Excitement Builds for IIFET 2014 Australia

Interest is growing as planning and development proceed for IIFET’s seventeenth international conference, July 7-11, 2014, at Queensland University of Technology (QUT) in beautiful Brisbane, Australia. Our intrepid conference leader, Sean Pascoe, and his pan-Austral team from CSIRO, Universities of Tasmania and Adelaide, and MG Kailis Group, will ensure that participants take full advantage of Australia’s world leadership in integration of economics into fisheries management, where the principles of maximizing sustainable economic returns, integrating property rights and ecosystem management, are recognized objectives, as we examine the main theme:

Towards Ecosystem Based Management of Fisheries: What Role can Economics Play?

Conference topics and presentations will cover the multi-functionality and interrelationships between capture fisheries, aquaculture and aquatic ecosystems, and the role that economics can play in assisting effective marine ecosystem management.

The scientific review process is complete, with over 430 abstracts accepted for oral or poster presentation.

Special Sessions!

So far, six special sessions have been programmed, with more in development:

Extending the Business Case for Traceability from the Global North to the Global South
Organizer: Megan Bailey

Making Integrated Ecological-Economic Models Useful
Organizer: Dan Holland

Integrating the Social in Marine Environment Governance
Organizer: Kate Barclay

Socio-economic assessment of the new Common Fisheries Policy of the EU
Organizer: Ralf Doering

Understanding Responses to Catch Share Systems in Marine Fisheries
Organizer: Olivier Thebaud

Cost-Recovery Principles for Fisheries and Biosecurity
Organizer: Paul Mwebaze
Prizes!

This year, we are offering the following “best paper” prizes:

- **AquaFish Prizes:** The AquaFish Innovation Lab is supporting three new $500 “best paper” prizes, supported by partial travel stipends provided by NOAA Fisheries.
  - **AquaFish Best Student Paper** on the economics of aquaculture in developing countries (can be won by any student, developing country or not, but topic must be relevant to developing countries)
  - **AquaFish Best Paper on the Economics of Sustainable Aquaculture Development** (only for developing country applicants)
  - **Best Aquaculture Economics Paper** (AquaFish prize) — can be won by anyone (student or not); paper does not need to pertain only to developing countries (but it may)

- The European Association of Fisheries Economists (EAFE) will again offer a prize for the Best Paper by a student from an African University, which will include a check and partial travel stipend.

- The Japan International Fisheries Research Society (JIFRS) is pleased to again offer the JIFRS Yamamoto prize(s) for papers by authors from developing countries on Responsible Fishing.

- The IIFET Best Student Paper Prize, comprised of a $500 check and a partial travel stipend provided by NOAA Fisheries, will be given to the best paper by a student author, on any conference topic.

Further information on theses prizes is available at [http://iifet.org](http://iifet.org).

In addition to the “best paper” prizes, the IIFET Distinguished Service Award will be given at the conference, and the 2014 Fellow and Distinguished Award winner will be named. Stay tuned!

**General Conference Themes**

Below is a reminder list of the general conference themes.

1. Fisheries economics and environmental effects of fishing
2. Aquatic invasive species: their economic impact and management
3. Climate change: economic impacts and adaptation
4. Fisheries in the context of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM.) In particular, how do we maximize total benefits of the use of the coastal zone, considering the externalities that coastal and marine activities impose on each other?
5. Economics of marine reserves for conservation and/or fisheries
6. Recreational fisheries management, particularly in fisheries with both commercial and recreational interactions. Topics may include:
   a. How do we compare the social and economic values of recreational and commercial fishing?
   b. How do we use these values to allocate resources?
   c. How do we integrate recreational and commercial fisheries management?
7. Aquaculture economics, including
   a. The economics of aquaculture feed
   b. Future global growth potential and limits
   c. New species (including seaweeds, microalgae)
8. Markets and marketing of fish products including
   a. Market benefits from reducing environmental impacts (e.g. MSC and other labeling/certification programs)
   b. Value chains for fisheries and aquaculture products
9. The economics of fisheries management, including:
   a. Regulation and allocation systems
   b. Rights-based management
   c. Sustainable wealth creation
   d. Managing the transition to sustainable and responsible fisheries
   e. International fisheries management and straddling stocks
10. Fisheries management and development, including small scale fisheries
    a. Energy efficient technologies for greening fisheries
    b. Role of traditional small scale fisheries in food security and livelihoods
    c. Globalisation, markets and their impacts on small scale fishermen
11. Models and indicators: use in supporting fisheries management
    a. Bioeconomic models
    b. Ecosystem models
    c. MICE (models of intermediate complexity) models
    d. Bayesian Belief networks and qualitative models
12. Data poor fisheries management and the economics of data poor fisheries
13. Measuring social performance of management
14. Gender issues in fisheries and aquaculture
15. Indigenous fisheries management

Conference Logistics

The registration section of the conference website is open for business. Please visit http://iifet2014.org to register or for other important details.

Note that when you register for the conference online, you will have the opportunity to book accommodation at two hotels through QUT’s conference organizing group. This requires payment in full for the entire cost of the hotel booking, plus your registration, up front. However, if you prefer not to pay for your hotel at the same time as registering, no worries! You may choose to simply register, and book your own accommodation later. A list of alternative accommodations, including less expensive “backpacker” type hotels, is available at http://iifet2014.org/attending/accommodation. The list provides links to the hotel websites where you can register directly with the hotels themselves.

Be aware that due to a regional sporting match, accommodations are in short supply for Wednesday, July 9th, so book soon. This development may make the booking with registration option more attractive.

QUT is a modern, “downtown” University tucked into an attractive space between the Brisbane River, a beautiful botanical garden, and the vibrant downtown area full of hotels, restaurants and shops. You’ll enjoy walking from place to place throughout the city, or using the efficient public transport, including water taxis. The popular South Bank area is just across the river from QUT, via a pedestrian bridge. There, you can join friends for dinner, visit the very cool artificial “beach”, or stroll along the river to museums and cultural sites.

July is a nice time to visit the northern parts of Australia; it is winter there, but the weather is very pleasant by most standards. Take a pre or post conference moment to visit the Great Barrier Reef, easily accessed from Cairns, north of Brisbane. Bring the family!
Chandrika Sharma

IIFET member and Executive Secretary of the International Collective in Support of Fish Workers (ICSF) Chandrika Sharma was on board flight MH370 en route to an FAO conference in Mongolia when the flight disappeared March 7th.

Chandrika is known as a tireless fighter for the rights of fish workers. She had special expertise in issues surrounding women involved in the fishing sector. Her loss is felt keenly by all of us in the fisheries economics community, and by the fish workers she fought to protect. The ICSF and IIFET have had a long and cordial relationship, facilitated by our contacts with Chandrika over the years, and particularly her attendance at IIFET 2008 Vietnam.

Her colleague Ramya Rajagopalan has agreed to pass on messages of support to her family. Contact Ramya at ramya.rajagopalan@gmail.com.

