

*Reef Fish coop Section*

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

*334:639.2  
ICA-M*

To be held at Hotel Palazzo Barberiel, Rome

On Saturday, 23 October, 1982, at 10:30 Hours.

MEMORANDUM OF THE AGENDA

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T/A 00198

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

TO BE HELD AT PALAZZO BARBERIEL, ROME,  
ON SATURDAY, 23 OCTOBER, 1982, AT 10:30 HOURS.

MEMORANDUM OF THE AGENDA

FORMAL OPENING AND WELCOME

1. Welcome by host organisations.
2. Associazione General delle Cooperative Italiane.
3. Confederazione Cooperative Italiane.
4. Lega Nazionale delle Cooperative e Mutue.
5. Welcome Mr. Stefans Bartolini, member of the Executive Board of the National Association of Fisheries Cooperative Societies affiliated to Lega Nazionale, and chairman of the National Committee for E.E.C. matters and international relations with Fisheries Cooperative movements.
6. Chairman's opening remarks.

Item 1. Approval of the Provisional Agenda

The provisional agenda was sent out on 19th June 1982 (as per appendix 1).

Item 2. Approval of the minutes of the last meetings of the Fisheries Executive and Fisheries Committee both held in Helsinki on 14th September 1982 (as per appendix 2-1. 2-2)

Item 3. Chairman's report on the activities of Fisheries Committee.

The Chairman's report is attached in appendix 3 in a draft form due to the technical difficulties caused by the transfer of ICA headquarters.

The final report will be inculcated at the meeting.

Item 4. Report on the activities of the ICA sub-committee for Fisheries for South-East Asia.

A report on the activities of the ICA sub-committee for Fisheries for South-East Asia from Mr. Gunawardana on behalf of Mr. H. Aziz Ibrahim, Chairman, Fisheries sub-committee is attached in appendix 4.

A brief report is to be made by Mr. I. Aziz Angkasa.

Item 5. Reports from member organisations on their work during the past year.

Written reports are expected from each member organisation.

Reports comprising :

1. The problem of fisheries cooperative management.

2. Energy problem.

3. Promotion of fish food demand.

4. Stabilization of fish prices.

5. A report outlining steps taken with regard to "cooperatives in the year 2000" should be submitted.

With regard to cooperative in the year 2000, these documents are attached as your reference.

- Comments on "cooperatives in the year 2000" adopted at Fisheries Committee in Moscow 1980 (as per appendix 5-1).

- Letter from Director of ICA on cooperative in the year 2000 (as per appendix 5-2).

- Fisheries in ~~the~~ year 2000 taken from FAO publication (as per appendix 5 - 3).

Reports are expected from each member organisation.

Item 6. Collaboration with other international organisations (FAO. ILO).

A brief report is attached in appendix 6 - 1 .

It is expected the FAO and ILO representatives at this meeting will report on their activities.

Item 7. Training and education activities.

A brief report on Hungarian International Seminar on fresh water fishery, 1st - 11th September 1982 in Hungary is attached in appendix 7.

Reports are expected from Hungary, Malaysia and the Republic of Korea and Japan.

- Mr. Bachman requested that participants from African countries be allowed to attend the Japanese seminar for South East Asia countries. He would like to know of any possibility that participants be extended to African countries..

Item 8. Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin.

Since Mr. K. Nakagawa was appointed as independent secretary of the Fisheries Committee, he has issued the 2 - 7th Bulletins Financial 1981, 2. 3. 4. 5. Financial 1982 Nos. 6 and 7./8 Cooperative Fisheries Bulletin nos. 2 - 7 and 8 front pages are attached as appendix 8-1

Secretary would like to ask all members to take notes on following points:

1. As for the financing of these bulletins, it was agreed that Zengyoren of Japan would pay for the printing of four issues in 1982. However the question of financial resources for future issues has still to be discussed.
2. A letter of request to supply information to the ICA Secretariat was sent out. In spite of repeated requests for information, not a great deal of material has arrived.

We repeat our request to all members and other fisheries cooperatives to send information on fisheries cooperative's articles to ICA Fisheries Committee.

Regarding Questionnaires.

We sent out 2 types of questionnaires to our members last year.

The first one was on energy problems in May 1981 and its result was already conducted by the cooperative fishermen's Bulletin no. 3 (as per appendix 8 - 2).

The second one was sent out in June 1981 on fisheries cooperative structures. One of the most useful items on the questionnaire is the name and address of representative organisations of individual countries which enable us to improve our communications (as appendix 8 - 3).

The third one we are planning is the detailed research on cooperative activities and structures. We would like your approval on this research.

A draft questionnaire is attached in appendix 8 - 4 for your approval.

Item 9. Relationship between the Fisheries Committee and ICA.

A meeting of the Chairman and secretaries of the ICA Auxiliary Committee and working groups held on Saturday 27th March 1982 at ICA. A record of this meeting and Mr. Santo's view of the Auxiliary Committee are attached in appendix 9 - 1. 9-2.

Secretariat of the Fisheries Committee -

A proposal is expected to be made by Zengyoren regarding secondment from Zengyoren, Japan.

Item 10. Any other business.

- Secretariat received a request from Mr. E. Guyardeau, Secrétaire General, Association Interprofessionnelle pour le Développement DE LA PECHE ARTISANALE SIA Marbiham et Loire - ATLANTIQUE.. He asked us to help their study mission to Japan. He had a plan for this year, but postponed this mission and will visit Japan next year.

Secretariat had contacts with Zengyoren.

The following points were agreed:

1. Zengyoren will give a half day lecture on the activities of Fisheries cooperative movement in Japan.
2. Zengyoren requests him to send a representative from the agency to receive a briefing on their travel schedule from Zengyoren
3. With regard to visiting the Fisheries Agency, Zengyoren advises him to write an official letter explaining your case and requesting the visit.

Any suggestions from members are welcome.

Item 11. Date and venue of the next meeting of the Fisheries Committee.

The next meeting of the Fisheries Committee is most likely to be during the next Central Committee meeting after the Fisheries Executive meeting, of which the date and place will be decided in Rome (Prague, Czechoslovakia).

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A P P E N D I X L I S T

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Item 1.

Appendix 1. Provisional Agenda.

Item 2.

Appendix 2 - 1 Minutes of the meeting of the Fisheries Executive held at Hotel Intercontinental, Helsinki on Monday 14th of September, 1981 at 8.30 hours.

Appendix 2 - 2 Minutes of the meeting of the Fisheries Committee held at Hotel Intercontinental, Helsinki on Monday, 14th of September 1981 at 10.30 hours.

Item 3.

Appendix 3 Chairman's report on the activities of the Fisheries Committee.

Item 4.

Appendix 4 Report on the activities carried out at the initiation of the ICA Sub-committee for Fisheries for South-east Asia..

Item 5.

Appendix 5 - 1 Comments on "Cooperatives in the year 2000 adapted at Fisheries Committee in Moscow 1980.

Appendix 5 - 2 Letter from Director of ICA on Cooperatives in the year 2000.

Appendix 5 - 3 Fisheries in the Year 2000.

Item 6

Appendix 6 - 1 A brief report on collaboration with other international organisations.

Appendix 6 - 2 A statement titled "The work of FAO in Fisheries" by Mr. J.J. Kambona, F.A.O.

Appendix 6 - 3 The letter requesting Sixteenth FAO regional conference for Asia and the Pacific to be held in Jakarta, Indonesia 1 - 12th June 1982.

Appendix 6 - 4 A questionnaire on study of fishermen's conditions by the I.L.O.

Item 7

Appendix 7 A brief report on Hungarian International seminar on fresh-water Fishery 1st - 11th September 1982 in Hungary.

Item 8

Appendix 8 - 1 The contents of the Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin No.2 -- No.7 & 8:

- Appendix 8 - 2 Questionnaire on energy problems.
- Appendix 8 - 3 General questionnaire on Fisheries Cooperative structure.
- Appendix 8 - 4 Questionnaire on assessing Fisheries Cooperative situations.

Item 9

- Appendix 9 - 1 Record of an informal meeting of the Chairman and Secretaries of the ICA Auxiliary Committee and working groups held on Saturday 27th of March 1982 at I.C.A. Headquarters, London.
- Appendix 9 - 2 Mr. Santo's view on Auxiliary Committee.
  
- Appendix 10-1 ICA Fisheries Committee construction and activities.
- Appendix 10 - 2 ICA Fisheries Committee.
- Appendix 11 Members list (including Fisheries Sub-Committee).

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FISHERIES COMMITTEE

-ITEM 1 OF THE AGENDA -

APPROVAL OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

I N T E R N A T I O N A L C O O P E R A T I V E A L L I A N C E

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FISHERIES COMMITTEE

MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

TO BE HELD AT HOTEL PALAZZO BARBERINI, ROME,

ON SATURDAY, 23 OCTOBER, 1982, AT 10:30 HOURS

P R O V I S I O N A L A G E N D A

- 1) Approval of the provisional agenda.
- 2) Approval of the minutes of the last meetings of the Fisheries Executive and Fisheries Committee, both held in Helsinki on 14 September, 1982.
- 3) Chairman's Report on the activities of the Fisheries Committee.
- 4) Report on the activities of the ICA sub-committee for Fisheries for South-East Asia.
- 5) Reports from member organisations on their work during the past year.
- 6) Collaboration with other international organisations (FAO, ILO).
- 7) Training and education activities.
- 8) Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin.
- 9) Relationship between the Fisheries Committee and the ICA.
- 10) Any other business.
- 11) Date and venue of the next meeting of the Fisheries Committee.

If you wish to change or add to any of the above items, please let me know as soon as possible.



ITEM 2 OF THE AGENDA

Fisheries Committee

APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES  
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCEMINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FISHERIES EXECUTIVEHELD AT HOTEL INTERCONTINENTAL, HELSINKION MONDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 1981, AT 08.30 HOURSPRESENT

JAPAN	J Saito (Accompanied by Interpreter)	CHAIRMAN
CANADA	K Harding	VICE CHAIRMAN
MALAYSIA	I Aziz	VICE CHAIRMAN
FRANCE	J L de Feuardent	MEMBER
GHANA	W Buckman	MEMBER
KOREA	D Y Lee (Accompanied by K K Lee and I K H Choi)	MEMBER

IN ATTENDANCE

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

OPENING OF THE MEETING

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

1. APPROVAL OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

The provisional agenda was approved.

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

These minutes were approved.

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

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

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

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

5. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Chairman thanked Mr. Harding for his excellent suggestion. Since ICA did not necessarily have the financial resources for providing this kind of training programme, it must depend on its member countries and on organisations such as the Co-operative Development Foundation. He felt that the ICA, and the Fisheries Committee, had its own co-ordinating role in the supply and

exchange of information, and that it was up to individual organisations to take the initiative in preparing and promoting development programmes in Mr. Harding's Region. However, Mr. Harding's suggestion that the Committee should approach the CDF for help with a programme for the West African area was a practical one, and the Fisheries Committee could take it up, perhaps without having to go through the ICA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

TO BE HELD AT HOTEL INTERCONTINENTAL, HELSINKI, FINLAND

ON MONDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 1981, AT 10.30 HOURS

- Item 3 of agenda -

REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

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

1. Election of the members of the Executive Committee

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

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

2. Changes of the Secretariat Staff

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

3. ICA South-East Asian Fisheries Sub-Committee and my visits to the area

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

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

#### 4. Educational and Training Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 5. Collaboration with FAO

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

#### 6. Exchange of Information (Co-operative Fishermen's Bulletin)

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

## 7. Current Problems in the Fishing Industry and the Role of Fisheries Co-operatives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEEHELD AT HOTEL INTERCONTINENTAL, HELSINKION MONDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 1981, AT 10.30 HOURSPRESENT

JAPAN	J Saito (Interpreter - Mrs C Allford)	CHAIRMAN
CANADA	K Harding	VICE CHAIRMAN
MALAYSIA	I Aziz	VICE CHAIRMAN
FRANCE	J Benon	MEMBER
FRANCE	J L de Feuarent (Accompanied by V Viaud)	MEMBER
GHANA	W Buckman	MEMBER
JAPAN	K Miyahara	MEMBER
KOREA	D Y Lee (Accompanied by K K Lee and I K Choi)	MEMBER
TURKEY	H Ilbas (Accompanied by Dr M Karabatak)	MEMBER

OBSERVERS, VISITORS AND GUESTS

CANADA	B Thordarson (Co-op Union of Canada)
FINLAND	V Luukka (SOK) R Ristola (Valio)
FRANCE	F Cariou (Credit Maritime)
ICA	R B Rajaguru (Regional Director of ICA S E Asia RO)
KENYA	J K Kimbui (Co-op Bank of Kenya)
USA	J O Häkkilä (Naknek Karijack Aquatic Society)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

FAO	A Labon
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IN ATTENDANCE

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

OPENING OF THE MEETING

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

Mr. Luukka outlined the Finnish fisheries co-operative movement: "Fishing is very common in Finland. In every part of the country there are lakes and seas, so fish is a daily, if not weekly, meal for the Finnish people. However, organised fishing is not common or in a strong position. In spite of this, there are organisers of co-operative fishing in our country. In our organisation SOK, which is a co-operative wholesale society giving wholesale service to the local retail co-operative societies, we do not have our own fishing division, but there is another co-operative organisation which has a fishing division. I introduce to you Mr. R. Ristola of VALIO Co-operative Society who will tell you more about co-operative fishing in our country. We heartily welcome you all to Helsinki and to SOK."

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

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

1. APPROVAL OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

The provisional agenda was approved.

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

Both sets of minutes were approved.

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

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

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

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

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

- a) The ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee meeting was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in November, 1980. The meeting was very successful. The next ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee meeting was held on the 27th October, 1981, in Korea;
- b) Korea held a Seminar under the joint auspices of the ICA Regional Office in New Delhi, for leaders of fisheries co-operatives from member countries of the ICA in the S. E. Asian Region in February, 1981.



After the Seminar, a study tour was arranged to Japan for a week;

- c) In Japan, Zengyoren held Seminars in 1980 and 1981 under the joint auspices of the ICA Regional Office for S. E. Asia in New Delhi,

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

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

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

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

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

### Japan

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

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

### Republic of Korea

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

### Ghana

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

## Malaysia

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

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

## France

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

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

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

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

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

No further reports were presented, but Mr. Harding raised a question on the Zengyoren Report, asking if the Hokkaido prefective federation of fisheries co-operative associations was still in difficulties. Mr. Miyahara replied that this had been a case of inflated publicity. When the 200-mile zone was introduced, there was a general feeling that this spelt the doom of the Japanese fishing industry and the Hokkaido Federation bought in large quantities of fish which it placed in cold storage to maintain supplies and also started rationalising its staff position. This had been over-publicised but the position had now stabilised and the co-operative was operating normally. There was of course still a problem, as with the introduction of the 200-mile zone demand had declined, which meant that prices must be kept down, and they were still over-stocked. So the problem still had to be worked out, but this would be done in due course.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other activities of his Division included:

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

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

One of the main subjects to be discussed would be the allocation of resources. This had a wide range of implications: international allocation of resources, where these move from zone to zone; allocation of resources which are exploited both by small-scale fishermen (including co-operatives) and by industrialised off-shore fleets, which could also be detrimental to the former. For this

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

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

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

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

#### 8. TRAINING AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

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

9. CO-OPERATIVE FISHERMEN'S BULLETIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

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

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

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

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

The fishing industry is favoured by the nature in Finland. In the relation to the area there are more inland waters in Finland than anywhere else in Europe. About 10 per cent of the whole area is covered by lakes and rivers. There are about 55.000 lakes, which have over 20.000 kilometers of shoreline.

The finnish seafishery is nowadays limited to the Baltic. In 1976-1979 the Baltic countries expanded their fishing zones to the middle line of the Baltic and its gulfs. The marine shoreline of Finland is about 27.000 kilometers long. The opportunities of fisheries are, however, limited by the low fishproduction. The reasons are the low nutrient content in finnish inland and seaside waters. The growth period of fish is also quite short.

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

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

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

The value of the total catch was 306 million marks. The share of the fishing has decreased to 0,2 per cent of the gross national product.

The number of professional fishermen has decreased to one third since the fifties. In 1979 there were 2.100 full-time fishermen and 5.500 part-time fishermen. The number of subsistence and recreational fishermen has increased strongly. There are today over 800.000 fishing licenses.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Few words about Valio

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

Valio's sales were in 1980 over 3.400 million marks. The main products are liquid milk products, butter, cheese, milk powder and ice cream.

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

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

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

At the fish landing stations takes place:

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

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

Main products marketed by Valio are:

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

Specialities are:

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

International Cooperative Alliance

Meeting of Fisheries Committee

Opening Address of the Chairman

Distinguished delegates and guests,

(Ladies and) Gentlemen!

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

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

I would be happy if this book would help you look back at past

y ar s co-operative movement on fisheries and at the same time help you consider how to promote the co-operative movement in the future.

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

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

The reduction of fishing vessels has to be carried out in order to establish optimum fishing effort vis-à-vis available stocks, or depending upon the situation market demand of fish.

The reduction of fishing vessels will lead to increase of productivity of fisheries and improve the business performance of fisheries. Thus, the business of surviving vessels which are to be supported by financing of low interest and long-term loans will be considerably improved by additional increases in the productivity of fisheries.

This is one of the most important counter-measure policies which is a pillar of governmental administration and is scheduled to be carried out in Japan in order to maintain and stabilize the management of off-shore and far seas fisheries.

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

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

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

MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

TO BE HELD AT HOTEL INTERCONTINENTAL, HELSINKI, FINLAND

ON MONDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 1981, AT 10.30 HOURS

*(last meeting)*  
- Item 3 of agenda -

REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

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

1. Election of the members of the Executive Committee

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

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

2. Changes of the Secretariat Staff

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

3. ICA South-East Asian Fisheries Sub-Committee and my visits to the area

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

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

#### 4. Educational and Training Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 5. Collaboration with FAO

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

#### 6. Exchange of Information (Co-operative Fishermen's Bulletin)

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

## 7. Current Problems in the Fishing Industry and the Role of Fisheries Co-operatives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



ITEM 3 OF THE AGENDA

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF FISHERIES COMMITTEE

A draft format  
of Report by the Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee

A final report will be circulated at the meeting.

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

1. Helsinki Meeting 1981

Prior to the Central Committee Meeting in Helsinki in 1981, the Fisheries Executive and Committee met on the 14th September 1981 under the chairmanship of myself.

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

Candid and active discussion was deployed to conclude a fruitful meeting.

2. Activities of the ICA South-East Asia Fisheries Sub-Committee

My report on this will be added in due course.

3. Education and Training Activities

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

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

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

There was a slight language problem however, the lecturer spoke Japanese which had to be interpreted into English and then into Malaysian. This problem was coped with and the lecture proved to be both educational and fruitful. Hungary was going to hold a seminar in September, but this was postponed.

The ICA Fisheries Committee assisted Hungary through the three Regional Offices. Preparations progressed and 19 nominations applications were submitted. Finally, 13 nomination applicants were selected to participate. All participants required travel grant assistance and the Swedish Co-operative Centre along with Zengyoren helped to cover these costs. The host organisation, the National Council of Agricultural co-operatives, was also a major contributor. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the following people for their kind support:

Mr. Miyahara, Zengyoren of Japan

Mr. Lee, from the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives of the Republic of Korea.

