

**Report of the Third Session of the**

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**COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES**

**Rome, 24-30 April 1968**



**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS**  
**Rome, 1968**



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of the  
THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES  
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30 April 1968

Mr. Maurice Gemayel  
Président Indépendant du Conseil

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Report of the Third Session of the Committee on Fisheries which was held in Rome from 24 to 30 April 1968.

Yours faithfully,

Babacar Diop  
Chairman  
Committee on Fisheries



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## REPORT OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

### INTRODUCTION

1. The Committee on Fisheries (COFI) held its Third Session from 24 - 30 April 1968 at FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy. The Session was attended by the representatives of 33 nations, members of the Committee; 22 observer nations; and 13 international organizations. A list of participants is given in Appendix A to this Report.
2. The representatives were welcomed in an opening address by the Director-General, Mr. A.H. Boerma, whose remarks are reproduced as Appendix B to this Report.
3. Before the Committee considered its Agenda, Rear-Admiral W. Langeraar, Chairman of the Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission, at the invitation of the Director-General, delivered an address. The text of this address is reproduced separately as Appendix E to this Report.
4. The Committee adopted the Agenda shown in Appendix C to this Report; the documents which were before the Committee are listed in Appendix D to this Report.
5. The Committee elected Dr. Babacar Diop (Senegal) as Chairman, Mr. Klaus Sunnanaa (Norway) as First Vice-Chairman, and the representatives of Chile, India, Japan and the U.S.A. as further Vice-Chairmen.
6. The Committee placed on record its view that this election established no precedent as regards the selection and the election of its officers.

### CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE FAO CONFERENCE

#### (a) Membership in the Committee on Fisheries

7. The Committee reviewed the system of balloting for the election of members of the Committee on Fisheries, adopted by the Conference at its Fourteenth Session in Resolution 15/67, but came to the conclusion that it was too early to assess its merits since it has been used on one occasion only.
8. The Committee also noted without comment the actions taken by the Conference at its Fourteenth Session regarding participation by non-members of the Organization in subsidiary bodies of the Committee (Resolution 17/67).

#### (b) Amendment to Rules of Procedure of the Committee and to statutes of its subsidiary bodies

##### (i) Rules of Procedure of the Committee on Fisheries

9. The Committee took note of Resolution 13/67 which was passed by the Conference at its Fourteenth Session and accordingly amended Rule II-5 of its Rules of Procedure to read:

"5. Each Member Nation of the Committee may appoint alternates and advisors to its representative on the Committee".

##### (ii) Statutes of COFI subsidiary bodies: number and length of sessions

10. At the invitation of the Conference in Resolution 21/67, the Committee decided to amend the Statutes of its Sub-Committee on the Development of Cooperation with International Organizations concerned with Fisheries and those of its Sub-Committee on

Fishery Education and Training by the addition of the following paragraph to each of these Statutes:

"4. Meetings

The Sub-Committee shall normally hold such meetings in each biennium as are listed in the Program of Work for the relevant period, subject, however, to the authority of the Director-General to make exceptions when in his view such action is necessary for the fulfillment of the Program of Work as approved by the Conference; such exceptions being reported to the Session of the Council immediately following such action".

(c) Functions of the Committee on Fisheries

11. The Committee, having taken note of paragraphs 333 and 645 of the Report of the Fourteenth Session of the FAO Conference regarding the relationship between the work of the Committee on Fisheries and that of the Technical Committee on Fisheries of the Conference, decided that at this stage the Committee on Fisheries need not take action or comment.

(d) Sea-area fishery commissions

12. The Committee heard a report from the Secretariat that the amendment to Article VI of the Constitution of the Organization, which it had discussed at its Second Session and transmitted to the Council, had not received the requisite majority for adoption by the Conference at its Fourteenth Session. The Committee decided to set aside further consideration of the amendment, but recognizing, as it had at its Second Session, the urgent need to prevent the over-exploitation of fisheries in areas not now adequately served by regional bodies, but in which the fishery resources are important, and to assure the maintenance of these resources, as well as to prevent the danger, in some instances, that resources might be depleted even before developing nations in the area were able to achieve the technical competence to use the resources at their doors; the Committee in order to facilitate, within the framework of FAO, cooperation among nations with regard to fisheries, decided, at the suggestion of several delegations, to refer the problem to its Sub-Committee on the Development of Cooperation with International Organizations concerned with Fisheries for further examination and for a report to the Fourth Session of the Committee.

GENERAL PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN FISHERIES

(a) International programs of marine and inland investigation and development and support for regional fishery bodies

13. The Committee noted that the independent international bodies which were composed very largely of Member Nations with well established fishing industries had already noteworthy achievements, especially in the coordination of national programs of research and in the common basic approach to problems of management; but the fishery bodies established under the aegis of FAO were, in contrast, composed very largely of developing nations whose circumstances were quite different, and whose contributions to those bodies had of necessity been limited. These latter bodies depended on FAO for secretariat and financial support, but the limited means available under the regular budget of FAO were becoming less and less adequate to the needs of a growing number of bodies with increasing responsibilities. So far FAO support had not been supplemented by contributions from the Member Nations of these bodies.

14. The Committee also noted that a suggestion that recourse should be had to international funding bodies, particularly the UNDP, for support of appropriate activities under the

aegis of regional bodies had been accepted in various quarters.

15. The FAO Conference at its Fourteenth Session recognized that the Organization's Regular Program funds were not intended for the active promotion, planning and execution of cooperative programs by their Members and it, therefore, believed that the various multi-lateral funding agencies, including UNDP, should support research and development activities sponsored by regional fishery bodies and directed towards increased exploitation of resources of fish and their more efficient utilization and effective management. The Conference accordingly recommended that the Committee on Fisheries undertake a more detailed study with a view to formulating recommendations in this regard.

16. The Committee, after discussion, agreed to request the Director-General to:-

- (a) arrange for discussions with the UNDP, with national bilateral aid agencies and with other appropriate agencies with a view to developing procedures for the financial support of activities under the aegis of regional fishery bodies, including examination of the possibility of utilizing bilateral aid by developed countries as counterpart contributions on behalf of developing countries to multilaterally supported activities under the aegis of regional fishery bodies; and to
- (b) invite the regional fishery bodies, established within the framework of FAO, to formulate specific proposals for support by multi-lateral funding agencies including the UNDP; and
- (c) to refer to the ACMRR any problems concerning the relevant merits and priorities of scientific problems which may be identified during the course of these various consultations and discussions.

