee meeting from FY 1989 since, he said, ecology was an important aspect which needed our attention.

Mr. Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Bin Ibrahim, Malaysia, said that he visited the Cooperative League of Thailand on the 1st of July, 1988 before coming to Stockholm. He said he felt CLT would surely apply for membership of our Committee. He said that we should welcome CLT as our new member.

Mr. Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Bin Ibrahim also said that ICA Fisheries

Committee should not admit participation of government officials in ODA seminar. Grass route level development of fisheries cooperatives is required and in this sense as many fishermen and staff of fisheries cooperatives as possible should be invited to attend the ODA seminar, he said. Mr. Aziz requested that no government officials should be included as participant in the ODA seminar to be held in FY 1988 and FY 1989. He said that same idea was included in the minutes of the Sub-Committee meeting for Fisheries for South East Asia held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in March, 1987.

Mr. Erlendur Einarsson said that ICA Fisheries Committee should publish information on production and consumption of fish species etc.. Such information could contribute to fish trade and business among the members of Fisheries Committee.

5. CLOSING OF THE PLENARY MEETING

With nothing further to discuss on agenda, the plenary meeting was closed at 17:45 on Tuesday, 5th of July, 1988.

[AGENDA]

1. REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF FISHERIES COMMITTEE IN FY 1988

1. MEETINGS

The meeting of executive members of ICA Fisheries Committee was held at room No. 507 of Folkets Hus (House of People) in Stockholm, Sweden, on the 5th of July, 1988.

The plenary meeting of ICA Fisheries Committee was held at room No. 307 of Folkets Hus (House of People) in Stockholm, Sweden, on the 5th of July, 1988.

The minutes of these two meetings are contained in this memorandum. Please refer to page 10 to 27.

2. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

① ODA seminar

The highlight of activities of ICA Fisheries Committee in FY 1988 was ODA seminar in two countries, namely in India and Thailand.

The result of these seminar was as follows.

1) ODA seminar in India

The ODA seminar in India was held at Indira Gandhi Co-operative College in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh from 17th to 24th of November, 1988 under the theme of "Fishery Cooperative Leadership Development in India".

The number of participants was 77. In addition, 17 ICA Fisheries Committee/resource persons/rapporteurs/interpreters participated. As host-cum-secretariat, 12 directors and staff of Fishcopfed worked for the seminar, making the total number of participants etc. 106.

Lectures were given on ten subjects. In order to keep the participants engaged in the programme, each lecture was followed by discussion and a final report was prepared and discussed again. On the final day, reports and recommendations were discussed again by the participants in presence of most lecturers cum resource persons.

The language used in the seminar was English and Hindi.

The recommendations of this ODA seminar in India lecture-wise were as follows.

== Recommendations ==

Subject I: Leadership Development (Education and Training) of Fishermen and Precepts and Practice of Cooperation

Lecturer: Mr. Naoyuki Wataka, Japan

The seminar observed that success of fishery cooperative movement depends upon the availability of trained and paid managers, enlightened membership and democratically elected management. This has not happened in most of the cases on account of lack of resources. In view of the weak financial position of fishermen members and their cooperatives, the ODA seminar recommended that:

1-1 Depending on their activities, each primary fishery cooperative/district/state level federation should be

provided with at least one professionally trained and paid manager, whose entire cost, for at least first five years, be met by the state government.

- 1-2 The state government, like Tamil Nadu, should ensure the elimination of non-active fishermen, middle-men and traders from the membership of fishery cooperatives, through legislative measures.
- 1-3 Special drives should be launched by the state governments to enroll all the active fishermen as members of fishery cooperatives. While doing so, state governments should provide medium term interest free loan to them for purchase of shares.
- 1-4 In view of the need for human resources development in the fisheries cooperatives, a comprehensive programme, which should include literacy, cooperative education, health-care and family welfare and transfer of technology should be taken up for which funds should be provided by the Union Ministry of Human Resources Development.
- 1-5 N.C.D.C. should sanction projects to organize Human Resources Development Programmes where schemes for fisheries cooperatives are sanctioned.
- 1-6 Primary level fishery cooperative societies, having paid managers, should launch saving drives so that they may generate funds to take up various activities.
- 1-7 Fisherwomen should be encouraged to take active part in mobilising savings from members.

Subject II: Insurance Schemes in Fisheries Cooperatives

Lecturer: Mr. Takahisa Murakami, Japan

- 2-1 Keeping in view the experience in Japan, the state governments should give wide publicity to the insurance schemes for fisheries, so that non-member fishermen may join the membership of fishery cooperatives in a big way and take advantage of FISHCOPFED's 'Centrally Sponsored Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen'.
- 2-2 Allocations in respect of the premium of different schemes of insurance related to fishery and fishermen should be made in the Central as well as state governments' budgets in the VIII Five Year Plan so that all active fishermen may be covered under the Accident Insurance Scheme. The VIII Plan should also provide funds to meet a part of premium of FISHCOPFED's Pond and Pond Fish Insurance Schemes as also for insurance of traditional crafts and boats.
- 2-3 In case of mechanised vessels, since their cost is high (about Rs. 5 lakhs), the premium at the rate of 2 % is coming to about Rs. 10,000/- for which primary fishery cooperatives are feeling it difficult to pay such an amount apart from the loan instalments. Hence, the Seminar recommended that the insurance premium on the mechanised boats should be reduced.

Subject III: Marketing Strategies in Fishery Cooperatives

Lecturer: Mr. Shigeo Kitamura, Japan

- 3-1 The seminar observed that due to lack of marketing infrastructure, fishermen are being exploited by middlemen, both in the domestic and export marketing. In the export market, the fishermen hardly get any share from the huge margin in export trade. Therefore, an integrated scheme of fish marketing by cooperatives should be formulated by providing complete infrastructure for collection, transportation, preservation etc.. For creating such infrastructure, NCDC should provide financial assistance, including for the formulation of projects.
- 3-2 A strong retail network should be created by fisheries cooperatives in major towns of the country and also in the terminal markets including Delhi and Calcutta. For this purpose, the local bodies should provide land/built-up shops at concessional rates/rent to cooperatives.
- 3-3 The National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives should continue to arrange meetings of fisheries cooperatives of producing and consuming states so that inter-state cooperative marketing of fresh fish and fish products may be developed.
- 3-4 In the FFDA districts, the proposed district level fish cooperative marketing societies have to be created with infrastructure as well as harvesting teams of fishermen members, as was done in the Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra.
- 3-5 Fisheries cooperatives should be given preferential treatment in the matter of exports and the Government of India should amend the Charter of MOEDA for preferential treatment and specific concessions to fisheries cooperatives.
- 3-6 FISHCOPFED should continuously explore the possibilities of inter-cooperative trade relations with cooperatives in other countries, which are importing fish products.
- 3-7 State governments, especially in inland states should formulate schemes for financial assistance by NCDC to set up hatcheries and nurseries at the fish seed collection-cum-production centres and for creation of marketing infrastructure in the cooperative sector.

Subject IV: Credit System in Fisheries Cooperatives

Lecturer: Mr. Yasuji Miyata, Japan

- 4-1 The seminar observed that commercial banks and cooperative land development banks have started financing fishery, but in most of the cases these finances are going to individuals. The Reserve Bank of India, as early as 1968, had desired the cooperative banks to formulate projects for financing fisheries cooperatives but nothing significant was done in this field. NCDC also provided funds to fisheries cooperatives, but this assistance has not been availed by a number of states. Hence keeping in view the the experience of Japan, the Seminar recommended that a

Fisheries Cooperative Bank should be established in India to ensure adequate and timely supply of credit to fishery cooperatives.

4-2 Both the commercial and cooperative banks should provide credit to fisheries cooperatives for their input requirements, lease money and consumption credit. All these credits should be provided to fisheries cooperatives at differential rate of interest.

4-3 State governments should formulate schemes for integrated projects so that NCDC funds could be utilised by the fisheries cooperatives.

Subject V: Perspectives of Credit System of Fisheries Cooperatives in India

Lecturer: Dr. S. C. Pathak, India

5-1 NABARD should convene a meeting of the commercial and cooperative banks and fisheries cooperatives to decide the purposes for which fishing cooperatives need credit and also to decide terms and conditions of such credit including rate of interest.

5-2 NABARD should issue instructions to the banks to provide credit fisheries cooperatives for lease money and also for consumption credit at differential rate of interest.

5-3 NABARD should appoint a study team to study the problems of fisheries cooperatives.

5-4 NABARD Regional Offices should formulate projects of fisheries cooperatives and they should be quickly sanctioned by the Head Office.

5-5 Just as the state governments guarantee for Agricultural Cooperatives, Handloom Cooperatives, etc. for fisheries cooperatives guarantee should be given by the state governments.

5-6 Licences should be given to the members of fisheries cooperatives in the riverine areas, so that they could obtain credit from financial institutions.

5-7 NCDC funds should be availed in a big way by the fisheries cooperatives, for which state governments particularly in the inland states should formulate projects.

5-8 Khadi & Village Industries Commission lends money for all rural industries at 4 % interest rate. Since fishery is a rural industry, fisheries cooperatives should also be given credit at 4 % interest rate by NABARD.

Subject VI: Perspective of Insurance Schemes in India

Lecturer: Mr. J. P. Shrivastava

6-1 The ODA Seminar highly appreciated the Scheme of Group Accident Insurance of FISHCOPFED under which 2 million fishermen have been provided insurance cover progressively and a sum of Rs. 10.8 million has been paid to 772 families of victims. In view of the progress of the

scheme, the seminar recommended that state governments and Union Territories which have not yet implemented the Group Accident Insurance Scheme, should implement it immediately. It was further recommended that the budgetary provisions should be made in the VIII Five Year Plan for total coverage of active fishermen and fisherwomen under the Scheme of FISHCOPFED.

- 6-2 States which are collecting a part of premium from the members of fishery cooperatives should not do so and should provide 50 % of the premium, i.e., Rs. 4.50 per fisherman as subsidy.
- 6-3 Since fisherwomen also face a lot of hazards in their lives, they should be provided insurance cover immediately and the subsidy on the premium should be paid both by Central and the State Governments as in the case of fishermen.
- 6-4 Premium on insurance of traditional boats and fish seed should be subsidised as recommended by the Working Group on Fisheries for Formulation of Seventh Five Year Plan and provision for the same should be made in the VIII Five Year Plan.

Subject VII: Health Care and Family Welfare Programme in Fisheries Cooperatives

Lecturer: Mr. Y. Prasad, India

- 7-1 The Programme of Health Care and Family Welfare through Fisheries Cooperatives should be extended to other states also and the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare should provide more funds for the same to FISHCOPFED.
- 7-2 Hospitals and dispensaries should be opened in fishermen's villages so that fishermen living within a radius of 5 miles can be covered. The delivery systems should be strengthened to ensure that the expectations aroused among the fishermen communities are fully met.
- 7-3 Mobile health vans should be provided to the hospitals and dispensaries so as to facilitate medical services in remote villages. These vans must have provision for transfer of expecting women and seriously ill persons.
- 7-4 Primary Health Staff should fix their schedule in such a way so that they can visit the villages selected under the programme at least twice in a month.
- 7-5 Regular medical check up of the school going children of the concerned societies should be taken.
- 7-6 The State Governments should ensure that delivery system in the area of operation of the selected fishery cooperative societies is strengthened and funds should be provided for balanced diet to the school going children and expectant mothers of these areas.

Subject VIII: Accounting in Fishery Cooperatives

Lecturer: Mr. R. C. Singh, India

- 8-1 FISHCOPFED in collaboration with NCCT should organize training programmes for the managers of primary fishery cooperatives in maintenance of accounts.
- 8-2 A short term course should also be organized for the members of Boards of Directors of the societies to give them an exposure in the record maintenance and accounting of fishery cooperatives.
- 8-3 Regular audit of the societies should be undertaken by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies of the States.
- 8-4 State Governments should provide managerial subsidy for a period of 5 years.
- 8-5 FISHCOPFED may explore the possibility of introducing of uniform books of accounts in fishery cooperatives. In case, it is found feasible, National Federation may consider to get a few of the books printed which may be supplied to the societies on payment.
- 8-6 The State/Regional Federations should monitor the primary societies and provide guidance for maintenance of the proper accounts and records.

Subject IX: Cooperative Law and Fishery Cooperatives

Lecturer: Mr. S. Chandra, India

- 9-1 The needs of fishery cooperatives are different from other cooperatives. Fishery cooperatives need water bodies, funds for payment of lease money, operational inputs etc.. There is also a need for legal support in the matter of registration of fishery cooperatives. Moreover, There are different types of fishery cooperatives like culture fishery, riverine fishery, brakish water fishery, marine fishery, fish processing, exports. For all these activities there is a need to have a separate fishery cooperative law. In Japan, there is a separate Fisheries Cooperative Associations Law. It was, therefore, necessary that a separate fishery cooperative law should be formulated for fishery cooperatives.
- 9-2 Action should be taken by the State Governments to oust middlemen from fishery cooperatives.
- 9-3 In states, where fishery cooperatives are not viable or there is overlapping in their area of operations, they should be reorganized to ensure their viability and non-duplication in the area of operation.
- 9-4 Powers of registration and responsibility for promotion of fishery cooperatives should vest in one authority, which should also be provided funds for strengthening the fishery cooperatives.

Subject X: Fisheries Cooperatives in Asia

Lecturer: Mr. Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Bin Ibrahim,
Malaysia

- 10-1 The ICA Fisheries Committee and ZENGYOREN should conduct more such leadership training programmes for the development of fisheries cooperatives in developing countries in Asia.
- 10-2 ZENGYOREN should continue the Annual Seminars in Tokyo including field visits so that representatives of the Asian Fisheries Cooperatives could participate and learn from the rich experience of Japan Fisheries Cooperative Movement.

2) ODA seminar in Thailand

The ODA seminar in Thailand was held at Seaview Resorts Hotel, Pattaya from 5th to 14th of March, 1989 under the theme of "Fisheries Cooperative Leadership Development in Thailand". The number of participants was 37. In addition, 9 ICA Fisheries Committee/lecturers/interpreters participated. As host-cum-secretariat, 11 directors and staff of CLT worked for the seminar, making the total number of participants etc. 57. Lectures were given on five subjects. In order to keep the participants engaged in the programme, each lecture was followed by discussion and a final report was prepared. The language used in the seminar was English and Thai.

One of the best results of this ODA seminar in Thailand was that a working group composed of representatives of both fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups was established to discuss development strategies of cooperative movement in Thai fisheries as follow-up actions of the seminar. The primary objective of this working group is to organize fishermen into cooperatives with a view to institutionalizing the structure of fishermen's cooperatives in Thailand; namely they intend to establish provisional level and national level fishermen's cooperative federations.

On the final day, reports and recommendations were presented in presence of most lecturers cum resource persons.

The recommendations of this ODA seminar in Thailand lecture-wise were as follows.

== Recommendations concerning ==

Lecture I: The Development Activity and Role of Fisheries Cooperatives in Hungary

Lecturer: Dr. Antal Csoma, Hungary

- 1-1 Technical cooperation between the fisheries cooperatives of Thailand and Hungary in the field of aquaculture and research should be actively promoted.
- 1-2 Thailand should emphasize on research of fresh water aquaculture.
- 1-3 The fisheries cooperatives in Thailand should be engaged in supply business such as of fishing gear for the benefit

of the members.

- 1-4 The fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups in Thailand engaged in fresh water aquaculture should endeavour to increase their production as much as possible and start exporting their products.
- 1-5 The fisheries cooperatives in Thailand should promote joint production among the members and engage in business activities such as marketing of the members' produce like in Hungary.
- 1-6 The government should give fishing right over the natural ponds, canal and water reservoirs to fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups for allocation to their members.

Lecture II: Welfare and Mutual Insurance for Fishermen

Lecturer: Mr. Ichiro Yamamoto, Japan

An empirical catastrophe of southern region flood in Thailand was taken in the discussions as an typical case in which, if the insurance scheme as that of practiced in Japan is introduced, it is expected to benefit a lot to the fishermen in Thailand.

In the discussions, focus was given to the following two items:

- 1) Economic status of the members of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups.
- 2) Reliability of insurance system.

In due consideration to these points discussed, recommendations were submitted as follows.

- 2-1 CLT (The Cooperative League of Thailand) should try to approach the government for enactment of new law or amendment of the existing laws to allow fisheries cooperatives engage in insurance business.
- 2-2 Mutual insurance business, particularly that of crew welfare, should be introduced to fisheries cooperatives in Thailand as the first priority.
- 2-3 The mutual insurance system like that of KYOSUIREN (National Mutual Insurance Federation of Fishery Cooperatives) in Japan should be started in Thailand. In India, this system was successfully introduced and implemented.
- 2-4 The insurance system to be started in Thailand should cover fresh water capture fishery and aquaculture.

Lecture III: Credit Business of Fisheries Cooperatives

Lecturer: Mr. Susumu Yamamoto, Japan

In the discussions, focus was given to the following two points:

- 1) Savings by current deposit and fixed deposit.
- 2) Loans from the standpoint of conditions of loans such as demand, criteria, period, source of funds and collaterals etc..

In due consideration to these points discussed, recommendations were submitted as follows.

- 3-1 A kind of "Loan Guarantee Fund" for the members of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups should be established.
- 3-2 The government should secure financial sources for fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups at low interest rate.
- 3-3 Savings should be promoted among the members of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups.
- 3-4 The fisheries cooperatives should mobilize funds within the fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups by using various methods such as follows:
 - by retaining the dividends to be paid to the members for certain period of time.
 - by retaining the patronage rebate to be paid to the members for certain period of time.
 - by setting up a special savings campaign programme (Satja saving) in which the members of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups save one Baht a day and deposit this money to their organizations once a week and/or a month constantly.
- 3-5 A cooperative bank should be established by all the cooperatives in Thailand.

Lecture IV: Marketing Business of Fisheries Cooperatives

Lecturer: Mr. Tetsujiro Nagamachi

In the discussions, focus was given to the following two points:

- 1) Necessity of marketing business by the fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups in Thailand for price stabilization as well as quality development of their products.
- 2) Possible strategies which can be implemented such as construction of wholesale fish markets, marketing facilities and processing facilities.

In due consideration to these points discussed, recommendations were submitted as follows.

- 4-1 The fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups should mobilize funds from the members for marketing purposes.
- 4-2 The government should give financial support to fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups by providing low interest rate loans for marketing business.
- 4-3 The marketing business method of fisheries cooperatives in Japan and that of Paknam Fishermen's Group should be applied to fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups in Thailand.
- 4-4 Information network for marketing business of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups in Thailand should be established so as to facilitate quick information service

on such as about changes and fluctuations in price and landing of fishery products.

Lecture V: Development Strategy of Cooperative Movement
in Thai Fisheries

Lecturer: Sr. Masahiro Yamao

Focus of discussions was concentrated into the following three points:

- 1) Understanding of cooperative philosophy
- 2) Lack of capital
- 3) Insufficient services to the members of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups towards their needs.

In due consideration to these points discussed, recommendations were submitted as follows.

- 5-1 Educational and training activities should be organized for active members and leaders of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups in the local primary level.
- 5-2 The government should provide low interest loans and/or establish a "Loan Guarantee Fund" for fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups.
- 5-3 The fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups should be engaged in multi-purpose activities in order to best serve the interest of the members.
- 5-4 The fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups should collaborate each other and try to establish their provincial level federations in order to serve their members.
- 5-5 There should be representatives from both fresh water and marine fisheries cooperatives in the board of directors of CLT.
- 5-6 A working group composed of the representatives from both fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups who attended this seminar should be established in order to further discuss development measures after the ODA seminar as a practical follow-up action.

Incidentally, Mr. M. Sato, assistant secretary of the Committee, visited Hungary from the 29th of October to the 2nd of November, 1988 in order to make preliminary arrangement of ODA seminar to be held in Hungary in FY 1989 in accordance with the decision made on the 5th of July, 1988 at the plenary meeting of the Fisheries Committee. Unfortunately, however, this arrangement did not go well because of intervention by the Japanese government immediately before Mr. Sato's visit to Hungary. He received a message from the government of Japan that she did not intend to allow organizing of ODA seminar in Hungary for two reasons.

One reasoning for this was that Hungary was regarded as a "developed country" and was not included in the list of countries of DAC (Development Assistance Committee) of OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development). Another reason was that Hungary belongs to East European block, meaning she belongs to communist block. Mr. Sato had meetings with Mr. A. Csoma, vice chairman of our Committee and Ms. Gabriella Sozanski, international secretary of TOT

(National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives) etc. and discussed how this should be solved. As a result, it was agreed that efforts should be made to negotiate with the government of Japan again and for this purpose ZENGYOREN would do its best.

② Seminar on Fisheries Cooperatives for South East Asian Countries

ZENGYOREN (National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations) of Japan held the 10th seminar on fisheries cooperatives for South East Asian countries from the 3rd to the 14th of October, 1988 in cooperation with ICA Fisheries Committee. A total of 14 participants were invited from 6 countries in which one key lecturer from Sri Lanka was included. In addition, one observer took part in the seminar. Lecturers were given in Tokyo and field study trip was organized in Shizuoka prefecture. The result of the seminar was summarised in the form of recommendations by the participants. This recommendations was submitted to the 16th meeting of the ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for Asia held in New Delhi from the 25th to the 26th of November, 1988.

3. STUDIES AND SURVEYS

From the 18th to the 28th of October, 1988, fish price stabilization study mission was sent to Italy, France, Belgium and Norway.

The mission members sent for this study comprised:

Mr. Yuji Akai, director of Fish Price Stabilization Fund, Japan,
Mr. Tadashi Ito, deputy manager of Fisheries Division, the Norinchukin Bank (the Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries), Japan
Mr. Masaaki Sato, assistant chief of Guidance Department, ZENGYOREN, and assistant secretary of ICA Fisheries Committee, Japan

In Italy, Mr. Vieri Spaggiari, president of ANCP, accompanied the study mission to FAO etc..

In France and Belgium, Mr. Herve Lancelot, assistant secretary general of Confederation de la Cooperation de la Mutualite et du Credit Maritimes, France, joined with the study of the mission.

The places visited include:

- in Italy * FAO of the United Nations, Roma
* Associazione Nazionale Cooperative delle Pesca/Lega, Roma
- in France * PROMA (= Organisation De Producteurs De Peche Artisanale Du Morbihan Et De La Loire-Atlantique, Lorient
- in Belgium * EC Commission, Brussels
* COGEGA (= Comite General de la Cooperation Agricole de la CEE), Brussels
* Association of Cooperative Banks of the EC
- in Norway * The Export Council of Norway, Oslo
* Department of Fisheries (= FISKERIDEPARTEMENT), Oslo
* Frionor Norsk Frossenfisk A/L, Oslo

The report of this study mission has already been published in Japanese language in June, 1989 and the secretariat of the Fisheries Committee is translating this into English now.

The conclusion of the study mission is that although there are various obstacles which are required for coordinating differing interests among member countries of EC, the European Community's common fishery policy,

particularity its marketing policy including fish price stabilization measures, has attained certain level of success.

Part of the report is summarised hereunder:

As already published by EC in its periodical 1/1985 entitled "The European Community's Fishery Policy", the instruments elaborated over the years for managing the common fisheries policy within Community waters are designed with the interests of fishermen, consumers and fish in mind. They consist of the following four separate areas, each highly dependent on the others, and yield their greatest effectiveness only when operating in harmony. In each of them, special provision is made for regions highly dependent on fishing and ancillary industries, in line with successive declarations made by the Community.

- The access arrangements determine exactly where fishermen may fish, reserving certain areas for coastal vessels alone.
- The marketing policy is so designed as to bring some stability to an industry of widely fluctuating fortunes, thus helping to provide fishermen with a living wage.
- Quotas, technical conservation measures and surveillance are there to protect fish stocks and enforce application of these restrictions.
- The structure policy encourages the Community fleet to adapt to new realities by cutting back its activities in some areas and expanding in others.

These, and the Community's international fisheries agreements form the backbone of the CFP (Common Fishery Policy).

The marketing policy constitutes a key feature of CFP. It is designed to prevent radical fluctuations in the incomes of fishermen and yet ensure a ready supply of good quality fish for consumers.

Council regulation (EEC) No. 3796/81 of 29 December, 1981 on the common organization of the market in fishery products provides basic mechanism for fish price stabilization system in EC.

Basically, the picture of fish price stabilization system within the framework of marketing policy of CFP is that;

First, Share of TAC (total allowable catch) by species available to the Community is determined. This share is allocated between Member States as catch quota and the conditions under which it may be fished is set.

Second, Common marketing standards such as of classification by quality, size or weight, packing, presentation and labelling are determined for the products designated by EC.

Third, A guide price is fixed before the beginning of the fishing year. The prices are valid for the whole Community and fixed for each fishing year or for each of the periods into which that year is subdivided.

The guide price is fixed based on:

- the average of prices recorded for a significant proportion of Community output and a product with given commercial characteristics on representative wholesale markets or in representative parts during the three years immediately preceding the year for which the price is fixed,

- an assessment of production and demand prospects.

In doing so, account is taken of the need to:

- stabilize market prices and avoid the formation of surpluses in the Community,
- help support producers' incomes,
- consider consumers' interests.

Fourth, A Community withdrawal price is fixed for fishery products designated by the EC according to the "product category", such as freshness, size or weight and presentation of the products

by applying the product conversion factor concerned to an amount equal to at least 70 % but not more than 90 % of the guide price.

- Fifth, Producers' organizations may fix its own withdrawal price below which they do not sell products supplied by their members, separate from the Community withdrawal price. But in this case, intervention funds of its own must be created. For quantities withdrawn from the market, producers organizations grant an indemnity to members in respect of the products designated by the EC and conforming to the standards.
- Sixth, Member States grant financial compensation to producers' organizations which intervene the market and withdraw the fishery products designated by the EC on condition that:
- the withdrawal price applied is the Community withdrawal price fixed. In this case, a margin of tolerance extending 10 % below and 5 % above this price is permitted to take account in particular of seasonal fluctuations in market prices;
 - products withdrawn conform to the standards;
- Seventh, The financial compensation shall be equal to:
- 85 % of the withdrawal price for quantities withdrawn from the market by the producers' organizations concerned which do not exceed 5 % of the annual quantities of the product concerned which are put up for sale.
- The quantities withdrawn from the market shall be taken into account for financial compensation in chronological order of their withdrawal.
- likewise, it shall be:
- 70 % of the withdrawal price in the case of between 5 % and 10 % of annual quantities put up for sale,
 - 55 % in the case of between 10 % and 15 %,
 - 40 % in the case of between 15 % and 20 %,
 - 0 % in the case of over 20 %.
- Eighth, Financial compensation is given from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF).

The above is the basic mechanism of fish price stabilization system in the EC. There are some other specific provisions such as for example;

* Special carry-over premium

For sardines and anchovies caught in the Mediterranean areas and intended for the processing industry such as for freezing, salting, drying, manufacturing of preserved fish etc., a special carry-over premium is granted.

* Private storage aid

Private storage aid may be granted to producers in case if prices for the products such as edible crab, Norway lobster, squid, cuttlefish and octopus at one of the representative markets or ports remain below 85 % of the guide price.

* Other

Compensation may be granted if necessary to Community producers of the products specially designated by the EC. This includes salmon.

4. RECRUITING OF MEMBERS

During the FY 1988, the following 6 organizations from 6 countries joined our Committee as member as follows.

Country	Name of Organization
1. Greece	PASEGES (Panhellenic Confederation of Unions of Agricultural Cooperatives)
2. Italy	FEDERCOOPESCA
3. Malaysia	NEKMAT (National Fishermen's Association)
4. Nigeria	Oyo State Fishermen's Cooperative Union, Ltd.
5. Tanzania	The Cooperative Union of Tanzania, Ltd.
6. Thailand	CLT (The Cooperative League of Thailand)

As a result, the total number of members as at the end of December, 1988 was 21 organizations from 18 countries as follows.

Country	Name of Organization
1. Japan	ZENGYOREN (National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations)
2. France	CCMCM (Confederation de la Mutualite et du Credit Maritimes)
3. France	CCCC (Caisse Centrale de Credit Cooperatif)
4. Iceland	SAMBAND (Samband Islenskra Samvinnufelaga)
5. Republic of Korea	NFFC (National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives)
6. Canada	Prince Rupert Fishermen's Cooperative Association
7. Hungary	National Alliance of Fishery Cooperatives
8. Indonesia	IKPI (National Federation of Indonesian Fishermen's Cooperative Societies)
9. Malaysia	ANGKASA (National Cooperative Organization of Malaysia)
10. Italy	ANCP/LEGA (Associazione Nazionale Cooperative Pesca)
11. Pakistan	Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd.
12. Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Fisheries Co-operative Federation Ltd.
13. Bangladesh	Bangladesh National Cooperative Union
14. India	FISHCOPFED (National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives)
15. Ghana	Ghana Co-operative Fisheries Association Ltd.
16. Italy	FEDERCOOPESCA
17. Malaysia	NEKMAT (National Fishermen's Association)
18. Nigeria	Oyo State Fishermen's Cooperative Union, Ltd.
19. Tanzania	The Cooperative Union of Tanzania, Ltd.
20. Thailand	CLT (The Cooperative League of Thailand)
21. Greece	PASEGES (Panhellenic Confederation of Union of Agricultural Cooperatives)

5. PUBLISHING OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE BULLETIN

Fishermen's Cooperative Bulletin has not been published in FY 1988 due to lack of manpower on the part of secretariat of the Committee.

