



**Report of the International Conference on the Sustainable Contribution
of Fisheries to Food Security**

Kyoto, Japan, 4-9 December 1995

organized by the
Government of Japan

in collaboration with the
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**Report of the International Conference on the Sustainable Contribution
of Fisheries to Food Security**

Kyoto, Japan, 4-9 December 1995

The Government of Japan, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), organized the International Conference on Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security during 4-9 December 1995 in Kyoto, Japan. Representatives of 95 states (including European Community) attended the Conference and representatives of 11 inter-governmental organizations and 9 international non-governmental organizations participated in the Conference as observers. The list of participants is attached as Appendix 1.

The list of documents prepared for the Conference by FAO and distributed to participants is attached as Appendix 2. In addition, some existing FAO publications were also distributed to the delegations, the list of which is attached as Appendix 3.

The adopted rules of procedure and agenda are attached as Appendix 4 and 5, respectively.

Mr. Hisao Azuma, Director General of Fisheries Agency of Japan, opened the Technical Committee which was held from 4 to 6 December 1995. The opening statement of Mr. Azuma is attached as Appendix 6. The Technical Committee was chaired by Mr. Will Martin (USA). Mr. Patricio A. Bernal (Chile) and Dr. Plodprasop Suraswadi (Thailand) were elected as vice-chairs. Mr. Henrik Krøll (Denmark) acted as a rapporteur.

The report of the Technical Committee is attached as Appendix 7.

Honorable Junichi Ichii, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan opened the Plenary session which was held from 7 to 9 December 1995. The opening statement addressed by Hon. Ichii is attached as Appendix 8. The statement made by Dr. Jacques Diouf, Director General of FAO, is attached as Appendix 9.

Honorable El Mostafa Sahel (Morocco) was elected as a chair of the Plenary session. Mr. José Loira Rua (EU) and Mr. Ireneusz Wójcik (Poland) acted as vice-chairs. The list of participating states, inter-governmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations which made statements at the Plenary session is attached as Appendix 10.

The Drafting Group was established for elaboration of the draft Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action in parallel with the Plenary session. The Group was chaired by Ambassador Jean-François Pulvenis de Seligny Maurel (Venezuela) and the vice-chairs were Ambassador Gudmundur Eiriksson (Iceland) and Ms. Mara Angelica Murillo Correa (Mexico).

The Drafting Group presented to the Plenary session the draft Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action on the Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security, which was adopted at the Plenary session by consensus. The adopted Declaration and Plan of Action is attached as Appendix 11. At the adoption of the Kyoto Declaration and Action Plan, representatives of several countries made statements, which were taken note for record and attached as Appendix 12.

Hon. Sahel, as the chair and on behalf of all the participants, thanked the Government of Japan for hosting the Conference and Hon. Ichii declared the close of the Conference.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

DELEGATE

ANGOLA

Joaó Samuel CAHOLO
Vice Ministre
H.E. Ministère des pêches
AV. 4 de Fevereiro
C.P. 83
Luanda
TEL: 244-2-392782

Virgílio MARQUES DE FARIA
HE. Ambassador
Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Angola
TEL:322430

Dielobaka NDOMBELE
Directeur du Department des relations
économiques internationales
Ministère des pêches
AV. 4 de Fevereiro #25
Ingonbotas - LUANDA
C.P.83 - Angola
TEL:396741
FAX:002442/396741

ARGENTINA

Luis DEL SOLAR DORREGO
Embajada Argentina en Japon
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
y Comercio Exterior de Argentina
Embajada Argentina
TEL:03-5420-7101
FAX:03-5420-7109

AUSTRALIA

Gordon R. V. ANDERSON
Assistant Director Marine Systems
Australian Nature Conservation Agency
P.O.Box 636
Canberra City Australia ACT 2601
TEL:61-6-2500730
FAX:61-6-2500314

Neil Lindsay HERMES
Acting Director International Relations
Fisheries and Aquaculture
Department of Primary Industries and Energy
G.P.O.Box 858
Canberra ACT Australia 2601
TEL:61-06 2716396
FAX:61-06-272-4215

Mary Beatrice HARWOOD
Acting Assistant Secretary
Fisheries and Aquaculture
Department of Primary Industries and Energy
G.P.O.Box 858
Canberra City ACT2601 Australia
TEL:61-62-725044
FAX:61-62-724215

Peter Francs KNIGHT
Third Secretary , Australian Embassy
Australian Embassy
2-11-14 Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108
APT.# 322

BAHRAIN

Jassim Ahmed AL-QASEER
Director
Directate of Fisheries
Ministry of Works and Agriculture
P.O.Box 20071
Manama-Bahrain
TEL:973-729595
FAX:973-728459

BANGLADESH

Badre Alan KHAN
Joint Secretary Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Ali MD. LIAQUAT
Director General
Department of Fisheries, Dhaka
Bangladesh

BELGIUM

Christian G. LEPAGE
Premier Secrétaire
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
Rue Quatre-Bras 2
B-1000 Bruxelles, Belgium
TEL:322-516-8299
FAX:322-516-8827

BELIZE

Russell Alexander GRACIA
Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries Chairman,
W.E.C.A.F.C.
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Belmopan, Belize, Central America
TEL:501-8-22330
FAX:501-8-22409

George MYVETT
Fisheries Administrator
Fisheries Department
P.O.Box 148,
Belize City Belize
TEL:501-2-32187
FAX:501-2-32983

BENIN

Gilbert MENSAH
Directeur des pêches
Direction des pêches
Ministère du développement rural
BP383 Cotonou, Benin
TEL:33-15-51

Calixte ALAPINI
Directeur Général de L'office
National D appui la Sécurité
Alimentaire
Boîte Postage #06-2544, Cotonou, Benin
TEL:229-331502
FAX:229-330293

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Pengiran Sharifuddin YUSOF
Deputy Director Fisheries Department Ministry of
Industry and Primary Resources
Bandar Seri Begawan 2069
Brunei Darussalam
TEL:673-2224656
FAX:673-2242069

Haji Abdul Halidi MOHD. SALLEH
Fisheries Officer
Fisheries Department,
Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources
Bandar Seri Begawan 2069
Brunei Darussalam
TEL:673-2-242067
FAX:673-2-242069

BULGARIA

Nikolay KISSIOV
State Fisheries Inspectorate
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry
99, Kn. Boris 1
1000 Sofia, Bulgaria
TEL:359-2-881482
FAX:359-2-881482
TELEX:23263;23264

Ivan DIMITROV
Counsellor
Embassy of Bulgaria, Tokyo
Tokyo 101, Shibuya-ku, Yoyogi 5-36-3
TEL:3465-1021
FAX:3465-1031

BRUKINA FASO

Noaga S. Norbert ZIGANI
Directeur des pêches
Ministère de l'environnement et de l'eau
BP 7044 Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
Ministère de l'environnement et de l'eau
TEL:30-09-09
TEL:35-70-69

Eugene DIENDERE
Directeur General de L'autobite de Mise en Valeur de
la Vallée du Sourou (A.M.V.S.)
01 BP 2096 Ouagadougou 01
TEL:226-306700
FAX:226-315768

CANADA

Fernand ROBICHAUD
Secretary of State (Agriculture and Agri-food, Fisheries
and Oceans)
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario KIA 0G2

Dan GOODMAN
Br Senior Policy Advisor
Fisheries Research and
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
KIA 0E6
TEL:613-990-0284
FAX 613-954-0807

Mark MUELLER
Director
Industry Renewal
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
KIA 0E6
TEL:613-9931879
FAX:613-990-9574

Andrew DUTHIE
Chief, Responsible Fishing Operations
Fisheries Management
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent St., Station 1412
Ottawa, Ontario, KIA 0E6
TEL:613-990-0157
FAX:613-990-9691

Robert STEINBOCK
Senior Advisor, International Directorate
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent St., Station 1452,
Ottawa, Ontario KIA 0E6
TEL:613-993-1836
FAX:613-993-5995

CAMEROON

Jean-Calvin NJOCK
Directeur des pêches
Ministère de l'élevage des pêches et des industries
animales, Yaounde, Cameroun
TEL:237-31-6049
FAX:237-22-1405

CAPE-VERDE

Carlos ROCHA
Directeur Général des pêches
Ministère de la Mer
B.P.206-Praia
Rep. Du Cap Vert
TEL:238-610326
FAX:238-611770

Erodina MONTERO
Ministère de la Mer, Directrice Cabinet
d'Études et de Planification
Praia, B.Postale 206
TEL:61-03-11
FAX:61-17-70

CHINA

Rui-feng Feng
Bureau of Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture
#11 Nongzhanguan Nanli, Beijing, China
P.O. 100026
TEL:861-419-2919
FAX:861-419-2468

Bao-zhen Wei
Division of palm and Statistics
Bureau of Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture
#11,Nongzhanguan Nanli, Beijing ,China,
P.O.100026
TEL:861-419-2922
FAX:861-419-2468

Qian-fei Liu
Division of International Cooperation
Bureau of Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture
#11 Nongzhanguan, Nnli, Beijing, Chaina
P.O.100026
TEL:861-419/2913
FAX:861-419-2468

Xi-gui Zhang
Dept. International Cooperation
Ministry of Agriculture
#11 Nongzhanguan Nanli,Beijing, Chaina
P.O.100026
TEL:861-419-2425
FAX:861-419-2468

CHILE

Patricio A. BERNAL
Undersecretary of State for Fisheries; Minister of
Economics Development and Reconstruction
Bellavista 168, Piso 18 Valparaiso, Chile
TEL:562-671-6620
5632-21-4090
FAX:562-671-8143
5632-21-2790

COAT D'IVOIRE

Luc KOFFI
Directeur Général des Ressources Animales
Ministère de l'Agriculture
et des Ressources Animales
BPV84 Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
TEL:225-21-88-75
FAX:225-21-94-62

Patricia DADIE
Chargée d'études en pêche et élevage
Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales
BPV 82 Abidjan
Côte d'Ivoire
TEL:225-21-0833
FAX:225-21-4816

COLOMBIA

Fernando PEREIRA VELASQUEZ
Director General Pesquero y Agricultura
Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural
Av. jimenez #7-65 Bogota D.C. Colombia
TEL:2845805
FAX:2831285

Clifford Enrique BONILLA SMITH
Vice Ministerio Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural
Calle. 15 # 7-65, Bogota
TEL:2868111
FAX:2831285

COSTA RICA

Luis PARIS CHAVERRI
Presidente Ejecutivo
Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura
P.O.Box 333-5400
Puntarenas-Costa Rica
America Central
TEL:661-3268
FAX:661-0748

CUBA

Manuel ALVAREZ RODRIGUEZ
Director de Relaciones Internacionales
Ministerio de la Pesquera
Ministerio Industria Pesquera
Barlo Vento, Santa Fe
Cindad de la Habana, Cuba
TEL:21-5958
FAX:33-1534

Pedro Manuel RAMIREZ RERDOMO
Subdirector de Produccion
Flota Cubana de Pesca
Ave. la Pesquera esq. Hacendado, Cuba
TEL:619674 / 624026
FAX:338265

DENMARK

Knud LARSEN
Head of Section
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Slotsholmsgade 10
1216 Copenhargen K, Denmark
TEL:45-33-923301
FAX:45-33-145042

Henrik KRØLL
Head of Department
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Slotsholmsgade 10
1216 Copenhagen K, Denmark
TEL:45-33-923301
FAX:45-33-145042

DOMINICA

Peter CARBON
Minister of Agriculture and the Environment
Ministry of Agriculture
Government Headquarters
Kennedy Ave., Roseau, Dominica, WF.
TEL:809-4482401
FAX:809-4487999

Nigel LAWRENCE
Consultant
P.O.Box 2274
Roseau
Dominica
TEL:809-449-2579
FAX:809-449-2580

Harold Bernard GUISTE
Fisheries Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment
Government of Dominica
Fisheries Division
Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment
Government Head Quarters, Dominica
TEL:809-448-2401 Ext.3391
FAX:809-448-0140

ECUADOR

Diego RIBADENEIRA
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores Director General
de Soberania Maritima
10 de Agosto y Carrión Quito
TEL : 561011
FAX : 504933

Gustavo GONZALEZ
Subsecretario de Recursos Pesqueros
Victor Manuel Rendon y Santa Elena
Guayaquil
TEL: 309957
FAX: 308413

EGYPT

Farouk ELGAYAR
Prof. Dr., Chairman,
Egyptian Fisheries Company,
Maryut Fish Farming project and Comp.,
Ministry of Agriculture
53 Horreya St., Alexandria, Egypt
TEL:203-4921538
FAX:203-4911464

ERITREA

Saleh MEKY
Minister
Ministry of Marine Resources
Asmara Eritrea
P.O.Box 923
Asmara Eritrea
TEL:291-1-114271
FAX:291-1-12-2185

Haile AWALOM
Director, Planning and Statistics
Ministry of Agriculture
P.O.Box 1048
Asmara, Eritrea
TEL:291-1-181042
FAX:291-1-181415

ESTONIA

Peeter SOOVÁLI
Vice Chancellor
Ministry of Environment of Estonia
EE0100 Toompuiestee 2 y Tallinn, Estonia
TEL:372-2-453808
FAX:372-2-444510

Lauri VAARJA
Director General
National Estonian Board of Fisheries
39/41 Lai, Taccinn EE 0100
TEL:6411133
FAX:441958

Taidus LINIKOJA
Depty Director General National Board of Fisheries of
Estonia
EE0100 Lay St.
39/41 Tallinn Estonia
TEL:372-2-6411016
FAX:372-2-441958

EU(European Union)

Serge BESLIER
Chef d'unité
Direction Générale de la Pêche
Commission Européenne
200 rue de la Loi
1049 Bruxelles
Belgique
TEL:+2-2950115
FAX:+2-2963986
Luc LAPERE
Principal Administrator Secretariat General of the
Conucil of the European Union
Rue de la loi 175
1048 Brussels
TEL:02-285-6640
FAX:02-285-8261

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Larry RAIGETAL
Foreign Service Officer/Asian Affairs
Department of External Affairs
PS123
Palikir Pohnpei
Federated States of Micronesia, 96941
TEL:691-320-2613
FAX:691-320-2933

James A. NAICH
Deputy Chief of Mission
Embassy of the Federal States of Micronesia
Tokyo, Japan

FIJI

Peniasi Kurivitu KUNATUBA
Deputy Peamanant Secretary (Operations)
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests
Maff, Box 358, Suva, Fiji Islands
TEL:679-311233
FAX:679-302478

FINLAND

Seppo Kalevi HAVU
Director General
Department of Fisheries and Game
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Kluuvikatu 4 A
00100 Helsinki, Finland
TEL:358-0-160-3360
FAX:358-0-160-4285

Markku ARO
Counsellor of Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Department of Fisheries and Game
P.O.Box 232
00171 Helsinki
Finland
TEL:358-0-1603361
FAX:358-0-1604285

FRANCE

Elie MOOG
Attaché Sectoriel
Consulat de France à Osaka
Poste D'expansion Economique
Obayashi Bldg. Kitahama-Higashi,
Chuo-ku Osaka
TEL:06-241-4111
FAX:06-942-2290

Phillipe.G.PERONNE
Ministre de L'agriculture, de la pêche
et de l'alimentation
Chef de la Mission des Conventions Internationales
3 Place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
TEL:33-1-44-49-84-38
FAX33-1-44-49-84-00

Alain J. PARRES
President du Comité National des Pêches Maritimes et
des Elevages Marins
c/o UAPF.
59 Rue des Mathusins 75008 Paris
TEL:33-1-42663260
FAX:33-1-47429112

GERMANY

Eberhard Schmauz
Counsellor of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry,
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
4-5-10 Minami Azabu Minato-ku, Tokyo 106
TEL:03-3473-0151
FAX:03-3473-4243

GHANA

Charles K. ASAFO
Deputy Director
Fisheries Department
Ministry of Food and Agriculture
P.O.Box 630
Accra, Ghana
TEL:233-021-776071/2
c/o FAO Accra

Joana AKROFI
Fisheries Officer
Fisheries Department
Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Fisheries Department
P.O.Box 151
Kpando, Ghana

GRENADA

Joslyn Raphael WHITEMAN
Minister of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries
Mt Wheloale
St Georges
GRENADA
TEL:809-440-2722
FAX:809-440-4191

James Arlington FINLAY
Chief Fisheries Officer
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries
TEL:809-440-3814/3831
FAX:809-440-6613

GUINEA

Mamadi DIARE
Ministre de la pêche et de L'aquaculture
Ministère de la pêche et de l'aquaculture de la
République de Guinée
Conakry Guinée Afrique de l'Ouest
TEL:224-41-12-58
FAX:224-41-35-23

Nabi Souleymane BANGOURA
Conseiller Jurique
Chef du Service Juridique
Ministère de la pêche et de l'aquaculture de la
République de Guinée Conakry Guinée Afrique de
l'Ouest
TEL:224-41-12-58
FAX:224-41-35-23

GUINEA-BISSAU

Augusto Artur ANTÓNIO DA SILVA
Ministre des pêches
Ministère des pêches
Ministère des pêches, Av.Amilcar Cabral
B.P. 102 Bissau Guiné Bissau
TEL:245-20-11-57
FAX:245-20-11-57

Henrique Antonio DA SILVA
Director, Department of Fisheries Research and
Planning

GUYANA

Clinton COLLYMORE
Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture
Vlissengen Road, Georgetown Guyana
TEL:592-2-61565

Reuben CHARLES
Chief Fisheries Officer
Fisheries Department
Ministry of Agriculture
18 Brickdam
Georgetown
Guyana
TEL:592-02-64398
02-59559
FAX:592-02-59551/2

ICELAND

Gudmundur EIRIKSSON
Ambassador, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Raudararstig 25, Reykjavik, Iceland
TEL:354-6509925

Kristjan LOFTSSON
ICFA(International Commission of Fisheries
Associations)
P.O.Box 233
222 Hafnarfjörðir, Iceland
TEL:354-555-0565
FAX:354-555-1741

INDONESIA

Fransiscus MURDJJO
Director General of Fisheries of the Republic of
Indonesia
Directorate general of fishries Gedung B LT.4
JL.Harsono Rm no.3 Ps.Min664, Jakarta 12550
Indonesia
TEL:62-021-7804526

FAX:62-021-7803196 / -7890624

Bambang WAHYUDI
Senior Staff
Directorate General of Fisheries of the Republic of
Indonesia
Directorate General of Fisheries
Gedung B LT.5
JL. Harsono RM. #3, Ps. Minggu,
Jakarta 12550
TEL:62-021-7804116 Ext.3506
FAX:62-021-7803196

IRAN

Rusul LAHIJANIAN
Deputy Minister for Fisheries
Fisheries Company of Iran
#52 Nadert (Soheil)St.
Keshavarz Blvd.
Teheran, Iran
TEL:98-21-65-1124
FAX:98-21-65-8142

Mohsen MIRZAMI
Fisheries Company of Iran
Deputy M.D.in Planning and Programing
#52 Naderi(Soheil)St.
Keshavarz Blvd.
Tehran, Iran
TEL:98-21-8855363
98-21-8855365
98-21-8857558
FAX:98-21-658531

Abbas AMINI
Alternate Permanent Representation
Permanent Representation of the Islamic Republic of
Iran to FAO
Via Aventina, #8
Rome 00153
Italy
TEL:5780334
FAX:5747636

ITALY

Antonio VERDE
First Secretary, Italian Embassy, Tokyo
Italian Embassy, Tokyo
TEL:03-3453-5291
FAX:03-3456-2319

Gianni FODELLA
Cultural Attache
Embassy of Italy
TEL:03-3453-5291
FAX:03-3456-2319

JAMAICA

Terrence Derwent GILLETTE
Minister of State Ministry of Agriculture and Mining
Ministry of Agriculture and Mining
Hope Gardens Kingston 6, Jamaica
TEL:977-5921
FAX:977-3619

Gilbert Andre KONG
Director
Fisheries Division
P.O. Box 470
Marcus Garvey Drive, Kingston 13
TEL:92-38811/2/3
92-37571/2
FAX:92-38811

KENYA

Elias V.Mlunga MWAKILENGE
Deputy Director
Fisheries Department
P.O.Box 58187
Nairobi, Kenya
TEL:02-744530

Kariuki, EZEKIEL, KAMAU
Assistant Director of Fisheries
Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife
Fisheries Department
P.O.Box 12912
Makuru, Kenya
TEL:037-213956

KIRIBATI

Anote Tong
Minister of Natural Resources Development
Republic of Kiribati
P.O. Box 64, Bairiki
Tarawa
Republic of Kiribati
TEL:(686) 21-099
FAX:(686) 21-120

Kabururo RUALA
Deputy Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources Development
P.O. Box 64 Bairiki, Tarawa
Rep. of Kiribati
TEL:(696) 21099
FAX:(686) 21120

KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)

Sang Youl KIM
Director-General
Planning and Management Bureau
National Fisheries Administration
19th Floor Daexoo Building
541, 5-Ga
Namdaemoonro Jung-Gu
Seoul
TEL:2-753-4963
FAX:2-753-5738

Chong Guk PARK
Fishery attache
Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Japan
Minami Azabu 1-2-5, Minato-ku
Tokyo Japan
TEL:+81-3-5476-3268
FAX:+81-3-3453-8934

Young-Hoon CHUNG
Assistant Director
International Cooperation Division
National Fisheries Administration
19th Floor Daewoo Building
541, 5-Ga
Namdaemoonro Jung-Gu
Seoul
TEL:2-753-4963
FAX:2-753-8331

Sang Mu LEE
Director-General Rural Development Bureau
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
19th Floor Daewoo Building
541, 5-Ga
Namdaemoonro Jung-Gu
Seoul
TEL:2-753-4963
FAX:2-753-8331

LATVIA

Normunds RIEKSTINS
Director National Board of Fisheries of the Ministry of
Agriculture
63, K. Valdemara Street LV 1142 Riga Latvia
TEL:371-7323877
FAX:371-7334892

Aina AFANASJEVA
Head of Division of Production Development and
Strategy Planning; National Board of Fisheries of the
Ministry of Agriculture
63 Kr.Valdemara Street, LV 1142 Riga Latvia
TEL:371-7332018
FAX:371-7334892

LITHUANIA

Algirdas RUSAKEVICIUS
Chief Specialist for International Relations of Fisheries
department of the Ministry of Agriculture of the
Republic of Lithuania
9, Juozapaviciaus Str. Vilnius Lithuania
Fisheries Department
TEL:370-2-723379
FAX:370-2-722146

Povilas KINDURYS
Secretary of the Ministry - Director of Fisheries
Department of the Ministry of Agriculture Republic of
Lithuania
9 Juosapaviciaus str. Vilnius Lithuania
Fisheries Department
TEL:370-2-728464
FAX:370-2-722146

MALAYSIA

Dato shahrom ABDUL MAJID
Director - General
Department of Fisheries Malaysia
Wismatani
Jalansultan, Sallahuddin 50628
Kuala Lumpur Malaysia
TEL:03-2987171
FAX:03-2910305

Hashim Bin AHMAD
Director of Corporate Planning
Department of Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture, Malaysia
Department of Fisheries
Wisma Tani Jalan Sultan Salahuddin
50628 Kuala Lumpur Malaysia
TEL:03 -2982011
FAX:KL 2910305

MALDIVES

Maizan Hassan MANIKU
Director General
Fisheries Research and Development
Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture
Male, Republic of Maldives
TEL:960-322328
FAX:960-322509

MALTA

Francis MONTANARO MIFSUD
Ambassador
Permanent Representation of Malta to FAO
Lungotevere Marzio 12 00186 Rome Italy
TEL:06/ 6879990
FAX:00396/ 6892687

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Lomes MCKAY
Minister Ministry of Resources and Development
P.O. Box 860
Majuro, Marshall Is. 96960
TEL:692-625-3213/3445
FAX:692-625-5441

Danny WASE
Director
Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority
P.O. Box 860 Majuro
Marshall Islands 96960
TEL:692-625-3262/4962
FAX:692-625-5447

Alex OSEI-GYAU
Assistant Attorney General
P.O. Box 890 Majuro Marshall Islands
69690
TEL:692-625-3244
FAX:692-625-3314/2030/2041

Mack KAMINAGA
Ambassador to Japan
Embassy of the Marshall Islands
TEL:03-5379-1071,2,3
FAX:03-5379-1810

MAURITANIE

Bojrazsingh BOYRAMBOLI
Acting Principal Assistant Secretary
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine.R
4th floor, Lici Blg John Kennedy Street Portlouis,
Mauritius
TEL:230-211-2470
FAX:230-208-1929

Djimé DIAGANA
Secrétaire Général Du Ministre des Pêches et de
L'économie
Maritime
B.P 137 Nouakchott Mauritanie
TEL:22259970
FAX:22254607

Sidine OULD CHEIKHNA
Chef service de la Flotte de Pêche
Ministère des Pêches et de L'économie Maritime
BP 137, Nouakchott, Mauritanie
TEL:(2222) 57891
FAX:(2222) 53146

MAURITIUS

Muwesh MUNBODH
Principal Fisheries Officer
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
4th floor Lici Buld. Port Louis
TEL:2336829
FAX:2336184

MEXICO

Porfirio ALVAREZ TORRES
Director General de Investigación en Acuicultura
Instituto Nacional de la Pesca
Pitágoras # 1320 Col.del valle C.P. 03010
México D.F.
TEL:277-4673, 286-1149,286-1142
FAX:277-4673, 211-1141

Pablo ARENAS-FUENTES
Director
General Análisis de Pesquerías
Instituto Nacional de La Pesca
Pitágoras # 1320 Co. del Valle C.P. 03010
México D.F.
TEL:286-1149 / 286-1142
FAX:211-1141

Mara Angelica MURILLO CORREA
Directora General de Fomento Pesquero
Subsecretaria de Pesca Secretaria de Medio Ambiente,
Recursos Naturales Y Pesca
Lateral del Periferico sur No.4209-5 piso Fracc.
Jardines en la Montaña 14210
México D.F.
TEL:525-628-0718
FAX:525-6280898

MOROCCO

El Mostafa SAHEL
Ministre
Ministère de Pêches Maritimes et de la Marine
Marchande
Nouveau Quartier Administratif Agdal Rabat Maroc
TEL:212-7-77-0545
FAX:212-7-77-8540

Mohamed TANGI
Directeur de la Coopération Internationale et des
Affaires Juridiques
Ministère des Pêches Maritimes et de la Marine
Marchande
Nouveau Quartier Administratif
Agdal Rabat Maroc
TEL:212-7-77-1159
FAX:212-7-77-8540

Toufiq IBRAHIMI
Directeur Général de L'Office National des Pêches
15 rue de Lieutenant Mahroud BP 16243 20300 Casa
Blanca Maroc
TEL:212-2232084
FAX:212-2242305

Abdellatif BERRAHO
Directeur Institut Scientifique des Pêches Maritimes
du Maroc
2 rue de Tiznit Casa Blanca 01
TEL:222090
FAX:266967

