

Extract from:

**Treaties and Alliances of the World**

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COMMODITIES & FISHERIES

ensure that the interests of consumers are taken into account.

FISHERIES

Sea fishery stocks are by their nature not readily subject to control by national governments and a range of intergovernmental bodies have been established to provide for their management.

**International Fisheries Organizations and Arrangements**

Asia-Pacific Fisheries Commission (APFIC)

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Email. Veravat.Hongskul@field.fao.org

Website. [www.fao.org/fi/body/rfb/APFIC](http://www.fao.org/fi/body/rfb/APFIC)

Founded. Nov. 9, 1948

Membership. Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (Rep. of), Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, UK, USA, Vietnam.

History and objectives. APFIC was established under the name of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Commission in 1948 by the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Commission Agreement. The original agreement has been amended on a number of occasions, most recently at the 25th Session of the Commission (Seoul, Oct. 15-24, 1996, approved by the FAO Council at its 112th Session at Rome, in June 1997). The objective of the Commission is to promote the full and proper utilization of living aquatic resources in the Asia-Pacific Area by the development and management of fishing and culture operations and by development of related processing and marketing activities.

Activities. APFIC keeps under review the state of resources in the Asia-Pacific area and of the industries based on them; formulates and recommends measures to increase the efficiency and sustainable productivity of fisheries and aquaculture, to conserve and manage resources and to protect resources from pollution. In addition the Commission recommends measures aimed at improving the living and working conditions of fish-workers, encourages and coordinates fisheries training programmes.

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR): see page 156.

Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)

Address. Unit 1 JAA House, 19 Napier Close, Deakin, Australia

Telephone. (+61-6) 282-8396

Fax. (+61-6) 282-8407

Email. [kloghem@ccsbt.org](mailto:kloghem@ccsbt.org)

Website. [www.ccsbt.org](http://www.ccsbt.org)

Founded. May 20, 1994

Membership. Australia, Japan, Korea (Rep. of), New Zealand

History and Objectives. The Commission was established under the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, which was signed in Canberra on May 10, 1993. The main objective of the Commission is to ensure, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilization of southern bluefin tuna. The Convention does not apply to any specific geographical area but in practice southern bluefin tuna is fished in the Indian Ocean, the Southern Atlantic and the South Pacific.

Activities. The functions of the Commission include collecting, analyzing and interpreting scientific and other relevant information on southern bluefin tuna, and adopting conservation and management measures. The member States of the Commission have agreed to several measures, designed to rebuild stocks to 1980 levels by the year 2020. These include: restrictions on fishing in breeding grounds and the taking of juvenile fish; development of fishing practices to reduce incidental mortalities of albatross; comprehensive monitoring and data collection programmes; strengthening of research activities; measures to deter IUU (illegal, unreported and unregulated) fishing and compliance by vessels from non-member States.

Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF)  
Address. FAO Regional Office for Africa (RAF), PO Box 1628, Accra, Ghana  
Telephone. (+233-21) 675-000  
Fax. (+233-21) 668-427  
Email. fao-raf@field.fao.org  
Website. www.fao.org/fi/body/rfb/CECAF  
Founded. 1967.

Membership. Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Congo (Rep. of), Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, European Community, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Korea (Rep. of), Liberia, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Togo, USA  
History and objectives. CECAF was established on Sept. 19, 1967, by Resolution 1/48 of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Council. The main

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objectives of the Committee are: (a) to facilitate the coordination of research and to encourage education and training; and (b) to assist its members in an advisory management capacity in establishing rational policies to promote the rational management of resources.

Activities. CECAF has no regulatory powers and can only adopt recommendations to advise its members on appropriate actions. Recommendations are not binding on the Committee's members. CECAF's main role is to translate scientifically based conservation recommendations into recommendations for management measures for its members, in particular with a view to the adoption of harmonized rules on matters such as minimum mesh sizes.

General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)  
Address. FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome 00100, Italy  
Telephone. (+39-6) 5705-6435  
Fax. (+39-6) 5705-6500  
Email. alain.bonzon@fao.org  
Website. www.fao.org/fi/body/rfb/GFCM  
Founded. Feb. 20, 1952

Membership. Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Community, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey

History and objectives. The GFCM was established under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, q.v.) in 1948 as the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean. In 1997 a new agreement was adopted which gave the Council (renamed the Commission) extended powers and greater autonomy from the FAO. The objectives of the Commission are: to promote the development, conservation and management of living marine resources; to formulate and recommend conservation measures; and to encourage co-operative training projects.