Creation of the Moroccan Women's Network of Fisheries "REMAFEP"

Thanks to Lahsen Ababouch for providing this information, via the Genderaquafish Network. (Editor’s note: the content has been slightly edited for clarity in English.)

I am honored to announce the creation of the Network of Women Moroccan Fisheries (REMAFEP), following a meeting of the Constituent General Assembly in Agadir May 30, 2013, under the auspices of ATLAFCO and with the assistance of the Gender and Development Unit of the Department of Marine Fisheries.

This network, consisting of national professional organizations of women in fisheries and exploitation of marine products, will be integrated into the African Network of Women in Fisheries (RAFEP) (see: http://www.atlafco.org/Docs/11028201140456PM.pdf) which includes national networks of 22 ATLAFCO member countries.

Its main purpose will be as a representative body supporting projects, and a platform for dialogue, exchange and sharing of knowledge and experiences between women in the maritime fisheries sector, both in Morocco and throughout Africa.

Our ambition is to contribute to the welfare of Moroccan and African woman in the fishing sector, and to improve their socio-economic conditions in the context of the National Initiative for Human Development initiated by His Majesty Mohammed VI, and to apply the Halieutis gender approach recommended under this strategy.

I received the signal honor of being appointed to the Presidency of our national network and rely on your kind support and your expert advice to carry out this exciting mission.

Messaouda Rachid
messaoudarachid@gmail.com
PASSINGS

Jacques Weber – A Remembrance and Tribute from IIFET

We lost our friend and colleague Jacques Weber March 6th, 2014, to a brief pulmonary infection after a longer illness. Upon announcing his passing, we received a number of heartfelt responses, which are included below, lightly edited. The variety of places these comments came from is some indication of the breadth of Jacques’s influence. These will be forwarded to Michelle, Jacques’s wife, who can be reached at machenka2250@gmail.com, if you want to send personal condolences.

From Pavel Salz and Massimo Spagnolo (the Netherlands and Italy)

We were extremely sorry and saddened to hear that our friend and colleague Jacques Weber passed away. Throughout his professional career his influence went far beyond the specific posts which he held. Jacques was a visionary who inspired others to look beyond today or tomorrow.

Jacques was the driving force behind the establishment of EAFE in 1988 during the IIFET conference in Esbjerg and during the first EAFE conference in 1989 in Brussels. He acted as the first EAFE president, but soon he preferred to pass on fulfilling official tasks to others. He was the wise man in the background, not needing the spotlight of ‘important positions’. Jacques was among the first fisheries economists who realized that establishment of the Common Fisheries Policy in 1983 called also for a Europe-wide cooperation of economists.

Jacques was an unconventional thinker ahead of his time. While setting-up and heading the economics unit at IFREMER he was convinced of the need for truly multi-disciplinary research, more than 25 years ago. He believed that open cooperation between biologists, economists and other scientists would expand our knowledge and contribute to better fisheries management.

Jacques believed in strong, independent science, not driven by political needs of the day. In his view studies initiated by the ‘policy makers’ asked the ‘wrong questions’ and generated ‘irrelevant answers’, an expression engraved in our memory.

Jacques was the man to take initiatives and move on, leaving the implementation to others whom he believed could do a better job at it.

Jacques was intrigued and driven by his curiosity to understand how human society interacts with its natural environment. Although he was not directly involved in fisheries science for many years, he appeared at some of our meetings as the ‘grand-old man’.

Jacques was an extraordinary colleague and a charismatic friend. We had the pleasure of knowing and working with him. Saying that his heritage will live on is certainly true, but the cliché would probably make him frown, even now.

From Martine Antona (France):

Martine, along with several colleagues, wrote a commemorative book about Jacques entitled “Rendre Possible”, (To Make Possible) published last year. Introducing the book, the authors say: Provocateur, visionary, teacher; this was Jacques Weber, who was able to tie together numerous disciplines and, through his work on the human uses of nature and the management of renewable resources and biodiversity, traced innovative pathways addressing the big questions of the twenty first century. (Editor’s note: approximate translation done by Ann Shriver.)

The book is available in book or downloadable PDF format from: http://www.quae.com/fr/r3020-rendre-possible.html

From Olivier Thebaud (France):

Yes, it is very sad news. Jacques was the founder and first director of the economics team in Ifremer. He opened the doors of the marine research to me in 1992, and was a strong influence on my career from the early days of PhD research ... and had a similar influence on many people here.
From Pierry-Yves Hardy (France):

Jacques Weber was my PhD defense president a few months ago. Through our interaction I discovered the best aspects of this honest person who told me the most useful things a fresh graduate could ever read. He still had the energy to tell me that we had need to talk to each other to initiate new directions for small scale fishery development. I didn't have the chance to speak with him about concrete innovative science around a very nice bottle of the red wine he liked so much, but I will definitely carry with me his heritage of linking anthropology and economics. I will miss his frankness.

From Tony Charles (Past President, IIFET, Canada)

I had the honour to serve as President of IIFET at the time of our 2010 conference in Montpellier, France. I am so pleased that the conference provided an opportunity for those attending to hear a plenary presentation by my friend Jacques Weber. You can still see the slides of the presentation at http://oregonstate.edu/dept/IIFET/Weber.pdf. Of course, those slides don’t do justice to the style with which Jacques made a presentation, but they do give a hint at the breadth of his thinking – like the slide titled “Management tools and cultural framing”. There are not all that many people around who can talk equally well about fisheries management tools, and about ‘cultural framing’. In my comments at the 2010 conference, I noted that twenty years previously, I had also been in Montpellier, that time for a conference titled “Research and Small-Scale Fisheries”. It was an eclectic meeting organized by an eclectic thinker, Jacques Weber. That conference opened my eyes to new ways of understanding fisheries, and marked the first of a series of meetings I had with Jacques over the years – all intellectually stimulating, and all invariably enjoyable. What a wonderful human.

From Serge Garcia (FAO):

I met Jacques Weber for the first time in 1977, in Senegal, when ORSTOM (now IRD) sent him in, at my request, to help us develop a socioeconomic approach to small-scale fisheries. The idea was judged "strange" by my hierarchy but thrilled Jacques. I took him to the beaches to show him what we, the biologists, had understood of the stocks. After 2 hours in Kayar, walking on the beach, he said, to my surprise, that the sector was probably developing very rapidly, recruiting a lot, and making substantial benefits, probably higher than in agriculture. As I asked for the basis for that rapid appraisal with no data he said: Serge, look at the wives (waiting for the husband's return). They are young, pretty, well dressed, and they wear gold. Hence the sector is attracting a lot of young people in that are making a lot of money, which is unusual in fisheries. As a young biologist, I had not seen that evidence. Unfortunately, 40 years later, this Senegalese "anomaly" is over. I learned a lot from Jacques on the meta rules governing fisheries during my numerous but short interactions with him and he is probably responsible for my patience with economists, no matter what. I lost a very good old friend and a well of wisdom.