Mohamed KAMAL
Director de Cabinet
Ministère des Pêches Maritimes et de la Marine
Marchande Rabat
Haut Agral Rabat Maroc
TEL:2127-771040
FAX:212-777-8566

Mohammed ROUCHDI
Directeur Adjoint des Pêches Maritimes
Ministère des Pêches Maritimes et de la Marine
Marchande Rabat
Haut Agral Rabat Maroc
TEL:212-7712 67
FAX:212-777-8566

Sarrour ARROUR
Counsellor
Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco
Tokyo
TEL:03-3478-3274

MOZANBIQUE

Isidora Esperanca FAZTUDO
Vice-Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries
Praca dos Herois Mocahbicanos
Maputo -Mozambique
Ministerio da Agricultura e Pescas
TEL:460678
FAX:460678

Eusébio Feliciano SIQUELA
National Director of Fishing Economy
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of the
Republic of Mozambique
Rue conseglieri Pedroso 343/2 andnr
Maputo The Republic of Mozambique
TEL:258134485/30961/424363
FAX:258-1-420335

Artur Jossefa JAMO
Charge d'affaires, A.I.
Embassy of the Republic of Mozambique
33-3, Ohyamacho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
TEL:03-3485-7621
FAX:03-3485-7622

MYANMAR

U Khin MAUNG WIN
Assistant Director
Department of Fisheries
Ministry of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries
c/o Department of Fisheries 645 Merchang Street
Yangon
Union of Myanmar
TEL:01-95322,01-95385, 01-87787
FAX:095-01- 70065

U King MAUNG SOE
Assistant Director (Research and Development)
Department of Fisheries
Ministry of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries
c/o Department of Fisheries
645 Merchant Street Yangon
Union of Myanmar
TEL:01-95385,01-95322,01-87787
FAX:095-01-70065

NAMIBIA

Jan David JURGENS
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
Private Bag 13355 Windhoek Namibia
TEL:264-61-2053007
FAX:264-61-224566

Burger Wilhelm OELOFSEN
Deputy Director Resources Management
Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources
Private Bag 13355 Windhoek Namibia
TEL:264-61-2053028
FAX:264-61-224566 or 220588

NETHERLANDS

Gerard T.A. DE VENT
Agricultural Counsellor to Japan Ministry of
Agriculture, Nature Management, Fisheries
3-6-3 Shiba-koen Minato-ku Tokyo 105 Japan
TEL:03-5401-0421
FAX:03-5401-0424

NEW ZEALAND

Grant BRYDEN
Policy Analyst,
Ministry of Fisheries
Ministry of Fisheries
P.O. Box 1020 Wellington New Zealand
TEL:64-4-4702608
FAX:64-4-4702669

Phil MAJOR
Ministry of Fisheries
Box 1020 Wellington New Zealand
TEL:64-4-4702600
FAX:64-4-4702669

Andrew Thomas JENKS
Policy Officer
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Private Bag 18901
Wellington New Zealand
TEL:64-4-494-8337
FAX:64-4-494-8157

Niels HOLM
First secretary
New Zealand Embassy
20-40 Kamiyama-cho Shibuya-ku
Tokyo
TEL:03-3467-2271
FAX:03-3467-6843

NORWAY

Otto GREGUSSEN
State Secretary
Ministry of Fisheries
Øvre Slottsgt. 2 Oslo Dep.
Norway
TEL:47-22349090
FAX:47-22349585

Sigmund ENGESAETER
Directorate of Fisheries
Box 185 N-5002 Bergien Norway
TEL:47-55238000
FAX:47-55238090

Mari SKÅRE
Adviser
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Victoria Terrasse P.O. Box 8114 DEP
0032 Oslo Norway
TEL:47-22243610
FAX:47-22242782

OMAN

Mohammed Said AL-HINAI
Deputy Director of Fisheries
Resources Dep. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
P.O. Box 467 P.C. 113 Muscat
TEL:968-696385
FAX:968-605634

PANAMA

Ricardo MARTANS
Director General de Recursos Marinos
Ministerio de comercio d Industrias
Deificio Loterios National, Piso 15
Apartado Postal 9658, sona 4
Panamá, República de Panamá
TEL:+507-2274691 / 507-2273528
FAX:+507-2273104

Dario LOPEZ
Jefe, Deparomento de Evaruación Pesquera
Direction General de pecursos Marinos
Ministerio de comercio d Industrias
Deificio Loterios National, Piso 15
Apartado Postal 9658, sona 4
Panamá, República de Panamá
TEL:+507-2274691 / 507-2273528
FAX:+507-2273104

PALAU

Ramon RECHEBELI
Chief, Technical Assistance Division
Bureau of Foreign Affairs
P.O. Box 100 Bureau of Foreign Affairs
Koror, Rep. of Palau 96940
TEL:(680)488-2490
FAX:(680)488-3680

PERU

Victor NISHIO
Executive Director
Instituto Tecnológico Pesquero del Perú (ITP)
Carretera Ventanilla KM. 5.200
Callao Casilla 01-0360 Callao 1 Perú
TEL:51-1-5770208, 51-1-5770908
FAX:51-1-5770019

Miguel GALLO
Director of Training and Technology Transfer
Peruvian Institute of Fishery Technology
(ITP)
Carretera a ventanilla KM 5200
Callao Perú P.O. Box 01-360 Callao Perú
TEL:51-1-5770208, 51-1-5770908
FAX:51-1-5770019

Julio BABA NAKAO
Presidente del Directorio-Fondepes
Calle 1 # 980 Urb. Corpac
San Isidro Lima Perú
TEL:2242623
FAX:41-8795

Violeta VALDIVIE
Fondepes
Schereiber 198 San Isidro Lima Perú
TEL:4427802
FAX:4427785

PHILIPPINES

Dennis B. ARAULLO
Director, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
860 Quezon Avenue, Arcadia Bldg.,
Quezon City Philippines
TEL:(632) 98-85-74, (632) 95-12-43
FAX:(632) 96-54-98

Reuben A. GANADEN
Asst. Regional Director
Department of Agriculture Regional Office No.7
M. Velez St. Cebu City
TEL:254 46 15/17, 254 54 87
FAX:54203

POLAND

Jacek SOSKA
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy
u.l. Wspólna 00-930 Warszawa, Poland
TEL:48-22-623-1-05
FAX:48-22-295579

Ireneusz WÓJCIK
General Secretary
Fisheries Development Association
(Representative of the Ministry of Transport and
Maritime Economy)
ul. Kollataya 1 81-332 Gdynia, Poland
TEL:48-58-202825
FAX:48-58-202831

PORTUGAL

Antonio PINHO
Assistant Director
General Directorate for Fisheries
Edifício Vasco da Gama
Alcantara Lisboa
TEL:3957866/7
FAX:3957858

ROMANIA

Ioan GOGA
Director General Direction of Food Industry
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry
Bucharest, Sector 3
17, Carol Blvd. Romania
TEL:004013110624
FAX:004016132784

Nicolae DIMULESCU
President of Romanian Fish Producers Association
"ROMPESCARIA"
3 Dr. Marcovici Street 1 Sector
Bucharest, Romania
TEL:00401-6139987
FAX:00401-3124591, 00401-312-5349

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Vladimir F. KORELSKY
Chairman
Fisheries Committee of the Russian Federation
Russian Federation 103031, Moscow, Rozhdestvensky
Blvd, 12 Fisheries Committee of the Russian
Federation
TEL:928-26-79
FAX:928-98-91

Vadim M. NIKOLAEV
Deputy Chief, International Department Fisheries
Committee of the Russian Federation
Russian Federation 103031, Moscow, Rozhdestvensky
Blvrd., 12 Fisheries Committee of the Russian
Federation
TEL:921-23-23
FAX:921-34-63, 921-31-80

Vladimir M. KAMENTSEV
President
Russia Association of Fisheries Enterprises,
Entrepreneurs and Exporters (VARPE) as part of
ICFA Delegation
12 Rozhdestvensky Bld., Moscow, Russia
TEL:921-67-44
FAX:928-27-47

Vjacheslav G. LIPANOV
Vice -Chairman
Russia Association of Fisheries
Enterprises, Entrepreneurs and
Exporters (VARPE) as part of ICFA
Delegation
12 Rozhdestvensky Bld., Moscow, Russia
TEL:929-40-47
FAX:928-27-47

Guennady M. CHURSN
Executive Director
Russia Association of Fisheries
Enterprises, Entrepreneurs and
Exporters (VARPE) as part of ICFA
Delegation
12 Rozhdestvensky Bld., Moscow, Russia
TEL:929-42-95
FAX:928-27-47

Felix N. RUKHLOV
Director of Sakhalin Research Fishery Institute
196 Romsomolskaya St. Yeghno Sakhlinsk Russia
TEL:42422-56348
FAX:42422-56357

Viktor G. MARKOVITSEV
TINPO (Pacific Reserch Institute Fishery)
Vladivostok, Russia
TEL:25-77-83
FAX:25-77-83

Kamil A. BEKJASHEV
Fisheries Committee of the Russian Federation
Russian Federation 103031, Moscow, Rozhdestvensky
Blvrd., 12 Fisheries Committee of the Russian
Federation
TEL:928-26-79
FAX:928-98-91

Yury I. MOSKALTSOV
Presidentof "Dalryba"
Fisheries Committee of the Russian Federation
Russian Federation 103031, Moscow, Rozhdestvensky
Blvrd., 12 Fisheries Committee of the Russian
Federation
TEL:928-26-79
FAX:928-98-91

Vladimir P. GORSHECHNIKOV
President of Sakhryba Association
Fisheries Committee of the Russian Federation
Russian Federation 103031, Moscow, Rozhdestvensky
Blvrd., 12 Fisheries Committee of the Russian
Federation
TEL:928-26-79
FAX:928-98-91

Valery N. AKULIN
Director of TINPO-Centre
Fisheries Committee of the Russian Federation
Russian Federation 103031, Moscow, Rozhdestvensky
Blvrd., 12 Fisheries Committee of the Russian
Federation
TEL:928-26-79
FAX:928-98-91

Alexnads A. KOURMAZOV
Counsellor of the Russian Embassy in Tokyo
Fisheries Committee of the Russian Federation
Russian Federation 103031, Moscow, Rozhdestvensky
Blvrd., 12 Fisheries Committee of the Russian
Federation
TEL:928-26-79
FAX:928-98-91

SENEGAL

Alassane Dialy NDIAYE
Ministre de la Pêche et des Transports Maritimes
Buliding Administratif 4 ème étage
BP 4050 Dakar Sénégal
TEL:221-233426
FAX:221-23-8720

Abolourahmane SECK
Conseiller Technique du Ministre de la Pêche et des
Transports Maritimes
BP 4050 Dakar Sénégal
TEL:233588
FAX:214758

Ndiaga GUEYE
Directeur de l'Océanographie et des Pêches Maritimes
1, rue Joris B.P. 289 Dakar
TEL:221-216578
FAX:221-214758

SEYCHELLES

Esme Juneau
Minister of Agriculture and Marine Resources
P.O. Box 166, Independence House, Victoria
Republic of Seychelles
TEL:225333

Phillipe Michaud
Managing Director, Seychelles Fishing Authority

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Fred FAKARLL
Chief Administrative Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries,
P.O. Box G13, Henvara, Solomon Islands
TEL:677-29955
FAX:677-21955

Sylvester DIAKE
Director of Fisheries, Fisheries Division Ministry of
Agriculture and Fisheries
Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture and
Fisheries, P.O. Box G 13
Heniava, Solomon Islands
TEL:677-30107
FAX:677-0256

SOUTH AFRICA

Dawid J. de Villiers
Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism

Steve (Stefanus Jacobus) MALHERBE
Managing Director
S.A. Inshore Fishing Industry Association
P.O. Box 2066
Cape Town 8000
South Africa
TEL:27-21-252727
FAX:27-21-254734

Awie BADENHORST
Deputy Director
Sea Fisheries Research Institute
Sea Fisheries Research Institute
Private Bag X2
Rogge Bay 8012 South Africa
TEL:27-21-4023107
FAX:27-21-252920

Rudi LAAN
Deputy Director ; Economics
Chief Directorate Sea Fisheries
Private Bag X2 Roggebay - 8012
TEL:012-4023081
FAX:012-252910

Arno William SLATER
Deputy Director -South African Delegation
Sea Fisheries Private Bag X2, Rogge Bay 8012
South Africa
TEL:(021)4023079
FAX:(021)252920

SPAIN

Carlos DOMINGUEZ DIAZ
Subdirector General de Recursos Internos
Comunitarios
Dirección general de recursos pesqueros
Secretaria General de Pesca Maritima
Ortega y Gasset 57 28004 Madrid
TEL:34-1-4027404
FAX:34-1-3093967

Carmen -Paz MARTI DOMINGUEZ
Subdirectora general de comercialización pesquera,
Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación
c/ Ortega y Gasset, 57 Madrid
TEL:1/402 95 84
FAX:1/309 39 03

Concepción SOTO CARVO
Jefe de Gabinete
Ortega Y Gasset 57
TEL:40122 98
FAX:3090154

María José LOIRA RUA
Ministerio Agricultura Pesca Y Alimentación
Ortega y Gasset 57 Madrid
TEL:40/2298
FAX:3090154

SRI LANKA

Munugoya Hewage GUNAWARDENA
Chairman National Aquatic Resources Research and
Development Agency
Advisor to Minister of Fisheries
Nara - Crow Island Mattakuliya Colombo 15 Sri
Lanka
TEL:94-1-522981, 522176
FAX:94-1-522932

Anton Reginald ATAPATTU
Director of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
Department of Fisheries and
Aquatic resources
Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
Maligawatte Secretariat Colombo 10 Sri Lanka
TEL:94-1-449170
FAX:94-1-449170

ST.KITTS & NEVIS

Joseph Neville SIMMONDS
Senior fisheries Officer
Ministry of Agriculture St. Kitts
P.O. Box 39 Basseterre
St. Kitts, West Indies
TEL:809-465-8045
FAX:809-465-5202

Raphael Adonnis ARCHIBALD
Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture, Lands
and Housing
P.O.Box 186
Government Head quarters
Basseterre St. Kitts
TEL:809-465-2521 ext 1025
FAX:809-465-5202

ST. LUCIA

Horace D. WALTERS
Chief Fisheries Officer
Dept. of Fisheries
Ministry of Agric. Lands Fisheries & Forestry
Dept. of Fisheries
Ministry of Agric. Lands Fisheries & Forestry Castries,
St. Lucia
TEL:809-45-26172
FAX:809-45-23853

ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES

Kerwyn Leslie MORRIS
Chief Fisheries Officer
Ministry of Agriculture & Labour
Fisheries Division, Kingstown
St. Vincent & The Grenadines
TEL: (809)456-2738
FAX: (809)457-2112

SURINAME

Renè, Bernardus, Louis LIEVELD
Director of Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry
and Fisheries.
Fisheries Department
Cornelis Jongbaw str. 50
P.O.Box 1807
TEL: 472233, 476741
FAX: 470301

SWEDEN

Sven Ulf SVENSSON
Assistant under-secretary, Ministry for Agriculture,
Food and Fisheries.
Drottninggatan 21, 103 33 Stockholm, Sweden
TEL: +46 8 405 10 58
FAX: +46 8 10 5061
Rolf Åke ÅKESSON
Head of Section
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Stockholm, Sweden
TEL: 08-405 1122
FAX: 08-10 5061

SYRIA

Moonir KOUDMANI
Ahache Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic
6-19-45 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo
TEL:03-3586-8922
FAX:03-3586-8979

THAILAND

Monthon KRAIWATNUSSORN
Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
TEL:2814955

Chawai ARTHAYUKTI
Ambassrdor of Thailand
Royal Thai Embassy

Plodprasop SURASWADI
Director General,
Dept. of Fisheries,
Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives
Department of Fisheries
Chatuchak,
Bangkok 10900
Thailand
TEL: 66-2-5620523
FAX: 66-2-5620493

Smith THUMMACHUA
Marine Fisheries Biologist
Foreign Fisheries Affairs Division
Department of Fisheries
Kasetsart University Campus, Chatuchak, Bangkok,
Thailand 10900
TEL: 66(2)5620529-30
FAX: 66(2)5620529-30

Minoru SASAKI
Department of Fisheries,
Fisheries Adviser
Foreign Fisheries Affairs Division
Kasetsart University Campus, Chatuchak, Bangkok
TEL: 662-562-0561
FAX: 662-562-0530

Atchara WONGSAENGCHAN
Chief, Foreign Fisheries Cooperation Sub-division
Foreign Fisheries Affairs Division,
Dept. of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture &
Cooperatives
Department of Fisheries
Chatuchak,
Bangkok 10900
Thailand
TEL: 66-2-5620529
FAX: 66-2-5620530

Vichat VONGSKUL
Senior Officer
Ministry of Agricjulture and Cooperatives
94112 Soi Watrraditdaram Isarapab Road Dhonburi
Bangkok, Thailand
TEL:2829308
FAX:2819312

Chawalit LARBPHOL
Head of Samutsakorn Fisheries Province, Thailand

Siva BOONTANONDA
Advisor of Deputy Minister
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok,
Thailand
TEL:2814955

Chalermchai EARSAKUL
Advisor of Deputy Minister
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok,
Thailand
TEL:2814955

Saran PETPIROON
Senior Officer
Kasetsart University
Fisheries Faculty, Kasetsart University, Bangkaen,
Bangkok, Thailand

Komaet CHAROENPANICH
Fisheries Expert
Department of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries, Bangkaen, Bangkok,
Thailand

Nopadol SRITHONG
Advisor of Deputy Minister
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok,
Thailand
TEL:2814955

Khanchtt TAMPHANUWAT
Advisor of Deputy Minister
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok,
Thailand
TEL:2814955

Somsri WATTANAPISAL
Advisor of Deputy Minister
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok,
Thailand
TEL:2814955

TONGA

Taniela KOLOA
Principal Fisheries Officer
Ministry of Fisheries
P.O.Box 871
Nukua Lofa
TEL:(676)21-399
FAX:(676)23-891

Peter Joseph HURRELL
Fisheries Officer, Ministry of Fisheries
P.O.Box 871
Nukua Lofa
TEL:(676)21-399
FAX:(676)23-891

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Carlisle M. JORDAN
Director of Fisheries (Ag.)
Fisheries Division,
Ministry of Agriculture, Land & Marine Resources
St. Clair, Port-of-spain,
Trinidad and Tobago
TEL: 1-809-622-1221, 1-809-622-9131
FAX: 1-809-622-9131

TURKEY

Erdogan KÖK
First Secretary
Turkish Embassy, Tokyo
TEL:34705131
FAX:34705136

TUVALU

Feue TIPU
Ambassador, Embassy of Tuvalu,
Suva, Fiji
Government of Tuvalu
Embassy of Tuvalu,
P.O.Box 14449, Suva, Fiji
TEL: (679)302167
FAX: (679)301023

Ianuali PELETI
Secretary, Tuvalu Fishermen Association
Funafuti, Tuvalu
Ianuali Peleti
Faavavau, Funafuti
Tuvalu
TEL:
FAX: 05 688 20800

VANUATU

Dorosday Dhressen KENNETH
Director, Department of Fisheries
Government of Vanuatu
Private Mail Bag 045
PORT VILA, Republic of Vanuatu
TEL:(678)23119/23621
FAX:(678)23641

Kalori KORJARU
Third Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and
Fisheries
Private Mail Bag 039
PORT VILA, Republic of Vanuatu
TEL:(678)23406
FAX:(678)23641

U.K.

David WARD
Second Secretary
British Embassy
Ichiban-chyo, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
TEL:3265-5511

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Hamad Abdulla AL-MUTAWA
Asst. Deputy Minister
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
P.O.BOX 1509 DUBAI (U.A.E.)
TEL: (971)4-228161
FAX: (971)4-232781

Abdulrazzaq Abdulla ANWAHI
Director of Fisheries Department
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
P.O.BOX 1509 DUBAI (U.A.E.)
TEL: (971)4-228161
FAX: (971)4-232781

U.S.A.

Will MARTIN
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs
Department of Commerce
Washington, DC 20230
USA
TEL:202-482-6076
FAX:202-482-6000

William E. DILDAY
Senior Pacific Affairs Officer
Office of Marine Conservation
U.S. Department of State
2201 C St, NW
Washington DC 20520
TEL: 202 647-3229
FAX: 202 736-7350

Michael H. TESTA
Special Counsel, National Audubon Society,
Living Oceans Program
919 Third Ave. (34th Fl.)
NY, NY 10022
TEL: 212 735-2250
FAX: 516 487-2286

Dayton L. ALVERSON
Chairman of Board,
Natural Resources Consultants
4055 27 W. Seattle,
Wash. 98199
TEL: 206 285 3480
FAX: 206 283 8263

Michael P. SISSEWINE
Senior Scientist
Noaa National Marine Fisheries Service
1315 East-West highway
Silver Spring, MD
20910 USA
TEL: 301-713-2239
FAX: 301-713-2258

Richard GUTTING, JR.
Vice President
National Fisheries Institute
1525 Wilson Blvd. Suite 500
Arlington, VA. 22301
U.S.A.
TEL: 703-524-8884
FAX: 703-524-4619

Prudence FOX
Special Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Secretary
for International Affairs
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce
14th and Constitution Ave, N.W. Room5230
Washington, D.C. 20230
TEL: 202-482-2652
FAX: 202-482-4307

Dean SWANSON
Chief, Organizations and Agreements Division
Office of International Affairs
National Marine Fisheries Service
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
U.S.A.
TEL: 301-713-2276
FAX: 301-713-2313

James Barney MARSH
Professor of International Business Economics
University of Hawaii at Manoa
(As of March 1996)
University of Hawaii
2404 Maile Way
Honolulu, HI 96822
USA
(Now until end of Feb. 1996)
Gifu University
1-1 Yanagido
Gifu 501-11
Japan
TEL: (808)956-6675, (058)293-2072
FAX: (808)956-9987, (058)293-2062

John K. BULLARD
Director, Office of Sustainable Development
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
(NOAA)
14th + Constitution, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230
TEL: 202 482 3384
FAX: 202 482 2663

Rebecca ROOTES
Foreign Affairs Officer
National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA/DOC
NMFS/NOAA
RM14140,SSMC3
1335 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD
20910 USA
TEL: (301)713-2276
FAX: (301)713-2313

VENEZUELA

Jean-Francois PULVENIS de SELIGNY MAUREL
Embajador
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Torre M.R.E.
ESQ. CARMELITAS PISO 13
CARACAS VENEZUELA
TEL: (58)(2)8628886

Jeremy James MENDOZA HILL
Asesor Servicio de Pesca (SARDA)
Profesor, Instituto Oceanografico de Venezuela
Dpto. de Biologia Pesquera
Instituto Oceanografico
Universidad de Oriente
Apdo. 245, Cumana, Venezuela
TEL: 58-93-512276
FAX: 58-93-512276

Juan Ignacio ARISTEGUIETA TOVAR
Asesor del Ministro
Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria
Torre Este, Piso 6, Paeque Central
Caracas, Venezuela
TEL: 582-5090329
FAX: 582-5742432

Maoricio GARCIA-FRANCO
Urbanization Campo Alegre. #N14-74 Ax107 Valencia
Venezuela
TEL:057-41-214924

VIETNAM

Ta QUANG NGOU
Vice-Minister
Ministry of Fisheries
57 Ngoekhanh, Badinh, Hanoi, Vietnam
TEL:84454513
FAX:844326702

Chau To VIET
Expert
International Cooperation Department
Ministry of Fisheries
57 Ngoekhanh, Badinh,Hanoi, Vietnam
TEL:844325607
FAX:844326702

WESTERN SAMOA

Christine QUESTED
Chief Nutritionist
Department of Health
Private Bag
APIA
Western Samoa
TEL: (0685)21212 ext.223
FAX: (0685)21440

Ueta FAÁSILI
Assistant Director
Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries and
Meteorology
Fisheries Division
Apia
Western Samoa
TEL: (685)20369
FAX: (685)24292

YEMEN

Abudal-Rahman ABDUL-KADER BAFADEL
Minister of Ministry of Fishweath in Sana'a, Rep. of
Yemen
Ministry of Fishweath in Sana'a
Rep. of Yemen
TEL: 01-268585
FAX: 01-268588
P.O.Box 19179-Sana'a

Ali Alibakhuraisa, Abu-hani ALI ABDULLA
MAHFOOD BAKHURAIISA
Chief of Marine Biology Depart. in Marine Science
Research Centre in Aden- Ministry of Fishweath
P.O.BOX11231, Aden-al-tawani
P.O.BOX7173, Aden-al-mansooraa
Rep. of Yemen
TEL: 02-231222/3, 02-231583

JAPAN

Housei NOROTA
Minister
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Junji ICHII
Parliamentary Vice-Minister
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Daikichi ISHIBASHI
A Member of the House of Representatives
Shuugiin Daiichigiinkaikan 626
Nagatacho 2-2-1, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Ichirou HINO
A Member of the House of Representatives
Shuugiin Daiichigiinkaikan 634
Nagatacho 2-2-1, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Juntarou TOYODA
A Member of the House of Representatives
Shuugiin Dainigiinkaikan 714
Nagatacho 2-1-2, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Masahiko YAMADA
A Member of the House of Representatives
Shuugiin Dainigiinkaikan 205
Nagatacho 2-1-2, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Seiji MAEHARA
A Member of the House of Representatives
Shuugiin Daiichigiinkaikan 601
Nagatacho 2-2-1, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Sumi FUJITA
A Member of the House of Representatives
Shuugiin Daiichigiinkaikan 402
Nagatacho 2-2-1, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Shunichi SUZUKI
A Member of the House of Representatives
Shuugiin Daiichigiinkaikan 314
Nagatacho 2-2-1, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Yoshio HACHIRO
A Member of the House of Representatives
Shuugiin Daiichigiinkaikan 104
Nagatacho 2-2-1, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Yoshio YATSU
A Member of the House of Representatives
Shuugiin Daiichigiinkaikan 518
Nagatacho 2-2-1, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Teibin SUZUKI
A Member of the House of Councilors
Sangiin Giinkaikan 227
Nagatacho 2-1-1, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Teiko SASANO
A Member of the House of Councilors
Sangiin Giinkaikan 413
Nagatacho 2-1-1, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Yukio HAYASHIDA
A Member of the House of Councilors
Sangiin Giinkaikan 508
Nagatacho 2-1-1, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Hisao AZUMA
Director-General
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3591-6500
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Masahiro ISHIKAWA
Deputy Director-General
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3501-3009
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Toshinori KUBODERA
Fisheries Marketing Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3501-1961
FAX:+81-3-3591-6867

Osamu NOZAKI
Director-General
Fisheries Promotion Department
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3502-0993
FAX:+81-3-3502-0794