No contribution of articles from the members has been received for publication. It is hoped that the members send their articles to the secretariat for publication of Fishermen's Cooperative Bulletin.

[AGENDA]

2. REPORT OF FISHERIES COMMITTEE'S ACCOUNTING OF FY 1988
AND AUDITING THEREOF

The result of Fisheries Committee's accounting in FY 1988 and auditing thereof was as in page 44-50.

1. General accounts [See page 44]

As regards general accounts, annual membership subscription fees received in FY 1988 was equivalent to 13,380 Swiss franc (= 131 units) from 9 member organizations. Since 285 units was the planned budget from annual membership subscription fees in FY 1988, the balance of 154 was overdue. As since there was carry-over of 12,374 Swiss franc from FY 1987, the total income of general accounts in FY 1988 was equivalent to 25,754 Swiss franc.

Of this, 20,410 Swiss franc was used for mainly secretariat works of the Committee, promotion for recruiting of new members and study on fish price stabilization measures. Since Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin was not issued, no money was used for this account item.

The balance between total income and total expenditure was therefore 5,344 Swiss franc (= 25,754 Swiss franc - 20,410 Swiss franc).

This balance of 5,344 Swiss franc is equivalent to the total of ¥ 388,714 + U.S.\$ 575.10, of which certificate of deposit balance is attached herewith [See page 46-47].

2. Special accounts [See page 45]

This special accounts is ODA accounts.

MAFF (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the Government of Japan) remitted U.S.\$ 130,120 to ICA Geneva in late November, 1988 and ICA Geneva remitted it back to the bank account of ICA Fisheries Committee in mid December, 1988.

ICA Fisheries Committee received U.S.\$ 130,090 on the 16th of December, 1988, from ICA Geneva bank account.

U.S. \$ 30.00 was deducted in Geneva as bank remitting charge.

The secretariat of the Committee changed this into Japanese Yen and deposited it at this special account because it was thought better to have this money in Japanese Yen.

In November, 1988, ODA seminar was held in India as explained earlier. Since there was no money outstanding at this special account in November, 1988, ZENGYOREN used its own international cooperation budget for this ODA seminar in India. This money was returned to ZENGYOREN in late December, 1988. As a result, as of the end of December, 1988, the outstanding amount of money at this special account of the Fisheries Committee was ¥ 6,787,413.

This balance of ¥ 6,787,413 was equivalent to U.S.\$ 54,637 (= ¥ 6,784,473 + U.S.\$ 21.23). See page 48-49 for certificate of deposit balance.

Incidentally, as already described, ODA seminar in Thailand was held in March, 1989 and all this special account balance was used.

It is noted herewith that the fiscal year of ICA is from January to December, while that of Japanese government is from April to March.

3. Result of auditing

As regards result of auditing, see page 50.

Statement of income and expenditure of ICA Fisheries Committee's accounts of FY 1988 (January - December, 1988)

1. General Accounts

(1) Income

Unit : Swiss Franc

Item of Account	Budget	Result
Annual Subscription fees from members	28,500	13,380 * (= 131 Units)
Others	-	12,374
Total	28,500	25,754

* The total amount of annual subscription fees collected in FY 1988 was ¥ 477,357 plus U.S. \$ 5,055.11, i.e., 131 units from 9 member organizations.
The exchange rate was based on 1 Swiss franc = ¥ 83.28 = U.S. \$ 0.66.
Thus, ¥ 477,357.00 = Sfr. 5,731.95
U.S. \$ 5,055.11 = Sfr. 7,648.22

Total = Sfr 13,380.17 = About Sfr. 13,380

Please note that bank charges such as lifting charges, bank commission etc. are deducted. Therefore, actual amount of money which is received is less than that of remitted by members.

(2) Expenditure

Unit : Swiss Franc

Item of Account	Budget			Result						
	Total	Promotion for recruiting new members for Fisheries Committee	Study and survey on fish price stabilization measures	Publication of Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin Committee	Secretariat works of ICA F/C	Total	Promotion for recruiting new members for Fisheries Committee	Study and survey on fish price stabilization measures	Publication of Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin Committee	Secretariat works of ICA F/C
Travel expenses	10,000	6,000	-	-	4,000	2,443	2,443	-	-	0
Convention expenses	550	300	-	-	250	1,445	995	-	-	450
Translation and interpretation expenses	5,950	800	900	4,000	250	1,027	828	0	0	199
Honararia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and publication expenses	7,400	1,200	700	4,000	1,500	6,512	0	274	0	6,238
Communication expenses	3,000	1,500	1,000	-	500	3,098	755	0	-	2,343
Sundry expenses	1,600	200	400	-	1,000	5,885	1,494	0	-	4,391
Total	28,500	10,000	3,000	8,000	7,500	20,410	6,515	274	0	13,621

N.B. * 1 Unit of Annual Subscription fees is one Swiss Franc.
Sfr. 28,500 = Sfr. 100/Unit x 285 Units

2. Special Accounts (ODA funds)

(1) Income

Unit : U. S. \$

Item of Account	Budget	Result
ODA contribution from the Japanese government	130,120	130,120
Others	-	-
Total	130,120	130,120

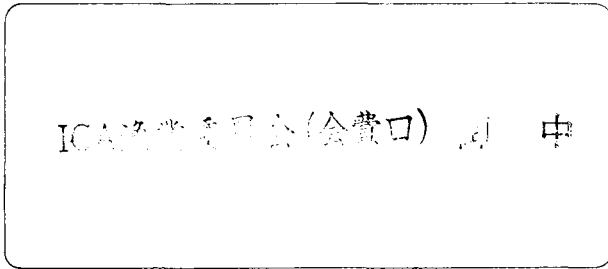
* The funds of U.S. \$ 130,120 was contributed to ICA from the government of Japan in late November, 1988. The funds was remitted from ICA Geneva to bank account of ICA Fisheries Committee in Tokyo in mid December, 1988 which was received by ICA Fisheries Committee on 16 December, 1988. The amount received was U.S. \$ 130,090 because U.S. \$ 30.00 was deducted as bank charge for forwarding the money.

(2) Expenditure

Unit : U. S. \$

Item of Account	ODA Seminar Budget	Result	Result (Unit : ¥)
1. Fees for lectures etc.	7,200	2,151	267,584
2. Preliminary arrangement and survey expenses	6,000	7,354	914,837
3. Travel expenses	73,740	47,959	5,966,099
4. Training implementation expenses	39,900	16,149	2,018,367
5. Report making expenses	3,280	1,870	232,628
Sub-total	130,120	75,483	9,399,515
Balance to be carried to the account of FY 1989		54,637	6,787,413
Total	130,120	130,120	16,186,928

The Norinchukin Bank



CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT BALANCE

Date: SEP.18,1989


Gentlemen:

We certify that as of the close of business on DEC.31,1988
your account(s) showed balance as follows:

NAME OF ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT NUMBER	BALANCE
非居住者円預金	000000477000-12990	¥388,714.-

Yours faithfully,

The Norinchukin Bank


(Authorized Signature)

The Norinchukin Bank

ICA 派遣委員会 (会費口) 御 中

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT BALANCE

Date: SEP.18,1989

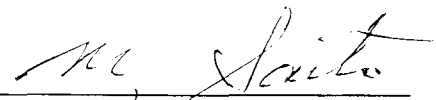
Gentlemen:

We certify that as of the close of business on DEC.31,1988
your account(s) showed balance as follows:

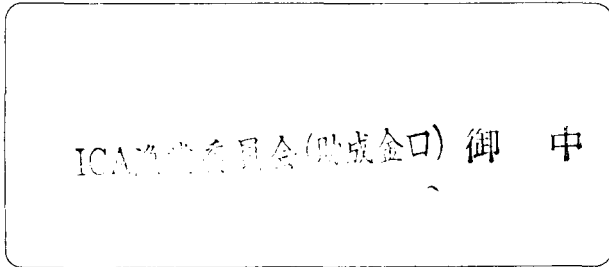
NAME OF ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT NUMBER	BALANCE
ORDINARY ACCOUNT	000000477000-02011	US\$575.10

Yours faithfully,

The Norinchukin Bank


(Authorized Signature)

The Norinchukin Bank



CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT BALANCE

Date: SEP.18,1989

Gentlemen:

We certify that as of the close of business on DEC.31,1988
your account(s) showed balance as follows:

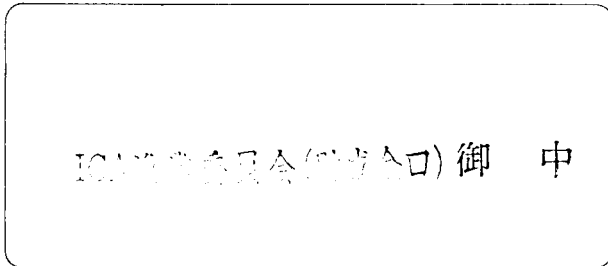
NAME OF ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT NUMBER	BALANCE
非居住者円預金	000000469000-12990	¥6,784,473.-

Yours faithfully,

The Norinchukin Bank

(Authorized Signature)

The Norinchukin Bank



CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT BALANCE

Date: SEP.18,1989

Gentlemen:

We certify that as of the close of business on DEC.31,1988
your account(s) showed balance as follows:

NAME OF ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT NUMBER	BALANCE
ORDINARY ACCOUNT	000000469000-02010	US\$21.23

Yours faithfully,

The Norinchukin Bank


(Authorized Signature)

REPORT OF AUDIT
ON
ACCOUNTS OF ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE
FOR FY 1988 (Jan. - Dec., 1988)

We, the auditors of ICA Fisheries Committee, have audited the accounts of ICA Fisheries Committee for the fiscal year 1988.

As a result, we report herewith that the accounts are properly processed to the satisfaction of the auditors.

In order to prove this, we the undersigned submit this report.

30 September, 1989

Giancarlo Pasquali

Surin Cholpraserd

[AGENDA]

3. MATERIALIZATION OF ACTIVITY PLAN OF FISHERIES COMMITTEE
IN FY 1989

The Fisheries Committee would like to implement the following activity plan as agreed upon at the last meeting in Stockholm on the 5th of July, 1988.

1. MEETINGS

As regards meetings of Fisheries Committee, it has been a common practice to hold executive meeting and plenary meeting once a year respectively. The budget of our Committee is limited and therefore, it is not possible for the Committee to cover travel expenses of participants in these meetings: it must be self-paid.

Thus, as regards the meetings of Fisheries Committee, it is planned as follows.

① Executive Meeting

Date : 3rd (Tue.) October, 1989
Time : 14:30 - 17:30
Venue: Vigyan Bhawan (Main Conference Center),
New Delhi, India

② Plenary Meeting

Date : 4th (Wed.) October, 1989
Time : 15:00 - 18:00
Venue: Vigyan Bhawan (Main Conference Center),
New Delhi, India

Incidentally, Mr. Pasquali, ANCP (Italy), participated in the 18th session of the Committee of Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations held in Rome, during the period from the 10th to the 14th of April, 1989, as an observer, representing ICA Fisheries Committee. See his report on page 75-113.

2. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

① ODA seminar

Although it was agreed at the last plenary meeting held in Stockholm, Sweden, on the 5th of July, 1988 to hold ODA seminar in Hungary in FY 1989. This request to the government of Japan was turned down due to the reasons as already explained on page 38.

In consideration of continuation of this ODA seminar, the secretariat consulted this (= where to hold ODA seminar in FY 1989) with the government of Japan several times in January to February, 1989. Suggestion from the government of Japan was that basically, ODA seminar was meant for "developing countries". Since the number of Fisheries Committee members is limited, those countries where it is possible to hold it was necessarily limited.

Under the circumstances, the government of Japan (in this case, MAFF, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) advised to the secretariat to choose such country as Indonesia, the Philippines, Ghana, Nigeria, Colombia or any other developing countries in Asia, Africa and South America.

Thus, the secretariat tentatively chose Indonesia and the Philippines as possible ODA seminar site in FY 1989 and started necessary working level negotiations with IKPI (National Federation of Indonesian

Fishermen's Cooperative Societies) and CUP (Cooperative Union of the Philippines).
Incidentally, CUP became a member of ICA Fisheries Committee in May, 1989.
Seeing this development, Mr. Saito, chairman of Fisheries Committee decided that ODA seminar in FY 1989 should be held in Indonesia and the Philippines.

In order to make preliminary arrangement of these seminar in FY 1989, Mr. M. Sato, assistant secretary of the Committee was dispatched to Indonesia and the Philippines from 26 to 30 of June, 1989.
As a result, it was agreed to hold the ODA seminar in FY 1989 in these two countries as follows.

1) ODA seminar to be held in Indonesia in FY 1989

Details of the plan of ODA seminar in Indonesia in FY 1989 is as in the minutes of the preliminary arrangement/talks (See page 114-128).

The following is a gist of this preliminary arrangement/talks.

a. Host Organization

The host organization is IKPI (National Federation of Indonesian Fishermen's Cooperative Societies).

b. Theme

"Workshop on Fishermen's Leadership and Participation in Fisheries Cooperative Movement in Indonesia" is the theme of ODA seminar in Indonesia.

c. Period

From the 20th (Mon.) to the 28th (Tue.) of November, 1989.

d. Venue

Cooperative Training Center in Malang city, East Java or Pandaan Resort Hotel, East Java.

e. No. of participant

Altogether 60 participants will be invited from all across Indonesia.

f. Methodology

The seminar will be held as a combination of in-house workshop and study visit.

g. Language

Indonesian and English will be used as means of communication.

h. Topic of discussions and resource persons

In-house lectures and discussions will be given on five topics as follows.

- Member participation in fisheries cooperatives
- Fisheries cooperative development in Indonesia
 - Past, present and future -
- Korean government support to fishing industry, particularly to fisheries cooperatives and self-support activities undertaken by fisheries cooperative sector in Korea
 - Progress, process and lessons from failure -

- Japanese government support to fishing industry, particularly to fisheries cooperatives and self-support activities undertaken by fisheries cooperative sector in Japan
 - Progress, process and lessons from failure -
- Fishery cooperatives management problems
 - Case study report: Japan
 - Case study report: Korea
 - Case study report: Indonesia

As regards resource persons, appropriate persons may be selected from our members.

2) ODA seminar to be held in the Philippines in FY 1989

Details of the plan of ODA seminar in the Philippines in FY 1989 is as in the minutes of the preliminary arrangement/talks (See page 129-140).

The following is a gist of this preliminary arrangement/talks.

a. Host Organization

The host organization is CUP (Cooperative Union of the Philippines).

b. Theme

"National Planning Workshop on Leadership, Technology and Infrastructure Development in Fishery Cooperatives" is the theme of the ODA seminar in the Philippines.

c. Period

From the 4th (Mon.) to the 11th (Mon.) of December, 1989.

d. Venue

Not yet decided. But it will be held in Quezon city, Metro Manila.

e. No. of participant

Altogether 60 participants will be invited from all across the Philippines.

f. Methodology

The seminar will be held as a combination of in-house workshop and study visit, same as in Indonesia.

g. Language

Tagalog and English will be used as means of communication.

h. Subjects of discussion topics in the workshop and resource persons

In-house lectures and discussions will be given on six subjects as follows.

- Member participation in fisheries cooperatives development
- Cooperative development in the Philippines
- Fishery cooperatives in the Philippines
 - Role in society, objectives and policies, economic surplus and social goals -
- Support to fishery cooperatives
 - Example of Korean government support to fishery cooperatives -
- Fishery cooperatives management problems
 - Common cooperative management problems -

- Fishery cooperatives management techniques
 - What methods to use for management of fishery cooperatives -

As regards resource persons, appropriate persons may be selected from our members.

As regards planning for ODA seminar of FY 1990, Mr. Antal Csoma, vice chairman of our Committee and director of National Alliance of Fishery Cooperatives visited Japan in late March, 1989 with Ms. Gabriella Sozanski as his interpreter-cum-assistant and met with Mr. Tsutomu Takahashi, director of International Cooperation Division, Economic Affairs, Bureau of MAFF, government of Japan, on the 23rd of March, 1989.

Mr. M. Sato was a witness at this meeting.

Mr. Takahashi indicated that ODA seminar in Hungary was acceptable if participants were invited from not only within the country of Hungary but also from Africa and other countries. However, there is other hurdle that must be solved before this ODA seminar in Hungary is realized because if ODA seminar is held in Hungary, all the budget is used for this seminar. MAFF maintains that ODA seminar should be held in two countries a year. Hopefully, this ODA seminar in Hungary in FY 1990 should be realized. At the time of writing of this manuscript (18 October, 1989), the reaction from MAFF is positive.

② Seminar on Fisheries Cooperatives for South East Asian Countries

The 11th seminar on fisheries cooperatives for South East Asian countries was organized by ZENGYOREN (National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations) of Japan from the 28th August to the 7th September, 1989 in Tokyo in cooperation with ICA Fisheries Committee.

A total of 13 participants were invited from 7 countries in which one key lecturer from Thailand was included. In addition, three observers joined this seminar.

After in-house lectures in Tokyo, the participants visited primary fisheries cooperatives etc. of Chiba prefecture for 5 days for field study trip.

The result of the seminar was summarised in the form of recommendations by the participants.

One of the recommendations from the participants of India addressed to ICA Fisheries Committee was:

"Establishment of an International (South East Asian) Forum for Development of Fisheries Cooperatives".

It may be necessary for our Committee to think of establishing this kind of forum among us members. In this case, the objective and source of funds must be made clear.

Any suggestions concerning this proposal are welcome.

. STUDIES AND SURVEYS

① Studies on banking and credit services made available to fishermen and fisheries cooperatives

The objective of this study is to know various types of banking / credit services and programmes which are made available to fishermen in some of the selected countries as agreed at last year's plenary meeting in Stockholm. However, the manpower on the part of secretariat is in absolute shortage to undertake this function.

Accordingly, it is proposed herewith to hire a consultant on contract basis to do this work.

As one of the possible consultants, ACT (Advisers in Cooperative Techniques Ltd.) in London may be considered. (See page 141-146).

- ② Studies on the state of fisheries and fisheries cooperatives in the countries of ICA Fisheries Committee members etc.

In 1988, questionnaire survey on the same subject was undertaken. But response from our members was poor as reported in the plenary meeting of last year in Stockholm.

Accordingly, it is proposed herewith that this same questionnaire survey be conducted every year starting from FY 1989 again in order to help familiarise ourselves among the members. (See page 147-155)

4. RECRUITING OF MEMBERS

Efforts have been made to increase membership of our Committee. In 1989, two organizations joined our Committee. These are as follows.

Country	Name of Organization
1. Colombia	ANPAC (National Association of Artisanal Fishermen of Colombia)
2. Phillipines	CUP (Cooperative Union of the Philippines)

As a result of this, the total number of members of ICA Fisheries Committee as of the 4th of October, 1989 has reached 23 organizations from 20 countries (See page 70-74).

In order for our Committee to become truly independent organization financially, it is necessary for us to have more membership from developed countries. In this sense, the Committee is determined to call for wider membership. It may be necessary for us to ask membership from USA, Soviet Union, China, United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, New Zealand, Australia, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt etc.. Members are requested to please give advice on this matter.

5. PUBLICATIONS

It is regrattable that Fishermen's Cooperative Bulletin (FCB) has not been published by the Committee since September, 1987. Members are requested to contribute articles to the secretariat. Probably, schedules of major events, meetings, conferences etc. could be useful. Also, as Mr. Einarsson, vice chairman of our Committee suggested at last year's plenary meeting in Stockholm, information on production, processing and consumption etc. would be very useful for international trade etc.. The secretariat of the Committee is determined to resume publishing FCB within this FY 1989 for which support from the members is requested herewith.

[AGENDA]

4. ANNUAL ACTIVITY PLAN AND BUDGET OF FISHERIES COMMITTEE IN
FY 1990

1. ACTIVITIES

Basically, the line of activities of Fisheries Committee will follow that of FY 1989.

More specifically, the following activities will be implemented.

① Meetings

The executive meeting and the plenary meeting of Fisheries Committee are scheduled to be held in Madrid, Spain sometime during the period of ICA Central Committee Meeting to be held from the 16th to the 22nd of September, 1990. It is proposed herewith that half a day is used for executive meeting and one full day for plenary meeting. This is because much more time may be required for us among the members to exchange opinions.

The date and venue of these meetings would be decided as appropriate by coordinating with the secretariat of ICA Geneva.

If decided, information will be given to the members.

② Education and Training

1) ODA Seminar

Under the condition that MAFF (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) of the government of Japan approves of organizing ODA seminar in only one country Hungary in FY 1990, it is proposed herewith that we ICA Fisheries Committee hold ODA seminar in Hungary in FY 1990.

The secretariat would do its best to get this special approval from MAFF.

Proposed date of the ODA seminar in 1990 is 28 May to 5 June, 1990 or 2 to 11 September, 1990.

Number of participants tentatively planned is 60, namely, 20 from Africa and 40 from within Hungary. It may be possible to invite some more people from, for example, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain Poland and other European countries. It is a matter of course that this is subject to approval from MAFF and be conducted within the limit of budget.

The venue would be TOT Training Centre, Budapest.

For details of the tentative budget estimate for this ODA seminar, please see page 156-159.

It may be better to provide some conditions for participants such as, for example, submitting of application for membership of Fisheries Committee.

2) Seminar on Fisheries Cooperatives for South East Asian Countries

ICA Fisheries Committee will cooperate with organizing of the 12th seminar on fisheries cooperatives for South East Asian countries to be sponsored by ZENGYOREN in Tokyo in 1990.

Date and venue are yet to be decided.

This seminar has contributed much not only to fostering of mutual understanding and friendship among the people working in the fisheries cooperative sector in South East Asia, but also to facilitating human resources development in the fishing industry

sector in the participating countries.

It may be an idea in FY 1990 that the organizer (= ZENGYOREN) of this seminar invites key lecturers from non-Asian member organizations of Fisheries Committee to exchange ideas and experiences. Suggestions about this seminar will be welcome.

③ Studies and Surveys

1) Studies on government fishery administration system and fishery policies relative to fisheries cooperatives

Government support to fisheries sector differs from one country to another.

The planned ODA seminar in November to December, 1989 in Indonesia and the Philippines will address its major focus on this aspect as an example of comparison between Indonesia, Philippines, Japan and Republic of Korea.

The secretariat would like to propose herewith that studies on the subject matter be implemented by either dispatching study mission to several selected countries or conducting questionnaire survey or hiring a consultant.

Tentative idea of this study/survey in FY 1990 is as follows.

a. Purpose

The purpose of this study/survey is to obtain information on government support scheme/programmes for development of fishing industry and fisheries cooperatives of selected several countries.

b. Method of studies

Either by questionnaire or by dispatching study mission or hiring a consultant like ACT (Advisers In Cooperative Techniques Ltd.). Or combination of these.

As regards study mission, all the expenses should be, in principle, borne by the member organizations which send mission members: namely, this is self-paid basis survey. Those member organizations which want to take part in this study/survey are kindly requested to advise their intention to that effect to the secretariat by the end of May, 1990.

c. Contents of studies

The secretariat plans to prepare appropriate study programme in cooperation with interested member organizations.

d. Accounting

Except for the expenses to be incurred for questionnaire survey, all the expenses involved with this shall be on self-paid basis: the organizations concerned must cover the cost.

2) Questionnaire on the state of fishing industry and fisheries cooperatives in the countries of ICA Fisheries Committee members etc.

In order to update the data of 1989 to be collected from our members concerning the above subject questionnaire survey, same questionnaire survey will be implemented in FY 1990 again. It is intended to publish this for members' reference and information before the 30th ICA Congress to be held in Tokyo in 1992.

④ Recruiting of members

Efforts will be continued to recruit as many new members as possible in order to make Fisheries Committee truly important NGO dedicated to fisheries cooperative movement in the world under the banner of ICA. For this purpose, members are requested to actively cooperate with the membership increase movement.

⑤ Publications

Fishermen's Cooperative Bulletin will be published twice in FY 1990. For this purpose, members are requested to contribute "hot and new" news to the secretariat.

2. BUDGET/ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION FEES

As regards general account budget of Fisheries Committee for FY 1990, in consideration of the result of low percentage of payment of annual membership subscription fees by the members in previous years, the secretariat would like to propose that income from the members as annual membership subscription fees in FY 1990 should be limited to equivalent value to the total number of subscription units subscribed by the members as of 4 October, 1989, namely, to equivalent amount equal to 220 units subscribed by 23 members.

As regards special account budget of Fisheries Committee for FY 1990, it is proposed to set it as 130,120 U.S. dollars since this is the fixed amount of contribution from the government of Japan as ODA (Official Development Assistance) funds. However, it is desirable that this amount be increased. Therefore, efforts will be continued by the secretariat to secure funds from other sources.

Under such basic line of ideas, it is proposed herewith that the budget for FY 1990 be decided as on page 59-60.

Members are requested to pay your annual membership subscription fees as soon as request for payment thereupon is received in FY 1990.

For reconfirmation, please refer to the number of unit of annual membership subscription fees of your organization on page 71-74.

《 Budget of ICA Fisheries Committee for FY 1990 (Jan.- Dec., 1990) 》

(A) General Account

(i) Income

Unit: Swiss franc

Item of account	Budget
Annual membership subscription fees	22,000
Carry-over from FY 1988	-
Total	22,000

(ii) Expenditure

Unit: Swiss franc

Item of expenses	Total	Promotion of recruiting of members of ICA F/C	Study & government support system toward f/c	Publication of Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin	Secretariate works of ICA F/C
Travel	6,500	1,500	1,000	-	4,000
Meeting	550	300	-	-	250
Translation & interpretation	3,950	800	900	2,000	250
Honoraria	-	-	-	-	-
Printing & publication	7,400	1,200	700	4,000	1,500
Communication	2,500	1,500	1,000	-	-
Sundry	1,100	200	400	-	500
Total	22,000	5,500	4,000	6,000	6,500

N.B.: One unit of annual membership subscription fees is equal to one hundred Swiss franc.

(B) Special Account

(i) Income

Unit: U.S. \$

Item of account	Item	Budget
ODA contribution from the Japanese government		130,120
Others		-
Total		130,120

(ii) Expenditure

Unit: U.S. \$

Item of expenses	Item	ODA Seminar Budget
1. Fees for lecturers etc.		7,200
2. Preliminary arrangement and survey		6,400
3. Travel		63,120
4. Training implementation		53,400
5. Report making		6,000
Total		130,120

[REPORT]

1. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS OF
FISHERIES COMMITTEE IN FY 1988 AND BUSINESS PLAN
FOR FY 1989

You members of ICA Fisheries Committee are kindly requested to submit a report on the activities of your organization in FY 1988 and business plan of FY 1989.

[REPORT]

2. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF SUB-COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES
FOR ASIA IN FY 1988

The 16th meeting of the ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for Asia was held at Bonow House, ICA Regional Office for Asia, 43 Friends Colony, New Delhi, India from the 25th to the 26th of November, 1988.

A total of 6 representatives from 4 countries attended the Sub-Committee meeting. In addition, 5 observers participated in the meeting making the total number of participants 11. Further, 5 persons from ICA ROA attended this meeting.

The names of these persons were as follows.

Name	Position, Organization & Country
Members of Sub-Committee	
1. Mr. Y. P. Nishad	President of Fishcopfed, India
2. Mr. S. Chandra	Managing director of Fishcopfed, India
3. Mr. J. Saito	Councilor/adviser of Zengyoren, Japan (= Chairman of ICA Fisheries Committee)
4. Mr. Y. Miyata	Managing director of Zengyoren, Japan
5. Mr. Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Bin Ibrahim	Chairman of ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee for Asia (= Chairman of fisheries functional group of Angkasa, Malaysia)
6. Mr. Mongkol Vacharangkul	Board member of CLT, Thailand
Observers	
1. Mr. M. Sato	Assistant chief of Guidance Department, Zengyoren, Japan (= Assistant secretary of ICA Fisheries Committee)
2. Mr. N. Yamazaki	Secretary to Mr. J. Saito, Japan
3. Mr. G. Kuttickal	Field consultant, Canadian Cooperative Association stationed in New Delhi, India
4. Mr. Y. Kumar	Director of Fishcopfed, India
5. Mr. P. K. Rao	Staff of Fishcopfed, India
ICA Regional Office for Asia	
1. Mr. G. K. Sharma	Regional director,
2. Mr. J. M. Rana	Deputy regional director & head of Development Coordination Unit
3. Mr. W.U. Herath	Project officer of Human Resource Development Project
4. Dr. R. C. Dwivedi	Consultant
5. Dr. Daman Prakash	Consultant

Incidentally, the anauguration of the Sub-Committee meeting was held on the 25th of November, 1988 with the presence of Hon. Bhajan Lal, minister for Agriculture & Rural Development, Government of India and ten other dignitaries from the government of India and other national apex cooperative organizations etc..

The result of the Sub-Committee meeting has already been circulated to member organizations in Asian region.

Altogether, 12 agenda were discussed of which important ones were as follows.

① Agenda: Adoption of the Draft Constitution of the Sub-Committee

The draft constitution or rules of the Sub-Committee submitted from the secretariat (= ICA ROA) was discussed in detail. There were many provisions/points about which opinions differed among the participants.

In addition, it was thought that to decide this draft constitution by only such a small number of participants was in itself counter to democracy.

Under the circumstances, it was agreed that the secretariat should seek opinions of all Sub-Committee members in the region about this draft constitution before any decision was taken.

Thus, the proposed draft constitution was not adopted.

It was agreed, however, that this same agenda be presented to the next Sub-Committee meeting.

