



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

EUROPEAN INLAND FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMISSION

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

Wierzba, Poland, 26 May – 2 June 2004

ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE AND FUNCTIONING OF EIFAC

This paper tabled as document EIFAC/XXIII/2004/4 presents the result of discussions within the Working Group consisting of the members of the Executive Committee that worked on the assessment of the role and functioning of EIFAC as recommended by the 22nd Session. The document provides the Commission with the basis for further consideration of obstacles, issues and opportunities for the improvement of the performance of EIFAC. The Commission is invited to review and discuss this document with a view to propose appropriate measures for the next steps.

1. Introduction

The Second Meeting of the FAO and Non-FAO Regional Fishery Bodies or Arrangements, held in Rome, 20-21 February 2001, discussed the possibilities to measure the performance of Regional Fishery Bodies (RFBs) in sustainable fisheries and environmental management¹. It noted that in view of the wide differences in the mandates and roles of RFBs and the varying degree of their evolution, no specific recommendations could be given for such a task. Still, in cases where a performance assessment was to be conducted, the definition of appropriate indicators and reference points would be helpful, although such indicators might not be applicable to all of RFBs.

¹ The reports of the Second and Third Meeting of Regional Fishery Bodies will be made available at the Session for information. These reports can also be accessed online at FAO's home page:

FAO. 2003. Report of the third Meeting of Regional Fishery Bodies. Rome, 3-4 March 2003. *FAO Fisheries Report*. No. 703. Rome, FAO. 2003. 26p. <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/005/y4654e/y4654e00.pdf>

FAO. 2001. Report of the Second Meeting of FAO and non-FAO Regional Fishery Bodies or Arrangements. Rome, 20-21 February 2001. *FAO Fisheries Report*. No. 645. Rome, FAO. 2001. 26p. <http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/003/Y0593E/Y0593E00.HTM>

As its name states, the European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission is a regional fisheries body with primarily advisory function. The Commission was established under Article VI, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution of FAO following the adoption of Resolution No. 2/26 by the Council of FAO at its Twenty-sixth Session (Madrid, June 1957). The objectives and functions of EIFAC have been defined as follows (EIFAC/XVIII/94/Inf.3):

“The objectives and purposes of the Commission shall be to promote improvements in inland fisheries and to advise member Governments and FAO on inland fishery matters.

The functions of the Commission shall be:

- (a) to assist in the collection and dissemination of pertinent information;
- (b) to propose and assist in the organization of appropriate symposia;
- (c) to promote liaison and cooperation among governmental organizations;
- (d) to advise on the evolution of an organized approach among interested governments of this region toward the development of inland fisheries as may seem desirable and feasible; and
- (e) to advise on any other matters appropriate to the promotion of the development and utilization of the inland fisheries within the competence of the Organization.”

This makes it clear that EIFAC, lacking any regulatory function, cannot be evaluated by the same criteria as are applied to regional fishery bodies with regulatory function and enforcement power (for a list of regional fisheries bodies see http://www.fao.org/fi/body/rfb/chooseman_type.htm)

Since its foundation in 1957, EIFAC has operated along the following lines in order to meet its objectives:

- elaboration and publication of scientific and technical reports on a large variety of topics concerning freshwater fisheries and aquaculture, and related environmental issues. Such reports have usually been produced upon the suggestion by EIFAC Member Countries. These reports are distributed worldwide and have proven to be of high interest also in developing countries;
- organisation of international symposia on freshwater fisheries and aquaculture, and on related environmental issues. Symposium themes have usually been proposed by EIFAC Member Countries, or by one of the Sub-Commissions of EIFAC. The symposia are regularly attended by research workers from outside the EIFAC region;
- providing further advice to Member Countries on specific topics and issues by supplying literature and contact addresses of experts. EIFAC has thereby adjusted to changing needs, e.g. by establishing a Sub-Commission on social and economic issues, and
- networking: EIFAC has always been a forum for the exchange of views and ideas and for establishing contacts among fisheries scientists, managers and administrators, primarily but not exclusively on a European scale.