Kenichi SAWANO
Fisheries Development Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3501-0697
FAX:+81-3-3581-0325

Eiji ISHIHARA
Director
Office of Overseas Fisheries Cooperation
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3591-3816
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Takashi KOYA
Assistant Director
Office of Overseas Fisheries Cooperation
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3591-3816
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Kyoichi KAWAGUCHI
Director
Far Seas fisheries Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3591-6582
FAX:+81-3-3591-5824

Masayuki KOMATSU
Deputy Director
Far Seas Fisheries Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3591-6582
FAX:+81-3-3591-5824

Hiromi ISA
Assistant Director
Far Seas Fisheries Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3591-6582
FAX:+81-3-3591-5824

Nobuyuki YAGI
Far Seas Fisheries Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3591-6582
FAX:+81-3-3591-5824

Hideo WATANABE
Far Seas Fisheries Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3591-6582
FAX:+81-3-3591-5824

Hiromichi ITO
Far Seas Fisheries Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3591-6582
FAX:+81-3-3591-5824

Yoshikiyo KONDO
Research Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3591-7410
FAX:+81-3-3591-5314

Jiro SUZUKI
National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries
5-7-1 Orido, Shimizu, Shizuoka 424
TEL:+81-543-34-0715
FAX:+81-543-35-9642

Yoshio ISHIZUKA
National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries
5-7-1 Orido, Shimizu, Shizuoka 424
TEL:+81-543-34-0715
FAX:+81-543-35-9642

Nagahisa UKI
National Research Institute of Aquaculture
Nakatsuhama, Nansei, Watarai
Mie 516-01
TEL:+81-5996-1830
FAX:+81-5996-1962

Yasuo ENDO
Director-General
International Affairs Department
Economic Affairs Bureau
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3502-8111

Sadaji MIURA
International Trade and Tariff Division
International Affairs Department
Economic Affairs Bureau
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3502-8111

Masako OSHIMA
Director-General
Kinki Regional Agricultural Administration Office
(Kyoto)
Shimochyoujamachisagaru, Nishinotouindouri
Kyoto 602
TEL:+81-750-451-9161
FAX:+81-750-414-9607

Akira SAITO
Fisheries Promotion Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3501-3848
FAX:+81-3-3591-1084

Satoshi WATANABE
Director-General
Oceanic Fisheries Department
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3501-3880
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Minoru MORIMOTO
Councillor
Oceanic Fisheries Department
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3591-2045
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Ichiro NOMURA
Counsellor (in charge of fisheries)
Oceanic Fisheries Department
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3591-1086
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Hiroshi UNNO
Director
International Affairs Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3501-3861
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Kenji KAGAWA
Assistant Director
International Affairs Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3591-1086
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Akihiro MAE
Assistant Director
International Affairs Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3501-1086
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Akira NIWA
Assistant Director
International Affairs Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3501-3861
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Shingo OTA
Assistant Director
International Affairs Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3591-1086
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Tadamasa MAKINO
International Affairs Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3501-3861
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Yuugo KAIZUKA
International Affairs Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3501-3861
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Nobuo SAITO
International Affairs Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3501-3861
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Hideki MORONUKI
International Affairs Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3591-1086
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Takaaki SAKAMOTO
International Affairs Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3501-3861
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Tomoaki KANMURI
International Affairs Division
Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3591-1086
FAX:+81-3-3504-2649

Toshimasa IZAWA
Deputy Director-General
Kinki Regional Agricultural Administration Office
(Kyoto)
Shimochyoujamachisagaru, Nishinotouindouri
Kyoto 602
TEL:+81-750-451-9161
FAX:+81-750-414-9607

Kenro IINO
Director
Fishery Division
Economic Affairs Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyada-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3581-1783
FAX:+81-3-3592-0504

Takafumi KOJIMA
Assistant Director
Developing Affairs Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyada-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3581-5794
FAX:+81-3-3592-0504

Takahiko WATABE
Fishery Division
Economic Affairs Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyada-ku
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3581-1783
FAX:+81-3-3592-0504

Hokkaido Prefecture
Kita 1, Nishi 10, Chuo-ku, Sapporo city, Hokkaido 060
TEL:+81-11-231-4111 ext30371
FAX:+81-11-221-6164

Hideki MOCHIZUKI

Hirofumi IKETSU

Hiromi SUGISAKI

Aomori Prefecture
2-6-3 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
TEL:+81-3-3261-0101
FAX:+81-3-3221-7427

Rensuke TSUSHIMA

Iwate Prefecture
10-1 Uchimaru, Morioka city, Iwate
TEL:+81-196-51-3111
FAX:+81-196-54-1695

Koyu KIKUCHI
Secretary General,
Iwate secretariat maritime fisheries
regulation commission

Miyagi Prefecture
4-8-1, Honmachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai city, Miyagi
TEL:+81-22-211-3023
FAX:+81-22-211-3099

Saburo IZUMINO
Director of Fisheries Division

Tsugio MURATA

Tohru KAWAMURA

Zenji SUDA

Saitama Prefecture
3-15-1 Takasago, Urawa city, Saitama
TEL:+81-48-830-4146
FAX:+81-48-830-4834

Minoru FUKUDA

Kazuhiro UMEZAWA

Niigata Prefecture
4-1 Shinko-machi, Niigata city, Niigata 950
TEL:+81-25-285-5511
FAX:+81-25-283-0361

Sadao TSUCHIYA

Toyama Prefecture
1-7 Shinsougawa, Toyama city, Toyama
TEL:+81-764-31-4111
FAX:+81-764-44-4412

Shinichi SHIMAZAKI

Ishikawa Prefecture
2-1-1 Hirosaka, Kanazawa city, Ishikawa 920-80
TEL:+81-762-23-9252
FAX:+81-762-23-9479

Masanori MIYAHARA
Director of Fisheries Division

Yasuo MATANO

Tutomu SADAKATA

Asami SHIKIDA

Kazuhiro YAMAZAKI

Masatune HASEGAWA

Shizuoka Prefecture
9-6 Outemachi, Shizuoka city, Shizuoka
TEL:+81-54-221-2695
FAX:+81-54-273-2140

Ikuya TOSE

Hishikazu NISHIMIYA

Toshiomi TANAKA

Munerou USHIYAMA

Director of Shizuoka Prefectural Fisheries Experiment
Station

3690 Kogawashioiri, Yaizu city, Shizuoka
TEL:+81-54-627-1815
FAX:+81-54-627-3084

Aichi Prefecture

1-2 Sannomaru, Naka-ku, Nagoya city, Aichi 460-01
TEL:+81-52-961-2111 ex.3495
FAX:+81-52-951-1645

Shinsaku SHIBATA

Mie Prefecture

Komyo-cho 13, Tsu city, Mie
TEL:+81-592-24-2583
FAX:+81-592-24-2608

Akio ASAKURA

Kyoto Prefecture

Shimotateuri-dori Shinmachi Nishiiru, Kamigyo-ku,
Kyoto city, Kyoto
TEL:+81-75-414-4992
FAX:+81-75-414-4998

Motonobu NISHIMURA

Kiyoshi KANDA

Shintarou NAKANO

Osaka Prefecture

2-1-22 Otemae, Chuo-ku, Osaka city, Osaka
TEL:+81-6-944-6755
FAX:+81-6-944-6757

Yasunobu NABESHIMA

Takayuki KUSAKABE

Yoshihiro KUBO

Hyogo Prefecture

5-10-1 Shimo-Yamate-Doori, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo
TEL:+81-78-362-3479
FAX:+81-78-362-3920

Tetsuya NISHIKAWA

Kazuhito UEDA

Hiroshi AKITAKE

Wakayama Prefecture

1-1 Matsubara-dori, Wakayama city, Wakayama
TEL:+81-734-41-3000
FAX:+81-734-31-2244

Tadashi MIYAKODA

Tottori Prefecture

1-220 Higashi-machi, Tottori city, Tottori 680
TEL:+81-857-26-7328
FAX:+81-857-26-8131

Akira IWATA

Shimane Prefecture

Tonomachi 1, Matsue city, Shimane
TEL:+81-852-22-5315
FAX:+81-852-22-5929

Kei KADO

Okayama Prefecture

2-4-6 Uchisange, Okayama city, Okayama
TEL:+81-86-224-2111
FAX:+81-86-223-3511

Shinichi KOMURA

Hiroshima Prefecture

10-52 Moto-machi, Naka-ku, Hiroshima city,
Hiroshima
TEL:+81-82-228-2111 ex.3721
FAX:+81-82-227-1579

Toshimasa KAI

Yamaguchi Prefecture

1-1 Taki-machi, Yamaguchi city, Yamaguchi
TEL:+81-839-33-3510
FAX:+81-839-33-3539

Katsuo NAKAMURA

Ehime Prefecture

4-4-2 Ichiban-machi, Matsuyama city, Ehime
TEL:+81-899-41-2111 ex.3376
FAX:+81-899-45-0473

Satoshi KANAO

Fukuoka Prefecture

7-7 Higashi-Koen, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka city, Fukuoka
TEL:+81-92-651-1111 ex.3582
FAX:+81-92-641-8999

Kuniko HYODOU

Nagasaki Prefecture

2-13 Edo-machi, Nagasaki city, Nagasaki
TEL:+81-958-23-2954
FAX:+81-958-27-2341

Yoshihiro SHIBAZAKI

Oita Prefecture

Tsuiura, Kawaiura-machi, Oita
TEL:+81-972-32-2155
FAX:+81-972-32-2156

Katsuhiko KUDO

Head

Fishing Ground Environmental Div.

Miyazaki Prefecture
2-10-1 Tachibana-dori Higashi, Miyazaki city, Miyazaki
TEL:+81-985-26-7145
FAX:+81-985-26-7309

Hiroshi SUGITA

Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation
2-17-22 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107
TEL:+81-3-3585-5381
FAX:+81-3-3582-4539

Kenichi UNNO
President

Tokuya KIKUCHI
Vice-President

Yoshihiro TAKAGI

Toshio TSUKAHARA

Hirokazu CHUBACHI

Isamu MURAKAMI

Shuichi MOMOI

Teruo TAKAHASHI

Gabriel GOMEZ, Diaz

Yuka KUBOTA

Japan Farseas Purse Seine Fishing Association
1-14-10 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104
TEL:+81-3-3564-2315
FAX:+81-3-3564-2317

Yushiro AMATATSU
President

Eisuke IWATA
Managing Director

Research Institute for Ocean Economics
Tsukasa Bldg.6F, Nishishinbashi 3-23-7, Minato-ku,
Tokyo 105
TEL:+81-3-5401-1801
FAX:+81-3-5401-2596

Wataru TANAKA

Hideaki KANKE

Japan Marine Fishery Resources Research Center
6F Godo-kaikan bldg., 3-27
Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102
TEL:+81-3-3265-8301
FAX:+81-3-3262-2359

Kohji NAKAMURA
President

Tadao HOSODA
Managing Director

Tadahiro KAWATA
Director of Planning Division

Yukio BABA
Chief of Plannig Division

Toyoko TANAKA

Overseas Fisheries Consultants
Association
1-2-2 Atago, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105
TEL:+81-3-3578-9301
FAX:+81-3-3578-9303

Norio FUJINAMI
President

Japan Fisheries Information Service Center
Ikenohata Nisyoku Bldg.,
2-9-7 Ikenohata, Taitoh-ku, Tokyo 110
TEL:+81-3-3822-1181
FAX:+81-3-3822-7764

Hisao IWASAKI
President

Japanese Institute of Technology on Fishing Ports and
Community
1-14-10 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101
TEL:+81-3-5259-1031
FAX:+81-3-5259-0551

Masatsugu FUKUYA
President

Tadashi MITOMI
Managing Director

Japan International Cooperation Agency
Shinjyuku Mitsui Bldg., 2-1-1 Nishishinjyuku,
Shinjyuku-ku, Tokyo 163-04
TEL:+81-3-3346-5311
FAX:+81-3-3459-5449

Hidero MAKI
Senior Vice-President

Global Guardian Trust
3-7-5 Toranomom, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105
TEL:+81-3-3459-5447
FAX:+81-3-3459-5449

Kunio YONEZAWA
President

Hiroshi YAGITA
Managing Director

Yoshio KANEKO
Director

Emiko SASAYA

National Coastal Fishery Development Association
Kamakura-Gashi Bldg. 6F, 2-2-1 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101
TEL:+81-3-3256-6991,2
FAX:+81-3-3256-6976

Yasushi ITOH

All Japan Kamaboko Makers Association
3-37 Kandasakuma-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101
TEL:+81-3-3851-1371
FAX:+81-3-3861-0555

Yoshiaki NAKANE
Executive Director

Mitsuru HIBINO

National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives
Co-op Bldg., 1-1-12 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101
TEL:+81-3-3294-9611
FAX:+81-3-3294-9609

Akira SUGAWARA
Executive Director

Takanori NAKAMURA

Iwao OIKAWA

Sadako YAMAUCHI

Eiichirou OGUNI

All Japan Confederation of Fishermen's Unions (JCF)
Kaiin-Bldg., 7-15-26 Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106
TEL:+81-3-3479-1621
FAX:+81-3-5410-8337

Yasushi SASAKI
President

Yosuke KANEMORI
Executive Director

Kenji MIURA

Shichirou KITAGAWA

Sakuya MIKI

Seio YAMAMOTO

Seishi SAKAI

Kunitsugu TAGUCHI

Sumio YOSHIMINE

Hideyuki SHINYASHIKI

Toyotsugu HIRANO

Eiji MIYAGAWA

National Offshore Tuna Fisheries Association of Japan
Kato Bldg., 1-5-4 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101
TEL:+81-3-3295-3721
FAX:+81-3-3295-3740

Yoshiaki NAKANO
President

Yoshihiro AOKI
Executive Director

National Ocean Tuna Fishery Association
Co-op Bldg., 1-1-12 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101
TEL:+81-3-3294-9615
FAX:+81-3-3295-2407

Tadakazu SHIMIZU

National Federation of Salmon Driftnet Fishery
Cooperatives
2-7-2 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102
TEL:+81-3-3264-6531
FAX:+81-3-3239-6964

Yoshitsugu SATO
Executive Director

Japan Kezuribushi(Dried Fish Flakes) Industry
Sunfield Bldg., 5-29-47 Touyou-cho, Kouto-ku, Tokyo
135
TEL:+81-3-3690-1601
FAX:+81-3-5690-1631

Shuji OTA

National Federation Fishery Processers co-operative
Associations
1-10-3 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104
TEL:+81-3-3564-6333
FAX:+81-3-3564-5975

Yaichiro IGAHARA
Vice President

Fumitaka OHTA

Koichi TANIGUCHI

National Federation of Inland Water Fisheries
Cooperatives
Sankaido Bldg., 1-9-13 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107
TEL:+81-3-3586-4821
FAX:+81-3-3586-4898

Minoru SATO

All Japan Fish Wholesalers' Union of Central
Wholesale Market
5-2-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104
TEL:+81-3-3545-1060
FAX:+81-3-3546-8282

Seiji MASUDA

All Japan Seamen's Union
7-15-26 Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106
TEL:+81-3-5410-8323
FAX:+81-3-5410-8337

Takeshi SUZUKI
Secretary of Fishery Bureau

Hiroyuki KOBORI
Director of Fishery Dept.

Osamu TAMAKI
Fishery Dept.

Toru NISHIYAMA
Fishery Dept.

Takemi NAKAO
Foreign Affairs Dept.

Shigeo TAKASHIMA
Director of Political Affairs Dept.

All Japan Recreational Fishing Association
4-5-7 Koujimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102
TEL:+81-3-3265-4191
FAX:+81-3-5275-7077

Ikuo YOSHIKAWA
Vice President

Seizou KIMURA
Executive Director

Hitoshige RAITA

Japan Fisheries Association
National Federation Fisheries Co-operative
Association Promotive Fishing Port and Fishing Village
Tanaka Bldg. 4F, 2-9 Kanda-Tamachi, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo 101
TEL:+81-3-3255-8004
FAX:+81-3-3255-8055

Hideki HATA
Executive Director

Japan Fisheries Association
Sankaido Bldg. 8F, 1-9-13 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo
107
TEL:+81-3-3585-6681
FAX:+81-3-3582-2337

Hiroya SANO
President

Kazuo SHIMA
Vice President

Shigeo OKUBO
Director of Operations Division

Tomonori KOSAKA
Manager of International Section

Masashi NISHIMURA

Alan MACNOW
Consultant,
Japan Fisheries Association,
321 E. 53 Street, New York, NY 10022 U.S.A
TEL:+1-212-688-5580
FAX:+1-212-688-5857

Jay D. HASTINGS
SUITE 304, 1425 Western Avenue,
Seattle, WA 98101-2036
TEL:+1-206-292-9792
FAX:+1-206-467-1043

The Fisheries Safety Operation Association
Kamakuraka-Gashi Bldg., 2-2-1 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-
ku, Tokyo 101
TEL:+81-3-3254-4660
FAX:+81-3-3254-4669

Manzou TACHIBANA
Executive Director

Tokyo Suisan Shinko-kai
Tokyo Suisan Kaikan, 5-9 Toyomi-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
104
TEL:+81-3-3533-8111
FAX:+81-3-3533-8116

Toru KUBOTA
President,
Tokyo Suisan Shinko-kai

Tomosaburo NAKATA
Director

Yoshinori TSUCHITA

Kazuhiko MINEGISHI

Japan Trawler Fisheries Association
2-14-2 Midoridai, Yachimata, Chiba 289-11
TEL:+81-43-443-9601
FAX:+81-43-443-9601

Toshiharu MATSUMURA

Fishing Boat Association of Japan
Sankaido Bldg., 1-9-13 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107
TEL:+81-3-5563-2893
FAX:+81-3-5563-2897

Kazuo TAKAYAMA
President

Federation of Japan Tuna Fisheries Cooperative
Associations
2-3-22 Kudankita, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102
TEL:+81-3-3264-6161
FAX:+81-3-3264-7233

Yamato UEDA
President

Tsutomu WATANABE
Managing Director

Masaaki NAKAMURA
Assistant Manager of International Division

Eiko OZAKI
Assistant Manager of International Division

Kenichi SHIBAZAKI

Steven JEFFRIES

Yukio HAMAKAWA

Hirotaaka YAMAMOTO

Toshiro FUKUMOTO

Tokuo HOSHIAI

Kouhei YAMAMOTO

Japan Tuna Fishery Credit Fund Association
2-3-22 Kudankita, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102
TEL:+81-3-3264-6168
FAX:+81-3-3230-4768

Shiro EBISAWA
Managing Director

Japan Sea-Farming Association
Central Arakawa Bldg. 6F, 2-1-5 Arakawa,
Arakawa-ku, Tokyo 116
TEL:+81-3-3802-6061
FAX:+81-3-3802-6221

Koji IMAMURA
President

Akio NISHIKI

Kouichi SAOTOME

Masato KOBAYASHI

Japan Salmon Fishing Cooperative
Sankaido Bldg., 1-9-13 Akasaka,
Minato-ku, Tokyo 107
TEL:+81-3-3582-1736
FAX:+81-3-3505-1736

Yasuyuki TERUKI

Japan Suisan Kanzume Packer's Association
Echizenya Bldg., 1-1-6 Kyobashi, Chuou-ku, Tokyo 104
TEL:+81-3-3281-7446
FAX:+81-3-3281-6854

Takuo MASUDA

Japan Fisheries Resources Conservation Association
Tokyo Suisan Bldg.6F,
4-18 Toyomi-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104
TEL:+81-3-3534-0681
FAX:+81-3-3534-0684

Kouzou NAGAI

Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association
Ogawamachi Yasuda-Bldg.No.601, 3-6 Kandaogawa-
cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101
TEL:+81-3-3291-8508
FAX:+81-3-3233-3267

Mitsunori YOSHIDA
Executive Managing Director

Japan Whaling Association
Higasinihonbashi Green Bldg.6F,2-8-3 Higashi-
nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103
TEL:+81-3-3851-2584
FAX:+81-3-3851-1312

Takehiro TAKAYAMA
Executive Management Director

Makoto ITO
Vice Secretary

Japan Small-type Whaling Association
4-5-10-506, Hon-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo
TEL:+81-3-5385-6121
FAX:+81-3-5385-6122

Chikao KIMURA

The Institute of Cetacean Research
4-18 Toyomi-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
TEL:+81-3-3536-6521
FAX:+81-3-3536-6522

Seiji OHSUMI
Director-General

Kazuo YAMAMURA
Secretary-General

Japan Cannery Association
5F-567 Maru Bldg., 2-4-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo 100
TEL:+81-3-3213-4751
FAX:+81-3-3211-1430

Susumu MISHIMA

Japan Feeds for Fish Farming Association
19-12 koami-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103
TEL:+81-3-3639-1310
FAX:+81-3-3639-1310

Shigekane YOSHIJIMA

Hiroshi NAKAYAMA

Kazuhisa ISOBE

The Norinchukin Bank Kyoto Br.

Tadashi OTA
General Manager

Hisao IWAI
Manager

Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation Kinki
Branch
Shijo Agaru, Karasuma, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto
TEL:+81-75-221-2147
FAX:+81-75-255-0864

Hiroshi UCHIDA

Hiroshi YAGI

Aguriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Credit Fund
3-19-11 Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113
TEL:+81-3-5688-3481
FAX:+81-3-5688-3488

Hiroshi SHIBUKAWA
Director

Teruo NEBUYA
Manager

Kazuo SUGANUMA

North Pacific Longline-Gillnet Association
Shibaotomo Bldg., 2-1-13 Shibadaimon, Minato-ku,
Tokyo 105
TEL:+81-3-5401-5431
FAX:+81-3-5401-5435

Sekikazu KANAI

Junzou FUJIWARA

Hokkaido Fisheries Association
Suisan Bldg., Nishi 7-chome, Kitasanjo, chuo-ku,
Sapporo, Hokkaido 060
TEL:+81-11-271-5051-4
FAX:+81-11-271-5053

Toshio ODA

Marino Forum 21
2-6-4 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101
TEL:+81-3-3252-3841
FAX:+81-3-3252-8588

Tohru MORIKAWA
President

Japan International Fisheries Research Society

Tadashi YAMAMOTO
Professor
TEL:+81-3-3350-1867
FAX:+81-3-3350-1867

Tohru KURATA
Professor of Kinki Univ.
FAX:+81-742-43-2970

George OHSHIMA
Professor Emeritus of Kwansei Gakuin Univ.
TEL:+81-798-54-6201

Akinori ENOKI
Tatsuro MATSUOKA
Associate Professor of Kagoshima Univ.
TEL:+81-99-286-4241
FAX:+81-92-286-4270

Yoshiaki MATSUDA
Professor of Kagoshima Univ.
TEL:+81-99-286-4270
FAX:+81-92-286-4297

Masahiro YAMAO
Asso. of Professor of Kagoshima University
TEL:+81-92-286-4271
FAX:+81-92-286-4297

Norihito FUJISHIMA
Kagoshima University
TEL:+81-92-286-4295

Yoshio MASUI
Associate Professor of Tokyo
Univ. of Agriculture
TEL:+81-3-5477-2370

Shunichi HAMADA

Takeshi KAWASAKI
Professor Emeritus, Tohoku university

Francisco UEKI
General Manager
Oceania Development Corp.
TEL:+81-99-488-2032
FAX:+81-99-488-2031

Noriaki KAKIMOTO

Xiabo LOU
Faculty of Kinki Univ.
TEL:+81-742-43-1511
FAX:+81-742-43-2970

Ryosuke SAKAI
Faculty of Momoyama Gakuin Univ.
TEL:+81-6-462-5979
FAX:+81-6-469-7852

Japan International Cooperation Agency Kanagawa
International Fisheries Training Center
5-25-1 Nagai, Yokosuka, Kanagawa, 238-03
TEL:+81-468-57-2251
FAX:+81-468-57-2254

Toshitaka INAO

Takashi TOYAMA

Hokkaido Shidou Gyogyo Kyodo-kumiai Rengo-kai
Nishi 7-chome, Kita 3-jou, Chuou-ku, Sapporo-city,
Hokkaido
TEL:+81-11-241-1051
FAX:+81-11-271-0843

Shouichi TAKAHASHI

Morihiko SAKAGUCHI

Tetsuya TAKAHASHI

Mitsutaku MAKINO

Nobuaki ARAI

Hokkaido Trawl Fisheries Cooperative Federation
Mainichi Sapporo Kaikan, 6-1 Nishi Kitanajo, Chuo-
ku, Sapporo City, Hokkaido 060
TEL:+81-11-231-9281
FAX:+81-11-251-1352

Shunichi KANAI

Tomiaki KANAI

Tetsuzou YONEDA

Japanese Trade Union Confederation
3-2-1 Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
TEL:+81-3-5295-0512
FAX:+81-3-5295-0547

Yukihiko TOKUDA

Sakae OKANO

Shouei TANJI

Hidehisa KINUKAWA

Hokkaido Federation of Fisheries Cooperative
Associations
Daiichi Suisan Bldg., Nishi 7-Choume Kita 3-Jou,
Chuo-ku, Sapporo City, Hokkaido 060
TEL:+81-11-231-2161
FAX:+81-11-271-5663

Tetsuo KITAJIMA

Masao MIYAMURA

The Riches of the Sea
2-8-3 Higashi Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
TEL:+81-3-3851-2820
FAX:+81-3-3851-1312

Noriyoshi HATTORI
Secretary

Marine Impact 21
c/o Yaizu Fisheries Cooperative Assn.
2-8-1 Nakaminato, Yaizu city, Shizuoka 425
TEL:+81-54-628-7513
FAX:+81-54-627-9596

Hiroyo KOAMI
President

Kyoto University
Oiwake-cho, Kitashirakawa Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606
TEL:+81-75-753-6211
FAX:+81-75-753-6223

**FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations)**

Jacques DIOUF
Director-General
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100
Rome

Yasuhisa KATO
Director Fishery Policy and Planing Division
Fisheries Department
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100
Rome
TEL:+39-6-5225-3427
FAX:+39-6-5225-6500

Ulf N. WIJKSTRÖM
Chief
Fisheries Department
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100
Rome
TEL:+39-6-5225-3156
FAX:+39-6-5225-6500

John F. CADDY
Chief Marine Fishery Resource Service
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100
Rome
TEL:+39-6-5225-3427
FAX:+39-6-5225-6500

David INSULL
Senior Fishery Planing Officer
Fisheries Department
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100
Rome
TEL:+39-6-5225-6394
FAX:+39-6-5225-6500

Jacek MAJKOWSKI
Fishery Research Officer
FIRM
NF 512
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100
Rome
TEL:+39-6-5225-36656
FAX:+39-6-5225-6500

G. Sefiha COMPARORE
Secretary
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100
Rome
TEL:+39-6-5225-5019
FAX:+39-6-5225-6500

OBSERVER FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

APFIC(Asian-Pacific Fishery Commission)