Mr. Bencze, from the National Council of Agricultural Co-operatives in Hungary.

Mr. Johnson, from the Swedish Co-operative Centre.

Mr. Rajaguru, from the Regional Office for South-East Asia.

Mr. Gunawardana

Mr. A. Abraham, from "Angkasa", Malaysia.

Mr. N'Diaye, from the Regional Office for West Africa.

Mr. Anangisye, from the Regional Office for East and Central Africa.

I hope that these seminars will contribute greatly to the training of fisheries co-operatives all over the world.

#### 4. Exchange of Information

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

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

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

#### 5. Strengthening co-operation with international organisations such as

##### FAO and ILO

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

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

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

Areas of collaboration were discussed - government support to co-operatives proved a problem. To facilitate matters, the Fisheries Committee suggested that members propose projects to FAO and other international organisations through governments, or at least with a government's consent.

A world conference on Fisheries Management and Development is planned to be held in 1983, organised by FAO. One of our major concerns is the difficulty of Fisheries Co-operatives Management. We hope to participate in this conference as a consultative organisation to explain our difficulties.

It will also provide an excellent opportunity to exchange information.

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

6. Secretariat of the Fisheries Committee

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

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

A proposal will be made by the Chairman.

7. Current problems in the Fishing Industry and the role of fisheries co-operatives

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

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

Under these circumstances, healthy management of fisheries co-operatives is becoming increasingly difficult.

To provide better services to members, diversification of activities is needed.

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

I have been repeatedly emphasising on every occasion the following points:

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

I strongly urge that these points be adopted to form our main roles and absorbed into the national fisheries policy of each individual country.

ITEM 4 OF THE AGENDA

August 16th 1982

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ICA SUB-COMMITTEE FOR  
FISHERIES FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA1. National Seminar for Fishery Cooperatives in Malaysia

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

2. Regional Seminar on Fishery Cooperatives in Japan

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

3. Technical Assistance offer from Hungary

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

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

The investment on projects could be in 3 phases:

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

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

## International Cooperative Alliance

-: 2 :-

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

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

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

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Comments on "Co-operatives in the year 2000"  
adapted at Fisheries Committee in Moscow 1980.

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prepared by Jirozaemon Saito  
Chairman of ICA  
Fisheries Committee

On behalf of Fisheries Committee I would like to make some comments on "Co-operatives in the year 2000" prepared by Dr. Laidlaw.

It was at the time of the Constituent Meeting of Fisheries Sub-Committee held on 29th August, 1966 in Vienna when I met Dr. Laidlaw for the first time.

And then, on my return trip from Vienna to Tokyo, I visited Co-operative Union of Canada in Ottawa where I had privilege to meet him once again, and he was kind enough to enlighten me on fisheries co-operative movement in Canada.

He attended ICA Fisheries Committee Meeting held last year in Holyoake House in Manchester, U.K., and raised 6 questions on fisheries co-operatives when "Co-operatives in the year 2000", one of the items on agenda of the Committee, was discussed. Here, I will not take up all these 6 questions one by one. Nevertheless, I believe that my comments will be indirect answers to some of these questions.

- (1) At the beginning of his report, Dr. Laidlaw wrote on the present condition of co-operatives followed by trends of the world we live in--economic, social and political etc.--and problems of co-operatives, and then went into choices in the future.

This order of description and development is reasonable in general and I agree with this.

- (2) In Chapter V "What choices do co-operatives have?" he wrote:

"In summary, there are good reasons for predicting that, from a global viewpoint, the most valuable contribution of co-operatives to mankind by the year 2000 will be in

food and the conquest of world hunger". (page 152)

We, cooperators, are very much impressed by such a drastic and clear-cut indication.

This can be interpreted that he expects very much of the future development of such co-operatives deeply involved in food production as agricultural and fisheries co-operative, i.e. productive co-operatives.

Especially, we who are concerned with fisheries co-operatives are encouraged by these words, as we believe that fisheries co-operatives take social responsibility to supply animal protein by deeply involved in production, processing and distribution of fishery products.

- (3) In relation to population and food problems, following points are mentioned in his report.

"One of the harsh realities of our time is that the majority of people in the world go hungry and suffer from malnutrition while another part is plagued with food surpluses." ( page 123)

"Clearly, as long as it depends on the rich countries for food, the Third World will be poor. In other words, in the long view only the Third World can feed the Third World." (page 123)

Surely, food will be one of the most crucial problems for mankind in the future.

It is predicted that the food production will not be able to catch up with the rapid increase of population in the Third World where majority of world population is concentrated. Even at present, it is reported that about half of the world population is underfed or in malnutrition, and if the poor countries could not largely depend upon the rich countries for food supply, the future problem of food supply to the Third World should become more serious indeed.

Therefore, the utmost efforts should be exerted within the co-operative movement to solve the food problem of the Third World.

Especially, in the developing countries with rich potential coastal fishery resources, the promotion of fisheries to supply animal protein must be given special attention.

- (4) Due to the remarkable increase of fuel-oil prices and declaration of 200 nautical-mile economic zone by many countries, the type of fishing operation is now changing drastically.

The fisheries management has been fallen into the critical situation because of such environmental changes.

Fisheries which can adapt themselves to the changing environment will survive while those cannot will be eliminated. Such a severe discretion will take place. Generally speaking, the deep-sea fisheries which suffer from higher cost resulted from consumption of large quantity of fuel-oil and restricted water area for fishing operation may have to be enfeebled, even if there may be some exceptional cases.

Therefore, as we have entered into the period of high price of fuel-oil and 200 nautical-mile economic zone, coastal fishing within 200 miles and off-shore fishing are becoming extremely important for each country than ever before.

For the developing countries where fisheries are not fully developed, the promotion of coastal and off-shore fishing is becoming a matter of great importance.

- (5) The role to be played by fisheries co-operatives for the promotion of fisheries is of utmost importance.

In view of the developmental process of fisheries in Japan, it is an undeniable fact that this development owes much to the activities carried out by fisheries co-operatives.

From this fact, it is obvious that it is pre-requisite for the promotion of fisheries in the developing countries to organize fisheries co-operative system.

As Dr. Laidlaw pointed out, "In many countries of the world, fishermen's co-operatives are being developed in



much the same way as farmers' but their development came at a later stage and their growth has been generally slower." (page 114)

This is an obvious fact indeed.

In the developing countries, in particular, the organization of fisheries co-operatives is not carried out satisfactorily.

A field survey I have conducted in 1977 reveals the fact that fishermen in the South-East Asian countries are organized in such various forms as group or community and, in more advanced cases, co-operatives.

However, ratio of number of fishermen organizes in one form or another against total number of fishermen, in other words the ratio of organization, is extremely low. Figures of the ratio of organization for co-operatives were, for example, 3.2%, 0%, and 1.5% for Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand respectively.

It can be said that fisheries co-operatives, not only in these particular countries but in other developing countries as well, are not well organized and in this connection these countries are in pre-co-operative stage. The existing co-operatives in these countries are somewhat retarding in their functions and activities. In developing countries, fishermen's general level of education is low, and fishermen are still exploited by the dominant force of middlemen, and have no money to subscribe share-capital of co-operatives just because of their poverty.

During my several survey trips, I have heard that fishermen in Peru are setting aside small amount of money out of their monthly income for the subscription of share-capital of fisheries co-operatives. In India, the Government, first of all, subscribes the share-capital of new fisheries co-operatives and then fishermen repurchase the share-capital from the Government from time to time. It must be emphasized, therefore, that although the government guidance and assistance are necessary to foster

fisheries co-operatives, it is imperative for this purpose to render technical and financial assistance through collaboration between co-operatives at the international level.

As stated in the report "if the co-operative movement of the future is going to succeed in a global way, it must do so above all in the developing countries," (page 127) the future of co-operatives in the developing countries is promising, co-operative movement, especially in the industrial countries, should give assistance positively for the development of co-operatives in the developing countries.

From this point of view, ICA Fisheries Committee has been placing emphasis on the training and education of persons concerned with fisheries co-operatives and this matter has been discussed at every Committee Meeting.

Seminars for the persons concerned with fisheries co-operatives in the developing countries have been held in Japan and Hungary, and similar seminars are planned in Poland and Republic of Korea.

Such assistance on training and education is one of the preliminary assistances to the developing countries, and in the future the assistance should be extended to technical and financial fields for further development of fisheries co-operatives and fisheries.

- (6) In chapter VI "Major questions facing co-operatives", Dr. Laidlaw pointed out that "The only alternative left to citizens is to form groups of their own, especially co-operatives." (page 162) and "The vital unit for survival in the future will be the community, the group". (page 165)

Judging from the world trends of political, economic, energy and resources, the paragraph I have quoted here are expression of natural consequences for the choice for the future.

For the people who are surrounded by Big Government and

Big Business, the only alternative may be found in the community, the group which is co-operative by nature. Primarily, fisheries co-operatives have been developed on the basis of local group or community, even when they were not within the huge society.

Among others, fisheries co-operatives should be based on the communities which are characteristically local and collaborative, and co-operatives have functioned, from the very beginning, as life-community or life-protecting body.

In the Philippines, considerable number of village communities which are named "Somahang Nayan" are organized. These communities can be seen as pre-co-operative organizations and it is conceivable that the fisheries co-operatives are organized on the basis of these communities. Recently, FAO advocates to form fishing community for the development of small scale fisheries, and I believe that this is promoted by FAO recognizing the community as essential to the development of fisheries. The chances for success for fisheries co-operatives are dim when fisheries co-operatives have no distinctive and fundamental nature of community.

Recently, I have surveyed fisheries co-operative in the northernmost island of Japan called Hokkaido, and could see an encouraging example of successful fisheries co-operative. This co-operative is Notsuke Fisheries Co-operative which is located close to the Sea of Okhotsk. Membership of this co-operative is 220, and annual catch is 5 billion yen, 65% of which is salmon and trout, and among the rest are sea-urchin, north sea shrimp, scallop, etc. Salmon and trout are caught by 35 sets of stationary trap net, each of these is operated jointly by a group of some 10 fishermen. Those who can not be members of the group of salmon and trout stationary trap net are permitted to engage in such fishing as north sea shrimp and shellfish.

Eventually, allocation of fishery resources and coordination of fishing operations are carried out by this co-operative

as a community with genuine cooperative principles. President of this co-operative has a firm faith, that is, "Cooperative should never drive any one of members into poverty", and he puts this faith into action, and I pay my most sincere respects to him.

Almost all new houses of members of Notsuke Fishery Co-operative are fine 2 storied-ferroconcrete buildings, and it comes across my mind that these are symbolizing the affluence on the part of member-fishermen and also remarkable success of the fisheries co-operative movement promoted on the solid community basis.

- (7) Fisheries co-operatives should have multi-functions in order to play diversified roles because of their unique characteristics.

In his report, Dr. Laidlaw said: "The certainty is that no one type of co-operative alone is capable of bringing about substantial change in the prevailing economic system and social order unless it be the rural multi-purpose co-operative, and that is not a single co-operative but a conglomerate of co-operative services combined in one." (page 157)

I believe that in case of fisheries co-operatives, more multiplicity of functions and more community-orientation are required than those needed to agricultural co-operatives. As many fisheries co-operatives have common fishery right etc. which are deeply concerned with the life of members of fisheries co-operatives, it is necessary for fisheries cooperatives to be more community-oriented and be functioned with solidarity of members. In other words, fisheries co-operatives should be based on the fishing community, and from this point of view it can be said that fisheries co-operatives should have wider multiple functions.

Followings are examples of area of business activities to be dealt with by fisheries co-operatives, and fisheries co-operatives in Japan are engaging in most of these businesses.

1. Credit business such as savings, loans, domestic exchange etc.
2. Marketing & supply
3. Self-supporting fisheries
4. Processing and distribution of fishery products
5. Information and Education
6. Administration of fishery right, coordination of fishing operation
7. Control of fisheries resources & fish multiplication
8. Preservation of environment of sea
9. Realignment of fishing port, functional facilities of the port, and environment etc.

In Japan, fisheries co-operatives are functioning in all coastal area, affiliated by almost all fishermen, and working in diversified business area, unparalleled with other countries. These are unique characteristics of Japanese fisheries co-operatives. In Japan, there are 2,200 coastal fisheries cooperatives with 590,000 members. These cooperatives engage in credit business and make every efforts to promote this section.

This fact is indeed deserves special attention because of the fact, based upon my survey, that few fisheries co-operatives throughout the world engage in credit business.

The balance of savings collected by fisheries co-operatives in Japan was 1,236,300 million yen as of 31st March, 19<sup>70</sup>, and these savings are playing a vital role for the modernization of fisheries and stabilization and support of fishery management.

It is no exaggeration to say that in Japan, development of fisheries co-operatives and uplift of living standard of fishermen up to the present level were possible mainly thanks to the best use of funds accumulated through members' savings.

The more money is concentrated to fisheries co-operatives, the more active the other businesses than credit business of fisheries co-operative would be. Thus fisheries co-operative have developed rapidly in Japan.

However, it seems to me that Japanese fisheries co-operatives

are far lagging behind their European and Canadian counterparts so far as processing business of fishery products is concerned. Therefore, fisheries co-operatives in Japan should place more emphasis, henceforth, on processing business of fishery products and make every efforts to sell the catch of members more profitably by means of processing which increase the added-value. As I have pointed out earlier, fisheries co-operatives should be solid community-based organizations, and should have diversified functions.

Especially in the developing countries, development of fisheries co-operatives and promotion of fisheries should be carried out from this point of view.

Entering into the age of 200 nauticel-mile economic zone, each coastal country controls her own fishery resources for fishing. In this connection, it must be emphasized that fisheries co-operatives have vital roles to play in such an age.

**Alianza Cooperativa Internacional  
International Co-operative Alliance  
Alliance Coopérative Internationale  
Internationaler Genossenschaftsbund  
Международный Кооперативный Альянс**



11 Upper Grosvenor Street London W1X 9PA telephone 01-499 5991 telegrams Interallia London

Your ref

Our ref AES/RPBD/EAB Letter from Director of ICA on cooperatives  
in year 2000

26 May 1982

TO CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF AUXILIARY COMMITTEES  
AND WORKING PARTIES

Dear Colleague,

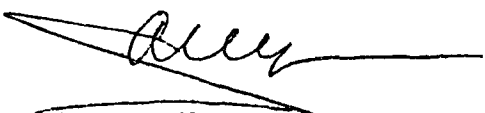
We shall soon begin to prepare the documentation for the Central Committee meeting to be held on 26, 27, 28th October in Rome.

I shall be grateful if you will please let me have a report on the work of your committee since the meeting in Helsinki, together with any additional points you wish to make by 28th June 1982.

I would like to remind you that one of the topics for discussion at the Central Committee in Rome will be a report on Cooperatives in the Year 2000, as called for in the resolution on this subject, unanimously adopted at the 27th Congress in 1980 in Moscow. The Auxiliary Committees and the Working Parties have a major interest in this subject and I hope it will feature on the agenda of your own meeting. The Laidlaw Report and the Moscow discussions are a beginning, not an end.

With cooperative greetings,

Yours sincerely,

  
ANDRE E. SAENGER  
Director

I N T E R N A T I O N A L   C O - O P E R A T I V E   A L L I A N C E

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FISHERIES COMMITTEE

TO BE HELD AT HOTEL PALAZZO BARBERINI, ROME.

- ITEM 5 OF AGENDA -

COOPERATIVES IN THE YEAR 2000

FISHERIES IN THE YEAR 2000

Our Fisheries Committee has repeatedly stated that we should seriously consider the role of the Fisheries Industry and the Fisheries Cooperative movement in the year 2000, and we are pleased to present a report which is extracted from an FAO document on the subject. The main points to be borne in mind are:-

1. The Fisheries Industry provides essential nutrition for the world's population.
2. Fisheries Co-operatives can contribute to easing world food shortages. The effective use of sea-food and fish resources will provide a vital source of animal protein for the ever increasing world population in the Year 2000.

It is hoped that these extracts from the FAO "Agriculture Horizon 2000" will provide a useful source of reference.

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## FISHERIES IN THE YEAR 2000

Taken from the FAO publication  
"Agriculture Horizon 2000"

### The Background

The world fisheries situation underwent a dramatic change in the 1970s. Over most of the post-war period, production had risen steadily at about 6% per year, a growth maintained by the rapid development of new fisheries as existing ones were fully exploited or, sometimes, over-exploited. By the mid-1970s, however, a number of important stocks were seriously depleted, the yield from some major marine fisheries declined, and the average annual rate of growth of the world catch fell to about 1%. The explosive development of the South-East Pacific anchoveta fishery, a major factor in increasing the world catch and the proportion used for fishmeal and oil production (which rose to 40% in 1968 from some 20% in the late 1950s) was dramatically reversed. Throughout these fluctuations, however, production of fish for direct human consumption continued to increase steadily.

The expansion of production affected trends in utilisation. The widening radius of operations was associated with the rapid spread of on-board freezing, a quarter of the catch destined for direct human consumption now being treated in this way as against less than 10% in the late 1950s. In many countries this form of preservation extended the distribution network and led to the development of new forms of product.

The growth of world production was made possible by steady technical advances including the introduction of synthetic fibres for nets, the development of the stern trawler, mechanised purse-seining and freezing at sea. In the absence of effective management and under conditions of free access to common resources, however, these innovations also accelerated the over-exploitation of many fisheries. Coupled with the ever-widening search for less heavily exploited resources, these developments gave rise to the desire of coastal states to acquire greater control over, and obtain greater benefits from, the resources off their coasts, thus giving impetus to changes in the legal regime of the oceans. The concept of 200-mile exclusive economic zones has now gained wide acceptance both at the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference and in actual practice, over 100 countries having, by the end of 1981, unilaterally extended their national jurisdiction over fisheries.

World fisheries are therefore now at a turning point. There is no immediate prospect of a return to the rates of production growth of the 1950s and 1960s, and for the future the main issues will be concerned with adjustment to the challenges and opportunities of the new regime of the seas. Problems inherited from the past, which will continue into the 1980s and beyond, include the need to improve utilisation, i.e. by reducing post-harvest losses and making greater use for human food of the abundant pelagic species as well as some of the less commercially acceptable species. Recent sharp increases in the price of fuel will also require adaptation or adaptation of certain technological developments, on which past growth was partly based, if fisheries are to remain a cost-effective means of protein production. There is, however, now a unique chance for nations to take, severally and jointly, positive steps to achieve better management and use of fishery resources and to generate commensurate benefits for their economies and their peoples.

## Demand and Supply in the future

The nutritional and economic importance of fisheries is too often overlooked. World fisheries employ about 16 million people directly, but indirectly they provide for the livelihood of more than 100 million. The bulk of those employed are in developing countries, in small-scale artisanal fisheries which often support entire coastal communities. An important source of protein, fish is often a vital element in diets, particularly in Asia where 26% of animal protein supplies are derived from fish. In fact fish provides 16% of the world supplies of animal protein, compared with about 45% for all forms of meat. Fish is especially important in countries facing difficulties in increasing their supply of animal protein from other sources, and where diets are heavily dependent on rice or starchy roots.

