

The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

General Information

1. The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea was established as an intergovernmental organisation in 1902, with the following founder members:-

Denmark, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden,
Russia and the United Kingdom.

Belgium joined in 1903 and USA in 1912. During World War I, Germany, Russia and USA withdrew from the Council. France joined it in 1920, Portugal in 1922, Esthonia, Lithuania and Poland in 1923, Spain and Latvia in 1924 and Ireland in 1925. Germany re-entered in 1926, Italy joined the Council in 1927 and Iceland in 1938.

During World War II, Esthonia, Germany, Italy, Latvia and Lithuania withdrew, and Poland did not renew its participation from 1950, but re-entered as a member in 1955. Germany re-entered in 1952 and USSR in 1955. Italy re-entered in 1957, and Canada joined the Council in 1967.

The present members are as follows:-

Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Fed. Rep. of),
Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal,
Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and USSR, a total of 17 countries.

2. When the Council was established, it was based upon a contract between the member countries. This contract is, from 22nd July 1968, replaced by the 1964 Convention for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.

3. According to the 1964 Convention for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, the Government of any state may apply to accede to the Convention by addressing a written application to the Government of Denmark. It shall be permitted to deposit an instrument of accession with that Government after the approval of the governments of three quarters of the states which have already deposited their instruments of ratification, approval or accession, has been notified to the Government of Denmark.

4. The Council's Statutes have been changed from time to time, its main function has, however, throughout the years been to encourage investigations into the study of the sea, and to co-ordinate the operations to this end of the participating governments.

According to the 1964 Convention, it shall be the duty of the Council:-

- a) to promote and encourage research and investigations for the study of the sea, particularly those related to the living resources thereof;
- b) to draw up programmes required for this purpose, and to organise, in agreement with the Contracting Parties, such research and investigations as may appear necessary;
- c) to publish or otherwise disseminate the results of research and investigations carried out under its auspices or to encourage the publication thereof."

5. The Council shall, according to Article 2 of the 1964 Convention "be concerned with the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas, and primarily concerned with the North Atlantic."

6. With reference to the 1964 Convention, a Host Agreement has been concluded between the Council and the Government of Denmark, granting the Council such privileges and immunities as are customarily granted to international organisations of the U.N. family.

7. The Council's headquarter has since 1902 been in Copenhagen, and it will after the 1964 Convention remain there. During the first 10 years of its existence, there was also a hydrographical laboratory in Christiania (Oslo).

The staff of the Secretariat now includes a General Secretary, a Hydrographer, a Statistician, 9 other full-time officers and some part-time assistants.

Finances

8. The Council's activities are financed by contributions from member countries. At present (1967/1968) the total budgeted contribution from member countries is D.Kr. 1,025,000 (about 137,000 U.S. \$). Additional sources of income (sale of publications, interest etc.) amounts to D.Kr. 100,000 (about 13,500 U.S. \$) a year; and the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission contributes about D.Kr. 75,000 (about 10,000 U.S. \$) for services rendered.

The member countries contributions are shared between them in accordance with long established practise. A new scale of contributions is under consideration in accordance with requirements of the 1964 Convention.

Delegates, Bureau

9. Each Contracting Party may appoint up to two Delegates to the Council. The Delegates are in function until they are replaced, and they are the chief contacts in their country in all matters with which the Council is concerned. Meetings of Delegates are closed, in the sense that only the Delegates themselves, the Chairman of the Consultative Committee and the General Secretary may attend them.

10. The Bureau consists of the President, one 1st Vice-President and 5 Vice-Presidents. The Chairman of the Consultative Committee and the General Secretary also take part in the Bureau meetings.

Members of the Bureau are elected by and among the Delegates; but the President, upon being elected, ceases to be a Delegate and is an independent officer of the Council.

11. The Bureau is the Executive Committee of the Council. It shall carry out the decisions of the Council and prepare and convene its meetings. It shall prepare the Council's budget and invest its reserve funds. It shall carry out any other task entrusted to it by the Council, and it shall account to the Council for its activities.

Standing Committees

12. The Finance Committee consists of one member of the Bureau, nominated by the President, one of the Danish Delegates, and four other Delegates, appointed annually by the Council. It elects its own Chairman.

The Finance Committee shall consider such matters as may be referred to it by the Bureau or as it may deem desirable. It reports to the Bureau.