Veravat HONGSKUL
Secretary
APFIC
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific Maliwan
Maison
39 Phra Athit Road Bangkok 10200, Thailand
TEL:66-2-281-7844
FAX:66-2-280-0445

CITES(Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora)

Francisco J. PALACIO
c/o CITES Secretariat
15 Chemin des Anemones, Geneve, 1219 Chatelaine,
Switzerland
TEL:+(41-22)9799139/40
+(1-305)5987494
FAX:+(41-22)7973417
+(1-305)5987496
E-mail:fjpalacio@aol.com

ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas)

Carlos DOMINGUEZ DIAZ
ICCAT
Estébanez Calderón, 3-8º
28020 Madrid, Spain
TEL:579-33-52
FAX:571-52-99

ICLARM (International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management)

Meanl Jeam WILLIAMS
Director General
ICLARM
MCPO Bpx2631
0718 Mkat City, Philippines
TEL:+63-2-825-5163
FAX:+63-2-812-3798

INFOFISH (Intergovernmental Organization for Marketing Information and Technical Advisory Service for Fishery Products in the Asia-Pacific)

Kalliatu P. PRABHAKARAN NAMBIAR
Director
INFOFISH P.O. Box 10899
50728, Kualalumpur, Maraysia
TEL:603-291-4409
FAX:603-291-6804

IWC (International Whaling Commission)

Ray GAMBELL
Secretary
IWC
The Red House, 135 Station Road, histon, Cambridge
CB44NP
U.K.
TEL:+44-1223-233971
FAX:+44-1223-232876

NAMMCO(North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission)

Kate SANDERSON
Secretary, NAMMCO
University of Tromsø
9037 Tromsø, Norway
TEL:+47-776-45908
FAX:+47-776-45905

NPAFC(North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission)

Irina CHESTAKOVA
Executive Director
NPAFC
6640 North West Masine Drive Vancouver B.C. Canada
V6T 1X2
TEL:604-228-1128
FAX:604-228-1135

SPC (South Pacific Commission)

Julian DASHWOOD
Fisheries Programme Manager
South Pacific Commission
Post Box D5, Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia
TEL:687-26-2000
FAX:687-26-3818

SEAFDEC (Southeast Asian Fisheries Deve:opment Center)

Mitree DUANGSAWASDI
Secretary-General
SEAFDEC
24th Floor, Unit B Charn Issara Tower, 2922
278 New Petchburi RD.
Bangkok 10310, Thailand
TEL:3082460
FAX:3082462

OBSERVER FROM INTERNATIONAL NON-
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

EBCD(European Bureau for Conservation and
Development)

Despina SYMONS
E.B.C.D.
10 Rve. de la Science 1040 Brussels
Belgium
TEL:322-230-3070
FAX:322-230-8272

IAW(International Alliance of Women)

Sachiko OKUMURA

ICA(International Cooperative Alliance)

Masaaki SATO
Secretary / Representative of ICA
International Cooperative Alliance
15 Route de Morillons,
1218 Grand Saconnex, Geneva, Switzerland
TEL:(022)929-8888
FAX:(022)798-4122

ICFA(International Coalition of Fisheries Association)

In Joo KWOW
Korea Deep Sea Fisheries Association
6th FL 275-1 Yang Jae-Dong Seocho Seoul
TEL:589-1625
FAX:589-1630

Robert C. LIN
Chairman
International Fisheries promotion and Cooperation
Committee
Taiwan Tuna Association
10 Lane 101 TA AN Road Section 1 Taipei, Taiwan
TEL:886-2-7315215
FAX:886-2-7315349

M. CHU
Chairman
China Fisheries Association
10 Lane 101 TA AN Road Section 1 Taipei, Taiwan
TEL:886-2-7315215
FAX:886-2-7315348

Dah Wen, SHIEH
Deputy Director
Fisheries Dept.
Council of Agriculture
37 Nan Hai Road
Taipei, Taiwan
TEL:886-2-3124601
FAX:886-2-3614608

Shing-Chor HO
President
Overseas Fisheries Development Council
19 Lane 113, Roosevelt Road, Sec.4
Taipei, Taiwan
TEL:886-2-7385486
FAX:886-2-7384329

Kristjan LOFTSSON
The fisheries Association of Iceland
P.O.Box 233
222 Hafnarfjordur, Iceland
TEL:354-555-0565
FAX:354-555-1741

Igor A. POPOV
Japan-Russia Marine Products
Towa Building 3F
3-5-10 Irifune, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan
TEL:03-5543-0888
FAX:03-5543-0890

Vladimir M. KAMENTSEV
President
Russia Association of Fisheries Enterprises,
Entrepreneurs and Exporters(VAPRE) as part of ICFA
Delegation
12 Rozhdestvensky Bld.,Moccow, Russia
TEL:921-67-44
FAX:928-27-47

Vauehan WILKINSON
Delegate
International Coalition of Fisheries Associations
1525 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 500
Arlington, VA 22209, USA
TEL:703-524-8884
FAX:703-524-4619

IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute)

Christopher L. DELGADO
Senior Research Fellow
IFPRI
1200 17th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
U.S.A.
TEL:+1-202-862-5617
FAX:+1-202-467-4439

ITF(International Transport Workers' Federation)

Takeshi SUZUKI
ITF Representative
(Takeshi Suzuki's address is ALL JAPAN SEAMENS
UNION, 15-26, Roppongi, 7 -chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo,
Japan)
International Transport Workers Federation (ITF)
49-60 Boroush Road, London SE1 IDS
TEL:+44-171-403-2773
FAX:+44-171-357-7871

IWMC (International Wildlife Management Consortium)

Eugene LAPOINTE
President
International Wildlife Management Consortium
4 Ave. des Roses, 1009 Pully, Switzerland
TEL:+41-21-728-4885
FAX:+41-21-728-4885

Janice S. HENKE
Representative
International Wildlife Management Consortium
P.O.Box 173
Angyle NY 12809 USA
TEL:518-638-6580
FAX:518-638-6580

Stephen S. BOYNTON
General Counsel
International Wildlife Management Consortium
1015 Moorefield Hill Grove, Vienna,
VA 22180-6249 USA
TEL:703/281-0207
FAX:703/281-0209

Asao SAITO
International Wildlife Management Consortium
Ave. des Roses 4
1009 Pully, Switzerland

Charles DAME EUQELÁ
International Wildlife Management Consortium
P.O.Box 121
Roseau, Commonwealth of Dominica
TEL:809-448-2855
FAX:809-448-2252

Zena GERTRUDE
International Wildlife Management Consortium
32 Rose St. Goodwill,
Roseau, Commonwealth of Dominica
TEL:809-448-2826
FAX:809-448-2254

Greenpeace International

Michael Reed HAGLER
Fisheries Campaigner
P.O. BOX 32153
Devonport, Auckland, New Zealand
TEL:+64-9-445-2548
FAX:+64-9-445-2548

John WILLIS
Campaign Director
Greenpeace Japan
Yoyogikaikan 4F
1-35-1 Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151
TEL:(03)5351-5400
FAX:(03)5351-5417

Sanae SHIDA
Greenpeace Japan
Yoyogikaikan 4F
1-35-1 Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151
TEL:(03)5351-5400
FAX:(03)5351-5417

WWF(World Wide Fund for Nature)

Koichi WATANABE
Conservation Division
WWF Japan
Nihonseimei Akabanebashi Bidg.
3-1-14 Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105
Japan
TEL:+81-3-3769-1713
FAX:+81-3-3769-1717

List of documents prepared for the Conference by FAO

- KC/FI/95/1 -Safeguarding future fish supplies: key policy issues and measures
- KC/FI/95/2 -EXECUTIVE SUMMARIES OF THE TECHNICAL PAPERS PREPARED FOR THE CONFERENCE
- KC/FI/95/TECH/1 -TECHNOLOGY IN THE CAPTURE FISHERIES
- KC/FI/95/TECH/2 -IMPACTS OF PREDATOR-PREY RELATIONSHIPS ON HARVESTING STRATEGIES AND MANAGEMENT
- KC/FI/95/TECH/3 -INLAND CAPTURE FISHERIES AND ENHANCEMENT: STATUS, CONSTRAINTS AND PROSPECTS FOR FOOD SECURITY
- KC/FI/95/TECH/4 -AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS: Perspectives for Food Security
- KC/FI/95/TECH/5 -MARINE AND COASTAL AREA HATCHERY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMMES: Food Security and Conservation of Biological Diversity
- KC/FI/95/TECH/6 -THE CONTRIBUTION OF GENETICALLY IMPROVED AQUATIC ORGANISMS TO GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY
- KC/FI/95/TECH/7 -CONTRIBUTION OF FISH PROCESSING TO FOOD SECURITY VERSION 3
- KC/FI/95/TECH/8 -APPARENT HISTORICAL CONSUMPTION AND FUTURE DEMAND FOR FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS - EXPLORATORY CALCULATIONS
- KC/FI/95/TECH/9 -CULTURALLY-BASED CONFLICTS IN THE USE OF LIVING MARINE RESOURCES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR RESOLVING OR MITIGATING SUCH CONFLICTS
- KC/FI/95/TECH/10 -DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS IN SELECTED AREAS OF THE WORLD PERSPECTIVES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY

List of FAO Publications distributed to the Delegations

- An ecological framework for marine fishery investigations (FAO FISHERIES TECHNICAL PAPER 283)
- A global assessment of fisheries bycatch and discards (FAO FISHERIES TECHNICAL PAPER 339)
- WORLD FISHERY PRODUCTION: 1950-1993
- THE STATE OF WORLD FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

RULES OF PROCEDURE

International Conference:

Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security

Rule 1

Representation

Each delegation shall consist of representatives and alternative representatives accompanied by experts and advisers. The head of the delegation shall be identified and so registered.

Rule 2

Officers

1. The Technical Committee shall elect one Chair, two Vice-Chairs and one rapporteur. The Plenary shall elect one Chair and two Vice-Chairs. The drafting group shall elect one Chair and two Vice-Chairs.
2. If the Chair is unable to perform his or her functions, one of the Vice-Chairs shall act as a Chair.
3. The powers and duties of the Chair shall be:
 - (a) to declare the opening and closing of the meeting;
 - (b) to direct discussions in the meeting;
 - (c) to designate speakers and limit the time allowed for speaking to speakers as may be necessary;
 - (d) to rule on points of order¹
 - (e) to determine if consensus exists and, if necessary, to call for votes and announce results.
4. The Chair shall be assisted by two technical secretaries, one appointed by the Government of Japan and one by the FAO. They will be part of the technical secretariat.

¹ For issues to be raised with point of order, refer to the Rules of Procedure of the FAO. A copy is available at the Secretariat.

Rule 3
Participation

1. Members of country delegations may participate in the meeting as formal members.
2. Members of delegations of inter-governmental and international non-governmental organizations may participate in the meeting as observers.
3. No other persons than those specified in 1. and 2. above may participate in the meeting. However, members of the press may observe the meetings of the Technical Committee and the Plenary. The guideline for members of the press will be provided separately.

Rule 4
Statement

1. Technical Committee
non-governmental organization as observer will be allowed to speak once under each agenda item. Speakers shall be designated by the Chair. Each international
2. Plenary
Country delegations in the English alphabetical order shall be given opportunities to speak first, followed by inter-governmental organizations and further by observers.
The Chair may limit the time allowed for speaking to observers subject to the availability of time. Each international no-governmental organization as observers will be allowed to speak once under each agenda item.
3. Drafting Group
Speakers shall be designated by the Chair.

Rule 5
Language

1. At the meeting statement may be made in English, French, Spanish, and Japanese. Documents prepared in the course of the meeting will be available in the former three languages.

2. A delegation may speak in a language other than those four languages if the delegation concerned provides for interpretation into one of those languages.

Rule 6

Decision-making

In principle, decision-making at the meeting shall be based on a consensus. The Chair will not consider the opinion of observers in confirming a consensus. If no consensus is achieved even after all efforts at achieving a consensus have been exhausted, decisions shall be taken by two-thirds of votes of all formal members present and casting affirmative or negative votes.

Rule 7

Voting

1. Each national delegation has one vote.
2. Observers have no right to vote.
3. The Chair has no right to vote.
4. Votes shall be taken by roll call in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members.

Rule 8

Document distribution

The Secretariat will not be able to translate or print documents brought to the Conference by delegations. Documents related to the work of the Conference will be distributed by the Secretariat in the quantities and in the languages in which the documents are submitted.

Rule 9

Drafting Group

1. The Drafting Group shall be open to all delegations. The Drafting Group will not be open to the press members.

2. The Drafting Group shall be drafting the Kyoto Declaration and the Kyoto Plan of Action.
3. The Chair of the Drafting Group shall report the results of the Drafting Group to the Plenary.

Rule 10

Conference report

The Conference will produce only one official report. It will contain the Kyoto Declaration, the Kyoto Plan of Action, the list of participants and the document list. No verbatim report will be produced of any part of the Conference proceedings.

Rule 11

Others

Until such time as the Rules of Procedure are adopted and the Chair is elected, Japan will play the role of a moderator.

Provisional Agenda

December 3rd: Registration

Day 1: Monday the 4th

Morning (9:30 – 12:30)

Technical committee meeting

- I. Opening
The Government of Japan will declare the opening of the technical committee meeting.
- II. Opening remarks of the host country
The Director-General of the Fisheries Agency, the Government of Japan will give opening remarks.
- III. Election of chair, two vice-chairs and rapporteur
Chair, two vice-chairs and rapporteur of the Technical Committee will be elected.
- IV. Adoption of agenda and rules of procedure
- V. Reporting procedures
Procedures to report the results of the Technical Committee to the plenary session will be discussed.
- VI. Presentations and discussions on the Main Technical Conference Documents (MTCD)(KC/FI/95/1)
 - a. Overview
 - b. Marine capture fisheries

Afternoon (14:00 – 17:30)

- b. Marine capture fisheries
(continued)
- c. Inland water capture fisheries

Day 2: Tuesday the 5th

Morning (9:00 – 12:30)

- d. Aquaculture
- e. Policy directions

Afternoon (14:00 – 17:30)

- VII. Introduction of and discussion on the Draft Kyoto Declaration (KC/GOJ/95/3)

Day 3: Wednesday the 6th

Morning (9:00 – 12:30)

- VIII. Introduction of and discussion on the Draft Kyoto Plan of Action (KC/GOJ/95/4)

Afternoon (14:00 – 17:30)

- IX. Adoption of report of the Technical Committee

Cocktail Party to be hosted by the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries at the Kyoto International Conference Hall (18:30)

Day 4: Thursday the 7th

Morning (10:00 – 12:30)

Plenary session

- I. Opening
The Government of Japan will declare the opening of the Plenary of the Conference.
- II. Opening remarks of the host country
The Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Government of Japan will give opening remarks.
- III. Statement of the Director-General of the FAO
The Director-General of the FAO will be invited to make a statement.
- IV. Election of chair and vice-chairs
Chair and two vice-chairs of the Plenary session will be elected.
- V. Adoption of agenda
- VI. Report from the Technical Committee Meeting
- VII. Establishment of a drafting group
A drafting group will be established for Kyoto Declaration and the Kyoto Plan of Action.

Afternoon (14:00 – 17:30)

- VIII. Statement on fisheries and food security

Statements will be made on fisheries and food security by delegations (each within 10 minutes).

Reception to be hosted by the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries at the Kyoto International Conference Hall (18:00)

Day 5: Friday the 8th

Morning (9:00 – 12:30)

VIII. Statement (continued)

Afternoon (14:00 – 17:30)

VIII. Statement (continued)

Reception to be hosted by the Kyoto Prefecture, the City of Kyoto and the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce at the Takaragaike Prince Hotel (18:00)

Day 6: Saturday the 9th

Morning (9:00 – 12:30)

VIII. Statement (continued)

IX. Discussion and adoption of Declaration and Action Plan

Afternoon (14:00 – 17:30)

IX. Discussion and adoption of Declaration and Action Plan (continued)

X. Other business

XI. Closing ceremony

Address of Welcome of Mr. Hisao Azuma,
Director-General of the Fisheries Agency of Japan
at the Technical Committee of the International Conference on
Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security

December 4, 1995

Ministers, distinguished delegates from governments, representatives from international organizations and observers, it is a great privilege for me to make an address of welcome on behalf of my government at this memorable occasion.

It is my understanding that the Technical Committee, the establishment of which was requested by several nations, will discuss, prior to the Plenary Session, the future outlook of supply and demand of fishery products from technical viewpoint, explore ways to increase fishery supply in the future, and work on formulation of a draft Kyoto Declaration and Action Plans to be adopted at the plenary. In the course of this conference, I look forward that fruitful debate will be conducted by participants, notably concerning the following issues:

At first, I would like to raise the issue of "Outlook of supply".

With regard to marine capture fisheries, although I know there are some concerns about a possible gap between supply and demand in the future, harvest can increase considerably to meet the growing demand if effective measures are taken, such as recovery measures for deteriorating stocks and development of unexploited stocks.

Secondly, "Fishery Management" should be addressed.

As important issues to be solved in the area of fishery management, we can cite excessive fishing capacity, application

of precautionary approach, and overall utilization of the ecosystem. I believe that unless concrete ways to cope with these issues under the principle of sustainable utilization are presented, serious consequences may not be avoided in the future.

In order to promote solution of these issues, we should take positive steps to achieve the earliest possible ratification of such instruments as the UN agreement on the Law of the Sea, the UN Convention on the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Species, and the FAO Compliance Agreement, and build up a system under which their EEZs in a responsible manner and the nations concerned cooperate in conservation and management of high seas resources through regional organizations.

Third issue is "Preservation of aquatic environment".

As long as fishery production depends on reproductive capability of fish stock, environmental degradation will pose a serious threat to fishery stock. Now is the time for the fishery sector to stand firm for preservation of fishing ground environment which is the platform of their productive activities. Fishermen should strive to conserve and manage resources and the ecosystem and appeal to non-fishery sectors for protection of the environment including habitat and water quality.

Fourth is "Promotion of stock enhancement and aquaculture".

Stock enhancement and aquaculture are the possible main pillars of supply increase in the future. Japan also attaches importance to this area. On the other hand, a concern about the possible effects of stock enhancement and aquaculture activities, mainly on bio-diversity and the ecosystem, is heard often. There are, for example, some opinions that impacts which stocking may have on existing ecosystem should be studied.

Fifth is "effective utilization of fishery products".

The issue of utilization of species left unused or discarded because of their low economic value is a difficult issue involving processing techniques and economic accountability. But nations should cooperate in the solution of this issue with due consideration to future food security.

Finally, I would raise the issue of "Trade in fishery Products".

Rapid increase in fishery products trade could work as an incentive for excessive harvest of resources by exporting countries and cause de-stabilization of supply-demand balance and, as the same time, could frustrate effective utilization of fish resources due to the decline of fishing industry in importing countries. The concept that trade in fishery products should not compromise the proper conservation and management of resources, recognized explicitly in the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing, is now commonly accepted. With respect to this issue, discussion on trade and environment has been launched at the World Trade Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In line with this trend, positive initiative should be taken by the fishery sector.

Excessive dependance on imports will cause concern about possible decline of the domestic industry, unemployment of fishermen and disruption of stable supply of fishery products in the future. The issue of trade, therefore, should be discussed fully from the view point of food security for each nation.

I believe that these six issues are equally important in ensuring stable protein supply from fisheries in the future. The present Technical Committee meeting, in which experts of the world com together, will certainly provide the best opportunity for exchange of views on these issues. It is my sincere wish that frank exchange of views will take place for building an affluent living milieu for mankind in the 21st century.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY

Kyoto, Japan, 4-9 December 1995

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

4-6 December 1995

REPORT

OPENING

1. Mr. Hisao AZUMA, Director-General of the Fisheries Agency of Japan opened the meeting of the Technical Committee held from 4 to 6 December 1995 during the International Conference on Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security at the Kyoto International Conference Center in Kyoto. His opening remarks are attached as Annex A.
2. Participants from 86 country delegations and of the European Union and observers from eight inter-governmental organizations and five international non-governmental organizations attended the meeting. The list of participants is attached as Annex B.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN, VICE-CHAIRMEN AND RAPPORTEUR

3. Mr. William Martin (United States of America) was elected as Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Plodprasop SURASUADI (Thailand) and Mr. Patricio BERNAL (Chile) were elected as Vice-Chairmen. Mr. Henrik KROELL (Denmark) was elected as Rapporteur.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

4. The Agenda (Annex C) was unanimously adopted.
5. The proposed Rules of Procedure were amended to provide a similar status for inter-governmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations. The amended Rules of Procedure are attached as Annex D.

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSIONS ON THE MAIN TECHNICAL CONFERENCE DOCUMENT, "SAFEGUARDING FUTURE FISH SUPPLIES: KEY POLICY ISSUES AND MEASURES" (KC/FI/95/1)

a. Overview

6. The Committee recognized the threat that demand for fish will increase faster than supply in the period leading up to the year 2010 and beyond. The continuing and increasing shortfall between supply and demand will lead to increases in real prices which will affect low income consumers in both developed and developing countries.

7. It was seen that excess fishing capacity combined with lack of proper fisheries management would lead to the lack of sustainability of marine capture fisheries vis-à-vis resources.

8. The Committee noted that in the absence of effective fisheries management, increasing real prices will have the effect in general of encouraging further overcapitalization of the world's fisheries.

9. Other factors contributing to reductions in catches were seen to be environmental changes resulting from human activity and from changes in weather patterns.

10. The Committee noted that the fisheries sector could play an effective role in contributing to food security through the provision of food, generation of incomes, and creation of wealth.

11. The contribution of international trade in fish and fishery products to food security was discussed by the Committee and a number of views were expressed. It was noted that such trade should not compromise the sustainable development of fisheries.

12. A number of opportunities within the sector were noted by the Committee. These included the better management of marine and inland fisheries, the improved utilization of presently under-utilized and non utilized species, the reduction of the quantity of discards and better utilization of bycatch, reduction of post-harvest losses, reduction of aquatic pollution and degradation of fish habitat, stock enhancement and increased aquaculture production. The Committee recognized that the shortfall between supply and demand would be substantially narrowed if actions were taken to realize these opportunities.

13. The Committee recognized the applicability of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries to achieving the sustainable contribution of fisheries to food security.

14. The Committee noted that inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other groups should be involved in the formulation and implementation of fisheries policies in which they have a direct involvement.

b. Marine Capture Fisheries

15. Delegations shared the view of the importance of marine capture fisheries and the necessity for proper conservation and management measures. Issues on the sustainable development of these fisheries including overcapacity, overfishing, the precautionary approach, multispecies management, bycatch and discards, marine environment and post-harvest losses were discussed.

16. The Committee noted that developing countries have partly replaced developed countries in importance in the quantities of landings of marine fish.

17. Marine fisheries landings have declined slightly in recent years, despite new fisheries and new species continuing to enter production. This situation was seen largely as a result of a lack of adequate fisheries management measures caused by open access conditions, overcapitalization of this sector, and a lack of proper resource allocation, as well as the growing environmental degradation of critical inshore waters. The latter impacts on the coastal environment and biodiversity were seen as due more to land-based activities affecting the marine environment and not principally as a result of fishing. A better understanding of climatic variation and changes in forecasting future production, especially for highly variable pelagic stocks, is also needed.

18. New international instruments such as the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels of the High Seas, and the UN Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks provide a new context for fisheries development. Management actions should be taken based upon the best scientific data. It was recognized that the precautionary approach is necessary to assure sustainable development. Considerable discussion took place concerning how the precautionary approach should be applied but it was agreed that investment and research and data gathering to provide the best scientific advice is necessary. Development of the appropriate institutions and enforcement mechanisms that underline proper management of resources and their environments is also necessary.

19. It was recognized that there is an urgent need for emphasis on better management, with respect to the ecosystem, incorporating the conservation of biodiversity. In this regard, the Committee endorsed the need for the study of multispecies management. The development of more selected fishing gear and practices was encouraged.

c. Inland Water Capture Fisheries

20. The Committee noted the importance of inland fisheries in contributing to food security and drew particular attention to the role of inland subsistence fisheries in this connection.

21. Overfishing was recognized to be of major concern. It was seen that there was a need for effective management of inland fisheries where appropriate. In this regard the value of traditional systems of management was recognized and the desirability of reinstating, if appropriate, traditional management mechanisms, where they have broken down. Other types of management institutions were seen as more appropriate in other situations.

22. The Committee recognized that the protection of the aquatic environment was of paramount importance. In this connection, it was seen that integrated catchment management should be undertaken to protect the aquatic environment and also to ensure the proper allocation of water.

23. In addressing the issue of further increasing production from inland waters, the Committee noted the value of stock enhancement. In this connection, it recognized the importance of the need for good planning and regulation in order to avoid damage to local fisheries and biodiversity. It was seen that the concept of precautionary approach should be adopted and emphasis given to the stocking of native species.

d. Aquaculture

24. The Committee noted the rapid increase in aquaculture production which had taken place in recent years and further noted the considerable potential for further expansion.

25. The absence of, or inadequate, legislative frameworks for the aquaculture subsector in many countries was noted, as were shortages of human and institutional resources.

26. The Committee expressed concern about the environmental impact of other sectors on aquaculture and took note of the possible adverse environmental impact of intensive aquaculture systems on the environment as well as on the health of cultured stocks.

27. In this connection and with regard to ensuring the rational allocation of scarce resources, particularly land and water, the Committee recognized the value of integrated catchment and coastal area management.

28. Concern was expressed by the Committee about the impact of uncontrolled aquaculture development on biological diversity and any unsafe introduction of genetically modified species. The Committee recognized that any aquaculture activity must be in conformity with the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

29. In reviewing the potential of aquaculture development, the Committee noted particularly the importance of the stocking of juvenile fish of native and exotic species into inland and marine waters, but also that of the importance of taking full account of the concerns expressed in paragraph 28.

e. Policy Directions

30. The Committee reaffirmed its recognition of the important role which the fisheries sector can play in further improving its contribution to food security through the provision of food, incomes and in contributing to national economic growth.

31. The importance of managing and developing the fisheries sector within the maintenance of ecological systems was recognized with the aim of achieving long term sustainability. The value of seeking to achieve intra-generational equity was noted but the possible financial burden of doing so was recognized.

32. The importance of monitoring, surveillance and enforcement was emphasized.

33. In considering the value of the policy directions outlined in the paper, it was seen that there were considerable long term benefits to be derived from the adoption of a proactive approach to fisheries management and development.

34. The Committee recognized that ensuring that the fisheries sector made the optimum contribution to economic and social welfare and to political stability and thus enhancing food security, would place a considerable burden on many countries in terms of the financial and human resources which are required.

35. Comments of delegations on the paper submitted in writing are attached in Annex E.

DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY AND THE DRAFT PLAN OF ACTION

36. The draft documents were discussed by the Committee. Comments of delegations submitted in writing are attached in Annex F.

