

COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES
COMITÉ DES PÊCHES
COMITÉ DE PESCA

Report of the sixth session of the

SUB-COMMITTEE ON AQUACULTURE

Cape Town, South Africa, 26–30 March 2012

Rapport de la sixième session du

SOUS-COMITÉ DE L'AQUACULTURE

Le Cap, Afrique du Sud, 26-30 mars 2012

Informe de la sexta reunión del

SUBCOMITÉ DE ACUICULTURA

Ciudad del Cabo, Sudáfrica, 26-30 de marzo de 2012



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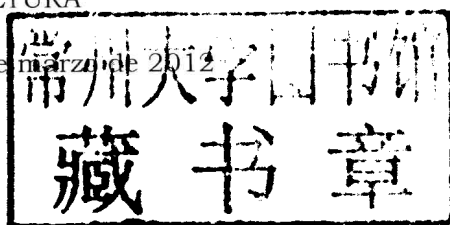
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PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

This is the final report approved by the sixth session of the Sub-Committee on Aquaculture of the Committee on Fisheries.

PRÉPARATION DE CE DOCUMENT

Le présent document est le rapport final approuvé par le Sous-Comité de l'aquaculture du Comité des pêches à sa sixième session.

PREPARACIÓN DEL PRESENTE INFORME

Este es el informe final aprobado por la sexta reunión del Subcomité de Acuicultura del Comité de Pesca.

FAO Committee on Fisheries/Comité des pêches/Comité de Pesca.

Report of the sixth session of the Sub-Committee on Aquaculture. Cape Town, South Africa, 26–30 March 2012.

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FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Report/FAO Rapport sur les pêches et l'aquaculture/FAO Informe de Pesca y Acuicultura. No. 1006. Rome/Roma, FAO. 2012. 59 pp.

ABSTRACT

The sixth session of the Sub-Committee on Aquaculture of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) was held in Cape Town, South Africa from 26 to 30 March 2012 at the kind invitation of the Government of South Africa. It was attended by 47 Members of FAO and by observers from seven intergovernmental and three international non-governmental organizations. The Sub-Committee appreciated the efforts of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department in responding to the recommendations of the past sessions of the Sub-Committee and requested the Secretariat to ensure their implementation during the intersessional period. Several working documents were presented by the Secretariat for information, discussion and decision by the Sub-Committee. A consultative seminar on the Committee for Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture for Africa (CIFAA) review was also held after the plenary session of the Sub-Committee from 26 to 27 March 2012 and the outcome was reported to the plenary. The Session also included a Special Event on Genetic Resources and Technologies in Aquaculture Development. The Sub-Committee adopted the report of the sixth session for eventual endorsement by the thirtieth session of the COFI in July 2012. The Sub-Committee expressed its appreciation to the Government of South Africa and staff from the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries for the high level of cooperation and hospitality provided. The Sub-Committee appreciated the offer of the Government of the Russian Federation to hold the Seventh Session of the Sub-Committee in Saint Petersburg. The final dates of the Seventh Session will be determined by the Director-General of FAO in consultation with the Session Chairperson in light of the international meeting calendar.

RÉSUMÉ

La sixième session du Sous-Comité de l'aquaculture du Comité des pêches de la FAO s'est tenue au Cap, Afrique du Sud, du 26 au 30 mars 2012, à l'aimable invitation du Gouvernement sud-africain. Étaient présents 47 Membres de la FAO et les observateurs de sept organisations intergouvernementales et de trois organisations internationales non gouvernementales. Le Sous-Comité a salué les efforts du Département des pêches et de l'aquaculture de la FAO à répondre aux recommandations des sessions précédentes du Sous-Comité et a demandé au Secrétariat d'assurer leur mise en œuvre pendant la période intersessions. Plusieurs documents ont été présentés par le Secrétariat pour information, discussion et décision par le Sous-Comité. Un atelier consultatif sur la revue du Comité des pêches continentales et d'aquaculture pour l'Afrique (CPCAA) a été aussi organisé les 26 et 27 mars 2012 après les séances plénières, et ses résultats ont été communiqués à la plénière. Un Événement spécial sur les technologies génétiques au service du développement et de la gestion de l'aquaculture a été organisé pendant la session. Le Sous-Comité a adopté le rapport de sa sixième session pour validation finale par la trentième session de COFI en juillet 2012. Le Sous-Comité a exprimé sa gratitude au Gouvernement sud-africain et au personnel du Département de l'agriculture, des forêts et des pêches pour leur coopération et hospitalité de haut niveau. Le Sous-Comité a remercié le Gouvernement de la Fédération de Russie d'avoir proposé d'accueillir la septième session du Sous-Comité à Saint Petersburg. Les dates finales de la septième session seront décidées par le Directeur-général de la FAO en accord avec le Président de la Session et en fonction du calendrier des réunions internationales.