From Mary Gasalla (Brazil):

This is such sad news. Jacques was a wonderful human being which made him a dear colleague and an inspiring professional. He was extremely receptive with the Brazilian delegation at IIFET-Montpellier--a group of young people. He discussed so many subjects with us, showing an extremely wide cultural background that included Brazilian regional literature! He seemed to love Brazil and encouraged us to speak in Portuguese with him. It was an amazing experience to share those days discussing with him so many subjects of the fisheries world. I believe that my student and colleagues share these same feelings, and regret that we won't receive his visit in our country, just inspirations.

From Meryl Williams (Australia/Malaysia):

This is indeed sad news. I think I only met Jacques once and that meeting had a tremendous impact on my education and thinking.

We were seated next to each other during a dinner in Paris in (from memory) 2004. By telling a few highly memorable stories, which I have recounted many times, he alerted me to the importance and power of social sciences and introduced me to the work of Raymond and Rosemary Firth in Malaysian fisheries.

From Carmen Pedroza (Mexico):

That is very sad news indeed, especially for me because Jacques Weber was one of my best and favourite professors during my PhD studies in Paris. That is why he was the first to congratulate me in the IIFET 2010 conference in Montpelier, when I received the Honorable Mention from JIFRS. Thank you for keeping us informed and he will definitely be in my prayers.
From Philip Rodgers (UK):

At the IIFET Conference in Esbjerg in 1988, Jacques Weber called together the delegates from the European Community countries to seek their approval for his idea of forming an association of fishery economists capable of offering advice to the European Commission.

Some months earlier, he had called to see Neil McKellar and myself in Edinburgh to canvass support. He came into my room behind his fierce moustache and immediately apologised for his English being “a little Pidgin”, the consequence, he said of growing up in Cameroon. I had no trouble with his English but it was a first example of a characteristic self-deprecating humour. After Esbjerg, he asked me to draw up a set of rules, which he refined, and in April 1989, the Inaugural Meeting of the European Association of Fisheries Economists (EAFE) took place in Brussels. He had gained the support of the European Commission, which he persuaded to provide a meeting room, complete translation facilities and an initial project to provide funding.

He had a typically French love of philosophy, once pointing out to me that European objections to ITQs were founded on the recognition that they reside in a particular view of the world. On one occasion he saw an unremarkable vase for sale in an antiques shop and decided to purchase it, so long as he could also have the book being used as a display stand for it. The shop owner agreed and for a few francs he had acquired one of his proudest possessions, a first edition of Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s *Le Contrat Social*.

Personnel and personality changes, not to mention competition for a shrinking pot of funding, have meant that his desire for EAFE to become an established part of the management system within the Common Fisheries Policy has yet to be realised. I hesitate to attribute views to him as people can change their views during a lifetime but Jacques described himself as a socio-economist. By this I think he meant that he saw himself and other economists as arbiters acting for society as a whole, between the fishing industry and the marine scientists. This is a vision which suggests that Jacques’ day is yet to come.

From Ann Shriver (USA):

Jacques was one of my favorite characters in a cast of thousands I’ve come to know through my work with IIFET—one who, for me, embodied many of the positive character traits I’ve come to regard as classically “French”, and a strong booster of the French approach to life, language and culture. He was thoughtful, passionately opinionated, amusing, and happy to share thoughts on any topic one might raise, from resource management to how to choose the best chicken at the farmers’ market. Jacques always encouraged me (and everyone else) to improve my grasp of his beloved French language, once saying to me (with a mischievous twinkle in his eye and in slow and careful French, to be sure I’d understand) “But Ann, your French is so good, we can’t even guess what State you’re from!”

Dr. Le Xuan Sinh

We are saddened to pass along news of the death of an IIFET member. Dr. Le Xuan Sinh joined IIFET after attending the IIFET 2012 Tanzania conference, as part of the AquaFish group. We join his AquaFish colleagues and friends in expressing our sorrow at his untimely passing.

Dr. Le Xuan Sinh passed away on 5 May 2013. He was a long time partner with the CRSPs and had plans to continue into the next phase of the program. Dr. Sinh will be deeply missed by the whole AquaFish community.

Should you wish to send condolences, you may do so through the AquaFish memorial page at [http://aquafishcrsp.oregonstate.edu/sinhmemorial/](http://aquafishcrsp.oregonstate.edu/sinhmemorial/)
It is with great sadness that we convey the news that our colleague and friend, Professor James Muir, passed away in the Western Infirmary, Edinburgh, in the early hours of 1st May 2013. James had been ill for some time. He died peacefully, surrounded by his family.

James was a great intellect, multi-talented and worked exceptionally hard. He was a key member of the Institute of Aquaculture from the mid-1970’s to 2009 and contributed massively to its development and our present status, especially on the international stage. In the late 1970’s, James, Lindsay Ross and Christina Sommerville began the ODA-funded work on tilapias that eventually led to the development of the Institute of Aquaculture from the former Unit of Aquatic Pathobiology.

James’s background was in environmental engineering and economics, with specific expertise in the aquatic sector, including resilient production systems, energy and resources, trade, market, investment and development policy; climate change mitigation and adaptation, research and education planning and management. James’s experience crossed the academic, commercial and public sectors, and he had an extensive international record in strategic sectoral planning, research management, programme design, management and evaluation, for which his skills were highly valued by international agencies.

On his retirement from the Institute, James became a Professor Emeritus and continued his key work as an international development and research advisor and evaluator. He was a member of the UK Foresight Lead Expert Group on the Global Future of Food and Farming, and at various times a staff member of FAO, Fisheries Adviser to DFID, and an adviser to CGIAR and a range of other development bodies. James authored and edited more than 200 papers, technical reports, presentations, monographs and books.

James will be warmly remembered by his many students and colleagues. We are all glad to have known and enjoyed time with him and he will be sorely missed. Our sincere condolences go to Tullia, Beth, Anna and all the Muir family.

**AWARDS AND CHANGES**

**Eddie Allison** has moved from the School of International Development at the University of East Anglia, Norwich, U.K., to the School of Marine and Environmental Affairs, University of Washington, Seattle, USA: [http://depts.washington.edu/smea/](http://depts.washington.edu/smea/).

He will be teaching as part of a Masters Program in Marine Affairs and an undergraduate minor in Food Studies, and continuing his interdisciplinary research on fisheries. His current research focuses on food security, nutrition and health linkages related to the seafood sector, as well as a continuing interests in processes of adaptation and change at the local level and the evolution of national and international fisheries and aquaculture development policy.

**Piyashi DebRoy** was the recipient of the Best Student Paper award at the 4th Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries (GAF4) Event at the 10th Asian Fisheries and Aquaculture Forum. The title of Piyashi’s paper was Importance of Mangrove Conservation and Valuation to Women - A Case Study of Pichavaram Mangroves in India.
Hillary Egna received the World Aquaculture Society’s (WAS) Honorary Life Award during the society’s triennial meeting in February 2013. The award was in recognition of her contributions to the field of aquaculture.