By the end of this century, given stability in relative prices for fish, demand for food fish alone could be about double the 50 million tonnes consumed in the mid-1970s, mainly due to population growth. While it is difficult to predict future demands for fish-meal, it is reasonable to assume that it will not be less than the present 20 million tonnes a year. Total world requirements of fish in the year 2000 are thus projected to be around 125 million tonnes.

On the supply side, while food-fish production in developing countries has prospered (increasing by 3.3% annually in the 1960s and by 5.3% annually between 1970 and 1978), the trends in total world output have remained much more static. In the 1970s total world fishery production grew erratically and slowly, and a number of fish stocks which have been the basis for large long-established fisheries have either been fully exploited or are producing reduced yields because of over-fishing. The production of conventional, readily marketable types of fish is therefore unlikely to exceed 93 million tonnes by the year 2000, well short of the potential demand of 125 million. The long-term perspective is thus for increases in real fish prices, which will not only reduce actual consumption below the potential demand but will also make it more difficult the management of various large fisheries.

With the new legal regime of the seas, there is now a secure basis upon which to significantly improve the ways in which fishery resources are managed and utilised.

Marine fisheries production can be increased: for some conventional species, higher yields can be obtained by rebuilding stocks through planned control of fishing activities, and the exploitation of conventional species hitherto only lightly fished can be intensified. Further attention must be given to the use of unconventional species. Fishing costs can be significantly reduced and production improved by the introduction of better management practices and by reducing fishing in over-exploited fisheries. Waste can be reduced and the marketing of by-catches promoted. In some countries, especially those unable to benefit fully from the development of marine resources, agriculture and inland water fisheries offer opportunities for increased fish supplies.

For conventional species, and given the necessary economic incentives, the catch can be increased in some areas, e.g. pelagic species, including small pelagics in the SW Atlantic, cephalopods in several areas including the Indian Ocean, and a variety of species in some inland waters, but the total increase in these areas is not likely to be large in relation to the total world catch. The most significant unconventional resources are antarctic krill, mesopelagic fish and oceanic squid, the exploitation of which is currently

hindered by economic rather than technological factors.

Fishing costs have risen recently, partly as a result of the rapid increase in fuel prices. This has adversely affected various small-scale motorised operations, with the return in some areas to fishing closer inshore by canoe and sailboat. The urgent need to reduce costs can be satisfied in three ways:

- a) by progressively reducing excessive fishing and processing capacities;
- b) by adjusting present fishing techniques and patterns to reduce the energy component of the aggregate cost (capital, labour and energy);
- c) by developing more energy-efficient vessels with better hulls and propellers and using sail wherever possible.

There are immediate prospects of increased production from aquaculture, currently accounting for some 5% of total fish production, which can make a significant contribution to rural development by raising the incomes of small farmers. Apart from the development of specific aquaculture projects, fish can be introduced as an additional crop alongside animals (e.g. pigs or ducks); alternatively pig-and duck-rearing can be added to fish farming, in either case waste can be recycled. These and other techniques for raising the productivity of aquaculture are well known; the problem is to achieve their more widespread adoption, and to make available the necessary inputs.

Apart from attempts to increase the total catch, an important factor is the improved utilisation of existing resources. It has been estimated that as much as 20% of all fish taken never reaches the consumer. Two ways of preventing or reducing waste are:

- 1) by utilisation of by-catches of fish e.g. caught by shrimp trawlers;
- 2) by reducing losses of cured fish in tropical countries.

Part of the remedy in both these cases lies in providing the necessary economic incentives, but an important element in any programme to avoid waste is the improvement of on-shore handling and storage facilities.

Above all, better management of both marine and inland fish resources is essential. Under the traditional legal regime which gave open access to common resources, attempts at fishery management under international commissions generally failed owing to their lack of authority and the overriding influence of political and economic considerations. The new legal regime of the oceans, by vesting full authority and responsibility for resources and their exploitation in the coastal states, will provide the opportunity for the national management and full utilisation of the world's fisheries. To succeed in this task, coastal countries must be helped to improve their scientific and administrative possibilities for formulating and implementing rational exploitation schemes, and to develop collaboration in the management of shared stocks.

Appendix 6 - 1

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

TO BE HELD AT HOTEL PALAZZO BARBERINI, ROME

ON SATURDAY, 23 OCTOBER 1982, AT 10:30 HOURS

- ITEM 6 OF AGENDA -

A brief report on collaboration with other international organisations (F.A.O. I.L.O.).

1.        Exchange Information

Secretariat has been receiving various publications from F.A.O., some of which are extracted to the contents of the cooperative fishermen's bulletin.

According to our request, a statement titled "The work of F.A.O. in Fisheries" by Mr. J.J. Kambona was sent to us from F.A.O. This article was on the Cooperative Fisheries' Bulletin No. 4 (per appendix 6 - 2).

2.        F.A.O. Regional Conference for Asia and Pacific, to be held in Jakarta, Indonesia, 1 - 12 June 1982.

We asked Mr. Eddiwasn, member of our committee to attend this conference as an observer on behalf of the I.C.A.

The letter requesting is attached in appendix 6-3.

3.        Collaboration with I.L.O.

By the request Mr. D. Richardson, I.L.O. We gave the assistance to their research the conditions of employment of fishermen through collecting necessary informations from our members.

The format of questionnaire is attached in appendix 6-4.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR  
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE



ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS  
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 - ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 610181 FAO I

Telephone: 5797

Ref FIPL-FI 1/6  
IL 2/173

APPENDIX 6--2

A statement title "The work of FAO in Fisheries"  
by Mr J.J.Kambona, F.A.O. SEP. 22 1981

Dear Mr. Nakagawe,

In response to the request made during your recent visit to Rome, I have pleasure in enclosing a statement regarding the Fisheries activities of FAO for incorporation in the ICA Newsletter.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

  
J.J. Kambona  
Chief

International Institutions and Liaison Unit  
Fishery Policy and Planning Division

Mr. K. Nakagawe  
Secretary  
Fishery Committee  
International Cooperative Alliance (ICA)  
11 Upper Grosvenor Street  
London W1X 9TA  
United Kingdom

THE WORK OF FAO IN FISHERIES

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is the United Nations leading specialized agency in fisheries, both marine and inland.

In fisheries, as well as agriculture and forestry, the Organization has four basic functions:

- (i) the collection, analysis and dissemination of information
- (ii) the provision of policy advice to governments
- (iii) serving as an international forum of consultations among its Member Nations, and
- (iv) technical cooperation in the field.

FAO serves all its Member Nations but over the years emphasis has naturally tended to be increasingly given to the food and agricultural problems of developing countries.

FAO's activities in fisheries embrace every level from the global assessment of fish stocks down to providing local assistance to the artisanal fishermen. The long term objectives of the Organization are to promote the rational management and optimum utilization of the world's fish resources, and in particular to assist developing countries to derive the maximum nutritional, social and economic benefits from their fisheries. With the emergence of the new legal regime of the sea priorities and programmes have been reoriented, in response to the requests of the member governments, towards supporting developing countries in strengthening their institutional and technical capacities for the management and development of fishery resources in their exclusive economic zones (EEZ), notably through a new and special comprehensive programme of assistance (the EEZ programme).

One of FAO's earliest roles in fisheries was the collection of information on fish catches. The evaluation of data on the world's aquatic resources remains an important function and one that keeps it at the centre of world fishery matters. During the deliberations at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), developing countries have turned to FAO for information on specific

issues and the state of world fish stocks generally. At both the scientific and technical levels, the Organization has established a number of information services which make the results of the latest research accessible to scientists throughout the world, especially those working in developing countries.

In addition to being an information centre, the Organization is extensively involved in the practical aspects of fishery development and management, particularly so far as small-scale artisanal fisheries are concerned.

The new world fisheries situation, in particular the extension of national jurisdiction over 200 miles zones, the intensive exploitation of many traditional fish stocks and the rising fuel costs have focused the attention of many fishing nations on resources nearer home. Small-scale fisheries are indeed the major provider of the world's food fish supply. FAO estimates that over one third of the world consumption of fish is derived from small-scale fisheries, mainly from marine stocks. The percentage is much higher in the developing regions, 80 % in Africa, 60-70 % in Asia and probably 50 % in Latin America.

Increased interest in small-scale fisheries has been stimulated by a number of other factors, notably the urgent need to improve socio-economic conditions of the population currently dependent on small-scale fisheries for a major share of its earnings. Other factors include the realization that in some areas the development of small-scale fisheries is the most economic way of increasing the supply of food fish, provided participation is controlled, and of reducing operational costs.

Many of the arguments that apply to the small-scale fisheries are equally relevant to aquaculture. In developing countries, including land-locked ones, it offers real opportunity of increasing the supply of high quality protein. FAO's assistance in aquaculture includes regional research and training networks in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In world fisheries the emphasis is now increasingly on how to make better use of more or less static production. This may mean devising ways of converting fish presently used for fish-meal into forms suitable for human consumption. More often however, the problem is to prevent wastage during the trip from the fishing grounds where the fish is caught to where it is finally consumed. In some developing countries it is estimated that as much as 40 percent of the total catch may be lost or spoiled.

Most developing coastal states lack, however, the necessary human and financial resources to benefit fully from the opportunities arising from extended jurisdiction over fisheries. The FAO has therefore prepared a new comprehensive programme of assistance to help such States to manage and develop the fisheries of their economic zones.

The immediate focus is on a special action plan designed to assist the coastal developing countries, individually and together, to review policy options and to formulate and implement national fishery development programmes.

The programme provides for immediate action to meet on request the urgent needs of developing coastal States and for a complementary series of basic studies designed to formulate and disseminate principles and methods for fisheries management and development. The delivery of the programme is being decentralized through a network of sub-regional management bodies supported by multi-disciplinary technical units.

The Organization already provides an umbrella for nine regional fishery bodies shown below:

CARPAS	Regional Fishery Advisory Commission for the South West Atlantic
CECAF	Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic
CIFA	Committee for Inland Fisheries of Africa
GFCM	General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean
IOFC	Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission
IPFC	Indo-Pacific Fisheries Commission
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission
COPESCAL	Commission for Inland Fisheries of Latin America
EIFAC	European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission



The membership of these bodies is drawn largely from the developing countries. Eight regional development programmes or multidisciplinary technical support units are now operating in association with four of these regional bodies. These development and management programmes generally cover the whole fishery spectrum from assessment of resources to the techniques of their exploitation, processing and marketing.

Since the inception of this special EEZ programme in 1979, a wide variety of assistance has already been provided.

By mid 1981, over 20 policy and planning missions had been fielded to help review country situations, to identify national policy objectives and to suggest alternative strategies and choice of implementation measures. Through ad hoc missions and ongoing regional projects, specialized advice was also given to a number of countries on such matters as fishery legislation, joint ventures, and other bilateral fishery agreements and the monitoring, control and surveillance of fishery activities.

In its development efforts, particularly its field programmes, FAO works with many other agencies and organizations. In the very early days, it used some resources from its own small regular budget for field activities - a pattern to which it has recently reverted to with the establishment of its own Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP). Starting in the early 1950s, it has received considerable support from what later came to be known as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In recent years, financial support and collaboration from bilateral aid agencies, especially the Nordic group of countries, have become of increasing importance.

AES/EAB

7 April 1982

Mr I Eddiwan  
Bewan Koperasi Indonesia  
Jalan Jendral Goto Subroto  
Pusdikkop  
JAKARTA  
Indonesia

Dear Mr Eddiwan,

SIXTEENTH FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC,  
to be held in Jakarta, Indonesia, 1 - 12 June, 1982

We have received from FAO the attached invitation to attend the above mentioned Regional Conference.

I have consulted with Mr Saito, Chairman of the Fisheries Committee, on this matter and he suggested that we should ask you whether you would be able to attend this conference as an observer on behalf of the ICA.

Many thanks for your reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

ANDRE E SAENGER  
Director

cc L Gunawardana

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

*Including the*

TURIN INTERNATIONAL CENTRE  
96/98 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4LY

Appendix 6 - 4  
Fisheries Committee 198

Our ref:

Your ref:



Telephone : 01-828 6401

Telex : 886836

Cable : Interlab London SW1

9 July 1928

Mr Andre E Saenger  
Director  
International Cooperative Alliance  
11 Upper Grosvenor Street  
LONDON W1X 9PA

*Dear André*

The International Labour Organisation is considering the inclusion in one of its future conference agenda matters affecting the conditions of employment of fishermen. This could lead to the adoption of international minimum standards.

The three issues to which the ILO wishes to give attention are:-

- a. manning of fishing vessels;
- b. hours of work of fishermen;
- c. stabilisation of employment and earnings of fishermen.

The ILO already has access to official and government information but wants to get closer to those who are actually engaged in fishing or represent their interests directly. Unless it can do this the ILO realises that it is unlikely to produce realistic and sensible standards. Hence my approach to you.

May I ask you on behalf of the Maritime Branch of the ILO for your cooperation and invite you to complete the attached questionnaire? Would you return it to me and I will see it on to my colleagues in our Maritime Branch?

*Yours sincerely,  
David*

D. RICHARDSON  
DIRECTOR





I N T E R N A T I O N A L   C O - O P E R A T I V E   A L L I A N C E

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FISHERIES COMMITTEE

MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

TO BE HELD AT HOTEL PALAZZO BARBERINI, ROME

ON SATURDAY, 23 OCTOBER 1982, AT 10:30 HOURS

-    I T E M   7   O F   A G E N D A    -

A brief report of the ICA Fisheries Committee concerning the Hungarian International Seminar on fresh water fisheries from 1st - 11th September 1982, in Budapest, Hungary.

We would like to report on some assistance for the Hungarian Seminar. In November 1981, the Secretariat received a letter from Mr. F. Bencze, Secretary of the Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives in Hungary. The Hungarian organisations had planned to hold a seminar in June 1982. The ICA suggested that the date of the seminar, should be postponed from June 1982 to September 1982 as it was necessary to select the participants from the developing countries through ICA regional office as more time was needed and the Hungarian organisations agreed to postpone the seminar until September.

ICA regional offices had nominated candidates from their area. We had received 19 nominations from 10 countries, and were faced with two problems.

Firstly, all participants nominated requested a travel grant (except Greece). Travel grants were limited. We asked Mr. Jonsson's Secretary to provide some travel grants for the participants. We received 40,000 SEK for 2 participants from South East Asia and for another two participants from Ghana on 23rd June. The grant money was sent to Hungary on 29th July.

On the 13th of August, the secretary received a cable from the New Delhi office with a request for a participant to be changed. The Secretary from London passed the above information to Mr. Bencze. On the 14th, 21st and 24th August the Secretary had received cables from 3 regional offices and participants saying that the participants had not received a ticket. On the 24th August, the Secretary contacted the Hungarian organisation when it was confirmed that the tickets to all participants were sent on the 20th August.. However, on the 27th of August, the Secretariat in London received a cable informing him that the Hungarian seminar had been postponed. The Secretary then requested the Hungarian organisation to send a cable to the 13 participants and three regional offices to stop the participants travelling and to inform them that the seminar had been postponed. The postponement of the seminar will be explained by Mr. Bencze at the meeting.

Finally, we should like to express our sincere thanks to the following people who have assisted in promoting this seminar.

.../...

Mr. M. Jonsson, Swedish Cooperative Centre.  
Mr. R.B. Rajaguru, Regional Office for South East Asia.  
Mr. L. Gunawaundana.  
Mr. C.H. Gachumba, Regional Office for East Central  
and South Africa.  
Mr. B.D. N'Diaye, Regional Office for West Africa.

Attached is some correspondence concerning the Hungarian Seminar.

**I. O. I.**  
**National Council of Agricultural**  
**Co-operatives**

1361 BUDAPEST, V., Akadémia u. 1-3.  
Phone: 321-153, 120-249 \* Telex: 22 6810

Budapest, the 29th January 1982

Dear Sir,

We have the pleasure to inform you that a fisheries seminar will be held in Hungary in September 1982. The purpose of the seminar would be the training of experts in fresh-water fishery from developing countries. The seminar is going to provide guidance in two main subjects: artificial propagation of fresh-water fishes and up-to-date breeding technology. Furthermore, participants will be given the opportunity to get familiarized with the fisheries co-operative model in Hungary.

On the above subject our country held a similar seminar in 1977 which was unanimously appreciated by the participants. On the part of the developing countries there has been a constant need for arranging another seminar. Hungary is very pleased to undertake its organisation in order to promote the justified development of fresh-water fishery and the utilisation of inland water.

You will find enclosed the detailed programme of the seminar and the application form which should be returned to our above address and one copy to the ICA Secretariat /Mr. Nakagawa/, 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PA by not later than the 31st of May 1982.

Please observe the deadline because the number of participants is limited.

We kindly request you to encourage the nomination of competent experts from your country.

With co-operative greetings

Yours sincerely,

  
Ferenc BENCZE

Secretary of the Federation of  
Fisheries Co-operatives,  
Vice-Chairman of the ICA  
Fisheries Committee

Enclosure



INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON FRESH-WATER FISHERY

1st-11th September 1982

Hungary

I. INTRODUCTION

Objectives of the Seminar

Training of experts in co-operative fresh-water fisheries coming from developing countries. Main subjects are: artificial propagation and pre-breeding of fresh-water fishes as well as demonstration of the model of fisheries co-operative farming in Hungary aiming at transmitting experiences.

Participants

Max. 15 participants who are experts in fresh-water fishery coming from developing countries.

Organizers

National Council of Farming Co-operatives,  
Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives,  
Training Centre of the Százhalombatta Tempered-Water Fish-Propagating Farm

II. PROGRAMME

The programme includes lectures and demonstrations /according to the season/ on the following subjects:

Fisheries co-operatives and their role in fish production in Hungary  
General biological questions on fish-propagation  
The propagation of carp, plant-eating fish, sheat-fish/catfish  
Handling fish larvae  
Pre-breeding fish-progenies  
Breeding of young fish  
Breeding of fish for alimentary purposes  
Technical questions referring to fish pool farms and visits to co-operative societies.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Place Százhalombatta /30 km south of Budapest/, Hungary.  
The Seminar will be accommodated and held at the Training Centre of the Tempered-Water Fish-Propagating Farm.

Date 1st-11th September 1982

Board and accommodation

Accommodation and full board will be provided for the participants by the host organisations during the Seminar at the Training Centre.

Working language

English

Documentation

A background paper to be discussed at the Seminar will be distributed to all participants.

Visas Participants are advised to acquire their visas in advance in their respective countries

Application You are requested to use the attached application form for reserving places at the Seminar. One copy should be sent to the International Co-operative Alliance /Mr. Nakagawa, 11, Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W1X 9PA/ and one copy to TOT, National Council of Farming Co-operatives, 1361 Budapest, Akadémia u. 1-3.

It is requested that the forms should be returned by not later than 31st May 1982.

All the costs of your stay in Hungary during the Seminar are covered by the Hungarian host organisations.

Budapest, January 1982

Enclosure

**I. O. I.**  
**National Council of Agricultural**  
**Co-operatives**

1361 BUDAPEST, V., Akadémia u. 1-3.  
Phone: 321-153, 120-249 \* Telex: 22 6810

**I.C.A.**

**International Co-operative Alliance**  
11, Upper Grosvenor Street  
L o n d o n W1X 9PA .

APPLICATION FORM

International Seminar on Co-operative Fisheries  
1st-11th Sep.1982  
Hungary

NAME .....