RESUMEN

La sexta sesión del Comité de Pesquerías Subcomité de Acuicultura de la FAO se celebró en Ciudad del Cabo, Sudáfrica, del 26 al 30 de marzo 2012, aceptando así la amable invitación del Gobierno de Sudáfrica. Asistieron 47 miembros de la FAO y observadores de siete organizaciones intergubernamentales y otros tres de organizaciones internacionales no gubernamentales. El Subcomité agradeció los esfuerzos del Departamento de Pesquerías y Acuicultura de la FAO en respuesta a las recomendaciones de las sesiones anteriores del Subcomité y pidió que se garantice su implementación durante el periodo entre sesiones. Varios documentos fueron presentados por la Secretaría para la información, discusión y decisión por el Subcomité. Se celebró también un seminario consultivo sobre el Comité de Pesca Continental y Acuicultura para África (CIFAA) después de la Sesión Plenaria del Subcomité los días 26 y 27 de marzo 2012 y se presentaron los resultados a la Plenaria. Durante la sesión tuvo lugar también un evento especial sobre los Recursos Genéticos y Tecnologías en el Desarrollo de la Acuicultura. El Subcomité adoptó el informe del SCA para su aprobación final por parte de la decimotercera sesión del Comité de Pesquerías en julio de 2012. El Subcomité expresó su agradecimiento al Gobierno de Sudáfrica y al personal del Ministerio de Agricultura, Silvicultura y Pesquerías por el alto nivel y cooperación y hospitalidad. El Subcomité agradeció la oferta presentada por el Gobierno de la Federación Rusa para celebrar la Séptima Sesión del Subcomité en San Petersburgo. El Director-General determinará las fechas finales de la Séptima Sesión en consulta con el Presidente y teniendo en cuenta el calendario de reuniones internacionales.

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OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. The sixth session of the Sub-Committee on Aquaculture (SCA) of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) was held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 26 to 30 March 2012 at the kind invitation of the Government of South Africa. It was attended by 47 Members of FAO and by observers from seven intergovernmental and three international non-governmental organizations. The list of delegates and observers is provided in Appendix B to this report.

2. On behalf of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department and of the Director-General, Mr José Graziano da Silva, Mr Lahsen Ababouch, Director, Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Economics Division of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, expressed the Organization's gratitude to the Government of South Africa for hosting the meeting. Mr Ababouch welcomed all delegates to the meeting and outlined some of the most important emerging issues in the sector which would be addressed by the Sub-Committee. The full text of the opening statement is contained in Appendix D.

3. Her Excellency, Ms Tina Joemat-Pettersson, Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, South Africa, delivered the welcoming address. She reaffirmed the commitment of the Government of South Africa to the mission of FAO and its support to all efforts geared towards sustainable fisheries and aquaculture. The full text of the opening statement is contained in Appendix E.

ELECTION OF THE CHAIRPERSON AND VICE-CHAIRPERSONS AND DESIGNATION OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE

4. In the absence of the Chair of the Sub-Committee, the Secretary introduced this agenda item. The Secretary thanked the outgoing Chair of the Sub-Committee, Ms Supranee Chinabut (Thailand), for her contributions to the Sub-Committee. Ms Waraporn Prompoj of Thailand conveyed the note of appreciation from the outgoing Chair.

5. Ms Susan Clare Middleton of South Africa was elected Chairperson of the Sub-Committee. Mr Alexander Okhanov of the Russian Federation was elected first Vice-Chairperson. Oman and the United States of America were elected second and third Vice-Chairs respectively.