See page 160-163 for the present Constitution and page 164-169 for the draft Constitution submitted but not adopted.

② Agenda: Election of Chairman and Vice Chairman

The tenure of chairman and vice chairman of the Sub-Committee is 4 years from ICA Congress to ICA Congress according to Article 10 of the draft Constitution presented at the Sub-Committee meeting.

Mr. Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Bin Ibrahim had been the chairman of this Sub-Committee but nobody was elected as next chairman at the 16th Sub-Committee meeting.

Thus, the officers (chairman and vice chairman) of the Sub-Committee became vacant until next meeting.

It was agreed that this agenda should be postponed until next Sub-Committee meeting to be held elsewhere in the future.

③ Agenda: Development Needs of Fishery Cooperative Movements in Various Countries of the Region by Members and a Programme of Activities for the Next Two Years

The programme of major activities of the Sub-Committee for the next two years 1989 - 1990 was agreed as follows.

- 1) Continuation of regional training programme by Japan (with special emphasis on infrastructure development, training in management skills, technological improvements, communication and information);
- 2) Continuation of lecture course project by Japan (= ODA seminar)
- 3) Perspective planning for selected countries (Training of personnel in project identification and project planning);
- 4) Education and training of leaders and managers;
- 5) Continuation by the ICA of its Regional Data Bank Project;
- 6) Asian Fishery Cooperatives Bulletin to be continued by the FISHCOPFED;
- 7) Developing contacts with FAO and UNDP for some possible technical assistance projects for movements;
- 8) Increasing collaboration among fishery cooperative movements in the region by the ICA; and
- 9) Enhancing women's participation in fishery cooperatives.

However, the weak point of the Sub-Committee is that it does not have its own funds to implement these activities: namely, implementation is subject to availability of funds from donor agencies.

In connection with this, it was agreed that every effort would be made by the secretariat to raise resources for the Sub-Committee from members' contributions and support from donor agencies.

④ Agenda: Venue and Date of the Next Meeting of the Sub-Committee

It was agreed that next meeting of the Sub-Committee should be held either in New Delhi before or after the period of ICA Central Meeting to be held in New Delhi in October, 1989, or in Manila, Philippines, sometime in 1989 or 1990. It was agreed that the secretariat ICA ROA make efforts in order to enable organizing next meeting in either of these places by contacting with member organizations in these countries.

It is noted herewith that ICA ROA received funds from Canadian Cooperative Association (CCA) in 1989 for study mission to formulate a project for women in development in fishery cooperatives. Consultants have been employed and studies have been continued. It is expected that development of this studies be reported by ICA ROA.

[REPORT]

3. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
AND/OR AGENCIES RELATED TO FISHING INDUSTRY AND
FISHERIES COOPERATIVES IN FY 1988 AND PROGRAMME IN
FY 1989

Comments, reports and any other forms of presentation from international organizations and/or agencies will be highly appreciated. The point of such presentation should preferably be focussed on cooperation with NGO, particularly like members of ICA Fisheries Committee etc..

For your information, important international meetings of UN held in 1988 to 1989 were as follows.

- ① The ILO Committee on Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry, Geneva, 4-13 May, 1988.
(See page 170-179)
- ② The 18th Session of the Committee of Fisheries of FAO, Rome, 10-14, April, 1989.
(See Mr. Pasquali's report on page 75-113)

Incidentally, the following FAO Workshop is going to be held in Bangkok, Thailand on 13-17 November, 1989.

Though we have not yet replied our Committee's participation in this workshop, it is thought better for us to send our delegate as an observer, from CLT, if agreed. (See page 180-185)

[OTHER BUSINESS]

1. DATE AND VENUE OF NEXT PLENARY MEETING OF
ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE

The next meeting of ICA Fisheries Committee is scheduled to be held in Madrid, Spain, sometime during the period of ICA Central Committee Meeting from the 16th to the 22nd of September, 1990. Exact date and venue will be informed to the members at appropriate time.

[OTHER BUSINESS]

2. OTHERS

(1) Changes of Auditors

Mr. Vieri Spaggiari, auditor of ICA Fisheries Committee retired and moved to another assignment in January, 1989.

He was substituted by Mr. Giancarlo Pasquali who was elected as president of National Association of Fisheries Cooperatives (Associazione Nazionale Cooperative delle Pesca = Lega delle Cooperative).

(See page 186)

In accordance with the Article 5-2 of the Rules of Fisheries Committee we ICA Fisheries Committee would like to welcome Mr. Giancarlo Pasquali as auditor of our Committee.

Mr. Anan Chamnankit, auditor of the Cooperative League of Thailand (CLT) retired from the post of chairman of CLT in February, 1989.

He was substituted by Mr. Surin Cholpraserd who was elected as chairman of CLT. (See page 188)

In accordance with the Article 5-2 of the Rules of Fisheries Committee, we ICA Fisheries Committee would like to welcome Mr. Surin Cholpraserd as auditor of our Committee.

(2) CHANGE OF SECRETARY GENERAL

ZENGYOREN (National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations) of Japan reorganized its inner divisions from the 1st of July, 1989 as one of its structural reorganization policies. Because of this reorganization, the name of the department where the secretariat works of ICA Fisheries Committee had been taken care of was changed from Guidance Department to Member Cooperative Activities Promotion Department (= Soshiki-Bu in Japanese). Since then, secretariat works of Fisheries Committee has been done at this Department.

In addition, Mr. Giichi Suzuki was promoted to director of ZENGYOREN from the 1st of June, 1989.

Mr. Toru Okubo has assumed the post of manager of Member Cooperative Activities Promotion Department since the 1st of July, 1989. The basic function of this Department is the same as that of former Guidance Department.

Thus, Mr. Okubo has been in charge of international cooperation since 1st of July, 1989.

Mr. Masaaki Sato has been deputy manager of the same Department since the 1st of July, 1989 like Mr. Okubo.

Under such circumstances, ZENGYOREN announced change of Secretary General and Assistant Secretary of ICA Fisheries Committee on the 12th of September, 1989.

The new secretariat of ICA Fisheries Committee is as follows.

Secretariat of ICA Fisheries Committee

Chairman : Mr. Jirozaemon Saito

Secretary General : Mr. Toru Okubo

Assistant Secretary: Mr. Masaaki Sato

Address: ICA Fisheries Committee

c/o Member Cooperative Activities Promotion Department,
ZENGYOREN (National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations), Coop. Bldg., 7th Floor,
1-1-12 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan

Phone : 03-294-9618

Telefax: 03-294-9602

Telex : 222-6233 ZENGYO J

Cable : NAFEDEFISH TOKYO

(3) Other

As all of us know, all ICA Committees are asked to submit ideas for consideration on Basic Co-operative Values in accordance with the 29th ICA Congress resolution of July, 1988, adopted in Stockholm, Sweden.

Members are requested to discuss this subject.
Progress report by the members about the discussions on this theme which have taken place so far will be welcome.

In addition to this, suggestions, opinions and proposals etc., not necessarily of Basic Co-operative Values, if any, are welcome.

IV . Reference

1. List of ICA Fisheries Committee Members as of 4 October, 1989

1. List of ICA Fisheries Committee Members as of 4 October, 1989

LIST OF ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE MEMBERS

* No. of unit: This refers to number of annual membership subscription fees.
One unit is equal to 100 Swiss franc (= approximately 80 US \$).

As of 4 October, 1989

Country	Member organization	No. of unit *	Remarks
JAPAN	<p>• <u>National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations (ZENGYOREN)</u></p> <p>President: Mr. Bunji IKEJIRI Liaison officer: Mr. Toru OKUBO (Position: Manager of Member Cooperatives Activities Promotion Department) Address : 7th Floor, Co-op Building, 1-1-12, Uchikanda, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, JAPAN Phone No: 03-294-9618 Telex No: 222-6233 ZENGYO J Cable Address: NAFEDEFISH TOKYO Fax No: 03-294-9602</p>	50	Chairman Mr. Jirozaemon SAITO
FRANCE	<p>• <u>Confederation de la Cooperation de la Mutualite et du Credit Maritimes (CCMCM)</u></p> <p>President: Mr. Maurice BENOISH Liaison officer: Mr. Herve LANCELOT (Position: Secretaire General Adjoint) Address : 24, Rue du Rocher 75008 Paris - FRANCE Phone No: (1) 42 93 59 50 Telex No: 281 111</p>	45	Hon. chairman Mr. Piere LACOUR Exec. member Mr. Maurice BENOISH
	<p>• <u>Caisse Centrale de Credit Cooperatif (CCCC)</u></p> <p>President: Mr. Pierre COLOMBARD Liaison officer: Miss Catherine BELLIER Address : BP 211 - 92002 Nanterre Cedex FRANCE Phone No: (1) 47 24 89 55 or (1) 47 24 86 90 Telex No: CDCOP 613588 F or CDCOP 613584 F Fax No: (1) 47 24 88 38</p>	1	Member
ICELAND	<p>• <u>Samband Islenskra Samvinnufelaga (SAMBAND)</u></p> <p>President: Mr. Gudjon B. OLAFSSON Liaison officer: Mr. Erlendur EINARSSON Address : Samband House, 101 Reykjavik, ICELAND Phone No: 1-698100 Telex No: 2023 SIS IS Cable Address: SIS REYKJAVIK Fax No: 1-28314 Contact : Mr. Erlendur EINARSSON Selvogsgrunn 27, Reykjavik, ICELAND Tel ; 1-32668</p>	30	Vice chairman Mr. Erlendur EINARSSON
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	<p>• <u>National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives</u></p> <p>President: Mr. PARK Hee Jae Liaison officer: Mr. PARK Doo Sup (Position: Deputy Manager of Research Dept.) Address : 88, Kyungwun - dong, Chongro - ku, Seoul 110, KOREA Phone No: (02) 730-6211 ~ 20, (Direct) 734-8538 Telex No: FISHCO K-24359 Cable Address: FISHFEDER SEOUL Korea Fax No: (02) 732-4486</p>	20	Vice chairman Mr. PARK Hee Jae

Country	Member organization	No. of unit *	Remarks
CANADA	<p>• <u>Prince Rupert Fishermen's Cooperative Association</u></p> <p>Chairman : Mr.K. Harding</p> <p>Address : P. O. Box 520 Prince Rupert British Columbia CANADA V8J 3R7,CANADA</p> <p>Phone No: 640-624-2146</p> <p>Telex No: 047-89117</p>	20	Member
THAILAND	<p>• <u>The Cooperative League of Thailand (CLT)</u></p> <p>Chairman: Col. Surin CHOLPRASERD</p> <p>Liaison officer: Mr. Narong MARUKATUT (Position : Director)</p> <p>Address : 4 Pichai Road, Dusit, Bangkok 10300 THAILAND</p> <p>Phone No: 2414839/ 2411789</p> <p>Telex No: 82374 FEST TH</p>	5	Auditor Mr. Col. Surin CHOLPRASERD
HUNGARY	<p>• <u>National Alliance of Fishery Cooperatives</u></p> <p>Chairman: Dr. Antal CSOMA</p> <p>Liaison officer: Ms.Gabriella SOZANSKI (Position:Counsellor for Intenational Relations / TOT)</p> <p>Address : c/o National Council of Agricultural Co-operative/TOT 1054 Budapest, V.,Akademia u. 1-3. HUNGARY</p> <p>Phone No: 361-328167</p> <p>Telex No: 22 68 10</p>	7	Vice chairman Dr. Antal CSOMA
TANZANIA	<p>• <u>The Cooperative Union of Tanzania Ltd.</u></p> <p>Secretary General: Mr. David W. A. HOLLELA</p> <p>Liaison officer: Mr. Cleoplace Tibeshogosha (Position : Executive Assistant)</p> <p>Adress : P.O.Box 2567, DAR-ES-SALAAM,TANZANIA</p> <p>Phone No: 23077 or 23346/7</p> <p>Telex No: 41376 or 41379, DAR-ES-LAAM,TANZANIA</p>	6	Member
INDONESIA	<p>• <u>National Federation of Indonesian Fishermen's Cooperative Societies (IKPI)</u></p> <p>President : Mr. I. EDDIWAN</p> <p>Liaison officer : Mr. Wibisono WIYONO (Position : Secretary IKPI)</p> <p>Address : Jalan Ir. H. Juanda No.2 Jakarta 10120 INDONESIA</p> <p>Phone No: 341183, 351118,</p> <p>Fax No: 380-6177</p> <p>Cable Address: IKPI Jakarta.</p>	5	Member
GREECE	<p>• <u>Panhellenic Confederation of Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (PASEGES)</u></p> <p>President : Mr. Eudakimos SAHPAZIS</p> <p>Liaison officer : Mr. Alcibiades ECONOMOU (Position : Marine biologist)</p> <p>Address : 41 Sophocleus St., Athens 10552. GREECE</p> <p>Phone No: 32-53-511/19</p> <p>Telex No: 218343 PASE GR</p> <p>Cable : PASEGES</p>	5	Member

Country	Member organization	No. of unit *	Remarks
MALAYSIA	<p>• <u>National Fishermen's Association (NEKMAT)</u></p> <p>President : Mr.Hasan Bin ISMAIL Liaison officer : Osman Bin ASIT (Position : Deputy General Manager) Address : 1st floor,Wisma PKNS, Jalan Raja Laut, 50350 Kuala Lumpur,MALAYSIA Phone No: 03-291-4855/291-4814 Fax No: 03-291-3916 Telex No: IKAN MA 30054</p>	5	Member
	<p>• <u>National Cooperative Organization of Malaysia (ANGKASA)</u></p> <p>President of ANGKASA : Mr.Y.M. Ungku A. AZIZ Liaison officer: Mr. Abdul Halim ABDULLAH (Position : Chief of Education Dept.) Address : No.2,4 & 6, JLN 222,P.O.Box 308, 46740 Petaling Jaya,West MALAYSIA Phone No: 03-756-3200 Fax No: 03-756-9353 Telex No: ANKASA MA 37478</p>	3	Vice chairman Mr. Datuk Haji Aziz Md.Bin IBRAHIM (= Chairman of fishermen's functional group, ANGKASA)
ITALY	<p>• <u>Associazione Nazionale Cooperative Pesca (LEGA)</u></p> <p>President : Mr.Giancarlo PASQUALI Liaison officer: Ms. Stefania MARCONE (Position : Intenational Dept.) Address : c/o LEGA Nazionale Delle Cooperative Via Guattani, 9-00161, ROMA, ITALY Phone No: 8440941 / 8440745 Telex No: 611346 LEGA IRW Cable Address: ASSOCOOPESCA</p>	3	Auditor Mr. Giancarlo PASQUALI
	<p>• <u>FEDERCOOPESCA</u></p> <p>President : Mr.Antonio TARQUINIO Liaison officer: Mr. Gianfranco BIANCHI (Position : Director) Address : Via Benedetto Croce, 68/116-00142 Rome ITALY Phone No: 001396 - 5410546 Fax No: 001396 - 5425093 (in installation)</p>	1	Member
PAKISTAN	<p>• <u>Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd.</u></p> <p>Vice-Chairman : MR. Haji Wali Mohd. JAMOTE Liaison officer: Mr. Lal MOHAMMED (Position : Manager) Address : Fish Harbour, West Wharf, P.O.Box No.5328,KARACHI-2, PAKISTAN Phone No: 202136 Cable Address: FISCOS.</p>	2	Member
SRI LANKA	<p>• <u>Sri Lanka Fisheries Co-operative Federation Ltd.</u></p> <p>President : Mr.Anton R. ATAPATTU Liaison officer: Mr. M. D. FERNANDO (Position : Secretary / General Manager) Address : 127, Grandpass Road, Colombo 14, SRI LANKA Phone No: 25057 Telex No:22447-CE COCON Cable Address:CO-OPFISH</p>	2	Member

Country	Member organization	No. of unit *	Remarks
BANGLADESH	<p>• <u>Bangladesh Jatiya Samabaya Union</u> (<u>Bangladesh National Co-operative Union</u>)</p> <p>General Secretary : Mr. Md. Iqbal HUSSAIN Liaison officer: Mr. Md. Iqbal HUSSAIN (Position : General Secretary) Address : Samabaya Sadan (1st Floor), 9-D, Motijheel C.A., Dhaka-2, BANGLADESH Phone No: 231697 Cable Address: RANGDHENU</p>	1	Member
INDIA	<p>• <u>National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd. (FISHCOPFED)</u></p> <p>President : Mr. Jagannath Tukaram PATIL Liaison officer: Mr. Subash CHANDRA (Position : Managing Director) Address : Unit No.8, (2nd Floor), Pocket 'C', J-Block Market, Saket, New Delhi-110017, INDIA Phone No: 651042 Cable Address: FISHFED, NEW DELHI</p>	5	Exec. member Mr. Subash CHANDRA
GHANA	<p>• <u>Ghana Co-operative Fisheries Association Ltd.</u></p> <p>General Manager : Mr. William BUCKMAN Liaison officer: Mr. William BUCKMAN (Position : General Manager) Address : P.O.Box 149 Tema, GHANA Phone No: 0221-2197 Cable Address: CO-OPFISH TEMA GHANA</p>	1	Exec. member Mr. William BACKMAN
NIGERIA	<p>• <u>OYO State Fishermen's Cooperative Union Ltd.</u></p> <p>Manager : Mr. J. A. OLANIRAN Liaison officer: Mr. J. A. OLANIRAN (Position : Secretary / Manager) Address : P.O.Box 19, OYO State, NIGERIA Phone No: 0221-2197 Cable Address: CO-OPFISH TEMA GHANA</p>	1	member
COLOMBIA	<p>• <u>National Association of Artisanal Fishermen of Colombia (ANPAC)</u></p> <p>President : Mr. Jorge Eliecer Rivera FRANCO Liaison officer: Miss Haydee Marin ORDONEZ (Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Cooperativas) Address (ANPAC) : Calle 30 A No.6-22 Oficina 1404 Bogota or A.A. 45927 Bogota, COLOMBIA Phone No: 2871834/2871662 Contact : Miss Haydee Marin ORDONEZ A. A. 45927 Bogota-1, COLOMBIA</p>	1	member
Philippines	<p>• <u>Co-operative Union of the Philippines, Inc. (CUP)</u></p> <p>President: Mr. Jaime P. ASUNCION Liaison officer : Mr. Arcadio S. LOZADA (Position : Secretary General) Address : CUP Building, Alejandro Roces Avenue Corner, Mother Ignacia Street, Quezon City, Philippines Phone No: 99-1073, 96-7534 Telex : 45383 SUPERB PM</p>	1	Member
Total	20 Countries 23 Cooperative Organizations	220	

2. Report of attendance at the 18th Session of Committee on Fisheries, Rome, 10-14, April, 1989, by Mr. Giancarlo Pasquali, president of ANCP, Italy

27 APR. 1989

LEGA/PESCA

via guattani, 9/13 - 00161 roma - tel. 84.43.91 (16 linee r.a.) - tlx: 611346 Lega I - fax: 84439216



prot. n. 285

Roma, 18 aprile 1989

Mr. J. Saito
Presidente Comitato Pesca ICA
Tokyo
Japan

Pregiatissimo Mr. Saito,

come Le avevo già annunciato
ho rappresentato l'ICA alla 18a sessione del Comitato per
la Pesca della FAO, che si è tenuta a Roma dal 10 al 14
aprile 1989.

Le invio, qui allegato, il resoconto della riunione, e
la copia provvisoria del progetto di rapporto, redatto dal
Comitato della Fao.

Distinti saluti.

IL PRESIDENTE



Giancarlo Pasquali

LEGA/PESCA

via guattani, 9/13 - 00161 roma - tel. 84.43.91 (16 linee r.a.) - tix: 611346 Lega I - fax: 84439216



XVIIIa SESSIONE

COMITATO DELLA PESCA

F A O

Roma, 10-14 aprile 1989

R E L A Z I O N E

La XVIIIa sessione del Comitato si è riunita per esaminare le grandi tendenze della pesca nel mondo, e per valutare la possibilità di rafforzamento degli interventi della FAO in questo settore.

Tendenze e prospettive della pesca nei prossimi venticinque anni.

Negli ultimi 40 anni vi è stata una netta crescita della produzione ittica, accompagnata da un tangibile sviluppo della commercializzazione.

Purtroppo però spesso lo sforzo di pesca si è avvicinato al limite del sostenibile, a volte persino superandolo.

D'altra parte, se ci sono possibilità di accrescimento delle catture delle speci pelagiche, gli stock di queste ultime sono soggetti a considerevoli fluttuazioni.

Conseguentemente, è sempre più difficile far fronte alla crescita della domanda con prodotti a prezzi accessibili.

Si rilevano quindi indispensabili :

- una miglior regolamentazione del settore;
- un migliore sfruttamento delle speci ittiche attualmente sottoutilizzate;
- una massiccia incentivazione dell'acquacoltura;
- una rinnovata attenzione ai problemi dell'ambiente;
- un maggior vigore per quanto attiene alla ricerca, sia tecnica che scientifica, assieme all'adeguata formazione degli addetti;
- una particolare attenzione al benessere dei pescatori artigianali.

La stragrande maggioranza dei paesi in via di sviluppo ha sottolineato la diffusa potenzialità nel campo dell'acquacoltura, evidenziando come questa potrebbe dare un significativo contributo al problema alimentare, sempre molto vivo per le loro popolazioni.

Viene osservato inoltre che la creazione di impianti di acquacoltura nelle campagne sarebbe un

valido freno all'esodo rurale.

Attualmente, purtroppo, è proprio in questi paesi che l'acquacoltura riveste un ruolo del tutto marginale sotto il profilo economico, perché viene svolta con sistemi tradizionali da personale non qualificato.

Per sovvertire questa situazione è richiesta da più parti una maggior collaborazione internazionale, che non trascuri di incoraggiare gli investimenti in loco -sia pubblici che privati- da parte dei paesi sviluppati.

Si fa notare come in Africa, in particolare, esistano problemi per lo sfruttamento delle risorse in mare : generalmente le barche sono di dimensioni molto modeste, e non hanno la possibilità di allontanarsi dalla costa, lasciando così del tutto inutilizzato il pesce d'alto mare, e concentrando l'esercizio della pesca in zone molto limitate.

Si rileva, altresì, la necessità di studiare questi aspetti nell'interesse di tutti i paesi del mondo, con la massima coerenza, e partendo da dati statistici affidabili.

Per quanto attiene ai problemi dell'ambiente, si constata che questi interessano ormai anche i paesi in via di sviluppo. Perciò, solo concertando dei provvedimenti comuni si potranno ottenere dei risultati validi e duraturi.

Si è rilevato che è più facile controllare gli scarichi industriali che i rifiuti domestici liquidi, ma che anche per questi ultimi si sono aperte nuove prospettive .

In India, ad esempio, vengono in parte deviati verso gli stagni di piscicoltura (oltre ad essere utilizzati nel settore agricolo), e ciò consente, tra gli altri benefici, un risparmio consistente nell'alimentazione delle speci allevate.

Ai noti problemi si è aggiunto ultimamente quello dello scarico di rifiuti tossici, ed a questo

proposito è stata evidenziata la necessità di sensibilizzare tutti i paesi del mondo.

Viene quindi considerata l'opportunità di studiare l'impatto nella pesca delle fluttuazioni naturali dell'ambiente, e del cambiamento di clima.

Per quanto riguarda il Mediterraneo, il delegato della Tunisia espone il grave abuso che viene fatto dello strascico, l'utilizzo di reti improprie, la commercializzazione di pesci di piccole dimensioni, l'inquinamento.

Egli afferma che la soluzione di questi problemi dev'essere concertata in accordo con tutti i paesi interessati, per quanto riguarda :

- la creazione di zone di pesca;
- la ripartizione delle flotte in funzione dello sforzo di pesca;
- il fermo ogni volta che si rivelerà necessario;
- il riposo biologico per almeno due mesi l'anno ;
- un severo controllo delle tecniche utilizzate.

Esame dell'operato degli Organismi regionali della FAO per la pesca.

Gli Organismi regionali della FAO, benché ritenuti già sufficientemente efficienti, devono assumere un'importanza ancor più rilevante.

Si ritiene necessario rafforzare le loro potenzialità sia per quanto riguarda la formazione degli addetti che per la raccolta dei dati, in particolare quelli economici e sociali, che stanno assumendo nel tempo un valore determinante.

Si sottolinea però a tal proposito che esiste un vuoto nell'interpretazione dei dati raccolti, come per altro accade anche nei paesi più progrediti.

In conclusione si decide di rafforzare gli Organismi regionali con le seguenti modalità:

- attribuzione di maggiori fondi;
- ricerca di personale indigeno e non straniero;
- maggior tenuta in conto dell'eterogeneità di alcune zone;
- studio di un efficace e confrontabile sistema di valutazione dei risultati conseguiti.

Programmi d'azione della Conferenza Mondiale della Pesca del 1984 : stato d'avanzamento e priorità future.

Durante la Conferenza del 1984 la FAO si era posta degli obiettivi principali, quali :

- la pianificazione, regolamentazione e sviluppo del settore pesca;
- lo sviluppo della pesca artigianale;
- lo sviluppo dell'acquacoltura;
- l'incentivazione del commercio di prodotti ittici;
- il rafforzamento del ruolo della pesca per la fame nel mondo.

Questo programma viene riconosciuto ancora pienamente valido, e a medio termine si continuerà in questa direzione.

Per agevolare il conseguimento di risultati validi e duraturi viene considerato opportuno insistere sui punti comuni a questi cinque obiettivi, e cioè:

- rivolgere una particolare attenzione alla protezione dell'ambiente;
- insistere sulla formazione degli addetti;
- migliorare e normalizzare i dati statistici;
- incoraggiare gli investimenti e la ricerca.

Si ritiene anche necessario lavorare al migliore inserimento delle donne nella pesca, prevedendo un loro contributo a tutti i livelli, compresa la ricerca, e considerando la loro presenza ed il loro contributo nei progetti di nuove attività.

Rapporto della IIa sessione del Sottocomitato sul commercio dei prodotti ittici .

La carenza del settore distributivo dei prodotti ittici è un problema comune a tutto il mondo, e comporta gravi perdite di pescato.

Viene osservato che i paesi sviluppati esportano verso il Terzo Mondo prodotti di valore commerciale bassissimo, importando però da questi ultimi prodotti pregiati.

Si sottolinea che proprio nella commercializzazione i paesi in via di sviluppo possono trovare nuove risorse economiche, perciò si ritiene necessario:

- contribuire alla messa a punto di prodotti lavorati con adeguato valore aggiunto, rivolti all'esportazione
- dare un supporto tecnico ed economico sia a livello regionale che extraregionale;
- cercare di eliminare le barriere, sia tariffarie che non tariffarie, quali le restrizioni di ordine ecologico che limitano l'ingresso dei prodotti in certi mercati.

L'attività della FAO nel settore della pesca per l'esercizio 1990-91.

Anche a breve termine la FAO intende insistere sugli obiettivi già citati, in collaborazione con tutti gli organismi che lavorano nel settore.

In questa fase viene anche esaminato il budget previsto per le varie attività del biennio.

Sistema normalizzato di cifratura e d'identificazione delle barche da pesca.

Negli scorsi anni si era posto il problema dell'opportunità di studiare un sistema di identificazione per quelle barche da pesca che operano in acque territoriali non appartenenti allo Stato di cui battono bandiera.

Non sono infrequenti, infatti, sia il bracconaggio che la pesca illegale.

Un Comitato di esperti ha perciò studiato un sistema di cifratura internazionale normalizzato, che potrà essere adottato a titolo volontario, e che è risultato gradito alla maggior parte degli Stati membri.

Attualmente, nella Comunità Europea, è già in vigore un sistema diverso, ma non incompatibile, che potrà essere utilizzato congiuntamente.


Non sussistono incompatibilità neanche col sistema adottato dall'Organizzazione Marittima Internazionale.

La FAO passerà quindi alla pubblicizzazione del sistema.

Per il futuro, viene proposto lo studio di un'eventuale cifratura degli attrezzi da pesca, nonché della possibilità di rivedere i fuochi e segnali attualmente utilizzati.

La prossima riunione del Comitato della Pesca viene fissata a Roma nella primavera del 1991.

Roma, aprile 1989

	منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة	COFI/89/DRAFT REP. I 13 April 1989
	联合国粮食及农业组织	
	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	
	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	
	ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION	

COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

Eighteenth Session

Rome, 10-14 April 1989

DRAFT REPORT

I

OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. The Committee on Fisheries held its Eighteenth Session in Rome from 10 to 14 April 1989. The Session was attended by 88 members of the Committee, by observers from 9 other FAO Member Nations, two non-Member Nations of FAO, and the Holy See, by representatives of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the World Bank, the World Food Programme and the European Economic Community and by observers from 13 other intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations. The list of delegates and observers is given as Appendix B to this report.

2. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Hassen Akrouf (Tunisia). In his opening remarks, the Chairman stressed the importance of international cooperation in the development and management of world fisheries. The session was inaugurated by the Director-General, Dr. Edouard Saouma. The text of his opening address is reproduced in Appendix D. Delegations expressed their appreciation of the address, which they regarded as a concrete demonstration of the leadership provided by the Organization for the development and rational management of world fishery resources.

W/24504

3. The Committee heard statements made by H.E. Sardar Amjad Hossain, the Minister for Fisheries and Livestock of the Republic of Bangladesh and H.E. Sra. Clara Jusidman, Vice-Minister for Fisheries of Mexico.

