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OBSERVERS' REPORTS FROM COLLABORATING ORGANISATIONS

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COMPTE-RENDU DE LA VI^e RÉUNION ORDINAIRE DE LA COMMISSION
INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DES THONIDÉS DE L'ATLANTIQUE

par

R. Letaconnoux

L'I.C.C.A.T. a tenu sa 6^{ème} Réunion Ordinaire à Madrid du 7 au 20 novembre 1979.

Le Sous-Comité de la Recherche et des Statistiques s'est réuni du 7 au 13 novembre pour examiner les nombreux documents scientifiques qui lui était soumis et rédiger son rapport.

De ces travaux il ressort que le stock d'Albacore est très exploité dans l'Atlantique Est et paraît peu susceptible de fournir un accroissement des captures totales ou une augmentation du rendement par recrue, du fait du nombre important de poissons de petites tailles capturés dans certaines zones.

En ce qui concerne le listao un accroissement des prises paraît possible sur les géniteurs de grande taille et en Atlantique ouest. C'est à cette question que devrait répondre le programme de l'année "listao" qui aura lieu en 1981.

L'hypothèse de deux stocks distincts de thon rouge dans l'Est et l'Ouest de l'Atlantique a été prise en considération et un effort a été fait pour mieux connaître les prises faites en Méditerranée.

Quant au germon, les captures semblent voisines du maximum équilibré.

Au cours des réunions, qui ont eu lieu du 14 au 20 novembre, la Commission a étudié ces informations et les implications qui en découlent au plan réglementaire. L'augmentation du rendement par recrue paraît la mesure la plus appropriée dans les circonstances actuelles. Une réglementation a déjà été adoptée pour l'Albacore et le thon rouge avec un poids minimal de 3.2 et 6.4 kg respectivement; il a été décidé de l'étendre au thon obèse avec un poids minimal de 3.2 kg au débarquement.

La prochaine réunion aura lieu à Madrid en novembre 1980.

COMPTE-RENDU DE LA 1^{re} RÉUNION DE LA COMMISSION INTER-
NATIONALE DES PÊCHES DE L'ATLANTIQUE SUD-EST

par

R. Letaconnoux

Elle a eu lieu du 28 novembre au 15 décembre 1979 à Estoril au Portugal.

A la suite des travaux scientifiques exécutés au large des côtes sud-ouest de l'Afrique par les pays membres de la Commission, un certain nombre de mesures ont été adoptées en vue de protéger les ressources halieutiques de la région.

C'est ainsi que la pêche au chalut a été interdite en zone côtière afin de protéger les stocks de merlu et de pilchard.

Par ailleurs, la politique de contingentement des captures a été poursuivie, ce qui s'est traduit par une diminution de 23% du TAC de merlu fixé à 320 000 tonnes pour 1980.

Quant aux stocks de chinchard du Cap et de maquereau espagnols leurs TAC ont été fixés à 500 000 et 200 000 tonnes respectivement.

REPORT ON THE XIth ASSEMBLY OF IOC

by

the General Secretary

1. As decided by the Bureau at its meeting in Warsaw, the General Secretary attended part of the XIth session of the Assembly of IOC. He then had opportunity to discuss with IOC officers and explain to the appropriate Committee of the Assembly, the problems encountered in cooperation between the two organisations in organizing intercalibration exercises, as well as the future of the ICES/IOC/ICNAF Intersecretariat Coordinating Group for the North Atlantic, as proposed by the Hydrography Committee at the last Statutory Meeting.