13. The Consultative Committee consists of the Chairmen of all area- and subject-committees, listed under paragraph 17 below, and an independent Chairman, elected by the Committee from among the Delegates and Experts.

The Consultative Committee shall have general oversight of the scientific interests of the Council and its scientific work; the programmes of research organised or co-ordinated by the Council; the arrangements for carrying out the Council's scientific work and the programmes of research organised by it; and the arrangements for discussing all the foregoing matters at the Council's meetings, including the organising of special scientific meetings.

It shall also be responsible for advising the Council and the Bureau on all matters mentioned above, and the Bureau shall seek such advice from the Consultative Committee when needed. Furthermore, the Consultative Committee shall give such guidance to the area- and subject-committees as it may deem necessary for the performance of their functions.

The Consultative Committee considers at each ordinary meeting of the Council reports from all area- and subject-committees and report thereon to the Council with special reference to any expenditure involved.

Meetings of the Consultative Committee are closed, in the sense that only members, the President and the General Secretary may attend them.

14. The Liaison Committee is responsible for maintaining liaison with the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, and for giving on the basis of evidence available to the Commission and the Council, scientific advice on matters on which the Commission requests advice, or on such other matters as the Council or the Committee may consider relevant to the functions of the Commission.

The Liaison Committee consists of the Chairman of the Consultative Committee, who is ex officio Chairman of the Liaison Committee, and the Chairmen of the following area- and subject-committees:-

Gear and Behaviour Committee
Shellfish and Benthos Committee
Statistics Committee
Demersal Fish (Northern) Committee
Demersal Fish (Southern) Committee
Pelagic Fish (Northern) Committee
Pelagic Fish (Southern) Committee

In addition to these, there are co-opted members (at present 4), who are scientists chosen in their personal capacity as experts in the most important fields of interest to the Committee.

The Liaison Committee has so far its own Secretary, appointed by the Council. In the future the Council's Statistician will be Secretary of the Liaison Committee.

15. The way of working of the Liaison Committee may be described as follows; and this also gives an impression of how the collaboration between the Council and the Commission takes place:-

The Commission meets usually in May each year. During its sessions, it may formulate requests or questions to the Liaison Committee. These are taken up for consideration by the Committee at a meeting immediately before the next Council Meeting in September/October, and are channelled in a suitable form to the relevant area- and subject-committees of the Council, or directly to Working Groups. The questions and requests are thereafter considered during the Statutory Meeting, and are, if necessary, forwarded to existing or new Working Groups.

The Liaison Committee meets again at the end of the Statutory Meeting, to sum up the information which was made available, both as to the requests and questions formulated by the Commission, and as to other questions brought forward during the scientific discussions in the Council's Committees, and which the Liaison Committee feels may be of interest to the Commission.

For this purpose, the Secretary and the co-opted members of the committee prepare a preliminary report on such information.

At the same meeting, the Liaison Committee will make plans for the work to be carried out in the coming year within its field of competence, and give such instructions and advice to Working Groups as may be needed.

The Liaison Committee meets next in February to prepare a report to the Commission's meeting in May. Three sources of information will at that time be available:-

- a) The questions and requests formulated by the Commission with such information as may have been collected by the Commission itself.
- b) The co-opted members' report, which is a further elaboration of the preliminary report mentioned above.
- c) Reports of Working Groups on specific questions.

It may be added that in the course of the years, the Liaison Committee has also undertaken to report periodically to the Commission on certain items, which are therefore continuously kept under observation.

16. The Editorial Committee is under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of the Consultative Committee, and has two other ex officio members:

The General Secretary
The Editor of the Journal du Conseil.

The Committee appoints each year two additional persons to assist in its work.

The Committee shall keep under general review all publications of the Council and the arrangements for their preparation and issue. It reports to the Bureau.