17. The Committee also referred the matter to its Sub-Committee on Development of Cooperation with International Organizations concerned with Fisheries for more detailed consideration which, depending on timing, should include consideration of the results of the Director-General's discussion with the UNDP and other project supporting bodies, and also the views of the regional fishery bodies concerned. The Sub-Committee should identify the procedural or administrative difficulties presented by the international funding bodies concerned, the difficulties confronting the regional fishery bodies in pursuing their proposals, and any further action the Committee on Fisheries might take.

18. Reference was also made in the debate to the procedural and administrative processes and the time factor, as they apply to regional field projects; decentralization of decision making to project managers; identification of counterpart staff in good time; and recognition of effective national research programs as counterpart effort in kind in regional projects. It was also stressed that proposals for support of activities under the aegis of regional fishery bodies should be complementary to, rather than competitive with, those for new national projects.

- (b) Long-term problems of cooperation among international agencies concerned with the oceans (UN Resolution 2172) - Resources of the Sea

19. The Committee heard a report from Dr. A.W.H. Needler (Canada) whom the Committee had nominated to the Group of Experts on Marine Science and Technology assisting the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2172. Dr. Needler briefly reviewed the history of the discussions leading to the formulation of the "Draft proposals relating to operative paragraph 3 of General Assembly Resolution 2172 (XXI)", which were before the Committee.

20. The Committee was unanimous in congratulating the authors of the draft proposals which it considered as a suitable basis for the discussion to be held in the General

Assembly of the United Nations and for decisions to be taken there and elsewhere. While members were not able to comment on certain points of detail or to express definite views regarding the important financial implications of the proposals, the Committee supported the proposals in principle as providing a satisfactory approach to closer collaboration and consultation which was universally desired without calling for the creation of any entirely new organization.

21. The Committee noted also that the proposals would be discussed in a number of other international fora, in which the representatives of many of the same Member Nations might well be drawn from different national ministries or agencies. It was, therefore, of great importance that when Member Nations expressed their points of view in these different fora, their views should first be coordinated and harmonized at national level.

22. In considering Section I of the proposals, the Committee first of all reiterated the importance of knowledge of the marine environment for the rational development of the world's fisheries; it considered that studies of physical oceanography and of the basic productivity of the oceans were of great practical value. The world's fisheries were still expanding rapidly, but as the limits of the potential production of conventional types of fish were being more closely approached, comprehensive, prompt and accurate information on the general environment was necessary if full exploitation was eventually to be achieved.

23. The Committee welcomed the proposal that the base of the IOC should be broadened; and several representatives particularly supported the suggestion that the IOC, through appropriate modification of its statutes, should obtain a joint secretariat, provided by UNESCO, FAO, WMO and other agencies concerned who would participate equitably in the organization of the Commission's work. The Committee agreed that this would open the possibility for an expanded program of international cooperation for a better understanding of the marine environment through science which would be formulated and coordinated by such a broadened IOC, and would be of material value to FAO in discharging its comprehensive responsibility for fisheries which would remain unaffected. Participation by FAO in the expanded program and in the support for IOC would in turn substantially strengthen the latter.

24. The Committee welcomed in principle Section II of the proposals, in particular that the General Assembly might call upon Member States to increase their support for international cooperation in the exploitation and development of living marine resources, with emphasis on the work of regional and other specialized fishery bodies; and that the General Assembly might draw to the attention of international funding organizations the need for assisting developing countries to participate more fully in such work. The Committee noted with satisfaction the recognition given in this Section to its own role and that of FAO in the improvement of international collaboration in relation to fishery development and conservation, for which there was still considerable further scope.

25. The Committee felt that Section III of the proposals dealing with marine mineral resources lay outside its terms of reference.

26. The Committee endorsed the approach in Section IV on pollution of the sea - a subject with which it was dealing separately under another item of its agenda; and recommended that the title and scope of Section V, which it also welcomed, should be expanded to include education and training in marine technology, as well as in science. The Committee attached particular importance to the arrangements proposed for education and training.

27. Noting certain suggestions which had been made to the Secretary-General for consideration in connection with the drafting of an introductory section to the proposals, the Committee welcomed the idea of summarizing there the several problems pertaining to

marine science and its applications which had been exemplified in the Report on International Ocean Affairs prepared by a joint ACMRR/SCOR/WMO(AC) working group, but felt that a quotation from the preface to the same report might lead to misunderstanding, and should preferably be omitted from the Secretary-General's text.

#### PROBLEMS AND ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL FISHERY BODIES ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF FAO

28. The Committee briefly reviewed the activities of the six regional fishery bodies established within the framework of FAO, namely the FAO Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic, the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission, the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean, the Regional Fishery Advisory Commission for the South-West Atlantic (CARPAS) and the European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission. The first two of these bodies had been established on the recommendation of the Committee on Fisheries since its last met, and their first sessions were scheduled during the present FAO biennium.

29. Cooperation between FAO and ICES in convening a Joint ACMRR/ICES Working Party on the Fishery Resources of the Southeast and Eastern Central Atlantic and in conducting an ICES/FAO Symposium on the Living Resources of the African Continental Shelf, attracted favourable comment, both as examples of inter-agency cooperation and as means for assembling and evaluating the scientific data pertaining to the problems of the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic, and the research and management requirements in the Southeast Atlantic (see paragraphs 32-35).

30. In discussing the possibility of overlap of function between the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council and the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission, the Committee noted its decision taken at its Second Session that a single fishery body for the Indian Ocean was needed. The Committee also noted that area and subject responsibilities of the IPFC, as set out in the Article XIV Convention under which it was established, were not very specific. The desirable adjustment of its activities might be made merely by adopting a resolution, rather than by amendment of its Constitution. The Committee, therefore, requested the Director-General to urge both bodies to examine their terms of reference and so to adjust their programs as to minimize duplication of activities.