OTHER BUSINESS

37. Japan made an announcement on an international symposium on marine ranching, which Ishikawa Prefecture of Japan will host, in collaboration with Fisheries Agency of Japan and FAO, in Kanazawa in September 1996. It was noted that this symposium would be one of the international meetings following up the outcomes of the Conference.

Refer to Appendix 6

Refer to Appendix 1

Refer to Appendix 5

Refer to Appendix 4

SAFEGUARDING FUTURE FISH SUPPLIES: KEY POLICY ISSUES AND MEASURES

COMMENTS OF DELEGATIONS SUBMITTED IN WRITING

(original language only)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF
FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY

KYOTO, JAPAN, 4-9 DECEMBER, 1995

STATEMENT OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATE TO THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
CONCERNING THE "Marine Capture Fisheries" section of the FAO
DOCUMENT TITLED "Safeguarding future fish supplies: key policy
issues and measures".

Thank you Mr. Chairman: The Canadian delegation wishes to express
its appreciation to the Government of Japan for hosting this
conference and to the FAO for providing a series of very useful
background documents.

As you know, the work in developing what we hope will be the Kyoto
Declaration and the Plan of Action is timely and coincides with the
signing of the UN Agreement for the Implementation of the
Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish
Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. Canada is proud of its
contribution to the development of this agreement and urges other
States to proceed on an urgent basis with ratification. Fisheries
in the high seas area of the North Atlantic, outside the framework
of agreed management measures, continue to be a threat to
conservation. Accordingly, the United Nations agreement should be
brought into force as soon as possible, with the flag States of all
vessels fishing in the high seas of this region as parties to the
agreement.

Mr. Chairman, on other matter related to the document under
discussion, Canada holds the strong view that the concept of
optimum utilization of resources is fundamental to rational
fisheries management and that measures must be adopted to reduce
unnecessary loss of potential yield either through the use of
conservation harvesting technologies and exploitation at
sustainable rates. Measures are also required to ensure efficient
use of what is caught and to reduce post harvest losses. The
implementation of such measures will necessarily involve a major
commitment of our fishing industries.

Strong international collaboration in scientific research is
required, together with increased efforts to incorporate into the
fisheries management decision-making process the results of such
research on fish populations, on environmental factors, on
ecosystems, and on the habitat effects and selectivity of fishing
gear.

The Precautionary Approach must now become one of the fundamental
principles of fisheries management to minimize risks and maintain
healthy and productive ecosystems. Fisheries management must also
reflect the need to adopt ecosystem management principles;

fisheries must be managed as one component of a complex web of biological and environmental interactions.

In addition to these fundamental fisheries management issues, it is our strong view that trade in fish and fish products should be completely liberalized and consistent with the World Trade Organization Agreement.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, on the issue of environmental degradation, and with reference to paragraph 57 of the document which notes that trawling is a principal cause of fish habitat degradation, I would not~~2~~ that this is not the case in our experience where the impacts of the fisheries sector on fish habitat are insignificant compared to natural causes such as climate change and the movement of icebergs.

Thank you Mr. Chairman

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY. KYOTO, JAPAN, 4-9 DECEMBER 1995.

Canada: Statement to the Technical Committee re: Agenda item VI.e.

Thank you Mr. Chairman. I would like to make some remarks on the issue of policy directions as a response to the background document provided by the FAO and as a result of recent experiences with these issues in Canada.

We wish, at the outset, to commend the FAO for its synthesis of effective policy actions required to realize the objectives of sustainable utilization of fisheries resources. The task is formidable for national governments and the international community alike. The five principles highlighted by the FAO which should be part of the policy framework are indeed a useful way to address the matter.

With regard to the maintenance of ecological systems we must strengthen our efforts to protect biodiversity and the maintenance of biological systems. We are also concerned with the problems associated with the safety of genetically modified marine organisms and the transfer of these organism. The implementation of international guidelines should be promoted. Further, the precautionary approach must be the guiding principle.

With regard to intra-generational equity, while this principle is indeed desirable, it is difficult in some cases to implement given that there are certain limits to fiscal transfer to offset the social and economic consequences of major collapses of fisheries resources.

Some of you may be aware of Canadian efforts to mitigate these impacts. In March 1994, the Government of Canada introduced a comprehensive five-year program of income support, labour adjustment, fishing industry renewal and economic development.

This 2 billion dollar program was implemented to deal with the virtual collapse of major groundfish resources on Canada's Atlantic Coast which directly affected 40,000 people. hundreds of fishery dependent communities lost their main source of employment and income. The need for income support and labour adjustment measures was urgent. Because industry renewal was also required to address fundamental problems of overcapacity and overdependence, one of the objectives of the program is to promote and move toward a sustainable and viable industry.

Measures which are being taken to deal with overcapacity and overdependence include: licence retirement, early retirement of fishers and plant workers, designation of a "core" fishery, reforms to licencing policy, a fishers professionalization program, and substantial reforms to existing income support programs all of which restrict access to the resource and participation in the fisheries.

All of these will contribute to a reduction in our capacity and overdependence on the fishery.

Such major adjustment policies are difficult to implement and to sustain but are necessary if we are to achieve our objective of a sustainable and viable fishery.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

GRENADA DELEGATION STATEMENT (6/12/95)

The Grenada delegation in taking the floor for the first time wishes to express its deepest appreciation to the government of Japan for hosting this conference on the sustainable contribution of fisheries to food security and for materially supporting Grenada's participation. We wish to also express our thanks to UN-FAO for its relevant and objective documentation in support of all main issues being addressed at this meeting.

Our delegation recognizes fisheries as of strategic importance to Grenada and in recent times fisheries is being increasingly challenged to provide for more occupation for our people. As such we are challenged to ensure rational and optimal utilization of fisheries resources for contributing to national development. Fisheries is recognized as a traditional contributor to food production, as a significant contributor to employment, as a significant contributor to foreign exchange earnings (and savings), as a significant dimension of the socio-cultural heritage of our people and as an ever present factor in our relations with neighboring coastal states. This meeting is therefore highly relevant to Grenada since commonalties are most obvious with respect to the subject of the meeting. The Grenada delegation acknowledges that in construing the Kyoto declaration, statements would necessarily be brief, general and above all consistent with previous international conventions and declarations. We would therefore wish to see the following issues highlighted in both the text of this declaration and in the action plans that it would inspire. These include (i) habitat degradation that is due both to man-made and natural causes; (ii) habitat and multispecies management; (iii) the precautionary approach to resource utilization; (iv) the place of cultural practices in rational utilization of fish stocks, habitat and seaspace; (v) responsible fishing practices (vi) consistent and sustainable trade practices with respect to fisheries products and (vii) the perception of bycatch and discards.

The matter of habitat degradation is seen by us as a global problem needing international collaboration in finding on going solutions. We see multispecies management as inescapable but not to be interpreted as prohibitive of certain small scale fisheries that target multispecies. Ours is a multispecies fishery, a fishery whose gear and methods select against overfishing and all fish caught is used, with little or no discard. We are committed to control and eliminate unselective gear. We see sea-space management (such as in TURFs), both on the national and international level, as complementary to the traditional and preeminent stock management

approach. Resource users will have to bear more responsibility for their use or misuse of resources, and property rights must necessarily be highlighted. Commercialization and trade are inescapable to small inlands such as ours and consistent and fair trade practices must favor us. We continue to expand our fisheries with sufficient caution. Overall small islands such as Grenada with limited options for development must maintain fisheries rescues as a viable option for sustainable development and food security.

COMMENT OF JAPAN AT THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Overview

1. The importance of fisheries and fishery products are described in the Main Technical Conference Document (MTC D), and Japan would definitely endorse this concept. Although, needless to say, the fisheries are known to be important in providing food as well as in creating job opportunities and income, it should be also noted that the degree of its importance varies depending on countries and regions. In short, for countries such as Japan which have been depending on fishery products for protein intake from ancient time, the stable supply of fishery products is crucial in food security. We believe that such recognition is shared by many countries.

On the other hand, recently, it is deplorable to see often that some people are voicing offensive opinions without any scientific evidence that fishing activities are destructive to environment. I believe that all participants present here fully understand the importance of the fisheries, and that we should appeal the importance of fisheries to the international community in order to duly reflect it in the national and international policies.

2. Supply and Demand

Japanese delegation considers that the forecast of demand of fishery products described in the MTC D is appropriate. On considering the future demand, it should be emphasized that the dietary cultures on fishery products be taken into account. Peoples living in island nations and coastal states like Japan have traditionally eaten fishery products and that consumption of fishery products is closely linked with them as dietary culture. We should recognize the existence of those people who have been traditionally incline with fishery products for protein intake and should respect those dietary culture as long as it does not make any adverse effect on living resources.

As for the forecast of future supply of fishery products, the MTC D takes a rather pessimistic view. Although it might be true that if the current situation surrounding supply of fishery products continues, the supply would not be expected to increase, Japan considers that there are still several ways available to increase the supply from marine fisheries. For example, at the present, there are more failure examples of resource management than those in success, and considerable increase of fish landings can be expected by improving the present rather worth management. Also, considerable increase of fishery products could be derived by utilization of by-catch and discards as well as development of unexploited-resources. What is important is to have an vision concerning ideal supply and to make an utmost effort to this end.

Meanwhile, on considering the supply of fishery products, we need to think about how to secure the supply for the poor.

Namely, developing countries have to consider securing of fishery products for the poor, along with pursuing for gaining foreign currency. They should also try to improve the distribution system and increase the supply through eliminating post-harvest losses.

3. Trade

Many data show that the trade of fishery products is crucial for gaining foreign currencies and for achieving food security for developing countries. The conclusion of the Uruguay Round would decrease tariff by 26% in global average, which should encourage further trade of fishery products in the near future.

On the other hand, we should pay special attention to the possibility that the fishery product trade would have an adverse effect on food security. Firstly, for example, since it is quite difficult to attain regularly planned productions, the catch volume drastically increases in some cases. This excessive catch might be exported and cause sharp decrease in price in the importing countries where self-sustainability and productivity of fish would be threatened. Secondly, discarding of excessive catch also cause problems against effective utilization of catch. Thirdly, if the international trade functions to encourage fishing operations which undermine the effects of the international framework of resource management, such trade itself is regarded as a serious problem from the viewpoint of appropriate management and fair competition. Although the relation between resource management and trade will be addressed at WTO and OECD, states concerned have to come up with a certain multilateral agreement on rules to establish a trade system which would not cause any adverse effects on resource management.

Marine Capture Fishery

1. Excessive Fishing Effort

It is clearly mentioned in the MTCO that the existence of the excessive fishing capacity is an obstacle to secure sustainable fish catch. It is evident that nothing could be resolved in reduction of over fishing capacity, if we rely only on natural selection caused by fisher's bankruptcy. We need to work out a fishing effort reduction program. On the other hand, we should recognize social problems such as loss of job generated by the implementation of such reduction programs. We therefore have to make a well-balanced program taking into account the conservation of fish resources and socio-economic aspects. It should be necessary to plan out support programs to cope with such problems as rapid vessel reduction and fisher's unemployment.

2. Application of Precautionary Approach

Although Japan does not disagree with the application of

precautionary approach, we recognize that it is necessary to be aware of several cases where some fishery such as drift-net fishery were forced to be kicked out by the improper application of a precautionary approach. We find several examples where strict fishing restriction is kept imposed to fishermen under the name of the precautionary approach even though some feature of resource recovery has been already noted. The UNCLOS and the UN Agreement on conservation and management of SS and HMS call for the implementation of the most suitable conservation and management measures based on the best scientific evidence available, but not for providing perfectly accurate scientific evidence to prove the complete safety. Although, in the case of lack of enough scientific information, careful fishing operations and accumulation of the data on such fishery are indispensable, fishing activities should not be eliminated because of the imperfectness of scientific evidence.

3. Degradation of Marine Environment

Marine environment is degraded by both fishery itself, as described in the document, and several factors other than fishery. With regard to the former, while an adverse effect on ecosystem and biological diversity is observed, fishers must refrain from such activities which in turn lead to damage their living. They are expected to change their mind-set. The factors other than fishing include water pollution and degradation of fishing ground which hinders fishing activities. In order to tackle this problem, fishers should make effort to increase public interest in fisheries by being consolidated in making a protest and enhancing the awareness of fishing activities.

4. Development of New Resources

Since Japanese government and private institutions jointly established Japan Marine Living Resources Research Center in 1971, the development of new fishing grounds and new commercial species have been intensively conducted. The involvement of Japanese government consolidates these activities which otherwise tend to carry high risk for private enterprises. As a result, some new resources and new fishing grounds were found. Japan will continue those research and development and extend international cooperation in the future. Local governments, having their own research vessels, have also been developing new resources.

5. Reduction of Post-Harvest

The reduction of post-harvest is regarded as one of the tools to increase the supply of fishery products. It is not clear when and why the post-harvest loss occurs. However, we should resolve this problem through such methods as the improvement of preservation condition and ice making machines, the installment of refrigerators at distribution bases, the improvement of distribution network, and the development of preserving and

processing technologies; these countermeasures have to be customized depending on each country's needs.

6. By-Catch, Discard

It is important to minimize the by-catch of non-targeted species and to develop and use selective fishing gear. On the other hand, by-catch is unavoidable and total ban is unrealistic. As for discard, the development of fishing technology is required to catch targeted fish only. Primarily, we have to develop technology to recognize species prior to catching. We also have to try to utilize by-catch and to develop markets which meet each dietary culture.

We should employ the system to monitor and assess impact of by-catch and discard on the resources concerned in order to confirm that there is no adverse effect on resources.

7. Multi-Species Management

There are some cases observed that the excessive protection of highly ranking predators such as marine mammals, in food chain have an adverse effect on the rational utilization of marine resources. For example, the excessive efforts to protect dolphin have increased by-catch of marine living resources other than dolphin and the catch of small tuna. As a result of the excessive effort to protect seals and sea lions, large number of marine living resources usable for human beings have fallen a prey to them. We understand that every country has its own sense of value on highly ranking predators, however, we can not ignore this problem when it comes to the future demand - supply problem. It is necessary to utilize the entire ecosystem from the viewpoint of maximization of fish catch. We have to change our mind-set from protecting an individual organism to managing whole stock simultaneously. We would like to propose an idea that multi-species be collectively managed rather than targeted species are respectively managed. We think that well-balanced catch of both predators and preys would possibly increase total fish catch in the ecosystem. Since the relationship between predators and preys is complicated, simple calculation will not solve this issue. But, it is important to pursue the possibility of the total control of multi-species as the method to lessen the future gap between supply and demand. Japan realize that countries concerned have to cooperate in research work.

UNITED STATES COMMENTS
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING
DECEMBER 4-5, 1995
KYOTO, JAPAN

The United States commends the Japanese government for the timely convening of this conference. We also commend the FAO for the wealth of technical information and ideas which have been prepared and presented in the Main Conference Technical Document.

It is our task to arrive at a plan of action and declaration which utilize this technical expertise in setting forth specific and concrete steps which will contribute directly to addressing worldwide problems such as overfishing, particularly in marine fisheries, and the need to improve world food security. Recognition of this set of actions by our ministers should help to clarify and lend support needed at all levels and from private, public, and international sources.

The United States places considerable importance on the topic of marine capture fisheries because they will continue to be the primary source of fish for the foreseeable future. The following are several comments on action items to be undertaken by nations, FAO and other international and regional organizations, resource users and other interested in the contribution of fisheries to world food security.

First, the conference is timely relative to the recently completed FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the United Nations Agreement on Straddling Stocks and Highly Migratory Species. We should use this opportunity to encourage rapid implementation of the UN Agreement and the Code.

In particular, coastal states and fishing nations should, on an urgent basis, establish viable regional and/or sub-regional fishery conservation organizations or arrangements and should agree within these

organizations or arrangements on specific conservation measures, particularly for overfished stocks throughout their ranges.

Second, there is a critical need to address the problem of overcapitalization and to reduce it. Overcapitalization has been identified as a major factor causing overfishing and potential future shortages of fishery products, relative to demand. It is predicted that shortages will result in increases in real prices, which will further fuel overcapitalization, unless steps are taken to strengthen fisheries management and prevent this disastrous cycle. In general, effective fisheries management should include access controls and other mechanisms to reduce overcapitaization. But, there are many specific options for addressing overcapitalization.

Therefore, priority should be placed on collection and exchange of information on experiences and options from governments, resource users, academics, and others to address overcapacity. Options and analyses could be considered by a technical consultation to examine and agree on some alternative mechanisms, recognizing that these mechanisms would be employed on a case-by-case basis.

The United States is responding to the problem of overcapacity in light of extremely tough management measures. We have provided assistance to dislocated fishermen by encouraging them to shift to aquaculture or underutilized species or to habitat protection and data collection. We are also reducing capacity by several different approaches. In some fisheries we have allocated individual transferable quotas (ITQs) to allow market forces to stimulate consolidation of capacity. In the Pacific Northwest, we conducted a government-funded buyback of 296 salmon fishing permits representing over 21 percent of the permits in the fleet. In the Northeast groundfish fishery, we are conducting a pilot program to purchase permits which will require the scrapping of vessels and will remove 2.6 percent of the effective capacity of the fleet. We will follow that with an expanded program which could reduce capacity by 23 percent.

Third, accurate, comprehensive and timely

Rule 3
Participation

1. Members of country delegations may participate in the meeting as formal members.
2. Members of delegations of inter-governmental and international non-governmental organizations may participate in the meeting as observers.
3. No other persons than those specified in 1. and 2. above may participate in the meeting. However, members of the press may observe the meetings of the Technical Committee and the Plenary. The guideline for members of the press will be provided separately.

Rule 4
Statement

1. Technical Committee
non-governmental organization as observer will be allowed to speak once under each agenda item. Speakers shall be designated by the Chair. Each international
2. Plenary
Country delegations in the English alphabetical order shall be given opportunities to speak first, followed by inter-governmental organizations and further by observers.
The Chair may limit the time allowed for speaking to observers subject to the availability of time. Each international no-governmental organization as observers will be allowed to speak once under each agenda item.
3. Drafting Group
Speakers shall be designated by the Chair.

Rule 5
Language

1. At the meeting statement may be made in English, French, Spanish, and Japanese. Documents prepared in the course of the meeting will be available in the former three languages.

2. A delegation may speak in a language other than those four languages if the delegation concerned provides for interpretation into one of those languages.

Rule 6

Decision-making

In principle, decision-making at the meeting shall be based on a consensus. The Chair will not consider the opinion of observers in confirming a consensus. If no consensus is achieved even after all efforts at achieving a consensus have been exhausted, decisions shall be taken by two-thirds of votes of all formal members present and casting affirmative or negative votes.

Rule 7

Voting

1. Each national delegation has one vote.
2. Observers have no right to vote.
3. The Chair has no right to vote.
4. Votes shall be taken by roll call in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members.

Rule 8

Document distribution

The Secretariat will not be able to translate or print documents brought to the Conference by delegations. Documents related to the work of the Conference will be distributed by the Secretariat in the quantities and in the languages in which the documents are submitted.

Rule 9

Drafting Group

1. The Drafting Group shall be open to all delegations. The Drafting Group will not be open to the press members.

2. The Drafting Group shall be drafting the Kyoto Declaration and the Kyoto Plan of Action.
3. The Chair of the Drafting Group shall report the results of the Drafting Group to the Plenary.

Rule 10

Conference report

The Conference will produce only one official report. It will contain the Kyoto Declaration, the Kyoto Plan of Action, the list of participants and the document list. No verbatim report will be produced of any part of the Conference proceedings.

Rule 11

Others

Until such time as the Rules of Procedure are adopted and the Chair is elected, Japan will play the role of a moderator.

Provisional Agenda

December 3rd: Registration

Day 1: Monday the 4th

Morning (9:30 – 12:30)

Technical committee meeting

- I. Opening
The Government of Japan will declare the opening of the technical committee meeting.
- II. Opening remarks of the host country
The Director-General of the Fisheries Agency, the Government of Japan will give opening remarks.
- III. Election of chair, two vice-chairs and rapporteur
Chair, two vice-chairs and rapporteur of the Technical Committee will be elected.
- IV. Adoption of agenda and rules of procedure
- V. Reporting procedures
Procedures to report the results of the Technical Committee to the plenary session will be discussed.
- VI. Presentations and discussions on the Main Technical Conference Documents (MTCD)(KC/FI/95/1)
 - a. Overview
 - b. Marine capture fisheries

Afternoon (14:00 – 17:30)

- b. Marine capture fisheries
(continued)
- c. Inland water capture fisheries

Day 2: Tuesday the 5th

Morning (9:00 – 12:30)

- d. Aquaculture
- e. Policy directions

Afternoon (14:00 – 17:30)

- VII. Introduction of and discussion on the Draft Kyoto Declaration (KC/GOJ/95/3)

Day 3: Wednesday the 6th

Morning (9:00 – 12:30)

- VIII. Introduction of and discussion on the Draft Kyoto Plan of Action (KC/GOJ/95/4)

Afternoon (14:00 – 17:30)

- IX. Adoption of report of the Technical Committee

Cocktail Party to be hosted by the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries at the Kyoto International Conference Hall (18:30)

Day 4: Thursday the 7th

Morning (10:00 – 12:30)

Plenary session

- I. Opening
The Government of Japan will declare the opening of the Plenary of the Conference.
- II. Opening remarks of the host country
The Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Government of Japan will give opening remarks.
- III. Statement of the Director-General of the FAO
The Director-General of the FAO will be invited to make a statement.
- IV. Election of chair and vice-chairs
Chair and two vice-chairs of the Plenary session will be elected.
- V. Adoption of agenda
- VI. Report from the Technical Committee Meeting
- VII. Establishment of a drafting group
A drafting group will be established for Kyoto Declaration and the Kyoto Plan of Action.

Afternoon (14:00 – 17:30)

- VIII. Statement on fisheries and food security

Statements will be made on fisheries and food security by delegations (each within 10 minutes).

Reception to be hosted by the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries at the Kyoto International Conference Hall (18:00)

Day 5: Friday the 8th

Morning (9:00 – 12:30)

VIII. Statement (continued)

Afternoon (14:00 – 17:30)

VIII. Statement (continued)

Reception to be hosted by the Kyoto Prefecture, the City of Kyoto and the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce at the Takaragaike Prince Hotel (18:00)

Day 6: Saturday the 9th

Morning (9:00 – 12:30)

VIII. Statement (continued)

IX. Discussion and adoption of Declaration and Action Plan

Afternoon (14:00 – 17:30)

IX. Discussion and adoption of Declaration and Action Plan (continued)

X. Other business

XI. Closing ceremony

Address of Welcome of Mr. Hisao Azuma,
Director-General of the Fisheries Agency of Japan
at the Technical Committee of the International Conference on
Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security

December 4, 1995

Ministers, distinguished delegates from governments, representatives from international organizations and observers, it is a great privilege for me to make an address of welcome on behalf of my government at this memorable occasion.

It is my understanding that the Technical Committee, the establishment of which was requested by several nations, will discuss, prior to the Plenary Session, the future outlook of supply and demand of fishery products from technical viewpoint, explore ways to increase fishery supply in the future, and work on formulation of a draft Kyoto Declaration and Action Plans to be adopted at the plenary. In the course of this conference, I look forward that fruitful debate will be conducted by participants, notably concerning the following issues:

At first, I would like to raise the issue of "Outlook of supply".

With regard to marine capture fisheries, although I know there are some concerns about a possible gap between supply and demand in the future, harvest can increase considerably to meet the growing demand if effective measures are taken, such as recovery measures for deteriorating stocks and development of unexploited stocks.

Secondly, "Fishery Management" should be addressed.

As important issues to be solved in the area of fishery management, we can cite excessive fishing capacity, application

of precautionary approach, and overall utilization of the ecosystem. I believe that unless concrete ways to cope with these issues under the principle of sustainable utilization are presented, serious consequences may not be avoided in the future.

In order to promote solution of these issues, we should take positive steps to achieve the earliest possible ratification of such instruments as the UN agreement on the Law of the Sea, the UN Convention on the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Species, and the FAO Compliance Agreement, and build up a system under which their EEZs in a responsible manner and the nations concerned cooperate in conservation and management of high seas resources through regional organizations.

Third issue is "Preservation of aquatic environment".

As long as fishery production depends on reproductive capability of fish stock, environmental degradation will pose a serious threat to fishery stock. Now is the time for the fishery sector to stand firm for preservation of fishing ground environment which is the platform of their productive activities. Fishermen should strive to conserve and manage resources and the ecosystem and appeal to non-fishery sectors for protection of the environment including habitat and water quality.

Fourth is "Promotion of stock enhancement and aquaculture".

Stock enhancement and aquaculture are the possible main pillars of supply increase in the future. Japan also attaches importance to this area. On the other hand, a concern about the possible effects of stock enhancement and aquaculture activities, mainly on bio-diversity and the ecosystem, is heard often. There are, for example, some opinions that impacts which stocking may have on existing ecosystem should be studied.

Fifth is "effective utilization of fishery products".

The issue of utilization of species left unused or discarded because of their low economic value is a difficult issue involving processing techniques and economic accountability. But nations should cooperate in the solution of this issue with due consideration to future food security.

Finally, I would raise the issue of "Trade in fishery Products".

Rapid increase in fishery products trade could work as an incentive for excessive harvest of resources by exporting countries and cause de-stabilization of supply-demand balance and, as the same time, could frustrate effective utilization of fish resources due to the decline of fishing industry in importing countries. The concept that trade in fishery products should not compromise the proper conservation and management of resources, recognized explicitly in the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing, is now commonly accepted. With respect to this issue, discussion on trade and environment has been launched at the World Trade Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In line with this trend, positive initiative should be taken by the fishery sector.

Excessive dependance on imports will cause concern about possible decline of the domestic industry, unemployment of fishermen and disruption of stable supply of fishery products in the future. The issue of trade, therefore, should be discussed fully from the view point of food security for each nation.

I believe that these six issues are equally important in ensuring stable protein supply from fisheries in the future. The present Technical Committee meeting, in which experts of the world com together, will certainly provide the best opportunity for exchange of views on these issues. It is my sincere wish that frank exchange of views will take place for building an affluent living milieu for mankind in the 21st century.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY

Kyoto, Japan, 4-9 December 1995

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

4-6 December 1995

REPORT

OPENING

1. Mr. Hisao AZUMA, Director-General of the Fisheries Agency of Japan opened the meeting of the Technical Committee held from 4 to 6 December 1995 during the International Conference on Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security at the Kyoto International Conference Center in Kyoto. His opening remarks are attached as Annex A.
2. Participants from 86 country delegations and of the European Union and observers from eight inter-governmental organizations and five international non-governmental organizations attended the meeting. The list of participants is attached as Annex B.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN, VICE-CHAIRMEN AND RAPPORTEUR

3. Mr. William Martin (United States of America) was elected as Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Plodprasop SURASUADI (Thailand) and Mr. Patricio BERNAL (Chile) were elected as Vice-Chairmen. Mr. Henrik KROELL (Denmark) was elected as Rapporteur.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

4. The Agenda (Annex C) was unanimously adopted.
5. The proposed Rules of Procedure were amended to provide a similar status for inter-governmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations. The amended Rules of Procedure are attached as Annex D.