Brad Gentner (Gentner Consulting Group’s) contact information has changed. The new telephone number is 202 455 4424. Brad’s new email address is brad@gentnergroup.com. His new address is: Gentner Consulting Group, Inc., 20 F Street NW, 7th Floor, Washington, DC 20001 USA.

On April 1, Eric Lindebo will begin working with the Environmental Defense Fund, where his work will focus on MS/industry implementation of the newly reformed CFP package.

John Lynham was a recipient of the Regents’ Medal for Excellence in Teaching. This award is given by the University of Hawaii, Manoa’s Board of Regents to “faculty members who exhibit an extraordinary level of subject mastery and scholarship, teaching effectiveness and creativity and personal values that benefit students.”

Irene Martin was awarded the David Douglas Fellowship Award from the Washington State Historical Society Board Trustees for her work as curator of the “Legacy of the Columbia River Fishery” project, a traveling exhibit on Columbia River commercial fishing, both tribal and non-tribal, historical and present-day.

In May, 2013, Rebecca Metzner became Chief of the Policy, Economics & Institutions Branch of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department. Her new contact information is: Dr. Rebecca Metzner, Branch Chief, Senior Fishery Analyst, Policy, Economics & Institutions Branch, Fisheries & Aquaculture Department, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 00153 Rome, Italy.

Marty Smith, winner of IIFET’s very first Best Student Paper award, the Dan and Bunny Gabel Associate Professor of Environmental Economics at Duke University’s Nicholas School of the Environment, and Editor in Chief of the journal Marine Resource Economics, has been appointed to the Ocean Studies Board of the US National Academies.

Rashid Sumaila was the recipient of the American Fisheries Society’s Excellence in Public Outreach Award for 2013. The award was presented at the Society’s 143 Annual Meeting in September 2013.

Olivier Thebaud has been named head of the maritime economics unit of IFREMER, and Director of the AMURE (Center for the law and economics of the Sea) Research group in Plouzané, France.

Haruko Yamashita is now a professor in the Faculty of Economics, Daito Bunka University.

SMALL FRY

Congratulations to Paul Mwebaze and his partner Claire on the birth of their son Denzel! Denzel weighed in at 3.5 kg, and was 50 cm long (and cute as a bug) at birth.
Institutional Quality and Catch Performance of Fishing Nations

By Ola Flaaten

Abstract: The relationship between annual growth in the catches of fishing nations and the quality of the institutions of those nations is analysed. Catch volumes are used as a proxy for development, since economic performance indicators based on a common set of definitions do not exist. 49 major fishing nations were selected for this study, including 22 OECD countries and several developing countries. Three general good governance indices, for government-efficiency (World Bank), corruption (Transparency International) and competitiveness (World Economic Forum) and one fishery specific FAO Code of Conduct compliance index were used. The correlation between fisheries’ performance and the indices proved to be spurious, but OECD members achieved a statistically significant negative growth in catches between 1987 and 2007. The countries are divided into five groups, including ‘Winners’ and ‘Losers’, with reference to catch growth rates over two decades. Most of the OECD countries fell into the category ‘Losers’, whereas ‘Winners’ includes many developing countries with lower quality institutions. Some countries had experienced an amazing growth in catches, while others had experienced a decline. The future prospects for both categories are discussed.

This article was published in Published in Marine Policy 38 (2013) 267–276. Please contact Ola Flaaten for further information, or copies, at ola.flaaten@uit.no

The Economics and Management of World Fisheries

By Trond Bjørndal and Gordon Munro

Special note: a copy of this book has been donated as a prize for one lucky voter in the current IIFET election. So - vote!

This book draws together the latest economic theory of the management of these resources, at both the national and the international levels, and highlights areas where further research is urgently required. The emphasis is on world capture fisheries, rather than fisheries of specific regions, and examples are drawn upon from both developed and developing countries. It combines economic theory and empirical testing with an examination and analysis of resource policy options, with particular emphasis on fisheries management policies at the international level, where some of the most difficult resource management problems are found. The authors maintain that capture fishery resources are properly viewed as a part of society’s portfolio of natural capital assets. Consequently, a central theme of the book is that managing such resources should be viewed as asset management through time. This accessible textbook has been specially developed to meet the needs of students taking courses on fisheries management as well as professionals working in this area for governments and international organisations.

This hardcover book can be purchase through Oxford University Press (http://www.oup.com/us) for $99US, Amazon.com for $89.10US, or £55.00 via http://www.oup.com/uk

OECD Handbook for Fisheries Managers

Drawing upon a decade of OECD work, this handbook describes the challenges facing fisheries and points out practical solutions. It shows how market-based approaches, clear objectives, and rigorous policy design processes can lead to more profits for fishers and better sustainability of our shared ocean resources.

This Handbook will be of use to policy professionals, civil society groups and anybody who is concerned about fishing and the health of our oceans.

This publication is available to subscribers of the OECD iLibrary. This publication may be purchased in paperback plus PDF versions for $36 US, £23 or €26 through the OECD online bookshop. To order, please visit: http://www.oecdbookshop.org/oecd/display.asp?sf1=identifiers&st1=9789264180833
Selling the Sea, Fishing for Power: A Study of Conflict over Marine Tenure in Kei Islands, Eastern Indonesia

By Dedi S. Adhuri

Abstract: By analysing various conflicts, this book discusses the social, political, economic and legal attributes that are attached to the practice of traditional (communal) marine tenure. Selling the Sea pushes the discourse beyond the conventional approach which looks at marine tenure only as a means of resource management, and offers a more comprehensive understanding of what marine tenure is. For those working in the areas of marine resource management and fisheries, this book is a critical but also complementary reading to the conventional discourse on the issue.


Indispensable Ocean: Aligning Ocean Health and Human Well-Being


This report is written by a 'Blue Ribbon' Panel of 21 ocean leaders and innovators from around the world, representing 16 countries, governments, the private sector, civil society organizations, academia, and multi-lateral institutions. The panel is diverse, ranging from Sylvia Earle (Mission Blue) to Ragnar Arnason (U. Iceland) to Chris Lischewski (CEO, Bumble Bee) to David Oburo (CORDIO, Kenya) and Kim Anh Nguyen (Nha Trang University). It is the first panel of its sort to fully engage the private sector.

This report will help guide the Global Partnership for Oceans, The World Bank and other institutions in the implementation of programs with the goal of achieving healthy oceans and improving human well-being.