31. There was some discussion on the interpretation of Article 4 of the statutes of the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission; the Committee took the view that the Commission could establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the accomplishment of its task, and that this general power was in no way limited by a second clause which read "and in particular to deal with special problems arising in sub-divisions in its area of competence...". In other words the Commission, in the opinion of the Committee, would be free, if it so decided, to establish subsidiary bodies with terms of reference covering any sub-divisions of the IOFC area, competent to deal with all the fishery problems of such sub-divisions.

#### OTHER URGENT PROBLEMS OF RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF FISHERY RESOURCES

##### (a) Southeast Atlantic (Draft Convention)

32. The Committee had before it a draft for a Convention on the Conservation of the Living Resources of the Southeast Atlantic, which was prepared by the Secretariat on the request of the Committee and endorsed by the Council at its Forty-Eighth Session. This draft had been distributed to interested member nations for comment, and summaries of comments so far received were placed before the Committee.

33. The Committee also had available a summary report of the recent session of the ACMRR/ICES Working Party on the Fishery Resources of the Eastern Central and Southwest

Atlantic. This was held to be a most useful statement on the study of the major demersal stock of hake and the major pelagic stocks of the area under review. Although there is need for an improvement in catch statistics, the data on hake had been sufficient for the Working Party to be able to make a positive pronouncement about the state of the stocks, namely that "further increases in fishing effort will give no appreciable sustainable increase in total catch". Moreover, as a first step to rational management, the Working Party suggested the immediate adoption of a minimum mesh size of 110 mm and had welcomed the unilateral action of Spain in introducing this minimum mesh size for Spanish trawlers. This mesh size would result in little if any immediate loss of valuable fish, and would result in some increase in the sustained yield from the present effort. It was pointed out that the need for management action is already urgent, especially as even the statement by the Joint Working Party related to the situation as it was in 1966 (the date of the latest detailed statistics available) and since then the fishing effort has continued its rapid rise at the rate of 20-30 percent annually.

34. The pelagic stocks also are already heavily fished, and there is evidence of a species change in catches parallel to that which has occurred in other regions and is associated with strong, and perhaps excessive, effects of fishing upon the stocks.

35. The Committee went on to discuss a possible timetable for further action towards the convening of a Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of discussing, amending as necessary, and adopting a Convention. Some representatives felt that further preparatory work through the medium of a working party and further circulations of drafts would be useful. The Committee decided, however, to recommend to the Director-General that all further comments should be circulated and a revised draft be prepared by the Secretariat and circulated well in advance of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries, which should be organized in two consecutive phases. During the first phase a full technical examination of the draft convention would be carried out, seeking a consensus as far as possible and identifying the area where there were fundamental differences of viewpoint. The Conference in its second phase would then, in plenipotentiary session, take the decisions on the final wording of the convention and adopt an agreed version.

#### (b) Southwest Atlantic

36. The Committee noted that the FAO Conference at its Fourteenth Session had accepted in principle a proposal by the Delegation of Argentina to convene a Conference of Nations interested in the high-seas fisheries of the Southwest Atlantic during the current biennium, subject to the availability of funds. The Conference had also requested the Director-General to consult with the Government of Argentina and other nations concerned, and begin appropriate action. The Director-General had therefore invited members of the South-West Atlantic Regional Fisheries Advisory Commission (CARPAS), in the first instance, to express their views. Although only one official reply had been received so far (from Uruguay), the representative of Argentina was able to confirm that his Government was satisfied with the course of action proposed by the Director-General and that the third member of CARPAS had also informally indicated agreement.

37. The Committee recognized the problems of the fisheries of the Southwest Atlantic as being urgent in character and recommended to the Director-General that a scientific evaluation of the situation of the stocks of the area as a whole should be undertaken, based on existing scientific data. This might best be arranged by establishing a joint working party of scientific experts under CARPAS and ACMRR. The Committee recognized that this request had budgetary implications in the present biennium and expressed the hope that the Director-General would, in view of the urgency of the matter and its interest to a large group of countries, find it possible to make available the necessary funds within the approved budget.

38. The Committee requested the Director-General to prepare, in the light of the scientific evaluation to be made, a draft convention providing for a fishery body for the Southwest Atlantic of a type similar to that proposed for the Southeast Atlantic, and to

circulate the draft for comment to all nations concerned. The Committee felt that the possibility of establishing a working party on the Southwest Atlantic to review the draft convention might be left open for the time being, it being recognized that a Conference of Plenipotentiaries similar to that proposed for the Southeast Atlantic might be found more expeditious and practical. The Committee decided to keep this matter on its Agenda for its Fourth Session, which might then be in a position to decide whether to recommend that FAO convene a Conference of Plenipotentiaries late in 1969, provided funds could be identified by the Director-General for this purpose.

(c) Atlantic tuna

39. The Committee took note of the fact that there had been, to date, ratification or deposition of instruments of adherence from four nations of the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas: namely, U.S.A., Japan, Ghana and South Africa. The Convention would come into effect upon the deposit with the Director-General of instruments of ratification, approval or adherence by seven governments.

40. Several Members indicated that their preparations towards ratification or adherence were in an advanced stage and the Committee, therefore, looked forward to the entry into force of the Convention in the near future and urged other interested Member Nations which had not already become parties to the Convention to take the necessary steps as soon as possible.

41. The Committee noted that the Director-General in the meantime was preparing to set up a small ad hoc group of experts under the FAO Expert Panel for the Facilitation of Tuna Research in order to assemble the existing scientific data and analyses relating to the Atlantic tuna stocks so as to give the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas a good start when it came into being. This desirable action would not, of course, set any precedent regarding the ways by which the International Commission, when it came into being, would obtain necessary scientific advice. Similar considerations applied to scientific work being undertaken by FAO in preparation for the establishment of other international fishery committees.

42. The Committee noted that the group was not specifically mentioned in the schedule of meetings approved by the Conference, but hoped nevertheless that it could be convened, preferably through some compensatory adjustment in the schedule. The Committee was informed that the membership of the proposed group would be developed by the Director-General in consultation with the Chairman of the FAO Expert Panel for the Facilitation of Tuna Research taking account of the expertise available in several countries.

(d) Other areas and stocks

43. The Committee took note of recent actions and situations regarding certain other areas and stocks, namely whales, tunas, trawl-fisheries (especially those carried out by long-range fleets), and shrimp.