2. The IOC Assembly agreed to the ICES proposal concerning the future of the Group mentioned. Their resolution (XI-7) is as follows:

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission,

Recalling its decision to work jointly with the Secretariats of ICES and ICNAF on co-operative systematic studies in the North Atlantic, taken at the fifth session of the Commission (resolution V-13),

Notes with satisfaction that there now exists a continuous and effective working contact between the Secretariats of IOC, ICES and ICNAF/NAFO;

Notes further with satisfaction that the three Secretariats, through periodic consultations with leaders of the large international projects in the North Atlantic, have well-established contacts between these projects, whether they have been carried out under the auspices of one (or more) of the organizations, or independently;

Stresses the need for such continued exchange of ideas, data, project information and planning of internationally co-ordinated exercises;

Considers the possibility of providing for this by inviting the management of the different projects to send observers to the ICES Statutory Meeting each year to give a short presentation in the appropriate committees of their work, and thus allow a frank and free flow of information;

Instructs the Secretary to explore with the Secretariats of ICES and NAFO the most suitable means for maintaining such contact in the future.

Resolutions IV-14, V-13 and VI-11 are consequently cancelled.

3. The IOC agreed to cosponsor with SCOR the Committee on Climatic Changes and the Ocean (CCCO). In the discussion it was stated that participation by ICES as far as the North Atlantic activities were concerned, would be welcomed.

4. The Assembly adopted a general resolution (XI-17) on "Ocean Sciences in relation to Living Resources", and decided to undertake development of plans for a major programme of the Commission on oceanographic studies of the marine ecological conditions in relation to fish stocks; it instructed the Secretary to consult i.a. with SCOR and report to the 14th Session of the Executive Council.

SCOR has appointed Professor W Wooster as its contact person for this project, and during the discussions at the SCOR Executive (in January 1980), it was felt that ICES as an organisation also ought to be associated with this activity.

5. The Portuguese delegation to IOC has previously requested that IOC should coordinate an oceanographic study of the Atlantic-Iberian-African Region. IOC found that more specific programmes were needed and invited the coordinator of the request and the countries interested to develop a detailed research programme for review by the advisory bodies to IOC.

6. The Assembly instructed the Secretary to arrange for a Workshop on Marine Science Cooperation on the Atlantic Coast of Africa, in order to provide the basis for a Marine Science Association for countries of the Atlantic coast of Africa and any other IOC Member State interested.
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REPORTS ON THE 18th ANNUAL MEETING OF NEAFC AND ON A
MEETING OF ITS WORKING GROUP TO CONSIDER THE FUTURE
OF NEAFC

by

the General Secretary

1. The 18th Annual Meeting of NEAFC was held in London 20-22 November 1979, with its President, Mr J C E Cardoso, in the chair. The Council was represented by its President, General Secretary, Chairman of ACFM and Statistician.
2. The Chairman of ACFM presented the Committee's annual report, and also a report on the biology, distribution and state of exploitation of shared stocks in the Commission's area. He answered questions and gave further explanation, on request, of part of the advice given.

The Commission welcomed the reports, and also the Council's decision to study in the coming year the state of the stocks of blue whiting in the area and advise on their management if that should prove necessary.

The Commission also asked ICES to provide for it in 1980 the normal full range of advice on the state of fish stocks in its area.
3. It was agreed to extend the period of operation of Recommendation 3 (A) (Attachments to nets) and Recommendation 6 (Skagerrak and Kattegat fisheries) until 1 January 1981.
4. The Commission agreed to raise its contribution to ICES for 1980/81 to pound sterling 7916, taking into account on one hand the reduced membership after Sweden had withdrawn, on the other hand a general increase in the contribution of 12%.
5. During the discussions about the future of the Commission it appeared that the representatives of the member countries and the observers from EEC felt that it might now be useful to resume the earlier discussions about a new Convention. It was therefore decided to convene a Working Group in the second half of February 1980 to consider those questions on which agreement was not reached at the Diplomatic Conference in London in 1978.
6. The Working Group to discuss the Future of NEAFC met in Lisbon (Portugal) 26-29 February 1980, with Mr J C E Cardoso in the chair. There were representatives from Bulgaria, Denmark for the Faroes, the Commission of EEC, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden and USSR. The General Secretary represented the Council.
7. The meeting discussed those questions that had not been solved at the Diplomatic Conference, and finally agreed to a packet deal of which the elements were:
 - (a) There will in the Convention itself be a list of the Contracting Parties entitled to sign the Convention. The list will include the Commission of EEC and also "Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands" or "The Faroe Islands".