A free PDF version of this report is available at: http://www.globalpartnershipforoceans.org/sites/default/files/images/Indispensable_Ocean.pdf

Governability of Fisheries and Aquaculture: Theory and Applications

Edited by Maarten Bavinck, Ratana Chuenpagdee, Svein Jentoft and Jan Kooiman

Following in the footsteps of the book Fish for Life – Interactive Governance for Fisheries (Kooiman et al., 2005), and the interdisciplinary approach it presents, this volume illustrates the contribution of interactive governance theory to understanding core fisheries and aquaculture challenges. These challenges are invariably linked to broader concerns such as ecosystem health, social justice, sustainable livelihoods and food security. The central concept in this perspective is governability – the varied capacity to govern fisheries and aquaculture systems sustainably. Many of these systems are characterized by problems that are inherently 'wicked' and therefore difficult to address. The authors of this edited volume argue that responses to such problems must consider context; specifically the character of the fisheries and aquaculture systems themselves, their institutional conditions, and the internal and external interactions that affect them. Drawing on a diverse set of international experiences, the volume offers a new lens and systematic approach to analysing the nature of governance problems and opportunities in fisheries and aquaculture, exploring pressing challenges and identifying potential solutions.

The Total Economic Value of Small-Scale Fisheries With A Characterization of Post-Landing Trends: An Application in Madagascar with Global Relevance

By M. Barnes-Mauthe, K.L.L. Oleson and B. Zafindrasilivonona

Abstract: Small-scale fisheries make key contributions to food security, sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction, yet to date the economic value of small-scale fisheries has been poorly quantified. In this study, we take a novel approach by characterizing post-landing trends of small-scale fisheries resources and estimating their total economic value, including both commercial and subsistence values, in a remote rural region in Madagascar. We construct annual landings and characterize gear and habitat use, post-landing trends, fishing revenue, total market value, costs and net income, profitability, employment and dependence on small-scale fisheries. Our results show that the small-scale fisheries sector employs 87% of the adult population, generates an average of 82% of all household income, and provides the sole protein source in 99% of all household meals with protein. In 2010 an estimated 5,524 tonnes of fish and invertebrates were extracted annually by small-scale fishers in the region, primarily from coral reef ecosystems, of which 83% was sold commercially, generating fishing revenues of nearly $6.0 million (PPP, 2010). When accounting for subsistence catch, total annual landings had an estimated value of $6.9 million (PPP, 2010). Our results demonstrate the importance of small-scale fisheries for food security, livelihoods, and wealth generation for coastal communities, and highlight the need for long-term management strategies that aim to enhance their ecological and economic sustainability. Our findings should catalyze national and regional policy makers to re-examine existing fisheries policies that neglect this sector, and spur researchers to better quantify small-scale fisheries globally.

This article was originally published in Fisheries Research 147. The full article can be viewed at: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0165783613001537

History of Maritime Fisheries in Senegal Available in French

Below is a summary, in French, of a publication available only in French. A rough translation of the title is: Artisans of the Sea, a History of Maritime Fisheries in Senegal. The author is Dr. Alassane Samba, who can be reached at samba_alassane@yahoo.fr.

Artisans de la mer, une histoire de la pêche maritime sénégalaise

Authors: André Fontana et Alassane Samba

Résumé: Le Sénégal a développé depuis fort longtemps une pêche artisanale diversifiée sous l'impulsion de communautés côtières extrêmement dynamiques et entreprenantes. Activité à haute intensité de main d'oeuvre, ces pêcheries contribuent de façon déterminante à la sécurité alimentaire des populations, mais aussi, de plus en plus, à l'approvisionnement des marchés d'exportation.

Le présent ouvrage analyse, en les resituant dans leur contexte historique, un ensemble de facteurs qui caractérisent cette activité traditionnelle et en structurent son fonctionnement. L'organisation originale et les capacités d'initiatives de ces pêcheries artisanales leur ont permis sans cesse d'évoluer et de pouvoir répondre depuis près de deux décennies à une très forte demande en produits halieutiques émanant d'Asie, d'Afrique et d'Europe. Cependant, soumises aujourd'hui à un certain nombre de tensions qui contribuent à favoriser une surexploitation de la ressource et pénalisent une gouvernance déjà confuse du secteur des pêches maritimes, leur avenir est fragilisé. Les auteurs analysent les causes ayant conduit à cette situation et suggèrent les conditions pouvant assurer la durabilité de cette forme d'exploitation des ressources marines qui demeure essentielle pour l'économie du Sénégal.

Pour acheter le document:

1: au Sénégal, à la librairie 4 Vents, 55 rue Félix Faure ou bien à Mermoz Pyrotechnie n°6 sur la route de Ouakam,
2. en ligne sur le site www.librairie4vents.com au niveau des Services/commande en ligne.
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FISHERIES ECONOMICS AND TRADE

Goals and Activities

The International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade (IIFET) is organized to promote discussion of factors the economics of global production of and trade in seafood, and fisheries policy questions. Designed to be attractive to individuals from governments, industry, nongovernmental organizations, and universities from all over the world, a major goal of the organization is to facilitate cooperative research and data exchange.

Membership in the organization is open to any individual for a fee of $80.00 U.S. annually. Student and Developing Country memberships are $30.00. U.S. Corporate/institutional memberships are $500 US annually. Among its activities are maintaining a database and online directory of names, addresses and interests of institute members, providing electronic and print news and information services, and bringing together members with common interests. Our most important activities in this regard are our biennial conferences, where academics, industry and government representatives, and international organizations from all of the world’s major fishing and aquaculture regions gather to exchange and review academic, scientific and industry-oriented research on a broad variety of fisheries, aquaculture, and seafood economics-related topics. To date, conferences have been held in Alaska, U.S.; Christchurch, New Zealand; Canada; Denmark; Chile; Paris, France; Taiwan; Morocco; Norway; at Oregon State University in the U.S.; Wellington, New Zealand; Japan; the UK; Vietnam; Montpellier, France; and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

The Executive Committee of the Institute addresses policy issues and assists in planning conferences. Dr. Ralph Townsend, Winona State University, USA, is the Institute’s President. He and the following individuals comprise the Executive Committee: Dr. Dan Holland, Northwest Fisheries Science Center, USA (President-Elect); Dr. Wisdom Akpalu, State University of New York, USA; Dr. Patricia Arceo, Universidad Veracruzana, Mexico; Dr. Maria Rebecca Campos, University of the Philippines, Philippines; Dr. Richard S. Johnston, ex-officio, Oregon State University, USA; Dr. Lone Kronbak, University of South Denmark, Denmark; Dr. Kim Anh Nguyen, Nha Trang University, Vietnam; and Dr. Aina Shekupe Ipinge, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Namibia; Dr. Rashid Sumaila, University of British Columbia, Canada.

The Institute's Secretariat, located at Oregon State University, carries out the day-to-day activities of the organization: publications, correspondence, facilitating communication and cooperation among researchers, preparation of publications, and other administrative and management activities under the direction of Ann L. Shriver with assistance from Kara Keenan. We also maintain an electronic mailing list featuring job opportunities, news clippings, publications and electronic resources, and an online directory of members. Our website at http://iifet.org contains useful information for fisheries economists.

The Institute provides an exciting opportunity for exchange of ideas among people from different countries and with different professional orientations. Please request a free copy of our Newsletter and application form from the IIFET Secretariat at iifet@oregonstate.edu or by regular mail at the address on the membership application (verso). Correspondence pertaining to this Institute can be sent to that address or to any member of the Executive Committee.