44. The Committee noted and welcomed the continued close collaboration between the FAO Department of Fisheries, the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics, and the International Whaling Commission on the scientific appraisal of the state of several stocks of whales.

45. The Committee noted that increasingly mobile fleets engaged in tuna fishing or in trawling when faced with falling catch rates or with restrictions on fishing in one region could readily move to an entirely different part of the world at comparatively short notice. Problems of rational utilization in different areas were thus becoming interrelated.

46. The Committee considered that problems regarding the rational utilization of stocks of fish whether relating to scientific study or to action should in the first instance be dealt with by regional fishery bodies which already exist or were being established and



which should concert their studies and actions when two or more of them were affected. The Committee felt that more information was needed on the probable interaction between regulatory actions taken by different regional bodies.

47. The Sub-Committee on the Development of Cooperation with International Organizations concerned with Fisheries should follow developments in this regard as part of its continual review of the effectiveness of regional arrangements for the rational utilization of resources.

48. While the Committee did not favor any substantial expansion of the work of the Department of Fisheries relating to global studies of fisheries which supply a world-wide market, it agreed that attention should be given to specific problems, especially those for which there is at present no regional body supporting effective studies. In particular the Committee noted the recent visit of two staff members to the Gulf bordered by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and the Trucial States, and looked forward to the early completion of their report, which would be circulated to interested Member Nations and made available to the IOFC.

49. The Committee decided to keep the whole matter under review and on its Agenda for the Fourth Session.

#### GENERAL TRENDS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF FAO IN THE FIELD OF FISHERIES DURING 1970/71 AND SUBSEQUENTLY

50. The Committee recalled that at the time the Department was created dominant features of the world fishery situation were their rapid development, increasing mobility of highly efficient fishing fleets and growing pressure on the fish resources which threatened to lead to a leveling off of catches and increasing waste of fishing effort. The Committee was emphatically of the opinion that these tendencies were becoming even more accentuated at the present time, and that a situation of urgency, perhaps of crisis would develop over the next two decades; while there would remain the urgent need for a strong fisheries industry to help meet world food needs for protein. The capacity of the world's marine fishery resources to provide sustainable yields of fish and shellfish of familiar forms was now estimated to be only somewhere between two and four times the present catch. Thus the room for expansion of catches of fish etc. of sizes at present utilized by man was rapidly narrowing and there would arise the need for substantial adjustments involving use of some smaller species, more effective management of the "conventional" stocks, increases in efficiency of fish finding and catching means, protection of the environment to ensure continued basic productivity, and perhaps intervention increasingly to cultivate the resources. As far as marine resources were concerned international action was implied in the very nature of these adjustments in the utilization of common resources.

51. The Committee, therefore, regarded it as its duty against this background to emphasize that there continued to be an urgent need for strong and continually growing support for the fishery activities of FAO; regret was expressed that it had not been possible to maintain the rate of growth of the Department of Fisheries that had been envisaged at the time of its inception by the Conference at its Thirteenth Session, and apprehension as to the future consequences of this limitation of the capacity of the Department to take the actions proposed by the Committee in relation to many specific and immediate problems. The Committee reiterated that fisheries had a number of very special, even unique characteristics; most of them were international since, although the fishing effort was essentially national, many of the resources were of common property and the ocean environment as a whole had a mobile character; moreover, the extent and state of most of the resources could only be assessed through international actions involving all or most interested countries. Most of the scientific, and many of the economic, sociological, technical, administrative and legal matters relating to fisheries had to be considered in international fora. These considerations had led the Conference to accord a special status



for fisheries in the Organization by establishing the Department of Fisheries, and it appeared to the Committee that there was even more reason now than before for continuing to strengthen the fishery activities of FAO, which had, as pointed out at the time the establishment of the Committee was being proposed, fallen very much behind the needs in past years.

52. The Committee had before it tentative proposals for the development of programs and structure of the Department of Fisheries in 1970/71. These proposals did not presuppose any specific determination of the level of the budget for the Organization as a whole or the share that would be allocated to the Department of Fisheries. Moreover, the ad hoc Committee on Organization had not completed its tasks. The Committee, therefore, considered it opportune to comment on the internal structure, and also as regards the organization of the supervision and administration of the field programs. The Committee, therefore, addressed itself mainly to these two problems, noting that the fundamental changes for field work at FAO Headquarters foreshadowed by the Director-General could affect the workload and structure of the Department of Fisheries.

53. The Committee was in agreement that even greater emphasis should be placed on the development of the fishery industries, particularly in developing countries, and, subject to further examination at its next Session of the detailed proposals, endorsed in principle the three-divisional structure proposed which would redistribute responsibility for the work of the Department among a Fishery Resources Division, a Fishery Economics and Institutions Division, and a Fishery Industry Division. The Committee recognized that a number of fields of activities in all three divisions would need substantial strengthening but that the establishment of a third division per se would involve only the addition of one professional post, namely that of Director. A three-division structure would regroup functions and the corresponding branches and other sub-divisions so as to facilitate meeting the expected workloads arising from the demands and tasks being made on the Department as a consequence of the world fishery situation.

54. There was, in particular, urgent need in the developing countries so to equip themselves - with respect to facilities, men and ships, and technical and scientific knowledge - that they could enter high-seas fisheries, develop new types of enterprise, and sustain their positions in those industries once they had entered them. This presupposed technical assistance at a high level of technical expertise, the availability of development funds and guidance for their effective investment. This in turn required the support of the Department of Fisheries at a high level of technical competence. It was in this context, therefore, that the Committee affirmed that a strong centralized organization within the Department of Fisheries which would support the Department's field programs through effective implementation of the regular program, as well as by direct and specific servicing, was essential.

55. In the light of its limited present knowledge of the framework for the eventual reorganization of FAO as a whole, the Committee endorsed the proposals for centralising within the Department of Fisheries the functions of supervising and operating the field programs in the Office of the Assistant Director-General, it being understood that this Office would have close links with the divisions of the Department, drawing upon the scientific and technical staff as required in support of the field programs.

56. The Committee, agreed that the proposals before it were generally in balance, and gave appropriate emphasis to subjects which the Committee had at earlier sessions singled out as deserving particular attention.