- (b) Each Contracting Party will have one vote.
 - (c) One third of the Commission's budget will be shared equally between the Contracting Parties; the rest will be divided in proportion to catch figures, provided by ICES, except that any Contracting Party with less than 300.000 inhabitants shall not pay more than 5% of the total.
 - (d) English and French will both be authentic languages of the Convention.
8. The meeting provided a Draft Convention, which will be submitted to the Depository Government, with a request that it should be open for signature from 17 November 1980 to 28 February 1981.
9. The next meeting of NEAFC will be held in London 17-21 November 1980.
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REPORT OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE INTERIM BALTIC MARINE
ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMISSION (Helsinki, 20-23 November 1980)

and of the

1st MEETING OF THE COMMISSION AFTER IT BECAME OPERATIONAL

by

the Environment Officer and the General Secretary

1. The sixth meeting of the Interim Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (Interim Helsinki Commission) was held in Helsinki on 20-23 November 1979 under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Paul Gustafsson. The meeting was attended by representatives from all Signatory States and observers from UNEP, ECE and ICES. The Environment Officer represented ICES.
2. At the opening plenary session, the Environment Officer presented the 1979 Report of the Advisory Committee on Marine Pollution as well as a statement on recent relevant ICES decisions and activities.
3. Most of the work of the meeting was carried out in three Working Groups. The Environment Officer participated in the meeting of Working Group I (which considered items referred from the Scientific-Technological Working Group) and, whenever possible, in the meeting of Working Group III (on the establishment of the Commission).
4. The Meeting considered the second revised edition of the "Guidelines for the Baltic Monitoring Programme for the First Stage" and affirmed that the coordinated monitoring programme should continue in the manner specified in the Guidelines. The Meeting accepted the offer of ICES to provide relevant information with regard to future monitoring strategy, especially concerning monitoring of biota, sea water and sediments.
5. The Meeting took note of the "Biological Data Reporting Format", prepared by ICES as a consultant service, and tentatively included it in the monitoring "Guidelines". Further consideration will be given to this format at the 1980 meeting of STWG.
6. The Meeting noted the progress report of the STWG/ICES Editorial Board for the preparation of the "Assessment of the Effects of Pollution on the Natural Resources of the Baltic Sea." The Commission agreed to provide additional financial support for this work and authorised a payment to ICES of FM 30,000.-- for its assistance.
7. The use of specimen banks to supplement the monitoring programme was discussed and the Meeting accepted the offer of ICES to provide relevant information on this subject.
8. Other topics of a scientific nature considered were the effects of oil in the environment, airborne pollution in the Baltic Sea Area, the development of criteria and standards for the discharge of harmful substances.

9. The Interim Commission expressed its appreciation to ICES for the valuable information it provided and looked forward to receiving further relevant information.
10. The Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area entered into force on 3 May 1980, after ratification by all States bordering the Baltic, and the First Meeting of the Commission was convened by the Government of Finland in Helsinki, 5-7 May 1980. There were Delegations headed by Ministers from all member states and there were observers from UNEP, ECE, IMCO, ICES, the Nordic Council and the Nordic Council of Ministers, IBSFC and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The General Secretary represented the Council.
11. The Meeting had as its main tasks to agree on several administrative and financial matters, to establish the Commission's Secretariat, and to ensure a continuation without interruption of the work that had been undertaken by the Interim Commission.

At the Opening Session, statements were presented by the Contracting Parties and, on invitation, by several of the observers. The General Secretary presented a statement on behalf of the Council, outlining the development of the cooperation between the Commission and ICES since 1974.

12. The Commission's Headquarters will be Helsinki and a Host Agreement between the Government of Finland and the Commission was signed during the Meeting.