4. The Minister for Fisheries and Livestock of Bangladesh expressed appreciation of the Organization's efforts in improving the nutritional level of the hungry and the poor and acknowledged its significant contribution to the development of world fisheries. He mentioned that the inland open water fish production of his country had recently declined and the per capita consumption reduced. Efforts were being made to increase the fish supplies through the development of capture fisheries and aquaculture. He suggested that technology for fish production should be improved. He stressed that in order to improve fisheries management, apart from aquaculture techniques, better utilization of fish resources, reduction of wastage and post-harvest losses, there was a need to strengthen technical and economic cooperation both north/south and south/south. He recognized the comparative advantage of FAO in promoting inter-country collaboration and urged it to intensify its role, especially to facilitate investment opportunities in the fisheries sector of developing countries.

5. The Vice-Minister for Fisheries of Mexico referred to the prevailing constraints the Organization was facing and stressed the need for political will among its members in order to maintain FAO as a centre of international cooperation in fisheries. She invited the Committee's members to participate at the session in a spirit of international solidarity. The Vice-Minister praised the Organization for outlining its long-term role to respond effectively to the needs of the member countries and called for the strengthening of the Organization. She pointed out that the principles and guidelines of the Strategy for fisheries management and development adopted by the FAO World Fisheries Conference remained valid. Whilst expressing satisfaction with the progress achieved in implementing the Programmes of Action, she expressed concern about the continued regional imbalance in the allocation of the financial resources for the execution of the Programmes. The Vice-Minister pointed out the danger of overfishing due to the lack of means for researching and monitoring fisheries resources, mostly due to problems derived from the burden of external debt and decreasing public funding for research activities. She expressed support for the work of the COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade and referred to the unfavourable balance of trade and tariff and non-tariff barriers such as sanitary and ecological restrictions which restrict the entry of fish products into certain markets.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SESSION

6. The Committee adopted the agenda as shown in Appendix A to this report. The documents which were before the Committee are listed in Appendix C.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

7. As this was the first and only session being held in the 1988-89 biennium, the Committee was required to elect a Chairman, a First Vice-Chairman and four other Vice-Chairmen. Mr. Zbigniew Karnicki (Poland) was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee; Sra. Clara Jusidman (Mexico) was elected First Vice-Chairperson, and Madagascar, the Netherlands, The Islamic Republic of Iran and Canada as other Vice-Chairmen.

8. A Drafting Committee was appointed consisting of representatives of: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Denmark, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Malawi, Spain, Thailand and Tunisia. It elected Denmark as its Chairman and Malawi as Vice-Chairman.

WORLD FISHERIES AND FAO

(a) Trends and prospects for capture fisheries and aquaculture in the next 25 years and the role of FAO

9. The Committee examined document COFI/89/2, which presented a review of the trends and prospects of world fisheries over the next 25 years and their implications for FAO's future programmes in fisheries. It welcomed the opportunity to consider the major issues emerging from these perspectives which it felt would provide an excellent framework to its more detailed discussions, under subsequent Agenda items, of the role and work of FAO in fisheries, both in the short and long term.

10. It was advised that the document was based primarily upon materials contributed by the Fisheries Department to a review being undertaken, at the request of the Twenty-Fourth Session of the FAO Conference in November 1987, of certain aspects of FAO's goals and operations and of means of strengthening further the leading role of FAO in promoting world agriculture and fisheries.

The Committee welcomed the analytical, imaginative and forward looking approach of the document which, by identifying the major issues facing world fisheries, permitted a sharp focus to be made on the priorities which should be pursued by FAO in this sector.

11. Some delegations noted the late distribution of some COFI documents and felt that the Secretariat should review this matter so that national delegations had sufficient opportunity to review the valuable work contained in the various documents. The Secretariat explained that this was partially due to the financial constraints the Organization has experienced in the inter-sessional period.

12. The Committee endorsed the analysis of the state and prospects of world fisheries provided in the document. It noted that there appeared to be few opportunities to increase significantly the catch of demersal species and that, while there seemed to be better possibilities of increasing the harvest of small pelagic species, the stocks of these species were subject to considerable fluctuations and, that, in many cases new products and new markets would be needed to bring these species economically to the consumer.

13. The Committee agreed therefore that other opportunities of increasing supplies to meet the ever-growing demand for fish for human consumption must receive continued attention. In this respect, particular emphasis was placed upon the need to sustain fisheries development by managing the resources in a rational and timely manner, to seek the greater and economic exploitation of unconventional species, including mesopelagics, to improve the utilization of fish through reducing post-harvest losses, including by-catch discards and to promote further the effective development of aquaculture. Such policies and actions should recognize the aspirations and needs of small-scale fishing communities and the benefits which can be obtained through collaboration in fisheries management and development in the spirit of TCDC and ECDC.

14. Many delegations informed the Committee of the progress being achieved and the problems faced by their countries as they seek to improve the nutritional, social and economic benefits from the fisheries sector; note was frequently made of the manner in which national experiences in fisheries development and management closely reflected the issues identified in document COFI/89/2. Attention was also drawn to the benefits and efficiencies gained

through reforms of institutional structures and adopting an integrated approach to policy identification and to the elaboration and execution of plans for the fisheries sector. A number of delegations outlined the negative impact of the burden of external debts and structural adjustments upon their on-going and planned fisheries programmes and on fish consumption patterns. Reference was also made to the need for further efforts to reduce obstacles to trade, in particular non-tariff barriers, and to promote international fish product quality standards.

15. The Committee approved the main areas for emphasis and priority attention for FAO which emerged from the analysis presented in the document. In particular, it strongly endorsed a policy of concentration by FAO on those issues in world fisheries in which it has a comparative advantage and special mandate.

16. The Committee accorded high priority to the further strengthening of FAO's long-established role in the collection, analysis and dissemination of information and data on all aspects of fisheries; the availability of such data was regarded as a vital basis for the planning of management systems and development programmes. Reference was made to the need to improve the reliability and also to reinforce the quality control of the data collected. Reference was also made to the need to give special attention to socio-economic information as well as data on the fish resources themselves. Several delegations stressed the need for adequate resources to maintain the services provided by the Fisheries Branch Library.

17. Convinced of the considerable future potential of aquaculture, it requested that FAO should strengthen its support for this sector, especially in such matters as advice, assistance and training in aquaculture techniques and in the identification of national policies and plans for aquaculture development, including the planning and execution of aquaculture investment projects. On the technical side, the need for assistance with fish feeds, fish diseases and genetic improvement of fish stocks was also underlined; FAO was also encouraged to follow the new developments in bio-technology.

18. The Committee placed considerable emphasis upon FAO's present and future role in helping to promote self-reliance of developing countries in fisheries through training in all aspects of the fisheries sector and by promoting the

transfer of knowledge and skills and appropriate technologies, especially in new fishing techniques and gear and processing and marketing methods.

19. Noting that fisheries management was becoming an increasingly complex and difficult task, calling for a strategic rather than a short-term approach, the Committee also placed emphasis upon FAO's function as a centre for policy advice and analysis and for integrated research into fisheries biology, economics and technology. In this regard, particular attention was required to further studies of management concepts, options and methods, including cost-effective systems for the monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing operations and to such issues as conflicts in the use of coastal resources, the identification and appraisal of investment opportunities, the need for adjustment in specific circumstances and the socio-economic conditions of artisanal fishing communities. It was also suggested that detailed research and analysis into the factors influencing the demand for fish would be valuable.

20. The Committee expressed its serious concern at the growing risks to the sustained development and proper management of fisheries which were arising from environmental degradation, pollution and the deleterious effects of marine debris and waste. It called upon FAO to give high priority in its fisheries programme to the monitoring and prevention of environmental degradation, in both marine and inland waters and in aquaculture, and to promote inter-country cooperation in protecting the aquatic environment. It also encouraged FAO to give more attention to the impact of natural environmental fluctuations and climatic changes on fisheries.

21. The Committee drew attention to the need for FAO to maintain its key role in promoting inter-country cooperation in fisheries, including trade-related matters. Several delegations stressed the proven value in this respect of the network of FAO regional fishery bodies and other organizations established to facilitate regional and sub-regional collaboration. Reference was also made to the benefits obtained from joint ventures, bilateral agreements and other forms of inter-country collaboration.

22. The Committee welcomed the initiatives taken and planned by FAO to promote the role of women in fisheries. It decided, in accordance with Council Resolution 1/94, that the next session of the Committee should analyse a report on the Fisheries Department's actions in this respect.

23. The Committee commended the steps proposed to establish closer relations and greater integration of the activities of FAO in fisheries with other units in the Organization in matters of mutual interest, for example, in aquaculture, overall coastal area development and rural development policies, both through informal channels and the creation of inter-unit, inter-disciplinary task forces.

24. The Committee noted with approval FAO's commitment to continue monitoring fisheries in the statistical Area 41 and to report as appropriate. The Committee, recognising the importance of the fishery, requested the Secretariat, within its mandate as a specialised technical agency, to continue this work. The Committee invited countries fishing in the area to cooperate in providing the Secretariat with all relevant scientific data.

25. The observer from the USSR, noting that his country placed particular importance upon the contribution of fisheries to food security, informed the Committee of certain aspects of the USSR's plans for the further development of its fishery sector, both in marine and inland waters. He expressed the USSR's support for the priorities identified for FAO's work in fisheries and reaffirmed the USSR's willingness to collaborate with FAO wherever possible.

26. The delegate of Mexico, speaking on behalf of the Latin American Organization for the Development of Fisheries (OLDEPESCA), provided information upon the policies and a plan of action recently adopted by the organization; he referred to the increased links established with FAO and other organizations and expressed OLDEPESCA's appreciation for their assistance and collaboration.

27. The representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) drew particular attention to his Organization's concerns regarding the protection of the environment. He noted the collaboration established with FAO in the remote sensing of coastal waters and supported FAO's efforts to promote fish as a healthy, nutritional food.

28. The representative of the International Labour Organization (ILO) described recent initiatives taken by his Organization regarding the conditions of work of fishermen, including the adoption of conventions, codes

of practice and training guidelines. He informed the Committee of the outcomes of the meeting, held in May 1988, of the ILO Committee on the Conditions of Work in Fishing Industries which, inter alia, produced recommendations on remuneration and earnings systems and on the socio-economic needs of small-scale fishermen.

(b) Review of the FAO Regional Fishery Bodies and their role in TCDC and ECDC

29. In introducing the item the Secretariat noted that nine regional fishery bodies had been established by FAO with responsibilities for conservation and management of fish resources and for fishery development. Three of these bodies were concerned exclusively with inland waters. In reviewing the terms of reference of these bodies four groups of activities were identified as common to all of them: i.e., data collection, research and training, management and development. It was noted from discussion of the previous item on the Agenda that these activities should in the future continue to have high priority in the work of FAO.

30. Evaluation of the achievements of these regional fishery bodies was recognized as a difficult task since, in spite of their basic common activities, there were many differences as regards the state of development of the member countries, the importance of fisheries in the regions concerned and the length of time the bodies had been active. It was felt that further effort should be made to introduce improved performance evaluations for these regional bodies.

31. The Committee expressed unanimous support for the work of these bodies which had assisted technical and economic cooperation among developing countries in many ways. It noted that most of them had held symposia and workshops at which there had been valuable exchanges of information and experience and recommended that the outcome of these meetings be appropriately followed up. Several bodies had also established working parties in which a wide range of technological and scientific topics had been discussed and which had helped to guide research and to promote technological improvements in member countries.

32. The Committee noted that the FAO regional fishery bodies had helped in other ways, for example, by undertaking and encouraging stock assessment,

assembling and publishing statistical data (as well as assisting nationally with improvements in data collection) and by training personnel. These bodies had also, in some cases, encouraged the publishing of scientific papers and had acted as foci for regional intelligence concerning the fisheries situation in their respective regions.

33. It was recognized, however, that the situation had changed in many respects since the establishment of the first regional body 40 years ago. There were now more trained personnel in the regions, management had become a more important issue and the role of socio-economic factors in the management of fisheries was now more widely recognized. The fisheries sector had generally become more complex and it was desirable that the regional bodies should adapt to the changing situation.

34. The Committee welcomed the fruitful collaboration that has been developed between the FAO bodies and other regional organizations concerned with fisheries management and development. It noted that FAO was already working closely with these organizations, e.g., the Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur (CPPS), where assistance was being given with the establishment of a regional database and statistical collection system. Delegations urged that there should be even closer cooperation with such bodies as the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC), the Organización Latinoamericana de Desarrollo Pesquero (OLDEPESCA), and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), to avoid possible duplication of activities and to facilitate the participation of bodies in the work of FAO in the regions.

35. The Committee underlined the key role being played for almost forty years by the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM) which had led to a better knowledge of the fishery resources. It stressed the need to increase the means available to the Council to allow it to exercise fully its important management responsibilities. The launching of a second phase of the MEDRAP Project was noted with appreciation and it was hoped that UNDP would provide its support at the required level.

36. With respect to the Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission (IPFC), the Committee felt that the time had come for an in-depth review of the functions and structures of IPFC with a view to revitalizing this body and strengthening its

activities in the technical and policy fields. The Committee noted with satisfaction the announcement by China of its interest in joining IPFC, thus adding to the Commission's status, particularly in the South China Sea region.

37. With regard to the Indian Ocean, several delegations noted that the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea were not presently covered by any specific subsidiary body of the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission (IOFC) competent to foster cooperation in fishery management and development among coastal countries of these important sub-regions. It was suggested that IOFC should consider the feasibility of incorporating these waters in the area of competence of its Committee for the Development and Management of the Fishery Resources of the Gulfs which would thus cover the whole northwest part of the Indian Ocean. The efforts being made with a view to establishing an Indian Ocean Tuna Commission were welcomed; some delegations expressed the hope that this would help improve the management of these valuable stocks and in combatting illegal tuna fishing in the area.

38. Some delegations noted with disappointment that the document submitted to the Committee did not include many details of the activities of the Committee for Inland Fisheries of Africa (CIFA). The Committee stressed that this should not imply that a lower priority should be given to inland fisheries in Africa. Indeed the work of CIFA was of paramount importance for African member countries and, in particular, for landlocked and geographically disadvantaged countries which could not benefit from marine resources. CIFA was urged to develop its activities in the Lake Chad Basin, in cooperation with the Lake Chad Basin Commission. The work of its Sub-Committees on Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika in statistics, harmonization of legislation, stock assessment and resources management was commended and the start of the new regional project for Lake Tanganyika was welcomed. The Committee noted the CIFA regional cooperative research programme in Fish Technology in Africa was considered to be a successful TCDC experience. Many members urged that the very useful training activities undertaken until 1987 by the African Regional Aquaculture Centre (ARAC) based in Port Harcourt, Nigeria, be resumed.

39. As concerns the Committee for Eastern Central Atlantic Fisheries (CECAF), appreciation was expressed for the assistance given since 1974 by the UNDP and other donors to the CECAF Project. As a result, there were now more qualified personnel in the region and a research infrastructure had been created. The

situation had, however, evolved over the past two decades. For example, there had been a substantial growth in foreign fishing effort, the stocks had become fully exploited and new sub-regional cooperative arrangements had emerged. The changing situation was reflected in the report of the Ministerial Conference on Fisheries Cooperation between African States bordering the Atlantic Ocean, held in Rabat, Morocco, from 30 March to 1 April 1989, which, inter alia, had encouraged TCDC in the region including the employment of a greater number of local qualified personnel. It was stressed that the Ministerial Conference was intended to complement the work of CEECAF which still had a useful role to play in data collection, stock assessment, training and management of resources.


40. Several delegations from Latin America and the Caribbean commented on the activities of the Commission for Inland Fisheries of Latin America (COPELAL) and of the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WEEAFEC). They agreed that these two bodies, which had recently reviewed their internal structures, constituted useful fora for exchanging information and experiences. The participation in WEEAFEC of fishing countries from outside the region was considered useful insofar as this coincided with the interests of the coastal countries. It was also suggested that ways should be found to include fishermen in relevant activities of some of its workshops and working parties. It was pointed out that there was a need to plan future activities for the medium and even long term in close cooperation with member countries; this would necessitate making available the required technical support in the form, for example, of regional projects executed by FAO, and in cooperation with other organizations dealing with fisheries in the region. The valuable support provided by the project Support to the Regional Aquaculture Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (AQUILA) to COPELAL activities was stressed and the Committee noted with appreciation the positive attitude of the Government of Italy with regard to continuation of its support to this project.

41. The Committee noted the important work being performed by EIFAC in the field of biological studies, aquaculture and disease control and water quality standards. The fact that membership was composed entirely of developed countries did not mean that this body could not also be of value to developing countries. In particular, some of its publications were of wide interest. It was also noted that a Symposium on Warm Water Pond Culture would be held in Prague in 1990 to which all interested scientists, including those from developing countries, could participate.

42. Relevant delegations outlined their countries' financial assistance to various FAO regional fishery bodies. Sweden and Denmark were financing the project which was supporting the work carried out in the Bay of Bengal Committee (BOBC). The delegation from Sweden noted that experience from other areas indicated that a regional approach was necessary for management and that in the case of the Bay of Bengal encouragement was being given to TCDC. The delegate from Japan indicated that his Government had given substantial assistance to FAO regional bodies through trust funds. In this manner stock assessment work within the Indo-Pacific Tuna Programme had been financed in support of the IOFC Committee for the Management of Indian Ocean Tuna. Assistance had also been given to the development of aquaculture techniques in the South Pacific and in the field of fisheries training both by sending experts to overseas countries and inviting foreign trainees to Japan. The delegation of the Republic of Korea reported that over a period of 20 years his Government had given assistance of a similar nature in the field of training.

43. The Committee concluded that the lack of financial resources was a serious problem for almost all FAO regional bodies and urged donors to give greater support.

44. The representative of UNDP complimented the coastal and non-coastal participating countries of the Indo-Pacific Tuna Project (IPTP) for taking up the funding of this important project. He also referred to a TCDC aquaculture meeting which will be organized by UNDP's Special Unit for TCDC in June 1989 in Mexico.

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	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	
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COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

Eighteenth Session

Rome, 10-14 April 1989

DRAFT REPORT - PART II

FAO'S MEDIUM AND SHORT TERM FISHERIES PROGRAMMES

(a) The 1984 World Fisheries Conference's Programmes of Action:
Progress and Future Priorities

45. The Committee considered this item on the basis of document COFI/89/4 and related information papers. There was a consensus of support for the five Programmes of Action, endorsed by the 1984 FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development,^{1/} and agreement that they be continued to provide a valid international framework and guidelines for fisheries management and development. Their extension beyond the period 1985-89 was, therefore, unanimously endorsed.

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- ^{1/} - Programme I: Planning, Management and Development of Fisheries
- Programme II: Development of Small-Scale Fisheries
- Programme III: Aquaculture Development
- Programme IV: International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products
- Programme V: Promotion of the Role of Fisheries in Alleviating Under-nutrition

W/24507

46. The Committee noted that the funding for activities implemented within and outside the FAO framework in support of the Programmes of Action had increased over the five year period since the World Conference. Funds committed to activities carried out within the FAO framework had exceeded the indicative target of US\$ 15 million in 1988 and 1989, while funds channelled outside FAO amounted in 1988 to at least US\$ 10 million. Appreciation was expressed within the Committee for the generous support to the Programmes of Action by donors and of the catalytic role of FAO in mobilizing this support. It was agreed that the new indicative target figure for funds to be channelled through FAO in support of the Programmes of Action should be US\$ 20 million annually to take into account increased costs over the period. The need to keep the Programmes of Action under constant review was noted and in this context it was reported that all FAO projects formulated within the Programmes of Action had monitoring and evaluation indicators built into them at project formulation. Regular progress reports would also be submitted to the Committee on Fisheries and FAO's Council and Conference.

47. It was observed that there were significant imbalances in the financial support provided between regions and between Programmes of Action. Several Latin American delegations expressed the hope that these imbalances would be addressed without sacrificing the need for making provisions for essential needs. There had been, however, some reduction in the imbalance between Programmes as a consequence of approval by the Government of Norway of a significant level of funding in support of Programme of Action V. The Committee expressed the hope that this contribution would encourage other donors to support this Programme. It was also noted that the information available on activities implemented outside the FAO framework was incomplete and that the total support to the Programme of Action was likely to have a better balance than the information available show.

48. The Committee agreed that the five common issues, i.e., protection of the aquatic environment, improvement of fishery information, data and statistics, investment, training, and the role of women, identified by FAO should be regarded as key factors in the formulation and implementation of activities within the Programmes of Action. Furthermore, it was considered that fisheries research should be given similar importance. It was observed that

the five Programmes of Action should be considered as an integrated framework with the common issues being fully integrated within them.

49. There was a consensus on the need to protect the aquatic environment and the expectation from FAO to make an important contribution in this area. In this regard, it was suggested that FAO should be careful not to undertake activities in respect of which other international organizations had a major role. There was general recognition of the need to study the environmental effects of fishery and aquaculture projects so that they may be duly taken into account at the time of project formulation.

50. The Committee recognized the importance of improving fishery information, data and statistics. It was suggested that fishermen should be educated on the importance of providing accurate data. The Committee noted that an important responsibility of fishery administrations was the collection and analysis of statistics to provide a sound basis for policy formulation.

51. The Committee agreed on the need for well formulated projects to attract investment funds. In this context a number of countries suggested that FAO should give increased attention to providing Member Countries with assistance and training in the formulation of fishery projects. Many countries observed that investment was a critical area which requires a generous response. Some countries noted that the mobilization of investment at a significant level may encounter difficulties. Other countries emphasized the importance of attracting investment into institution building and support, for example, into statistics collection and analysis, management, and control and surveillance.

52. The Committee recognized the importance of training at all levels. In this connection, several countries noted the great value of extension in support of activities under Programmes of Action II and III.

53. The Committee noted with satisfaction the increasing recognition being given to the role of women in production, processing and marketing in small-scale fisheries and aquaculture. It expressed its appreciation also of the institution in the FAO Fisheries Department of a Core Group on Women-in-Fisheries. The Committee expressed the wish that the Fisheries

Department of FAO should pay special attention to Resolution 1/94 of the FAO Council on the role of women in FAO activities; particularly, it was suggested that more projects should be formulated which were addressed specifically to the needs of women involved in fisheries.

54. Many countries expressed the view that Programme of Action I was of the greatest importance to them. Programmes of Action II and III were also considered to be of great importance by many countries, particularly in the context of raising the living standards of lower income groups and improvement in food security. With regard to Programmes of Action II and III, several countries stressed the desirability of establishing the potential for horizontal and vertical integration during project formulation. In connection with Programme of Action III, a number of countries noted the emergence of competing demands for land and water and their need for assistance in resolving such issues. Several countries expressed the view that increased attention should be given to providing information to the private sector, for example regarding the costs of inputs and market conditions. The Latin American countries expressed their gratitude to the Government of Italy for its generous support of the regional aquaculture project and their strong desire that this project should be extended. The African delegations registered their wish for a follow-up to the aquaculture training activities, particularly the reactivation of the African Regional Aquaculture Centre which had provided valuable training to senior aquaculturists in the region.

55. The Committee did not discuss Programme of Action IV in view of its link with Item 5.2 of the Agenda.

56. A number of countries welcomed the increase in the support being given to Programme of Action V because of the importance of this Programme to the poorest.

57. The representative of UNDP expressed satisfaction for the recognition afforded UNDP by FAO with regard to the support given by it to the Programmes of Action. He noted that the two agencies must work together to ensure the relevance and sustainability of projects. He expressed support for the reorientation of the ADCP Programme from issues of biotechnical importance to

those concerned with planning and management support. Although UNDP interregional funding of ADCP will cease at the end of 1989, support to regional and national aquaculture projects is continuing. He expressed the hope of UNDP that FAO will ensure the continuity of the activities currently carried out by ADCP. UNDP attached great importance to the role of information in stimulating development and, accordingly, had funded the interregional project Clearing House for Fisheries Advisory Services. The emphasis given by FAO to environment, investment, training and the role of women in fisheries was welcomed. On behalf of the other Steering Committee Members, the EEC and the World Bank, he noted the efficient support given by FAO to the Fisheries Development Donor Consultation, Paris, 1986 and to the African Regional Fisheries Development Consultation, Abidjan, 1987 and listed a number of the outputs of the Consultations and their follow-up.

58. The representative of the World Bank reported on the status of the international fisheries research study which had been recommended by the Fisheries Development Donor Consultation in 1986. He noted that the study, which is being supported by over 17 donor agencies, would make a substantial contribution in assessing the priorities for future fisheries research in developing countries and in analysing institutional weaknesses which may be preventing full use of existing information. The first meeting of the Advisory Committee for this study would take place at the World Bank in Washington in mid-May 1989 and the study is expected to be ready for submission to the next Donors' Consultation scheduled to take place early in 1990. He expressed the hope that governments would encourage institutions dealing with the study team to extend to it as much support as possible.

59. The observer from the European Economic Community stated that the basic principles of the Programmes of Action are key elements in prioritization of the EEC fisheries and aquaculture development programme, and further noted that partner countries and FAO's experience in the context of the Programmes of Action was utilized by EEC in its project design. Fisheries management and research issues ranked high on the priority list. She supported the vertical integration and long-term approach to small-scale fisheries development. With regard to Programme of Action IV, she expressed the hope that more attention would be given to the promotion of domestic and intra-regional trade in lower

value fish products, such as are produced by the artisanal sector which plays a key role in the strive of developing countries towards food self-sufficiency. With regard to ensuring that the role of women in all sections of the fisheries sector be taken fully into account, she advocated recruitment of women on to the staff and their involvement in project work from the very beginning.

60. The representative of IOC expressed satisfaction with the cooperation established with FAO, particularly through Ocean Science in Relation to Living Resources (OSLR) and the GFCM. He referred to several studies undertaken by IOC in connection with recruitment of commercial species and expressed IOC's wish to further strengthen its cooperation with FAO through OSLR and at the regional level.

REPORT ON THE SECOND SESSION OF THE COFI SUB-COMMITTEE ON FISH TRADE, ROME, 24-27 OCTOBER 1988

61. This item was introduced by Mr H.M. Carandang (Philippines), Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade, on the basis of document COFI/89/5 which reviewed the topics discussed at the Second Session of the Sub-Committee and summarized its main recommendations. The Chairman particularly highlighted the following conclusions:

- (a) Activities under Programme of Action No. IV on International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products endorsed by the 1984 FAO World Fisheries Conference should continue in order to enhance the participation of developing countries in fish trade, and to assist value-added product development and export promotion through practical measures.
- (b) A Technical Assistance Programme for Fishery Commodities and Marketing Development was endorsed by the Sub-Committee and it had agreed that the core implementation units of this programme would be the Regional Fish Marketing Information and Technical Advisory Services. These services were considered to be the most cost effective and appropriate vehicles for implementing the Programme.

(c) The Director-General of FAO should approach the Common Fund for Commodities as and when it becomes operational, requesting it, when appropriate, to designate the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade as an eligible International Commodity Body in order to sponsor and follow-up projects on fishery commodities which may be financed by the Fund.

62. In addition to the above conclusions, the Chairman informed the Committee that the Common Fund was expected to become operational in June 1989 and its Governing Council would hold the first session in July 1989.

63. The Chairman also underlined the importance of international trade for fisheries development in many developing countries, with total net receipts of foreign exchange from fish exports having approached US\$ 10,000 million in 1988.

64. The Committee gave general support to the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade. It was of the opinion that the work of the Sub-Committee had been fruitful and agreed that it should be continued. A few delegations indicated that further thought should be given to the longer-term role of the Sub-Committee and its relationship to COFI. The Technical Assistance Programme for Fishery Commodities and Marketing Development was considered both necessary and appropriate.

65. In order to prepare for the implementation of the Technical Assistance Programme for Fishery Commodities and Marketing Development, the Regional Fish Marketing Services had consulted with their member countries and were drafting detailed project proposals. These would be reviewed by the Sub-Committee for endorsement before submitting them to the Common Fund.

66. It was brought to the attention of the Committee that the current situations of the four Regional Fish Marketing Information and Technical Advisory Services were quite different. INFOFISH had accomplished a good income position to finance its operations. Expectations that INFOPESCA and INFOSAMAK would be taken over by existing regional organizations, by OLDEPESCA and by the Arab Fisheries Company respectively, had so far not materialized

and prospects to that effect were not promising. INFOPECHE had secured funding until the end of 1989 and an extension of the present project with funding from Norway was under consideration. FAO was in contact with member countries and donors in order to ensure continued funding.

67. The Committee expressed concern about the uncertain future of the network of Regional Services, which had carried out much useful work to enhance the international trade in fish and fishery products of developing countries. It appealed to FAO and donors to ensure continuation of funding for the network of regional fish marketing information and technical advisory services. The delegate of Norway indicated that his Government had contributed with about US\$ 5 million to the programme and expressed his Government's appreciation of the work performed over the past several years, which was considered very successful and merited continued support.

68. It was suggested that the work of the Regional Fish Marketing Services should also pay attention to traditional products, largely originating from the artisanal fishery sub-sector and which would be relevant for intra-regional markets. In this regard the Secretariat informed that INFOPECHE had initiated an activity of monitoring the availability of fish and fishery products on local and regional markets in order to help ensure the availability of such products for domestic consumption and intra-regional trade.


69. The Secretariat offered the view to the Committee that the designation of the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade by the Common Fund for Commodities as an International Commodity Body would not change the legal status of the Sub-Committee with regard to the Committee on Fisheries or to FAO.