57. The Committee decided to place the further consideration of FAO's programs in the field of fisheries on the agenda of its next session, so that it might have an opportunity of re-examining the Director-General's proposals for the work of FAO in the field of fisheries during 1970/71, when they had assumed more definition.

OTHER MATTERS DISCUSSED BY THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE FAO CONFERENCE  
AND BY THE COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AT ITS SECOND SESSION

(a) Future of World Fisheries Abstracts

58. The Committee reviewed the proposal for changing the World Fisheries Abstracts from an abstracting medium to a review journal, which had been referred to it by the Fourteenth Session of the Conference. It noted the advance in coverage of various areas of subject matter which had taken place since the Abstracts had been initiated in 1950. In the aquatic sciences the main needs were being met by existing services, including those provided by FAO. Fishing vessels were now well documented in commercial publications; fishing gear rather less so and somewhat scattered, but review articles would serve this subject better; the same applied to fish processing technology. While coverage of fishery economics was also scattered specialists were keeping abreast of it, but there was need for reviews in this subject, particularly for the benefit of administration. The Committee accordingly endorsed the proposal to replace World Fisheries Abstracts by a quarterly journal containing primarily technical review articles with the main emphasis on recent advances in fish utilization technology and fishing gear technology, but including also some broad review articles on world fishery development or fishery problems of an international nature.

(b) Various aspects of appraisal and management of fishery resources

(i) World Fishery Congress

59. The Committee had before it an analysis of the objectives of a possible World Fishery Congress, together with a draft provisional agenda and suggestions on timing and means of financing it. This material had been assembled by the Secretariat at the request of the Committee during its Second Session.

60. Opinion in the Committee, after a lengthy discussion, was fairly sharply divided between those who saw clear advantages in holding the World Fishery Congress or a World Technical Conference on Fisheries, to follow the Second World Food Congress, and those who still felt unconvinced that such a Conference would be useful at this time in proportion to the effort and funds invested in it. On the one hand, some representatives were impressed by the advantages of holding a multi-disciplinary conference where the interplay of ideas would be stimulating and fructifying; while others felt that a continuation of the FAO series of world congresses on more specific fields of work might prove more generally useful.

61. In the end, the Committee decided to defer making a definite recommendation and to refer consideration of this proposal to its Sub-Committee on the Development of Cooperation with International Organizations concerned with Fisheries, for a clearer definition of the issues involved and for a further elaboration of the draft provisional agenda.

62. It was understood that the cost of the Conference would have to be met from extra-budgetary sources which would also need to finance extra temporary staff and other supporting services to bring the workload on the Department of Fisheries within its absorptive capacity.

(ii) Appraisal and management of fishery resources

63. The Committee was informed about work undertaken under the Indicative World Plan (IWP) on marine resources evaluation, the present status of which could be briefly summarized as follows: In many areas no great increase in yield from the preferred stocks could be expected, but there existed lightly exploited stocks of fish similar to those heavily exploited elsewhere, the potential of which, however, was probably less than those of the over-exploited stocks. There was also a very large unexploited potential

of small fish and other types of resource such as Antarctic krill, small oceanic fish, oceanic squid, etc. The potential of under-exploited stocks of familiar form was probably of the order of magnitude of 100 to 200 million tons, perhaps nearer the lower limit of this range; the potential from krill might be 50 million tons, and of other types some hundreds of millions, but any realization of these would depend on the development of quite new types of fisheries and new products. The Committee requested that this evaluation work, especially in the IWP context, should continue. As to the concept of the management of fishery resources the Representative of Japan indicated that his Government maintained the position which it had declared to Commission I of the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

64. The Committee noted that technical staff of the Department of Fisheries were cooperating with various international bodies, for example the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries and the International Whaling Commission and believed that this was beneficial to all parties concerned and should continue.

#### (c) Marine Pollution

65. The Committee noted various actions being taken with respect to this subject by the Department of Fisheries in association with UNESCO and IMCO and other intergovernmental as well as international organizations concerned with fisheries, marine science, and maritime affairs. Perhaps the most immediately important of these was the suggestion originating in the ACC Sub-Committee on Marine Science and its Applications for the establishment of a Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific and Related Inter-disciplinary Aspects of Marine Pollution. The Committee expressed its interest in this proposal and, for its part, supported it, especially as it might be expected to replace more than one existing group and thus not only simplify international arrangements in this field but improve their efficiency and economy. The Committee stressed that the specific responsibilities of IAEA, IMCO and other bodies should be left for those bodies to discharge, but that the proposed Joint Group of Experts and the inter-locking system of committees and secretariats should strive to ensure full and closer cooperation in this matter by these bodies and coordinated actions by their member nations.

66. It was noted also that UN inter-agency coordination at secretariat level would be ensured on the marine side through the ACC Sub-Committee on Marine Science and its Applications, and for inland water matters by the ACC Sub-Committee on Water Resources Development; the common problems being resolved through appropriate action of the ACC as necessary.

#### (d) Expert advice to FAO in the field of fisheries

67. The Committee briefly reviewed the arrangements for obtaining expert advice in the field of fisheries from the ACMRR, the FAO Expert Panel for the Facilitation of Tuna Research, the Continuing Working Party on Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic Area, the FAO Panel of Experts on Fish Utilization and ad hoc groups.

68. The Committee, in endorsing the work of ACMRR and the Tuna Panel, stressed the importance of maintaining flexibility in the operation of these bodies, particularly in securing, in agreement with Member Nations, the collaboration of individual experts in their personal capacities; these arrangements should be scheduled well in advance in order to facilitate the participation of the experts and their release by Member Nations.

69. The Committee also approved the proposed program of work of the reconstituted FAO Panel of Fishery Experts on Fish Utilization.

70. The Committee noted the recommendation of the FAO Conference at its Fourteenth Session for the establishment of a standing advisory group on inland fisheries and hoped that effect could eventually be given to this recommendation. In the meanwhile it endorsed the proposal to convene an ad hoc Advisory Group on Inland Fish Culture and Related

Fields to meet during the current biennium.

71. The Committee invited the Department to consider the possible need for arrangements for obtaining advice in the fields of industry and fishing technology.