Even though it appears that EIFAC keeps on achieving its main objectives, a more thorough assessment of its role and achievements has never been undertaken. In view of the changes that freshwater fisheries and aquaculture in Europe are undergoing, the 22nd Session of EIFAC in 2002 deemed it both timely and opportune to have a closer look at EIFAC's role, tasks and modus operandi. It was hoped that such an exercise would result in a set of guidelines that could allow EIFAC to better position itself in the European freshwater fishery scene, thereby fulfilling its role in an even more specific, “customer-oriented” and pro-active way. To this end, a Working Group consisting of the members of the Executive Committee was established to carry out such a performance assessment. While a full-scale assessment of the Commission's work accomplished in the past would probably prove helpful, the present focus of the current assessment exercise should be primarily on how future activities of EIFAC can be optimized to meet the requirements of Member Countries, and how emerging issues can specifically be dealt with at an early stage.

The Terms of Reference of the Working Group were:

1. to compile and appraise a list of documents and reports prepared and published by the Commission since its foundation, including a synopsis of related activities (symposia, etc.);
2. to identify potential obstacles impeding the work of the Commission, to elaborate measures for alleviating these difficulties, and to identify ways and procedures that will help the Commission to improve its performance, and
3. to work out guidelines that will facilitate the identification of relevant emerging issues, and that will allow their prompt and adequate handling.

2. Synopsis of documents, reports and other activities of EIFAC

A list of documents and reports prepared and published by the Commission since 1980, and a list of sessions held by EIFAC and of EIFAC officers since 1981 is presented in Annex 1. It is a follow-up of the list of documents provided in the "Historical Review of EIFAC Activities", EIFAC Occasional Paper No. 13, 1981.

Since 1980, 24 books or special issues of scientific journals have been published under the auspices of EIFAC. Furthermore, a significant number of Technical Papers and Occasional Papers have been issued by EIFAC, covering a wide range of topics in inland fisheries and aquaculture.

3. Obstacles, issues and opportunities relating to the work of EIFAC

The activities of EIFAC fall primarily into the two categories of technical work and communication, both of which have strategic components. At its meeting in May 2003, the Executive Committee of EIFAC discussed issues and obstacles impeding the work of the Commission, and possible ways to overcome them. The following items were found to be important:

- It is not always clear how EIFAC can fulfil the expectations of the Member States.
- Most of the work of the Commission relies on voluntary work carried out by experts from and at the expense of Member State organizations.
- EIFAC is not known well enough, even among some fisheries scientists. Information exchange within the Commission, including the National Correspondents, and information flow from the National Correspondents on to national bodies and Working Parties (and vice versa) should be more frequent and better reflecting actual themes and emerging issues. Information transfer should be organized in a proactive way, e.g. by way of the Internet, electronic mail or electronic bulletin. In order to reach the end-users in the Member States (research institutions, universities, fisheries organizations, aquaculture producers, etc.), a list of these bodies should be established at national level that could serve as an address database for direct communication. Conversely, ways to improve the flow of information from the fisheries bodies within Member States to the Commission should be sought.
- On the web pages of National Correspondents/their institutions/official national fisheries home pages, reference should be made to EIFAC, its work, EIFAC work in their own country, and a link should be established to the homepage of EIFAC in order to facilitate information transfer and to enhance the profile of the Commission.
- Frequent changes in staff of fisheries agencies in Member States may impede the proper flow of information.
- There is a lack of involvement of younger people in the work of EIFAC. One of the reasons is the lack of travel funds to participate in, e.g., working group meetings.
- The preparation of national country reports on inland fisheries and aquaculture for distribution at each Session of EIFAC.

- Member countries should send to the Secretariat a concise report reflecting the fisheries of their country to be included in the EIFAC homepage. These reports should regularly be updated by the countries.
- With the accession of a number of European states to the European Union in 2004, the role EIFAC plays may be changing. This should be followed attentively.

Based on the list above, Table 1 summarizes the major issues, comments and suggested actions. From this, a number of ways and procedures (opportunities) can be identified that will help the Commission to improve its performance. In the following, the term “fisheries” will include both capture fisheries and aquaculture.