70. The Committee reiterated that in establishing its Sub-Committee on Fish Trade it had very much in mind the criteria contained in the agreement on the Common Fund for Commodities for the Designation of International Commodity Bodies (ICB), with a view to seeking recognition of the Sub-Committee as an eligible ICB, if and when the Fund becomes operational. The Committee therefore agreed that the Director-General of FAO be asked to approach the Common Fund for Commodities in due course requesting it to designate the

Sub-Committee on Fish Trade as an International Commodity Body in order to sponsor and follow-up projects of fishery commodities financed by the Fund. Some delegations suggested that it would be premature to arrive at a final position on funding from the Common Fund while the future operation of the Common Fund was still under consideration.

71. The Committee agreed that national delegations to the Sub-Committee meeting be encouraged to include representatives of industry and trade as advisors to their delegations. It noted that such participation had been most fruitful for the work of some other bodies, such as the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission.

72. With regard to the date and place of the Third Session of the Sub-Committee there was general agreement that sessions should generally be held on a biennial basis, unless there were reasons, e.g., in connection with its possible designation of an ICB by the Common Fund, which would require different arrangements.

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COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

Eighteenth Session

Rome, 10-14 April 1989

DRAFT REPORT - PART III

THE WORK OF FAO IN FISHERIES DURING 1990-91

73. The Committee considered this item on the basis of document COFI/89/6 which provided an excerpt from the Director-General's proposed Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1990-91, to be submitted to the Ninety-fifth Session of the Council in June 1989, through the Programme and Finance Committees.

74. A number of delegations drew attention to the late arrival of the document and stated that their comments could only be preliminary as there had not been sufficient time for the document to be considered carefully by their authorities. The Committee noted that the late submission of the document was related in part to the tight schedule of preparation of the Summary Programme of Work and Budget and in part to the difficult conditions under which the Secretariat was presently forced to operate.

75. The Committee expressed appreciation for the improvement in the presentation of the document which provided tables showing net changes down to programme element level and brief descriptions on changes proposed within and between sub-programmes.

76. In discussing the programme framework for 1990-91, the Committee noted and supported the main programme priorities which had been included in the Outline Programme of Work and Budget to the Joint Session of the Programme and Finance Committees held on 30 January and 1 February 1989. It also noted that

the Director-General's approach was to propose net increases for Chapter 2: Technical and Economic Programmes in which the fisheries programme is included and for Chapter 4: Technical Cooperation Programme.

77. The Committee was informed that the proposals for Major Programme 2.2: Fisheries had been developed, as in the past two biennia, within the framework of the Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development and the Programmes of Action approved by the 1984 FAO World Fisheries Conference.

78. The Committee was also informed that the programme increase proposed for the fisheries programme was 1.9 percent as compared with a 1.1 percent increase for the Organization as a whole. Some delegations observed that increased funding for fisheries would need to be considered in the context of overall budgetary constraints and other competing demands. Others did not accept any approach to zero growth and felt that the proposals were minimal.

79. The Committee noted with satisfaction that aquaculture had been selected as one of the main priority areas. Several delegations noted that among other selective priorities, some had significant implications for fisheries such as sustainable development; agricultural data development; policy advice; and women in development.

80. The Committee endorsed the proposed areas for specific attention under Programme 2.2.1: Fisheries Information, which aimed at modernizing and updating the systems used to process, store and retrieve information and statistics. It particularly supported the proposed expansion of the Fishery Investment Project Information System (FIPIS) including the establishment of one Fishery Information Officer P-3 post. In the field of fishery data and statistics, the Committee concurred with the major thrust to be given to improving timeliness and accessibility of the fishery statistical database (FISHDAB), the increased provision for the fishery data centre services, and for improvement of aquaculture statistics. Nevertheless, concern was expressed at the low level of direct support to member countries in the development of their fishery information and statistical systems.

81. The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the proposed activities outlined under Programme 2.2.2: Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization which

aimed at bringing all fishery resources in marine and inland waters under properly managed exploitation, accelerating aquaculture development and reducing wastage and post-harvest losses. It re-emphasized the importance it had attached to the assessment of environmental impacts on marine and inland fisheries; a number of delegations expressed the wish to see greater resources devoted to the protection of aquatic environment.

82. The Committee stressed the importance of the work carried out under Sub-programme 2.2.2.1: Marine Resources and Environment, which deals with activities related to the conservation and management of marine fishery resources. A number of delegations requested FAO to seek extra-budgetary funding for projects aimed at the assessment of coastal and inshore fishery resources.

83. Several delegations raised the question of how sustainability of resources is covered in the work of the Fisheries Department. The Secretariat explained that the proper use of resources is the basic principle in all fishery management and development, as stipulated in the Strategy for Fishery Management and Development approved by the 1984 FAO World Fisheries Conference.

84. Two delegations expressed their reservations regarding provision for technical support of the proposed Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and felt that this was premature. The Secretariat explained that this provision would not call for additional resources as it would substitute the support presently given to the IOFC Committee for the Management of Indian Ocean Tuna.

85. The Committee strongly supported the substantial increase in allocations for Sub-programme 2.2.2.2: Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture. It endorsed the proposed establishment of two new posts, viz. a Senior Aquaculture Development Adviser, P-5 and an Aquaculture Specialist, P-4, in order to provide co-ordination and support of the activities of the Aquaculture Development and Co-ordination Programme (ADCP) which would have no extra-budgetary support after the end of 1989. It was pleased to note that inland fisheries would also continue to receive attention under this Sub-programme, although several delegations wished to see a more specific provision for meeting the needs of landlocked States.

86. Under Sub-programme 2.2.2.3: Fish Production, the Committee endorsed the priority given to the implementation of the Clearing House for Fishery Advisory Services in Fishing and Aquaculture Technology and the consolidation of activities related to the cooperative use of vessels for fisheries research, development and training. It requested that increased priority be given to offshore fishing and to the promotion of the utilization of currently underutilized stocks through the adoption of appropriate fishing technology. It also noted that small-scale fisheries would continue to receive a high level of support through the development of fishing vessels and fishing technology and through the support to fishermen's organizations.

87. The Committee noted the important role of women in the fisheries sector. The Secretariat pointed out that support to the activities related to the role of women was an integral part of all sub-programmes in fisheries.

88. The Committee noted that the focus of Sub-programme 2.2.2.4: Fish Utilization and Marketing, continued to be supporting activities related to the implementation of Programmes of Action No. IV on International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products and No. V on the Promotion of the Role of Fisheries in Alleviating Undernutrition with no proposed change in the level of resources. It agreed that the support to the network of regional fish marketing information services should be sustained and the work on reduction of wastage and post-harvest losses expanded to cover also economic and domestic marketing aspects. The Committee was informed that the provision for support to the COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade included under this Sub-programme was directed at the preparation of relevant technical material and studies while administrative support for holding meetings of the Sub-Committee were included under Sub-programme 2.2.3.2.

89. The Committee also noted that no net programme changes had been proposed for Sub-programme 2.2.3.1: Fisheries Policy and Planning. It emphasized that training in fisheries development and management planning as well as small-scale fisheries should continue to receive high priority. The Committee reiterated its strong support for the policy advisory services being provided in the planning of fisheries management development and investment under this Sub-programme.

90. As regards the work under Sub-programme 2.2.3.2: International Coordination and Liaison, many delegations emphasized the importance they attached to the administrative and technical support to FAO's regional fishery bodies. The Committee endorsed the proposals to outpost a Headquarters Fishery Liaison Officer for a period of two years to West Africa to serve CEEAF and to promote regional collaboration in the region.

91. Certain delegations questioned the rationale behind the proposed increase in the budgetary allocation to Regional Offices. The Secretariat informed the Committee that there was no overall increase proposed for the Regional Offices.

92. Several delegations emphasized that while FAO should continue to play a leading role in the development of fisheries, complementarity had to be ensured between FAO's Programmes and those of other bodies working in the same field.

93. The Committee agreed that the fisheries programme as proposed was balanced, responsive to the needs of member countries and constituted an acceptable basis for the preparation of the full Programme of Work and Budget in fisheries for consideration by the Twenty-fifth Session of the FAO Conference.

A STANDARDIZED SYSTEM FOR THE MARKING AND IDENTIFICATION OF FISHING VESSELS

94. The Committee considered this item on the basis of document COFI/89/7 and related information papers.

95. The need for an international standard system for the marking and identification of fishing vessels operating or likely to operate in waters of States other than those of the flag State was first identified at the Fifteenth Session of the Committee on Fisheries and subsequently included in the Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development approved by the World Fisheries Conference. The basis for a standard was elaborated at an Expert Consultation on the Marking of Fishing Vessels convened in Halifax, Canada, in 1985.

96. The Sixteenth Session of the Committee had reviewed the Report of the Expert Consultation and invited the Director-General to develop technical specifications as a basis for a standard system. This was carried out at an Expert Consultation convened in Rome in June 1986 and these specifications were presented at the Seventeenth Session of the Committee. At that Session, a number of delegations requested more time to review the specifications and it was agreed that the issue be discussed at the next Session of the Committee.

97. In the intersessional period, the Director-General issued the draft specifications to Ministers responsible for fisheries in FAO Member Governments, inviting comments on the extent to which the draft specifications for a standard system met national requirements. The Committee was informed that 41 FAO Member States replied to the Director-General indicating, for the most part, that the standards satisfied national requirements.

98. The Committee was advised that, whereas the standards had been prepared for all types of fishing vessels, large and small, adoption of the standard specifications on a voluntary basis allows sovereign States to decide on the size of fishing vessels to which the marks should be applied, within the vessel categories set out in the specifications in Part II, Chapter 3, paragraph 3.1.3 of document COFI/89/Inf.10 - Report of the Expert Consultation on the Technical Specifications for the Marking of Fishing Vessels (FAO Fisheries Report No. 367).

99. The Committee supported, in principle, the endorsement of the specifications and their adoption on a voluntary basis. Some delegations, however, explained that it would take time for the implementation of the system because of existing practices, bilateral fishing agreements, and the special problems of small fishing vessels.

100. The observer from the EEC, on behalf of its 12 Member States, informed the Committee that the specifications were not incompatible with the system of marking adopted by the Community and that both systems could be used together. It therefore could endorse the specifications provided that consensus was achieved on a global basis. The Community, however, noted that for technical and practical reasons small vessels operating outside of Community waters should not be required to be marked in accordance with the specifications.

101. Several delegations mentioned that exceptions were required for the application of the specifications to small vessels but suggested that the matter should be left to individual governments to decide.

102. A number of delegations, however, noting the problem of overfishing and in some instances poaching by unmarked fishing vessels, endorsed the draft specifications as a basic means to protect the fishery resources and their artisanal fishing vessels and gear. In this connection FAO assistance was requested for drafting appropriate legislation and implementation of the system.

103. The Committee was informed that both the International Maritime Organization's Ship Identification Number Scheme and the proposed FAO marking system were not in conflict.

104. Concerning the proposed amendments to the specifications, most delegations favoured the choice of black and white as contrasting colours. There was agreement that the words "including the top of the wheelhouse" be comprehended in the definition of a deck.

105. In connection with the marking of fishing gear, the Committee noted that the elaboration of a standard would be of benefit to coastal States but that it would be premature for the Committee to consider this complex matter. It requested that further information should be provided to its next Session.

106. Most delegations agreed that there was a need for a review of lights and shapes displayed by fishing vessels engaged in fishing, and certain types of fishing gear. The Committee invited the Director-General to bring this matter to the attention of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and noted that careful consideration must be given to the costs that any changes may imply.

107. The representative of IMO informed the Committee of that Organization's work involving fishing vessels, safety at sea for small vessels, and the reasons for a need for a protocol to the Torremolinos Convention, 1977. In this respect, the proposed marking system, if applied to small vessels, would be of great benefit for the quick identification of casualties by helicopters.

The representative confirmed his Organization's willingness to cooperate with FAO on the special needs associated with the marking of fishing gear.

108. The Committee recommended that the draft specifications for a standard system for the identification and marking of fishing vessels be amended so as to include the new definition of a deck and to provide, within the text, that the standards be adopted on a voluntary basis.

109. The Committee invited the Director-General to take necessary steps to circulate the standard specifications as endorsed by COFI to all Member States of the United Nations, relevant specialized UN agencies and international organizations concerned with fisheries.

ANY OTHER MATTERS

(a) Outcome of the Conference for the Adoption of a Draft Agreement for the Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

110. The Secretariat introduced the item, recalling that in view of increased fishing of tuna stocks in recent years, most coastal States and fishing nations of the Indian Ocean region acknowledged the need for a resource management mechanism. The report of the Conference which took place from 3 to 7 April 1989 was made available to the Committee on Fisheries. The Conference had been attended by 25 member nations eligible to become members; and by five other member nations, one non-member state, and the European Economic Community, attending as observers.

111. The meeting was informed that the Conference had not reached the stage of adopting a draft agreement which had been proposed under Article XIV of the Constitution of FAO. Although there was substantial agreement on the need for the establishment of a Commission, some issues remained to be resolved. These included the issues of membership, effectiveness of management and the legal framework, in particular whether the Commission should be established under Article XIV. A number of factors would have to be taken into account in seeking a resolution of this issue, including the need to ensure that an adequate degree of technical support and backstopping could be provided by FAO and the desirability of ensuring as full a participation as possible by the EEC in the Commission.

112. The Conference had recommended that, later in the year, a further conference should be convened to discuss a revised draft of the agreement, to be prepared by the Secretariat after consultation with concerned countries and parties. In response to concerns expressed at the Conference about the continued financing of the Indo-Pacific Tuna Programme, a number of countries, UNDP and the EEC had pledged to continue their financial support until a new tuna body was established.

113. One delegation, representing a territorial interest in the Indian Ocean, expressed concern that in his view the excessively restrictive legal framework of Article XIV might counteract the goal of rational management by not offering the possibility of full membership to the EEC, thereby relieving vessels of its member countries from the need to adhere to the management schemes. It suggested that the Secretariat should propose a range of alternative legal structures, giving a full analysis of their financial and membership implications.

114. The Committee noted the outcome of the Conference for the Adoption of a Draft Agreement for the Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and supported the need to reach an early conclusion on this matter.

(b) Underutilized species

115. The Secretariat was requested to consider including practical topics on the Agenda of future sessions of the Committee, for example the development of fisheries and markets for underutilized species, a problem of common interest to many countries.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE

116. It was agreed that the Committee should meet in Rome in the Spring of 1991. The exact date would be determined by the Director-General in consultation with the Chairman.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

117. This report was adopted on 14 April 1989.

3. Minutes of the Preliminary Arrangement/Talks concerning ICA Fisheries Committee's ODA Workshop on Fishery Cooperatives to be held in Indonesia during November 20 (Mon.) to 28 (Tue.), 1989

MINUTES OF THE PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENT/TALKS
CONCERNING ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE'S
ODA WORKSHOP ON FISHERY COOPERATIVES TO BE HELD IN
INDONESIA DURING NOVEMBER 20 (MON.) TO 28 (TUE.), 1989

DATE : 11:30 - 19:00 29 (THU.) JUNE, 1989
06:30 - 20:30 30 (FRI.) JUNE, 1989
VENUE : MEETING ROOM, I.K.P.I. (INDUK KOPERASI PERIKANAN
INDONESIA, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDONESIAN
FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES),
JALAN IR. H. JUANDA NO. 2, JAKARTA 10120, INDONESIA
PRESENT: MR. EDDIWAN, PRESIDENT OF I.K.P.I.
MR. RABBUL BAHARI, CHAIRMAN OF I.K.P.I.
MR. WIBISONO WIYONO, SECRETARY OF I.K.P.I.
MR. MASAOKI SATO, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ICA
FISHERIES COMMITTEE

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE PRELIMINARY
ARRANGEMENT/TALKS CONCERNING THE ABOVE SUBJECT.

1. PURPOSE

THE PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP IS TO HELP DEVELOP HUMAN
RESOURCES (LEADERS OF FISHERMEN AND FISHERIES COOPERATIVES)
IN INDONESIA IN ORDER TO CONTRIBUTE TO STRENGTHENING OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES AND VITALIZE THEIR
BUSINESS ACTIVITIES.

2. THEME, OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

THE WORKSHOP SHOULD BE HELD ON THE SPECIFIC THEME MOST
SUITABLE FOR PROVIDING STIMULATION AND INCENTIVES TO THE
PROSPECTIVE PARTICIPANTS. IT MUST BE KEPT IN MIND THAT THE
OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP IS TO DEVELOP HUMAN RESOURCES TO
HELP IMPROVE FISHING INDUSTRY AND FISHERMEN'S STANDARD OF
LIVING THROUGH DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES.

BY TAKING DUE CONSIDERATION TO THIS OBJECTIVES, THE TITLE
OF THE WORKSHOP WAS AGREED AS FOLLOWS.
"WORKSHOP ON FISHERMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION IN
FISHERIES COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDONESIA."

EXPECTED RESULTS AND IMPACT OF THE WORKSHOP:
THE PARTICIPANTS SHOULD, THROUGH THE WORKSHOP, HAVE BECOME
MORE AWARE OF PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERING FISHERY COOPERATIVES
AND HOW THEY CAN BE SOLVED.

THE PARTICIPANTS SHOULD PUT TOGETHER A LIST OF ISSUES OF
VITAL IMPORTANCE FOR SUCCESSFUL FISHERY COOPERATIVES, WHICH
REQUIRE GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVES/SUPPORT IN FORM OF
INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT. THIS LIST COULD BE PRESENTED TO THE
INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT AS A FORMAL RESOLUTION.
IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE WORKSHOP CAN PROVIDE ICA FISHERIES
COMMITTEE WITH EXTENSIVE INFORMATION ON HOW TO ARRANGE
SIMILAR WORKSHOPS IN THE FUTURE.

3. ORGANIZER

IT WAS AGREED THAT THE FOLLOWING FOUR ORGANIZATIONS ACT AS ORGANIZER OF THE WORKSHOP.

- INDUK KOPERASI PERIKANAN INDONESIA (I.K.P.I., NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDONESIAN FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES)
(= HOST ORGANIZATION AND COORDINATOR OF THE WORKSHOP)
- DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATIVES, GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA
- DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA
- ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE
- ICA REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA (ICA ROA)

I.K.P.I. WILL SET UP A WORKSHOP STEERING COMMITTEE COMPRISING RESPONSIBLE MEN IN CHARGE OF THIS WORKSHOP.

4. PERIOD

IT WAS AGREED THAT THE WORKSHOP WILL BE HELD 9 DAYS FROM THE 20TH (MON.) OF NOVEMBER TO THE 28TH (TUE.) OF NOVEMBER, 1989.

5. VENUE

IT WAS AGREED THAT THE WORKSHOP WOULD BE HELD AT COOPERATIVE TRAINING CENTER IN MALANG CITY IN EAST JAVA OR PANDAAN RESORT HOTEL, PANDAAN CITY IN EAST JAVA. I.K.P.I. WILL DECIDE APPROPRIATE VENUE FROM THESE POSSIBLE PLACES AND ADVISE IT TO ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE WITHOUT DELAY.

6. PARTICIPANTS

1) QUALIFICATIONS

AT LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS MUST BE MET IN ORDER FOR THE PROSPECTIVE PARTICIPANTS TO BE INVITED TO THE WORKSHOP.

- a) THAT THEY ARE ACTIVE FISHERMEN OR FISHERWOMEN;
- b) THAT THEY HAVE MINIMUM ABILITIES TO UNDERSTAND AND ASSIMILATE THE CONTENTS OF THE WORKSHOP;
- c) THAT THEY ARE DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND/OR EMPLOYEES OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES AND/OR THEIR FEDERATIONS. IN THIS CASE, THEY SHOULD BE THOSE WHO ARE EMPLOYED IN MIDDLE LEVEL OR HIGHER MANAGEMENT POSTS IN SUCH ORGANIZATIONS WITH AT LEAST TWO YEARS OF EXPERIENCES;
- d) THAT THEY ARE ACTIVE MEMBER COOPERATORS OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES;
- e) OTHER PEOPLE WHO ARE INVOLVED IN FISHERY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

PARTICIPANTS SHOULD REPRESENT THE WIDE RANGE AS CONCERNS WORKING EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION BACKGROUND, AND AGE/SEX; THIS IS TO PROMOTE VIVID EXCHANGE OF VARIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

2) INVITATION

ALTOGETHER, 60 PARTICIPANTS WILL BE INVITED. INVITATIONS WILL BE ISSUED BY I.K.P.I..

7. HOW IT WILL BE HELD

1) IN-HOUSE WORKSHOP

THE IN-HOUSE WORKSHOP WILL BE HELD IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER.

FIRST : TOPIC PRESENTATION BY RESOURCE PERSONS.

SECOND: GUIDED GROUP DISCUSSIONS ON THE TOPICS PRESENTED WITH THE HELP OF MODERATORS.

THIRD : PREPARATION OF SUMMARY REPORTS OF DISCUSSIONS BY THE FACILITATORS TO BE DESIGNATED BY THE WORKSHOP STEERING COMMITTEE.

FOURTH: PREPARATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENTS OF COOPERATIVES AND AGRICULTURE AS WELL AS PREPARATIONS OF SHORT/MEDIUM AND LONG TERM GOALS OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDONESIA WITH APPROPRIATE GUIDELINES OF ACTION.

2) STUDY VISITS

I.K.P.I. SHALL ARRANGE STUDY VISITS FOR THREE DAYS AFTER THE IN-HOUSE WORKSHOP FOR THE PARTICIPANTS AND RESOURCE PERSONS IN ORDER TO GIVE THEM AN ACTUAL LOOK AT ADVANCED FISHERY COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES AS WELL AS INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES OF EASTERN JAVA AREA.

THE TRAVEL COSTS FOR THE STUDY VISITS SHALL BE BORNE BY ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE.

8. DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING

1) TOPIC PRESENTATION PAPERS BY RESOURCE PERSONS

EACH RESOURCE PERSON SHALL PREPARE HIS OR HER OWN TEXT OF TOPIC PRESENTATION PAPERS IN ENGLISH IN ACCORDANCE WITH GIVEN INSTRUCTION EITHER FROM I.K.P.I. OR FROM ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE, AND SEND THEM TO I.K.P.I. WELL IN ADVANCE OF THE WORKSHOP FOR EDITING AND PRINTING.

EACH TEXT THUS SENT TO I.K.P.I. WILL BE TRANSLATED INTO INDONESIAN BY I.K.P.I..

I.K.P.I. WILL PRINT 100 COPIES OF EACH TOPIC PRESENTATION PAPER AND OTHER BACKGROUND PAPERS BOTH IN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN.

2) WORKSHOP DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING

THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE WORKSHOP SHOULD BE EXTENSIVELY DOCUMENTED FOR EVALUATION PURPOSE FOR FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF SIMILAR WORKSHOPS ELSEWHERE IN THE FUTURE.

A FINAL REPORT SHOULD BE PREPARED AND MADE AVAILABLE WITHIN FOUR WEEKS AFTER THE WORKSHOP BY I.K.P.I.. THIS FINAL REPORT SHOULD INCLUDE RECOMMENDATIONS, SHORT/MEDIUM/LONG TERM GOALS AND GUIDELINES FOR FURTHERING FISHERIES COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES/MOVEMENT IN INDONESIA.

9. WORKSHOP FOLLOW-UP

INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKSHOP SHOULD ASK THE PARTICIPANTS TO EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENT THE SHORT/MEDIUM AND LONG TERM GOALS OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES ALONG THE LINES OF GUIDELINES OF ACTION IN ORDER TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF FISHING INDUSTRY OF INDONESIA.

10. LANGUAGE

INDONESIAN WILL BE USED AS THE MAIN MEANS OF COMMUNICATION. AN INDONESIAN/ENGLISH INTERPRETER WILL HELP FOREIGN RESOURCE PERSONS FOR COMMUNICATION.

11. TOPIC OF DISCUSSIONS AND RESOURCE PERSON

TOPIC OF DISCUSSIONS	RESOURCE PERSON
1. MEMBER PARTICIPATION IN FISHERIES COOPERATIVES	FROM I.K.P.I.
2. FISHERIES COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA - PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE -	FROM INDONESIA, SELECTED BY I.K.P.I.
3. KOREAN GOVERNMENT SUPPORT TO FISHING INDUSTRY, PARTICULARLY TO FISHERIES COOPERATIVES AND SELF-SUPPORT ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY FISHERIES COOPERATIVE SECTOR IN KOREA -PROGRESS, PROCESS AND LESSONS FROM FAILURE-	FROM KOREA

PARTICULARLY, REFERENCE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE ROLE OF FISH AUCTION SYSTEM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES.

TOPIC OF DISCUSSIONS	RESOURCE PERSON
<p>4. JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT TO FISHING INDUSTRY, PARTICULARLY TO FISHERIES COOPERATIVES AND SELF-SUPPORT ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY FISHERIES COOPERATIVE SECTOR IN JAPAN -PROGRESS, PROCESS AND LESSONS FROM FAILURE-</p> <p>PARTICULARLY, REFERENCE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE ROLE OF FISH AUCTION SYSTEM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES.</p>	FROM JAPAN
<p>5. FISHERY COOPERATIVES MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS</p> <p>(1) CASE STUDY REPORT -JAPAN-</p> <p>(2) CASE STUDY REPORT -KOREA-</p> <p>(3) CASE STUDY REPORT -INDONESIA-</p> <p>IN PRESENTING CASE STUDIES, MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS RELATED TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS SHOULD BE REFERRED TO:</p> <p>1) MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, PLANNING, BUDGETING, ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION.</p> <p>2) FINANCING,</p> <p>3) MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION,</p> <p>4) SUPPLY,</p> <p>5) ORGANIZATION AND PERSONAL ADMINISTRATION,</p> <p>6) INFORMATION AND ADVISORY SERVICES (CONSULTANCY),</p> <p>7) HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>FROM KOREA, JAPAN AND INDONESIA</p> <p>FROM JAPAN</p> <p>FROM KOREA</p> <p>FROM INDONESIA</p>

12. BUDGET

THE LOCAL BUDGET IN INDONESIA IS ESTIMATED AS IN TABLE 1. IT WAS AGREED THAT THIS IS A TENTATIVE BUDGETING AT THIS PRELIMINARY STAGE OF ARRANGEMENT: FINAL DECISION SHALL BE MADE BY THE CHAIRMAN OF ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE IN DUE CONSULTATION WITH MAFF (MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN. THIS BUDGET IS ONLY FOR LOCAL PARTICIPANTS AND RESOURCE PERSONS FROM INDONESIA.

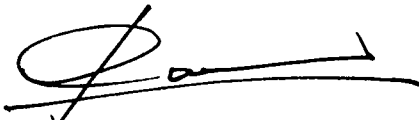
13. PROPOSED PROGRAM

IT WAS AGREED TO TENTATIVELY SET PROGRAM OF THE WORKSHOP AS IN TABLE 2. THIS MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE DUE TO UNAVOITABLE REASONS OR FORCE MAJURE.

14. TIME SCHEDULE

IT WAS AGREED TO SET TIME SCHEDULE FOR PREPARATION OF ODA WORKSHOP IN INDONESIA TEMPORARILY AS IN TABLE 3.

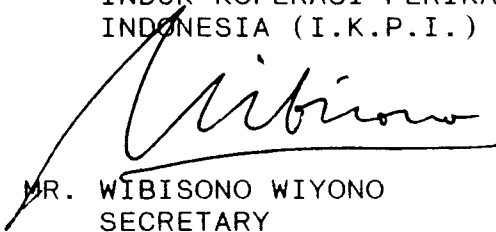
THE ABOVE CONTENTS WERE CONFIRMED THIS DAY OF 30TH OF JUNE, 1989.



MR. EDDIWAN
PRESIDENT
INDUK KOPERASI PERIKANAN
INDONESIA (I.K.P.I.)



MR. MASAAKI SATO
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE



MR. WIBISONO WIYONO
SECRETARY
INDUK KOPERASI PERIKANAN
INDONESIA (I.K.P.I.)

TABLE 1. BUDGET FOR ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE'S ODA WORKSHOP
 IMPLEMENTATION IN INDONESIA
 - TENTATIVE DRAFT BUDGET -

ITEM	AMOUNT	
	Indonesian Rupiah	US \$
1. Communication and transportation expenses	14,925,000	8,408
a. 60 participants	11,625,000	
- 40 from Java		
2 Jakarta	200,000	
10 West Java Province	1,200,000	
13 Central Java Province	975,000	
15 East Java Province	750,000	
	3,125,000	
- 20 from outside Java	8,500,000	
b. 15 additional persons including:	1,800,000	
- 3 resource persons from Indonesia	900,000	
- 6 management staff	600,000	
- 4 technical writers/facilitators	200,000	
- 2 interpreters of Indonesian/English	100,000	
c. Preliminary arrangement in East Java by mainly I.K.P.I. (two staff for three days)	1,500,000	
2. Training and implementation expenses	22,587,500	12,725
a. Board and lodging	11,350,000	
- Meals	5,080,000	
- Hotel room charges	6,270,000	
b. Rental training facilities	500,000	

ITEM	AMOUNT	
	Indonesian Rupiah	US \$
2. Training and implementation expenses		
- continued -		
c. Training & education material including conference kits	3,000,000	
d. Printing expenses for textbooks and program	2,900,000	
e. Study visits	4,837,500	
- Hotel room charges (Two nights x @ 5,000 x 75)	750,000	
- Meals (Three days x @ 7,500 x 75)	1,687,500	
- Chartered bus (Two bus x three days x @ 400,000/day)	2,400,000	
3. Administration and management costs	6,900,000	3,887
a. Three (3) Indonesian resource persons/topic presentators	1,500,000	
- Honorarium @ 500,000/person x 3 persons		
b. Four (4) technical writers/facilitators	800,000	
- Honorarium @ 200,000/person x 4 persons		
c. Two (2) interpreters	1,400,000	
- Honorarium @ 100,000/day x 2 interpreters x 7 days		
d. Translation/printing expenses	2,000,000	
- 5 topics plus 1 final report translations/printing:		

ITEM	AMOUNT	
	Indonesian Rupiah	US \$
3. Administration and management costs		
- continued -		
1) Topics	1,000,000	
5 topics x 20 pages/topic x @ 10,000/page		
2) Final report *	1,000,000	
100 pages x @ 10,000/page		
e. Six (6) management/coordinating staff expenses	1,200,000	
- 6 persons x @ 200,000/workshop		
4. Contingency costs	6,800,000	3,830
a. T.V., photos for opening and closing ceremonies	1,100,000	
b. Press release expenses	200,000	
c. Allowance for participants	4,800,000	
60 x 8 x @ 10,000		
d. Other	700,000	
5. Social functions	1,000,000	563
Grand total	52,212,500	29,415
Exchange rate	1,775 Rupiah = 1 US \$	

Note: Final report *

This includes recommendations, short/medium/long term fishery development ideas through fisheries cooperative movement which is expected to be agreed at the end of the workshop.