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSIONS ON THE MAIN TECHNICAL CONFERENCE DOCUMENT, "SAFEGUARDING FUTURE FISH SUPPLIES: KEY POLICY ISSUES AND MEASURES" (KC/FI/95/1)

a. Overview

6. The Committee recognized the threat that demand for fish will increase faster than supply in the period leading up to the year 2010 and beyond. The continuing and increasing shortfall between supply and demand will lead to increases in real prices which will affect low income consumers in both developed and developing countries.

7. It was seen that excess fishing capacity combined with lack of proper fisheries management would lead to the lack of sustainability of marine capture fisheries vis-à-vis resources.

8. The Committee noted that in the absence of effective fisheries management, increasing real prices will have the effect in general of encouraging further overcapitalization of the world's fisheries.

9. Other factors contributing to reductions in catches were seen to be environmental changes resulting from human activity and from changes in weather patterns.

10. The Committee noted that the fisheries sector could play an effective role in contributing to food security through the provision of food, generation of incomes, and creation of wealth.

11. The contribution of international trade in fish and fishery products to food security was discussed by the Committee and a number of views were expressed. It was noted that such trade should not compromise the sustainable development of fisheries.

12. A number of opportunities within the sector were noted by the Committee. These included the better management of marine and inland fisheries, the improved utilization of presently under-utilized and non utilized species, the reduction of the quantity of discards and better utilization of bycatch, reduction of post-harvest losses, reduction of aquatic pollution and degradation of fish habitat, stock enhancement and increased aquaculture production. The Committee recognized that the shortfall between supply and demand would be substantially narrowed if actions were taken to realize these opportunities.

13. The Committee recognized the applicability of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries to achieving the sustainable contribution of fisheries to food security.

14. The Committee noted that inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other groups should be involved in the formulation and implementation of fisheries policies in which they have a direct involvement.

b. Marine Capture Fisheries

15. Delegations shared the view of the importance of marine capture fisheries and the necessity for proper conservation and management measures. Issues on the sustainable development of these fisheries including overcapacity, overfishing, the precautionary approach, multispecies management, bycatch and discards, marine environment and post-harvest losses were discussed.

16. The Committee noted that developing countries have partly replaced developed countries in importance in the quantities of landings of marine fish.

17. Marine fisheries landings have declined slightly in recent years, despite new fisheries and new species continuing to enter production. This situation was seen largely as a result of a lack of adequate fisheries management measures caused by open access conditions, overcapitalization of this sector, and a lack of proper resource allocation, as well as the growing environmental degradation of critical inshore waters. The latter impacts on the coastal environment and biodiversity were seen as due more to land-based activities affecting the marine environment and not principally as a result of fishing. A better understanding of climatic variation and changes in forecasting future production, especially for highly variable pelagic stocks, is also needed.

18. New international instruments such as the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels of the High Seas, and the UN Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks provide a new context for fisheries development. Management actions should be taken based upon the best scientific data. It was recognized that the precautionary approach is necessary to assure sustainable development. Considerable discussion took place concerning how the precautionary approach should be applied but it was agreed that investment and research and data gathering to provide the best scientific advice is necessary. Development of the appropriate institutions and enforcement mechanisms that underline proper management of resources and their environments is also necessary.

19. It was recognized that there is an urgent need for emphasis on better management, with respect to the ecosystem, incorporating the conservation of biodiversity. In this regard, the Committee endorsed the need for the study of multispecies management. The development of more selected fishing gear and practices was encouraged.

c. Inland Water Capture Fisheries

20. The Committee noted the importance of inland fisheries in contributing to food security and drew particular attention to the role of inland subsistence fisheries in this connection.

21. Overfishing was recognized to be of major concern. It was seen that there was a need for effective management of inland fisheries where appropriate. In this regard the value of traditional systems of management was recognized and the desirability of reinstating, if appropriate, traditional management mechanisms, where they have broken down. Other types of management institutions were seen as more appropriate in other situations.

22. The Committee recognized that the protection of the aquatic environment was of paramount importance. In this connection, it was seen that integrated catchment management should be undertaken to protect the aquatic environment and also to ensure the proper allocation of water.

23. In addressing the issue of further increasing production from inland waters, the Committee noted the value of stock enhancement. In this connection, it recognized the importance of the need for good planning and regulation in order to avoid damage to local fisheries and biodiversity. It was seen that the concept of precautionary approach should be adopted and emphasis given to the stocking of native species.

d. Aquaculture

24. The Committee noted the rapid increase in aquaculture production which had taken place in recent years and further noted the considerable potential for further expansion.

25. The absence of, or inadequate, legislative frameworks for the aquaculture subsector in many countries was noted, as were shortages of human and institutional resources.

26. The Committee expressed concern about the environmental impact of other sectors on aquaculture and took note of the possible adverse environmental impact of intensive aquaculture systems on the environment as well as on the health of cultured stocks.

27. In this connection and with regard to ensuring the rational allocation of scarce resources, particularly land and water, the Committee recognized the value of integrated catchment and coastal area management.

28. Concern was expressed by the Committee about the impact of uncontrolled aquaculture development on biological diversity and any unsafe introduction of genetically modified species. The Committee recognized that any aquaculture activity must be in conformity with the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

29. In reviewing the potential of aquaculture development, the Committee noted particularly the importance of the stocking of juvenile fish of native and exotic species into inland and marine waters, but also that of the importance of taking full account of the concerns expressed in paragraph 28.

e. Policy Directions

30. The Committee reaffirmed its recognition of the important role which the fisheries sector can play in further improving its contribution to food security through the provision of food, incomes and in contributing to national economic growth.

31. The importance of managing and developing the fisheries sector within the maintenance of ecological systems was recognized with the aim of achieving long term sustainability. The value of seeking to achieve intra-generational equity was noted but the possible financial burden of doing so was recognized.

32. The importance of monitoring, surveillance and enforcement was emphasized.

33. In considering the value of the policy directions outlined in the paper, it was seen that there were considerable long term benefits to be derived from the adoption of a proactive approach to fisheries management and development.

34. The Committee recognized that ensuring that the fisheries sector made the optimum contribution to economic and social welfare and to political stability and thus enhancing food security, would place a considerable burden on many countries in terms of the financial and human resources which are required.

35. Comments of delegations on the paper submitted in writing are attached in Annex E.

DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES TO
FOOD SECURITY AND THE DRAFT PLAN OF ACTION

36. The draft documents were discussed by the Committee. Comments of delegations submitted in writing are attached in Annex F.

OTHER BUSINESS

37. Japan made an announcement on an international symposium on marine ranching, which Ishikawa Prefecture of Japan will host, in collaboration with Fisheries Agency of Japan and FAO, in Kanazawa in September 1996. It was noted that this symposium would be one of the international meetings following up the outcomes of the Conference.

Refer to Appendix 6

Refer to Appendix 1

Refer to Appendix 5

Refer to Appendix 4

SAFEGUARDING FUTURE FISH SUPPLIES: KEY POLICY ISSUES AND MEASURES

COMMENTS OF DELEGATIONS SUBMITTED IN WRITING

(original language only)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY

KYOTO, JAPAN, 4-9 DECEMBER, 1995

STATEMENT OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATE TO THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE "Marine Capture Fisheries" section of the FAO DOCUMENT TITLED "Safeguarding future fish supplies: key policy issues and measures".

Thank you Mr. Chairman: The Canadian delegation wishes to express its appreciation to the Government of Japan for hosting this conference and to the FAO for providing a series of very useful background documents.

As you know, the work in developing what we hope will be the Kyoto Declaration and the Plan of Action is timely and coincides with the signing of the UN Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. Canada is proud of its contribution to the development of this agreement and urges other States to proceed on an urgent basis with ratification. Fisheries in the high seas area of the North Atlantic, outside the framework of agreed management measures, continue to be a threat to conservation. Accordingly, the United Nations agreement should be brought into force as soon as possible, with the flag States of all vessels fishing in the high seas of this region as parties to the agreement.

Mr. Chairman, on other matter related to the document under discussion, Canada holds the strong view that the concept of optimum utilization of resources is fundamental to rational fisheries management and that measures must be adopted to reduce unnecessary loss of potential yield either through the use of conservation harvesting technologies and exploitation at sustainable rates. Measures are also required to ensure efficient use of what is caught and to reduce post harvest losses. The implementation of such measures will necessarily involve a major commitment of our fishing industries.

Strong international collaboration in scientific research is required, together with increased efforts to incorporate into the fisheries management decision-making process the results of such research on fish populations, on environmental factors, on ecosystems, and on the habitat effects and selectivity of fishing gear.

The Precautionary Approach must now become one of the fundamental principles of fisheries management to minimize risks and maintain healthy and productive ecosystems. Fisheries management must also reflect the need to adopt ecosystem management principles;

fisheries must be managed as one component of a complex web of biological and environmental interactions.

In addition to these fundamental fisheries management issues, it is our strong view that trade in fish and fish products should be completely liberalized and consistent with the World Trade Organization Agreement.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, on the issue of environmental degradation, and with reference to paragraph 57 of the document which notes that trawling is a principal cause of fish habitat degradation, I would not~~z~~ that this is not the case in our experience where the impacts of the fisheries sector on fish habitat are insignificant compared to natural causes such as climate change and the movement of icebergs.

Thank you Mr. Chairman

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY. KYOTO, JAPAN, 4-9 DECEMBER 1995.

Canada: Statement to the Technical Committee re: Agenda item VI.e.

Thank you Mr. Chairman. I would like to make some remarks on the issue of policy directions as a response to the background document provided by the FAO and as a result of recent experiences with these issues in Canada.

We wish, at the outset, to commend the FAO for its synthesis of effective policy actions required to realize the objectives of sustainable utilization of fisheries resources. The task is formidable for national governments and the international community alike. The five principles highlighted by the FAO which should be part of the policy framework are indeed a useful way to address the matter.

With regard to the maintenance of ecological systems we must strengthen our efforts to protect biodiversity and the maintenance of biological systems. We are also concerned with the problems associated with the safety of genetically modified marine organisms and the transfer of these organism. The implementation of international guidelines should be promoted. Further, the precautionary approach must be the guiding principle.

With regard to intra-generational equity, while this principle is indeed desirable, it is difficult in some cases to implement given that there are certain limits to fiscal transfer to offset the social and economic consequences of major collapses of fisheries resources.

Some of you may be aware of Canadian efforts to mitigate these impacts. In March 1994, the Government of Canada introduced a comprehensive five-year program of income support, labour adjustment, fishing industry renewal and economic development.

This 2 billion dollar program was implemented to deal with the virtual collapse of major groundfish resources on Canada's Atlantic Coast which directly affected 40,000 people. hundreds of fishery dependent communities lost their main source of employment and income. The need for income support and labour adjustment measures was urgent. Because industry renewal was also required to address fundamental problems of overcapacity and overdependence, one of the objectives of the program is to promote and move toward a sustainable and viable industry.

Measures which are being taken to deal with overcapacity and overdependence include: licence retirement, early retirement of fishers and plant workers, designation of a "core" fishery, reforms to licencing policy, a fishers professionalization program, and substantial reforms to existing income support programs all of which restrict access to the resource and participation in the fisheries.

All of these will contribute to a reduction in our capacity and overdependence on the fishery.

Such major adjustment policies are difficult to implement and to sustain but are necessary if we are to achieve our objective of a sustainable and viable fishery.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

GRENADA DELEGATION STATEMENT (6/12/95)

The Grenada delegation in taking the floor for the first time wishes to express its deepest appreciation to the government of Japan for hosting this conference on the sustainable contribution of fisheries to food security and for materially supporting Grenada's participation. We wish to also express our thanks to UN-FAO for its relevant and objective documentation in support of all main issues being addressed at this meeting.

Our delegation recognizes fisheries as of strategic importance to Grenada and in recent times fisheries is being increasingly challenged to provide for more occupation for our people. As such we are challenged to ensure rational and optimal utilization of fisheries resources for contributing to national development. Fisheries is recognized as a traditional contributor to food production, as a significant contributor to employment, as a significant contributor to foreign exchange earnings (and savings), as a significant dimension of the socio-cultural heritage of our people and as an ever present factor in our relations with neighboring coastal states. This meeting is therefore highly relevant to Grenada since commonalties are most obvious with respect to the subject of the meeting. The Grenada delegation acknowledges that in construing the Kyoto declaration, statements would necessarily be brief, general and above all consistent with previous international conventions and declarations. We would therefore wish to see the following issues highlighted in both the text of this declaration and in the action plans that it would inspire. These include (i) habitat degradation that is due both to man-made and natural causes; (ii) habitat and multispecies management; (iii) the precautionary approach to resource utilization; (iv) the place of cultural practices in rational utilization of fish stocks, habitat and seaspace; (v) responsible fishing practices (vi) consistent and sustainable trade practices with respect to fisheries products and (vii) the perception of bycatch and discards.

The matter of habitat degradation is seen by us as a global problem needing international collaboration in finding on going solutions. We see multispecies management as inescapable but not to be interpreted as prohibitive of certain small scale fisheries that target multispecies. Ours is a multispecies fishery, a fishery whose gear and methods select against overfishing and all fish caught is used, with little or no discard. We are committed to control and eliminate unselective gear. We see sea-space management (such as in TURFs), both on the national and international level, as complementary to the traditional and preeminent stock management

approach. Resource users will have to bear more responsibility for their use or misuse of resources, and property rights must necessarily be highlighted. Commercialization and trade are inescapable to small inlands such as ours and consistent and fair trade practices must favor us. We continue to expand our fisheries with sufficient caution. Overall small islands such as Grenada with limited options for development must maintain fisheries rescues as a viable option for sustainable development and food security.

COMMENT OF JAPAN AT THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Overview

1. The importance of fisheries and fishery products are described in the Main Technical Conference Document (MTCO), and Japan would definitely endorse this concept. Although, needless to say, the fisheries are known to be important in providing food as well as in creating job opportunities and income, it should be also noted that the degree of its importance varies depending on countries and regions. In short, for countries such as Japan which have been depending on fishery products for protein intake from ancient time, the stable supply of fishery products is crucial in food security. We believe that such recognition is shared by many countries.

On the other hand, recently, it is deplorable to see often that some people are voicing offensive opinions without any scientific evidence that fishing activities are destructive to environment. I believe that all participants present here fully understand the importance of the fisheries, and that we should appeal the importance of fisheries to the international community in order to duly reflect it in the national and international policies.

2. Supply and Demand

Japanese delegation considers that the forecast of demand of fishery products described in the MTCO is appropriate. On considering the future demand, it should be emphasized that the dietary cultures on fishery products be taken into account. Peoples living in island nations and coastal states like Japan have traditionally eaten fishery products and that consumption of fishery products is closely linked with them as dietary culture. We should recognize the existence of those people who have been traditionally incline with fishery products for protein intake and should respect those dietary culture as long as it does not make any adverse effect on living resources.

As for the forecast of future supply of fishery products, the MTCO takes a rather pessimistic view. Although it might be true that if the current situation surrounding supply of fishery products continues, the supply would not be expected to increase, Japan considers that there are still several ways available to increase the supply from marine fisheries. For example, at the present, there are more failure examples of resource management than those in success, and considerable increase of fish landings can be expected by improving the present rather worth management. Also, considerable increase of fishery products could be derived by utilization of by-catch and discards as well as development of unexploited-resources. What is important is to have an vision concerning ideal supply and to make an utmost effort to this end.

Meanwhile, on considering the supply of fishery products, we need to think about how to secure the supply for the poor.

Namely, developing countries have to consider securing of fishery products for the poor, along with pursuing for gaining foreign currency. They should also try to improve the distribution system and increase the supply through eliminating post-harvest losses.

3. Trade

Many data show that the trade of fishery products is crucial for gaining foreign currencies and for achieving food security for developing countries. The conclusion of the Uruguay Round would decrease tariff by 26% in global average, which should encourage further trade of fishery products in the near future.

On the other hand, we should pay special attention to the possibility that the fishery product trade would have an adverse effect on food security. Firstly, for example, since it is quite difficult to attain regularly planned productions, the catch volume drastically increases in some cases. This excessive catch might be exported and cause sharp decrease in price in the importing countries where self-sustainability and productivity of fish would be threatened. Secondly, discarding of excessive catch also cause problems against effective utilization of catch. Thirdly, if the international trade functions to encourage fishing operations which undermine the effects of the international framework of resource management, such trade itself is regarded as a serious problem from the viewpoint of appropriate management and fair competition. Although the relation between resource management and trade will be addressed at WTO and OECD, states concerned have to come up with a certain multilateral agreement on rules to establish a trade system which would not cause any adverse effects on resource management.

Marine Capture Fishery

1. Excessive Fishing Effort

It is clearly mentioned in the MTCO that the existence of the excessive fishing capacity is an obstacle to secure sustainable fish catch. It is evident that nothing could be resolved in reduction of over fishing capacity, if we rely only on natural selection caused by fisher's bankruptcy. We need to work out a fishing effort reduction program. On the other hand, we should recognize social problems such as loss of job generated by the implementation of such reduction programs. We therefore have to make a well-balanced program taking into account the conservation of fish resources and socio-economic aspects. It should be necessary to plan out support programs to cope with such problems as rapid vessel reduction and fisher's unemployment.

2. Application of Precautionary Approach

Although Japan does not disagree with the application of

precautionary approach, we recognize that it is necessary to be aware of several cases where some fishery such as drift-net fishery were forced to be kicked out by the improper application of a precautionary approach. We find several examples where strict fishing restriction is kept imposed to fishermen under the name of the precautionary approach even though some feature of resource recovery has been already noted. The UNCLOS and the UN Agreement on conservation and management of SS and HMS call for the implementation of the most suitable conservation and management measures based on the best scientific evidence available, but not for providing perfectly accurate scientific evidence to prove the complete safety. Although, in the case of lack of enough scientific information, careful fishing operations and accumulation of the data on such fishery are indispensable, fishing activities should not be eliminated because of the imperfectness of scientific evidence.

3. Degradation of Marine Environment

Marine environment is degraded by both fishery itself, as described in the document, and several factors other than fishery. With regard to the former, while an adverse effect on ecosystem and biological diversity is observed, fishers must refrain from such activities which in turn lead to damage their living. They are expected to change their mind-set. The factors other than fishing include water pollution and degradation of fishing ground which hinders fishing activities. In order to tackle this problem, fishers should make effort to increase public interest in fisheries by being consolidated in making a protest and enhancing the awareness of fishing activities.

4. Development of New Resources

Since Japanese government and private institutions jointly established Japan Marine Living Resources Research Center in 1971, the development of new fishing grounds and new commercial species have been intensively conducted. The involvement of Japanese government consolidates these activities which otherwise tend to carry high risk for private enterprises. As a result, some new resources and new fishing grounds were found. Japan will continue those research and development and extend international cooperation in the future. Local governments, having their own research vessels, have also been developing new resources.

5. Reduction of Post-Harvest

The reduction of post-harvest is regarded as one of the tools to increase the supply of fishery products. It is not clear when and why the post-harvest loss occurs. However, we should resolve this problem through such methods as the improvement of preservation condition and ice making machines, the installment of refrigerators at distribution bases, the improvement of distribution network, and the development of preserving and

processing technologies; these countermeasures have to be customized depending on each country's needs.

6. By-Catch, Discard

It is important to minimize the by-catch of non-targeted species and to develop and use selective fishing gear. On the other hand, by-catch is unavoidable and total ban is unrealistic. As for discard, the development of fishing technology is required to catch targeted fish only. Primarily, we have to develop technology to recognize species prior to catching. We also have to try to utilize by-catch and to develop markets which meet each dietary culture.

We should employ the system to monitor and assess impact of by-catch and discard on the resources concerned in order to confirm that there is no adverse effect on resources.

7. Multi-Species Management

There are some cases observed that the excessive protection of highly ranking predators such as marine mammals, in food chain have an adverse effect on the rational utilization of marine resources. For example, the excessive efforts to protect dolphin have increased by-catch of marine living resources other than dolphin and the catch of small tuna. As a result of the excessive effort to protect seals and sea lions, large number of marine living resources usable for human beings have fallen a prey to them. We understand that every country has its own sense of value on highly ranking predators, however, we can not ignore this problem when it comes to the future demand - supply problem. It is necessary to utilize the entire ecosystem from the viewpoint of maximization of fish catch. We have to change our mind-set from protecting an individual organism to managing whole stock simultaneously. We would like to propose an idea that multi-species be collectively managed rather than targeted species are respectively managed. We think that well-balanced catch of both predators and preys would possibly increase total fish catch in the ecosystem. Since the relationship between predators and preys is complicated, simple calculation will not solve this issue. But, it is important to pursue the possibility of the total control of multi-species as the method to lessen the future gap between supply and demand. Japan realize that countries concerned have to cooperate in research work.

UNITED STATES COMMENTS
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING
DECEMBER 4-5, 1995
KYOTO, JAPAN

The United States commends the Japanese government for the timely convening of this conference. We also commend the FAO for the wealth of technical information and ideas which have been prepared and presented in the Main Conference Technical Document.

It is our task to arrive at a plan of action and declaration which utilize this technical expertise in setting forth specific and concrete steps which will contribute directly to addressing worldwide problems such as overfishing, particularly in marine fisheries, and the need to improve world food security. Recognition of this set of actions by our ministers should help to clarify and lend support needed at all levels and from private, public, and international sources.

The United States places considerable importance on the topic of marine capture fisheries because they will continue to be the primary source of fish for the foreseeable future. The following are several comments on action items to be undertaken by nations, FAO and other international and regional organizations, resource users and other interested in the contribution of fisheries to world food security.

First, the conference is timely relative to the recently completed FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the United Nations Agreement on Straddling Stocks and Highly Migratory Species. We should use this opportunity to encourage rapid implementation of the UN Agreement and the Code.

In particular, coastal states and fishing nations should, on an urgent basis, establish viable regional and/or sub-regional fishery conservation organizations or arrangements and should agree within these

organizations or arrangements on specific conservation measures, particularly for overfished stocks throughout their ranges.

Second, there is a critical need to address the problem of overcapitalization and to reduce it. Overcapitalization has been identified as a major factor causing overfishing and potential future shortages of fishery products, relative to demand. It is predicted that shortages will result in increases in real prices, which will further fuel overcapitalization, unless steps are taken to strengthen fisheries management and prevent this disastrous cycle. In general, effective fisheries management should include access controls and other mechanisms to reduce overcapitalization. But, there are many specific options for addressing overcapitalization.

Therefore, priority should be placed on collection and exchange of information on experiences and options from governments, resource users, academics, and others to address overcapacity. Options and analyses could be considered by a technical consultation to examine and agree on some alternative mechanisms, recognizing that these mechanisms would be employed on a case-by-case basis.

The United States is responding to the problem of overcapacity in light of extremely tough management measures. We have provided assistance to dislocated fishermen by encouraging them to shift to aquaculture or underutilized species or to habitat protection and data collection. We are also reducing capacity by several different approaches. In some fisheries we have allocated individual transferable quotas (ITQs) to allow market forces to stimulate consolidation of capacity. In the Pacific Northwest, we conducted a government-funded buyback of 296 salmon fishing permits representing over 21 percent of the permits in the fleet. In the Northeast groundfish fishery, we are conducting a pilot program to purchase permits which will require the scrapping of vessels and will remove 2.6 percent of the effective capacity of the fleet. We will follow that with an expanded program which could reduce capacity by 23 percent.

Third, accurate, comprehensive and timely

assessments of the condition of fishery resources continues to be essential. FAO work remains excellent to date. Nations, regional bodies and the FAO need to work together to expand assessments by examining effects of climate change, habitat loss, and multi-species factors, in addition to fishing. More work is also needed to quantify the magnitude of overcapitalization, and its social and economic effects. It is also important that assessment results be effectively communicated. We note that the common perception that 70 percent of stocks are overfished fails to recognize that this percentage includes stocks fully exploited as well as overfished.

Fourth, states, the FAO and other international and regional organizations, users, and others should provide, collect, exchange, and utilize information from experts on specific selective gear for certain fisheries, on economic incentives and disincentives, and on new products to address reduction of bycatch and utilization of discards. Information and analyses collected and exchanged in this cooperative manner could facilitate further international agreement to use certain gear or to take other actions to reduce or utilize bycatch or discards in a coordinated manner.

Fifth, states and international and regional organizations should utilize the precautionary approach as articulated in the UN Agreement, the Code of Conduct, and the FAO Expert Consultation on the Precautionary Approach hosted by Sweden in June 1995. We recognize that some delegates are skeptical about the approach and fear it will unnecessarily impede fishing. This is not the case. If properly applied, the precautionary approach balances benefits from fishing with risks, recognizing uncertainty, with a goal of long term sustainability.

Sixth, the U.S. delegation notes the importance of multi-species factors, but these factors are very complex, both because of the nature of marine food webs and the need to balance harvest and non-harvest benefits for some species. Therefore, we do not believe generalizations about multi-species management are supportable at this time. The United States does support collection of information and assessments of multi-species and ecosystem interactions.

Seventh, trade is a necessary and beneficial element of fisheries. It is not a threat to properly managed fisheries. The use of fish as food or for other uses (including recreational) or for domestic products or exports, are important issues that nations should consider in the context of their own situations.

Eighth, it is important to recognize that food security depends on both (1) the products of food such as fishery products and (2) the production of wealth to allow food of all types to be purchased. There is the potential for fisheries to produce both more food and more wealth. Both aspects require attention.

Ninth, fishery officials in states and international and regional organizations as well as stakeholders should work together at an early date to address habitat and environment degradation threats to fishery resources by (1) considering and implementing policy, legal, and institutional frameworks to phase out destructive fishing practices not compatible with sustainable development and (2) participating in implementation of in the Global Programme of Action of the Intergovernmental Conference on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities.

Tenth, environmentally-sound aquaculture is also a means of contributing to world food security. Aquaculture can be used to accelerate stock recovery and provide an alternative to traditional harvesting.

DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION
OF FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY

AND

DRAFT PLAN OF ACTION

COMMENTS OF DELEGATIONS SUBMITTED IN WRITING

(original language only)

DECLARACION ARGENTINA SOBRE LA DECLARACION DE KYOTO

5/12/95

COMITE TECNICO

Sr. Presidente :

En general, Argentina considera que este documento es bueno , pero estimamos que se debe hacerse una serie de enmiendas, a fin de hacerlo más balanceado.

1) El primer punto de la declaración que Argentina objeta es el párrafo declarativo No.1. En vez de decir " considered prompt ratification of the conventions..." La Argentina cree que debería ser reemplazado por "ratify without delay", Tal como estaba en el borrador original.