6. The Sub-Committee elected Mr Yngve Torgersen (Norway) as Chairperson of the Drafting Committee with the membership of Argentina, Canada, Chile, France, India, Namibia, South Africa, Thailand and the United States of America.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SESSION

7. Upon the request of several members the chair agreed to move agenda item 10 after agenda item 4. Malawi requested that the conclusions of the meeting on Committee for Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture of Africa (CIFAA) be reported to the Sub-Committee under agenda item any other matters. The Agenda was adopted by the Sub-Committee and is contained in Appendix A.

FAO FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEPARTMENT'S EFFORTS IN IMPLEMENTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PAST SESSION OF THE COFI SUB-COMMITTEE ON AQUACULTURE

8. The Secretariat introduced document COFI:AQ/VI/2012/2, and referred to COFI:AQ/VI/2012/Inf.5, providing a brief overview of activities undertaken by the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department towards implementing the recommendations and addressing priority areas identified at the fifth session of the Sub-Committee.

9. Member countries congratulated the secretariat for the comprehensive document regarding the efforts of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department towards implementing the

recommendations of the past sessions of the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture. The Sub-Committee reaffirmed its support for FAO activities and expressed its satisfaction on the progress achieved, especially considering limited financial resources.

10. The Committee recognized the importance of aquaculture to human nutrition, food security, poverty alleviation and socio-economic growth and reiterated that sufficient resources need to be allocated to the work of the Secretariat.

11. Some members emphasized the importance of ensuring that the outcomes of the work of the Secretariat are made available to and applied in the field using mechanisms such as the South-South cooperation, and/or Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries as a way to move forward the aquaculture agenda within the limited available resources.

12. Members appreciated the convening of the Asian Regional Fisheries Ministerial Meeting in Colombo and encouraged the Secretariat to follow-up on the implementation of the recommendations in order to achieve the desired results.

13. The Committee stressed the importance of providing more capacity building support in areas such as policy planning and strategy development, aquaculture certification, feeds, marketing, aquatic animal health, aquatic biosecurity, aquaculture statistics, institutional strengthening, environmental issues, genetics and breeding programmes and especially addressing the needs of small-scale producers and developing countries.

14. Members solicited FAO's further support, through, *inter alia*, the Technical Cooperation Programme, to provide technical guidance to countries on specific areas of assistance; FAO will discuss such mechanism with concerned countries.

15. Some members expressed concern that no further work on the epizootic ulcerative syndrome (EUS) was provided due to financial constraints and encouraged FAO to identify other mechanism of support so that work on aquatic animal health can be continued particularly with respect to addressing the issue of monitoring and control of EUS in the African region.

16. Members emphasized the importance of biosecurity as a priority issue and an important element of the aquaculture certification guidelines.

17. Several members recognized the increasing impacts of climate change and encouraged FAO to continue expanding the knowledge base. Pilot projects are needed to identify the remedial measures. The examination of case studies would lead to a better understanding of adaptation and mitigation strategies. While welcoming FAO's work towards formulating guidelines for adaptation to climate change, several members underscored the need to create a dynamic programme for this complex phenomenon.

18. While several members emphasized the importance of the development of a strategy paper or plan of action for the Sub-Committee, it was acknowledged that a session paper on this subject matter had been prepared by the secretariat which was discussed in detail under agenda item 10.

PROGRESS REPORTING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES (CCRF), PROVISIONS RELEVANT TO AQUACULTURE AND CULTURE-BASED FISHERIES AND UPDATE ON THE NEW REPORTING SYSTEMS

19. The Secretariat introduced document COFI:AQ/VI/2012/3 under Agenda Item — 5 Progress reporting on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), provisions relevant to aquaculture and culture-based fisheries and update on the new reporting system.

20. Many Members expressed their appreciation to the FAO Secretariat for the significant improvement of the questionnaire. A number of countries emphasized the importance of the questionnaire as a tool for self-assessment and to strengthen and improve aquaculture governance.

21. Members considered the formation of a national multidisciplinary response team covering all aspects of aquaculture as valuable in order to provide a more comprehensive and objective assessment of the implementation of the CCRF. The identification of a focal point was considered as relevant to ensure the questionnaire would reach the proper person or agency with the technical capacity to respond to the questionnaire.

22. Some members noted that reporting on the implementation of the CCRF could also be relevant for third party certification processes providing potential for further market access and value.