17. There are the following standing area- and subject-committees:

a) The Gear and Behaviour Committee shall keep under review and co-ordinate investigations especially concerned with,

- i) studies of the design, construction and behaviour of fishing gear, and
- ii) the behaviour of fish in relation to fishing and also basic studies of fish behaviour.

b) The Hydrography Committee shall keep under review and co-ordinate investigations on the physical and chemical environment of the living resources of the sea, including such more general aspects as may be necessary.

c) The Statistics Committee shall keep under review, in consultation with such other organisations as may be concerned in the same or related matters, the arrangements for the collection, treatment and publication of statistics required for the work of the Council or its committees and any other international organisation concerned with the regulation of fisheries in the area with which the Council is concerned.

d) The Fisheries Improvement Committee shall keep under review and co-ordinate investigations relating to fish culture, together with appropriate aspects of salmon, trout and shellfish culture, transplanted, introduction and acclimatisation of new species, improvement of the environment (i.e. fertilisation) and management techniques, such as control of competition and predation. The Committee shall also consider problems of marine pollution in the light of any advice given by the Hydrography Committee. In this connection it should be noted that, although no aspects of pollution can be excluded from the Council's sphere of interest, no great activity as to radioactive pollution is expected or encouraged, because of the existence of other international and regional bodies primarily concerned with this subject.

e) The Demersal Fish (Northern) Committee shall keep under review information about the demersal fish species occurring in that part of the Convention area north of 48°N latitude, the state of the stocks of such species, and it shall co-ordinate investigations relating to them.

It has been agreed that redfish shall be considered in this Committee, and that hake shall for the time being be considered both in this Committee and in the Demersal Fish (Southern) Committee.

f) The Demersal Fish (Southern) Committee shall keep under review information about the demersal fish species occurring in that part of the Convention area south of 48°N latitude, the state of the stocks of such species, and it shall co-ordinate investigations relating to them.

It has been agreed that hake shall for the time being be considered both in this Committee and in the Demersal Fish (Northern) Committee.

g) The Pelagic Fish (Northern) Committee shall keep under review information about the pelagic fish species occurring in that part of the Convention area north of 48°N latitude, the state of the stocks of such species, and it shall co-ordinate investigations relating to them.

It has been agreed that herring and sprat shall be dealt with by this Committee, and that mackerel shall for the time being be considered both in this Committee and the Pelagic Fish (Southern) Committee.

h) The Pelagic Fish (Southern) Committee shall keep under review information about the pelagic fish species occurring in that part of the Convention area south of 48°N latitude, the state of the stocks of such species, and it shall co-ordinate investigations relating to them.

It has been agreed that sardines (pilchards), horse mackerel and tuna shall be dealt with by this Committee, and that mackerel shall for the time being be considered both in this Committee and the Pelagic Fish (Northern) Committee.

j) The Shellfish and Benthos Committee shall keep under review the information about shellfish (molluscs and crustacea) occurring in the Convention area, the state of the stocks of such species, and it shall co-ordinate investigations relating to them.

The Council has stressed the importance of including studies of benthos and benthic communities.

k) The Plankton Committee shall keep under review the information on plankton in the Convention area, and shall co-ordinate investigations related to plankton problems.

l) The Anadromous and Catadromous Fish Committee shall keep under review the information about anadromous and catadromous fish species (including salmon and trout, eels, cyclostomes etc.) occurring in the Convention area, the state of stocks of such species, and it shall co-ordinate investigations related to them.

m) The Marine Mammals Committee shall keep under review the information about marine mammals (especially seals and whales) occurring in the Convention area, the state of the stocks of such species, and it shall co-ordinate investigations related to them.

18. Each member country may appoint up to two members of each of the area- and subject-committees listed in paragraph 17. These members function until they are replaced. They are the chief contacts in their countries as to the activities with which the committee in question is concerned, and they have certain duties (reporting on national activities etc.).

The meetings of these committees are open to all who attend the Statutory Meetings of the Council, whether they are named as members or not. All attendants may present scientific papers and take part in the discussions.

Working Groups

19. Specific questions may be referred to working groups, which are established when needed. Some of them continue for a longer period, although they do not meet unless there is a specific question before them. Usually, all interested member countries may nominate members to the working groups.

20. The following is a list of the Working Groups at present (summer 1968) in existence, with the Committees to which they report:-

Working Group on the Development of Marine Data Systems. (Consultative Committee).

North-Eastern Arctic Working Group. (Liaison Committee and Demersal Fish (Northern) Committee).

North-Western Arctic Working Group. (Liaison Committee and Demersal Fish (Northern) Committee).

Working Group on Chemical Analysis of Sea Water. (Hydrography Committee).