The Chairmanship of the Commission will circulate among the Contracting Parties and the Commission elected Finland to appoint a Chairman for the first period of two years. Finland accepted and appointed Dr R. Pekkanen to fill the post.

13. The Commission appointed Prof. A. Voipio as Executive Secretary for a period of three years (1 July 1980 to 1 July 1983). It also appointed two other professional officers, namely Dr E. Borisov (USSR) as Scientific Secretary and Cdr F. Otzen (Denmark) as Maritime Secretary, both for a period of three years.
14. The Commission agreed to grant observerships to some intergovernmental organizations. In addition to ICES they were UNEP, ECE, IMCO, WHO and IBSFC.

The Second Meeting of the Commission will be held in Helsinki in February 1981.

REPORT ON THE FIRST AND SECOND JOINT MEETINGS OF THE OSLO AND PARIS
COMMISSIONS

London, 14 - 16 November 1979

and

Stockholm, 12 - 13 June 1980

by

the General Secretary

1. The first joint Meeting of the two Commissions was held under the chairmanship of Mr C van der Burgt, who was at the time Chairman of both Commissions. The General Secretary represented the Council. The meeting was mainly concerned with administrative matters (financial rules, staff rules, etc.) and with relations to cooperating organisations, including ICES.
2. There was a proposal from the United Kingdom to amend the terms of reference for the Joint Monitoring Group. The amendment, if agreed, could mean that the ICES representative would have voting rights and could be elected chairman of the Group. The Delegates agreed that ICES should continue to be invited to participate in the work of the Joint Monitoring Group, but most of them did not agree that its representative should have the same membership rights as the representatives of Contracting Parties. The General Secretary said that he was also in agreement with this. What the Council desires and needs is effective opportunities for a dialogue and for joint planning of cooperation when that was needed. The proposed terms of reference were then amended to take care of this.
3. The Commissions agreed to make the following requests to ICES:
 - (i) to submit final reports on the intercalibration exercises for mercury and cadmium in sea water and for mercury, cadmium and PCBs in organisms;
 - (ii) to report on the outcome of the Symposium on Pollutant Interchange with Sediments, taking into account the action going on within the JMG in this field;
 - (iii) to report on the Effects Monitoring Workshop;
 - (iv) to advise on specimen banking;
 - (v) to continue with the long-term work programmes as approved by the Commissions in 1978 and to provide preliminary reports in 1980 on:
 - (a) the transport of mercury, PCBs and, if possible, cadmium in the marine environment, with emphasis on chemical transport issues;
 - (b) aspects of trend monitoring.
4. The Commissions agreed to a financial contribution to ICES for 1980 of D.Kr. 148,000, which represents a 12% increase from 1979.

4. The Chairman informed the Commissions about the meeting held 29 May 1979 at the ICES headquarters between officers of the Commissions and representatives of ICES. The relations between the Commissions and ICES had then been discussed in detail, and it was agreed that those persons directly involved would at a later date scrutinise in detail the monitoring activities of the Commissions and of ICES, to define areas of overlap and in order to advise how duplication of work could be avoided, and also to advise on the best methods of handling the data gathered during the execution of monitoring programmes.
5. The Second joint Meeting was held in Stockholm from 12-13 June 1980, also with Mr C van der Burgt as Chairman. The General Secretary represented the Council.
6. The joint Secretary of the two Commissions, Mr D Tromp, and one other professional officer would retire with effect from 1 August 1980, and the Commissions appointed as their new Secretary Mr P A. Hayward (UK), who had, until then, been First Deputy Secretary. The new First Deputy Secretary is Mr D Silvestre (France), and the new Second Deputy Secretary is Mr F Bjerre (Denmark). All appointments are for a period of three years.
7. The Commissions accepted an arrangement whereby the joint secretariat will also function as secretariat for the Bonn agreement, on the understanding that no financial burden will fall upon them from the undertaking of these services.
8. It was noted that the Commissions still owed some money to ICES for work related to 1978 and 1979, due to the failure of some Contracting Parties to pay their contribution to that part of the Commissions' budgets. It was agreed that this debt should now be settled, and the Secretary was authorised to make the payment, if necessary by drawing on the Commissions' General Funds.
9. The Commissions considered some matters arising from the 5th Meeting of their Joint Monitoring Group, mainly in relation to monitoring of pollutants in sediments. It looked forward to receiving the views of SACSA and TWG, but stressed that they considered the matters as urgent ones. The General Secretary informed briefly about the relevant work at present undertaken by ICES.
10. The Commissions took note with appreciation of the work carried out by ICES and formulated new requests in continuation of those formulated last year. New elements included reporting on progress made in the studies of sediments and pollution, report on appropriate sampling methodologies to determine the input of contaminants to the marine environment, and planning a strategy for biological effects studies.