3.1 Technical work

Financing the work of the Commission is perhaps the most crucial issue. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) covers the costs of the EIFAC Secretariat, including its attendance at the Sessions, and finances jointly with the Host Government the holding of the sessions (FAO input e.g. interpretation and translation). FAO also provides funding to publish EIFAC Session and Symposia reports, EIFAC Technical Papers and Occasional Papers. Occasionally, after thorough evaluation, FAO covers expenses for experts to be hired for specific tasks. Other work of the Commission, e.g. Working Group meetings, is financed directly by Member States. This may be seen as a problem in some cases because EIFAC Member States are also members of FAO to which they already make substantial contributions every biennium.

It should be noted that most of the subjects dealt with by EIFAC require special expertise in inland fisheries and aquaculture and good knowledge in the social and economical structure of the region and sectors involved which is available from the countries. Furthermore, in many cases, institutes and agencies from Member States have a special interest in certain issues, e.g. in those of international nature such as the cormorant problem or the control of fish diseases. Many issues are common to all Member States, such as the transfer and stocking of non-native species. The treatment of such issues clearly requires international collaboration and, in the own interest of the countries, national financing for developing strategies and solutions.

EIFAC, uniting inland fisheries interests of almost all European states in one commission, provides the ideal platform for this kind of work. Member States are expected to tackle specific problems by supporting the attendance of national experts in the Working Groups of the Commission. This means that experts are to be allowed to allocate some of their working time to EIFAC activities. It also implies that costs arising from participation in the meetings of these bodies be borne by the home institutes in Member States. A general problem among government agencies and universities – whose experts would primarily be expected to collaborate within EIFAC – appears to be the financial restrictions that have been and are imposed on public institutions. After years that have seen a build-up of environmental consciousness, economic aspects have taken the forefront in politics in recent years, with often drastic consequences for public institutions like universities or fisheries agencies. Still, work within the Commission cannot be done without voluntary contributions from and collaboration with experts from Member States. So how could such collaboration be made more attractive?

What is really needed is a much stronger commitment by the countries. EIFAC National Correspondents should lobby at the highest ministerial level to raise awareness of the usefulness of EIFAC’s work for its Member Countries. It should be made clear that it is in the interest of the countries that important issues can be dealt with under the framework of EIFAC in the best possible way, i.e. by providing funding for the work of the national experts.

Table 1: Issues and obstacles relating to the work of EIFAC, comments by Working Party members, EIFAC members, and suggested action

Issues for discussion	Remarks by WP members	Remarks by EIFAC members	Suggested action
It is not always clear how EIFAC can fulfil the expectations of the Member States	Needs and expectations of Member States have not always been clearly expressed		
Most of the work relies on voluntary work carried out by experts from and at the expense of Member State organizations	Major financial constraints hamper contributions by and cooperation with some members, in particular Central and Eastern European States, and young professionals		
EIFAC is not known well enough, even among some fisheries scientists	Demand on certain member countries by organisations perceived as possibly more important, e.g. NASCO, ICES, FEAP etc		
On web pages of National Correspondents/ their institutions/ reference should be made to EIFAC, EIFAC work in their own country; a link to the homepage of EIFAC to facilitate information transfer and to enhance the profile of EIFAC			
Frequent changes in staff of fisheries agencies in Member States may impede the proper flow of information			
Lack of involvement of younger people in the work of EIFAC, lack of travel funds for meetings	Of great concern. Special attention to be paid to this issue by Working Party Chairs. Provide financial incentives		
Concise Member Country reports on their fisheries added to EIFAC homepage, with regular updates			
Accession of a number of European states to the European Union in 2004, the role EIFAC plays may be changing	Strengthen collaboration between EIFAC and EU, e.g. through specific networks (NACEE). Integrate non-EU states into combined EIFAC-EU activities		

The work of EIFAC concerns inland fisheries and aquaculture. As such, it is basically practice-oriented, deemed to provide solutions to certain problems, and to give practical advice on certain issues. This undoubtedly is useful for fisheries managers at both public and private entities, and for aquaculturists. However, fisheries scientists working at universities are being qualified by their scientific output in terms of high-ranking publications, and by the amount of third-party money they acquire. This has made work in EIFAC working groups less attractive because EIFAC reports are often considered “grey” literature. During the past 10-15 years there has been a shift from this type of “grey” literature towards peer-reviewed scientific publications in international journals, especially for the symposium proceedings. Even reports from working groups have sometimes achieved the level of full scientific publications, making collaboration more rewarding for the scientists involved. The fact that such publications often have direct consequences for the practice of fisheries and aquaculture adds to the attractiveness of this type of work.