Activities. These include keeping the state of Mediterranean resources under review, including their abundance and level of exploitation, and formulating and recommending appropriate measures for the rational management of these resources. Measures adopted include rules on fishing methods and gear, limits on fish sizes and closed seasons and areas.

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)  
Address. PO Box 1011, Victoria, Seychelles  
Telephone. (+248) 225494  
Fax. (+248) 224364

Email. [iotcsecr@seychelles.net](mailto:iotcsecr@seychelles.net)  
Website. [www.seychelles.net/iotc](http://www.seychelles.net/iotc)  
Founded. March 27, 1996

Membership. Australia, China, Comoros, Eritrea, European Community, France, India, Japan, Korea (Rep. of), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Oman, Pakistan, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, United Kingdom

History and objectives. The IOTC was established under the Agreement for the Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission drawn up under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, q.v.) and signed on Nov. 25, 1993. The agreement entered into force on March 27, 1996. The main objectives of the Commission are to promote co-operation among its Members with a view to ensuring, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilization of stocks covered by the agreement and to encourage sustainable development of fisheries based on such stocks.

Activities. The Commission has carried out various scientific, social and economic studies and assessments, and recommended various measures on conservation, management and enforcement to its members.

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)  
Address. 8604 La Jolla Shores Drive, La Jolla, CA 92037-1508, United States  
Telephone. (+1-858) 546-7100  
Fax. (+ 1-858) 546-7133

Email. [webmaster@iattc.org](mailto:webmaster@iattc.org)  
Website. [www.iattc.org](http://www.iattc.org)  
Founded. March 3, 1950

Membership. Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, United States, Vanuatu, Venezuela

History and objectives. IATTC is one of the oldest fisheries organizations. It was created under the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed by Costa Rica and the United States on May 31, 1949. The main objectives of the Commission are to maintain the populations of tuna and other kinds of fish taken by tuna vessels in the Eastern Pacific Ocean and to cooperate in the gathering and interpretation of factual information to facilitate maintaining the populations of these fish at a level which permits maximum sustainable catches year after year.

Activities. IATTC has played only a minor role in tuna management since the 1970s, although it has continued an extensive research programme. In recent years there has been some degree of reactivation of its management role, particularly as regards yellowfin tuna and the International Dolphin Conservation Program (IDCP). The latter is a program designed to reduce incidental mortality of dolphins in tuna fisheries and IATTC performs several secretariat and other organizational functions. In 1998, it also set a quota for a tuna stock, for the first

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time in almost 20 years, following concerns that increasing purse seine effort on floating objects and fish aggregating devices (FADs) was resulting in unsustainable harvests of small bigeye tuna.

International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission (IBSFC)  
Address. 20 Hozastr., 00-528 Warsaw, Poland  
Telephone. (+48-22) 628-8647  
Fax. (+48-22) 625-3372  
Email. [ibsfc@polbox.pl](mailto:ibsfc@polbox.pl)  
Website. [www.ibsfc.org](http://www.ibsfc.org)  
Founded. Sept. 13, 1973

Membership. European Community, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and the Russian Federation.  
History and objectives. The Commission was established to implement the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources in the Baltic Sea and the Belts (the Gdansk Convention, signed in Gdansk (Poland) on Sept. 13, 1973), which was framed to provide a framework for the conservation and balanced exploitation of living resources. The founding members were Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Poland and Sweden; unified Germany is now represented through the European Community as are Denmark, Sweden and Finland, while the former Soviet republics of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Russia are members.  
Activities. It promotes and co-ordinates research and information dissemination, and makes recommendations to members, for example on total allowable catches of types of fish. The Commission meets annually, supported by a structure of standing committees and working groups. It co-operates closely in particular with the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM, q.v.) and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES, q.v.).