The Commissions approved a financial contribution of D.Kr. 160,000.-- to be paid to ICES for 1981 and to be shared equally between the two Commissions.

11. There were some discussions about future meeting schedules based on the following proposals:

Commission meetings between 20 June and 12 July
SACSA and TWG in March
Joint Meetings' Group between November and January.

There were some objections to this schedule, and the General Secretary

also pointed out that it could cause difficulties for the dialogue between ICES on the one hand and SACSA and TWG on the other hand.

The Commissions felt that more consideration should be given to the schedule, and asked the group consisting of their chairman and vice-chairman to modify it if necessary.

REPORT ON THE 11th SESSION OF THE EUROPEAN INLAND FISHERY ADVISORY
COMMISSION (EIFAC), STAVANGER, 28 May - 3 June 1980

by

K. Tiews

(ICES Observer)

The 11th Session of EIFAC was held at Stavanger, Norway, from 28 May to 3 June 1980 under the Chairmanship of Prof. K. Tiews (Fed. Rep. of Germany). On 28-30 May a Symposium on New Development in the Utilisation of Heated Effluents and of Recirculation Systems for Intensive Aquaculture was held by EIFAC with the support of ICES. Delegates from 17 of the present 24 European member countries attended the 11th Session. The USSR and ICES were represented by observers.

The three Sub-Commissions on Fisheries Biology and Management, on Fish Culture and Diseases and on Fish and Polluted Water covered a wide range of items from which a number are of direct relevance to ICES as follows :

Fisheries Biology and Management

1. A Cooperative Programme for the Management of Lake Fisheries is being organised under which, to start with, a Working Party shall study the selectivity of fishing gear. A report on the present research activities in the field of lake fisheries management shall be updated and be published in the near future.
2. After a long period of preparation with international consultations in the Hague (1972) and Gothenburg (1975) the Technical Consultation on the Allocation of Fishery Resources took place at the kind invitation of the French Government in Vichy in spring 1980.
3. The Manual by Prof. Backiel (Poland) on "Guidelines for sampling fish in inland waters" is now finished and will be published in 1980.
4. The second phase of the International Intercalibration Exercise will be held on lake Konnevesi (Finland) in September 1980 (EIFAC/80/3a) under the auspices of the Coplake programme. It was decided to focus the attention on the practicality of acoustic methods for stock assessment of pelagic fish in fresh waters with rigorous control of the methodologies used.
5. Attention was also drawn to the need for updating existing species synopsis as well as for the preparation of new ones, for example on roach. The synopsis are highly valued for use by fishery administrators and managers. The Dutch delegation offered to update the pike synopsis in the coming intersessional period which was gratefully accepted by the Sub-Commission. The EIFAC Chairman of the ICES/EIFAC Working Group on Eel was asked to explore the possibility of updating the eel synopsis by this group.
6. Because of its general concern with the management of inland fisheries the Sub-Commission felt that this topic should form the subject of future symposia of the Commission. In particular it was recommended that a Symposium on Stock Enhancement in the Management of Freshwater Fisheries should be held, preferably in conjunction with the 12th Session of EIFAC;

this mechanism would only consider the biotic component of the freshwater ecosystem. The importance of the abiotic component has also been repeatedly stressed in recent years particularly during the International Consultation on Fishery Resource Allocation. To initiate work in this highly important sector it was further recommended that a working party should be established to study the effects on fisheries of non-biotic modifications of the environment such as those caused by canalisation, damming or land reclamation and define those actions that can be undertaken to reduce these impacts.