Unfortunately, EIFAC does not dispose of funds for remunerating scientists for particular services or activities. This has proven to hamper progress in a number of projects. The position of EIFAC within FAO and the statute of the Commission have always precluded the allocation of such funds from the FAO budget. Still, the possibilities to set up a fund for specific activities, even with a limited amount, should be seriously explored. Most likely FAO will not be in the position to contribute to such a fund from its regular program budget. Funding contributions could come from donor organizations, government agencies, academic institutions, foundations, scientific associations, private sector, non-governmental organizations, etc

As a **first conclusion**, the establishment of a special fund within EIFAC, designated to support activities that are required to accomplish well-defined tasks and that go beyond the financial capacity of the experts’ home institutes, is proposed as a matter of urgency. The chances to establish such a fund financed by Member Countries and/or donor organizations have already been discussed in a preliminary form between the Chair of EIFAC and the Secretariat of EIFAC. Further investigations would be warranted provided that the Member States of the Commission assure their commitment to establish a fund and agree that the establishment of such a fund is a realistic option.

As a **second conclusion**, the national EIFAC correspondents have to take a generally more active role in promoting international collaboration. In order to improve the work of EIFAC as an advisory body, the great potential for international scientific collaboration should be used to a much higher degree. In doing so, scientists with different background and experience get the chance to work together on a subject one country or one institute alone cannot tackle. Examples are, among many others, the Working Groups on Eels and on Sturgeons, or the elaboration of guidelines for the rehabilitation of rivers and lakes. In order to facilitate contacts among fisheries scientists, national correspondents should maintain a national network of fisheries institutions and fisheries scientists. They should stay in contact with them in a pro-active way, ensuring the flow of information to and from these partners.

3.2 Communication

The fisheries scene in Europe is changing, and so are the issues EIFAC is confronted with. The accession of new states to the European Union (EU), one of the members of EIFAC, will possibly change the importance given to inland fisheries and aquaculture in Europe, and the way inland fisheries are dealt with by the EU. This requires – **third conclusion** - that the dialogue with the EU and its Commission be significantly intensified. At the same time, strong focus of work should continue to be placed on Central and Eastern European countries which are not EU or EIFAC members.

In order to keep abreast with new developments in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, EIFAC has to maintain a watching brief on emerging issues of potential interest to EIFAC. This can be done by stimulating national correspondents and officers to critically analyse news and other information from the media and the literature for upcoming issues of relevance to the sector. The

EIFAC Secretariat may also contribute here, for example, by informing the Commission on recent discussions or emerging issues coming up in other Regional Fisheries / Aquaculture Bodies, in FAO's Committee on Fisheries or the COFI Sub-Committees on Fish Trade and Aquaculture. Such emerging issues are not limited to purely fisheries topics but include environmental, social and economic aspects. Thus, as a **fourth conclusion**, the item "Emerging Issues" has to become a standing item on the agenda for EIFAC Sessions and EXCOM meetings. Here again, a regular dialogue with the EU will most likely prove beneficial and will facilitate the prompt and adequate handling of such issues.

The way in which such emerging issues are handled will depend on the nature of the issue and cannot be defined in advance. Proper communication and information will be crucial as a first step, but might not be sufficient. Depending on the issue, a working group could be set up to look into the problem, or a literature search by one selected person might be adequate. In the past, EIFAC has proven sufficiently flexible and dynamic to cope with such situations.

One of the main functions of EIFAC is "to assist in the collection of pertinent information, to propose and assist in the organization of appropriate symposia, and to promote liaison and cooperation among governmental organizations" (see Introduction). To achieve these goals, communication plays a crucial role. In the past, due to its nature as an advisory body, EIFAC has communicated primarily through the distribution of topical publications elaborated by working groups or other experts, and by organising international symposia on relevant themes. More recently, an electronic network (e-mail database) embracing national correspondents and EIFAC officers has been put in operation, and an Internet homepage has been established providing on-line access to a large number of publications and reports.