Asimismo, Argentina exhorta a los países participantes de esta conferencia a que ratifiquen convención Naciones Unidas para el derecho del mar y que también firmen y posteriormente ratifiquen el acuerdo de Naciones Unidas sobre peces transzonales y altamente migratoria que está a la firma desde el 4/12/95. Asimismo, informa que mi país firmó esta ultima convención el día de ayer, 4-12-95.

2) El segundo punto es la modificación del párrafo declarativo número 4. La razón es que sino parecería que esta conferencia tácitamente acepta que debido a cuestiones culturales y sociales se debería permitir que un país o grupo de países puedan cazar animales que están en vía de extinción, por ejemplo Las Ballenas. Al respecto Argentina cree que este párrafo debe ser modificado totalmente pues no es equilibrado.

3) El tercer punto es que Argentina sugiere que el párrafo declarativo número 6 que trata el enfoque precautorio se incluya un párrafo que fortalezca ese principio. Ese párrafo podría decir lo siguiente : " La falta de información adecuada no podrá aducirse como razón para aplazar la adopción de medias de conservación y ordenación o no adoptarlas".

4) El cuarto elemento que podría modificarse es el párrafo declarativo número 7. Argentina considera fundamntal la cooperación entre Los Estados Ribereños y Los Estados que pescan en alta mar a fin de evitar uso irracional de las especies transzonales y altamente migratorias.

Delegado de Argentina

Delegation of Bangladesh suggests the following modifications:

Para 3 may be rephrased like this-

"create such environment so that fisheries sector can develop to meet the growing need of the next century and make optimum contribution towards economic and social welfare of the nations."

Para 5 may be rephrased like as-

"study and monitor the role of fisheries and fish products on the social, economic and cultural life of the people."

Para 6 may be rewritten as-

"undertake policies and strategies for sustainable development of fisheries sector on the principle of 1) maintaining balanced eco-system in the environment, 2) scientific management and utilization of resources with a view to improving stock, preservation of fish habitat, 3) integrated approach for development of social and economic well-being of the society as a whole and, 4) sharing the benefits by inter and intra-generation."

Para 12 may be rephrased as-

"support enhancement of inland open water fisheries by 1) stocking, 2) organizing the fishermen communities for community-based management or co-management, and 3) by giving them fishing right with the objective of an integrated approach for poverty alleviation and job creation."

Para 17 may be like-

"provide in a co-ordinated manner technical and financial assistance and also mobilize other resources in this respect, as and where required particularly to the developing countries, in order to undertake long/short term programmes for making optimum contribution in fisheries and aquaculture for food security."

Contributed by Belize Delegation

Recommended Modifications To Text

● Document: KC/GOJ/95/3

Specific Recommended Modification: Under Paragraph #7 of Pg.3 - The term "EEZ" should be substituted for by the term "Jurisdictional seas, including EEZs where appropriate" ...

● Document: KC/GOJ/95/3

Specific Recommended Modification: Ideally Paragraph #13 on Pg.4 should be completely redrafted to facilitate a consistency of the level of specificity of syntax, and in this redrafting a position of industrial, high intensive aquaculture should be explicitly stated, or at least unequivocally implied.

Under non-ideal circumstances it is suggested for the sake of complementarity with respect to how Paragraph #13 is written, that the current No. (III) be succeeded to No. (IV) and a new No. (III) be redrafted as follows;

*Facilitating the expansion of other forms of aquaculture which have either a direct or indirect impact on food security, provided that the environmental integrity is not unduly comprised...

● Document: KC/FI/95/1

Specific Recommended Modification: Consistent with Paragraph #141 and #172, which deals with industrial scale aquaculture, have not been dealt with in the "Policy Section" of the document. It is hence suggested that a new section be included in the aquaculture policy section, from Pg.47 & 48. It is suggested that Paragraph #231 be succeeded to Paragraph #232, and a new Paragraph #231 be added.

This new Paragraph #231 should read as follows;

*231- Policy Issue: Increase the supply of fish and income from industrial scale aquaculture provided that the ecological integrity is not unduly comprised...

*232- Policy Measures May Include;

-The implementation of containment engineering and husbandry procedure that will mitigate against the escape

of exotics.

-Facilitate research on low pollution diets, with a view of incorporating these into commercial scale aquaculture.

-Promote research and subsequent commercial application on possible substitutes of those primary resource inputs, such as fish meal and fish oil, which may alternatively be immediately utilized for direct human consumption.

-The development of owned implementation of guidelines on affluent standards, exotics transportation and introductions and site selection criteria.

-Promote publicity campaigns to assist the consumption of fishery products by higher income earning consumers, such that positive human health benefits may accrue from fish consumption.

-Facilitate an analytical approach towards aquaculture development, from both public and private sector perspectives, so as to curtail the rates of commercial failures and relatedly decrease the scope for negative environmental impacts from physically unrehabilitatable, or abandoned operations.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY. KYOTO, JAPAN, 4-9 DECEMBER 1995.

Canada: Statement to the Technical Committee re: Agenda item VII.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

The Canadian delegation would like to express our thanks to those who have prepared the draft of the Kyoto Declaration. It has, in our view, captured most of the essential elements fundamental to rational fisheries management which will be required if we are to ensure that fisheries make a sustainable contribution to food security.

Mr. Chairman we do however have several substantive points that we would like to raise at this time. Firstly, and most importantly, we note that the language in the current draft related to ratification of the United Nations Agreement on Straddling Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks has been softened from the earlier draft which read, "ratify without delay...".

As I noted in my intervention on Monday afternoon, fishing in high seas areas outside of a framework of agreed management measures continues to be a threat to conservation. For this reason, it is our view that the United Nations agreement should be brought into force as soon as possible. Therefore, we would like some language in the opening of paragraph number 1 of the substantive part of the draft declaration to reflect a sense of urgency. From our perspective, the wording in the previous draft, that is, "ratify without delay", meets this concern.

With respect to the preambular paragraphs, we note that insertion of a reference to the Biodiversity Convention in the fifth preambular paragraph would be appropriate. Similarly, insertion of the concepts of maintaining ecosystems and the protection of ecosystems could appropriately be inserted into the 11th and 13th preambular paragraphs respectively.

It is also our view that the 15th preambular paragraph should refer to scientifically based stock enhancement rather than just stock enhancement.

With regard to the substantive part of the declaration, I have already noted our concern with paragraph 1. Other paragraphs could in our view, be considerably strengthened, for example, by specific reference to methods to reduce bycatch in paragraph 2, by the insertion of the concept of maintaining biodiversity in paragraph 8, by the insertion of developing appropriate safeguards in paragraph 13, and by insertion of the need for consistency with the World Trade Organization in paragraph 15.

Mr. Chairman we will be happy to work with our colleagues from other delegations in the drafting group to develop language to address our concerns. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES
TO FOOD SECURITY. KYOTO, JAPAN, 4-9 DECEMBER 1995.

Canada: Statement to the Technical Committee re: Agenda item Vlll.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Again, the Canadian delegation would like to express our thanks to those who have prepared the draft of the Kyoto Plan of Action for a Sustained Increase in the Supplies of Fish. The Canadian delegation recognizes the difficult task which confronted the drafters of both the Declaration and the Plan of Action.

Yesterday and this morning many delegations acknowledged this and suggested changes, many of which we can agree with. Some have proposed to combine the Declaration and the Plan of Action. However, it is our view that these documents serve different functions and that it is better to keep them separate.

It is our view that the Declaration may be regarded as a statement indicating a commitment to a set of principles. It should also provide a framework for the Plan of Action. The Declaration as drafted could be shortened and focussed to reflect those basic principles.

The Plan of Action should outline both short-term and long-term actions which contribute to the policy objectives. That is, a sustainable contribution of fisheries to food security.

As an example, one major point made at this conference has been the considerable waste of resources during harvest as well as during post harvesting activity. In our view, this implies immediate action. The policy instrument which addresses this matter is the FAO Code of Conduct and reference to its implementation should be made in the Plan of Action.

In other words Mr. Chairman, it is our view that the Plan of Action should include measures which contribute to the goal of sustainability. These measures must be significant, they should reflect the urgency of the situation and they should be doable.

Again, Mr. Chairman, we will be happy to work with our colleagues from other delegations in the drafting group to develop language to address our concerns.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

COMMENTS OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION TO THE
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE REPORT

1. Chile concurs to the idea expressed during the meeting of having a single document in the form of a "Declaration" as the main outcome of the Kyoto Conference on Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security. Therefore, Chile would agree to incorporate elements of what is now the draft "Kyoto Plan of Action" into the "Kyoto Declaration".
2. Chile also states the the draft documents (Kyoto Declaration and Kyoto Plan of Action) discussed in the technical meeting, contain elements that would force our delegation to express its reservation to some of its content. Therefore, Chile will ask to consider the draft documents only as the basis for further discussions and future agreement on final acceptable language during the functioning of the Drafting Committee at the Plenary Session, starting tomorrow (Thursday).
3. As it is now contained in the draft "Kyoto Action Plan" circulated during the Technical Committee, Chile finds unacceptable the wording "and in conjunction, the share of sustainably allowed production levels of each relevant stock so exploited", as it is quoted with reference to assessment and monitoring of "sustainable allowed production levels" also at the national level. Chile strongly states that according to UNCLOS, assessment and monitoring within the EEZ, is an exclusive prerogative of the coastal state. According to UNCLOS, any assessment and monitoring of production surpluses in the EEZ is a matter of exclusive jurisdiction of the coastal state.
4. Chile also objects to language referring to the need to introduce "mechanisms for deciding on allocation of access to fishery resources" if that mechanisms considers, either directly or indirectly access to fisheries resources under national jurisdiction.



Patricio A. Bernal
Head Chile Delegation

EU

The Kyoto Plan of Action
for a

SUSTAINED INCREASE IN THE SUPPLIES OF FISH

Suggestions on KC/GOJ/95/4 (FINAL DRAFT)

15 November 1995

A. Change i. (new wording underlined)

“to analyze regularly (i) on a global, regional and national level, present and future supply, demand and price of main types of fish and fish products, and their inter-action and, in conjunction ...” (etz. as presently drafted)

B. Insert new para following i.

“to monitor the macroeconomic consequences, especially on employment, consumption, production, exports and imports, in terms of value as well as quantity, of likely future developments on a regional and national level, giving particular attention to areas with large dependence on fisheries as a source of employment and income as well as on fish as a source of food.”

C. Insert new para following above

“to study ways of strengthening of existing regional fisheries organizations to enable them, and possibly new ones, to carry out the management tasks imposed upon them, concerning i.a. decision making, monitoring and control, and research, including a list of priorities for most urgent actions, and possible options for mobilizing the necessary financial resources.”

FIJI

1. We need to build upon the principles agreed to in other International fora, ie we need to move forward.
2. Agenda 21 needs to be included in p.1 of the Declaration as it encompasses most issues enshrined in the Declaration.
3. The language in the respective Agreements lays better the ideas the Declaration wants to portray. It may be wise to cross-reference the Declaration with the respective sections in those Agreements.
4. The Declaration highlights areas not featuring prominently in background papers as well as in other Conventions eg p.4 of Declaration.
We appreciate and are mindful of the dietary habits and religions importance of fish, however this consideration must not take precedence over consideration on the Status of stocks. (fish)
The language should be accordingly changed to meet this and not to create ambiguity.
5. Three major areas of reservation.
 - (a) P.7 - The idea of fishing the stock to the MSY level needs to be changed.
 - (b) The status of the 'Precautionary Approach' needs be lifted to the level it currently enjoys on the UN Conference on HMFS & SFS.
 - (c) P.(9 & 10) needs to be relooked at from an ecosystem approach to management. It would put p(IV) and p(V) of the Action Plan in their rightful perspective.
6. P.1 of (KD) should be a lot more affective to indicate an commitment to the Internationally Agreed Initiatives- resort is previous draft.
7. On p.14 of KD needs a change of emphasis. The current emphasis is on increasing fish consumption. As worded, this could give rise to ambiguity as increased fish consumption could lead to driving a blind eye to sustainability.

The emphasis could be on

- Development of better use of fish products

This would then take account of

- post harvest losses
- wastes
- discards

8. We need to strengthen p.17 with more assertive and positive language for a commitment by the International Community to the welfare and plight of small Island Developing States. Perhaps wording from the UN Conference on HMFSS and SFS need to be brought in here.

Intervention by Kiribati

Mr. Chairman,

Thank you for the opportunity to address this Conference. I also take this opportunity to express our congratulations to you and fellow members of the Chair for your selection. I also wish to thank the Government of Japan for its kind invitation which allows us to participate in this important and timely Conference. Its invitation together with that of the FAO Secretariat's are most appreciated.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct my comments at this time to the agenda items at hand which is on *Future Policy Directions* and the resulting draft Declaration. We wish to make the point at the outset that since this is very much an analysis of the global situation, it is not always appropriate to apply global solutions to regional and national situations.

The case in point is the reference to the negative effects of price increase of fish. For Kiribati, with very few options for sustainable economic development, price increases present the rare opportunity to extract higher returns from its single major renewable resources. In applauding this development, Kiribati is not unmindful of the likely negative effects of price increases through overfishing. In this context, Kiribati's relations with distant water fishing nations is reviewed on an annual basis. Such reviews include re-assessment of the total harvesting capacity in the 3 million square kilometres of ocean under our EEZ in relation to the scientific information and recommendation provided on a regular basis by regional organisations charged with such tasks on behalf of the Pacific island nations.

It is therefore against the above background that we would like to express our sincere concerns over certain parts of the Draft Declaration, in particular, the last paragraph of the Preamble. In our view, this paragraph, whilst recognising the limited resources available to LIFDCs and Small Island Developing Nations to develop the scientific information required for national management, goes further to say that such nations will therefore engage in irresponsible management and unsustainable management practices.

Our concern is that such wording carries with it many additional and perhaps unintentional implications. One of these is that whatever management measures or fishing practices these nations undertake can not be considered credible. I am sure you can therefore understand our concern over unintentional implications which might undermine coastal states' jurisdiction within their EEZ in accordance with UNCLOS.

We would therefore ask that the Drafting Committee formulate alternative wording to take care of this concern. We noted the point raised by Australia that a more positive approach would be to come up with the remedies for this problem of small island developing nations in the Declaration. We welcome that suggestion as a more acceptable approach and invite the Drafting Committee to take note of it.

Finally, we would reserve our additional comments on other parts of the Draft Declaration and the proposed Plan of Action until thematters have been fully discussed.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Proposals
(Latvia)

Declaration:

Paragraph 8. Follow with wording:

... and made practical steps for recovering already lost fishing and spawning grounds including development of artificial restocking facilities.

Paragraph 12. Add new roman number between III and IV:

New(IV): Developing responsible policy in sport fishing and angling consider this activities as a part of fish supply for local consumption;

Change wording in roman (IV):

New (V): Establishing fishing rights on fish resources exploited in waters under open access regimes;

New paragraph. ... improve rule and responsibility of fishermen in policy decision making process as well as responsibility for their activities on the sea and inland waters with aim for future sustainability of fish resources.

Plan of action:

Paragraph VI. Add wording ... to exchange information amongst existing fisheries research and administration institutions aiming to increase opportunities for ...

PROPUESTA DE MEXICO Y VENEZUELA

PREAMBLE

CHAPEAU: DELETE "AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS"

PARAGRAPH 17: MODIFY AS FOLLOWS:

" CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS ESTABLISHED IN THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) AGREEMENT."

DELETE: "AND OTHER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS, RULES AND REGULATIONS."

DELETE PARAGRAPH 18. (LAST PARAGRAPH)

DECLARATION

MERGE PARAGRAPH 1 AND 2 AS FOLLOWS:

"ENSURE THE SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY THROUGH TAKING ACTION FOR THE EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES; IN THIS RESPECT CONSIDER PROMPT RATIFICATION OF OR ADHESION TO"

PARAGRAPH 4: ADD THE FOLLOWING:

" AS LONG AS THEY DO NOT CONSTITUTE A THREAT TO THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF THESE RESOURCES OR HAVE ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE ECOSYSTEM AND THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT."

PARAGRAPH 6: MODIFY AS FOLLOWS:

" ... BASED ON THE BEST SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE AVAILABLE AND OBJECTIVE CRITERIA"

INTRODUCE A NEW PARAGRAPH 6 BIS:

" TAKE FULLY INTO ACCOUNT THE DIVERSITY AND SPECIFICITY OF ECOSYSTEMS WHEN ADOPTING AND APPLYING MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THESE ECOSYSTEMS AND THEIR RESOURCES."

PARAGRAPH 7: MODIFY AS FOLLOWS:

" ASSESS THE STOCK ABUNDANCE IN THE WATERS UNDER THEIR NATIONAL JURISDICTION, BOTH INLAND AND MARINE, AND ADJUST THE FISHING CAPACITY IN THESE WATERS..."

ADD AFTER PARAGRAPH 7 THE FOLLOWING :

"STATES SHOULD COOPERATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW, TO TAKE SIMILAR MEASURES REGARDING STOCKS OF THE HIGH SEAS."

PARAGRAPH 8: DELETE:

" IN RECOGNITION THAT SUCH PRACTICES CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED."

PARAGRAPH 9: MODIFY AS FOLLOWS:

" STUDY WITHIN AN INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MULTISPECIES MANAGEMENT."

PARAGRAPH 13: MERGE iv AND v AS FOLLOWS:

" iv) INTRODUCTION OF NEW NATURAL OR GENETICALLY MODIFIED SPECIES, MAKING USE OF THE BEST SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE AVAILABLE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENHANCEMENT OF CULTURE, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH."

PARAGRAPH 14: MODIFY AS FOLLOWS:

" INCREASE THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY, THROUGH"

PARAGRAPH 15: DELETE OR REPLACE BY THE FOLLOWING:

" TRADE IN FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS SHOULD PROMOTE FOOD SECURITY, NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY, AND SHOULD NOT RESULT IN ADVERSE EFFECTS ON EXPLOITED SPECIES AND OTHER SPECIES, AS WELL AS ON AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS AND RESOURCES."

Draft Kyoto Declaration and Action Plan
Comments Raised by the New Zealand delegation 5/12/95

New Zealand is grateful to the authors of the draft documents for the fine effort that they have made in producing papers which have enabled us as a Conference to focus our attention and discussion.

The New Zealand delegation has several general points concerning the draft declaration and action program and will also provide specific drafting suggestions during the deliberations of the drafting group which is to be established later in the week.

The general comments New Zealand would wish to make are:

- it is important to have a document that is concise and to this ends we suggest that it may be appropriate to combine the two documents;

- there is a need to recognise the inherent conflict created by States' responsibility to conserve and manage resources and the desire by resource users for increased production;

- while some may consider that continued access to resources is of primary importance to food security the position of my delegation is that food security and access to resources is best protected by responsible management and conservation. Without a resource there is no fishery. Sustainable use should be the basis of fisheries food security;

- the declaration needs to be enhanced by greater reference and linkages to the recently agreed international conventions and agreements affecting fisheries. While the draft includes reference to UNCLOS, the FAO Code of Conduct and the recently agreed UN Agreement on Straddling and Highly Migratory stocks there is no mention of the Convention on Biological Diversity. These instruments provide the framework for the sustainable use and management of world fisheries;

- the draft Declaration in part appears to qualify the obligations and responsibilities of States as set out in various international agreements such as UNCLOS and the recent UN Agreement. The declaration of this Conference should instead be looking to reinforce our commitment to the outcomes of those agreements;

- there is a need to recognise that many of the world's capture fisheries are currently characterised by over fishing or fishing to full capacity. For many fisheries restraint is required before rebuilding of the stock will occur and production levels can rise. It is this key point that needs to be communicated to the Food Summit along with a call for commitment to improved management, including in some instances greater restraint, in order to enhance production in the long-term

- there is also a need to recognise the contribution that free trade can make to global

food security. Reference to the principles, rights and obligations established in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) is required in order to achieve greater consistency with documents such as the FAO Code of Conduct..

NORWEGIAN PROPOSALS

Appropriate knowledge on risks, risk assessment and risk mitigation procedures are not available. The protocol on biosafety should be in place before any decision to promote the development and use of transgenetic fish is made.

An additional paragraph in the preamble of the declaration is proposed as a new paragraph 6, it reads as follows:

Also recalling the decision on conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity in November 1995, by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Norway can not support the proposed wording of paragraph 13 ~~iv~~ recommending that the states should promote the use of sustainable aquaculture through ...genetically modified fish and strongly recommends that operative paragraph 13 ~~iv~~ is amended to read as follows:

developing and introducing the best scientific information available, and use the best genetic material for the purpose of enhancement or culture.

In accordance with the above proposals, subparagraph vii) ii) of the draft Action Plan is proposed deleted.

PROPUESTA DE LA DELEGACION DE PERU
MODIFICACION DE LA DECLARACION DE KYOTO Y EL PLAN DE ACCION

1. Modificar el párrafo #1 de la declaración en razón a que las políticas de seguridad alimentaria, discutidas en la presente conferencia deberían mantener, en lo posible, cierta independencia de los ajuntos jurídicos contemplados en instrumentos internacionales vinculados con el derecho del mar. Al mismo tiempo, la decisión de algunos países, como el Perú, de no adherirse a ciertas convenciones o tratados debe ser respetado.

2. Para que el párrafo # 4 guarde coherencia con el #8, se sugiere que el # 4 se complete con lo siguiente:

“... Siempre y cuando las prácticas involucradas sean coherentes con las reglas internacionales generalmente aceptados sobre la explotación de dichos recursos.”

3. Sustituir en el párrafo # 7 el término “EEZ” por “ en zonas bajo su jurisdicción nacional “

4. Completar el párrafo # 9 de la siguiente manera :

“ Dentro del marco de las respectivas competencias de los estados.”

5. Completar el párrafo # 15 de la declaración, de la siguiente manera

“ Asegurar, asimismo, que las medidas internas relativas al comercio en pescado y productos pesqueros sean del todo coherentes con las normas de la OMC, el código de conducta para la pesca responsable y otras convenciones reglas y reglamentos pertinentes, a fin de preservar el libre acceso a los mercados y salvaguardías apropiadas en beneficio de los consumidores.”

PLAN DE ACCION

1. El párrafo (ii) debería ser modificado a

“ Identificar e introducir, dentro del marco de sus respectivas competencias, un mecanismo para.....”

2. Se sugiere la modificación del párrafo (iv) en la cuarta línea de la siguiente manera

“... de la aplicación práctica, por los estados dentro del marco de sus respectivas competencias, de tecnologías de ordenación multiespecies”

Gracias

SUGGESTED PARAGRAPH FOR INCLUSION

UNDER PREAMBLE OF THE KYOTO DECLARATION

"RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF POST-HARVEST HANDLING, PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION OF FISH TO REDUCE POST-HARVEST LOSSES AND TO MAXIMIZE THE UTILIZATION OF AQUATIC PRODUCTS, AS AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY"

FROM: PHILIPPINE DELEGATION

COMMENT OF POLAND TO THE DRAFT
DECLARATION

PROPOSAL

to insert, after paragraph 7, the following:

7bis. Fully recognize and respect the experience and knowledge of those states which developed the fishery on the particular area of the high sea, when (designing and) establishing the policy and strategy for the fisheries management on that area.

Comments by St. Vincent & the Grenadines on para 4 of the Kyoto Declaration.

12.06.95 Kerwyn Morris.

Mr. Chairman, with respect to para 4 of the declaration, my delegation feels that the wording of this para is somewhat mild and interprets it as a token only in that it calls only for increased respect and understanding of the social, economical and cultural differences among states in the use of living aquatic resources especially cultural diversity in dietary habits. This paragraph should go beyond that level and reflect a commitment to accommodation of these differences since they are traditionally and historically linked to the social, economic and cultural importance of fisheries and development of fish products in many developing countries. Some of these practices demonstrate sustainable management, have contributed to food security for generations and therefore certainly deserve more than just an increase in respect and understanding. They should be integrated into regional management regimes in an effort to guarantee food security. Recent attempts by the IWC to bring the management of small cetaceans under its aegis without giving serious consideration to the above factors is a faux pas that my delegation would not like to see duplicated by the Kyoto delegation. Optimum contribution to food security must by necessity take into account cultural, social and dietary habit components beyond the level of simply acknowledging their presence.

(Signature)

COMMENT BY SWEDISH DELEGATE
on draft Kyoto Declaration

On the Paragraph 13:

Promote sustainable aquaculture, that would not adversely impact the integrity of marine and fresh water ecosystems, and their biological diversity, inter alia through : (i) informing the use of lands and waters; (ii) enhancement and ranching in near-shore, marine coordination of the use of them with other land-based activities in inland areas; (iii) developing and introducing the best scientific information available, and use the best genetic material for the purpose of enhancement for culture while ensuring the conservation of biological diversity; (iv) --- as it was prepared by Japan---

COMMENT BY THE DELEGATE FROM UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
on draft Kyoto Declaration

On the paragraph 13:

Could you please add the following sentence to paragraph 13, as point (iii):

To promote mangrove afforestation beside aquaculture projects (wherever applicable) due to its importance on the coastal fishery in particular and on the fisheries resources in general.

UNITED STATES COMMENTS ON DECLARATION AND ACTION PLAN
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING
DECEMBER 5-6, 1996
KYOTO, JAPAN

The U.S. delegation wishes to comment on the draft of the "Kyoto Declaration" and "Action Plan." While we recognize how difficult it is to prepare documents of this type, and we acknowledge that they contain many useful statements, we have several general concerns.

1. We believe it is critical that the Declaration and Action Plan be entirely consistent with existing international agreements and understandings such as the recently completed UN Agreement and the FAO Code of Conduct. This is not always the case in the draft documents.

2. We believe the distinction between the two documents can be made clearer. We understand that the Action Plan is intended to address specific immediate needs (for the next few years), whereas the Declaration is intended to reflect more general, ongoing needs, but the actual paragraphs do not reflect always this difference. The U.S. delegation believes that merging the two documents might be considered.

3. We believe that the drafting committee might consider rearranging the paragraphs. One option would be to follow the organization of the Technical Document. Aternately, the organization could be based on the major issues that must be addressed to close the potential gap between food supply and demand.

4. We believe some important topics need greater emphasis, whereas some less important paragraphs should be shortened or deleted. Where greater emphasis is needed, the U.S. delegation is prepared to propose additional paragraphs.

5. We believe that some paragraphs in the draft declaration could be or are inappropriate for the conference and in other cases paragraphs are subject to serious misinterpretation. These paragraphs should be modified or deleted.

6. We have specific comments on the individual paragraphs for consideration at the appropriate time.

Opening Address of Mr. Junji Ichii
Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
at the International Conference on
Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security
(December 7, 1995)

I would like to briefly outline the background in which the Government of Japan came to organize this International Conference on Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food security under technical collaboration of FAO.

As all of you here are well aware, the world fishery production had seen a steady increase during the 1970s but weakened after it attained 100 million tons in the latter half of the 1980s.