PROFESSION .....

in what form you are involved in coop. fishery

.....  
.....

ORGANISATION .....

ADDRESS .....

.....  
DATE

.....  
SIGNATURE

KM/AMR

18 June 1982

Mr Ferenc Bencze  
TOT  
National Council of Agricultural  
Co-operatives  
1361 BUDAPEST V  
Akademia u 1-3  
Hungary

Dear Mr Bencze

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON FRESH-WATER FISHERY - HUNGARY

I have received 19 nomination applications from 10 countries. The final number of participants for the seminar, however, is to be 15. I suggest we decide in accordance with the explanatory guide letter on the Seminar.

Priority should be given to those people able to cover their own travel costs. Therefore, I think Greece should be a definite participant.

The Travel Cost Grant currently available is limited. The number of final participants you decide to invite will have to be selected in a manner which will not exceed the total Travel Cost Grant donated by SCC and your organisation (include reserve fund from Japan).

Please find enclosed a list of Hungarian Seminar Nomination Applicants along with a list of countries showing expected travel costs (see Appendix 1). You will note that the total travel cost is £ 13,300.

I am writing to Mr Jönsson at the Swedish Co-operative Centre to appeal for £ 6,042 to cover the other 6 participants' travel costs. The remaining sum of £ 7,253 (including reserve fund from Japan, 1978) should be covered by your organisation.

The success of this seminar very much depends on the Travel Grant. In the hope you will be able to make the Travel Grant available for participation, please accept, on behalf of the ICA, my sincere thanks for your anticipated co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

cc: Mr Jönsson, SCC  
Mr T N Bottomley  
3 Regional Offices

K Nakagawa  
Secretary to the Fisheries Committee  
c

APPENDIX 1

	Country	Travel Cost	Hungarian Grant inc. reserve fund from Japan	Required from SCC
1	Uganda	£ 1,211	£ 1,210	
2	Tanzania	£ 1,020		£ 1,020
3	"	£ 1,020	£ 1,020	
4	Zambia	£ 682		£ 680
5	"	£ 682	£ 680	
6	Sri lanka	£ 794		£ 794
7	"	£ 794	£ 794	
8	Malaysia	£ 1,424		£ 1,424
9	Ghana	£ 1,124		£ 1,124
10	"	£ 1,124	£ 1,124	
11	Nigeria	£ 739	£ 739	
12	Greece	by his account		
13	UAE Sudan	£ 686	£ 686	
14	Kenya	£ 1,000		£ 1,000
15	"	£ 1,000	£ 1,000	
		£13,300	£ 7,253	£ 6,042

HUNGARIAN SEMINAR APPLICANTS

Country	Region	Name	Organisation	Capital
Africa	E Uganda	E B Matovu	Ministry of Cooperative and Marketing	Kampala
"	E Tanzania	M T N Qaresi	Regional Commissioner's Office MWANZA	Dar Es Salaam
"	"	Gerard M Tibesigwa	Regional Commissioner's Office KIGOMA	"
"	"	Thomas M F Ngowi	The Co-op College Moshi	"
Africa	Zambia	Ms D Nyambe	c/o Zambia Co-op. Fed.	Lusaka
		Ms W Walima	"	
		Ms L N Mwelaisha	"	
Sri Lanka		Charles Mannadi	Sri Lanka Fisheries Co-op. Fed. Ltd	Colombo
		M D Fernando	Sri Lanka Fisheries Co-op. Fed. Ltd	"
Malaysia		Mr Ahmad Ridzuan bin Nasir	Angkasa, Nat. Union Co-ops.	Kuala Lumpur
"		Mr BGWankamal bin Nik	"	"
W Africa	Nigeria	J A Olaniran	*Odo Ogun Thrift and Credit Society Ltd	Lagos
Africa	Ghana	J T Newman	Ghana Co-operative Fisheries Assoc. Ltd	Accra
"	"	W Buckman		"
Greece	Athens	Constantin Ananiádil	Panhellenic Confederation of Agric, Co-op. Organisations Fisheries Dept.	Athens
UAE	Sudan	Mohamed Kheir Hassan		El Khartoum
W Africa	Kenya	M Lokuruka	Turkana Fishermans Co-op. Society Ltd KITAL	Nairobi
"	"	Mohamed S M Ruwehy	South Coast Fisheries Co-op. Ltd UKUNDA	"
"	"	Othiambo bon Mirindo	Muhuru Kadem Fishermen Co-op. Society HOMA BAY	"

\*Odo Ogun Fishermen's Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd.



MJ/MD

Swedish Co-operative Centre  
Box 15200  
S-104 65 STOCKHOLM

Tel 08-743 10 00  
Telegr kooperativa swedcentre  
Telex 19490

Office St. Nygatan 27  
Postgiro 90 10 01-8

1982 06 23

Mr. K. Nakagawa  
International Co-operative Alliance  
11 Upper Grosvenor Street  
LONDON W1X 9PA England

Dear Mr. Nakagawa

FISHERY SEMINAR - HUNGARY 1982

Thank you very much for your letter of 18th June.

I have discussed the matter with Rune Forsberg who, as you might know, is in charge of our educational activities including the scholarship budget.

First of all we would like to confirm what I said on the phone that we would make SEK 20,000 available to meet travel costs of participants. I understand from the budget you included in your letter that this might only cover expenses for probably two persons. Although I mentioned on the phone, that we did not want to earmark the money for any special country, we might suggest that the money is used for participants from South East Asia as this was the original intention.

Our scholarship budget for the budget year 1982/83 is too limited to cover additional contribution to the seminar in Hungary. However, we have some old funds available for scholarships earmarked for West Africa. By that SCC will be able to allocate another SEK 20,000 for scholarships for West Africa. Please note that this cannot be used for other regions. Therefore, we suggest that the sum should be used for the two participants from Ghana.

May I also comment on the type of participants and organizations represented on the list of applications. As the seminar in Hungary is dealing with inland aquaculture, I hope that the final selection of participants will concentrate on those who can really profit from such a type of technical seminar. I doubt, for example, very much that a participant from the Co-operative College in Moshi, who is not directly dealing with technical matters of aquaculture, is the right person to participate.



Page 2 of letter 1982 06 23 to Mr. K. Nakagawa, ICA London

According to our books the ICA London owes us an amount of SEK 92,785 which was transferred earmarked for Latin America. The total SCC contribution for scholarships for the seminar in Hungary amounting to SEK 40,000 can be credited SCC using this allocation for Latin America already with the ICA in London.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,



Malte Jönsson

c.c. Rune Forsberg  
Solveig Ahlén



KN/AMR

12th July 1982

Mr. F. Bencze,  
National Council of  
Farming Co-operatives (TOT),  
Akademia u-1-3,  
1361 Budapest V,  
Hungary

Dear Mr. Bencze,

**International Seminar on Fresh-Water Fishery  
1st-11.h September 1982, Hungary**

---

Further to my telephone conversation on 9th July 1982 with Gabriella Koszo re the Hungarian Seminar, I rang Mr. Jonsson and told him that you wished to purchase the air-tickets in Hungary. He agreed to this.

If you could send the receipt directly to the ICA, SCC will pay from SCC funds here at the ICA headquarters. Thus, ICA is able to pay £ 4,000 sterling (SEK 40,000).

If you have made a final decision regarding participants, I would be grateful if you would forward the list to me.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

K. Nakagawa  
Secretary to the Fisheries Committee

Enc

c.c. Mr. Jönsson, SCC  
Mr. E. D. Ryan -  
Chief Finance and Administration, ICA

KN/AMR

29 June 1982

Mr F Bencze  
TOT  
National Council of  
Agricultural Co-operatives  
1361 Budapest V  
Akademia u 1-3  
Hungary

Dear Mr Bencze

I have received a letter from Malte Jönsson informing me that SCC have very kindly offered to increase their Travel Grant to SKR 40,000 to cover the travel costs of 4 participants; 2 from South East Asia and 2 from Ghana.

As stated in my previous letter, the total Travel Grant available decided the final no. of participants selected. It will be necessary therefore to reduce the final figure. (See my suggestion Apex A attached)

I would be grateful if you could let me have your final decision regarding the final number of participants from each country. I will then ask our Regional Office to finalise the names of participants.

I am looking forward to receiving your confirmation that you will be able to make the sum of E7,129 available to cover participants' travel costs. Please let me know as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely

K Nakagawa  
Secretary to the Fisheries Committee

Enc: Copy of letter from SCC

cc: 3 Regional Offices, M Jönsson

APEX A

	Country	Travel Cost	Hungarian Grant inc. reserve fund from Japan	Approved by SCC
1	Uganda	£ 1,211	£ 1,210	
2	Tanzania	£ 1,020		
3	"	£ 1,020		
4	Zambia	£ 682		
5	"	£ 682	£ 682	
6	Sri Lanka	£ 794		£ 794
7	"	£ 794	£ 794	
8	Malaysia	£ 1,424		£ 1,424
9	Ghana	£ 1,124		£ 1,124
10	"	£ 1,124		£ 1,124
11	Nigeria	£ 739	£ 739	
12	Greece	by his account		
13.	UAE Sudan	£ 686	£ 686	
14	Kenya	£ 1,000	£ 1,000	
15	Kenya	£ 1,000	£ 1,000	
		£13,300	£ 7,129	*£ 4,446

\*for buying discount air ticket within SEK 40,000 (about £ 4,000)

KN/AMR

29th July 1982

Mr. F. Bencze,  
National Council of  
Farming Co-operatives (TOT),  
Akademia u-1-3,  
1361 Budapest V,  
Hungary.

Dear Mr. Bencze,

Further to my letter of 12th July, I have now had confirmation that we can put at your disposal SEK 40,000. I am therefore enclosing a cheque for £ 4,000 which is the equivalent at today's rate.

Could you please confirm receipt and also let me have all invoices and bills to cover this amount.

With kind regards and co-operative greetings,

Yours sincerely,

K. Nakagawa  
Secretary to the Fisheries Committee

cc: Malte Jönsson  
Mr. Ryan, ICA

**I. O. I.**  
**National Council of Agricultural**  
**Co-operatives**

1361 BUDAPEST, V., Akadémia u. 1-3.  
Phone: 321-153, 120-249 \* Telex: 22 6810

Budapest, the 23rd July 1982

Dear Sir.

We have duly received your application for the International Co-operative Seminar on Fresh-Water Fisheries to be held in Hungary in September 1982.

Your application has been accepted but we are sorry to tell you that we are not in a position to cover your travel costs.

In case you can buy the tickets for yourself, please, inform us about the exact date of your arrival so that we can meet you at the airport. All costs of your stay in Hungary will be payed by our organisation.

With co-operative greetings.

Yours sincerely.

Ferenc BENCZE  
Secretary for the Federation  
of Fisheries Co-operatives,  
Vice-chairman of the ICA  
Fisheries Committee

c.c. Mr. Nakagawa, ICA London  
ICA Regional Office

**I. O. I.**  
**National Council of Agricultural**  
**Co-operatives**

1361 BUDAPEST, V., Akadémia u. 1-3.  
Phone: 321-153, 120-249 \* Telex: 22 6810

Budapest, the 23rd July 1982

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you that your application for the International Seminar on Co-operative Fresh-water Fisheries to be held in Hungary in September 1982 has been accepted.

By the help of the International Co-operative Alliance, through the contribution of the Swedish Co-operative Centre, the Japanese Co-operative Movement and the Hungarian Co-operative Organisations we succeeded in providing travel grants for a limited number of participants.

Please contact the ICA Regional Office in where you will get your air ticket.

You are kindly requested to acquire your visa in advance.

You will be met at Budapest airport at your arrival, on the 30th or 31st of August, according to the flight given on the ticket. In case of vis mayor would you contact the information desk or ring the following phone numbers: 321-153 or 362-633.

All costs of your stay in Hungary including accommodation, full board, training, excursions will be covered by the Hungarian organisations.

You are welcome!

Ferenc BENCZE  
Secretary for the Federation  
of Fisheries Co-operatives,  
Vice-chairman of the ICA  
Fisheries Committee

c.c. Mr. Nakagawa, ICA, London  
ICA Regional Office

**I. O. I.**  
**National Council of Agricultural**  
**Co-operatives**

1361 BUDAPEST, V., Akadémia u. 1-3.  
Phone: 321-153, 120-249 \* Telex: 22 6810

**Mr. C.Haba Gashumba, Regional Director**  
ICA Regional Office  
for East, Central and Southern  
Africa  
P.O.Box 946  
Moshi  
Tanzania

Budapest, the 23rd July 1982

Dear Sir,

We have the pleasure to inform you that the following applications for the International Co-operative Seminar on Fresh-water Fisheries to be held in Hungary in September 1982 have been accepted:

**Mr. E.B. Masevu, Uganda, Mr. M.T.N. Qaresi, Mr. G.M. Tibesigwa Tanzania, Ms. D. Nyumba, Ms. W. Walina, Zambia, Mr. M. Ruwehy, Kenya /6 persons/**

At the same time the above participants will get their air tickets. too. It is by the generous contribution of the Swedish Co-operative Centre, the Japanese Co-operative Organisation, Zengyoren and the Hungarian Co-operative Movement that travel grants can be provided for a limited number of participants.

The tickets of the participants will be sent to your address and you are kindly requested to forward them to each of them.

As regards the other applicants from your region, they are welcome if they can pay for their own tickets. The only information we need is the exact time of arrival enabling us to meeting them at the airport.

In the enclosure you will find a copy of our letter sent to the applicants.

Yours sincerely,

Ferenc BENCZE  
Secretary for the Fed-  
eration of Fisheries Coops.  
Vice-Chairman of the ICA  
Fisheries Committee

Enclosure

c.c. Mr. Nakagawa. ICA

I. O. I.

**National Council of Agricultural  
Co-operatives**

1361 BUDAPEST, V., Akadémia u. 1-3.  
Phone: 321-153, 120-249 \* Telex: 22 6810

**Mr. B.D. N'Diaye, Regional Director**

ICA Regional Office **for West Africa**  
01 BP 3969  
Abidjan 01  
**Ivory Coast**

Budapest, the 23rd July 1982

Dear Sir,

We have the pleasure to inform you that the following applications for the International Co-operative Seminar on Fresh-water Fisheries to be held in Hungary in September 1982 have been accepted:

**Mr. J.T. Newman, Ghana, Mr. W. Buckman, Ghana, Mr. J.A. Olaniran, Nigeria, Mr. Mohamed Kheir Hassan, Sudan**

At the same time the above participants will get their air tickets. too. It is by the generous contribution of the Swedish Co-operative Centre, the Japanese Co-operative Organisation, Zengyoren and the Hungarian Co-operative Movement that travel grants can be provided for a limited number of participants.

The tickets of the participants will be sent to your address and you are kindly requested to forward them to each of them.

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Secretary for the Fed-  
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Vice-Chairman of the ICA  
Fisheries Committee

Enclosure

c.c. Mr. Nakagawa. ICA



**I. O. I.**  
**National Council of Agricultural**  
**Co-operatives**

1361 BUDAPEST, V., Akadémia u. 1-3.  
Phone: 321-153, 120-249 \* Telex: 22 6810

**Mr. R.B. Rajaguru, Regional Director**

ICA Regional Office and Education  
Centre for South East Asia  
"Bonow House" P.O.Box 3312  
43 Friends' Colony  
New Delhi 110014  
India

Budapest, the 23rd July 1982

Dear Sir.

We have the pleasure to inform you that the following applications for the International Co-operative Seminar on Fresh-water Fisheries to be held in Hungary in September 1982 have been accepted:

**Mr. C. Mammadi, Sri Lanka and Mr. Ahmad Ridsuan bin Nasir, Malaysia**

At the same time the above participants will get their air tickets, too. It is by the generous contribution of the Swedish Co-operative Centre, the Japanese Co-operative Organisation, Zengyoren and the Hungarian Co-operative Movement that travel grants can be provided for a limited number of participants.

The tickets of the participants will be sent to your address and you are kindly requested to forward them to each of them.

As regards the other applicants from your region, they are welcome if they can pay for their own tickets. The only information we need is the exact time of arrival enabling us to meeting them at the airport.

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Yours sincerely,

Ferenc BENCZE  
Secretary for the Fed-  
eration of Fisheries Coop  
Vice-Chairman of the ICA  
Fisheries Committee

Enclosure

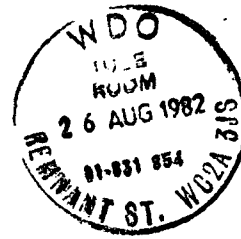
c.c. Mr. Nakagawa. ICA

Hungarian Seminar

List of participants approved by the Hungarian  
organisation

- |              |                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Uganda    | E.B. Matovu                 |
| 2. Tanzania  | M.T.N. Qaresi               |
| 3. "         | Gerard M. Tibesigwa         |
| 4. Zambia    | Ms D Nyambe                 |
| 5. "         | Ms W Walima                 |
| 6. Sri Lanka | Charles Mannadi             |
| 7. Malaysia  | Mr. Ahmad Ridzuan bin Nasir |
| 8. Nigeria   | J A Olaniran                |
| 9. Ghana     | J T Newman                  |
| 10. "        | W Buckman                   |
| 11. Sudan    | Mohamed Kheir Hassan        |
| 12. Kenya    | M. Lokuruka                 |
| 13. Greece   | Constantin Ananiadil        |

26 AUG 1982/1217  
ZCZC TX37864 LBG729 FLB7451 BUD682  
GRXX CO HUBU 032  
BUDAPEST 32/28 26 1130



Telegram shown in your dialling instructions

MR K.NAKAGAWA  
ICA  
11 UPPER GROSVENOR STREET  
LONDON W1

DUE TO DIFFICULTIES IN ORGANIZING AND COORDINATING AIR TRAVEL  
FISHERIES SEMINAR HAS TO BE POSTPONED MORE DETAILS NEXT WEEK  
F.BENCZE/TOT

COL 11 LONDON(WLX-9-PA)

NNNN

290958 PD WD G  
TT TRC TELEGRAM G

C A B L E

BY URGENT

27th August 1982

BENCZE  
TOT  
BUDAPEST

I AM SORRY TO HEAR THAT THE SEMINAR HAS BEEN POSTPONED. AT MY FINAL CONFIRMATION ON 24th AUGUST, MRS GABRIELLA CORSO TOLD ME THAT YOU HAD ALREADY SENT THE AIR TICKETS TO PARTICIPANTS ON THE 20TH AUGUST. THEREFORE, I SENT A CABLE TO THE REGIONAL OFFICE TO INFORM ALL PARTICIPANTS THAT AIR TICKETS WOULD BE RECEIVED SHORTLY.

COULD YOU PLEASE SEND A CABLE TO THE THIRTEEN PARTICIPANTS AND THREE REGIONAL OFFICES TO STOP THEIR TRAVELLING AND INFORM THEM THAT THE SEMINAR HAS BEEN POSTPONED.

NAKAGAWA  
INTERALLIA.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

TO BE HELD AT HOTEL PALAZZO BARBERINI, ROME.

ON SATURDAY 23 OCTOBER 1982 AT 10:30 HOURS

- ITEM 8 OF AGENDA -

COOPERATIVE FISHERMEN'S BULLETIN

The contents of the Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin is set out below in numbers 2 - 7 & 8.

.....