72. The Committee was informed that the Continuing Working Party on Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic Area (CWP) as well as ICES and ICNAF who participated with FAO in the CWP, had suggested certain changes in its composition and its title.

73. The Committee accordingly decided to recommend to the Council to take steps to have the statutes of CWP amended so that it would be composed of experts of whom FAO, ICNAF and ICES would each appoint up to four, each organization following its own constitutional procedures;

- (1) its title would henceforth be "Coordinating Working Party on Atlantic Fishery Statistics"; and
- (2) it would be made clear that as far as FAO was concerned the CWP was established as a joint working party of experts under paragraph 2 of Article VI of the Constitution and that the Director-General would continue to appoint to it individuals in their personal capacity to participate on behalf of FAO.

74. The Committee, noting the usefulness of the work of the CWP, further recommended that FAO should continue to provide the secretariat services of the CWP, to be responsible for publishing reports of annual sessions of the CWP, and for sharing the cost of statistical forms, as in the past, with ICNAF and ICES.

75. In recommending the new title of this body, the Committee noted that the statistical procedures and concepts developed in the North Atlantic area were valuable in relation to other areas in the Atlantic Ocean, and that opportunity should be taken, whenever it arose, to apply these procedures and concepts in other parts of this Ocean.

(e) World Weather Watch forecast of requirements for fisheries

76. The Committee noted that following the discussion at its Second Session, the Director-General had asked Member Nations for their views on needed forecasts for fishery purposes as outcome of the World Weather Watch. A number of nations had responded with additional suggestions regarding inter alia fishermen's charts (as recommended by ACMRR), additions to the proposed list of forecast products, and the desirability of further development of short term weather forecasts and of obtaining bottom temperature as well as surface temperature data. The Representative of the World Meteorological Organization asked if the comments of the Committee could be transmitted to his Organization in time for consideration at the WMO Commission for Maritime Meteorology (CMM) session in August this year.

77. The Committee noted the comments which had been received from Member Nations and requested the Director-General to transmit these, in suitable form, to WMO.

78. The Committee further noted that the IOC had established a new project which was complementary in the oceanographic sphere to WWW in the meteorological sphere, namely the International Global Ocean Station System (IGOSS). The Committee hoped that suitable collaboration might be worked out between these two projects through appropriate inter-Agency arrangements.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ACTIVITIES OF SUB-COMMITTEES, SUBSIDIARY  
WORKING PARTIES OR STUDY GROUPS UNDER RULE XXX-10

(a) Sub-Committee on the Development of Cooperation with  
International Organizations concerned with Fisheries

79. The Committee heard a brief verbal report on the work of the Sub-Committee from its Chairman, Mr. J. Labarthe Correa (Peru), and agreed that the work of this Sub-Committee was valuable and that it should continue.

80. The Committee felt that the Sub-Committee should be strengthened in the field of inland fisheries and particularly with respect to problems in Africa and accordingly decided to amend the list of members of the Sub-Committee contained in its statutes (Resolution No. COFI/1/1) by adding Chad and Uganda. The Representative of Uganda, having no mandate to accept, advised that he would report this action to his Government.

81. The Committee took note of a draft provisional agenda for the forthcoming Second Session of the Sub-Committee, and suggested the deletion of two sub-items. The Committee recognized, however, that the final determination of its agenda should be left to the Sub-Committee itself, in the light of the further deliberations of the Committee.

(b) Sub-Committee on Fishery Education and Training

82. The Committee emphasized the importance of education and training at all levels in the field of fisheries, and took note of the current activities of the Department of Fisheries in this matter. The Committee urged the Department of Fisheries to give a very high priority to the continuation of the development of its activities in this field, especially the preparations for the First Session of its Sub-Committee on Fishery Education and Training. The Committee considered that the several items suggested for possible inclusion in the agenda for the Sub-Committee might be recast to develop more definitely those terms of reference of the Sub-Committee which relate to the identification of needs for education and training and of manpower forecasts. The Committee emphasized that due consideration should be given to training on the industrial and technological side, including fishermen and engineers, as well as for scientists; the Committee also stressed that many nations needed systems for more generalized training for fishery and extension officers and other non-specialists in the field of fisheries.

83. The Committee noted that the IOC had established a Working Group on Training and Education in Oceanography and hoped that close cooperation would be developed between its own Sub-Committee and the IOC Working Group.

DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

84. The Committee, in conformity with Rule XXX-4 and 5 of the General Rules of the Organization and Rule II-1 of its Rules of Procedure, decided to hold its Fourth Session in Rome about April 1969. In accordance with Rule XXXIV-3(b) of the General Rules of the Organization, the Committee left the precise timing to the Director-General in consultation with the Chairman, and suggested that the Session should last about one week.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

85. The Representative of the United States of America informed the Committee of a message by the President of his country proposing an International Decade of Ocean Exploration and gave a general description of its concepts and of the fields which were to be covered. The Committee expressed warm interest in the proposal and congratulated the United States of America on having put it forward. It decided to request the Director-

General to obtain full information regarding the proposals and place it before the Sub-Committee on the Development of Cooperation with International Organizations concerned with Fisheries, for further study so that the Committee itself could give it full consideration at its Fourth Session. The Committee also suggested that the Director-General obtain the views of ACMR on relevant aspects of the proposal. The Committee was informed that the IOC Bureau and Consultative Council had placed this matter on the agenda of its Eighth Session to take place in June 1968.

86. The observers of the following international bodies made statements to the Committee on various items of the Agenda: IMCO, UNESCO, WMO, CPFS, ICES, IOC and NEAFC.