Membership Fee Payments
Please refer to the application form for details. Members are billed annually in December for the following calendar year’s fees.

New Applicants
IIFET’s annual membership period is January 1- December 31. New members should indicate which calendar year’s membership they wish to purchase on their application form. If you join in the middle of a year, you will receive all membership materials for the year you indicate, including back issues if appropriate.
**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FISHERIES ECONOMICS AND TRADE**

**MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

To join IIFET: Please fill in this form, and return it with your membership fee to the address indicated below.

IIFET Memberships are sold on a calendar year basis. Please indicate which year(s) you wish to purchase: ______

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Please check membership type:</th>
<th>Price (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___ Regular, Individual Membership</td>
<td>$80/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ Student Membership (student memberships should be signed by department head)</td>
<td>$30/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ Developing Country Membership</td>
<td>$30/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ Library membership</td>
<td>$200/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ Corporate/institutional Membership (covers 4 members; additional members are $50/year)</td>
<td>$500/year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PAYMENT OPTIONS:**

**ONLINE OPTION:** Please visit [http://giving.campaignforosu.org/iifet_membership](http://giving.campaignforosu.org/iifet_membership) to pay through our secure online system. Please provide your contact information in an email to iifet@oregonstate.edu.

**MAIL/FAX OPTIONS:** Please DO NOT e-mail us any credit card information. You may fax or mail this form to the Secretariat.

**CHECK** payable in US $ to: IIFET, The OSU Foundation. Mail, with your completed application to:

International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade  
Dept. of Agricultural and Resource Economics  
Oregon State University  
213 Ballard Extension Hall  
Corvallis, OR 97331-3601 USA

**CREDIT CARD. Please indicate which credit card you wish to use:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_____ Visa</th>
<th>_____ Master Card</th>
<th>_____ Discover</th>
<th>_____ American Express</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Credit Card Number ___________________________ Expiration Date: ________________

Signature ___________________________ Printed Name ___________________________

**MEMBER INFORMATION:**

YOUR NAME (last, first) ___________________________

Position or title: ___________________________

Organization: ___________________________

Mailing address: ___________________________

City, State, Country: ___________________________

Phone and Fax: ___________________________

Electronic Mail and website addresses: ___________________________

Areas of interest (to be included in membership directory; please limit to 160 characters, including spaces)

Names and addresses of others who might be interested in IIFET:

If you have any questions about IIFET, its goals or activities, please do not hesitate to contact Ann Shriver (Executive Director) at Ann.L.Shriver@oregonstate.edu, or call 1 (541) 737-1416. The fax number for IIFET is: 1 (541) 737-2563.
Marine Resource Economics is pleased to announce that it is now published by the University of Chicago press.

In addition to receiving the latest research published in MRE, subscribers will have access to all of the journal’s archived content and MRE e-book editions. New benefits include reduced international postage, and 30% off books from the University of Chicago Press.

Current subscriptions have been transferred to UCP, so all existing multi-year subscriptions will be fulfilled by the new publisher. For questions on the status of your current subscription, please send an email to subscriptions@press.uchicago.edu.

New subscriptions will be handled directly by the University of Chicago Press. IIFET and NAAFE members are eligible for a 10% association discount. Please contact iifet@oregonstate.edu for the discount codes.

To subscribe, please visit: https://journals.uchicago.edu/order/MRE

The University of Chicago Press
Subscription Fulfillment
P.O. Box 37005
Chicago IL 60637 USA
Phone: 877 705 1878 Fax 877 705 1879
International Phone: 773 705 3347 International Fax: 773 753 0811
Email: subscriptions@press.uchicago.edu

The contents of Marine Resource Economics, Volume 28 No. 4, 2013, are listed below:

Making Cents Out of Barter Data from the British Columbia Groundfish ITQ Market, Daniel S. Holland
Thalassorama: Conservation Value of Coral Reefs around Kish Island, Iran, Shima Madani, Adán L. Martínez-Cruz, and Kenneth E. McConnell
Special Section in Honor of the Career of Professor Rögnvaldur Hannesson
On the Contributions of Professor Rögnvaldur Hannesson to Fisheries Economics, Trond Bjørndal and Stein Ivar Steinshamn
Fisheries Economics and Fisheries Management: A Reflective Note in Honor of Rögnvaldur Hannesson, Peder Andersen
On Optimal Dynamic Fisheries Enforcement, Ragnar Arnason
Catch, Stock Elasticity, and an Implicit Index of Fishing Effort, Nils-Arne Ekerhovd and Daniel V. Gordon
Commentary: The Newfoundland Fishery and Economy Twenty Years after the Northern Cod Moratorium, William E. Schrank and Noel Roy
A Method for Assessing Fisher’s Ecological Knowledge as a Practical Tool for Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management: Seeking Consensus in Southeastern Brazil

By Marta C.F. Leite and Maria A. Gasalla

Abstract: Studies on fishers’ ecological knowledge (FEK) and local ecological knowledge (LEK) have rarely been undertaken for practical application in a management context. Here, we describe a methodology to access FEK that was designed under an ecosystem-based fisheries management framework. The procedure was adapted from the Delphi technique, which seeks experts’ consensus, and focused on several spatial and temporal issues related to the small-scale fisheries of the northern coast of São Paulo, Brazil (particularly, in Ubatuba, between 23°20′ S and 23°35′ S). Experienced fishers, considered as experts, were selected during a pilot phase to participate in two sequential rounds of semi-structured interviews at 3 main landing sites and 12 coastal fishing communities. The issues addressed were: (1) spatial and seasonal occurrence of mature females and juveniles of the main commercial species, (2) fishing grounds and by-catch species for each type of fishing gear, and (3) fishers’ suggestions for local fisheries management (e.g. mesh and size of gillnets, closure seasons, gear restrictions by fishing area). It was possible to identify consensus rates on the spatial and temporal issues, as well as on fishers’ management suggestions. The former allowed the construction of maps representing fishing grounds and the local spatial distribution of different fishery stocks strata. We illustrate the output by focusing on five fishery stocks: the seabob-shrimp Xiphopenaeus kroyeri, the whitemouth croaker Micropogonias furnieri, the inshore squid Loligo spp, the white shrimp Litopenaeus schimitti and the blue runner Caranx crysos. Overall, the results provided new guidelines for future local fisheries management and conservation initiatives. The methodology proved to be useful for the definition of essential fish habitats (EFHs), suggesting their potential application in other locations.