#### International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)

Address. Calle Corazón de Maria, 8, (Planta - 6), 28002 Madrid, Spain  
Telephone. (+34-91) 416-5600  
Fax. (+34-91) 415-2612  
Email. info@iccat.es  
Website. www.iccat.es

Founded. March 21, 1969

Membership. Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Equatorial Guinea, European Community, France (St Pierre et Miquelon), Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Japan, Korea (Rep. of), Libya, Morocco, Namibia, Panama, Russia, São Tomé and Príncipe, South Africa, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom (Anguilla, Bermuda, St. Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands), United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

History and objectives. ICCAT was created under the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna, signed in Rio de Janeiro on May 14, 1966, and in force from March 21, 1969. The objectives of the Commission are to co-operate in maintaining the population of tunas and tuna-like species found in the Atlantic Ocean and the adjacent seas at levels that will permit the maximum sustainable catch for food and other purposes.

Activities. The Commission is empowered, on the basis of scientific evidence, to recommend management measures and resolutions aimed at carrying out its objective of maintaining the populations of tuna and tuna-like fishes at levels which will permit maximum sustainable catch. Normally, recommendations and resolutions are drafted by the subsidiary bodies such as the four species-group panels, or the Compliance Committee, and are presented to the Commission for adoption. Since its establishment, ICCAT has employed a wide range of tools for the conservation and management of the stocks within its competence, including total allowable catches and catch quotas, size limits, effort restriction, observer programmes, closed areas and seasons, vessel registration and information exchange, gear restrictions and enforcement measures.

#### International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)

Address. PO Box 95009, Seattle, Washington 98145-2009, United States  
Telephone. (+1-206) 634-1838  
Fax. (+1-206) 632-2983  
Email. chris@iphc.washington.edu  
Website. www.iphc.washington.edu/halcom

Founded. March 2, 1923

Membership. Canada, United States

History and Objectives. The IPHC was created as the International Fisheries Commission in 1923 by a convention between Canada and the United States, which came into force on Oct. 23, 1924. It was continued under subsequent conventions of 1930, 1937 and 1953 (when the commission adopted its present name) and amended by a protocol in 1979. The objective of the Commission is to regulate the fishing of Pacific halibut, a fish stock which is shared between Canada and the United States.

Activities. The IPHC meets annually to review all regulatory proposals, including those made by its scientific staff and a conference board representing vessel owners and fishermen. Regulatory alternatives are discussed with an advisory group composed of fishermen, vessel owners and processors. The measures recommended by the IPHC are submitted to the two governments (of Canada and the United States) for approval, and upon approval the measures are enforced by appropriate agencies of both governments.

#### North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization

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## North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO)

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Email. [hq@nasco.int](mailto:hq@nasco.int)

Website. [www.nasco.int](http://www.nasco.int)

Founded. Oct. 1, 1983

Membership. Canada, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), European Community, Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation, United States

History and objectives. NASCO was established by the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean, which was signed in Reykjavik, Iceland, on March 2, 1982, and which entered into force on Oct. 1, 1983. The purpose of NASCO is: (a) to promote the acquisition, analysis, and dissemination of scientific information pertaining to salmon stocks in the North Atlantic Ocean; and (b) to promote the conservation, restoration, enhancement, and rational management of salmon stocks in the North Atlantic Ocean through international cooperation.

Activities. Regional Commissions are principally responsible for the formulation of conservation and management measures and the Convention lays down a number of criteria that each Commission must take into account when formulating regulatory proposals. These include the best available information available from scientific organizations; measures taken both inside and outside the Commission area that affect the salmon stocks of that region; efforts of States of origin to conserve salmon in their rivers and areas of jurisdiction; the extent to which the salmon stocks feed in the various jurisdictions of each member; the relative effects of harvesting salmon at different stages on the migration route; the contribution of parties other than states of origin to salmon conservation; and the interests of the communities which are primarily dependent on salmon fisheries. Following an agreement in 1998 on the adoption of the precautionary approach, that approach may now be added to this list.

## North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC)

Address. 22 Berners Street, London W1P 4DY, United Kingdom

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Email. [info@neafc.org](mailto:info@neafc.org)

Website. [www.neafc.org](http://www.neafc.org)

Founded. March 17, 1982

Membership. Denmark (for the Faroe Islands and Greenland), the European Community, Iceland, Norway, Poland, and Russia.

History and objectives. NEAFC was established in its present form in 1982, following the entry into force of the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the North-East Atlantic, and in succession to a previous Commission of the same name which was established in 1959. The objects of the Commission are to ensure, through consultation and exchange of information, the conservation and the rational exploitation of fish stocks in the North-East Atlantic and adjacent waters; to encourage international cooperation with respect to these resources; and to recommend conservation measures in waters outside national jurisdiction.