No. 2 Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin

Editor: K. Nakagawa  
Asst. Editor: M. Blindell

ISSN: 0144-4484  
No. 2 May 1981

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No. 3 Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin

Editor: K. Nakagawa  
Asst. Editor: M. Blindell

ISSN: 0144-4484  
No.3 December 1981

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No. 4 Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin

Editor: K. Nakagawa

ISSN: 0144-4484  
No. 4 1982

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No. 5 Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin

Editor: K. Natagawa

ISSN: 0144-4484  
No. 5 1982

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No. 6 Cooperative Fishermen's Bulletin

Editor: K. Nakagawa

ISSN: 0144-4484  
No. 6 1982

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Editor: K. Nakagawa  
Asst. Ed: M. Blindell

No. 7/8 1982  
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QUESTIONNAIRE ON ENERGY PROBLEMS

28th May 1981

1) What, if any, action did you take to improve the energy position of your fishery co-operative associations?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2) Who pays for the subsidies given to fishery co-operative associations (governments, unions, etc.)?

.....  
.....

3) What was the total amount of subsidies given?

.....  
.....

4) What concrete supporting action has been given to help affected fishermen, (for example direct subsidies for the price of fuel, governmental assistance for purchasing fish at high prices, etc.)?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

5) What was the price of fuel/oil (the fuel/oil price is based on delivery to the fishing boat base) before and after the second oil crisis, supposedly caused by the Iranian Revolution around November 1978?

.....  
.....

6) Have you any information or reports which you could send us on fuel/oil problems in the fisheries field?

.....  
.....  
.....



I N T E R N A T I O N A L   C O - O P E R A T I V E   A L L I A N C E

---

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

MEETING OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

TO BE HELD AT HOTEL PALAZZO BARBERINI, ROME

ON SATURDAY, 23 OCTOBER 1982, AT 10:30 HOURS

-    I T E M   8   O F   T H E   A G E N D A    -

SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE ON GENERAL  
ON FISHERIES COOPERATIVE STRUCTURES

JUNE 1981

We sent the above questionnaire in June 1981 to our members and to the 126 Embassies in London. Our summary, which is attached, is based on the format as set out below:-

- 1)    Number of Fishermen        %    of    population.
- 2)    Population.
- 3)    Number of Fishermen's Cooperatives.
- 4)    Percentage of fishermen belonging to Fishermen's Cooperative Associations.
- 5)    Are there any federation of fishermen's Cooperative Associations?

(Also attached is a list of the names and addresses of the organisations which represent the federation of fishermen's cooperative associations (or representing Fisheries Cooperatives), and the names and addresses of the fisheries departments and Ministries which are in charge of the fishermen's cooperative associations or fisheries industry).

GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE ON FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVE STRUCTURES

JUNE 1981

- 1) How many registered fishermen are there in your country?  
..... Date .....
  
- 2) What is the population of your country?  
..... Date .....
  
- 3) How many fishermen's co-operative associations are there in your country?  
..... Date .....
  
- 4) What percentage of fishermen in your country belong to fishermen's co-operative associations?  
..... Date .....
  
- 5) a) Is there a federation of fishermen's co-operative associations in your country?  
Yes .....  
No .....  
b) If yes, how many federations are there?  
..... Date .....
  
- 6) Please write the names and addresses of organisations which represent federations of fishermen's co-operative associations. (If there are no organisations representing federations of fishermen's co-operative associations, would you write the names and addresses of the three principal fishermen's co-operative associations in your country?)  
Name .....  
Address .....  
.....  
Tel. .... Telex ..... Cable .....

.../...

Name .....  
Address .....  
.....  
Tel. .... Telex ..... Cable .....

Name .....  
Address .....  
.....  
Tel. .... Telex ..... Cable .....

- 7) Please write the names and addresses of departments and ministries which are in charge of fishermen's co-operative associations or the fishery industry.

Name .....  
Address .....  
.....  
Tel. .... Telex ..... Cable .....

Name .....  
Address .....  
.....  
Tel. .... Telex ..... Cable .....

- 8) Have you any fishery reports or documentation of your country which you could send to the ICA?

Yes .....

No .....

- 9) What is the name of your country?

.....

10) Please write the name, address, telephone no. and telex no. of your embassy in England.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Tel. .... Telex .....

\* \* \*

Name (in block capitals please) .....

Signature .....

Title .....

Date .....

\* \* \*

SUMMARY OF GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE ON FISHERMENS  
COOPERATIVE STRUCTURES

Country	Number of Fishermen % Of Population	Population	Number of Fishermen's Co-operatives	% of fishermen belonging to Fishermens Co-op Assoc.	Any federation of fishermen's Co-op. Assoc.
Argentina	-	27,863,000	-	-	-
Bahamas	1,700 (0.8%)	209,505	1	11.7%	No
Belgium	1,269 (0.1%)	9,900,000	1	100%	Yes
Botswana	1,400 (0.17%)	800,000	5	15%	No
Brazil	81,069 (0.06)	119,098,992	31	0.05	Yes
Canada	14,000 - (6000 = offshore 8000 = inland)				
Costarica	2,500 (0.11%)	2,245,500	3	20%	No
Cyprus	869 (0.17%)	510,600	-	-	-
Denmark	12,000 (0.23%)	5,100,000	30	10%	Yes
Fiji	7,400 (0.15%)	4,771,292	3		
France	30,000 (0.5%)	53,000,000	1201	80%	Yes
Hong Kong	4,900 (0.9%)	5,000,000	70	30%	Yes - 4 federations
India	1.5 million 0.21%)	683,000,000	5000	33%	Yes
Indonesia	2,026,620 (1.37%)	147,000,000	843	2.36%	Yes - 1
Ireland	-		66	-	
Italy	50,000 (0.8%)	57,197,214	500	50%	Yes
Jamaica	6,000		16	20%	Yes - 1
Japan	560,000 (0.5%)	110,000,000	2178 (Sea area) 4,373 (total primary)	100%	Yes - 1

Country	Number of Fishermen (% Of Population)	Population	Number of Fishermen's Co-operatives	% of fishermen belonging to Fishermens Co-op. Assoc.	Any federation of fishermens Co-op. Assoc.
Jordan	150 (0.3%)	500,000	1	50%	No
Laos		3,500,000	1		
Angolia	2,780 (0.16%)	1,700,000	-	-	
Lawi	22,912 (0.41%)	5,500,000	0	-	
aysia	94,988 (0.67%)	14,000,000	101	53.4%	
uritius	2,200 (0.22%)	950,000	19	25%	
Mexico	150,000 (0.22%)	67,000,000	859	47%	Yes - 26 federations
Morocco	25,000	20,000,000	25	41%	No
Zealand	12,251 employed on fishing boat & 1000 shore fishermen (0.4%)	3,000,000		90%	Yes
way	31,807 (0.77%)	4,085,720	12	81.7% (26,000)	
ua New Guinea		3,000,000	1	1%	No
rtugal	22,637 (0.22%)	9,862,700	1355	6%	No
nt ia	2,400 (1.99%)	120,300	9	40%	Yes
omon Island	20,000 (8.33%)	240,000	-	-	-
atzerland	347 (0.008%)	6,300,000	1	100%	
rga	1,700 (1.72%)	98,360	2	0.8%	

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ORGANISATIONS WHICH REPRESENT  
FEDERATIONS OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, OR  
REPRESENTING FISHERIES COOPERATIVES

(\*As per FC)

AND

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF DEPARTMENTS AND MINISTRY'S WHICH ARE  
IN CHARGE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS OF THE FISHERIES INDUSTRY

(\*As per M)

AFGHANISTAN: No reply.

ALGERIA: No reply.

ARGENTINA: (FC) Federacion de Bancos Cooperativas de la Republica Argentina,  
Naipu 374-9 Piso,  
1006 Buenos Aires.

Cable: F EBANCOOP

(M) Ministerio De Comercio E Intereses Maritimos  
Subsecretaria de Intereses Maritimos  
Avenida Julio A. Roca 651,  
1322 Buenos Aires.

Tel: 30-8047 & 30-7241  
Telex: 21593

AUSTRALIA: Cooperative Federation of Australia  
Box 5211,  
AA. GPO Melbourne  
Victoria 3001

(ICA Members)

AUSTRIA: No reply.

BAHAMAS: (FC) South Andros Cooperative Society Limited  
Kemps Bay South Andros Bahamas

Tel: Operator

BAHRAIN: No reply.

BANGLADESH: (FC) Bangladesh Jatiya Samabaya Union  
"Samabaya Sudan" 1st Floor,  
9/D Motijheel Commercial Area, DACCA 2  
D (RANGDHENU)

(M) Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock  
Government of Bangladesh,  
Bangladesh Secretariat,  
Dacca.

.../...

BARBADOS: No reply.

BELGIUM: (FC) Rederscentrale,  
H. Baelskaai 25,  
B 8400 OOSTENDE  
Tel: 059/32 3503

(M) Ministry of Agriculture,  
Maria-Theresiastraat 1,  
1040 Brussel  
Tel: 02/219/4830

(M) Ministerie Van Landbouw,  
Dienst voor de Zeevisserij,  
Koninginnelaan 59,  
8400 Oostende  
Tel: 059/706219

BENIN: No reply.

BOLIVIA: No reply.

BOTSWANA: Botswana Cooperative Union,  
(ICA Member) PO Box 199,  
Gaborone.

(FC) Itereleng Fisherman's Association  
PO Box 9,  
SEMUTWA BOTSWANA.

(FC) Yambezi Fisherman's Cooperative Society,  
C/o Safau Primary School,  
PO Kauimba, Botswana.

(FC) Tselopele Fisherman's Association,  
C/o Mopipi School,  
Private BA6 3  
ORAPA, Botswana.

(M) Fisheries Department,  
Dept. of Animal Production,  
P/BA6 003 GABORONE.

BRAZIL: (FC) Associacao Nacional Das Cooperativas De Pesca  
Anacope  
Av W/3 Norte O. 506 - Bloco "C" Ed.  
da Pesca-salas 304/6  
CEP. 70.740 Brasilia - Distrito Federal -  
Brazil  
Tel: 273-6732  
Telex: (38) (061) 1179  
Cable: ANACOPE

(M) Ministerio Da Agricultura  
Superintendencia Do Desenvol Vimento Da Pesca -  
Sudepe.



Avenida W/3 Norte-Quadra 506-Bloco "O" -  
Ed da Pesca,  
CEP: 70:740 - Brasilia -  
Distrito Federal -  
Brazil.

Tel: 272-2235  
Telex: (38) (061) 1179  
Cable: Sudepe

(M) Ministerio Da Agricultura,  
Instituto Nacional De Coloniza,  
Cao E Reforma Agraria - Incra,  
Sen Palacio Do Desenvolvimento - 149 andar  
CEP: 70 040 - Brasilia - Distrito Federal  
Brasil.

Tel: 225-6422  
Telex: (038) (061) 1314  
Cable: CRA

PARAIBA: (FC) Coopesca - Cooperativa de Pesca de Cabedelo  
(State of Rua do Nego, S/N - Cabedelo - Paraiba.  
Brasil)

(M) Incra - Instituto Nacional de Colonizacao e  
Reforma Agraria,  
Rua Aurelio Rocha, 592,  
Joao Pessoa - Paraiba.

Tel: 224-6443

(M) DAC - Departamento de Assistencia ao Cooperativismo  
Rua Visconde de Pelotas, 192  
Joao Pessoa - Paraiba.

Tel: 221-4754

BULGARIA: No reply.

BURMA: No reply.

BURUNDI: No reply.

CAMEROON: Received reply but advised to approach other contact  
for information which is now awaited.

CANADA: Prince Rupert Fishermen's Co-op Assoc., PO Box 520,  
Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

CENTRAL AFRICAN  
REPUBLIC: No reply.

.../...

CHAD: No reply.

CHILE: Received reply advising to write to the Ministry of Economy/Subsecretaria de Pesca.

CHINA: (M) The Ministry of Agricultural Huo Ping Li, Beijing, China.

COLUMBIA: No reply.

CONGO: No reply.

COSTA RICA: (FC) Cooperativa De Pescadores De Puntarenas (Coopepes, R.L.) Apartado //382-Puntarenas, Costa Rica.  
Tel: 61-15-13

(FC) Coopeatun R.L. (Cooperativa De Pescadores Del Pacifico), Apartado //336 Puntarenas-Costa Rica.  
Tel: 61-11-15

(FC) Cooperativa De Pescadores Del Litoral Atlantico (Coopepesla R.L.), Apartado //159 Limon-Costa Rica.  
Tel: 58-19-65

(M) Direccion De Recursos Pesqueros Y Acuacultura, Ministerio De Agricultura Y Ganaderia San Jose-Costa Rica  
Tel: 31-23-41 Ext.258

(M) Instituto Nacional De Fomento Cooperativo (Infocoop) Apartado //10103 -San Jose Costa Rica  
Tel: 23-43-55

CUBA: No reply.

CYPRUS: (M) Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, 5 & 7 P. Kapota, Nicosia, Cyprus.  
Tel: 40/3279

(M) A. Demetropoulos, Head Fisheries Department, 5 & 7 Kapota, Nicosia, Cyprus.  
Tel: 40/3279

CYPRUS:

Trawlers Owners Associations- Secretary: Nicos Tofarides,  
Touran 1, Larnaca.

Inshore Fishing Assoc. - Secretary: Yiannis Yiannakara,  
Tefik Fikret 31,  
Moultallos,  
Paphos.

Inshore Fishing Assoc. - Secretary: Nicos Loizou,  
Etirne 25,  
Limassol.

" " " Secretary: Adamos Christoforou,  
Ormidhia,  
Larnaca.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Received reply to inform us there are no  
Fisheries Cooperatives.

DENMARK: (FC) De Samvirkende Danske Andelsfiskesalgsforeninger,  
Kalvebod Pladsvej 1,  
DK 1561 Copenhagen V.

Tel: (1) 14 71 11.

Telex: 22697

Cable: ANDELSFISK

DJIBOUTI: No reply.

DOMINICA: No reply.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: NO reply.

ECUADOR: No reply.

EGYPT: No reply.

EL SALVADOR: Awaiting information.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA: No reply.

ETHIOPIA: No reply.

FIJI: South Pacific Fishing Coop Association  
Levuka,  
Ovalau,  
Fiji.

Pacific Fishing Company Limited,  
PO Box 1371,  
Suva,  
Fiji.

FIJI: (M) Registrar of Cooperative Societies  
Ministry of Cooperatives  
Development Bank Centre  
Suva  
Fiji

FINLAND: (FC) Karlebynejdens Fiskandelslag  
67101 Karleby,  
Finland.

Tel: 968-12155

Lovisa Fiskandelslag  
07910 Lovisa, Finland

Tel: 915-565324

Vassanejdens Fiskandelslag  
65101 Vasa, Finland

Tel: 961-118005

(M) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
Department of Fisheries and Game  
Hallituskatu 3 A  
SF-00170 Helsinki 17  
Finland

Tel: 90-1601

FRANCE: (FC) Confederation De La Cooperation De La  
Mutualite Et Du Credit Maritimes,  
41 Avenue HOCHÉ  
75008 Paris.

Tel: 227-50-46  
763-77-62

Telex: Eficoop 641713F

Union Nationale Des Caisses Regionales De Credit  
Maritime Mutuel  
B.P. 99  
85103 Les Sables D'Oldnne Cedex

Tel: (51) 32-58-70

(M) . Ministere De La Mer  
3 Place de Fontenoy 75700 Paris.

Tel: (1) 567-55-05

GABON: No reply.

THE GAMBIA: (M) The Ministry of Agriculture & Natural Resources,  
Central Bank Building,  
Buckle Street  
Banjul  
The Gamba.  
Tel: 8147 / 8350 101.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC  
OF GERMANY:

Have received reply, but await further  
information from another source in Germany.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC:

No reply.

GHANA:

Central Region Coop Fisheries Union  
Reg. No. 3004, PO Box 487, Cape Coast.

Greater Accra Region Co-op, Fisheries Union,  
Reg. No. 3190, PO Box 14, New Town Tema.

Brong Ahafo Region Coop, Fisheries Union,  
Reg. No. 3170, PO Box 236, Sunyani.

Volta Region Coop. Fisheries Union,  
Reg. No. 3759, PO Box 236 HO.

Western Europe Coop Fisheries Union,  
Reg. No. 10009, PO Box 119, Takoradi.

Eastern Region Coop Fisheries Union,  
Reg. No. 43189 PO Box 811, Koforidua.

Ga-Adangbe Coop. Fisheries Union,  
Reg. No. 4330, PO Box 43, Teshie.

Akim Kotoku Co-op. Fisheries Union,  
Reg. No. 3930, PO Box 83, Akim Oda.

Onua Do Coop, Fisheries Union,  
Reg. No. 4331, PO Box 710, Tema.

Wonsom Coop, Fisheries Union,  
Reg. No. 3766, PO Box 710, Tema.

Ashanti Region Co-op, Fisheries Union,  
Reg. No. 3273, PO Box 1951, Kumasi.

GREECE:

(FC)

Institute for Oceanic and Fish Culture Research  
(IOKAE), Institutoto Okeanografikon Kai Alieytikon  
Ereynon, Agios Kosmas - Ellhnikon, Athens.

Union for Fish Culture Cooperatives of Greece,  
Enosis Alieytikon Kai Ichthyotrofikon  
Synetairismon Ellados, 3rd of September St.,  
No. 11, Athens.

(M)

Cooperative for Trout Culture of Epirus,  
Synetairismos Pestrofotrofon Hpeirou  
Giouseph Eliga Street No. 31D,  
Ioannina - Hpeirou, Greece.

GRENADA:

Awaiting further reply with information requested  
from another contact.

GUINA:

No reply.

GUYANA:

No. reply.

HONG KONG: (FC) The Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Societies of Southern District Ltd.,  
C/o Liaison Office,  
Aberdeen Wholesale Fish Market,  
Shek Pai Wan Road,  
Aberdeen, Hong Kong.  
  
Tel: 5-526855  
  
The Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Societies of Sai Kung District Limited,  
C/o Sai Kung Wholesale Fish Market,  
Hoi Pong Street, Sai Kung, New Territories,  
Hong Kong.  
  
The Federation of Fishermen's Co-operative Societies of Tai Po District, N.T. Limited,  
C/o Liaison Office, Tai Po Wholesale Fish Market, Tung Cheung Street, Tai Po Market,  
New Territories, Hong Kong.  
  
The Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Societies of Shau Kei Wan District Ltd.,  
C/o Shau Kei Wan Wholesale Fish Market,  
28C Main Street, East Shau Kei Wan, Hong Kong.  
  
Tel: 5-602871  
  
(M) Agriculture and Fisheries Department,  
Canton Road Government Offices,  
393 Canton Road, 12th floor,  
Kowloon, Hong Kong.  
  
Tel: 3-688111  
Telex: AGFISH HONG KONG

HONDURAS: No reply.

HUNGARY: Mr. F. Bencze, Nat. Council of Farming Co-ops,  
Akademia u-1-3, BUDAPEST V.

ICELAND: (FC) Samband Islenzkra Samvinnufelaga  
Samband House  
PO Box 180  
REYKJAVIK  
Iceland

INDIA: (FC) Maharashtra Rajya Machimar Sahakari Sangh Ltd.,  
3 Mahatma Phule Fish Market, Bombay-1.  
  