Working Group on Diffusion Processes in the Sea. (Hydrography Committee).

Working Group on the Co-ordination of Hydrographic Investigations in the Baltic. (Hydrography Committee).

Working Group on the Variability in the Physical Marine Environment. (Hydrography Committee).

Working Group on a Joint Skagerrak Expedition in 1966. (Hydrography Committee).

North Sea Pollution Working Group. (Fisheries Improvement Committee). This group has two members nominated by the Hydrography Committee.

Working Group for Assessment of Stocks of Important Demersal Species in the North Sea. (Demersal Fish (Northern) Committee).

Working Group on Hake Questions. (Demersal Fish (Northern) Committee and Demersal Fish (Southern) Committee).

Herring Tagging Working Group. (Pelagic Fish (Northern) Committee).

Herring Larval Survey's Working Group. (Pelagic Fish (Northern) Committee).

Working Group on Young Herring Surveys. (Pelagic Fish (Northern) Committee).

Working Group on an International Herring Research Scheme. (Pelagic Fish (Northern) Committee).

Atlanto-Scandian Herring Working Group. (Pelagic Fish (Northern) Committee).

Bluefin Tuna Working Group. (Pelagic Fish (Southern) Committee).

Working Group on Baltic Salmon. (Anadromous and Catadromous Fish Committee).

21. The Council has also from time to time established Joint Working Groups with other international organisations. The following are at present active (summer 1968):-

The Co-ordinating Working Party for Fishery Statistics in the Atlantic. (with FAO and ICNAF).

The ICES/ICNAF Working Party on North Atlantic Salmon.

Interagency Working Party for Co-ordination of Hydrographic Investigations in the North Atlantic. (With ICNAF and IOC).

Panel on Oceanographic Tables and Standards. (With IAPSO, SCOR and UNESCO).

Working Group on Assessment of Stocks of West African Commercial Species. (With FAO/ACMRR).

22. In addition to groups mentioned under paragraphs 20 and 21 come ad hoc Working Groups, organising committees for symposia and courses etc.

Statutory Meetings

23. The Council's Statutory Meetings are held each year, late in September or early in October. In the equal-numbered years they are held in Copenhagen, in the other years in member countries other than Denmark.

The last meetings were held as follows:-

1963: Madrid
1965: Rome
1967: Hamburg

The 1969 meeting will be held in Dublin.

24. A Statutory Meeting includes the following complex of sessions:-

- a) One General Assembly (Opening Session).
- b) Scientific Meetings of the area- and subject-committees. These meetings last together one week (Monday through Friday) and there are usually 2 or 3 halfday sessions of each committee.

- c) Meetings of the Finance, Consultative, Liaison and Editorial Committees, of the Bureau and of the Council (Delegates) itself. These meetings are open only to members of the relevant committees.

25. Attendance at Statutory Meetings may be either:

- a) by inclusion in member countries' delegations (one or two Delegates, the other attendants are designated experts);
- b) by invitation to attend as Observer. Such invitations may be issued to international organisations or to non-member countries;
- c) by invitation to attend as Guest. Such invitations, which are personal, may be issued to scientists from non-member countries.

Observers and Guests may attend any session of the area- and subject-committees, present papers, take part in discussions and make proposals.

26. In addition to the "business" part of the meetings of the Council's area- and subject-committees, which comprises review of the member countries' activities, consideration of plans for new activities and of proposed recommendations, a great part of each Committee's time is set aside for reading of contributions. Such contributions, which are scientific papers within the Committee's field of reference, have throughout the Council's existence been considered a very important part of the proceedings. In recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of contributions; in 1967 there were about 180. These arrangements enable members and other attendants to keep in touch with the broader details of the work of others in their general field, and to comment upon and relate their own experience to the work of others. This may also be the reason why meetings are regularly attended by workers in the more basic aspects of marine research as well as by those whose work is more directly related to practical fishery problems. A number of academic marine workers are thereby drawn into the Council's programmes and activities. It is largely thanks to this contact between basic and applied science that the Council has been able to contribute to the foundations of marine science as well as to the understanding of the effects of fisheries on the stocks of commercial fish. Recent examples of more basic work are the Council's participation in the International Geophysical year and the special survey of the Iceland-Faroe Ridge (the "Overflow" Expedition).