23. Members referred to the development of specific codes of practices for different types of aquaculture systems and processes **that could** facilitate the implementation of the CCRF and requested support for such implementation.

24. Members agreed that the new questionnaire is more complete and better than the current one. Although the questionnaire is long, it provides a good understanding of the level of implementation of the CCRF and can be useful as a self-assessment tool. The need to keep confidentiality of individual country responses and to avoid overlap and duplication with the current questionnaire were also stressed. Some members stressed that the questionnaire cannot be mandatory and should not generate country or regional comparisons.

25. The Sub-Committee agreed to the new questionnaire and reporting system, and an evaluation of two two-year periods was agreed to conduct an evaluation of its performance whilst emphasizing the need for capacity building in the implementation of the new reporting system.

26. The Sub-Committee further agreed to recommend the creation of national response teams, focal points, and/or other mechanisms to improve the reporting.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAO TECHNICAL GUIDELINES ON AQUACULTURE CERTIFICATION

27. The Secretariat introduced document COFI:AQ/VI/2012/4, on the implementation of the FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification.

28. The Sub-Committee commended the efforts of FAO, recognized the importance and increasing usefulness of the guidelines, the hard work invested in its development, and appreciated the ongoing initiatives by several members in implementing the guidelines involving national schemes and institutions, as well as other regional platforms.

29. The Sub-Committee reiterated the guidelines' clear recognition of the already existing international standards on animal health by World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), food safety by Codex Alimentarius Commission (CODEX) and relevant socio economic issues by International Labour Organization (ILO).

30. The Sub-Committee expressed its appreciation for the financial support provided by the European Union (EU) for the development of an assessment framework to evaluate the conformity of aquaculture certification schemes with the FAO Guidelines.

31. In this regard, several members pointed out the need to consider cost implications in certification, necessary guidance on compliance with standards, importance of involving stakeholders along the aquaculture value chain, and the necessity to avoid certification becoming a technical barrier

to trade. Some members highlighted the relevance of socio- economic and environmental rules in the context of the technical guidelines.

32. The Sub-Committee recommended that FAO build on the experience gained during the development of the conformity assessment framework for the guidelines on ecolabelling of fish and fishery products from capture fisheries, during its efforts in developing the same for aquaculture certification. However, one member expressed reservation on FAO developing the conformity assessment framework for aquaculture certification schemes, citing the difficulties encountered in the same exercise for the capture fisheries ecolabelling guidelines. In addition because such evaluation could validate the existence of private standards that could create restriction to market access and referred to the necessity to implement the agreement captured in paragraph 22 of the report of the twenty-ninth session of COFI.

33. Many members recognized the need for capacity building in implementing the guidelines, particularly in developing countries and small-scale aquaculture sector and requested FAO and other partners to focus assistance efforts in this direction.

ASSESSING AND MONITORING THE AQUACULTURE SECTOR PERFORMANCE: IMPORTANCE, ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

34. The Secretariat introduced document COFI:AQ/VI/2012/5, describing the issues and challenges on assessing and monitoring the performance of aquaculture and invited the Sub-Committee to comment, share national experiences and provide guidance to the Secretariat on its work in this area.

35. Many members agreed that assessment and monitoring of sector performance is important and emphasized the need for an assessment framework for sectoral performance. However, this will require good quality data which may be a challenge in several countries due to the lack of a data collection mechanism.

36. The Sub-Committee recognized FAO's role in facilitating activities related to performance assessment and recommended that FAO enhance its partnership and coordination with various institutions in countries working on this subject to improve the assessment and monitoring system, and to explore South-South cooperation mechanisms. Some members suggested that FAO should attempt a more active engagement with research institutions in developing countries rather than relying solely on individual experts.

37. Many members stressed the importance of the need of harmonized and unified approach in data collection to make the assessment comparable regionally and internationally.

38. Some member countries reiterated the importance of ensuring the confidentiality of collected data on one hand and transparency on the other hand as well as involving different stakeholders in the process.

39. Concerns were expressed by many countries regarding the proposed mathematical model/tools to assess and monitor the sector performance. A broad procedure considering ongoing initiatives, for example, National Aquaculture Sector Overview (NASO) mapping exercise, CCRF questionnaire, may be developed and pilot-tested in developing countries particularly in Asia where 90 percent of aquaculture takes place.

40. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Secretariat coordinate with other countries and institutions which are working on techniques to assess and monitor the performance of aquaculture.

41. Several member countries emphasized that reliable data are essential for good assessment. However, significant resources and knowledge are needed. Capacity building on data collection

methodologies and a review of countries' capacities for monitoring and assessment to identify gaps were recommended.

42. Some members pointed out that certain statements and expressions in the agenda document could be open to misinterpretation.

IMPROVING AQUACULTURE DATA AND INFORMATION: A PROGRESS REVIEW

43. The Secretariat introduced document COFI:AQ/VI/2012/6, describing the progress in the implementation of the Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture (Strategy-STA).

44. The Sub-Committee recognized FAO's work on improving aquaculture statistics and supported the work proposed by the Secretariat regarding the Strategy-STA implementation and finalizing the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP) Aquaculture Statistics Handbook.

45. Some concerns were raised regarding the proposed procedure for acquiring data through agricultural census, rural household survey and population census. It was proposed that efforts should be made to link aquaculture data collection with other national agriculture data collection processes, especially in countries where national aquaculture data collection is inadequate.

46. Importance of FAO's assistance for improving national data and information collection systems in developing countries was recognized.

FEEDING THE GROWING AQUACULTURE SECTOR: AN ANALYSIS

47. The Secretariat introduced document COFI:AQ/VI/2012/7 providing an analysis of feed ingredient requirements in aquaculture.

48. Several members appreciated the analysis provided in the document and emphasized that meeting the future demand for food from aquaculture will largely depend on the availability of quality feeds in required quantities. The Sub-Committee recommended that FAO continue its work on feeds and feeding future aquaculture.

49. The Sub-Committee highlighted the importance of increasing efforts needed to find alternative feed ingredients, *inter alia*, plant and animal based feed ingredients to supplement fishmeal and fish oil, and discussed opportunities and issues related to the use of agriculture products and byproducts in aquaculture feed.

50. Some members highlighted the importance of good feed management practices to increase efficiency of feeding to avoid risks of contamination with disease agents emanating from the use of improperly treated wet feeds, medicated feeds, and some terrestrial animal-based protein ingredients.

51. The Sub-Committee recognized the increasing cost of feed and feed ingredients and recommended that, where appropriate, culture of species low in the food chain such as carps and other cyprinids should be promoted, particularly when focusing on food security.

52. The Sub-Committee highlighted the potential of using local ingredients for feed production, for example seaweeds, brine shrimp *Artemia* biomass and other zooplanktons.

53. The Sub-Committee recognized the ongoing work by some members in identifying new feed ingredients, alternative to fishmeal and fish oil, new species and integrated multi-trophic aquaculture

systems and systems not requiring the exogenous inputs (seaweeds and bivalves); use of biomitigation and bioflocs; and proper utilization of discards from processing plants and capture fisheries.

54. The Sub-Committee highlighted the importance of regulatory and legislative framework, to ensure information is provided on formulated feeds (nutritional quality) in the market which should provide the basis for informed choices.

55. Some members requested capacity building assistance to improve the quality of the feed, on-farm feed management practices, production of floating feeds, and development of guidelines on quality standard of feed ingredients and additives including the organization of a regional workshop in Sub-Saharan Africa.

TOWARDS A PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE COFI SUB-COMMITTEE ON AQUACULTURE

56. The Secretariat introduced document COFI/AQ/VI/2012/8 “Towards a plan of action for the COFI-Sub-Committee on Aquaculture” which provided a short overview and analyses of the main points discussed at the past five sessions of the Sub-Committee, and proposed three options for developing a Plan of Action for the Sub-Committee, namely: *Option 1*: the Secretariat to draft a “Strategy Paper” that will be a working document for the seventh session of the Sub-Committee; *Option 2*: the Secretariat to draft a concept note that will be discussed at a meeting between the Bureau and the Secretariat during the inter-sessional period of the sixth and seventh sessions; and *Option 3*: the Sub-Committee to establish an Open-Ended Working Group.

57. In light of FAO’s limited human and financial resources, the Sub-Committee agreed to the utmost importance of this agenda item and re-emphasized the need for a strategic prioritization of its work.