Activities. For many years NEAFC was a rather inactive organization and few management measures were adopted. Since the mid-1990s, however, a wide range of measures have been adopted setting rules for exploiting fish stocks, establishing a scheme for inspection and enforcement and establishing a scheme to promote compliance by non-member countries. The Commission does not have a scientific body but cooperates closely with the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES, q.v.), to which it makes a financial contribution.

## Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)

Address. PO Box 638, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, B2Y 3Y9, Canada

Telephone. (+1-902) 468-5590

Fax. (+1-902) 468-5538

Email. info@nafo.ca

Website. www.nafo.ca

Founded. Jan. 1, 1979

Membership. Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands and Greenland), European Community, Estonia, France (in respect of St. Pierre and Miquelon), Iceland, Japan, Korea (Rep. of), Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, United States

History and objectives. NAFO was established under the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, which was signed in Ottawa on Oct. 24, 1978, and entered into force on Jan. 1, 1979. The main purpose of NAFO is to contribute to the optimum utilization and rational management and conservation of Northwest Atlantic fishery resources.

Activities. NAFO is one of the most advanced and active regional fisheries organizations in the world. Since its formation, NAFO has adopted a wide range of measures for the conservation and management of the stocks in the Northwest Atlantic. These have included setting total allowable catches and member nation quota allocations; technical conservation measures, such as minimum fish sizes, minimum mesh sizes and chafing gear requirements; measures designed to promote and coordinate scientific cooperation; and measures of surveillance, con

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trol and enforcement. These last measures include: a Scheme of Joint International Inspection; 100 per cent observer coverage for vessels; satellite tracking of fishing vessels; dockside inspection; and a Scheme to Promote Compliance by Non-Contracting Party Vessels with the Conservation and Enforcement Measures Established by NAFO.

North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)

Address. 6640 NW Marine Drive, Vancouver, Canada V6T 1X2

Telephone. (+1-604) 228-1128

Fax. (+1-604) 228-1135

Email. secretariat@npafc.org

Website. www.npafc.org

Founded. Feb. 16, 1993

Membership. Canada, Japan, the Russian Federation, United States

History and objectives. NPAFC was created in 1993, when the Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean came into force. The Commission replaced an earlier organization - the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean - which was created in 1952 with the membership of Canada, Japan and the United States. The Convention prohibits salmon fisheries on the high seas of the North Pacific and it is designed to minimize incidental salmon catch by the other fisheries in the area.

Activities. The main functions of the Commission are: (a) to recommend to the Parties measures for the conservation of anadromous stocks and ecologically related species in the Convention area, including measures to avoid or reduce incidental taking of anadromous fish; (b) to promote the exchange of information of any activities contrary to the provisions of the Convention; (c) to consider and make proposals to the Parties for the enactment of schedules of equivalent penalties for activities contrary to the provisions of the Convention; and (d) to review and evaluate enforcement actions taken by the Parties.

Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)

Address. 1155 Robson Street, Suite 600, Vancouver V6E 1R9, Canada

Telephone. (+1-604) 684-8081

Fax. (+1-604) 666-8707

Email. bakas@psc.org

Website. www.psc.org

Founded. March 18, 1985

Membership. Canada, United States

History and objectives. The Pacific Salmon Commission was established in 1985 under the Treaty between the Government of the United States and the Government of Canada concerning Pacific Salmon, signed in Ottawa on Jan. 28, 1985. A number of amendments have been adopted to the Treaty after disagreements between the two parties. The main objectives of the Treaty are the conservation and rational management of Pacific salmon stocks and the promotion of optimum production of such stocks and the cooperation in the management, research and enhancement of Pacific salmon stocks.

Activities. The work of PSC is done mainly through three Regional Panels: the Southern Panel, the Fraser River Panel and the Northern Panel. The Panels are responsible for providing advice to the Commission on the management regimes for the intercepting salmon fisheries in those regions, i.e., those in which one or both countries intercept salmon spawned in the other country. This is done by reviewing technical data on annual fishing plans, regulations, and the salmon enhancement programs of each country. Based on the advice provided by the Panels, the Commission formulates management recommendations, including catch limits and related regulations, to present to the two governments. These recommendations become effective upon approval by both governments.