The present system of communication, although quite effective as such, is a rather static one. As a **fifth conclusion**, in order to raise awareness for and interest in the work of EIFAC and to facilitate contacts among people interested, new and more dynamic ways of communication should be sought. In the past it was found that the way the symposia are advertised often does not reach the scientists at universities or private enterprises. Although EIFAC is an inter-governmental commission, it must not neglect the potential that is present for example at universities or non-governmental research institutions and fisheries organisations. Here, again, the national correspondents have a great opportunity and responsibility to facilitate and secure the proper flow of information in both ways. This can be easily done nowadays with the use of electronic mail. An indispensable prerequisite is the establishment and regular updating of the address database in each country. Thus, the national correspondents have a pivotal role to play. Furthermore, it has to be secured that advertising the EIFAC Symposia in international fisheries journals (often free under the heading "upcoming events") by the EIFAC network, (including the EIFAC Officers, the National Correspondents and the EIFAC secretariat at FAO) is carried out as a regular task.

Finally, as a **sixth conclusion**, EIFAC should strive to continue producing proper scientific publications in all fields covered by the Commission. The collaboration that has been established between FAO and some publishers of scientific journals has proven to be a workable and economic way to produce publications of high scientific quality.

Annex 1

**LIST OF
EIFAC SESSIONS, OFFICERS,
MEMBERS AND PUBLICATIONS**

1980 – 2003

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PREFACE

This part of the document gives a list of publications issued by EIFAC or in collaboration with EIFAC since 1980. It is an update to the list provided in the "Historical Review of EIFAC Activities", EIFAC Occasional Paper No. 13, 1981. It also gives a list of EIFAC members, sessions, symposia and officers since 1981.

A. EIFAC SESSIONS, OFFICERS, SYMPOSIUM THEMES

Twelfth Session - Budapest, Hungary, 31 May-5 June 1982

Chairperson: N. Fijan (Yugoslavia)
 First Vice-Chairperson: G. Leynaud (France)
 Second Vice-Chairperson: L. Dobrai (Hungary)

	Chairperson	Vice-Chairperson	Rapporteur
Sub-Commission I:	P. Tuunainen (Finland)	B. Steinmetz (Netherlands)	Ms D. Stephanou (Cyprus)
Sub-Commission II	E.A. Huisman (Netherlands)	B. Holmberg (Sweden)	R. Berka (Czechoslovakia)
Sub-Commission III	R. Lloyd (United Kingdom)	D. Calamari (Italy)	V. Dethlefsen (Germany)

Symposium: «Stock Enhancement in the Management of Freshwater Fisheries»

Thirteenth Session - Aarhus, Denmark, 23-30 May 1984

Chairperson: E.A. Huisman (Netherlands)
 First Vice-Chairperson: J. Dahl (Denmark)
 Second Vice-Chairperson: L. Charbonnel (France)

	Chairperson	Vice-Chairperson	Rapporteur
Sub-Commission I:	B. Steinmetz (Netherlands)	K. Westman (Finland)	Ms M. Bninska (Poland)
Sub-Commission II	V. Hilge (Germany)	R. Berka (Czechoslovakia)	L. Nyman (Sweden)
Sub-Commission III	R. Lloyd (United Kingdom)	D. Calamari (Italy)	V. Dethlefsen (Germany)

Symposium: «Habitat Modification and Freshwater Fisheries»

Fourteenth Session - Bordeaux, France, 27 May-3 June 1986

Chairperson: E.A. Huisman (Netherlands)
 First Vice-Chairperson: L. Nyman (Sweden)
 Second Vice-Chairperson: R. Berka (Czechoslovakia)

	Chairperson	Vice-Chairperson	Rapporteur
Sub-Commission I:	Ms M. Bninska (Poland)	K. Westman (Finland)	C. Moriarty (Ireland)
Sub-Commission II	V. Hilge (Germany)	S.A. Mehli (Norway)	E. Kainz (Austria)
Sub-Commission III	R. Lloyd (United Kingdom)	D. Calamari (Italy)	J. From (Denmark)