Andhra Fishermen Central Cooperative Society Ltd.,  
Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh, India.  
  
The Central Fishermens' Cooperative Marketing Society, Balugaon, Orissa.  
  
Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Assoc. Ltd.,  
Asram Road, Ahmadabad-9, India.  
  
The S.K. Dt. Cooperative Fish Marketing Federation Ltd., SK Dist. Mangalore, Karnataka.

The Travancore-Cochin Prawn Currier's  
Co-operative, Marketing Society Ltd.,  
Cochin-2.

Fishermen Cooperative Federation,  
Pondicherry.

(M) Ministry of Agriculture,  
Department of Fisheries, Krishing Bhavan,  
New Delhi, India.

INDONESIA:

Direktur Jenderal Perikanan,  
Departemen Pertanian  
Jl. Salemba Raya No. 16,  
JAKARTA  
Indonesia.

(FC) Induk Koperasi Perikanan Indonesia (IKPI)  
Jln. Ir. H. Juanda No. 2 Jakarta,  
Indonesia.

Tel: 341183  
Cable: IKPI

(M) Directorate General of Fisheries,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Jln. Salemba Raya No. 16,  
Jakarta,  
Indonesia.

Tel: 883733  
Cable: Director General of Fisheries, Jakarta

(M) Directorate General of Cooperatives,  
Department of Trade and Cooperatives,  
Jln. Letjen Haryono MT

Tel: 792213  
Cable: Director General of Cooperatives, Jakarta

IRAN:

No reply.

IRAQ:

No reply.

IRELAND:

The Chairman, Hume House, Ballsbridge,  
Dublin 4.  
An Bord Iascaigh Mhara (Irish Sea Fisheries  
Board)

Captain Moorken,  
National Angling Council,  
11 Abbey Street, Upper, Dublin 1.

Mr. Joe Murphy, National Coarse Fishing  
Federation of Ireland,  
Scarriff, Co. Clare.

Mr. J. Wright, National Retail Fish Merchants  
Assoc., 21 Marine Mart, Dublin 3.

ISRAEL: (FC) Israel Fishermen Association  
59 Derech Ha'atzma'ut  
PO Box 1750  
Haifa 33 033  
Israel

(M) Ministry of Agriculture  
Fisheries Division  
Hakiryia  
Tel Aviv 61 070  
Israel

ITALY: (FC) Consorzio Nazionale Fra  
Cooperative Pescatori Ed Affini - Consorpesca  
Via Tirso, 90  
00198 Roma.

Federcoopescas,  
Via Tirso, 90  
00198 Roma.

Unione Italiana Pescatori,  
Via Lucullo 6,  
00187 Roma.

Federazione Nazionale Imprese Di Pesca  
Corso d'Italia  
00198 Roma.

(M) Ministero Marina Mercantile  
Direzione Generale Pesca Marittima  
Viale Asia (EUR)  
00100 Roma, Italy.

Tel: 5923677  
Telex: 612153 MIMERC

Ministero Lavoro E Previdenza Sociale  
Direzione Generale Cooperazione  
Via Pastrengo 22  
00100 Roma, Italy.

Tel: 4750233  
Telex: 616139 MLPS I

IVORY COAST: (M) Ministere De La Production Animale  
B.P. V 185  
Abidjan.

JAMAICA: Jamaica Co-op Union Ltd  
5 Lady Musgrove Road,  
Kingston 10,  
Jamaica, West Indies.

.../...



JAPAN: (FC) Zengyoren  
1 - 1 - 12 Coop Building  
Chiyoda-Kn Uchikanda  
Tokyo  
  
Tel: 03-294-9611  
Telex: Zentryo J.  
Tokyo 0222-6234

(M) Fisheries Agency  
1 - 2 - 1  
Chiyodaku Kazumigaseki  
  
Tel: 03-502-8111

JORDAN: (FC) Abdel-Wahed Mo Abdallah,  
Aqaba - Jordan By Aqaba District,  
Governorate PO Box "118".

KENYA: No reply.

KIRIBATI: No reply.

KOREA: (FC) National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives  
88 Kyung Wun-Dong,  
Chongtro-Ku,  
5 Eoul, Korea.  
  
Tel: 70-6211-20  
72-4436  
Telex: FISHCO K24359

KUWAIT: No reply.

LAOS: (FC) Ministry of Agriculture Forests and Irrigation  
Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary,  
Vientiane, Lao Peoples Demo Republic.  
  
(M) " " " "

LEBANON: (M) Ministere De L'Agriculture  
Rue Sami El-Solh  
Beyrouth - Liban.

LESOTHO: (M) Ministry of Agriculture & Marketing  
PO Box 24  
MASERU,  
Lesotho.

.../...

**LIBERIA:** (M) Division of National Fisheries,  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
Monrovia,  
Liberia.  
  
Tel: 262627  
Telex: 4316  
Cable: MINIAGRI

**LIBYA:** : No reply.

**LUXEMBOURG:** Received reply, but no professional  
fishermen/representing Associations  
in existence.

**MADAGASCAR:** No reply.

**MALAWI:** (M) Ministry of Forestry & National Resources,  
Fisheries Department,  
PO Box 593,  
Lilongwe, Malawi.  
  
Tel: 721766

**MALAYSIA:** (FC) Persatuan Nelayan Teluk Bahang,  
Pejabat Majuikan Negeri,  
No.1 Jln Kimberley,  
Penang, W. Malaysia.  
  
Tel: 379488.  
  
Persatuan Nelayan Sungai Besar,  
204 Jalan Besar,  
Tanjung Karang,  
Selangor,  
West Malaysia.  
  
Tel: 401384  
  
Persatuan Nelayan Tumpat,  
Pejabat Persatuan Nelayan,  
Jalan Hilir Pasar,  
Tumpat,  
Kelantan, West Malaysia.

(M) Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia,  
7-8 Floor, Wisma Pkns, Jalan Raja Laut,  
Kuala Lumpur, Wilayah Persekutuan,  
W. Malaysia.  
  
Tel: 924044  
Telex: IKAN MA 30054  
Cable: MAJUIKAN KL

(M) Ministry of Agriculture  
Jalan Mahameru, Kuala Lumpur,  
Wilayah Persekutuan,  
W. Malaysia.  
  
Tel: 982011  
Cable: HEADFISH

**MALI:** No reply.

**MALTA:** No reply.

**MAURITANIA:** No reply.

**MAURITIUS:** (FC) Mauritius Fishermen's Cooperative Federation Ltd., Ramphul Building, Chaussee, Port Louis.  
Tel: 08-0013-2-4249

(M) Ministry of Fisheries Cooperatives & C D Registrar General's Building  
Port Louis,  
Mauritius.  
Tel: 01-1670

**MEXICO:** (FC) Confederacion Nacional De Cooperativas De La Rep Mexicana,  
Fernando Alva Ixtlixochitl No. 185 Piso 1  
Mexico D.F.  
Tel: 522-89-51 522 89 89 17

(M) Secretaria De Pesca Direccion General De Organizacion Y Capacitacion Pesq.,  
Av Alvaro Obregon 269 Piso 2,  
Mexico D.F.  
Tel: 511 12 89

Secretaria Del Trabajo Y Prevision Social  
Dr Bio De La Loza Y Dr  
Vertiz Mexico 7, D.F.  
Tel: 588 27 81

**MONGOLIA:** No reply

**MOROCCO:** (FC) Cooperative Des Marins Pecheurs D'Ifni  
Ville D'Ifni,  
Ville D'Ifni Province De Tiznit

(M) Ministere Des Peches Maritimes,  
13-15 Rue Chevalier Bayard,  
Casablanca.  
Tel: 405-51/52/53  
Telex: 25708

Office National Des Peches,  
13-15 Rue De Chevalier Bayard,  
Casablanca.  
Tel: 405-51/52/55  
Telex: 25708 M

.../...

NEPAL: No reply.

NETHERLANDS: Central Organisation for Cooperative Industry,  
Duinweg 24,  
The Hague. (Awaiting further information from this contact).

NEW ZEALAND: (FC) New Zealand Fishing Industry Board,  
Private Bag,  
Wellington.  
  
Tel: WN 724-008  
Telex: Fishbord 3265  
  
New Zealand Federation of Commercial Fishermen, PO Box 5346, Dunedin.  
  
Tel: 779-923  
Telex: LABDUN5237  
  
New Zealand Seafood Processors & Exporters Assn Inc.,  
PO Box 390, Wellington.  
  
Tel: 722-699  
Telegrams: GRANTAUDIT

(M) Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries,  
Private Bag, Wellington.  
  
Tel: 720-367  
Telex\_ NZ 31532  
Cable: AGRIFISH  
  
Ministry of Transport, Marine Division,  
Private Bag, Wellington.  
  
Tel: 721-253.

NICARAGUA: No reply.

NIGER: No reply.

NIGERIA: No reply.

NORWAY: (FC) Norges Rafisklag,  
Box 728, N - 9001 TROMSØ  
Norway.  
  
Tel: 81524  
Telex: 55209  
Cable: Rafisk  
  
Samarbeidsutvalget  
c/o Noregs Sildesalslag  
Box 4042 N - 5015 Bergen - Dreggen  
  
Tel: 314950  
Telex: 42062  
Cable: Semhald

.../...

NORWAY: (FC) Fiskesalgslagenes Samarbeidsrad,  
C/o Skagerakfisk, N - 4601 Kristiansand S  
Tel: 26510  
Telex: 21404  
Cable: Skagerakfisk

(M) Department of Fisheries  
Postbox 8118 - dep. OSLO 1.

Tel: 563680  
Telex: 71056  
Cable: Fiskeridepartement

Directorate of Fisheries,  
Mollendalsvn 4,  
Postbox 185/186,  
N - 5001 Bergen.

Tel: 230300  
Telex: 42151  
Cable: Fiskeridir.

OMAN: (M) Director General of Fisheries,  
Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries,  
PO Box 467,  
Muscat,  
Sultanate of Oman.

PAKISTAN: Awaiting information from relevant source.

PANAMA: No reply.

PAPUA, NEW GUINEA: (FC) Kairuku Fishermens Co-op,  
C/o PO Kairuku  
Central Province PNG.

(M) Fisheries Division,  
Department of Primary Industry,  
PO Box 24A, Konedobu, DNG,

Tel: 214522  
Telex: NE 22143  
Cable: Agric DNG.

PARAGUAY: No reply.

PERU: No reply.

PHILLIPINES: Mr. Arcodio S Lozada, President,  
Coop Union of the Phillippines,  
RM 400-F (4th Floor)  
De La Merced (Delta) Building,  
West Avenue,  
Quezon City,  
Phillippines.

.../...

POLAND: No reply.

PORTUGAL: (FC) Unicoopesca,  
Rua Marques de Pombal  
2520 Peniche, Portugal.  
Tel: 99752

(M) Direccao-Geral da Administracao das Pescas,  
Av. da Liberdade, 211 - 4.º Dto.  
1200 Lisboa Portugal.  
Tel: 574368

QATAR: No reply.

ROMANIA: No reply.

RWANDA: No reply.

SAINT LUCIA: (FC) National Association of Fishermens  
Cooperatives (NAFCOOP)  
C/o Mr. J. Lawrence, Ministry of Agriculture,  
Lands, Fisheries & Cooperatives, Castries,  
St. Lucia.  
Tel: (809-455) 3987/1167

(M) Fisheries Management Unit,  
Ministry of Agriculture Lands Fisheries & Coop.  
Castries, St. Lucia.  
Tel: (809-455) 3987

Co-operative Department,  
(Same address)  
Tel: 809-455 4545

SAINT VINCENT & THE GRENADINES: No reply.

SAUDI ARABIA: No reply.

SENEGAL: No reply.

SIERRA LEONE: No reply.

SINGAPORE: No reply.

SOLOMON ISLANDS: (M) Fisheries Division,  
Ministry of Lands Energy & Natural Resources,  
Honiara, Solomon Islands.  
Tel: 521  
Telex: 66306  
Cable: NATRESOURCES

SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC: No reply.

.../...

SOUTH AFRICA: No Fisheries Cooperative Association  
in existence.

SOVIET UNION: No reply.

SPAIN: No reply.

SRI LANKA: No reply.

SUDAN: Fish Department,  
PO Box 2  
El-Shagara,  
Khartoum,  
Sudan.

SWAZILAND: No reply.

SWEDEN: No reply.

SWITZERLAND: (FC) Martin A  
Fischermeister,  
2514 Liger 2 Switzerland.  
Tel: 032-851257

(M) Bundesaunt fur Umweltschute  
Abt. Oekologie und Fischerei  
3003 Bern.  
Tel: 031-619311

SYRIA: No reply.

TANZANIA: No reply.

JOGA: No reply.

TONGA: (FC) Tonga Cooperative Federation  
PO Box 110  
Nuku'alofa, Tonga.

(M) Cooperative Department,  
Ministry of Labour, Commerce & Industry,  
PO Box 110,, Nuku'alofa, Tonga.  
Director of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries  
PO Box 14, Nuku'alfa, Tonga.  
Tel: 21-511  
Cable: AGRICULTURE NUKUALOFA.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO: (FC) Trinidad & Tobago Chamber of Industry  
and Commerce, 31 Frederick Street,  
Port of Spain,  
Republic of Trinidad & Tobago.

.../...

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO: (M) Ministry of Agric. Lands & Food Production  
St. Clair Circle  
Port of Spain  
Republic of Trinidad & Tobago.

TUNISIA: No reply.

TURKEY: Key Koop, Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvari 97,  
Maltepe, Ankara, Turkey.

UGANDA: Awaiting information from second contact.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: (M) Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries (Fed HQ)  
PO Box 213, Abu Dhabi,  
United Arab Emirates.

Tel: 362781  
(Code 010-9712)  
Telex: 22220 PALACE EM.

Ministry of Agric. & Fisheries,  
Attn. Abdullah Buharoun, Director of  
Fisheries, PO Box 1509, DUBAI UAE.

Tel: 225148 (010 9714)

UNITED KINGDOM: Fisheries Organisation Society, New Fish Quay,  
Brixham, Devon. TQ5 8AW

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Awaiting information .

U.S.S.R. Centrosoyus, Ilyinka, B Tcherkassky  
Pereulok 15/16,  
103626 Moscow.

UNITED STATES: Awaiting information.

UPPER VOLTA: No reply.

URUGUAY: No reply.

VANUATU: No reply.

VENEZUELA: Awaiting information from further contact.

VIETNAM: No reply.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF  
YEMEN: Ministry of Fisheries,  
Hugaf,  
Steamer Point, Aden,  
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

.../...



YUGOSLAVIA:	No reply.
ZAIRE:	No reply.
ZAMBIA:	No reply.
ZIMBABWE:	No reply.

**Alianza Cooperativa Internacional  
International Co-operative Alliance  
Alliance Coopérative Internationale  
Internationaler Genossenschaftsbund  
Международный Кооперативный Альянс**



11 Upper Grosvenor Street London W1X 9PA telephone 01-499 5991 telegrams Interallia London

Appendix 8 - 4  
Fisheries Committee 1982

Subject to Fisheries  
Committee approval

QUESTIONNAIRE ASSESSING

FISHERY CO-OPERATIVE SITUATIONS

The ICA Fisheries Committee would be very grateful if you would fill in this form and return it to the Secretary to the Fisheries Committee.

The objectives of this questionnaire are as follows:

1. to gain wide-ranging information on fisheries co-operatives' structure and activities world-wide in order to compile reference documents.
2. to pin-point the problems which fishery industries and fisheries co-operatives face.
3. to determine the social role and function of fisheries co-operatives in individual countries.

Thank-you in advance for your kind co-operation.

QUESTIONNAIRE ASSESSING FISHERY CO-OPERATIVE SITUATIONS

Could you let me have the following details:

- 1. Name of your organisation .....
- Address of your organisation .....
- .....
- Telephone number .....
- Telex number .....
- Cable code .....
- Name of chairmen, Directors  
representing your organisation .....
- .....

2. Fishery co-operative structure

Please indicate the structure of fisheries co-operatives in your country. (For example: starting from fishermen members, working right through to fisheries co-operative members, going on to fisheries co-operatives federations and then on to national level federations. Please state the number of fishermen, number of fisheries co-operatives, and number of federations etc.)

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- i. If you could draw an organisational chart or submit a leaflet on fisheries co-operatives structure, I would be most grateful.

An organisational chart/a leaflet is/is not attached.

(Please delete as appropriate)

ii. Please outline the structure of your organisation.

(a) Composition of your members  
(individual members, co-operative members, company members and  
associate members)

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(b) Requirements and benefits for each category of members

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(c) Do you differentiate between the fishermen : is between employees  
fishing ship-owners and very large ship-owners? Are you categorising  
these 3 sets of people who are engaged in the fishing industry, in  
particular within fisheries co-operatives? For example does any  
one fishery co-operative exist exclusively for fisheries ship-owners?  
Or, are there any co-operatives existing solely for fishermen; the  
employees? Perhaps there are fisheries co-operatives catering for  
all three types involved in your fisheries co-operatives?

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3. Rules and Charter

If you have any rules or charter of your federation (organisation) would  
you let me have any documents that briefly explain what kind of rules  
you have? If you can not do this, perhaps you could give a brief outline  
of the rules or charter applying to your federation (organisation).

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4. Law

Please indicate:

i. What kind of regulations and acts cover (fisheries) co-operatives?

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ii. On which legal basis have fisheries co-operatives been set up?

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iii. Are there any special regulations and acts governing fishing?

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iv. To what extent is co-operative philosophy reflected in legal acts and regulations affecting fisheries co-operatives?

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v. What do your particular rules or regulations that incorporate co-operative philosophy in the field of fisheries co-operatives reflect?

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vi. I would like to know in detail under which acts or regulations and in which articles of such acts one can find such references?

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vii. In addition, according to co-operative principles there is the concept of one member-one vote, democracy and restriction on the distribution of surpluses ; is this mentioned in your rules?

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viii. In our ever changing world, co-operatives may still be functioning out-of-date regulations which no longer apply by today's standards. I would like to ask you whether there are any discrepancies between existing fisheries co-operatives activities and existing laws covering specific fields?

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5. Financing structures

Please indicate the financial background of your organisation. On what kind of financial basis do you operate? Would you also inform me on what basis your members' contributions are calculated? I would welcome any set formulas you have.

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6. Activities

Could you explain briefly the kind of activities you are pursuing? I would be grateful if you could provide me with a copy of your annual report or some documentation on the subject.

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7. Diversification of co-operative structure

Bearing this in mind, we are witnessing the diversification of co-operative structures themselves. For instance, some co-operatives are multi-purpose and stick to co-operative principles. Others are expanding as if they were commercial organisations, being not only of service to their members but also to non-members. In extreme cases some co-operatives are almost identical to commercial enterprises. In view of these developing circumstances, I would like to know your opinion regarding this diversification.

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i. Furthermore, diversification of activities means undertaking quite a lot of activities in the fisheries co-operative field. I wonder therefore if you have a structure based on a company limited system in order to diversify and to enable you to pursue concrete activities in the economic field?

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ii. At the moment, we are witnessing the development of multi-purpose co-operatives in Europe. If fisheries co-operatives wanted to expand their activities in the field of consumer, insurance, trading imports and exports etc on the request of their members, are there any regulations or restrictions in your country limiting the development of diversified activities by fisheries co-operatives?