87. The Committee having no further business to transact adopted its report.

#### MATTERS REQUIRING THE ATTENTION OF THE FAO COUNCIL

88. The following matters specifically require the attention of the Council;

- a) Matters of substance upon which Council action is required
  - (i) Amendment to Rule II-5 of the Committee's Rules of Procedure (para. 9). This needs to be confirmed by the Council.
  - (ii) Recommendation to the Council that the Statutes of the Continuing Working Party on Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic Area (CWP) be amended as to its composition, title and re-definition of its status under Article VI-2 of the Constitution (paras. 72-75).
- b) Subjects upon which some discussion in the Council might provide useful guidance for further consideration by the Committee
  - (i) The Committee's review of the present system of balloting for the election of members of the Committee on Fisheries (para. 7);
  - (ii) The Committee's decision that it need not at this stage take action or comment on the relationship between its own work and that of the Technical Committee on Fisheries of the Conference (para. 11);
  - (iii) The Committee's views on the draft proposals relating to operative paragraph 3 of General Assembly Resolution 2172 (XXI) on the resources of the sea, especially the proposal that the base of the IOC should be broadened and that it should obtain a joint secretariat provided by UNESCO, FAO, WMO and other agencies concerned; the proposal that the General Assembly might call upon member states to increase their support for international cooperation in the exploitation and development of living marine resources; that it might draw to the attention of international funding organizations the need for assisting developing countries to participate more fully in the relevant work of regional and other specialized fishery bodies; and proposals on pollution of the sea and on education and training (paras. 19-27);
  - (iv) The Committee's views on the general trends and organization of the work of FAO in the field of fisheries during 1970/71 and subsequently (paras. 50-57);
  - (v) The Committee's views on the future of World Fisheries Abstracts (para. 58);

- (vi) The Committee's views on Marine Pollution and the proposal for the establishment of a Joint Group of Experts (para. 65).
- (vii) The Committee's endorsement of the proposal to convene an ad hoc Advisory Group on Inland Fish Culture and Related Fields during the current biennium (para. 70).

89. Items (b) (iii) (iv) and (v) above will be taken into account by the Director-General when formulating his proposals for the regular Program of Work and Budget for 1970/71.





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Secretary	F. E. Popper Director of Program Coordination and Operations
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	H. Rosa, Jr. Fishery Liaison Officer (International Organizations)
Administrative Assistant	Mary Clare de Freitas

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## ADDRESS BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome the members of the Committee on Fisheries at the opening of its Third Session at the FAO Headquarters in Rome.

This is the first opportunity I have had of meeting this Committee as Director-General. For some Delegates also this is a first attendance.

I extend a cordial welcome also to Member Nations of the Organization and of the UN who are present as observers. I also welcome the representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and from our sister Agencies of the United Nations family, and also those who are here from other international organizations concerned with fisheries. I wish to address a special word of welcome to Admiral Langeraar, Hydrographer of the Royal Netherlands Navy and Chairman of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. I have invited Admiral Langeraar to deliver a keynote address which you will hear later this morning.

It gives me particular pleasure, my dear Admiral, to welcome such a distinguished countryman to FAO, and I hope that your stay in Rome will be a happy one.

The happy precedent which we are following today was established at earlier sessions of this Committee, each of which has been addressed by a man of eminence who spoke in a personal capacity on a subject of general interest to the Committee.

Mr. Chairman, the Committee will have to consider important matters within its principal terms of reference, namely international collaboration in fisheries, and will also have to review the work of FAO in that same field.

During my long association with FAO I have been aware of the rapid development of the world's fisheries. Since assuming duty as Director-General of this Organization I have become more keenly aware of the international problems and the need for international collaboration which are particularly relevant to the development of rational use of the resources of the world's oceans and fresh waters. The recent resolution of the UN General Assembly on marine resources and on the seabed have once more directed attention to these problems. I have followed the course of the Secretary-General's enquiries with close personal interest, since I am convinced of the necessity of devising effective machinery for inter-governmental consultation and action in these matters. To my mind, these are not arid discussions concerning bureaucratic processes, but are part of a lively and topical debate on how best to develop the resources of the oceans. It is quite clear that for this purpose special machinery must be introduced and perfected because of the common property nature of most of the sea resources. Their exploration, which also calls for close international cooperation, is in the early stages of scientific investigation. There is need for funds and for effort on an entirely new scale if maximum benefits are to be derived from the wealth available from the living resources of the nearly three-quarters of the earth's surface covered by the seas and by inland waters. Within this global approach there are of course regional and national interests, where distinct research and development actions will be needed for each of the major oceans of the world, in which all users and research interests should play their part.

I would like to expand a little on the direction which the Secretary-General appears to be taking in these matters, on the advice of his Group of Experts on Marine Science and

Technology. You nominated to this Group your Chairman, Dr. A.W.H. Needler of Canada, and the FAO nominee was Mr. F.E. Popper, your Secretary. An expanded program of scientific investigation of the marine environment is visualized as a basis for the exploitation and development, on the one hand of the living marine resources and, on the other, of the marine mineral resources. This expanded program would need to be undertaken by an inter-governmental body, preferably one already in existence and occupying a focal position. It has been suggested that the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, whose terms of reference are already close to those required for this purpose, should be broadened so as to enable it to undertake this wider task, and coordinate and formulate the expanded program. For my part, I believe we should welcome a development of this nature. The broadened IOC would need strengthening to coordinate the joint conduct of various projects in which the Agencies concerned, including FAO, would participate. Further coordination of activities by UN Agencies in this field would be provided through the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its Sub-Committee on Marine Science and its Applications. The ACC consists of the Executive Heads of the specialized agencies meeting under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

With regard to the exploitation of marine stocks of fish, much international machinery already exists there are more than 20 international fishery bodies, mainly regional in character. It was in the context of a rapidly growing need for coordination and the avoidance of duplication that the Conference at its Twelfth Session resolved that FAO should be given the status of being the leading inter-governmental body in encouraging rational harvesting of food from the oceans and inland waters. The Conference, therefore, established this Committee on Fisheries inter alia to conduct periodic general reviews of fishery problems of an international character and to appraise such problems and their possible solutions. This Committee has already stimulated closer cooperation between existing bodies, and has identified areas where international action is needed.

At the same time, the fishery sector of FAO was raised to the status of a Department with some strengthening of staff and resources. I know, however, that the Department's resources are still inadequate to discharge its increasing duties with full effectiveness. It is clear that continued strengthening along the lines envisioned at the Thirteenth FAO Conference will be necessary if FAO is to play its appropriate part in the new machinery which is likely to be established as a result of the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly. The General Assembly of the United Nations may well call upon Member States to increase their support for international cooperation, and draw to the attention of all international funding organizations the need for assisting developing countries to participate more fully in this work.