58. Each of the options proposed in working document COFI/AQ/VI/2012/8 was supported by different members and many members highlighted the importance of greater member involvement in planning and priority setting in the future. At this stage, the Sub-Committee decided to establish a Friends of the Chair group to advise the Chair on how to move forward. The friends of the chair group met on several occasions and since no consensus was reached, the draft concept note discussed in the Friends of the Chair meeting was presented to the plenary for further discussion.

59. The Sub-Committee recognized that, while focusing on key global issues, the strategic prioritization should take into account regional differences in terms of assistance needed and inputs expected, food security and nutrition aspects as well as development options in light of such differences. The Sub-Committee also emphasized the need to be responsive to the Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development to ensure greater recognition of aquaculture’s vast contribution to food security.

60. During the discussion several members took the floor and encouraged the secretariat to prepare a draft strategy paper taking into account various documents such as a) the working document; b) the draft concept note discussed in plenary and at the Friends of the Chair meetings; c) outputs of regional conferences; d) results of previous sub-committee meetings that considered priority areas; and e) any other relevant documents. In this process the secretariat should ensure the involvement of the sub-committee bureau.

61. The draft strategy paper should include a long-term strategic plan for further discussion at the seventh session of the SCA, which should take account of regional needs and be distributed to all members of the SCA for comments and inputs before final preparation of a working document for the next Sub-Committee meeting.

62. Furthermore, the Sub-Committee reiterated the importance of making use of the opportunity to discuss the prioritization of the Aquaculture work programme at the thirtieth session of COFI and requested the secretariat to assist in the process of allowing such discussions to take place during that session.

SPECIAL EVENT ON GENETIC RESOURCES AND TECHNOLOGIES IN AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT

63. The Secretariat introduced document COFI:AQ/VI/2012/9, in support of the Special Event on Genetic Resources and Technologies in Aquaculture Development. An introductory presentation by the Secretariat was followed by presentations from six invited speakers¹ to share experiences and stimulate discussion. The Sub-Committee thanked the Secretariat for organizing the special event and the speakers for their informative presentations. Some members pointed out that certain scientific terminology in the meeting document could be open to misinterpretation.

64. The Sub-Committee affirmed that emphasis needs to be placed on the assessment and responsible use of aquatic genetic resources for aquaculture and recognized that, without proper information, management and policies, serious threats to indigenous biodiversity could result, especially in areas where capacity and knowledge are limited.

65. Members viewed that genetic improvement strategies can offer great opportunities for increased aquaculture production, especially in the case of long-term selective breeding programmes. Some members noted that a regulatory framework is needed on issues of access, use and exchange of aquatic genetic resources. Some members requested FAO to assist with development of guidelines on responsible use and exchange of aquatic genetic resources, on the application of genetic technologies, research and technology transfer.

66. The Sub-Committee suggested the creation of a framework or network for data and information exchange amongst aquaculture/fishery genetic research institutions, development agencies and relevant international organizations and emphasized the regional approach to be employed in the process. Regional fishery bodies (RFBs), regional aquaculture networks, economic commissions, advanced scientific institutions, Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) have important roles to play and were requested to improve communication and coordination, and to assist in the implementation of this effort. Collaboration between and within regions was considered important.

67. The Sub-Committee supported the establishment of an Advisory Working Group on Genetic Resources and Technologies, to be coordinated by FAO, that would bring together knowledge and expertise, establish linkages with other networks and agencies and develop a plan of action as part of its activities. The Sub-Committee suggested that this Advisory Working Group analyse means for developing countries to gain access to genetic technologies and improved breeds of aquaculture species.

68. Several members recommended that activities related to aquatic genetic resources and technology be supported from extra budgetary funding sources.

ANY OTHER MATTERS

69. Mozambique, on behalf of members of the Committee for Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture for Africa (CIFAA), reported to the Sub-Committee the outcome of the consultative seminar on CIFAA

¹ Presentations were made by Ms Isabel Omar (The Aquaculture Network for Africa), Mr Zaijie Dong (Freshwater Fisheries Research Center), Ms Jessica Fuentes (The Aquaculture Network of the Americas), Mr Koroa Raumea (Secretariat of the Pacific Community), Mr Abdulredha Shams (Regional Commission for Fisheries/Bahrain), and Mr István Lehoczký (Network of Aquaculture Centres for Eastern Europe).