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iii. I should also like to raise a question about economic activities. Obviously being a fisheries co-operative organisation you are undertaking activities in this specific area. However, in order to expand your activities in the economic field, I wonder whether you have become a shareholder of a limited company which is thus enabling you to fulfil your economic activities?

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If so, please give reasons as to why you think the policy of establishing a limited company can work side by side with the co-operative structure.

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iv. If you do not have company organisation structures under your umbrella and in case you have some activities which are outside the normal fisheries co-operatives activities, how do you cope with this? For example, do you collaborate with consumers limited company organisations or consumer co-operatives? Do you seek co-operation from limited companies for trading, or export and import activities? Do you sometimes use non-co-operative organisations in order to increase your economic activities outside fisheries co-operative activities?

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8. Diversification of activities

One of the main concepts of the co-operative movement is to provide services to members. In the case of supermarkets and other commercial services however, members and non-members alike are entitled to the same services. When do you extend services to non-members? How do you justify them to your members?

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i. It is possible that there are 5 different approaches as far as non-member services are concerned. Please tick that which relates to your organisation.

- a) we rigidly abide by the co-operative idea and provide services to members only
- b) we provide restricted services to non-members by fixing a percentage
- c) we provide unrestricted services to members and non-members alike
- d) we have set up a separate commercial company for non-member services
- e) our co-operative status has been transformed into a commercial company

ii. How do you think future co-operatives should be?

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9. Government relations

As one of the representative fisheries co-operative organisations and an important link between your government and fisheries, what kind of influential activity can you have on your fisheries co-operative's behalf?

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i. Are you undertaking any activities with the government at present?

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10. Pressure group activities

What kind of activities are you pursuing as a pressure group?

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11. Education

I would like to move on to the subject of training and education. Are there any facilities for training and educating fishermen geared specifically to the co-operative movement?

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12. Protection of natural resources

It is possible that fisheries co-operatives have inherited specific programmes which control fishing and preserve and protect natural resources. Please indicate any such programmes.

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13. Pollution

How does does your federation, as well as individual fisheries co-operatives in your country cope with this problem? Do they possess any positive major policies or programmes on the pollution problem?

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14. Excavation of off-shore mineral resources

On a world-wide scale the excavation of off-shore mineral resources has been very much advanced and has sometimes had a progressive effect on fishermen and the fisheries industry. What I would like to know is your opinion on how excavation of off-shore mineral resources will affect fishermen as well as the fishing industry.

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15. Welfare System

Please would you explain whether there is a pension or super-annuation scheme apart from state pension schemes available exclusively for fishermen?

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16. Credit sector

On the subject of finance availability, are there any exclusive banking institutions which give a fisheries co-operative organisation a loan in your country?

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17. Subsidy systems

Are there any subsidy systems from the Central Government, local government or European Community for fisheries co-operatives organisations?

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18. Insurance

Do any insurance policies exist covering fishing boats and equipment alone? Are there any mutual insurance policies for covering fishing equipment etc. for fishermen?

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19. Distribution system

Turning to the distribution system in your country, I would like to know how many fishing ports there are and how many landing places there are for the catch.

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i. What is the market landing place like? How many central fisheries markets do you have at the moment?

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ii. What kind of organisations are running these markets where catches are landed and what commissions or charges are levied?

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iii. Moving away from questions about the markets located at the landing ports, I would now like to ask you about central markets. Please would you explain who the owners are, who runs the central markets and what are the charges made by the central market?

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iv. I have been asking you about the distribution structure of catches. Now, there are quite a few distribution stages involved: such as at market level and road haulage, distribution to the consumer etc. Please indicate which stages fisheries co-operatives are involved in. For example, is road haulage organised by fisheries co-operatives, or is consumer distribution organised or run by fisheries co-operatives?

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20. Common market fish prices in the EEC

Common Market fish pricing is regarded by our members as a very good system for achieving a good living standard for fishermen. In this respect I would like to know how you view the common fish price policy in the EEC as they affect your country. In cases where fish prices go down, how do those affected under this EEC fish price agreement cover the differences in such a situation?

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21. Please would you explain and indicate how you are coping with the following problems:

i. Management of your fisheries co-operatives.

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ii. Recruitment of younger people into fisheries co-operatives and the fishing industry itself.

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iii. The energy problem.

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iv. Promotion of increased fish food and sales.

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v. The stabilisation of fish prices.

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22. Food supply and food crisis.

At the moment in several developed countries there is a common understanding that in the event of a food crisis fisheries co-operatives, as well as the fishing industry itself, contribute to provide food , not only on a national level but also on a world-wide level. We know we have a very important role in providing food especially at crisis times. I wonder, therefore, if there is a similar understanding between fishermen and fisheries co-operatives in your country? How do you think you can contribute to the problem resulting from a food crisis as a fisheries co-operative?

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23. Fisheries co-operatives role

What is the role played by your fisheries co-operatives organisations? For example, the ICA Fisheries Committee considers its role to be one of providing protein foods to consumers - it is therefore making a vital contribution to the community. What kind of social position, within the community and role do you see your fisheries co-operatives fulfilling in your country?

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24.

Finally, with the approaching 21st century, I would like to ask you if you think fisheries co-operative organisations, like yourselves can compete against private commercial organisations? What kind of special strategy are you employing to combat this situation?

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I N T E R N A T I O N A L C O O P E R A T I V E A L L I A N C E

RECORD OF AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THE CHAIRMEN AND  
SECRETARIES OF THE ICA

AUXILIARY COMMITTEES AND WORKING GROUPS

held on Saturday, 27th March 1982 at ICA Headquarters, London

PRESENT: R. Kerinec, President, ICA (in the Chair)  
P. Søliland, Vice-President, ICA  
Y. Daneau, (Canada), Member of the ICA Executive Committee  
A. E. Saenger, ICA Director  
R. P. B. Davies, ICA Deputy Director

AUXILIARY COMMITTEES

International Committee on Agricultural Cooperation

G. Kuylenstjerna (Sweden), Chairman  
C. Scheuer (France), Secretary  
B. Zlataric (UK), Agricultural Consultant

International Cooperative Banking Committee

M. G. Hess (Fed. Rep. of Germany), Secretary

International Fisheries Committee

J. Saito (Japan), Chairman (accompanied by N. Azami, Interpreter)  
N. Nakagawa (Japan - seconded to ICA Secretariat), Secretary

International Cooperative Housing Committee

O. Lindström (Sweden), Vice-Chairman and Acting Chairman  
B. Heinen, (Federal Republic of Germany), Treasurer

International Cooperative Insurance Federation

K. Back (Sweden), Vice-Chairman and Acting Chairman  
P. W. D. Smith (UK), Executive Secretary

INTERCOOP

G. Christensen (Denmark), Chairman  
L. Blomqvist (Denmark), Secretary Designate

Organisation for Cooperative Consumer Policy

D. L. Wilkinson (UK), Chairman (for part of the meeting)

International Committee of Workers' Productive and  
Artisanal Societies

B. Catalano (Italy), Secretary (accompanied by Ms. C. Watterson,  
interpreter)

Women's Committee

Mrs. R. Itkonen (Finland), Acting Secretary

WORKING GROUPS

International Working Party of Cooperative Librarians  
and Documentation Officers

B. Howcroft (UK), Chairman

Working Party on Cooperative Press

E. Morley-Fletcher (Italy), Chairman  
C.S. Vassie (ICA), Secretary

Working Group on Cooperative Research, Planning and  
Development

K.-P. Kornholz (Austria), Chairman

Working Group on Cooperative Tourism

J. P. Champeaux (France), Chairman

Advisory Group for International Training of Cooperators  
(AGITCOOP)

A. Carlsson (Sweden), Chairman  
T. N. Bottomley (ICA), Secretary

International Liaison Committee on Cooperative  
Thrift and Credit

Ms. A.-M. Robert (France), Secretary

APOLOGIES were received from:

P. Dines, Denmark, Secretary, Organisation for  
Cooperative Consumer Policy

Ms. U. Jonsdotter (Sweden), Chairman, Women's Committee

ITEM 1 - OPENING

At the start of the meeting the President of the ICA paid tribute to Mr. Raymond Lemaire, Chairman of the International Cooperative Insurance Federation who had died the previous month.

The President welcomed the participants and said that the meeting stemmed from the ICA's Working Group on Structure which had been set up by the Central Committee, from a special brainstorming session of the Executive Committee held in March 1981, and from the report of Mr. Yvon Daneau following his tour and discussions with certain European cooperative leaders. Certain points were common to all three, the most important of which for the present meeting was the emphasis placed on the Auxiliary Committees and their place in the structure of the International Cooperative Alliance. There

were several aspects to be considered:

- The links between Auxiliary Committees and ICA Headquarters.
- The relations between the Auxiliary Committees.
- The relationship of Auxiliary Committees with any sub-committee that might be set up at the ICA Regional Offices.
- Financing of Auxiliary Committees.

In addition there was the need to ensure an adequate representation of all the interests of ICA members at all levels. It was important that the ICA's image should reflect the wide diversity of the cooperative sectors in its total membership. It might be appropriate to consider the appointment at the Head Office of a Liaison Officer who would maintain links with all Auxiliary Committees.

The Director said that this was the first major ICA meeting that he had attended since taking up his appointment. He regarded it on one side, as an information meeting with a view to finding out how the Committees themselves viewed the ICA and their own work and functioning and on the other side, as a means to inform the Committees about the present status of the ICA.

## ITEM 2- WORK OF THE AUXILIARIES

### (1) Auxiliary Committees

At the President's invitation, representatives of the Committees and Working Groups made short presentations of the work of their committees.

#### International Committee on Agricultural Cooperation

Mr. Kyulenstjerna said his Committee had representatives from 47 movements in membership, and he considered they had good links with the Secretariat; on most occasions the Director was present at meetings of the Agriculture Committee or its Executive. In order to further the Committee's strong desire to develop trading relations, there had been created the Bureau for Economic Affairs (BECA), of which the Executive Secretary was Mr. C. Scheuer. Since the retirement of Mr. Zlataric, they no longer had a full-time secretary in the London Secretariat. However Mr. Zlataric had been enabled, through the generosity of the French Cooperative Movement, to continue as a consultant on a part-time basis. Mr. Scheuer, as Secretary of the Committee, maintained links with the London Secretariat. A small subscription was paid to the ICA by members of the Committee.

#### International Cooperative Banking Committee

Mr. Hess said there was a lack of clear definition of the role of Auxiliaries in the ICA Rules. His Committee was a professional one, concerned with the discussion of banking matters - e.g. at a recent meeting there had been a major discussion on electronic devices in banks. Over 200 cooperative and commonweal. banks were invited to plenary meetings of the Committee, and the average attendance was 50-60. Subscriptions were paid by executive members to the Committee.

### International Fisheries Committee

Mr. Saito thought there was need to have a clearer definition of the legal position of the Auxiliaries in relation to the ICA. Auxiliary Committees should implement the ICA's policies insofar as their own sectors were concerned, and this had been the aim in his own committee. The problem was one of resources and the ICA was unable to help in this respect; the Fisheries Committee had a secretary seconded to the ICA and paid for by the Japanese Fisheries Organisation, Zengyoren. Zengyoren also financed the publication of a special Fishermen's Bulletin.

### International Cooperative Housing Committee

Mr. Lindstrom said there had been a close link between his committee and the ICA Secretariat as until recently the General Secretary (now Deputy Director) had been secretary of the Housing Committee. The Committee had 26 member organisations, with 8 supporting organisations, from 18 countries. It levied its own subscription, and would need to give more attention to its financing in the future. It had a technical secretariat concerned with technical housing matters, which was normally located at the Headquarters of the Chairman's organisation.

### International Cooperative Insurance Federation (ICIF)

Mr. Back said the Federation had in membership 88 societies from 33 countries, with a total premium income of £6 billion. It levied its own subscription. It held its own Congress every four years at the time of the ICA Congress, with a conference every two years. It had a number of specialised bureaux, for Development of Cooperatives in the Third World, Reinsurance, and for grouping of regional organisations (e.g. Europe, North America).

Mr. Smith added that a number of specialised seminars were held. He thought it a matter for regret that the activities of the Federation were rarely discussed with the ICA.

### INTERCOOP

Mr. Christensen said the aim of INTERCOOP was to promote economic collaboration between its members, thus strengthening the economic power of the Cooperative Movement. INTERCOOP had 24 members and levied its own subscription on the turnover of its members.

### International Committee of Workers' Productive and Artisanal Societies

Mr. Catalano said his Committee had in membership national federations from 23 countries, whose total turnover was \$20,000 million. It had a small executive of five members and levied a small subscription from member organisations. It issued a bulletin at irregular intervals. It had held the first World Conference on Industrial Cooperatives in 1978, and a second such Conference was planned to be held in 1983 in Warsaw. A training centre had been set up by the Polish Cooperative Movement in Warsaw for the training of personnel from developing countries who would be working in, and promoting, industrial cooperatives in the Third World. He favoured closer links with the ICA and asked that more resources should be made available for the work of the Auxiliaries.

## WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

Mrs. Itkonen said that her Committee had 70 members and did not levy its own subscriptions; she did not favour a subscription for the Women's Committee. The Committee was concerned to promote the greater participation of women at all levels of the ICA, and she commented on the very small number of women on the ICA central bodies. Until recently the ICA Secretariat included a full-time secretary to the Committee, but following the cut-back in staff, this had been reduced to a part-time person; at present there was nobody in the Secretariat engaged in women's work, and a temporary solution had been arrived at whereby she herself acted as secretary until a more permanent arrangement could be made.

### (2) Working Groups

Mr. Champeaux gave the background to the formation of the Group following a resolution passed at the 26th ICA Congress in Paris in 1976. His Group had formally applied for the status of an auxiliary committee, and it favoured closer relations with other auxiliary committees where there were certain overlapping interests in matters affecting tourism. The Group had a strong interest in the EEC and it was likely that a special group would be set up from cooperative tourism organisations in the EEC. The Group levied its own subscription. It maintained close relations with the International Federation of Popular Tourist Organisations (IFPTO), which also dealt with social tourism, and there was some overlap of membership between IFPTO and the ICA's Working Group on Cooperative Tourism.

### Librarians

Mr. Howcroft said that the Librarians Group had originally consisted mainly of Western European members, but it had gradually expanded and now comprised 60 members from 24 countries, including some university libraries with an interest in cooperatives. The Group published its own quarterly, "Libradoc" and had published brochures on Archives, and on Automation in Libraries. There had been concern at the fact that there was now no member of the ICA Secretariat to act as secretary to the Group, following the cuts as a result of which the ICA had dispensed with a full-time librarian.

### Press

Mr. Morley-Fletcher stressed the increasing emphasis now being placed on communication technology and said the Working Party was actively interested in this aspect. The Group intended to revive the ICA Press Award and was working on plans for an international cooperative news agency which could become a tool to disseminate information on cooperatives throughout the world.

Mr. Vassie supplemented the report by saying that there were 70 members of the Working Group, mainly editors. The World Cooperative Press Directory, last published in 1975, would be updated. The Group had no separate financial resources and did not issue its own bulletin. Regional Sub-Committees of the Group had been set up at the Regional Offices for South East Asia and East, Central and Southern Africa.

## Research, Planning and Development

Mr. Kornholz said his Group had until recently been known as the Research Officers' Group, and was mainly consumer-oriented. He thought the Group could be used by the ICA as a platform and a starting-point for an examination of economic problems requiring a world-wide approach. Since the departure of the Joint Chief for Research from the Secretariat, there had been no secretary of the Group. It had no links with the Regional Offices.

### AGITCOOP

Mr. Carlsson said the Group had been set up to advise the ICA on education problems, particularly in the training of personnel in developing countries. It had fairly strong links with the Regional Offices and its executive included educationalists from both developed and developing countries. It functioned mainly through the ICA Secretariat. It had no subscription.

Mr. Bottomley added that all member organisations of the ICA were invited to register for membership if they were concerned with international training of cooperators. The Group had organisations from 28 countries in membership.

### International Liaison Committee

Although the International Liaison Committee on Cooperative Thrift and Credit (ILC) was not an Auxiliary Committee of the ICA, it worked closely with the Alliance, which was one of its 9 members.

Mme. Robert said that the Committee had originally contained a number of organisations which were not members of the ICA. The first chairman had been Dr. Bonow. The main objectives of the Committee were to act as a link between its members, to study the technical problems of thrift and credit cooperatives, and to promote this type of cooperative in developing countries. It had sponsored a number of international conferences, of which the 5th had been held the previous year in New Delhi.

## ITEM 3 - STRUCTURE OF AUXILIARY COMMITTEES

The Deputy Director introduced a paper which set out the functioning of the Committees- membership, subscription, secretariat arrangements, publications. The Working Parties, with the exception of the Tourism Working Group, had until recently been serviced from the ICA Secretariat, with an appropriate officer acting as secretary. This arrangement was now only operative for AGITCOOP and the Press Working Party.

The Director mentioned that one of his first priorities upon taking up his office had been to establish contacts with the Auxiliary Committees and Working Parties. It was a reasonable generalisation to say that the input from the Secretariat to the Committees was minimal. The basic need was for more manpower, respectively resources, and the question then arose as to whether these should be made available to the

ICA Secretariat or to the Auxiliary Committees. The relationship between the Committees and the Secretariat was ill-defined and he hoped that this could be remedied in the coming year. It was a matter for regret that no one was dealing with the Women's Committee at the Secretariat, but again he hoped a solution could be found in the near future. There was also need to define the role of the Regional Offices more clearly, for some Auxiliary Committees had already found it appropriate to have their own links with these offices. The Regional Offices had originally been seen as channels for technical assistance, and had later expanded into specialisations such as education, women, libraries, small-scale farmers, trade between cooperatives, agriculture, energy, etc. The time had come to establish priorities.

ITEM 4 - RELATIONS BETWEEN AUXILIARY COMMITTEES AND THE ICA CENTRAL COMMITTEE, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND SECRETARIAT

The Deputy Director briefly outlined the relationship existing between the Auxiliary Committees and the central bodies of the ICA.

Central Committee Until a few years previously Chairmen of Auxiliary Committees did not even attend meetings of the Central Committee unless they were members by right as delegates of a member organisation. Now Chairmen and Secretaries of Auxiliary Committees were invited to attend, although many of them were members in their own right.

Congress In order to attend Congress, members of Auxiliary Committees, including the Chairmen, were expected to be nominated as delegates by their organisations. The Congress was a Congress of the ICA member organisations and only member organisations had the right to submit motions to the Congress; Auxiliary Committees were only able to submit motions through member organisations. Cases had arisen where motions submitted by a member organisation dealt with a subject of direct interest to an auxiliary committee but, constitutionally, it was not possible for the auxiliary committee to comment at the Congress on its content. Efforts were now made to ensure that motions relating to specialised sectors were considered beforehand by the appropriate auxiliary committee before they were submitted by the member organisation.