I believe that the tentative proposals for the general organization of the work of FAO in the field of fisheries during 1970/71 and subsequently, which have been placed before you, are timely. These tentative proposals will have to be defined during the next few months as part of the process of preparing my overall proposals for the Program of Work and Budget of FAO for 1970/71. In elaborating these proposals I will have to take into account a number of factors including the important structural review of the organization of FAO which is now in progress and, of course, the views of member governments as expressed by their representatives. Your Committee is the main forum for such an expression of views and its composition makes it particularly competent for this task. That ability is supported by the presence of so many observers from countries which are not members of the Committee.

I will follow your work with the greatest interest and I wish you every success in your deliberations. May I reiterate my personal welcome to all of you. I am glad that so many high ranking fishery administrators and scientists are able to attend here in person, and I wish you all a very pleasant and profitable stay in Rome.

## AGENDA

1. Election of the Chairman
2. Election of Vice-Chairmen
3. Adoption of the Agenda and arrangements for the Session
4. Constitutional matters considered by the Fourteenth Session of the FAO Conference
  - (a) Membership in the Committee on Fisheries
  - (b) Amendment to Rules of Procedure of the Committee and to Statutes of its subsidiary bodies
  - (c) Functions of Committee on Fisheries
  - (d) Sea area fishery commissions
5. General problems of international cooperation in fisheries
  - (a) International programs of marine and inland investigation and development, and support for regional fishery bodies
  - (b) Long-term problems of cooperation among international agencies concerned with the oceans. (UN Resolution 2172 on Resources of the Sea)
6. Problems and activities of international fishery bodies established within the framework of FAO
7. Other urgent problems of rational utilization of fishery resources
  - (a) Southeast Atlantic (Draft Convention)
  - (b) Southwest Atlantic
  - (c) Atlantic tuna
  - (d) Other areas and stocks
8. General trends and organization of the work of FAO in the field of fisheries during 1970/71 and subsequently
9. Other matters discussed by the Fourteenth Session of the FAO Conference and by the Committee on Fisheries at its Second Session
  - (a) Future of World Fisheries Abstracts
  - (b) Various aspects of appraisal and management of fishery resources

- (c) Marine pollution
  - (d) Expert advice to FAO in the field of fisheries
  - (e) World Weather Watch forecast of requirements for fisheries
10. Establishment and activities of sub-committees, subsidiary working parties or study groups under Rule XXX-10
- (a) Sub-Committee on the Development of Cooperation with International Organizations concerned with Fisheries
  - (b) Sub-Committee on Fishery Education and Training
  - (c) Any others
11. Date and place of next session
12. Any other business
13. Adoption of Report and recommendations

## LIST OF DOCUMENTS

- COFI/68/1  
Sup.1  
Provisional agenda  
Annotated provisional agenda
- COFI/68/2  
Constitutional matters considered by the Fourteenth Session of the FAO Conference
- COFI/68/3  
Sup.1  
Sup.1, Add.1  
Sup.2  
General problems of international co-operation in fisheries  
(b) Long-term problems of co-operation among inter-national agencies concerned with the oceans (UN Resolution 2172 on Resources of the Sea)
- COFI/68/4  
Problems and activities of international fishery bodies established within the framework of FAO
- COFI/68/5  
Sup.1  
Sup.2  
Other urgent problems of rational utilization of fishery resources  
(a) Southeast Atlantic
- COFI/68/6  
Other urgent problems of rational utilization of fishery resources  
(c) Atlantic tuna
- COFI/68/7  
Sup.1  
Other urgent problems of rational utilization of fishery resources  
(d) Other areas and stocks
- COFI/68/8  
Sup.1  
Establishment and activities of sub-committees, subsidiary working parties or study groups under Rule XXX-10  
(a) Sub-Committee on the Development of Co-operation with International Organizations concerned with Fisheries
- COFI/68/9  
General problems of international co-operation in fisheries  
(a) International programs of marine and inland investigation and development, and support for regional fishery bodies
- COFI/68/10  
Other matters discussed by the Fourteenth Session of the FAO Conference and by the Committee on Fisheries at its Second Session  
(a) Future of World Fisheries Abstracts
- COFI/68/11  
Other matters discussed by the Fourteenth Session of the FAO Conference and by the Committee on Fisheries at its Second Session  
(b) Various aspects of appraisal and management of fishery resources

- COFI/68/12 Other urgent problems of rational utilization of fishery resources  
(b) Southwest Atlantic
- COFI/68/13 Establishment and activities of sub-committees, subsidiary  
working parties or study groups under Rule XXX-10  
(b) Sub-Committee on Fishery Education and Training
- COFI/68/14 Other matters discussed by the Fourteenth Session of the FAO  
Sup.1 Conference and by the Committee on Fisheries at its Second Session  
(c) Marine pollution
- COFI/68/15 Other matters discussed by the Fourteenth Session of the FAO  
Conference and by the Committee on Fisheries at its Second Session  
(d) Expert advice to FAO in the field of fisheries
- COFI/68/16 General trends and organization of the work of FAO in the field  
of fisheries during 1970/71 and subsequently
- 
- COFI/68/Inf. 1 Summary of current fishery field projects
- COFI/68/Inf. 2 Information for delegates
- COFI/68/Inf. 3 Conferences and training centres organized or supported by  
the Department of Fisheries during 1968/69
- COFI/68/Inf. 4, Rev.1 Timetable for the Third Session
- COFI/68/Inf. 5 Members of the Committee on Fisheries
- COFI/68/Inf. 6 Notes on a World Fishery Congress (COFI/67/8)
- COFI/68/Inf. 7, Rev.1 Documents available on request
- COFI/68/Inf. 8, Rev.1 List of participants
- COFI/68/Inf. 9 List of documents
- COFI/68/Inf. 10 Summary report of the First Session of the ACMRR/ICES Working  
Party on the Fishery Resources of the Eastern-Central and  
Southeast Atlantic
- COFI/68/Inf. 11 Address by Rear-Admiral W. Langeraar
- COFI/68/Inf. 12 Appointments for visitors during the current session
- COFI/68/Inf. 13 Address by the Director-General
- COFI/68/Inf. 14 World Weather Watch
- COFI/68/Inf. 15 Notes concerning a decade of ocean exploration