27. The International Council, by virtue of its membership, and in accordance with the 1964 Convention, is a regional body. Since, however, it is a scientific organisation, used by its members both for collaboration purposes and as a forum for scientific debate, its 'fields of interest' may also be described in scientific terms rather than defined by geographic borders. This is reflected in the content of several of the Council's publications as well as in the items under discussion in its committees.

In this connection it may be mentioned that only about 55% of the member countries' fish catches come from the area designated as the "ICES Statistical Area (North)", which is equivalent with the FAO Area "North-Eastern Atlantic", and somewhat larger than the Convention area of the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission.

It should therefore also be emphasised that, whereas the Council is the advisory body for the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, this is only part of its tasks and activities.

Secretariat

28. The Council's Secretariat, with the General Secretary as its Chief Executive Officer, is responsible for the management of the Council's office and staff, for the finances within the frames of the annual budgets, for servicing meetings of the Council, its committees and working groups, for issuing reports of the Statutory and other meetings, for preparation of the Statistics published by the Council, for running a regional hydrographic data center for the Convention area, for all business connected with the Council's publications and for communication with national contacts as well as with collaborating organisations.

These activities are under the general supervision of the Bureau, and it is foreseen that they are performed in consultation with committee chairmen whenever suitable.

29. More specifically, the Secretariat's activities may be listed as follows:-

a) Administrative practice (accounting, correspondence, preparation of documents for meetings of the Council, its Committees and Working Groups, and other administrative work).

b) Hydrographic services. The Council has, since 1902, acted as a regional oceanographic data center for areas of the Atlantic, mostly the North Atlantic. Its holdings of oceanographic data punched cards comprise at present about 2.000.000 cards.

Besides, it has throughout the years published Atlases and tables, and has taken - especially in earlier years - a very active part in the standardisation of oceanographic methods. Preparations are now going on for extending the Service Hydrographique's role as a regional oceanographic analysis center.

c) Statistical services. The Council has collected and published fishery statistics; mainly catch statistics from member countries since 1902. Both collection and reporting of statistics are continuously being refined under the guidance of the Statistics Committee, and in collaboration with other organisations, especially FAO and ICNAF.

Since 1954, the Council has collected and published very detailed catch and effort data as well as biological stock record data for an increasing number of important species. This material is one of the main sources for the assessments which make possible the advice given to the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission.

d) Publication services. The Council's different series of publications are listed in Annex 1 to this memorandum.

The Journal du Conseil, the Fiches d'Identification du Zooplancton and the Fiches d'Identification des Oeufs et Larves de Poissons are edited by elected editors, who are solely responsible for the scientific content and standard of these publications. The different volumes of the Rapports et Procès-Verbaux series, which now contains reports of special meetings, symposia, expeditions and other joint undertakings, are edited by ad hoc editors, elected as specialists in the field covered by the volume in question.

The Secretariat is responsible for the finances and for the technical side of the editing of the said publications, and for contact with authors and printers.

The General Secretary is editor of the Bulletin Statistique and the Statistical News Letters, and also of the Annales Biologiques, which contains yearly records of data, arranged by areas and in summary tables and/or diagrammes, of the composition of the stocks of fish of commercial importance in relation to the hydrographic and other factors of their environment.

The Council's Hydrographer is editor of hydrographic publications, f.i. the Oceanographic Data Lists.

The Council also publishes two series (A and B) of Cooperative Research Reports, mostly containing reports of working groups (Series A) and yearly reports of the Liaison Committee (Series B). The General Secretary is at present responsible for the technical editing of these series.

Collaboration with other Organisations

30. The collaboration with the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission has been described in paragraph 15. It is founded upon Article 11 in North-East Atlantic Fisheries Convention-(1959), as follows:-

"In order that the recommendations made by the Commission for the conservation of the stocks of fish within the Convention area shall be based as far as practicable upon the results of scientific research and investigation, the Commission shall when possible seek the advice of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, and the co-operation of the Council in carrying out any necessary investigations and, for this purpose, may make such joint arrangements as may be agreed with the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, or make such other arrangements as it may think fit".

31. Collaboration with FAO has been growing continuously since FAO was established. It is now - since 1967 - founded upon a formal exchange of letters between the Director General of FAO and the President of the Council.