The working party should consider as part of its terms of reference the organisation of the proposed symposium on non-biotic modifications of the environment and fisheries. Such a symposium should, in the opinion of the Sub-Commission be held in conjunction with the 13th session of EIFAC.

Fish Culture and Diseases

The fish diseases section of the EIFAC Cooperative Programme of Research on Aquaculture (COPRAQ) continued its activity within the lines of the programme approved by the Tenth Session of EIFAC (1978). The Third Session of COPRAQ was held in Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, from 23 to 25 October 1979 (Document EIFAC/80/7). The Commission approved the report. It was agreed that the work of COPRAQ - Fish Diseases be continued and that the fourth session be held in conjunction with the GFCM/Cooperative Programme of Research on Aquaculture in a southern European country during 1981. Based upon the recommendation of the EIFAC Workshop on Mass Rearing of Fry and Fingerlings of Freshwater Fishes (Document EIFAC/80/10, Recommendation 79/4) and a similar one made by COPRAQ, the Commission decided that a Workshop on prophylactic measures in fish culture should be organised, preferably in Israel, in the spring 1982 under the joint governorship of Mr S. Sarig and Mr J. Bejerano.

It is recommended that the proposals made by the EIFAC/IUNS/ICES Study Group on Standardization of Methodology in Fish Nutrition Research be adopted by EIFAC member countries. To give effect to this recommendation the report should be brought to the attention of all fish nutritionists in the member countries. It should also be distributed in sufficient numbers to other agencies engaged in fish nutrition research such as Fisheries Commissions Aquaculture Societies and Fish Feed Manufacturers. The report has been published as EIFAC Technical Paper No. 36, 1980.

As a follow up of the Symposium on New Developments in the Utilisation of Heated Effluents and of Recirculation Systems of Intensive Aquaculture it was recommended that the effects of intensive aquaculture facilities effluents on natural fish populations should be studied. Such water quality aspects should be taken into consideration by EIFAC Sub-Commission III - Fish and Polluted Water; and that EIFAC and ICES Member Countries should develop an improved collaboration between the industries discharging heated effluents, the aquaculturists using such effluents and the pollution control authorities; that an ad hoc Correspondence Group should be activated by EIFAC to propose terminology, format and units of measurement, related to flow-through systems and to recirculation systems. Attention should also be

given to freshwater quality and in particular to (i) analytical procedures; (ii) a standardised presentation of selected chemical concentrations and (iii) the revision of certain criteria, which should all be directed to fish farm application by the producers themselves. The marine aspects should be similarly considered by the ICES Chemistry Working Group, in collaboration with the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean; that the studies of culture systems should be encouraged as well as the dissemination of criteria using the formats and terminology developed as above. In particular, EIFAC and ICES should promote the preparation of a technical manual on bio-engineering criteria for the design of recirculation systems and flow-through systems by qualified consultants; that within the EIFAC Region, greater emphasis should be placed on establishing and operating large-scale pilot projects (i) to define their biological (water quality/fish health) and technological suitability; (ii) to carry out economical evaluations; (iii) to provide extension and advisory services as well as educational training. Such pilot projects should demonstrate the economic and technical feasibility of culturing organisms for commercial production in heated effluents and/or recirculation systems.

It was concluded that the material presented at the Symposium represented a valuable collection of information which should be published. It was therefore recommended that the Report and the proceedings of the Symposium be published as soon as possible.