This article was originally published in Fisheries Research 145. The full article can be viewed at: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0165783613000659

A Comparative Multi-Fleet Analysis of Socio-Economic Indicators for Fishery Management in SE Brazil

By Maria A. Gasalla, Amanda R. Rodrigues, Luis F. A. Duarte and U. Rashid Sumaila

Abstract: One of the problems in an ecosystem approach to fisheries management is the lack of economic analyses which clearly define the performance of different fishing fleets within the system. We describe a comparative multi-fleet analysis of socio-economic indicators applicable for inclusion into ecosystem modeling and management. Based on a survey of different industrial fishing fleets in São Paulo, Southeastern Brazil, an inter-fleet comparison of economic attributes such as investment, fixed costs, effort, labour, sailing-related costs and profits, as well as a set of performance indicators, was conducted. Costs varied between fleets with fuel being the largest component on average, representing almost 37% of total costs. Similarities between fleets were driven by fuel costs, gross incomes and profits. In general, the best economic performance was associated with indicators of profitability and economic efficiency. Bottom-longliners and both surface and bottom-gillnet fleets showed the best economic performance per fishing trip due to their low percentage of variable costs. Purse-seiners and pink-shrimp trawlers had the lowest average rate of return and economic efficiency because of their high variable costs and relatively low catch values, and were considered economically net losers. However, in terms of jobs generated, purse-seiners had the greatest value creating about 49% of total jobs by all fleets. The seabob-shrimp fleet had the lowest crew size per vessel but generated the second highest total number of direct jobs (23%), with high economic viability as a whole. The inter-fleet cost and socio-economic performance analysis revealed that additional attention should be given to the poor profitability and overcapacity of fleets, fishing impacts, and open-access related issues, while social indicators may also be considered. This study provides information useful for evaluating different fisheries management scenarios and fleet size optimization in the South Brazil Bight, for ecosystem modeling policy optimization routines, and for a pragmatic ecosystem approach to fisheries management.

This article was originally published in Progress in Oceanography 87. The full article can be viewed at: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0079661110001229?np=y
Climate Change, Uncertainty, and Resilient Fisheries: Institutional Responses Through Integrative Science

By Kathleen Miller, Anthony Charles, Manul Barange, Keith Brander, Vincent F. Gallucci, Maria A. Gasalla, Ahmed Khan, Gordon Munro, Raghu Murtugudde, Rosemary E. Ommer and R. Ian Perry

Abstract: This paper explores the importance of a focus on the fundamental goals of resilience and adaptive capacity in the governance of uncertain fishery systems, particularly in the context of climate change. Climate change interacts strongly with fishery systems, and adds to the inherent uncertainty in those complex, interlinked systems. The reality of these uncertainties and linkages leads to a recognition of the need for robust and adaptive management approaches in order to enhance system resilience. To this end, the paper proposes a focus on stronger moves to ‘integrative science’ methods and processes – to support suitable institutional responses, a broader planning perspective, and development of suitable resilience-building strategies. The paper explores how synergies between institutional change and integrative science can facilitate the development of more effective fisheries policy approaches. Specifically, integrative science can provide a vehicle (1) to examine policy options with respect to their robustness to uncertainty, particularly to climate-related regime shifts and (2) to allow better assessments of behavioral responses of fish, humans and institutions. The argument is made that understanding these aspects of fishery systems and fishery governance is valuable even in the absence of climate-induced processes of change, but that attention to climate change both reinforces the need for, and facilitates the move toward, implementation of integrative science for improved fishery governance.

This article was originally published in Progress in Oceanography 87. The full article can be viewed at: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0079661110001266

Priceless Prices and Marine Food Webs: Long-Term Patterns of Change and Fishing Impacts in the South Brazil Bight as Reflected by the Seafood Market

By R.B.M. Pincinato and Maria A. Gasalla

Abstract: The lack of market variables in fishery systems (i.e., prices and quantities) has often been cited as one reason for the particular difficulty of understanding whole marine ecosystem change and its management under a broader ecosystem perspective. This paper shows the results of efforts to tackle this problem in the South Brazil Bight by compiling and analyzing in-depth an unprecedented 40-year database from the region’s largest wholesale seafood market, based in the megacity of São Paulo. Fishery landings and market values for the period 1968–2007 were analyzed primarily by updated trophic level classes and multispecies indicators including the (1) marine trophic index (MTI), (2) weighted price, and (3) log relative price index (LRPI) which relates prices and trophic levels. Moreover, an inferential analysis of major seafood category statistical trends in market prices and quantities and their positive and negative correlations was undertaken. In general, these market trends contributed substantially to identifying and clarifying the changes that occurred. Considerations of the behavior of demand, supply and markets are included. In particular, while the MTI did not support a “fishing down the marine food web” hypothesis, other indicators did show the continued scarcity of major high trophic level categories and fisheries target species. Overall, the results indicate that the analysis of fishery landings, or of certain other indicators alone, can mask real changes. Rather, a joint ecological–econometric analysis provides better evidence of the direction of ecosystem pressures and stock health. This method for detecting market changes across the food web may be particularly helpful for systems considered data-poor but where fish market data have been archived. This study further elucidates historical changes and fishing impacts in the South Brazil Bight ecosystem.

This article was originally published in Progress in Oceanography 87. The full article can be viewed at: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0079661110001242
**People's Seas: “Ethno-Oceanography” as a Means to Approach Marine Ecosystem Change**

By Maria A. Gasalla and Antonio C.S. Diegues

Contemporary marine fisheries science faces the challenge of connecting major methodological advances – such as in modeling, global change, and participatory issues – for an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF). To work towards integration of some of the recent advances, we demonstrate how the research field termed “ethno-oceanography” can strategically contribute to approaches to social and ecological change with respect to oceans, with a particular emphasis on examples from Brazil. An innovative framework for ethno-oceanography is presented, including the factors potentially responsible for climate-related shifts that affect marine social-ecological fishery systems; this is part of the conceptual approach for an a priori science-based schema, which includes the investigation of fishers' oceanological knowledge (FOK). The methodological approach of using an interdisciplinary feedback framework, which combines bottom-up (people) and top-down (science) systems of knowledge when investigating global climate change issues, is described. The application of ethno-oceanography seems promising as a way to understand the roots of stability and change in the international fishery, and it can provide insights into broader problems of global change governance. It has also proved to be room for fruitful collaboration between oceanographers, social scientists, fishers, and knowledge users, when applied to cross-validate regional models and explanations of a system's behavior.


---

**Publications from Seafish**

**2011 Economic Survey of the UK Fishing Fleet Key Features**

The 2011 Economic Survey of the UK Fishing Fleet provides a detailed insight into the financial and operational performance of the fleet during 2011 and 2012. This is the seventh edition of this annual report and the first to incorporate two years of data.

The information presented in this publication is a comprehensive and accurate reflection of the financial performance of the UK fishing fleet and is used by a wide range of people across industry, government and academia.

The dataset for this report also is used to produce individual vessel business benchmarks reports for vessel owners who request them. Seafish fleet profit forecasts and fleet economic impact assessments of management measures also rely on the data set which is the foundation of all the economic analysis produced by Seafish Economics.