The world population, which now stands at 5.7 billion, is forecast to reach 7.0 billion and 8.5 billion by the year 2010 and 2025, respectively. Even assuming that per capita fishery consumption in the world remains at the same level as present, demand for fishery products in 2010 will reach 87 million tons up from the present 70 million tons. If the increase in demand due to economic growth is taken into account, demand is estimated to reach 120 million tons, and in the worst case, as supply does not meet the growth in demand, a gap of 50 million tons in demand and supply is anticipated.

In some regions the repercussions of the supply-demand gap will become more serious, causing shortage in supply of fishery products and malnutrition and posing a grave threat to food security.

Unlike mineral resources, fishery resources are renewable. Fishery is an industry utilizing reproductive capabilities of the nature. It is deemed possible to increase the supply of fishery products through introduction of positive and effective resource conservation and management measures, development of processing technology and

improvement of fishery infrastructure. For that goal, however, we need to have common recognition on several basic problems.

First let us look at problems inherent in fisheries. In fishery management in the past, there had been some cases of failure in which fishery activities were scaled down or closed because catch exceeding reproductive capabilities of the stock was allowed, leading to overexploitation. We need to reflect upon these mistakes and try not to repeat them.

Turning our eyes to the issues outside fisheries, criticisms against fisheries in the name of environmental protection have been mounting in recent years. In these criticisms, there are elements to which we need to lend our ears with open-mindedness from the viewpoint of rational utilization of resources. Regrettably, however, there are assertions to negate rational utilization of marine living resources.

Further, there are assertions to attach so much importance to small-scale fisheries to protect the life of regional communities while taking critical stance against large-scale fisheries.

Under these circumstances, the Government of Japan considered it timely to take the following actions promptly: that nations and fishermen having responsibility in fisheries and the management of fishery resources should

- engage in candid exchange of views on necessary measures for proper conservation and management as well as optimum utilization of fishery resources with a view to ensure stabilization and increase in fishery production; and
- centralize our common understanding as agreement and declare it to the general public and non-fishery sectors as the unified will of the fishery sector.

Based on such understanding, the Government of Japan presented its proposal for the holding of this conference at the FAO Conference in November 1993, and upon obtaining FAO's agreement, worked for the

realization of the goal.

I have been informed that, from December 4 to yesterday, in-depth and significant exchanges of views took place during the expert and technical discussions on various issues surrounding fishery products in the world. Although I am aware that reports of these discussion will be made available at a later stage, I would like to present my views concerning the measures deemed necessary for attaining food security in the fishery area.

The first is the awareness of the importance of fisheries.

It is vital to gain the understanding of the general public and international community on the fact that fisheries are extremely important in food security, economic development in developing countries, increase in employment opportunities, enhancement of welfare of those engaged in fisheries, balanced development of national land and vitalization of regional communities. It is an industry friendly to the ecosystem using reproductive capability of fishery resources. We can almost say that promoting this understanding should be the very prerequisite for all other steps to follow.

The second is the introduction of an effective fishery resource management system.

Last year, the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) took effect. More than 80 countries became signatories to that Convention, but ratification has been delayed in many countries as much remains to be done in their domestic legal system.

Further, the U.N. Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks was made open for signature on December 4. We note, however, that only a small number of nations accepted the FAO Compliance Agreement. With respect to the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing, domestic arrangements are required for effective implementation. It is the sincere wish of my Government that these

international agreements and arrangements are accepted earlier possible and stringent fishery regulatory measures should be introduced promptly in order to ensure recovery of depleted stocks in domestic waters.

In the area of fishery management, research and studies should be promoted on the effectiveness of multi-species management aimed at using all the components of the marine ecosystem in a balanced way. At this stage, however, development of selective fishing gear designed to catch target fish selectively requires a greater urgency.

The third is preservation of the aquatic environment.

In the past coastal areas including numbers of tidelands had been developed for the use by other industry sectors, and fishing grounds had been rendered unusable because of pollution. This caused some communities to abandon their coastal fishing activities. Now, those responsible for fisheries should cope more positively with the prevention of degradation of aquatic environment and preservation of coastal zones. The fishery sector should appeal to other industry sectors about the need for environmental preservation.

The fourth is expansion of consumption of under-utilized and non-utilized fish species.

Some fish species are not being used because they have no demand or adequate prices are not quoted vis-a-vis harvesting costs. In order to increase demand for those resources, it is necessary, among other measures, to develop techniques to process the fish into products meeting consumer needs and step up publicity to expand demand.

Fish discards throughout the world are estimated at 27 million tons, and post-harvest losses are considered to total about 20 million tons. Solution to these issues will certainly contribute to increasing supply of fish for food.

The fifth is the relations between trade in the fishery products and the international resource management.

Trade in fishery products is an important means of procuring foreign currency especially for developing nations. In other words, developing countries can increase national income though acquiring foreign currency, through which purchasing power of their nationals can be increased.

On the other hand, disorderly trade practices--e.g. the one that may encourage fishing operations diminishing the effectiveness of international resource conservation and management measures--can adversely affect management of fishery resources as well as preservation of the ecosystem. From this viewpoint, we expect that the WTO and OECD will reach an early conclusion on the issue of resource management and trade as part of the issue of trade and environment.

Declines in fish prices in importing markets due to disorderly trade practices could cause a collapse of fishery production base in the importing countries, reducing utilization of fishery resources present in the waters of the importing countries, and thus causing problem in ensuring stable supply of fishery products. From the above viewpoints it is essential to establish an orderly fishery product trade system under the free trade system.

I am convinced, based on what I have elaborated so far, that, if each nation takes positive and stringent measures independently or in the framework of appropriate international cooperation, the anticipated gap in supply and demand of fishery products will be narrowed in the future.

It is my sincere wish that here in Kyoto nations having responsibility in fisheries and conservation and management of aquatic resources will engage in open-minded exchanges of views for utilization and conservation of important aquatic resources for not only the present generation but future generations.

It is also my sincere wish that, as a result of debate, the participants will agree in adopting a Kyoto Declaration and a Plan of Action in the name of this Conference. I believe it is equally important

that the results of this Conference is duly reflected in the FAO Food Summit scheduled to take place next year and the forthcoming FAO Conference.

Thank you very much.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF
FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY

Kyoto, Japan, 4-9 December 1995

Address by Jacques Diouf
Director-General
of the
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Mr Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Representatives and Members of Delegations,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am honoured to speak on behalf of the Organization I head before the plenary assembly of this International Conference on the Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security. I wish to pay tribute to this commendable initiative on the part of the Japanese Government, and am confident that it will help the fisheries and aquaculture sector to fully perform its vital role in feeding humanity in a sustainable manner.

This initiative is further confirmation of the increasingly instrumental role of Japan in international cooperation. Allow me, in this connection, to recall that Japan has become the leading contributor, in absolute terms, of official development assistance, providing over 11 billion dollars of aid in 1993. I should like also to take this opportunity to thank the Japanese Government publicly for its contribution to FAO's Field Programme: Japan ranks sixth among the Organization's trust fund donors with a programme amounting to some 28 million dollars.

Mr Chairman,

The world food situation demands our full attention at a time when many developing countries continue to face emergency situations and extremely unstable supplies, and 800 million people suffer from chronic malnutrition. Unless these trends are reversed, more than 700 million people will still find themselves in this deplorable situation in the year 2010. Moreover, the demographic experts anticipate an increase of 3 billion in the world population by the year 2030; these people will of course have to be fed, but against a backdrop of ever scarcer farmland and increasing pressure on finite natural resources. We must tackle this challenge together, now, and win the race between food production and population growth.

This is why the focus of this Conference on linking sustainable fisheries development to food security is so topical.

In this regard, I should like to remind you that the strategy endorsed by the 1984 World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development organized by FAO had already set forth certain principles and guidelines for the contribution of fisheries to national economic, social and nutritional objectives. One of the five programmes of action adopted by this Conference dealt specifically with promoting fisheries as a way of combating malnutrition, thus pointing the way even at that time.

At the 21st Session of FAO's Committee on Fisheries last March, the Ministers responsible for fisheries examined what had been done to promote the sustainable development of fisheries for present and future generations. The Rome Consensus that was adopted on that occasion welcomed the

convening of this Conference in Kyoto. This is one further step in a highly encouraging international process that includes the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; the Declaration of Cancún on responsible fisheries and the Declaration of Rio, both in 1992; the provisions of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; the 1993 agreement to promote compliance with international conservation measures endorsed by the Conference of FAO, and the agreement on the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks adopted in ~~Rome~~^{New York} in 1995. I am particularly pleased to be able to add to this list the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries endorsed by the Conference of FAO last month in Rome.

Here, in Kyoto, top-ranking fisheries officials will, for the first time, be looking specifically at the crucial topic of fisheries' contribution to food security.

This is a fundamental issue both for the developed countries, where per capita fish consumption is extremely high (as in Japan), and for the many developing countries where people suffer from protein deficiency. First of all, the fisheries sector represents an important source of income and employment for over 120 million people working in fishery production, processing and distribution. There is also a strong multiplier effect in areas where fishing is a primary economic activity. Moreover, the sector is the source of an average 20 percent of the animal protein in the human diet, and so plays a central nutritional role in areas where fish is the preferred animal protein, whether for reasons of low price, availability or local eating habits. In the low-income, food-deficit countries, fishing is often all-important to the populations living in coastal areas or on the shores of rivers and lakes, not only in Africa and Asia, but also in many parts

of Latin America and in the small island States of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Finally, fisheries contribute to food security when they generate hard currency that can be used to import other food staples such as cereals. For the developing countries alone, net income from fishery exports totalled more than 11 billion US dollars in 1993, outstripping the combined income from coffee, meat and rice. What we now have to do is to consolidate this contribution and, more generally, to improve the state of world fisheries.

Technological innovation in capture fisheries and aquaculture has developed strikingly since the establishment of FAO fifty years ago, and there has been unprecedented progress in processing and distribution. However, whereas the period up to the late 1980s was marked by optimism, with upward trends in fisheries production and an increasing developing country share in world production, today's major economic indicators are quite alarming.

The overcapacity of fishing effort on 70 percent of world stocks is an acknowledged fact. World fishery production, which for the first time began to dip between 1989 and 1992, seemed to recover at 101.5 million tons in 1993 and some 105 million tons in 1994. This rise was, however, mainly due to a substantial increase in aquaculture production, with a total of 16.3 million tons in 1993, and to significantly higher catches of certain small pelagics, basically for fishmeal and oil. The share of marine fisheries for human consumption has also stood still at the same figure of 70 million tons since the early 1990s, which means that the contribution of marine fisheries to human consumption is actually falling.

There must be effective implementation of management and conservation measures to offset overfishing,

overcapitalization, excessively large fleets and the unacceptable waste of fishery resources suitable for human consumption, if inland and marine fisheries are to continue to play their part in ensuring world food security.

There has also been a decline in per capita world fish consumption in recent years: from 13.6 kg in 1989 to 13 in 1993. According to the projections, demand will continue to exceed supply even as the next century begins, at least in countries where population growth is rapid and economic growth slow, and especially in Africa and Southern Asia. Elsewhere, fish will probably still be available but at a much higher real cost than today.

Lastly, the globalization of trade is creating new flows in the distribution of fish products. These flows, which are highly sensitive to variations in price, may well work to the advantage of the richer consumers. A lack of vigilance in this area could easily and unacceptably aggravate the food deficit of those most in need, particularly children, in rural as in urban areas.

The preparatory papers for this Conference do in fact point to worrying, indeed alarming, early global projections for several groups of countries, should the relevant governments and the fishing industry fail to take specific action to rectify current trends. There is thus an absolute need to strengthen international cooperation in fisheries conservation and management if we wish to maintain adequate supplies of fish products, limit overfishing, and control the factors that restrict supply.

It is my hope that the necessary corrective and preventive measures will be formulated and implemented so that marine and inland fisheries may resume and perhaps even

surpass their former peak production levels by the year 2010, if possible. I pin my hopes primarily on aquaculture, which already accounts for half the national supply in countries such as China, and which could be producing some 33 million tons or more in 15 years, if sufficient resources are mobilized.

Mr Chairman,

It is against this background that the Conference is asked to reflect upon such major issues as the changing factors that affect fish supply and demand and the redefinition of the role of the private and public sectors in this context. The Conference might also be well-advised to review ways of organizing the activities of each subsector so that the sector as a whole can sustainably continue to supply food and income while allowing more equitable access to fishing and employment (particularly for the artisanal subsector), and more equitable access to fish, particularly for the poorest members of society.

FAO will continue to support the already substantial efforts by the international community to promote responsible fisheries and increase food security. At the 106th Session of the FAO Council in May 1994, the Organization pledged to retain food security as its top priority. The Special Programme on Food Production in Support of Food Security in Low-income, Food-deficit Countries with its focus on increasing food production and generating employment and income in the agricultural sector, was thus launched in late 1994.

Additionally, a World Food Summit will be held in November 1996 at FAO Headquarters to deal with every aspect of food security from the global standpoint, and to tackle the

root causes of hunger and malnutrition throughout the world. The Summit's objective is to raise awareness at the top policy-making level that humanity's fundamental problem, the lack of food security, demands a solution. The Summit is expected to lead to the adoption of appropriate national and international policies and strategies, and to produce a plan of action to be implemented by all parties concerned.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am convinced that the results of your Conference will be a major contribution to this Summit, spurring initiatives that will allow fisheries development and the sustainable utilization of fishery resources to play their foremost role, that of feeding the people.

I wish you full success in your discussions and thank you for your attention.

List of Delegates which made Statements at the Plenary Session

States

Australia	Malaysia*
Bahrain*	Malta*
Bangladesh*	Marshall Islands*
Belgium*	Mauritius*
Belize*	Mexico
Bulgaria*	Morocco
Canada*	Mozambique*
Chile*	Myanmar*
China*	Namibia
Colombia*	New Zealand*
Costa Rica	Norway*
Cuba*	Panama*
Dominica*	Peru*
Egypt*	Philippines*
Eritrea*	Poland*
European Union*	Portugal*
Federated States of Micronesia*	Russia*
Fiji*	Saint Christopher and Nevis*
Finland*	Saint Lucia*
France*	Senegal*
Ghana*	Seychelles*
Grenada*	South Africa
Guinea	Spain
Guinea-Bissau*	Sweden*
Iceland*	Thailand
Indonesia*	United Arab Emirates*
Iran*	United States of America*
Jamaica*	Venezuela
Japan*	Vietnam*
Kiribati*	Western Samoa*
Korea*	Yemen*
Lithuania*	

Inter-Governmental Organizations

INFOFISH*(Intergovernmental Organization for Marketing Information and Technical
Advisory Service for Fishery Products in the Asia-Pacific)

NAMMCO*(North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission)

SEAFDEC (Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center)

Non-Governmental Organizations

EBCD (European Bureau for Conservation and Development)

Greenpeace International*

ICA (International Cooperative Alliance)

ICFA*(International Coalition of Fisheries Association)

IWMC (International Wildlife Management Consortium)

*:Written statements available

Written statements of Latvia and ICLARM are also available.

THE KYOTO DECLARATION AND PLAN OF ACTION
ON THE
SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY

We, the 95 States¹ which met in Kyoto from 4 to 9 December 1995 on the occasion of the International Conference on the Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security,

Appreciating the initiative taken by the Government of Japan to host the Conference and the technical assistance provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);

Recalling that this initiative was welcomed at the 27th Session of the FAO Conference held in November 1993;

Also recalling the Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development established by the FAO World Fisheries Conference in 1984;

Also recalling the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the Declaration of Cancun, the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), the United Nations Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks² and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, including the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas;

Also recalling the decision on conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity adopted in November 1995 by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

¹ In this Declaration and Plan of Action the reference to States includes the European Community in matters within its competence.

² Agreement of 4 December 1995 for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (A/CONF.164/37, 8 September 1995).

Also recalling the Rome Consensus on World Fisheries adopted at the FAO Ministerial Conference on Fisheries in March 1995;

Noting a continuously growing world population and the need to secure enough food for the people in present and future generations, and the significant contribution of fisheries to income, wealth and food security for all people, and its critical importance in some low-income food-deficit countries (LIFDCs);

Recognizing the responsibility of the present generation regarding the needs of future generations;

Also recognizing the role of living aquatic resources as an important natural renewable source of food and the traditional and essential role played by fisheries in providing high quality protein required for human use;

Deeply concerned that 800 million people suffer from chronic malnutrition;

Mindful that, unless appropriate action is taken very soon, the combination, at the global level, of population increase and economic growth, in conjunction with continued over-fishing, excess fishing capacity and degradation of the aquatic environment, will place enormous strains upon the fishery sector's capability to sustain its necessary contribution to food security;

Affirming that effective and integrated fisheries management and conservation policies will result in long-term and significant gains in food supply, income and wealth, as well as in economic growth;

Also affirming that achieving an optimum long-term contribution of fisheries to economic and social well-being - a concept which includes nutritional and environmental values, as well as poverty alleviation - will contribute to achieving food security;

Mindful that initiatives which respect the concept of sustainable use of resources will promote the objective of optimizing the availability of aquatic products, and thus support efforts to achieve food security;

Recognizing the importance of inland fisheries and fresh water aquaculture, in particular for land-locked countries, in many of which fresh water fish is important for food security;

Mindful that environmentally sound and sustainable stock enhancement, combined with integrated management of fresh water catchment areas, could significantly increase supplies of fresh water fish, particularly in LIFDCs;

Aware that the world's aquaculture, while showing steady and rapid growth in production, needs appropriate institutional and legal frameworks to fulfill its potential in ways which are compatible with sustainable development;

Noting that responsible post-harvest use of fish and fishery products is necessary for the sustainable contribution of fisheries to food security;

Recognizing that trade in fish and fishery products is of great importance, in particular for a number of developing countries, and should be conducted in accordance with the principles, rights and obligations established in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement;

Also recognizing that many developing countries, and in particular LIFDCs and small island developing States, face major challenges in ensuring a sustainable contribution from subsistence, artisanal and commercial fisheries to their food security, and recognizing that international cooperation and support will be important in ensuring capacity building, information exchange and the provision of technical and financial assistance;

DECLARE that we should, without prejudice to the rights and obligations of States under international law:

1. Recognize and appreciate the significant role which marine fisheries, inland fisheries and aquaculture play in providing food security for the world, both through food supplies and through economic and social well-being;

2. Recognize and appreciate the important economic and social role of subsistence, artisanal and commercial fishers and other fishers throughout the world, and seek to provide an environment in which they can make an optimum contribution to economic and social welfare;

3. Recognize that FAO projects a potential substantial shortfall by 2010 of the supply of fish and fishery products to meet demands from an increased human population, which in turn will adversely affect world food security;

4. Recognize that the projected shortfall of supply of fish and fishery products by 2010 can substantially be reduced and the marine and inland waters maintained as a sustainable source of renewable food resources, if a combination of measures, set forth below, are taken;

5. Take steps for effective application of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and consider becoming parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the United Nations Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, and enact, correspondingly, appropriate domestic legislation and regulations in a timely manner;

6. Call for an increase in the respect and understanding of social, economic and cultural differences among States and regions in the use of living aquatic resources, especially cultural diversity in dietary habits, consistent with management objectives;

7. Undertake in-depth studies to assess the social, economic and cultural importance of fisheries and fishery products;

8. Promote and strengthen scientific research as the fundamental basis for sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture activities to ensure food security, as well as provide scientific and technical cooperation and support for those countries with lesser research capabilities;

9. Base policies, strategies and resource management and utilization for sustainable development of the fisheries sector on the following : (i) maintenance of ecological systems; (ii) use of the best scientific

evidence available; (iii) improvement in economic and social well-being; and (iv) inter- and intra-generational equity;

10. Apply the precautionary approach as referred to in the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the United Nations Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks;

11. Assess the stock productivity in the waters under national jurisdiction, both inland and marine, adjust the fishing capacity in these waters to a level commensurate with long-term stock productivity and take appropriate measures as soon as possible to restore overexploited stocks to sustainable levels; and cooperate in accordance with international law to take similar measures regarding stocks occurring in the high seas;

12. Conserve and sustainably use biological diversity and its components in the aquatic environment and, in particular, prevent practices leading to irreversible changes, such as extinction of genes and species, genetic erosion and/or large-scale destruction of habitats;

13. Study the effectiveness of multispecies management;

14. When and where appropriate, consider harvesting at multiple trophic levels in a manner consistent with sustainable development of these resources;

15. Promote fisheries through research and development aiming at: (i) optimum use of unexploited or underexploited resources ; (ii) identification of new, harvestable, aquatic resources; (iii) reduction of discard mortality; and (iv) development and use of selective, environmentally safe and cost-effective fishing gear and techniques; .

16. Increase the available supply of fish and fishery products for human consumption, nationally and internationally, through: (i) making optimum use of harvests and reducing post-harvest losses; (ii) developing, improving and sharing appropriate storage, processing and distribution technology; and (iii) developing and promoting effective systems ensuring the safety of food of aquatic origin, including harmonization of international regulations;

17. Support enhancement of fisheries in coastal marine and inland waters, when and where appropriate, by: (i) assisting in stocking of resources and restocking of depleted resources through providing suitable organisms ; (ii) assisting fishers to organize themselves ; (iii) promoting the use of integrated community based and/or co-management schemes; and (iv) subject to national priorities, establishing access or user rights in waters exploited under open access regimes;

18. Promote the use of sustainable and environmentally sound aquaculture and ranching in coastal marine and inland waters through, *inter alia* : (i) establishment of appropriate institutional and legal frameworks; (ii) coordination of the use of lands and waters with other activities; (iii) use of the best and most appropriate genetic material in conformity with the conservation and sustainable use of the environment and conservation of biological diversity; and (iv) application of social and environmental impact assessments;

19. Study the means for responsible post-harvest use of fish and fishery products, compatible with the policies for the sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture;

20. Ensure that trade in fish and fishery products promotes food security, does not result in environmental degradation or adversely impact the nutritional rights and needs of people for whom fish and fishery products are critical to their health and well-being, does not undermine applicable global, regional and subregional conservation and management measures and is conducted in accordance with the principles, rights and obligations established in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement;

21. Enhance public awareness of the nutritional and health values of fish and fishery products;

22. Provide, either directly or through regional, subregional or international organizations, technical and financial assistance to developing countries, in particular LIFDCs and small island developing States, in order to assist them to realize the sustainable contribution of fisheries to food security and social and economic development;

AND HAVE AGREED that a set of immediate actions should be taken, without prejudice to the rights and obligations of States under international law, either directly or in cooperation with other States, or through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in cooperation with other appropriate intergovernmental organizations and/or regional fishery management organizations or arrangements. These immediate actions are:

1. To assess and monitor the present and future levels of global, regional and national production, supply and demand of fish and fishery products and their effects on food security, employment, consumption, income, trade and sustainability of production.
2. To enhance subregional and regional cooperation and establish, where it is considered appropriate, subregional and regional fishery conservation and management organizations or arrangements for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks; and cooperate to strengthen, where necessary, existing subregional and regional fishery conservation and management organizations and arrangements in order to carry out their assigned tasks.
3. To conduct, within their competences and, where appropriate, in cooperation with regional and other intergovernmental organizations, integrated assessments of fisheries in order to evaluate opportunities and strengthen the scientific basis for multispecies and ecosystem management.
4. To identify and exchange information on potential mechanisms to reduce excess fishing capacity and implement action on programs to reduce excess capacity, where and when appropriate, as soon as possible.
5. To develop, promote and facilitate the exchange of information on the use of efficient and standardized methodologies for the study of social, cultural and economic characteristics of fishing and associated activities; and, in particular, attempt to develop methods designed to permit verifiable indicators of the importance of such characteristics and their interaction and compatibility with management objectives.

6. To promote allocation of human and financial resources for an international program to investigate the effectiveness of multispecies management of commercial fishery resources.

7. To increase efforts to estimate the quantity of fish, marine mammals, sea birds, sea turtles and other sea-life which are incidentally caught and discarded in fishing operations; assess the effect on the populations or species; take action to minimize waste and discards through measures including, to the extent practicable, the development and use of selective, environmentally safe and cost-effective fishing gear and techniques; and exchange information on methods and technologies to minimize waste and discards.

8. To promote the exchange of information amongst research institutes and other relevant entities aiming to: (i) increase opportunities for the sustainable use of unexploited or underexploited species as human food; and (ii) promote and support research activities in order to ensure improvement in scientific knowledge of existing fishery resources.

9. To strengthen coordination of national and international research programs aiming to stimulate environmentally sound aquaculture and stocking, giving emphasis to the development of international guidelines for the development and management of activities in particular on: (i) the impacts on the environment and biodiversity; (ii) the application of biotechnology; and (iii) the health of cultured stocks.

10. To provide and coordinate technical and financial assistance programs for developing countries, in particular low-income food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) and small island developing States, and encourage cooperation between these countries, in order to achieve the contribution of fisheries to food security through, *inter alia*: (i) a rapid transfer of technology and know-how in enhancement in inland and marine waters; (ii) an upgrade and increase of the capabilities needed to minimize post-harvest losses; and (iii) ensuring improved control of fishing activities within areas under national jurisdiction.

AND REQUEST the Government of Japan to convey this Declaration and Plan of Action to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Chairman of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, the 1996 FAO World Food Summit and relevant international organizations for their consideration and endorsement.

9 December 1995

STATEMENT MADE BY ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE
UNITED STATES IN RELATION TO THE KYOTO DECLARATION AND PLAN OF
ACTION

Mr Chairman,

The Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action which was adopted in the Plenary by Consensus represents an excellent outcome.

Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States wish to state our understanding of a solution we reached.

As is stated in the chapeaux, the operative paragraphs of the Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action are without prejudice to our rights and obligations in international law.

The above countries explicitly stated in the Drafting Committee that we accepted this solution on the basis that it was not intended that the provisions of the Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action would affect the competency of, or change the current status in, other international organisations, including the International Whaling Commission.

9 December 1995

Statement by Sweden in relation to the Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action.

Mr Chairman,

The Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action which was adopted by consensus at the final plenary session of the Conference is an important contribution to national and international cooperative action to promote sustainable fisheries and efforts to move forcefully towards furthering food security for the many people living under the awesome condition of food insecurity.

As stated in the Swedish statement to the Conference we would have liked to see a forceful recognition of the crucial role played by women in sustainable fisheries included in the Kyoto Declaration as well as a strong recommendation on the promotion of gender equity and the empowerment of women in national and international cooperative action to enhance the sustainable contribution of fisheries to food security.

The Swedish delegation would like, through you, Mr Chairman, to present this statement to the organizers of the Conference, The Government of Japan and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, for the record and to have it annexed to the outcome of the Conference.

This statement, which was supported by Spain, did not meet with any opposition by the final plenary session. Against that background it is the hope and conviction of the delegation of Sweden that decisive action in accordance with the Swedish proposal will be taken by the participants of the Kyoto Conference when implementing the Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action.