Symposium: «Selection, Hybridization and Genetic Engineering in Aquaculture of Fish and Shellfish for Consumption and Stocking »

Fifteenth Session - Göteborg, Sweden, 31 May-7 June 1988

Chairperson: E.A. Huisman (Netherlands)
 First Vice-Chairperson: L. Nyman (Sweden)
 Second Vice-Chairperson: R. Berka (Czechoslovakia)

	Chairperson	Vice-Chairperson	Rapporteur
Sub-Commission I:	Ms M. Bninska (Poland)	J. Banks (United Kingdom)	C. Moriarty (Ireland)
Sub-Commission II	V. Hilge (Germany)	S.A. Mehli (Norway)	E. Kainz (Austria)
Sub-Commission III	R. Müller (Switzerland)	M. Pursiainen (Finland)	W. Cazemier (Netherlands)

Symposium: «Management of Freshwater Fisheries»

Sixteenth Session - Prague, Czechoslovakia, 15-22 May 1990

Chairperson: V. Hilge (Germany)
 First Vice-Chairperson: J. Banks (United Kingdom)
 Second Vice-Chairperson: Ms M. Bninska (Poland)

	Chairperson	Vice-Chairperson	Rapporteur
Sub-Commission I:	B. Steinmetz (Netherlands)	K. Pintér (Hungary)	C. Moriarty (Ireland)
Sub-Commission II	R. Berka (Czechoslovakia)	D. Mires (Israel)	E. Kainz (Austria)
Sub-Commission III	R. Müller (Switzerland)	M. Pursiainen (Finland)	Y. Souchon (France)

Symposium: «Production Enhancement in Still-water Pond Culture»

Seventeenth Session - Lugano, Switzerland, 19-26 May 1992

Chairperson: V. Hilge (Germany)
 First Vice-Chairperson: Ms M. Bninska (Poland)
 Second Vice-Chairperson: K. Pintér (Hungary)

	Chairperson	Vice-Chairperson	Rapporteur
Sub-Commission I:	C. Moriarty (Ireland)	J. Allardi (France)	I.G. Cowx (United Kingdom)
Sub-Commission II	D. Mires (Israel)	E. Kainz (Austria)	J. From (Denmark)
Sub-Commission III	R. Müller (Switzerland)	M. Pursiainen (Finland)	P. Gérard (Belgium)

Symposium: «Sublethal and Chronic Toxic Effects of Pollutants on Freshwater Fish»

Eighteenth Session - Rome, 17-25 May 1994

Chairperson: V. Hilge (Germany)
 First Vice-Chairperson: Ms M. Bninska (Poland)
 Second Vice-Chairperson: K. Pintér (Hungary)

	Chairperson	Vice-Chairperson	Rapporteur
Sub-Commission I:	C. Moriarty (Ireland)	J. Allardi (France)	I.G. Cowx (United Kingdom)
Sub-Commission II	D. Mires (Israel)	E. Kainz (Austria)	J. From (Denmark)
Sub-Commission III	R. Müller (Switzerland)	M. Pursiainen (Finland)	P. Gérard (Belgium)

Consultation: «Management Strategies for European Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture for the 21st Century»

Nineteenth Session - Dublin, Ireland, 11-19 June 1996

Chairperson: C. Moriarty (Ireland)
 First Vice-Chairperson: Ms M. Bninska (Poland)
 Second Vice-Chairperson: K. Pintér (Hungary)

	Chairperson	Vice-Chairperson	Rapporteur
Sub-Commission I:	T. Brenner (Germany)	R. Marini (Italy)	R. Aaltonen (Finland)
Sub-Commission II	H. Ackefors (Sweden)	L. Várady (Hungary)	
Sub-Commission III	R. Müller (Switzerland)	J. Allardi (France)	P. Gérard (Belgium)
Sub-Commission IV	I.G. Cowx (United Kingdom)	L. Kukk (Estonia)	A. Wolos (Poland)

Symposium: «Social, Economic and Management Aspects of Recreational Fisheries»

Twentieth Session - Praia do Carvoeiro, Portugal, 23 June - 1 July 1998

Chairperson: C. Moriarty (Ireland)
 First Vice-Chairperson: Ms M. Bninska (Poland)
 Second Vice-Chairperson: K. Pintér (Hungary)