South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)  
Address. PO Box 629, Honiara, Solomon Islands  
Telephone. (+677) 21124  
Fax. (+677) 23995  
Email. info@ffa.int  
Website. www.ffa.int  
Founded. Aug. 9, 1979

Membership. Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu

History and objectives. The FFA was established in 1979 under the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency Convention, signed on July 10, 1979, and which entered into force on Aug. 9, 1979. The main objectives of the Agency are: the conservation and optimum utilization of the species covered by the Convention; the promotion of regional co-operation and coordination in respect of fisheries policies; securing of maximum benefits from the living resources of the region for their peoples and for the region as a whole and in particular the developing countries; and facilitating the collection, analysis, evaluation and dissemination of relevant statistical scientific and economic information about the resources covered by the Convention.

Activities. The FFA has no regulatory functions of its own. It is an advisory and coordinating agency that aims to assist member countries in the exercise of their sovereign rights over the living resources of their EEZs. Nevertheless, through the FFA, the member countries have cooperated on several management measures and have enjoyed increased leverage in negotiations with distant water fishing

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States. Management achievements have included: harmonized minimum terms and conditions (MTCs) of fisheries access; measures to control purse-seine fishing; programmes for fisheries surveillance and enforcement; and a regional access treaty between its members and the United States.

Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC)  
Address. FAO Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean, PO Box 631C, Barbados  
Telephone. (+1-246) 426-7110  
Fax. (+1-246) 426-7111  
Email. bisessar.chakalall@fao.org  
Website. www.fao.org/fi/body/rfb/wecafc  
Founded. November 1973

Membership. Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, France, European Community, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, St Christopher and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela

History and objectives. WECAFC was established in November 1973 by Resolution 4/61 of the FAO Council. The main objectives of the Commission are to facilitate the coordination of research and to encourage education and training; to assist its members in establishing rational policies to promote the rational management of resources that are of interest for two or more countries.

Activities. Meetings of WECAFC in recent years have been so infrequent that WECAFC is threatened with becoming defunct. Since 1991, there has been only one meeting of the Commission and one meeting of a subsidiary body, both in 1995. At the eighth session in 1995, the need for more regular, and scheduled, meetings was stressed and delegates were asked to consider a reactivation of WECAFC. However, despite these discussions, there has not been an increase in the regularity of meetings since 1995, and no session of the Commission, although meetings for all four main bodies took place in 1999 and occasional meetings have been held subsequently.

## MULTILATERAL FISHERIES CONVENTIONS

There are various international fisheries agreements in addition to those cited under the entries for organizations above.

A United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of Dec. 10, 1982, relating to Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks ("UN Fish Stocks Agreement"), concluded on Aug. 4, 1995, and in force Dec. 11, 2001, lays down a comprehensive regime for the conservation and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks. The Agreement breaks down into four parts: general principles; measures for strengthening regional and subregional cooperation; measures for monitoring, surveillance and enforcement; and the settlement of disputes [see also page 81].

The Convention on the Conduct of Fishing Operations in the North Atlantic, concluded on June 1, 1967, and in force from Sept. 26, 1976, contains regulations on identification of fishing vessels and gear, marking of nets and lines, signals and the operation of fishing vessels.

The Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, adopted on Nov. 24, 1993, not yet in force, is a global agreement which places a general obligation on flag States to take such measures as may be necessary to ensure that vessels flying their flags do not engage in any activity that undermines the effectiveness of international conservation and management measures and seeks to limit the freedom of vessels that have a bad compliance record to switch to new flag States.

Three recent international conventions have been adopted seeking to conserve and manage fisheries on a regional basis. The Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Central and Western Pacific, signed on Sept. 5, 2000, seeks to ensure, through effective management, the long-term conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the western and central Pacific Ocean and will establish the Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. The Framework Agreement for the Conservation of the Living Marine Resources of the High Seas of the South Pacific, signed on Aug. 14, 2000, has the objective of the conservation of living marine resources in the high seas zones of the Southeast Pacific, with special reference to straddling and highly migratory fish populations, although it is currently only open to coastal States. Finally, the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fishery Resources in the South East Atlantic Ocean, signed on April 20, 2001, seeks to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fishery resources in the South-East Atlantic and will establish the South-East Atlantic Fisheries Organization (SEAFO).