At this stage of calculation of costs, 100 pages are tentatively set for this final report.

TABLE 2. PROPOSED PROGRAM OF ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE'S ODA WORKSHOP TO BE HELD DURING 20 (MON.) TO 28 (TUE.) OF NOVEMBER, 1989 IN INDONESIA

DATE	TIME	PROGRAM
1989		
November		
20 (Mon.)	08:30 - 10:30	Registration of participants
	10:30 - 11:30	Opening ceremony
		- Welcome address by Mr. Eddiwan President of I.K.P.I.
		- Address by Mr. Sumio Edamura Ambassador of Japan
		- Address by Mr. Jirozaemon Saito Chairman ICA Fisheries Committee
		- Address by Mr. Bustanil Arifin Minister of Cooperatives, Government of Indonesia
		- Address by Mr. Soelarso Governor of East Java Province
		- Address by Prof/Doctor Sri Eddi Swasono President Indonesian Cooperative Council
	11:30 - 12:00	Briefing on workshop methodology
	12:00 - 13:30	Lunch
	13:30 - 15:00	Presentation of Topic No. 1 on "Member participation in fisheries cooperatives" by I.K.P.I.
	15:00 - 15:15	Tea break
	15:15 - 17:00	Discussion on Topic No. 1
17:00 - 19:30	Free	
19:30 -	Welcome party	
21 (Tue.)	09:00 - 10:30	Presentation of Topic No. 2 on "Fisheries cooperative develop- ment in Indonesia" by Indonesian resource person to be selected by I.K.P.I.
	10:30 - 10:45	Tea break
	10:45 - 12:30	Discussion on Topic No. 2

DATE	TIME	PROGRAM

21 (Tue.)	- Continued -	
	12:30 - 13:30	Lunch
	13:30 - 16:00	Presentation of Topic No. 3 on "Korean Government support to fishing industry, particularly to fisheries cooperatives" and "self-support activities undertaken by fisheries coope- rative sector in Korea" -Progress, process and lessons from failure- by resource person from Korea
	16:00 - 17:30	Discussion on Topic No. 3

22 (Wed.)	09:00 - 11:30	Presentation of Topic No. 4 on "Japanese Government support to fishing industry, particu- larly to fisheries coopera- tives" and "self-support acti- vities undertaken by fisheries cooperative sector in Japan" -Progress, process and lessons from failure- by resource person from Japan
	11:30 - 13:00	Lunch
	13:00 - 14:30	Discussion on Topic No. 4
	14:30 - 14:45	Tea break
	14:45 - 16:30	Presentation of Topic No. 5 on "Fishery cooperatives manage- ment problems" (1) Case study of Indonesia by Resource person from Indonesia

23 (Thu.)	09:00 - 11:30	Presentation of Topic No. 5 on "Fishery cooperatives manage- ment problems" (2) Case study of Japan by Resource person from Japan
	11:30 - 13:00	Lunch
	13:00 - 15:30	Presentation of Topic No. 5 on "Fishery cooperatives manage- ment problems" (3) Case study of Korea by Resource person from Korea
	15:30 - 15:45	Tea break
	15:45 - 18:00	Discussion on Topic No. 5 including case studies (1), (2) and (3)

DATE	TIME	PROGRAM
24 (Fri.)	09:00 - 12:00	Comprehensive discussions on "What are the things which are most required for fisheries cooperative movement in Indonesia?" -Preparation of recommendations, short/medium and long term goals for fisheries cooperative movement in Indonesia and guidelines of action- by the participants with moderation of I.K.P.I.
	12:00 - 13:30	Lunch
	13:30 - 15:00	Comprehensive discussions - Continued -
	15:00 - 15:30	Tea break
	15:30 - 17:00	Presentation of the results of comprehensive discussions 1) Recommendations by one of the facilitators/ moderators 2) Short/medium/long term goals of fisheries cooperative movement in Indonesia by I.K.P.I. 3) Guidelines and/or methodology for achieving the goals with appropriate advice by Resource persons from Korea, Japan and Indonesia
25 (Sat.)	10:00 - 11:00	Closing ceremony Closing address by Mr. Eddiwan President of I.K.P.I. Address by Mr. Jirozaemon Saito Chairman ICA Fisheries Committee

DATE	TIME	PROGRAM
25 (Sat.)	- Continued -	Closing ceremony
		Granting of certificate & plaques to the participants by Mr. Jirozaemon Saito Chairman ICA Fisheries Committee
	11:00 - 11:30	Explanation about study visits schedule by I.K.P.I.
	11:30 - 13:00	Lunch
	13:00 -	Preparation for study visits
26 (Sun.)	08:00	Leave Workshop site for study visits.
		Details of the places to be visited will be arranged by I.K.P.I..
		It is expected that the following places will be visited and various facilities of fisheries cooperatives etc. observed.
		1) Brondong 2) Surabaya 3) Bangil 4) Sendang Biru 5) Prigi
27 (Mon.)	All day long	Study visits continued
28 (Tue.)	A.M.	Study visits continued
	P.M.	End of Workshop: Participants will return home from the last place of visit, that is, probably Surabaya

TABLE 3. TIME SCHEDULE FOR THE PREPARATION OF ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE'S WORKSHOP TO BE HELD DURING 20 (MON.) TO 28 (TUE.) OF NOVEMBER, 1989 IN INDONESIA

Time	Schedule	
	ICA Fisheries Committee	I.K.P.I.
1989		
Early July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Decision taken on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion topics - Resource persons * Approval obtained from MAFF on draft budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Booking of Workshop site + accomodation and other necessary arrangement
Early August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ask resource persons to prepare paper 	
October 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ICA Fisheries Committee ODA Workshop in Indonesia will be officially approved by the ICA Fisheries Committee meeting in New Delhi, India * Official letter asking I.K.P.I. to host the ODA workshop will be sent 	
October 5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Deadline of English manuscript of topic presentation papers and/or texts
Early November		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Printing of papers and/or texts of topic presentation by resource persons and background papers of I.K.P.I.
November 20 (Mon.) - 28 (Tue.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ODA Workshop in Indonesia will be held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * I.K.P.I. will act as coordinator cum chief organization of the Workshop Steering Committee

4. Minutes of the Preliminary Arrangement/Talks concerning ICA Fisheries Committee's ODA Workshop on Fishery Cooperatives to be held in the Philippines during December 4th to 11th, 1989

MINUTES OF PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENT/TALKS
CONCERNING ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE'S
ODA WORKSHOP ON FISHERY COOPERATIVES TO BE HELD IN
THE PHILIPPINES DURING DECEMBER 4th to 11th, 1989

Date : 09:00 - 18:00 26 (Mon.) June, 1989
08:00 - 17:00 27 (Tue.) June, 1989
Venue : The Board Room of the Cooperative Union of the
Philippines (CUP)
CUP Building, Roces Avenue, Mother Ignacia Street,
Quezon City, Philippines
Present: Mr. Jaime P. Asuncion, President and Chairman of
the Board, CUP
General Arcadio S. Lozada, Secretary General, CUP
Dr. Alfred Bretschneider, ICA consultant c/o CUP
Mrs. Anselma S. Legaspi, Chief Aquatic Resources
Development Specialist, Bureau of Fisheries &
Aquatic Resources, Department of Agriculture,
the Government of the Philippines
Mrs. Rosalinda S. Giron, Cashier, CUP
Mr. Masaaki Sato, Assistant Secretary of ICA Fisheries
Committee
Miss. Nancy F. Marquez, Administration and Finance
Officer, CUP

The following is a summary of the preliminary arrangement/talks concerning the above subject.

1. Purpose

The purpose of the workshop is to help develop human resources (leaders of fishermen and fishery cooperatives) in the Philippines in order to contribute to strengthening of the organization of fishery cooperatives and vitalize their business activities.

2. Theme, objectives and results

The workshop should be held on the specific theme most suitable for providing stimulation and incentives to the prospective participants. It must be kept in mind that the objective of the workshop is to develop human resources to help improve fishing industry and fishermen's standard of living through development of fishery cooperatives. The title of the workshop should be decided in such a way that would most suit the requirements of the host organization for the promotion of fishery cooperative movements.

Expected results and impact of the workshop:

The participant should, through the workshop, have become more aware of problems encountering fishery cooperatives and how they can be solved.

During the workshop, the participants should prepare an action/development plan for their own cooperatives.

Another expected result is that the participants should put together a list of issues of vital importance for successful fishery cooperatives, which require government's initiatives/support in form of infrastructure support. This list could be presented to the Philippine government as a formal resolution.

A third result is to provide the ICA Fishery Committee with extensive information on how to arrange similar workshops in the future.

In due consideration of the above ideas, it was agreed that the title of the workshop to be held in the Philippines should be made as follows:

"National Planning Workshop on Leadership, Technology and Infrastructure Development in Fishery Cooperatives".

3. Organizer

It was agreed that the following four organizations act as organizers of the workshop:

- The Cooperative Union of the Philippines, Inc (CUP)
 [= Coordinator]
- Department of Agriculture, the Government of Philippines,
- ICA Fisheries Committee
- ICA Regional Office for Asia (ICA ROA)

4. Period

It was agreed that the workshop will be held for 8 days from December 4 (Monday) to December 11 (Monday), 1989.

5. Venue

It was agreed that the workshop would be held in Quezon City, Metro Manila. But the exact venue of the workshop will be decided by the host organization, CUP, in due time and advised to the secretariat of ICA Fisheries Committee.

6. Participants

1) Qualifications

At least one of the following conditions must be met in order for the prospective participants to be invited to the workshop:

- a) that they are active fishermen or fisherwomen;
- b) that they have minimum abilities to understand and assimilate the contents of the workshop;
- c) that they are directors, managers and/or employees of fishery cooperatives and/or their federations. In this case, they should be those who are employed in middle level or higher management posts in such organizations with at least two years experience;

- d) That they are active member cooperators of fishery cooperatives;
- e) Other people who are involved in fishery development activities.

Participants should represent the wide range as concerns working experience, education background, and age/sex; this is to promote vivid exchange of various knowledge.

2) Invitation

Altogether, 60 participants will be invited. Invitations will be issued by CUP.

7. How it will be held

1) In-House Workshop

The In-House workshop will be held in the following manner.

- First : Topic presentation by panelists/resource persons.
- Second: Guided group discussions on the topics presented.
- Third : Workshop facilitators will be designated by CUP and prepare summary reports of the discussions.
- Fourth: Preparation of recommendations for Government initiatives/activities to support fishery cooperatives ("resolutions which will arise from the workshop") as well as action/development plans.

2) Study visits

CUP shall arrange study visits during 1 - 3 days for the participants on optional basis in order to give them an actual look at advanced fishery cooperatives activities in the Philippines after the in-house workshop. The travel costs for the study visits shall be borne by ICA Fisheries Committee.

8. Documentation and reporting

1) Technical papers and/or topic presentation papers by resource persons

Each panelist/resource person shall prepare his or her own text of technical papers and/or topic presentation papers in English in accordance with given instructions either from CUP, the host organization of the workshop, or from the ICA Fisheries Committee, and send them to CUP well in advance of the workshop for editing and printing.

All the participants in the Philippines can communicate in English and therefore, it is not necessary to have any local language version of texts etc..

CUP will print 150 copies of such texts and/or papers.

2) Workshop documentation and reporting

The documentation of the workshop should be extensively documented for evaluation purpose for further improvement of the organization of similar workshops elsewhere in the future.

A short time evaluation report should be prepared and made available within three weeks after the workshop by CUP workshop project team.

9. Workshop follow-up

Institutions involved in organization of the workshop should inform the participants how they can support fishery cooperatives in the implementation of action/development plans and what direct steps they will take for this.

The follow-up action/development plans to be prepared by the participants need to be closely monitored by CUP, ICA ROA and ICA Fisheries Committee and, if found inappropriate, necessary steps should be taken to help further promote fishery cooperatives activities in the Philippines primarily on the initiative of CUP.

For this purpose, ICA Fisheries Committee's ODA funds may be used. Any unused balance out of the allocated funds should be kept on the separate account by the CUP to be used for promoting fishery cooperatives activities in the Philippines.

10. Language

English will be used as the main means of communication. Tagalog will not be used since all the prospective participants will understand English.

11. Subjects of discussion topics in the workshop and resource person-cum-panelist

The subjects of discussion topics in the workshop and resource persons to present technical papers shall be as follows.

Subject of Topic	Topic presentator (= Resource person cum panelist)
1. Member participation in fishery cooperatives development	ICA ROA
2. Cooperative development in the Philippines	From the Philippines

Subject of Topic	Topic presentator (= Resource person cum panelist)
3. Fishery cooperatives in the Philippines - Role in society, objectives and policies, economic surplus and social goals -	From the Philippines
4. Support to fishery cooperatives - Example of Korean government support to fishery cooperatives -	From NFFC of Korea
5. Fishery cooperatives management problems - Common cooperative management problems -	From Japan
6. Fishery cooperative management techniques - What method to use for management of fishery cooperatives - on (1) Management system, planning, budgeting, accounting, auditing, monitoring and evaluation. (2) Financing (3) Marketing and distribution (4) Supply (5) Organization and personnel administration (6) Information and advisory services (7) Human resources development	From Japan [He/she should cover topics of 6.- (1) to (4).] ICA ROA* Mrs. A.S. Legaspi ICA ROA* together with Mrs. A.S. Legaspi

N.B. * He/she to be invited from ICA ROA should cover these topics as well.

12. Budget

The local budget is estimated as follows. It was agreed that this is a tentative budgeting at this preliminary stage of arrangement and final decision shall be made by the Chairman of ICA Fisheries Committee in due consultation with MAFF (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) of the Government of Japan.

This budget is only for local participants and resource persons from the Philippines.

Item	Amount	
	PI*	(= US \$)
1. Communication and transportation expenses	90,000	4,186
a. 60 participants	At this moment, details of break down can not be calculated because of geographical distances of the prospective participants in the workshop.	
b. 20 additional persons including:		
- resource persons,		
- management staff,		
- technical writers,		
- facilitators		
2. Training implementation expenses	359,000	16,697
a. Board and lodging (= 80 persons x 8 days x 350 PI)	(224,000)	
b. Rental training facility	(5,000)	
c. Training and education materials including conference kits	(60,000)	
d. Printing expenses for textbooks and program (150 copies)	(50,000)	
e. Study visits - Chartered bus etc.-	(20,000)	
3. Administrative & Management Costs	52,000	2,418
a. Resource persons/ Panelists (10)		
b. Technical writers/ facilitators (4)		
c. Management/Coordinating staff (6)		
4. Dinner/Socials	20,000	930
5. Contingency	50,000	2,325
a. Gasoline, photocopy, plaques, etc.		
b. Media expenses - Press conferences/ releases -		
c. Miscellaneous		
Grand total	571,000	26,558

13. Proposed program

The proposed program of the workshop is tentatively agreed as follows. This may be subject to change due to unavoidable reasons or force majeure.

Date	Time	Program

1989		
December		
4 (Mon.)	08:30 - 10:30	Registration of participants
	10:30 - 11:30	Opening ceremony
		- Welcome address
		by Mr. Jaime P. Asuncion President and Chairman of the Board, CUP
		- Address
		by Mr. Tsuneo Tanaka Ambassador of Japan to the Philippines
		- Address
		by Mr. Jirozaemon Saito Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee
		- Address
		by General Arcadio S. Lozada Chairman, ICA Regional Council for Asia and CUP Secretary General
		- Keynote Speech
		by Hon. Carlos G. Dominguez Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Government of Philippines
	11:30 - 12:00	Briefing on workshop methodology by CUP
	12:00 - 13:30	Lunch
	13:30 - 14:00	Topic No. 1
		* Cooperative development in the Philippines
	14:00 - 14:30	Topic No. 2
		* Fisheries cooperatives in the Philippines
		- Role in society, objectives and policies, economic sur- plus, and social goals -
	14:30 - 15:00	Topic No. 3
		* Member participation in fishery cooperatives development
	15:00 - 15:20	Break
	15:20 - 16:00	Slide and movie film presentation

Date	Time	Program
4 (Mon.)	- Continued -	
	16:00 - 19:00	Free
	19:00 -	Dinner/social function
5 (Tue.)	08:30 - 09:30	Topic No. 4 * Support to fishery cooperatives - Example of Korean Government support to fishery cooperatives -
	09:30 - 12:00	Panel discussions on "support to fishery cooperatives" Specifically, discussions should focus on the role of the following items.
		1. Role of Government
		a. Bureau of Agricultural Cooperatives Development
		b. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
		2. Role of Other Agencies
		a. CUP
		b. ICA ROA
		c. ICA Fisheries Committee
		d. FAO
		e. Other institutions
	12:00 - 13:30	Lunch
	13:30 - 15:00	Workshop Grouping and Group Discussions on "Support to fishery cooperatives"
	15:00 - 15:20	Break
	15:20 - 16:20	Topic No. 5 * Fishery Cooperatives Management Problems - Presentation of common cooperative management problems -
	16:20 - 17:30	Workshop Grouping and Group Discussions on "Fishery Cooperatives Management Problems"

Date	Time	Program
6 (Wed.)	08:30 - 12:00	<p>Topic No. 6</p> <p>* Fishery Cooperative Management Techniques</p> <p>a. What method to use for management of fishery cooperatives</p> <p>(1) Management system: Planning, Budgeting, Accounting, Auditing, Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>(2) Financing</p> <p>(3) Marketing & Distribution</p> <p>(4) Supply</p> <p>(5) Organization & Personnel Administration</p> <p>(6) Information and Advisory Services</p> <p>(7) Human Resource Development</p>
	12:00 - 13:30	Lunch
	13:30 - 17:30	<p>Workshop Grouping and Group Discussions</p> <p>on</p> <p>a. How to manage fishery cooperatives,</p> <p>b. What improvements in your own cooperatives have to be done,</p> <p>c. Identification of proposed techniques which should be adopted/improved/developed.</p>
7 (Thu.)	08:30 - 12:00	<p>Preparation of Fishery Cooperative Action/Development Plans including Recommendations</p> <p>- Role and Use of Fishery Cooperative Action/Development Plans -</p> <p>- Experience from Use of Development Plans</p>
	12:00 - 13:30	Lunch
	13:30 - 14:00	Presentation & Recommendations of Action Plans
	14:00 - 17:30	Plenary Discussions on Group Discussion Proposals

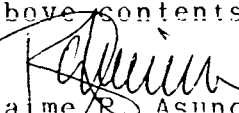
Date	Time	Program
8 (Fri.)	08:30 - 12:00	Plenary Discussions continued
	12:00 - 13:30	Lunch
	13:30 - 15:00	Closing Ceremony
		- Closing address
		by Mr. Felix A. Borja
		Chairman,
		CUP Fishery Cooperative
		Committee
		- Address
		by Mr. Juanito B. Mallig
		Director
		Bureau of Fisheries and
		Aquatic Resources,
		Government of Philippines
		- Address
		by Mr. Clemente E. Terso Jr.
		Director
		Bureau of Agricultural
		Cooperatives Development,
		Government of Philippines
		- Address
		by Mr. Jirozaemon Saito
		Chairman,
		ICA Fisheries Committee
		- Closing Remarks
		by General Arcadio S. Lozada
		Chairman
		ICA Regional Council for
		Asia and
		CUP Secretary General
	15:00 -	Free
9 (Sat.)	All Day	Study Visits
		on optional basis of participants
10 (Sun.)	All Day	Same as above
11 (Mon.)	A.M.	Same as above
	P.M.	Participants departure for home

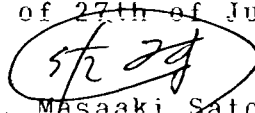
14. Time schedule

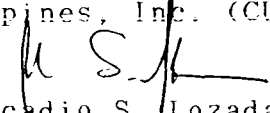
It was agreed to set the time schedule temporarily as follows.

Time	Schedule	
	ICA F/C	CUP
1989		
Early July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Decision taken on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion topics - Resource persons * Approval obtained on draft budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Booking of workshop site + accomodation and other necessary arrangement
Early August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ask resource persons (panelists) to prepare paper. 	
October 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ICA F/C ODA Workshop in the Philippines will be officially approved by the ICA F/C meeting in New Delhi, India * Official letter of ICA F/C asking CUP to host the workshop will be sent to CUP. 	
October 16		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Deadline of English manuscript of discussion papers
Late November		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Printing of Technical papers & panelists' texts completed
December 4 (Mon.) - 11 (Mon.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ICA F/C ODA Workshop in the Philippines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * CUP acts as host organization of the Workshop.

The above contents were confirmed this day of 27th of June, 1989.


 Mr. Jaime P. Asuncion,
 President and Chairman
 of the Board,
 Cooperative Union of the
 Philippines, Inc. (CUP)


 Mr. Masaaki Sato
 Assistant Secretary
 ICA
 Fisheries Committee


 General Arcadio S. Lozada
 Chairman
 ICA Regional Council for Asia
 and
 Secretary General of CUP

5. Example of a Possible Consulting Company for Study/Survey

ADVISERS IN COOPERATIVE TECHNIQUES
(ACT) LIMITED

Registered office:
27A Nottingham Place, London W1M 3FF

Tel: (01) 960 5171
(01) 486 2942

Mr. J. Saito
Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee
Zengyoren
7th floor
Cooperative Building
1-1-12 Uchikanda
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 101 JAPAN

17th October 1988

Dear Mr. Saito,

Having had the pleasure and privilege of knowing you for a number of years through our common work with the ICA Fisheries Committee, I am writing to you, having heard that the Fisheries Committee is contemplating carrying out a survey of fish price stabilisation systems in selected countries in the EEC, and also in Norway.

As you may perhaps know, many of us from the London headquarters staff of the International Cooperative Alliance have created a cooperative consultancy. I enclose our prospectus which will give you further information. You may also be interested to know that between them, our members have experience of working in the main European languages.

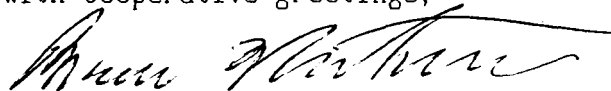
In view of our background, and particularly my own as the former Secretary of the ICA Fisheries Committee and Chief of the FAO Section of Fisheries Cooperatives, we believe we could be of assistance in various aspects of this project. I may also state that I was fortunate at one period in working for the Intelligence Unit of the *Economist* newspaper, especially concerned with various aspects of EEC agriculture and fisheries policies.

As you probably know, our old colleague and friend, Mr. H. Ohmi, is well acquainted with our work and our capacity to assist in this particular project.

On behalf of ACT we wish you and your group success in the project study, and if you feel we could be of any assistance please do not hesitate to get in touch with us.

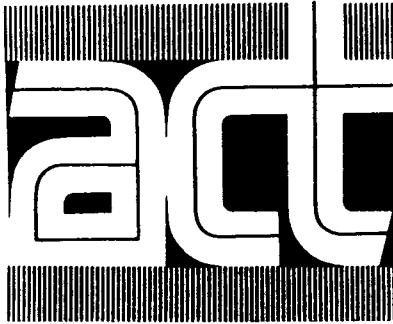
We look forward to hearing from you,

With Cooperative greetings,



Branko Zlataric
Chairman, ACT

Enc.



Advisers in Cooperative Techniques (ACT) Ltd.

A Cooperative Society registered under the Industrial & Provident Societies Acts 1965-1978 (Registration No. 25661R)

Registered Office: 27A Nottingham Place, London W1M 3FF

What is ACT?

ACT is a cooperative consultancy formed by specialists in the promotion and operation of cooperatives as business enterprises and as a vehicle for rural and urban development.

What does ACT offer?

ACT works in an advisory and support capacity in all crucial facets of cooperative organisation (including group and collective) — management and development, member relations, etc., more specifically:

- agricultural marketing
- rural institutions
- community development
- artisanal training
- small-scale industries
- technology transfer
- retail distribution
- retail development
- industrial buildings
- housing development
- tourism
- urban land development
- fisheries
- public relations
- manpower studies
- education and training
- preparation of manuals
- project identification
- project evaluation
- organisation of conferences & seminars
- representation at international trade fairs
- various aspects of broadcasting

ACT's approach

ACT's approach to cooperative development is that a cooperative enterprise has to succeed in commercial as well as social terms. Commercially unsuccessful cooperatives help no one. It is easy to set up a cooperative, but far more difficult to create and develop a successful cooperative business enterprise, able to fulfil the expectations of its members and generate the continuous surplus necessary for growth and balanced development. **ACT's** concern therefore is for high levels of operational performance to create the basis for such development.

Most of **ACT's** members have been practising cooperators in various aspects of cooperative administration and development. In their work they had to match the cooperative ethic with the practical side of cooperative enterprise. Thus **ACT** offers an all-round consultancy service which meets today's requirement for efficiency in almost every aspect of co-operative and small business organisation.

ACT is guided by the principles of objectivity, pragmatism, viability and achievement; its strategy — to offer a service of practical advice to practical people with viable projects for development in the fields mentioned.

Members' expertise and background

The strength of **ACT** lies in the wide and varied experience of its membership, comprising: F. Baulier, T. Bottomley, R. Davies, P. Derrick, C. Green, R. Jovanovic, B. Loveridge, D. Ogilvie, H. Ollman, D. Phillips, M. Plevan, P. Pyne, K. Sidor, G. Springall, with B. Zlataric as Chairman and M. Blindell as Secretary. The members of **ACT** gained their experience through their work in the UK and abroad, mainly with UN Agencies and governmental and non-governmental organisations. Between them they command expertise in the following fields:

Organisational problems Management of fishermen's and agricultural cooperatives in countries of S.E. Asia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Establishment of cooperative business unions (with marketing and processing facilities), including banks at regional and federal level, in Yugoslavia. Modernisation of accounting systems.

Evaluation of cooperative (including group and collective) systems in their organisational, management, personnel, operational and financial aspects.

Operational problems Marketing of meat in the UK, Ireland, Italy. Cooperative marketing in Laos. Retail development in UK and Africa. Monitoring of and advice to organisers of cooperative projects aimed at marketing fish from Indonesia, Peru, Alaska. Transfer of technology from EEC countries to developing countries. Consultancy experience in small-scale industrial sector in Indonesia, Korea, Pacific Islands, Caribbean and parts of Africa. Management and advice to consumer cooperatives and workers' cooperatives in the UK from all angles. Top level experience in artisanal and fishermen's cooperative credit system and finance in France. Housing development and housing societies in UK. Industrial buildings in UK and Europe. Promotion of commodities at international level. Organisation of international conferences for promotion of cooperative trade (grain, feedingstuffs, fruit and vegetables, etc.).

Personnel development Education and training programmes, courses and material for membership and personnel development in Botswana, Laos, Sri Lanka, Burma, Philippines, India, Iraq, Indonesia, Caribbean, Andean region of Latin America, Middle East. Identification, formulation, evaluation and execution of cooperative projects in all above-mentioned countries.

Other facilities Various aspects of broadcasting based on long-term experience with BBC. Editing for publication, proof-reading, translation and related services. Setting up communication networks. Production of books and pamphlets.

As can be seen, **ACT** offers a very wide range of services to meet the demands of potential clients. If something further is needed, **ACT's** contacts can provide any know-how required by cooperatives in the process of their development all over the world.

Consultants are available for both short- and long-term assignments.



Further enquiries to:
The Secretary, ACT
27a Nottingham Place
London W1M 3FF

Tel: (01) 960 5171
486 2942

6. A Draft Plan of Questionnaire on the State of Fisheries and Fisheries Cooperatives in the Countries of ICA Fisheries Committee Members

A draft plan of questionnaire on the state of fisheries and fisheries cooperatives
in the countries of ICA Fisheries Committee members

[ICA Fisheries Committee]
[October 4, 1989]

Please fill out the following questionnaire form.

Date when filled in: _____

	Name of person who filled in this questionnaire	
--	---	--

Note

1. Please fill in either in English or Japanese.
2. Please return this questionnaire to the secretariat of ICA Fisheries Committee by such and such date after filling in necessary items.
3. Please use the unit of metric ton in the case of quantity and U.S. \$ in the case of value.
4. In case if no appropriate answer is available, please write N.A. (not available).
5. In case if the figures you fill in are estimated figures, please write E. (estimate).

Country	
Name of your organization	
Name of representative of your organization	
Address of your organization	
Telephone No.	
Fax No.	
Telex No.	
Cable address	

I. Outline of fisheries in your country

1. Total production and value of fisheries

Please fill in the following table with appropriate figures. Indicate year also.