	Chairperson	Vice-Chairperson	Rapporteur
Sub-Commission I:	T. Brenner (Germany)	R. Marini (Italy)	K. Hensel (Slovakia)
Sub-Commission II	L. Várady (Hungary)	Y. Avnimelech (Israel)	J.-P. Proteau (France)
Sub-Commission III	R. Müller (Switzerland)	J. Allardi (France)	P. Gérard (Belgium)
Sub-Commission IV	I.G. Cowx (United Kingdom)	L. Kukk (Estonia)	Ms M.J. Collares Pereira (Portugal)

Symposium: «Water for Sustainable Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture»

Twenty-first Session - Budapest, Hungary, 1-7 June 2000

Chairperson: R. Müller (Switzerland)
 First Vice-Chairperson: K. Pintér (Hungary)
 Second Vice-Chairperson: Ms M. Bninska (Poland)

	Chairperson	Vice-Chairperson	Rapporteur
Sub-Commission I:	T. Brenner (Germany)	P. Fitzmaurice (Ireland)	K. Hensel (Slovakia)
Sub-Commission II	L. Várady (Hungary)	Y. Avnimelech (Israel)	J.-P. Proteau (France)
Sub-Commission III	L. Raat (Netherlands)	D. Gerdeaux (France)	P. Gérard (Belgium)
Sub-Commission IV	I.G. Cowx (United Kingdom)	R. Marini (Italy)	Ms M.J. Collares Pereira (Portugal)

Symposium: «Fisheries and Society. Social, Economic and Cultural Perspectives of Inland Fisheries»

Twenty-second Session - Windermere, United Kingdom, 12-19 June 2002

Chairperson: R. Müller (Switzerland)
 First Vice-Chairperson: K. Pintér (Hungary)
 Second Vice-Chairperson: P. Hickley (United Kingdom)

	Chairperson	Vice-Chairperson	Rapporteur
Sub-Commission I:	T. Brenner (Germany)	P. Fitzmaurice (Ireland)	K. Hensel (Slovakia)
Sub-Commission II	L. Várady (Hungary)	Y. Avnimelech (Israel)	J.-P. Proteau (France)
Sub-Commission III	L. Raat (Netherlands)	D. Gerdeaux (France)	P. Gérard (Belgium)
Sub-Commission IV	I.G. Cowx (United Kingdom)	R. Marini (Italy)	Ms M.J. Collares Pereira (Portugal)

Symposium: «Inland Fisheries Management and the Aquatic Environment»

Twenty-third Session - Wierzba, Mazurian Lakeland, Poland, 26 May-2 June 2004

Symposium: «Aquaculture Development – Partnership between Science and Producer Associations»

B. EIFAC MEMBERS

As of February 2004

Albania/Albanie

Austria/Autriche

Belgium/Belgique

Bosnia and Herzegovina/Bosnie-Herzégovine

Bulgaria/Bulgarie

Croatia/Croatie

Cyprus/Chypre

Czech Republic/République Tchèque

Denmark/Danemark

Estonia/Estonie

European Community/Communauté Européenne

Finland/Finlande

France

Germany/Allemagne

Greece/Grèce

Hungary/Hongrie

Iceland/Islande

Ireland/Irlande

Israel/Israël

Italy/Italie

Latvia/Lettonie

Lithuania/Lituanie

Luxembourg

Netherlands/Pays-Bas

Norway/Norvège

Poland/Pologne

Portugal

Romania/Roumanie

Slovaquie

Spain/Espagne

Sweden/Suède

Switzerland/Suisse

Turkey/Turquie

United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni

C. MAJOR EIFAC PUBLICATIONS

1981

Aquaculture in Heated Effluents and Recirculation Systems (edited by K. Tiews). Proceedings of an EIFAC/ICES Symposium, Stavanger, Norway, 28-30 May 1980. Berlin, Heenemann, 2 Vols, 511 + 600 p. ISBN 3-87903-055-3

1982

Water Quality Criteria for Freshwater Fish (edited by J.S. Alabaster and R. Lloyd). 2nd ed., London, Butterworths, 361 p. ISBN 0-408-10849-5

1985

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