The collaboration takes many forms, as joint publications (i.e. bibliographies, statistical leaflets, reports of working groups and symposia, etc.), joint arrangements of meetings and symposia (f.i. in 1968, "Symposium on the Living Resources of the African Atlantic Continental Shelf between the Straits of Gibraltar and Cape Verde" (Tenerife, Canary Islands) and "Symposium on Marine Food Chains" (Aarhus, Denmark) (together with IBP, ICNAF and UNESCO)); arrangement of courses (f.i. in "Stock Assessment Methods", "The Use of Hydro-acoustics for measurement of Fish Abundance") and joint Working Groups for several purposes.

It also takes place through exchange of Observers at meetings, and through mutual consultation in questions of common interest, as well as through a continuous, operational contact between the Secretariats.

32. Collaboration with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and UNESCO has been continuously growing since the Commission was established, and it develops along similar lines as the collaboration with FAO. So far, however, it has mainly comprised questions within the sphere of physical oceanography. There are joint publications (f.i. of oceanographic data, and reports on intercalibration experiments) and joint Working Groups. There is further an extended collaboration in organising the collection and storing of oceanographic data, both at the planning and the operational stages. There is further an exchange of Observers at meetings, mutual consultations and a continuous, operational contact between the Secretariats.

33. Co-operation with the International Commission for North-West Atlantic Fisheries is also developing rapidly. It takes place through close co-operation in collection and publishing of statistics, through joint symposia and special meetings (f.i. Symposium on "Redfish Biology", and a "Joint Meeting on Standardisation of Methods for Measurement of Fishes".) Other examples have been mentioned earlier in this memorandum.

There are close contacts between the Secretariats, as well as more directly between committees of the two organisations, resulting in joint undertakings at various levels whenever it is found suitable.

34. This list of collaborating organisations and institutions is not by far exhaustive, but the paragraphs 30 to 33 above cover the most important contacts.

In all, 22 international organisations and institutions, in addition to those already mentioned, are invited to be represented at the Council's Statutory Meetings, and in some way or other, the Council collaborate with all of them.

35. The different forms of collaboration outlined in this chapter is a natural consequence of the activities of the organisations concerned. It is believed that it is only in rare, exceptional cases that there has been any conflict of interests or overlapping of fields of activities, and such cases are being removed as the collaboration develops. Much more often the organisations supplement each other in such a way that their joint activities are more effective than any of them could achieve if they had acted separately.

Some recent publications and meetingsRapports et Procès-Verbaux:

- Vol. 150 (1961): "ICES/ICNAF Redfish Symposium" (311 pp).
- Vol. 151 (1960): "International Fisheries Convention of 1964. Committee on Mesh Difficulties" (39 pp).
- Vol. 152 (1961): "ICES Herring Tagging Experiments in 1957 and 1958" (50 pp).
- Vol. 153 (1962): "Contributions to Symposium on Zooplankton Production" (228 pp).
- Vol. 154 (1963): "Contributions to Herring Symposium 1961" (293 pp).
- Vol. 155 (1964): "Contributions to Symposium 1963 on the Measurement of Abundance of Fish Stocks" (223 pp).
- Vol. 156 (1965): "Special Meeting 1962 to Consider Problems in the Exploitation and Regulation of Fisheries for Crustacea" (217 pp).
- Vol. 157 (1967): "The Iceland-Faroe Ridge International (ICES) "Overflow" Expedition, May-June 1960, an investigation of cold, deep water overspill into the North-Eastern Atlantic Ocean" (274 pp).
- Vol. 158 (1968): "Symposium on the Ecology of Pelagic Fish Species in Arctic Waters and Adjacent Seas" (149 pp).
- Vol. 159 (in pre- "Contributions to the Symposium on the Living
paration) Resources of the African Atlantic Continental
Shelf between the Straits of Gibraltar and
Cape Verde".

Cooperative Research Reports

- No. 1 (1962): "Report of the North-Western Working Group" (31 pp).
- No. 2 (1964): "Report of the Mesh Selection Working Group" (156 pp).
- No. 3 (1965): "Report of the 1962 Iceland Trawl Mesh Selection Working Group" (42 pp).
- No. 4 (1965): "Report of the North Sea Herring Working Group" (57pp).
- No. 5 (1965): "Report on the Working Group on Sole" (126 pp).
- No. 6 (1965): "Report of the Coalfish Working Group" (23 pp).
- No. 7 (1966): "Hydrographic Investigations in the North Sea during the International Conjoint Herring Survey 1960/1961" (108 pp).
- No. 8 (1967): "Report of the ICES/ICNAF Joint Working Party on North Atlantic Salmon (1966)" (27 pp).