Item	Total	Of which			
		A. Marine fishery	B. Inland water fishery	C. Mariculture	D. Inland water culture
Total catch in metric ton					
Of which, caught by members of fisheries cooperatives					
Total value of production in U.S. \$					
Of which, value of production caught by members of fisheries cooperatives					

↑ A + B + C + D

2. Number of fishery management unit and number of persons engaged in fisheries

(1) Number of fishery management unit by type of management and operation
 Please fill out number of persons employed by each type of fishery management unit
 in the bracket.

Unit: No.

Total	Of which managed and operated by			
	A. Individuals	B. Companies	C. Fisheries cooperatives	D. Other
()	()	()	()	()

↑ A + B + C + D

(2) Number of fishery management unit (= No. of fishing household) by total gross tonnages of boats owned and used
 (Indicate year also)

Unit: No.

Total	A. No boat used	B. Only non-powered boat used	The total gross tons of fishing boats owned and used were within the range of					
			C. less than 1 G.T.	D. between 1 and 10 G.T.	E. between 10 and 100 G.T.	F. between 100 and 500 G.T.	G. between 500 and 1,000 G.T.	H. over 1,000 G.T.

↑ A + B + C + D + E + F + G + H

(3) Number of fishery management unit (= No. of fishing household) by major type of fisheries
(Indicate year.)

Unit: No.

Total	Marine Fishery										J. Marine Culture	K. Inland water fishery	L. Inland water culture
	A. Trawls	B. Surround ing nets	C. Lift nets	D. Gill nets	E. Set nets	F. Anglings	G. Long lines	H. Shellfish or Seaweed Collecting	I. Others				

↑ A + B + C + D + E + F + G + H + I + J + K + L

(4) Number of Persons Engaged in Fisheries
(Indicate year)

Unit: No. of person

I t e m	Marine		Inland Water	
	Fishery	Culture	Fishery	Culture
T o t a l				
of which those who are members of fisheries cooperatives				

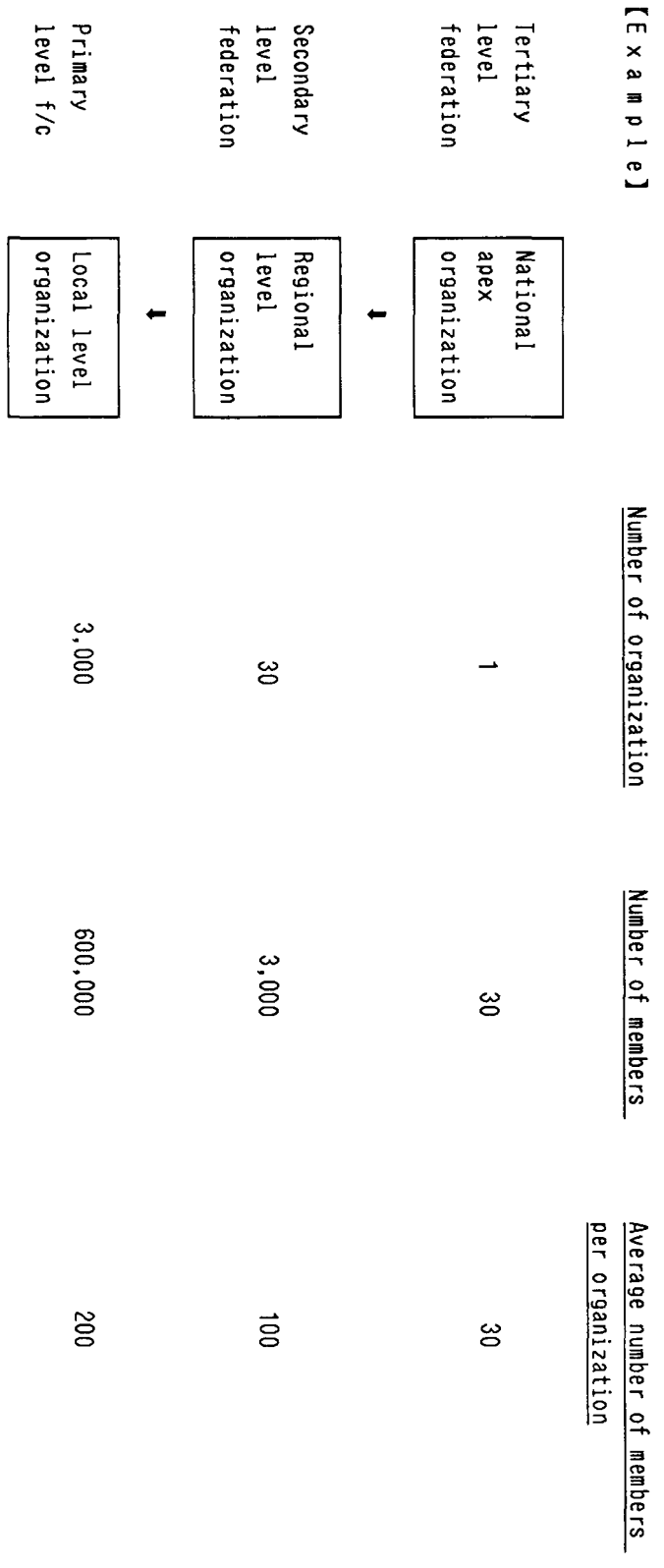
II. Outline of fisheries cooperatives in your country

1. Existence of cooperatives law
(Please tick as appropriate)
 - (1) Do you have any law which provides for cooperatives in your country ?
Yes No
 - (2) If Yes, please send copy (copies) of them translated in English to the secretariat of ICA Fisheries Committee. Do those law(s) have specifically worded provisions concerning fisheries cooperatives ?
Yes No
 - (3) Do you have an independent fisheries cooperative law in your country ?
Yes No
 - (4) Do you have any fishermen's organizations similar to fisheries cooperatives in your country ?
Yes No
 - (5) If Yes, please illustrate the system of organization plainly as in the ecample given in the next item 2-(1).

2. System of organization of fisheries cooperatives in your country

(1) Diagram of organization system of fisheries cooperatives
 Please illustrate (draw a diagram) of organization system of fisheries cooperatives in your country as in the example given below.

[Example]



1
5
3

3. Activities of fisheries cooperatives in your country

Please fill in appropriate number of fisheries cooperatives and/or federations.

Unit: No. of fisheries cooperatives and/or federations

	No. of fisheries cooperatives and/or federations surveyed	Of which those which are engaged in the business of						Other *
		Credit	Mutual Insurance	Supply	Marketing	Common facility utilization and processing	Education and training	
Primary level fisheries cooperatives								
Secondary level federations of fisheries cooperatives								
Tertiary level federations of fisheries cooperatives (If any)								
National level federations of fisheries cooperatives								

N.B. * Please briefly describe what kind of other businesses are carried out by fisheries cooperatives and/or federations.

III. Organization and activities of your organization

If you have a brochure or anything printed which explains your organization and its activities, please translate into English and send them to the secretariat of ICA Fisheries Committee together with duly filled out questionnaire form.

Please send reply to this questionnaire to the secretary general of the ICA Fisheries Committee of which address is as follows.

To: Mr. Kunio Okubo
Secretary General,
ICA Fisheries Committee,
c/o ZENGYOREN, CO-OP BLDG. 7TH FLOOR,
1-1-12 UCHIKANDA, CHIYODA-KU,
TOKYO, JAPAN
TELEPHONE: TOKYO 294-9618
TELEFAX : TOKYO 294-9602
TELEX : 222-6233, 222-6234 ZENGYO J
CABLE : NAFEDEFISH TOKYO

7. Proposed Date, Programme and Preliminary Budget for ODA Seminar
in Hungary in FY 1990

T. O. T.
National Council of Agricultural
Co-operatives

1361 BUDAPEST, V., Akadémia u. 1-3.
Phone: 328-167, 534-444 . Telex: 22-6810

Mr. J. SAITO
Chairman of the
ICA Fisheries Committee
Tokyo

Budapest, 18th July 1989

Dear Mr. Saito,


According to our previous agreement I am sending you enclosed the proposed date, programme and preliminary budget for a future ODA Seminar to be held in Hungary for African and Hungarian participants.

During our stay in Tokyo in March we had the chance to have a confirmation about this project in the Ministry.

I hope that this item can be put on the agenda of the next meeting of the ICA Fisheries Committee to be held in New Delhi in October and if discussed and agreed may be forwarded to the Japanese Government for approval.

I look forward to seeing you in India.

Yours sincerely,



Antal CSOMA

Enclosure

Preliminary budget
estimate for
the ODA Seminar to be held in Hungary 1990

Proposed date : 28 May - 5 June or 2-11 September

Number of participants: 60 /20 Africans and 40 Hungarians/

Venue: TOT Training Centre Budapest

Budget Item	Particulars	Forint	US Dollars
1. Participants			
accommodation	60 x 9 x 2.400	1.296.000	21.600
food	60 x 10 x 1.000	600.000	10.000
travel costs	40 x 2 x 250	20.000	340
Airport transfer + travelling of Hung. participants to Bud.	20 x 2 x 100	4.000	70
2. Opening and closing ceremonies			
	90 x 2 x 500	90.000	1.500
3. Conference and Secretariat rooms			
	9 x 8.000	72.000	1.200
4. Staff and Secretariat			
	N. of persons / days / costs		
accommodation	10 x 9 x 2.400	216.000	3.600
food	10 x 10 x 1.000	100.000	1.700
travel costs	10 x 2 x 250	5.000	85
employment			
-expert personnel	5 x 9 x 4.000	180.000	3.000
-ordinary personnel	5 x 9 x 2.000	90.000	1.500
5. Materials			
	No. of copies / subjects/ costs		
printing	200 x 10 x 300	600.000	10.000
	10 x 20.000	200.000	3.400
final report and recommendation	200 x 1 x 1.000	200.000	3.400
6. Transportation for study visits			
	No. of days / costs		
	60 x 4 x 500	120.000	2.000

Budget item	Particulars	Forint	US Dollars
7. Interpreters	4 x 9 x 5.000	180.000	3.000
8. Training technics		80.000	1.300
Video-recording		350.000	5.850
9. Honorary for Hungarian speakers /incl. study visits/			
	No. of speakers/costs		
	9 x 4.000	36.000	600
Sub-total		4.439.000	74.000
+ 10 %		444.000	7.400
		4.883.000	81.400

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Air fares for the African participants in average 2.500 US dollars/capita

total air fares	50.000 \$
total costs	131.400 \$

The following countries were taken as examples in order to make this estimate: Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, Uganda

8. Constitution of the ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for South-East Asia

This is the present Constitution of the ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for South-East Asia as of 4 October, 1989.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ICA SUB-COMITTEE FOR FISHERIES
FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Preamble

This Sub-Committee is a Sub-Committee of the ICA Regional Council for South-East Asia. The Sub-Committee shall work in accordance with the aims and objectives of the ICA and the general policy of the ICA Regional Council for South-East Asia.

Article 1: Name

The name of the Sub-Committee shall be "The ICA Specialized Sub-Committee for Fisheries for South East Asia". It will be referred to hereunder as the "Sub-Committee".

Article 2: Definitions

The word "Region" will be used to refer to South East Asia i.e., the area covered by the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia.

Article 3: Overall Aim

The overall aim of the Sub-Committee is to develop the fishing industry both marine and inland, through fishery cooperatives, in order to enable fishing families in the Region in enhancing their incomes and achieving a higher standard of living and to recommend to the ICA Regional Council programmes of activities required in the field of fishery cooperatives.

Article 4: Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the Sub-Committee shall be as follows:

- i. to review periodically the progress made in the field of cooperative fisheries and to recommend policies and common lines of action,
- ii. to identify areas for training, research and technical assistance and make recommendation,
- iii. to make recommendations for improving management and operational efficiency of organizations in the field of fishery cooperation,
- iv. to promote the dissemination of information and the exchange of experiences among the fishery cooperatives, and
- v. to carry out any other activities which are identical or conducive to the objectives of the Sub-Committee.

Article 5: Membership

1. The Sub-Committee shall consist of qualified persons at policy making and/or top managerial positions working in the field of cooperative fisheries in the member movements of the ICA in the Region.
2. The movement from each country will be entitled to nominate not more than two persons to the Sub-Committee.
3. The members of the Sub-Committee shall be nominated:
 - i. by the national cooperative fishery organization in each country which is affiliated directly to the ICA.
However, where there are two national level cooperative fishery organizations affiliated to the ICA, each such organization shall

be entitled to nominate one member.

Where there are more than two affiliated members at the national level, the members for the Sub-Committee shall be nominated by them jointly through mutual consultations.

ii. Where organizations stated in i. do not exist, by the national cooperative organization of the country.

4. The Regional director and/or his nominee and members of the Executive Sub-Committee of the Regional Council shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Sub-Committee.

5. The members shall serve on the Sub-Committee from ICA Congress to Congress.

Article 6: Involvement of Women and Youth

Considering that participation of women and youth in cooperative activities is of great importance, the member organizations may like to send qualified women and youth representatives engaged in cooperative fishery activities to attend the meetings as observers, if they are not already nominated as members of the Sub-Committee. The host movement shall generally be requested to send special women and youth participants as mentioned above.

Article 7: Working Groups

The Sub-Committee may constitute working groups or task forces, as may be necessary, to deal with specific issues and problems and these groups may meet as often as required.

Article 8: The office of the Sub-Committee will be at the ICA ROEC for South-East Asia, New Delhi or at such place as may be decided by the Sub-Committee.

Article 9: Meetings

1. The meetings of the Sub-Committee shall be held at least once every two years.
2. The meetings shall be convened by the Secretary who shall also furnish to the Sub-Committee a report on activities.
3. The meetings of the Sub-Committee shall be conducted in English. Participants requiring interpretation in any other language must be accompanied by personal interpreters at their own cost.
4. Each country delegation attending the meeting shall have one vote.
5. Members who have not paid their annual membership dues shall not be entitled to vote.
6. Representatives of specialized institutions/agencies engaged in or interested in fishery development such as Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), may be invited to attend meetings of the Sub-Committee as observers. The observers shall not have voting rights.
7. The Sub-Committee shall have the power to frame its own rules of procedure and conduct.
8. The quorum shall consist of five members.

Article 10: Officers

1. The Sub-Committee shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman. Their terms of office shall be from Congress to Congress. Retiring officers shall be eligible for re-election.
2. The Secretary to the Sub-Committee may be appointed by the Regional Director from among the officers of the ICA ROEC. The Sub-Committee may appoint its Secretary from sources other than the ROEC if it so desires.
3. In the event of both the Chairman and the Vice Chairman not being present at the meeting, the Sub-Committee shall elect a Chairman from among the members present for conducting the concerned meeting.

Article 11: Relationship With Member Organizations

1. The members of this Sub-Committee from each country will work towards establishing at the national level a Specialized Committee on Cooperative Fisheries, if such does not exist.
2. Each member of the Sub-Committee will act as the Sub-Committee Liaison Officer in respect of cooperative fisheries activities in the country.
3. The members of each country will hold consultations with their respective member organizations, the national cooperative organization and where possible with the concerned government ministries and departments before attending the Sub-Committee meetings and will report back to them with a view to maintaining effective communication and ensuring follow-up action.
4. The members from each country will keep the ICA ROEC informed of the national cooperative development plans and their progress in regard to cooperative fishery developments.

Article 12: Report to the Regional Council

The Sub-Committee shall submit a report of its activities to the ICA Regional Council for South-East Asia at least once a year.

Article 13: Finance

1. The work and meetings of the Sub-Committee will be on a self-financing basis.
2. The financial year for the Sub-Committee shall be the calendar year.
3. The annual membership subscription for membership in the Sub-Committee, shall be U.S. \$ 200/- for each nominating country which should be paid to the office of the Sub-Committee within the first quarter of the calendar year.

Article 14: amendments

Any amendment to the Constitution of the Sub-Committee shall be by a decision of the two-thirds majority of all the member countries eligible to vote. Amendments thus adopted shall come into force after they are approved by the ICA Regional Council.

9. Draft Constitution of the ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for Asia submitted at the 16th Meeting of the ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for Asia, New Delhi, November 25-26, 1988

This draft Constitution was not adopted.

DRAFT
CONSTITUTION

OF THE ICA SUB-COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES FOR ASIA

Preamble

This Sub-committee is a Sub-committee of the ICA Regional Council for Asia. The Sub-committee shall work in accordance with the aims and objectives of the ICA and the general policy of the ICA Regional Office for Asia.

Article 1 : Name

1. The name of the Sub-committee shall be "ICA SUB-COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES FOR ASIA". It will be referred to hereinafter as the "Sub-committee".

Article 2 : Definition

2. The word "Region" will be used to refer to Asia, i.e. the area covered by the ICA Regional Office for Asia.

Article 3 : Overall Aim

3. The overall aim of the Sub-committee is to develop the fishing industry both marine and inland, through fishery cooperatives in order to enable fishing families in the Region in enhancing their incomes and achieving a higher standard of living and to recommend to the ICA Regional Council programmes of activities required in the field of fishery cooperatives.

Article 4 : Specific Objectives

4. The specific objectives of the Sub-committee shall be as follows :
 - i. to review periodically the progress made in the field of cooperative fisheries and to recommend policies and common lines of action;
 - ii. to identify areas for training, research and technical assistance and make recommendations;
 - iii. to make recommendations for improving management and operational efficiency of organisations in the field of fishery cooperation;

- iv. to promote the dissemination of information and the exchange of experiences among the fishery cooperatives;
- v. to carry out any other activities which are incidental or conducive to the objectives of the Sub-committee.

Article 5 : Membership

- 5.1 The Sub-committee shall consist of qualified persons at policy making and/or top managerial positions working in fishery cooperatives in the member movements of the ICA in the Region.
- 5.2 The Movement from each country will be entitled to nominate not more than two persons to the Sub-committee.
- 5.3 The members of the Sub-committee shall be nominated by :
 - (a) the apex organisation of fishery cooperatives of the country affiliated to the ICA directly or indirectly;
 - (b) the national cooperative organisation of the country representing the entire Cooperative Movement in that country, where there is no apex organisation of fishery cooperatives.
- 5.4 The Regional Director and/or his nominee and members of the Executive Sub-committee of the Regional Council shall be entitled to attend the meeting.
- 5.5 The members shall serve on the Sub-committee from ICA Congress to Congress.

Article 6 : Involvement of Women and Youth

- 6. Considering that participation of women and youth in cooperative activities is of great importance, the member organisations may like to send qualified women and youth representatives engaged in cooperative fishery activities to attend the meetings as observers, if they are not already nominated as members of the Sub-committee. The host movement will generally be requested to send special women and youth participants as mentioned above.

Article 7 : Working Groups

- 7. The Sub-committee may constitute working groups or task forces, as may be necessary, to deal with specific issues and problems and these groups may meet as often as required.

Article 8 : Office

8. The office of the Sub-committee will be at the ICA Regional Office for Asia, New Delhi, or at such place as may be decided by the Sub-committee.

Article 9 : Meetings

- 9.1 The meetings of the Sub-committee shall be held once every two years.
- 9.2 The meeting shall be convened by the Secretary who shall also furnish to the Sub-committee a report on activities.
- 9.3 The meetings of the Sub-committee shall be conducted in English. Participants requiring interpretation in any other language must be accompanied by personal interpreters at their own cost.
- 9.4 Each country delegation attending the meeting shall have one vote.
- 9.5 Members who have not paid their annual subscription dues shall not be entitled to vote.
- 9.6 Representatives of specialised institutions/agencies engaged in or interested in fishery development such as Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), may be invited to attend meetings of the Sub-committee as observers. The observers shall not have voting rights.
- 9.7 The Sub-committee shall have the power to frame its own rules of procedure and conduct.
- 9.8 The quorum shall consist of five members.

Article 10 : Officers

- 10.1 The Sub-committee shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman. Their terms of office shall be from Congress to Congress. Retiring officers shall be eligible for re-election.
- 10.2 The Secretary to the Sub-committee may be appointed by the Regional Director from among the Officers of the ICA ROA. The Sub-committee may appoint its Secretary from sources other than the ROA, if it so desires.
- 10.3 In the event of both the Chairman and the Vice Chairman not being present at the meeting, the Sub-committee shall elect

a Chairman from the members present for conducting the concerned meeting.

Article 11 : Liaison with ICA Fisheries Committee

11. The Sub-committee will maintain close liaison with the ICA Fisheries Committee.

Article 12 : Relationship with Member Organisations

- 12.1 The members of this Sub-committee from each country will work towards establishing, at the national level, a Specialised Committee on Cooperative Fisheries, if such does not exist.
- 12.2 Each member of the Sub-committee will act as the Sub-committee Liaison Officer in respect of cooperative fisheries activities in the country.
- 12.3 The members of each country will hold consultations with their respective member organisations, the national cooperative organisation and where possible with the concerned government ministries and departments before attending the Sub-committee meetings and will report back to them with a view to maintaining effective communication and ensuring follow-up action.
- 12.4 The members from each country will keep the ICA ROA informed of the national cooperative development plans and their progress in regard to cooperative fishery developments.

Article 13 : Report to Regional Council

13. The Sub-committee shall submit a report of its activities to the ICA Regional Council for Asia at least once a year.

Article 14 : Finance

- 14.1 The work and meetings of the Sub-committee will be on a self-financing basis.
- 14.2 The financial year for the Sub-committee shall be the calendar year.
- 14.3 The annual membership subscription for membership in the Sub-committee shall be US\$200/- for each nominating country which should be paid to the Office of the Sub-committee within the first quarter of the calendar year.

Article 15 : Amendments

15. Any amendment to the Constitution of the Sub-committee shall be by a decision of two-thirds majority of all the member countries eligible to vote. Amendments thus adopted shall come into force after they are approved by the ICA Regional Council.

10. Conclusions and Resolutions Adopted by the ILO Committee on
Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry, Geneva, 4-13 May,
1988

Committee on Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry

(Geneva, 4–13 May 1988)

CONCLUSIONS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Conclusions concerning systems of remuneration and earnings¹

The Committee on Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry of the International Labour Organisation,

Having met in Geneva, in its Fourth Session, from 4 to 13 May 1988;

Adopts this thirteenth day of May 1988 the following conclusions:

1. Fishermen should enjoy remuneration and a standard of living that are commensurate to those of workers in other types of economic activity. Employed commercial maritime fishermen should achieve a minimum income over fixed periods which bears some relation to the average income for workers ashore.

2. Almost all fishermen, whether engaged in artisanal, small-scale or large-scale fisheries, obtain the bulk of their remuneration from a share of the catch. Generally, this system is widely accepted among fishermen since it involves a partnership with fishing-vessel owners over which the individuals concerned have some measure of control.

3. The share system may not give fishermen a continuous income at all times as it is linked to the catch and therefore may not be wholly suitable as the sole basis of remuneration for all categories of fishermen. Accordingly, other systems of remuneration may be considered:

- (a) a minimum wage on a monthly, weekly or voyage basis combined with a share in the sale of the catch;
- (b) a wage or salary determined on a daily, weekly or monthly basis;
- (c) a monthly salary combined with a fish-catching productivity bonus.

4. The modalities of determining fishermen's wages and systems of remuneration are best left to negotiations between fishing-vessel owners and fishermen themselves and their organisations.

5. The most important gains in improving the incomes of fishermen can be achieved through an increase in the productivity and reasonable price of fish and through greater stability in their employment, provided there is an equilibrium between fishing efforts and fishing opportunities.

6. Fishermen can be assisted in improving their earnings through such means as:

- (a) encouraging them to organise themselves in co-operatives, unions or other entities by which they can benefit from reduced taxation liability and from collective action in the sale of fish; in the procurement of fuel, ice, spare parts and equipment; in negotiating with fishing-vessel owners as regards their share of the catch; and in benefiting from minimum wage schemes and bonus payments;
- (b) increasing their production of fish through incentive schemes such as encouraging greater family participation in fisheries activities and the use of appropriate technology in fishing methods;
- (c) contributing to increased sizes of catches through reduction of sea pollution and better fish resource management to avoid over-exploitation;
- (d) an expansion of markets for fish, including encouraging the consumption of new species and new products;

¹ Adopted unanimously.

- (e) educating them to invest savings in the means of fish production;
- (f) the provision of loans on favourable terms by financial institutions;
- (g) the prevention or control of post-harvest losses.

7. Particular action which can be taken by governments to improve fishermen's earnings includes:

- (a) creating conditions favourable to the formation of fishermen's organisations;
- (b) stabilising the price of fuel to fishermen at reasonable levels;
- (c) help in avoiding exploitation by middlemen in the marketing of fish and as a source of finance and supplies;
- (d) help in the acquisition of fishing materials, equipment and spare parts;
- (e) the provision of subsidies and loans on favourable terms for the construction and modernisation of fishing vessels and their gear and for shore infrastructure and promotion;
- (f) the promotion of economic activities in which fishermen can be engaged as an alternative to capture fishing, such as aquaculture;
- (g) the provision of family housing assistance;
- (h) the fixing of minimum prices wherever possible;
- (i) proper research and management of fish stocks.

8. The earnings and employment of fishermen wherever possible can be complemented by the following forms of social protection:

- (a) unemployment compensation;
- (b) insurance against accidents and death, sickness and disability;
- (c) insurance against loss of or damage to fish catches or fish stocks through diseases.

9. Measures which could be taken by the ILO with a view to improving the incomes and employment situation of all of the different categories of fishermen at the national level include:

- (a) the collection, preparation and dissemination of information and statistics on the remuneration and fish sales systems of fishermen in countries throughout the world;
- (b) the collection, preparation and dissemination of information and statistics on various other aspects of fishermen's conditions related to their remuneration and earnings, such as the level and characteristics of employment and earnings, sales prices of fish including price supports, insurance against loss of income or of fish catch, social security protection including accident and sickness insurance and pensions, taxation of income and economic, technical and financial assistance through government and fishermen's organisations;
- (c) the encouragement and facilitation of the exchange of information and consultations among different countries on questions bearing upon the remuneration and earnings of all the different categories of fishermen.

Conclusions concerning occupational adaptation to technical changes in the fishing industry¹

The Committee on Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry of the International Labour Organisation,

Having met in Geneva, in its Fourth Session, from 4 to 13 May 1988;

Adopts this thirteenth day of May 1988 the following conclusions:

1. In the interest of promoting the prosperity of the fishing industry and improving fishermen's working and living conditions, all possible measures should be taken, to the extent reasonable and practicable by the countries concerned, to modernise fishing operations through the application of new technology and techniques.

2. Government support should be integrated and take account of both the technical aspects of development and the socio-economic needs of fishermen, particularly for the development of small-scale fisheries, in consultation with representatives of employers and fishermen. For fisheries in general, the following are among the factors that all concerned should bear in mind when introducing technologies which are appropriate to local conditions and when evaluating

¹ Adopted unanimously.

the socio-economic factors which influence the success or failure of new technologies or innovations:

- (a) proper recognition of the economic and social needs of the fishing industry;
- (b) the need for development of fisheries' infrastructure;
- (c) the level of organisation of fishing-vessel owners and of fishermen;
- (d) the effect on the employment of fishermen and their families;
- (e) the training needs of fishermen and those involved in traditional fish processing;
- (f) the pricing and procurement of fuel, fishing gear and supplies, spare parts, boats, etc.;
- (g) custom duties on imported equipment and materials;
- (h) taxation of fishing enterprises and of fishermen;
- (i) possibilities of over-fishing and the importance of fish stock conservation;
- (j) technical co-operation between developed and developing countries and developing countries themselves.

3. Support from governments could include financing schemes for the renovation and structural adjustment of fishing fleets and the improvement of fishing techniques in both industrial and small-scale fisheries in consultation with the parties concerned. This support should take account of the technical and economic aspects of fisheries, as well as the living conditions, health, education and training of fishermen.

4. The expansion of aquaculture should be encouraged as a means of increasing the supply of fish, especially in rural areas, of securing alternative sources of income and employment for fishermen and of earning foreign exchange.

5. New technologies are indispensable for the survival of the fishing industry. However, when introducing new technologies which affect employment conditions, the fishermen concerned should be informed in advance and, after having been consulted, appropriate training should be provided in order that they will be able to make the best and safest use of the new technology. All parties concerned should seek to avert or minimise as far as possible termination of employment, without prejudice to the efficient operation of the industry, and to mitigate the adverse effects of any termination of employment for technological reasons. Where appropriate, and in accordance with national legislation and practice, the competent authority should assist the parties in seeking solutions to the problems raised by the terminations. Efforts should be made to raise funds in order to train and retrain fishermen for other occupations, such as aquaculture.

6. Fishermen who cannot find work should be provided, whenever possible and in accordance with national legislation, with subsistence payments during periods of unemployment, help in locating new jobs and assistance (through retraining in particular) in preparing for such jobs. Other action which could be taken by governments and employers' and workers' organisation in this regard includes: the creation of jobs through the development of aquaculture; the provision of financial and technical assistance for the funding of new businesses; and assistance to the unemployed in finding jobs in fishing in neighbouring countries.

7. Training schemes for fishermen should be based upon clearly defined needs and realistic assessments of current technology and the availability of existing trained or experienced manpower. In this connection, governments should determine which schemes might be undertaken using local resources and which ones needed regional and extra-regional expertise. Training should be concurrent with the introduction of new technology and financially assisted by governments and/or through international technical co-operation. It should include training for new tasks and working methods on board ship, in management and in the reduction of post-harvest fish losses.