4. Following the Recommendation 78/6 of the Tenth Session (Hamburg, 1978) a Workshop on Mass Rearing of Fry and Fingerlings of Freshwater Fishes was held in the Hague, (8-11 May 1979), kindly hosted by the Netherlands Government.

Existing procedures as well as gaps in knowledge with respect to a dependable supply of fry and fingerlings for aquacultural purposes were dealt with, with reference to (i) pond farm procedures, (ii) hatchery procedures, (iii) feeds and feeding, and (iv) health protection.

The report of the Workshop as well as the proceedings of the papers presented were published (Documents EIFAC/T35 and EIFAC/T35-Suppl. I).

It was emphasised that research priorities in order to remove major constraints in mass production of at least some species and to intensify existing production should be given to (i) factors governing the food intake and the digestive capacity of the fry as well as to the improvement of food material based on dietary requirements, and to (ii) the study of the rearing environment in order to optimise it for mass production of fry and fingerlings by the development of (a) dependable methods for required water quality management, of (b) methods for predator control and of (c) rational design of fry and fingerling rearing facilities.

5. A Workshop on the Rearing of Warmwater Larvae was held at Szazhalombatta, Hungary, from 24 to 27 June 1980 at the kind invitation of the Government of Hungary.
6. In response to Recommendation 78/9 (i) of the 10th Session of EIFAC, member countries were requested to submit information on the present status of the fish species introduced into their freshwaters. The replies were compiled in FAO Fisheries Circular No. 715 - Preliminary Record of International Transfers of Fish Species, which was circulated for any corrections, updates or additions. The additional information will be incorporated into a definitive document to be published later this year. An ad-hoc group considered this report and supported the proposal that the question of introductions of fish and crustacean species

be further examined during a symposium which would be held during the next session of EIFAC, the group also considered that future actions on introduced species should include the elaboration of a Protocol similar to that of ICES to serve as guidelines for any further introductions into the internal waters of Europe. Noting the urgent need for such a protocol it was suggested that the Organising Committee of the Symposium would prepare a draft protocol for consideration and adoption of the Symposium.

Fish and Polluted Water

1. The updated Technical Papers on Water Quality Criteria have been published, in a single volume, in English. A French translation will soon be available.
 2. The "Report on combined effects on freshwater fish and other aquatic life of mixtures of toxicants in water", (EIFAC/80/13, Annex 1) shall, after minor revision, be published as a Technical Report by FAO. It was noted that wide publicity was to be given to this report.
 3. In a review of current international activities in the field of water pollution and fisheries, the Working Party had identified effluents from fish farms as being of increasing concern to member countries of EIFAC; this potential problem was also identified by the EIFAC Symposium on intensive aquaculture. The Working Party on Water Quality Criteria recommended that a separate Working Party should be established to analyse the problems arising from the discharge of effluents from fish farms, together with possible remedial measures; to assist the Working Party, a workshop should be organised, with the assistance of Sub-Commission II, during the intersessional period and a report made to the 12th Session of EIFAC. Mr Alabaster was proposed as Convener of the Working Party.
 4. Reviews of the literature on the toxicity of lead, nickel, and chromium might be begun during the next intersessional period. Also, if support was forthcoming, work may be started on the relation between water quality (including nutrients) and the species composition of fish populations. Dr Calamari would be asked to convene respective working party meetings.
 5. The Report on the Value and Limitations of Biological Monitoring for Freshwater Fisheries has been published as EIFAC Technical Paper No. 32.
 6. The Working Party on Water Quality Criteria had identified the need for guidelines for field testing and subsequent evaluation of the effects of chemicals, both singly and in mixtures, on fish and other aquatic life. These guidelines would expand on those given in EIFAC Technical Paper No. 24 on Fish Toxicity Testing Procedures. It was recommended that a Working Party on Fish Toxicity Testing Procedures should be established to produce a report on guidelines for the field testing and evaluation of chemical which would be presented to the 12th Session of EIFAC. Mr Lloyd would continue as Convener of this Working Party.
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