Executive Committee There was no formal relationship between the Auxiliaries and the ICA Executive Committee. It had been customary for the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Auxiliary Committees to be invited to meetings of the Committee in order to speak of the work and problems of their committees. This was useful and provided an opportunity for a dialogue, but in the main the occasions had not been used to best advantage. Most of the auxiliary committees met at the time of Central Committee, and this meant considerable pressure at that time, particularly in relation to interpretation. Committees naturally wished to meet as close as possible to the time of Central Committee, with the result that there were at least two committees meeting, and in some cases more, on at least the three days preceding the Central Committee. As the ICA Executive Committee and its Sub-Committees also met prior to the Central Committee, it meant that the President, Director and members of the Executive were generally precluded from attending meetings of the Auxiliary Committees.

Documentation At meetings of the Central and Executive Committees, the documentation always included reports on the work of the Auxiliaries as a special item. For the Central Committee meeting in September 1981 in Helsinki, the Memorandum on the Agenda contained 47 pages, out of which 20 had been devoted to the work of the Auxiliary Committees and Working Parties. The President normally called on the Chairmen of Auxiliaries to speak to the report of their particular committee, but points or questions were rarely raised on this item by members of the Committee.

Secretariat Some committees had close relations with the ICA Secretariat, as had been the case with the Agriculture, Fisheries, Housing and Women's Committees, where an officer had been located in the Secretariat. With other committees, links were less formal and consisted of personal contact and periodic visits. The report by Mr. Daneau on the possible future structure of the ICA, included the suggestion that an appointment be made at the Secretariat of a "liaison officer" who would act as a link between the Auxiliaries and the Director, and between the different Auxiliaries.

The links between the Auxiliaries and the Regional Offices were less strong, but the tendency was for specialist sub-committees to be set up at the Regional Offices by the Auxiliaries. These already existed in S.E. Asia for agriculture, fisheries, workers' productive, press and thrift and credit (although the International Liaison Committee on Cooperative Thrift and Credit was not an auxiliary committee of the ICA).

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Sjøiland said the work of the Auxiliary Committees was concerned with the ICA's sectoral work, and this should always be stressed when talking about the work of the ICA. In considering how to amend the Rules, he thought it might be preferable to add an appendix dealing with the auxiliary committees rather than to create new articles in the Rules. The Committees were independent, with their own rules; it was necessary to have closer links, but the ICA's financial situation did not at present allow for extra resources to be made available for Auxiliary Committee work. The reports of their work were important, and it might enhance their importance if the Central Committee took the reports of two or three committees only at each session, so that the work of a particular committee was considered only every second year, although every committee would report annually to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Catalano thought that discussion on any change in the Statutes was of secondary importance. It was more important that the Auxiliary Committees, which were more detached with their own work programmes, should find a meeting-point centrally with the ICA, so that the differing sectoral policies could make up an overall ICA policy leading to a practical programme of work. A reference point in the Secretariat, such as the proposed Liaison Officer, would help towards this. The Auxiliary Committees must support the ICA, but their voice should be heard in the central organs of the Alliance. He thought it wrong that there were no Auxiliary Committee representatives on the ICA Executive Committee, and suggested the possibility be considered of an observer from each of the Auxiliary Committees.



Mr. Christensen said the ICA could not be maintained on slender resources. It was necessary to change the direction of its economic resources. He suggested that the items for debate at the Central Committee should be re-structured to concentrate on concrete economic issues. He thought it might be possible to think of some link between his own committee, INTERCOOP, the Consumer Committee, the Women's Committee and the Working Group on Research, Development and Planning, as all worked within the same field and had a strong interest in consumer matters.

Mr. Kuylenstjerna said the role of the Auxiliaries needed to be clarified in the ICA Rules. The Agriculture Committee had never regarded itself as an independent committee but rather as an arm of the Executive Committee to carry forward the ICA's agricultural work. It was possible to think of the committees as being divided between those concerned with policy and those concerned with economic matters, e.g. the Agriculture, Consumer and Women's Committees were more concerned with policy matters, whereas Banking, Insurance and INTERCOOP were more concerned with practical economic affairs. There was a need for a secretariat person to deal with agriculture. In thinking of the Central Committee meetings, he suggested the possibility of holding the Central Committee meetings in the morning, with afternoons devoted to the meetings of the Auxiliaries.

Mr. Back said the Executive Committee needed to devise a work programme for the ICA, and the Auxiliaries themselves should be interested in each others' work. They should ask themselves what they could do for other committees, and which of them could help in certain situations. The Central Committee theme for discussion should be one which related the work of the Auxiliaries to the wider strata of cooperative activities.

Mr. Hess wondered whether a co-ordinating officer was really necessary. Was it not preferable for the Director and the Deputy Director to participate more in the work of the Auxiliary Committees? Also the name "Auxiliary" could be considered as misleading, and perhaps another title could be devised. He supported the recommendation by Mr. Daneau that the Executive should receive Auxiliary Committee reports, particularly with regard to their future intentions, and that the Chairmen should have the opportunity of speaking to the Executive Committee. It was desirable that Executive Committee members should take part as often as possible in Auxiliary Committee meetings.

Mr. Howcroft favoured the idea of a co-ordinating officer, particularly if he was able to provide services for those groups and committees which were less well provided for.

Mr. Smith said that there were differing viewpoints in the committees on their roles. Some saw their Committee as an extension of the ICA Executive, others as independent and therefore as a body which might develop a different philosophy. He deplored the lack of contact between the committees, and felt there should be somebody at the ICA who could say to the committees: "Here appears to be common ground, and there should be discussion on this." If a liaison officer could do this, it would be a useful appointment.

Mr. Saito asked whether more governments would help in the ICA's specialised work, in the way that the Japanese Government had provided assistance for some aspects of the work of the Fisheries Committee.

Mr. Morley-Fletcher thought the approach to the appointment of a co-ordinating officer was wrong if this was seen as something which would solve the difficulties of relations between the Auxiliaries and the ICA centrally. He suggested the Executive Committee should analyse the problems of the various cooperative sectors and report to the Central Committee with a view to finding solutions to those problems.

Mr. Christensen said he was unclear as to the duties to be carried out by such a co-ordinator - what was to be co-ordinated, and what economic benefits would accrue?

Mr. Bottomley said the co-ordinator should not be thought of as the only solution. There were structural weaknesses in the ICA and the relationship between the various pieces of the ICA machinery needed greater clarification.

Mr. Wilkinson said the activities of the Auxiliary Committees must be an integral part of ICA activities, and he therefore favoured the appointment of a person at senior level in the Secretariat who could keep the Director informed of specific items of interest to the ICA centrally, as well as informing committees of ICA issues in which they had an interest.

Mr. Catalano said his Committee awaited ICA initiatives in this matter. Many organisations used the ICA "label" for particular events or reasons, but often the ICA got no return from this. He would support a senior appointment of a co-ordinator, whose duties would include developing practical collaboration.

Mr. Sjøiland said there was no question that the Auxiliary Committees were extremely important to the ICA, for without them the ICA was nothing. They should be independent, with their own executives, etc. The idea of co-ordination was not to interfere with their work, but to provide a point where information could be gathered which would be of help to the general work of the ICA.

The President said it was clear that the Auxiliaries supported the ICA and the general view was: "We feel at home in the ICA". The problem was how to implement ICA policy in the different cooperative sectors, and this would need to be given attention, both by the ICA Executive Committee and by the Auxiliaries themselves. He agreed that the name 'Auxiliary Committee' was not particularly good, and an alternative title could perhaps be found.

Mr. Catalano favoured the use of the word 'federation'.

Mr. Daneau said it would not be desirable to centralise the work of the Auxiliaries in the Secretariat, but the aim of a co-ordinating officer was to have a better link between the Auxiliaries and the Secretariat, the Executive and Central Committees.

The President said that the co-ordinating officer could be thought of as speaking at the Central Committee on the reports of Auxiliary Committees, but in any case there should be more contributions from these Committees to the subjects debated in the Central Committee. He suggested there were a number of points for further consideration:

- the membership of the Executive Committee: should observers attend from one or more Auxiliaries?
- contacts with Regional offices
- the regionalisation of Auxiliary Committees
- the title for the Committees
- the structure of Auxiliary Committees, and whether their members need not be members of the ICA.

Mr. Christensen said that if the co-ordinating officer regularised certain of these aspects, it could cut out overlap and duplication.

Mme. Robert asked if it was not necessary for members of Auxiliary Committees to be members of ICA.

Mr. Wilkinson said it would be wrong to allow non-ICA members to take part in the work of what were ICA organs.

Mr. Sjøiland considered that each Auxiliary Committee should work on its own organisation, with a view to seeing how this could make for better communication with the ICA generally. He thought the meeting had been worthwhile, and consideration should be given to further meetings, perhaps every other year.

The President said that in many cases the leaders of national movements were to be found in the Auxiliary Committees, and not always in the ICA authorities, particularly the Central Committee.

He thanked all participants for attending, and said the points raised would be considered by the ICA Executive. He asked participants to take appropriate points back to their own committees.

The Director added his thanks and noted with satisfaction that the Auxiliary Committees and the Working Groups were united in their aim of strengthening the ICA and thus promoting the Co-operative Movement in all sectors.

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THE SECTORIAL AND REGIONAL STRUCTURES  
Short historical record

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I - AUXILIARY COMMITTEES

Those of the Auxiliary Committees which date back to the period between 1918 and 1940 are all involved in sectors related to consumers' cooperatives. It is only just after the second-world war, in 1946, when the Alliance restarted its activities, that new Auxiliary Committees, dealing with other sectors of the Cooperative Movement began to emerge.

*"From the beginning the relations of the Organisations with the Authorities of the Alliance were an object of concern to the Central and Executive Committees. It was agreed that the ICA should be entitled to appoint an observer to attend the meetings ... In the cases of the three most recent Auxiliary Committees, their constitutions and rules were approved by the Central Committee before coming into force and provisions for the attendance of a member of the ICA Executive, as well as of the Director and General Secretary, were written into them" (W.-P. WATKINS - ICA 1895-1970 - p. 248).*

For various reasons, these provisions have only been partly implemented.

II - REGIONAL OFFICES

In that respect, we think it interesting to quote the proceedings of the Lausanne Congress in 1960, when the setting-up of the first Regional Office was discussed and decided on. The objects of this Office were thus defined :

*"The functions of the Regional Office will be to serve the general purposes of the ICA and not only those of its technical assistance programme. It will contribute to the execution of ICA policy in all its aspects and more specifically help the cooperatives in the region to be totally autonomous and independent of any external aid ; it will supplement the existing means*

*.../...*

by which the organisations are able to keep in touch with one another ; it will give information and guidance on the requests for technical assistance and maintain contact with projects in the course of execution ; it will take all the necessary administrative measures for the carrying out of joint activities between the ICA and its members, for example convening conferences, seminars and working groups at the ICA initiative . it will represent the Alliance in its relations with Governments, Ministries for Cooperatives and international organisations in the Region".

Twelve years later, when the objects of the Regional Offices were formulated at the Warsaw Congress, identical wording was used.

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14th April 1982

MR. SAITO'S VIEW ON AUXILIARY COMMITTEES FOLLOWING

THE MEETING OF SECRETARIES AND CHAIRMAN OF AUXILIARY COMMITTEES

I quote the following from Mr. Saito's report to me:

I have been Chairman of the Fisheries Committee since 1976, and from past experience, I have little doubt about the work of auxiliary committees. My only doubt is the legal position of an auxiliary committee and also how it is linked with the ICA. These queries are not clearly explained in the Rules of the ICA. In fact there are only two articles, 4g and 34d, which refer to the Rules of the Auxiliary Committee.

My first point is that there are problems concerning auxiliary committees: legal position and finance. The ICA should explain more clearly the position of the auxiliary committee.

My second point is that I believe that an auxiliary committee can implement all policies of the co-operative movement and as the Fisheries Committee, we have been trying to achieve this goal. However, the problem is that the ICA has little resources. For instance, the Fisheries Committee shared its Secretary with the Agricultural Committee, therefore we seconded Mr. K. Natagawa in order to help the situation. Regarding resources, there have been very little.

In Japan, Zengyoren spent 25,000,000 Yen (£1 = 440 Yen). Most of the money is spent on ICA activities, for example, the Co-operative Fishermen's Bulletin. Also ICA hosted a Seminar especially for South-East Asian Fisheries Co-operatives.

The third point I would like to make is that we have to find more resources for auxiliary committees. In this context, I think that those who could contribute should do so as much as they are able.

My final point is that the auxiliary committees are very important for the ICA, especially concerning international activities. Therefore I believe that we have to review the situation and finance more resources. We need to decide which direction these auxiliary committees should take in order to adapt themselves to the world and the activities of the co-operative movement.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

ICA Fisheries Committee

CONSTITUTION AND ACTIVITIES

1. National Fishermen's Co-operative Organisations which are members of the ICA either directly or through their national co-operative unions may be admitted as members of the Fisheries Committee of the ICA.

In agreement with this paragraph, any organisation consisting of fishermen co-operators founded on the co-operative principles defined by the ICA and whose aim is the improvement of the economic and social position of its members, principally through the promotion of one or more of business activities and training concerning fisheries, shall be considered as a fishermen's co-operative organisation and for the purposes of membership of the ICA Fisheries Committee whatever its legal constitution.

2. Each Fishermen's Co-operative Organisation admitted to membership may appoint one representative to the Committee, who is directly concerned with the question of Fishermen's Co-operation.

3. The Committee shall elect a Chairman and four Vice-Chairman from amongst its members; also three members to act with the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen as a Fisheries Executive. The life of the Fisheries Executive shall be from Congress to Congress for a period of four years, with the retiring members being eligible for re-election.

4. The meetings of the Fisheries Committee shall be convened, whenever possible, at the same time and place as the meetings of the Central Committee.

5. Meetings of the Fisheries Executive shall be convened, as the circumstances demand, and whenever possible, at the same time and place as the meetings of the Central Committee.

6. The ICA may be represented at all meetings of the Fisheries Committee and of the Fisheries Executive by the President or the Director, who shall be ex-officio members.

7. Special working groups may be appointed by the Fisheries Committee whenever this is found necessary, either on a permanent or temporary basis. They shall in all cases be answerable back to the Fisheries Executive.

8. The Committee may, if necessary, establish a Budget for its work based upon subscriptions from its constituent organisations.

9. The principal aim of the Committee shall be to promote in every country good understanding and economic agreement between fishermen's co-operatives and other co-operative organisations and in the international sphere to promote economic relations between the fishermen's co-operatives of different countries and between them and other co-operative organisations.

**International Co-operative Alliance  
Alliance Coopérative Internationale  
Internationaler Genossenschaftsbund  
Международный Кооперативный Альянс**



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Your ref

Appendix 10 - 2

Our ref

Fisheries Committee 1982

The I.C.A. Fisheries Committee

The I.C.A. Fisheries Committee was formed in 1966 originally as a sub-committee of the I.C.A. Agricultural Committee and became an independent I.C.A. Committee in 1976.

The First Open World Conference on Cooperative Fisheries on the theme "Modernisation of Fisheries and Rational Utilisation of Resources: The Role of cooperatives", was held in September 1975, in Tokyo.

This was the first open conference on cooperative fisheries and first held by a private sector drawing so many participants from fisheries cooperatives from different parts of the world and representatives from international organisations such as the F.A.O. and I.L.O. There were 145 people from 34 different countries and 250 people from Japan.

The conference felt that international cooperative action should generally be in the context of the world food problem, and that emphasis should be on ensuring that the fruits of cooperative activity reached the poorer sections of the fisheries community.

The following field actions were suggested:-

- a. Creation of more cooperative fisheries organisations
- b. Training and education in or by the cooperative movements of advanced countries, including the production of educational material
- c. Mutual exchanges among sister movements on a regional basis for personnel and techniques
- d. The development of pilot projects

The conference urged that the Fisheries Committee of the International Cooperative Alliance should be strengthened.

At the 26th I.C.A. Congress in Paris (1976) it applied for the status of full Auxiliary committee, and this was approved in 1977.

.../...



10. The Committee should be autonomous in carrying through its terms of reference (Paragraph 9).

11. The Committee may prepare and issue to its constituent organisations reports, documentation and advice, provided that no wider publicity shall be undertaken without the approval of the Executive of the ICA.

The present members are fisherman's cooperative organisations from Canada, France, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Poland, Sri-Lanka and Turkey. F.A.O. and I.L.O. are represented by observers. The present Chairman is Mr J. Saito.

The present Executive is as follows:-

The Chairman	J. Saito (Japan)
Vice Chairman	K. Harding (Canada)
Vice Chairman	F. Bencze (Hungary)
Vice Chairman	E. Einarsson (Iceland)
Vice Chairman	I. Aziz (Malaysia)
Other members	W. Buckman (Ghana)
	D.Y. Lee (Republic of Korea)
	J.L. de Feuardent (France)

The Secretary is Mr K. Nakagawa who has been seconded to the I.C.A. Secretariat in London by Zengyoren (Japan) as decided at the 1979 meeting of the Fisheries Committee in Manchester.

Membership of the Committee is open to all member organisations of the I.C.A.

Regional Committee

The Fisheries Committee has created a Regional Sub-Committee for South-East Asia based on the I.C.A. Regional Office in New Delhi, to strengthen and promote fishery cooperatives in the Region. Its members are the fishery cooperatives in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, The Phillipines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

1)

Chairman - H. Aziz Ibrahim

Secretary - L. Gunawardana

Regional Office and Education Centre for South East Asia,  
Bonow House,  
P.O. Box 3312,  
43 Friends Colony,  
New Delhi, 110-014,  
INDIA

PROVISIONAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

(August 1982) (INCLUDING SUB-COMMITTEE MEMBERS)

- \* J Saito CHAIRMAN  
Vice President  
National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative  
Associations (Zengyoren)  
7th Floor - Co-operative Building  
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Chiyoda-ku  
TOKYO 101  
Japan
- or:
- 9-18 Outemachi  
Shizuoka-ken 420  
Shizuoka shingyoren  
Japan
- \* K Harding VICE CHAIRMAN  
Prince Rupert Fishermen's Co-operative Association  
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- \* F Bencze VICE CHAIRMAN  
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- \* F E Einarsson VICE CHAIRMAN  
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REYKJAVIK  
Iceland
- \* I Aziz VICE CHAIRMAN  
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Petaling Jaya  
SELANGOR  
Malaysia
- F A Hossain MEMBER  
Bangladesh Jatiya Samabaya Union  
9/D Motijheel Commercial Area  
Dacca-2  
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20 8 82 (Names in brackets - alternates)  
(\* - Members of Executive)

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<p>F H de Canson            Confederation des Organismes de Credit Maritime Mutuel            18 bis avenue Hoche            75008            Paris  <u>France</u></p>	<p><u>MEMBER</u></p>
<p>* F J L de Feuardent            General Secretary            Confederation du Credit de la Co-operation et de la                Mutualite Maritime            41 avenue Hoche            75008            PARIS 8e  <u>France</u></p>	<p><u>MEMBER</u></p>
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<p>PRÜFUNGSIDIENSTLEITER            Raiffeisenverband Schlesvig-Holstein und            Hamburg e.V            Postfach 229            23 KIEL  <u>Federal Republic of Germany</u></p>	<p><u>MEMBER</u></p>
<p>Cheun She Wan Wholesale Fish Market  <u>Hong Kong</u></p>	<p><u>MEMBER</u></p>
<p>J C Barway            All India Fishermen's Co-operative Federation Ltd            3 Siri Institutional Area            New Delhi 110016  <u>India</u></p>	<p><u>MEMBER</u></p>

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