8. Improved methods of training fishermen for new technology should be developed and applied. In this regard, special training equipment and simple materials could be used to meet the needs of illiterate and semi-literate individuals. Training in schools and on the job for both industrial and artisanal fishermen should in particular make use of audio-visual equipment and extension services.

9. Attention should be given to the training of extension staff and training specialists, as well as to the design and monitoring of on-the-job training programmes for fishing communities.

10. Attention should also be given to the training of local fishermen in basic resource

management, environmental protection, operation and management of fishermen's organisations, fishing management and activities associated with social welfare and community development.

11. The transfer of technology should be promoted through pilot projects and assistance in building the necessary infrastructure, as well as through fishery product development and marketing.

12. Information and education should be given to fishermen and boat owners, which would help prepare them for modernisation in the fishing industry.

13. Fishermen should be encouraged to co-operate in ensuring successful adaptation to the application of new technology and work methods in fishing. Fishermen's organisations can serve as a useful channel through which this involvement of fishermen can be achieved.

14. Maritime fishing can be a dangerous occupation, and in this regard safety is an important factor. The proper training of fishermen in the use of safety equipment on board ships and of fishing gear, as well as in safe working methods and practices, should be encouraged as the primary means of reducing accidents to vessels and injury and loss of life of fishermen. The strengthening of national regulations regarding the certification of fishermen and their employment, safety inspections of vessels and the creation of fishing safety committees at the appropriate national level should be encouraged. Appropriate national level bodies should deal with living and working conditions on board ship.

Conclusions concerning social and economic needs of small-scale fishermen and of rural fishing communities¹

The Committee on Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry of the International Labour Organisation,

Having met in Geneva, in its Fourth Session, from 4 to 13 May 1988;

Adopts this thirteenth day of May 1988 the following conclusions:

1. The existence of adequate communication between governments, fishermen and their communities will help to improve the working and living conditions of small-scale and artisanal fishermen and the standard of living in rural fishing communities which have been recognised as requiring the most urgent action. Such services can be improved if they are based on a sound knowledge of fishermen's labour, social and living conditions. The development of infrastructure facilities such as approach roads, power supply, radio and television services to rural fishing communities can also help to improve extension services. In this regard, governments must play a major role.

2. Living conditions in rural fishing communities of developing countries are usually very poor. Proper housing, sanitation, schools, water supply and health care often do not exist. Research at the regional level on the appropriate ways of improving the standard of living can contribute greatly to development efforts. Most governments are in need of financial and technical help to strengthen their research on fishermen's technical, social and economic conditions so as to make it more effective.

3. Increasing the pace of fisheries development and improving social and economic conditions in small-scale fishing communities require both the collection and interpretation of statistics. Steps that can be taken to improve this collection and interpretation include the development of an internationally recommended procedure and format for obtaining the needed information.

4. The development of small-scale fisheries as well as aquaculture, wherever possible, should be part of a national development strategy for the fishing industry as a whole. Some governments have formulated such strategies which are reflected in their policies on fisheries development programmes. Such programmes should take account not only of the technical aspects of development but the expressed socio-economic needs of fishermen and their

¹ Adopted unanimously.

communities, as well as the requirements of the processing and marketing sectors of the fishing industry. National surveys to help identify problems and needs of the sector can be helpful in formulating appropriate strategies. The demarcation of exclusive fishing zones for artisanal fishermen and the surveillance and control of these zones should be given priority whenever needed and should be implemented in collaboration with the fishermen's and boatowners' organisations and other parties concerned. Special attention should be given to inland fishermen operating on the banks of mangroves, lagoons and lakes where aquaculture schemes are likely to deprive them of their livelihood if they are not given a chance to upgrade their skills and learn the new techniques.

5. There is a need to improve basic education and literacy in many developing countries. Among the most important ways of achieving these objectives in isolated fishing communities are the provision of: (a) adequate financing for educational activities; (b) free primary and secondary education (for children, education should be free or at tuition fees which their parents can afford); and (c) vocational training of adults through fisheries extension services with properly trained staff.

6. In the field of training the long-term objective of governments should be to achieve national self-reliance through the development of the skills required for all aspects of the fishing industry. At the operational level (fishing, fish handling, processing and marketing), training efforts should focus on the training of teachers and extension workers to carry out programmes in general and technical education to support fishery development plans. The training of fishermen, processors and other fishery workers should be done at the local level by national fisheries staff. The strengthening of local training facilities and capabilities can be promoted through international bilateral technical assistance, including technical co-operation between developing countries. Regional workshops and financial help in meeting the cost of training activities are important forms of such assistance.

7. Developing countries can benefit from modernising their fishing industries with improved fishing vessels and gear with a view to increasing the efficiency of fishing operations and reducing the cost of catching fish. However, if not properly planned and carefully implemented, this could lead to overfishing and the consequent redundancy in fishing vessels, etc. Governments should therefore plan in advance for these effects through the rational exploitation and utilisation of fishery resources and control measures to ensure sustained production from small-scale fisheries. Consideration should be given to all aspects of the fisheries development, viz. the resources and the continuous monitoring of the environment; the technology for harvesting and post-harvest operations, including handling, processing, distribution and marketing; and the economic and social aspects, including education, health and traditions.

8. The relatively high cost of vessels, engines, fishing gear and other equipment needed to modernise the fishing fleets of developing countries is often a barrier to development. Among measures which can be taken to provide such equipment at reasonable cost to fishermen are:

- (a) local production, if possible, of equipment and materials used in fishing;
- (b) local experimentation and development of suitable cost-effective fishing craft such as surf landing boats, ferro-cement and fibre glass vessels and craft built from local materials;
- (c) application of simple/modern new technology such as outboard engines in traditional fishing craft;
- (d) collaborating with foreign manufacturers to make available engines and equipment which are more appropriate to specific local needs;
- (e) favourable financial credit arrangements for fishermen such as lower interest rates and credit guarantees provided by governments or institutional financing; and
- (f) the reduction or elimination of taxation on imported equipment and fuel for the fishing industry.

9. The development of motorised surf boats or motorised beach landing craft is desirable since they dispense with the need for expensive fishing harbours and landing sites and also cater to the needs of boatless fishermen. Nationally sponsored schemes implemented regionally for experimentation with, and construction of, suitable standardised boats could help increase the pace of surf boat development.

10. Ice is the ideal means for short-term storage of fish but its relatively high cost in most developing countries limits its use in some situations. Some of the measures which could be

taken to make ice cheaper to small-scale and artisanal fishermen and to assist them in improving the efficiency of its use in the preservation of fish are:

- (a) the provision of small, compact ice boxes suitable for carriage in canoes and small boats;
- (b) the introduction of small capacity ice-making plants at the community level financed by local industry or by governments;
- (c) dissemination of information to fishermen on the basic principles of cold storage of fish and the efficient use of ice for this purpose;
- (d) short-term price subsidisation of ice by producers until sufficient numbers of fishermen are convinced of the benefits which can be derived from its use; and
- (e) non-conventional energy operated ice plants such as solar energy/wind power operated ice plants.

11. For some developing countries it has proved difficult to encourage fishermen to spend long periods at sea in order to fish the offshore grounds effectively. This difficulty can be overcome by such measures as:

- (a) encouraging fishermen to land caught fish at suitable coastal locations distant from their home port;
- (b) the carriage of suitably designed ice boxes in canoes and small boats;
- (c) the fitting of canoes and small boats with diesel outboard engines which speed up passages to and from the fishing grounds;
- (d) improving the design of small fishing vessels so as to provide more spacious and comfortable living and working arrangements; and
- (e) training of fishermen.

12. Lack of credit and high interest rates are major problems in the fisheries of developing countries. Some of the means by which investment and credit schemes, including those of fishermen's co-operatives, can be made more effective include:

- (a) increasing the flexibility of the terms of loans made to fishermen by banks and other financial institutions so as to make them more favourable than the loan conditions offered by middlemen and money lenders, who generally appreciate and understand the seasonal nature of fishermen's incomes and regulate the terms of their loan repayments accordingly;
- (b) researching the issues and problems of fishermen's credit and interest rates on loans as a basis for action to overcome difficulties;
- (c) establishment of a well-organised system of credit for small-scale fishermen from the local to the national level through institutional financing as government policy; and
- (d) encouraging fishermen to run their own credit schemes by individual weekly or monthly contributions to be granted in turn to members of the schemes.

13. Efforts could be made to avoid exploitation by middlemen in the market chain between small-scale fishermen and the consumers of fish. In this regard fishermen's co-operatives and governments could assist in creating new fish marketing practices, for example by:

- (a) the establishment of an official fish auction system in fish markets at which licensed agents carry out all wholesale fish trading; and
- (b) the introduction by co-operatives of equally efficient but cheaper alternatives to the marketing of fish by middlemen, thereby strengthening the bargaining power of small-scale fishermen vis-à-vis middlemen.

14. Boatless fishermen in developing countries are not generally in a position to bargain for higher wages or a larger share of the catch since they are seldom organised in unions. Because of this they may also be readily hired or fired by boat owners. Feasible solutions to these problems are to facilitate boat ownership by boatless fishermen and to establish fishermen's organisations. Governments could provide assistance in establishing fishermen's co-operatives and associations which can afford to invest in fishing vessels crewed by boatless fishermen. Alternatively, government programmes for the local construction of fishing vessels as part of efforts to develop national fisheries can provide employment to boatless fishermen.

15. The ILO could provide technical assistance as a contribution to meeting the social and economic needs of artisanal and small-scale fishermen in the rural fishing communities of developing countries. Such assistance should include the establishment of their own organisations, the exchange of information and expertise among countries on issues and problems

regarding the characteristics of fishermen's occupation, living standards and the various conditions prevailing in their communities. The assistance could also include the convening of an ILO tripartite meeting to draft specific guide-lines on practical steps which could be taken for small-scale fishermen at the national level to improve fishermen's labour and social conditions based on existing ILO international standards in this field. Governments, employers and fishermen should fully participate in such efforts, in particular by facilitating the exchange of information.

Resolution on future action of the ILO for the fishing industry¹

The Committee on Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry of the International Labour Organisation,

Having met in Geneva, in its Fourth Session, from 4 to 13 May 1988,

Considering that the fishing industry is a key sector for world needs as a source of employment, food and wealth generation,

Noting that the International Labour Organisation is the international agency responsible for setting international standards for all workers, including fishermen, and that more instruments relating specifically to fishermen should be adopted,

Also considering that the ILO has not previously given this sector adequate attention;

Adopts this thirteenth day of May 1988 the following resolution:

The Committee on Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry invites the Governing Body of the ILO to request the Director-General:

- (1) to create urgently a standing committee for the fishing industry;
- (2) to convene regular meetings of this committee at least every four years;
- (3) to incorporate tripartite delegations when meetings or discussions are held with the FAO, relating to the fishing industry;
- (4) to consider as possible agenda items for a future meeting of the fishing industry the following:
 - safety and health in the fishing industry;
 - vocational training in the fishing industry;
 - productivity in the fishing industry;
 - aquaculture in the fishing industry;
 - marine pollution and its impact on the fishing industry;
- (5) to develop regional meetings for specific matters so as to complement the work of the standing committee;
- (6) to pay increased attention to compiling and disseminating statistical information related to the fishing industry;
- (7) to study the incidence and possible consequences of the use of flags other than those of beneficial ownership as regards employment and conditions of work in the fishing industry;
- (8) to include on the agenda of a future session of the International Labour Conference items specific to the fishing industry, for example remuneration and earnings.

Resolution on protection of the livelihood of fishermen¹

The Committee on Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry of the International Labour Organisation,

Having met in Geneva, in its Fourth Session, from 4 to 13 May 1988,

Noting that marine pollution is one of the major threats to the livelihood of fishermen to the extent that it constitutes a direct threat to the preservation of fish stocks and fish quality in the sea areas affected,

¹ Adopted unanimously.

Noting also that the introduction of the 200-mile economic zone has caused considerable unemployment among fishermen of some countries who have previously fished in that area,

Considering therefore that the introduction of more effective legislation to bring an end to marine pollution is in the interest of governments and the fishing industry as a whole,

Considering further that proper management of fish stocks both within and outside the 200-mile economic zone is essential to meet optimum levels for reproduction of fish stocks and thus ensure the continued livelihood of fishermen;

Adopts this thirteenth day of May 1988 the following resolution:

The Committee on Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office:

- (1) to urge the governments and employers' and workers' organisations concerned at the national level to pursue a fisheries policy which: (a) calls for the introduction of more effective legislation to bring an end to marine pollution, e.g. legislation banning incineration and the dumping of harmful substances in rivers and at sea, and ensuring the safe navigation and compliance of ships carrying hazardous cargoes with mandatory ship-routing schemes when they are established; and (b) is geared to the safeguarding of existing and the creation of new employment opportunities based on co-operation between coastal states and other fishing nations in the preservation and utilisation of fish stocks within the 200-mile economic zone and on proper management of fish stocks in international waters through means determined on the strength of scientific data and the need to maintain an ecological balance;
- (2) to instruct the Director-General to liaise with and seek the co-operation of other international organisations concerned to promote the concepts of the protection of the marine environment and sound fish stock management.

Resolution on working and living conditions in the fishing industry¹

The Committee on Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry of the International Labour Organisation,

Having met in Geneva, in its Fourth Session, from 4 to 13 May 1988,

Noting the adoption by the 74th (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference in 1987 of the Social Security (Seafarers) Convention (Revised) (No. 165), the Repatriation of Seafarers Convention (Revised) (No. 166), the Health Protection and Medical Care (Seafarers) Convention (No. 164), and the Seafarers' Welfare Convention (No. 163),

Noting that although, generally, these Conventions are applicable to seafarers but that they also provide for coverage of fishermen in that, to the extent it deems practicable, after consultations with the representative organisations of fishing vessel owners and fishermen, the competent authorities shall apply the provisions of the Conventions to commercial maritime fishing,

Noting also that the Seafarers' Annual Leave with Pay Convention, 1976 (No. 146), provides for optional application to fishermen of the standards laid down in that Convention and that the 1978 meeting of the ILO Committee on Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry urged the Governing Body to appeal to governments to ratify the Seafarers' Annual Leave with Pay Convention, 1976 (No. 146), and to extend the provisions of this Convention, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 4, to persons employed on board ships engaged in commercial maritime fishing or in operations directly connected with fishing,

Considering that fishermen should not be excluded from provisions regarding social security, repatriation, health protection and medical care, and welfare;

Adopts this thirteenth day of May 1988 the following resolution:

The Committee on Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to urge the governments and employers' and workers' organisations concerned to establish appropriate machinery at the national level to study the provisions of the aforesaid Conventions with a view to applying them where possible to the fishing industry.

¹ Adopted unanimously.

Resolution on hours of work and manning¹

The Committee on Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry of the International Labour Organisation,

Having met in Geneva, in its Fourth Session, from 4 to 13 May 1988,

Noting that the 1978 session of the Committee attached great importance to hours of work and manning and adopted a set of conclusions concerning fishermen's hours of work and manning,

Recognising the link between hours of work and manning and safety at sea and that fishermen's rest periods are important to improve the safety record of the industry;

Adopts this thirteenth day of May 1988 the following resolution:

The Committee on Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office:

- (1) to instruct the Director-General to pursue the studies relating to the hours of work and manning for the fishing industry, making them available so that the Governing Body is well informed when studying the possibility of including hours of work and manning in the future agenda of the International Labour Conference;
- (2) to urge the governments and employers' and workers' organisations concerned to provide the Office with information on national legislation and practice relating to the hours of work and manning in order to enable the Office to establish a basis for defining the contents of possible future standards on these subjects for the fishing industry and to continue their efforts to improve the conditions of work of fishermen, particularly in relation to hours of work and manning.

¹ Adopted unanimously.

11. Information on FAO Workshop on Fishery Credit and Marketing
Development, Bangkok, Thailand, 13-17 November, 1989



联合国
粮食及
农业组织

FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

ORGANISATION
DES NATIONS
UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION
ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION
DE LAS NACIONES
UNIDAS PARA
LA AGRICULTURA
Y LA ALIMENTACION

منظمة
الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم
المتحدة

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy

Cables: FOODAGRIROME

Telex: 610181 FAO I

Facsimile: 6799563

Telephone: 57971

Our Ref.: PR 12/50

Your Ref.:

12 MAY 1989

Dear Sirs,

Workshop on Fishery Credit and Marketing Development
Bangkok, Thailand, 13-17 November 1989.

The Fishery Industries Division will be conducting a Workshop on Fishery Credit and Marketing Development aimed at improving the management of fishery credit and marketing arrangements. The Workshop will be held from 13 to 17 November 1989 at the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAPA).

The objectives and programme of the Workshop, as well as envisaged audience, are given in the attached Draft Prospectus.

We would appreciate it if you would let us have an advance indication as to whether your organization would be interested in sponsoring and/or sending participants to the Workshop.

The cost to your organization would include air travel and subsistence allowance for the participants. No course fees will be charged.

In order to facilitate planning and to be able to consider your suggestions when sending out formal invitations, we would be grateful to receive your reply by mid-June.

With best regards.

Yours faithfully,

W. Krone
Director
Fishery Industries Division

ICA Fisheries Committee
Co-op Bldg.
1-1-12, Uchikanda
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo
Japan.

WORKSHOP ON FISHERY CREDIT AND MARKETING DEVELOPMENT

Bangkok, Thailand, 13-17 November 1989

DRAFT PROSPECTUS

1. OBJECTIVES

The Workshop aims at improving the management of fishery credit and marketing development, with the ultimate dual objectives of improving the standard of living of coastal fishing communities, particularly of its poorer sections, and maximizing national economic benefits derived from small-scale fisheries.

More specifically, the Workshop aims at:

- imparting knowledge on appropriate lending policies and procedures for small-scale fisheries, including appropriate procedures for loan application and appraisal, sanction, advice, closing, disbursement, supervision of loan use, loan recovery, credit administration, arrears control, rescheduling of loans;
- analyzing the links between credit and marketing arrangements and informing about appropriate concepts and development approaches.
- disseminating knowledge on successful fisheries credit and marketing programmes based on inter-regional case studies;

The need for improved fisheries credit and marketing arrangements is to be seen against the background of the following shortcomings of past and present credit and marketing arrangements:

i) Credit

At present, institutional credit through banks, cooperatives and fisheries administrations and projects is available only to a minority of small-scale fisherfolk, while the vast majority still depends on non-institutional sources of credit which have a very limited ability to provide medium and long-term finance for productive investments and which in many cases have high costs and unfavourable social terms and conditions attached. Furthermore, the prevalence of non-institutional credit arrangements in the fisheries sector has

contributed to the segmentation of rural financial markets, preventing the integration of small-scale fisheries into the national economy, which would optimize the allocation of economic and financial resources on a national level both for the benefit of small-scale fisherfolk as marginal producers and for the national economy as a whole.

In view of the above shortcomings, financial institutions have entered the scene. However, the results have rarely been encouraging. Poor loan recovery rates and utilization of credit indicate the lack of appropriate lending policies and lending procedures rather than the lack of financial viability of the investments financed.

ii) Marketing

The importance of marketing arrangements is generally recognized, but in many cases they are technically deficient and economically inefficient. A number of countries have taken steps to improve these by building up marketing organizations and by providing marketing infrastructure. Not all were economically successful or could achieve the development results for the small-scale fishery sector as originally desired. Therefore, the contribution of the fishery sector to the national economy remains below the possible level. On the basis of a review of existing systems and an identification of the shortcomings, suitable concepts, approaches and strategies need to be elaborated, including institution-building support as may be required.

2. PARTICIPANTS

The Workshop addresses senior executives of financial institutions, marketing boards and corporations, fisheries administrators, senior personnel of fisheries projects, governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations who want to improve and update their competence regarding the successful management of fish marketing and fisheries credit.

3. VENUE AND DATE

The Workshop will be conducted at the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific from 13 to 17 November 1989. Participants are expected from Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, the Near East, and from Asia. The Workshop will be conducted in English. No course fees will be charged and the Regional Office will provide assistance regarding reservation of accommodation and other local arrangements. An excursion to coastal fishing villages will be arranged, where credit and marketing operations can be observed.

4. PROGRAMME AND TIMETABLE

Monday, 13 November 1989

- 08.30 hrs Registration
09.00 hrs Opening of the Workshop
10.30 hrs Lecture and audio-visual presentation: The relevance of credit and marketing support to small-scale fisheries communities
14.00 hrs Working group sessions:
- Africa
- Asia/Pacific
- Latin America/Caribbean
- Near East
evaluating past experiences and problems regarding credit delivery and marketing support to small-scale fisheries
16.00 hrs Plenary session: Presentation of findings of working group sessions

Tuesday, 14 November 1989

- 09.00 hrs Case studies of successful fisheries credit and marketing arrangements: Presentation and discussion of case studies from the Asia/Pacific region
14.00 hrs Lecture: Appropriate fish technology for the artisanal sector - recent developments and future trends
15.30 hrs Presentation and discussion of case studies from the Africa region

Wednesday, 15 November 1989

- 09.00 hrs Case studies: Presentation and discussion of case studies from the Near East region
11.00 hrs Lecture: Materials and technologies used for construction of fishing craft and gear - recent developments and future trends
14.00 hrs Excursion

Thursday, 16 November 1989

- 09.00 hrs Case studies: Presentation and discussion of case studies from the Latin America/Caribbean region
14.00 hrs Presentation and discussion of manual for the management of revolving loan funds and credit programmes for fishing communities

Friday, 17 November 1989

- 09.00 hrs Lecture and discussion: Guidelines for fish marketing development
14.00 hrs Plenary session: Conclusions and recommendations of Workshop
16.00 hrs Closing.

5. SECRETARIAT

Correspondence regarding the Workshop should be addressed to Dr. Uwe Tietze, the Secretary of the Workshop. His address is:

Dr. Uwe Tietze
Fishery Industry Officer
Fishing Technology Service
Fishery Industries Division
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100-Rome, Italy.

Telex: 610181 FAO
Facsimile: 0039-6-5404297

12. Letter of Notice concerning Change of President of
ANCP, Italy

Lega Nazionale delle Cooperative e Mutue
Via A. Guattani, 9/00161 Roma / tel. 844391 / tlx 611346 / fax 84439216

UFFICIO ESTERI

January 31, 1989

Mr. J. SAITO
President, ICA Fisheries Committee
National Federation of Fisheries
Co-operative Associations
7th Floor, Coop Building
1-1-12 Uchinkanda
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101
Japan

Dear Mr. Saito,

I wish to inform you that the last Congress of the National Association of Fisheries Co-operatives (Lega delle Cooperative), appointed as President Mr. GIANCARLO PASQUALI, substituting Mr. Vieri Spaggiari, who moved to another assignment.

Yours sincerely,

Stefania Marccone

Stefania Marccone

International Department

cc: Mr. Lajos Varadi, ICA

Ms. MariaElena Chavez-P, Liaison Officer

13. Letter of Notice concerning Change of Chairman of
CLT, Thailand



สันนิบาตสหกรณ์แห่งประเทศไทย

4 ถนนพิจัย เขตดุสิต กรุงเทพฯ 10300
โทร. 2413634, 2413332

THE CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THAILAND

4 PICHAI ROAD, DUSIT, BANGKOK 10300, THAILAND
TEL. 2413634, 2413332

CLT 0404/85

Mr. Giichi Suzuki
Secretary, ICA Fisheries Committee
c/o ZENGYOREN
7 Floor, Co-op Building,
1-1-12 Uchikanda
Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo
JAPAN

March 6, 1989

Dear Sir,

The Cooperative League of Thailand, an apex organization representing the cooperative movement in Thailand, has a great pleasure to inform you that at its extra ordinary general meeting on 10 February 1989, the board of directors has elected Col. Surin Cholpraserd as Chairman of the Cooperative League of Thailand.

Col. Surin Cholpraserd, a 65 years old and a former Director-General of the Cooperative Promotion Department, is currently the President of the Consumer Cooperative Federation of Thailand Ltd. He has been elected to the board of directors of the League by the representatives of cooperatives at the general meeting. He will take the office at the League for a term of 2 years.

Please kindly record the above information. We look forward to your continuing support and collaboration.

With cooperative greetings,

Yours sincerely,

Narong Marukatut

Mr. Narong Marukatut
Director

14. Rules of the ICA Fisheries Committee

Last revised
on the 20th of October, 1986 in Basel, Switzerland
at the plenary meeting of ICA Fisheries Committee

RULES OF ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Name)

Based upon Article 30 of the rules of the International Co-operative Alliance, a committee of fisheries will be established as an international specialized organization in the field of fisheries cooperatives. The name of this Committee shall be the ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE.

Article 2 (Objects)

The objects of the Committee shall be to contribute toward improving the living standards of fishermen and developing fisheries cooperatives in each of the Committee member countries through conducting research and study on various problems concerning fisheries cooperative organizations and promoting a better mutual understanding and economic cooperation among fisheries cooperatives.

Article 3 (Activities)

The Committee may be engaged in the following activities with a view to attaining its objects as stipulated in in the preceding Article:

- (1) To organize seminars and conferences on specific subjects for the advancement of mutual interests of the member countries;
- (2) To promote fisheries cooperative movements in developing countries through such activities as guidance and assistance for the establishment of fisheries cooperatives as well as training of their future leaders;
- (3) To study problems concerning the fisheries cooperatives in each member country and ensure the publicity of study results;
- (4) To promote exchange of information and human resources and to further economic relations among fisheries cooperatives around the world for the purpose of encouraging cooperation among cooperative organizations;
- (5) To gather and provide information on fisheries and fisheries cooperatives;
- (6) To carry out other activities which might accompany those of the preceding items.

Article 4 (Membership)

1. The membership of the Committee shall consist of those organizations which come under any of the following items and have been accepted by the Executive Committee:

(1) Regular member

- (a) Those national or regional organizations of fisheries cooperatives in each country which are direct members of ICA;
- (b) Those national or regional organizations which are not direct members of the ICA but can be deemed as similar thereto.

(2) Associate member

Those national or regional organizations, government agencies, research institutes, international organizations, etc. other than regular members which support the Committee in its objects and activities.

2. Each regular member shall have one vote.
3. Each member shall pay annual membership fees for the management of the Committee.
4. Each member shall withdraw from the Committee with a notice one year before the withdrawal.

CHAPTER 2. EXECUTIVE MEMBERS, AUDITORS, AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Article 5 (Executive Members, Auditors and Executive Committee)

- (1) The Committee shall have eight or less executive members and a few auditors. Executive members and auditors shall be elected from among regular members at a general meeting.
- (2) Executive members and auditors shall hold office for a period of four years, as a rule, between two consecutive ICA Congresses. In case any vacancy is caused in the course of the above period, the vacant post shall be assumed by a person appointed by the organization to which the vacating executive member or auditor belongs, and such appointment shall be subject to official approval at the next general meeting of the Committee.
- (3) The executive Committee shall elect from among its own members a Chairman and four Vice Chairmen.
- (4) The Chairman shall represent the ICA Fisheries Committee. The Chairman shall preside at Executive Committee Meetings. The Chairman shall be a member of the ICA Central Committee on behalf of the ICA Fisheries Committee.
- (5) The Vice Chairman shall assist the Chairman, and in his absence, shall act for the Chairman.
- (6) Auditors shall audit the businesses and accounts of the Committee and make a report thereupon at a general meeting. Auditors may participate in Executive Committee meetings and state their opinions.
- (7) The Chairman may convene Executive Committee meetings if necessary. Matters which may be transacted at Executive Committee meetings shall be as follows:
 - 1) Matters to be transacted to general meetings;
 - 2) Acceptance of new members and withdrawal of members;
 - 3) Determination of official languages other than English to be used at meetings;
 - 4) Other matters recognized by the Chairman to be necessary for the management of the Committee.
- (8) Matters transacted at Executive Committee shall be decided upon by majority of the executive members present.

CHAPTER 3. GENERAL MEETINGS

Article 6 (General Meetings)

The Chairman shall convene an ordinary general meeting of the Committee once a year. Special general meetings, in cases where they are deemed to be necessary by the Chairman or the Executive Committee, shall be convened by the Chairman.

2. Chairman of General Meetings

The Chairman shall preside at general meetings.

3. (1) The following matters shall be put to vote at general meetings.

- 1) Amendment of the rules;
- 2) Election of executive members and auditors;
- 3) Approval of annual activity reports and settlement of accounts;
- 4) Determination of annual activity plans and budgets;
- 5) Determination of the amount of membership fees and their collection methods;
- 6) Establishment of regional fisheries sub-committee and approval of their activity plan;
- 7) Dissolution of the Committee;
- 8) Other necessary matters.

(2) Transacted matters shall be decided upon by a majority of the members present. In the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

CHAPTER 4. ACCOUNTS

Article 7 (Finance)

The revenue of the Committee shall be as follows:

- (1) Membership fees;
- (2) Grants;
- (3) Contributions;
- (4) Other revenues.

2. The fiscal year shall start on January 1 and end on December 31 each year.

CHAPTER 5. SECRETARIAT

Article 8 (Secretariat, Secretary General and Assistant Secretary)

The Secretariat for the Committee shall be established, as a rule, at the ICA Headquarters. The Chairman may establish the Secretariat at other places if necessary, subject to the consent of the Executive Committee. The Chairman shall appoint a Secretary General and a Assistant Secretary to have them manage the affairs of the Committee and their appointments shall be approved by the Executive Committee.

CHAPTER 6. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Supplementary Provisions

1. The Rules of the ICA Fisheries Committee shall come into force as from October 20, 1986.
2. Any matter not stipulated in the Rules shall be referred by the Chairman to the Executive Committee and decided upon by the same Committee.