Symposia and Special Meetings

- 1965: ICES/ICNAF Joint Meeting on Standardisation of Measurements of Fish (Rome 1st-2nd October 1965).
- 1966: Symposium on "The Ecology of Pelagic Fish Species in Arctic Waters" (Charlottenlund, Denmark 30th September - 1st October 1966).
- 1968: Symposium on "The Living Resources of the African Atlantic Continental Shelf between the Straits of Gibraltar and Cape Verde" (With the support of FAO) (Tenerife, Canary Islands 20th-24th March 1968)

1968 (ctd.) Symposium on "Marine Food Chains" (With IBP, ICNAF, FAO and UNESCO) (Aarhus, Denmark 23rd-26th July 1968).

Symposium on "The Biology of Early Stages and Recruitment Mechanisms of Herring" (Charlottenlund, Denmark 26th-28th September).

1969
(planned) Symposium on "Physical Variability in the North Atlantic" (With IAPSO, ICNAF, SCOR and UNESCO) (Dublin, Ireland 25th-27th September 1969).

Special Meeting on "Biochemical Identification of Species and Races of Fish, with a Special View to how these Methods can be incorporated in the Programmes for Stock Analysis" (Dublin, Ireland 27th September 1969).

Publications issued by the International
Council for the Exploration of the Sea

Series:

(Contributions to Statutory and other meetings are not included).

Administrative Report(s) (for the years 1958-1965)
Copenhagen. 1960-(68).

Annales Biologiques, Vol. 1-24, Copenhagen 1943-(68).

Bulletin Hydrographique pour l'année (1908/09-1956)
Copenhagen 1910-1962.
(some years with appendices)

Bulletin Hydrographique Trimestriel
Copenhagen January 1926 - March 1928.

Bulletin Planctonique, pour l'année (1908/11, 1912)
Copenhagen 1912-1915.

Bulletin des Résultats acquis pendant les
Courses Périodiques (1902-03, 1903-04, 1904-05).
Copenhagen 1903-1905.

Bulletin Trimestriel des Résultats acquis pendant les
Croisières Périodiques et dans les périodes intermédiaires,
(Année 1905-06, 1906-07 (with supplement), 1907-08.)
Copenhagen 1907-1909.

Bulletin Trimestriel des Résultats acquis pendant les
Croisières Périodiques et dans les périodes intermédiaires.

"Résumé des Observations sur le Plancton des Mers
Explorées par le Conseil pendant les Années 1902-1908",
Vol. I-IV.
Copenhagen 1910-1931.

Bulletin Statistique des Pêches Maritimes,
Vol. 1-51.
Copenhagen 1903-(68).

Conférence(s) Internationale(s) pour l'Exploration
de la Mer,

(1ère, réunie à Stockholm 1898, Stockholm 1898.
2ème, réunie à Kristiania 1901.

Première Partie, Kristiania 1901.
Seconde Partie, Bergen 1901.)

Cooperative Research Reports, Series A.
No. 1-3.
Copenhagen 1962-(68).

Cooperative Research Reports, Series B.
(for the years 1963-66).
Copenhagen 1966-(68).

Current Bibliography
(reprints from Journal du Conseil, in all 71 issues
between 1926 and 1958).

Faune Ichthyologique de l'Atlantique Nord.
Cahier 1-18.
Copenhagen 1929-1938.

Fiches d'Identification du Zooplancton.

No. 1-113.
Copenhague 1949-(68).

Fiches d'Identification des Oeufs et Larves
de Poissons.

No. 1-2.
Copenhague 1965-(68).

ICES Oceanographic Data Lists.

Vol. 1957-1962 in (so far) 53 parts.
Copenhague 1963-(68).

Journal du Conseil.

Vol. 1-32.
Copenhague 1926-(68).

Procès-Verbal de la Réunion (1956-1966)

Copenhague 1957-(66).

Publications de Circonstance.

No. 1-91.
Copenhague 1903-1926.

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