To download the free PDF, please visit: http://www.seafish.org/media/publications/2011_Economic_Survey_of_the_UK_Fishing_Fleet.pdf

**Multi-Year Fleet Economic Performance Dataset Published**

Seafish has published a multi-year fleet economic performance dataset. The dataset contains financial, economic and operational performance indicators for approximately 30 UK fleet segments for the period 2005-2012. The dataset has been produced by combining costs and earnings information collected from vessel accounts contributed by vessel owners to the annual Seafish UK Fleet Survey with official effort, landings and capacity data for all active UK fishing vessels provided by the UK Marine Management Organisation (MMO).

For more information, and to download the free PDF, please visit: http://www.seafish.org/about-seafish/news-and-events/news/seafish-publishes-multi-year-fleet-economic-performance-dataset
Small Scale Fisheries in Europe: A Comparative Analysis Based on a Selection of Case Studies


Abstract: Small-scale fisheries have traditionally received less research effort than large-scale fisheries and are generally under-studied in Europe. In spite of their comparatively low volume of catches and economic importance, small-scale fisheries are socially important and an integral part of the European coastal zone. Considering the high heterogeneity of situations and the paucity of quantitative data, we used an analytical methodology based on the comparative method. We carried out an analysis of small-scale fisheries (SSFs) in Europe based on a selection of nine case studies. Our objective was to obtain a comprehensive description of small-scale fleets covering different areas/fisheries/species, encompassing the diversity and specific conditions under which SSFs operate, in order to demonstrate the ecological and social sustainability of this often overlooked fisheries segment. A common approach formulated so that the case studies could be compared with the case histories of other competing users, required that for each set of criteria – technical, biological, socioeconomic, and institutional – a set of relevant items and indicators was established.

An analysis of characteristics common to the selected case studies is conducted and an attempt made to extend our comparisons to the whole of the European Union. Our results show that (as compared with large-scale fleets, their main competitor) small-scale fleets: (i) are composed of smaller vessels and, consequently, travel lower distances to fishing grounds, and are more reliant on coastal areas; (ii) have smaller crews (although the global employment figure is similar to that of large-scale fleets in Europe); (iii) use mostly, but not exclusively, passive gears; (iv) use multi-purpose fishing approaches, and can change the fish species they target during the year; (v) have lower extraction rates; (vi) have lower total capital investments (including fishing rights), turnover and costs; and (vii) have lower fuel consumption, making them less sensitive to changing oil prices. Dependence on subsidies is lower (viii). Involvement in fisheries management is variable, conservation and access regulation measures are largely local in origin. For the selected case studies, the most significant competitors are large-scale fleets, and recreational

This article originally appeared in *Fisheries Research*. It is available through Science direct: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2012.11.008](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2012.11.008)

Global Imprint of Climate Change on Marine Life


Past meta-analyses of the response of marine organisms to climate change have examined a limited range of locations, taxonomic groups and/or biological responses. This has precluded a robust overview of the effect of climate change in the global ocean. Here, we synthesized all available studies of the consistency of marine ecological observations with expectations under climate change. This yielded a meta-database of 1,735 marine biological responses for which either regional or global climate change was considered as a driver. Included were instances of marine taxa responding as expected, in a manner inconsistent with expectations, and taxa demonstrating no response. From this database, 81–83% of all observations for distribution, phenology, community composition, abundance, demography and calcification across taxa and ocean basins were consistent with the expected impacts of climate change. Of the species responding to climate change, rates of distribution shifts were, on average, consistent with those required to track ocean surface temperature changes. Conversely, we did not find a relationship between regional shifts in spring phenology and the seasonality of temperature. Rates of observed shifts in species’ distributions and phenology are comparable to, or greater, than those for terrestrial systems.

This article originally appeared in *Nature Climate Change*. To read the HTML version, or to download the free PDF, please visit: [http://www.nature.com/nclimate/journal/v3/n10/full/nclimate1958.html](http://www.nature.com/nclimate/journal/v3/n10/full/nclimate1958.html)
Resilience and Challenges of Marine Social–Ecological Systems Under Complex and Interconnected Drivers

By S. Villasante, G. Macho, M. Antelo, D. Rodríguez-González, M.J. Kaiser

In this paper, we summarize the contributions made by an interdisciplinary group of researchers from different disciplines (biology, ecology, economics, and law) that deal with key dimensions of marine social–ecological systems. Particularly, the local and global seafood provision; the feasibility and management of marine protected areas; the use of marine ecosystem services; the institutional dimension in European fisheries, and the affordable models for providing scientific advice to small-scale fisheries.

This article was originally published in Ambio. A PDF of this article is available at http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13280-013-0450-2

Why are Prices in Wild Catch and Aquaculture Industries so Different?

By S. Villasante, D. Rodríguez-González, M. Antelo, S. Rivero-Rodríguez, J. Lebrancón-Nieto

Through a comparative analysis of prices in capture fisheries and aquaculture sectors, the objectives of this paper are a) to investigate the trends in prices of forage catches to feed the aquaculture species, b) to analyze the amount of fish species need to feed aquaculture species in order to assess the level of efficiency in resource use, and c) to examine the degree of economic concentration either in wild-catch industry and aquaculture sectors. The results show that prices of cultivated species are higher than prices of the same species when harvested from the sea.

This article was originally published in Ambio. A PDF of this article is available at http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13280-013-0449-8

Linking Salmon Aquaculture Synergies and Trade-offs on Ecosystem Services to Human Wellbeing Constituents

By L. Outeiro, S. Villasante

Abstract: Salmon aquaculture has emerged as a successful economic industry generating high economic revenues to invest in the development of Chiloe region, Southern Chile. However, salmon aquaculture also consumes a substantial amount of ecosystem services, and the direct and indirect impacts on human wellbeing are still unknown and unexplored. This paper identifies the synergies and trade-offs caused by the salmon industry on a range of ecosystem services. The results show that large economic benefits due to the increase of provisioning ecosystem services are also causing a reduction on regulating and cultural services.

This article was originally published in Ambio. A PDF of this article is available at http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13280-013-0457-8
Not in New Zealand’s Waters, Surely? Linking Labour Issues to GPNs

By Christina Stringer, Glenn Simmons, Daren Coulston and D. Hugh Whittaker

In 2010, a New Zealand chartered South Korean fishing vessel capsized in the Southern Ocean. The survivors detailed systematic human rights abuses aboard the vessel. This was not the first allegation of abuse aboard foreign vessels in New Zealand’s waters. Using global value chain (GVC)/global production network (GPN) perspectives, this article responds to the call to bring labour back into GVC/GPN analysis. Semi-structured interviews were undertaken with foreign crew from a range of South Korean fishing vessels as well as other industry individuals. We found that crew members had become invisibilized and consequently abused through a combination of (i) value chain position, company strategies and business models; (ii) ‘cascade’ employment strategies and (iii) institutional gaps and confusion. Despite this combination, workers were ultimately able to make their voices heard, such that invisibilization should be rendered more difficult in future.

This article was published in the Journal of Economic Geography. Full text PDF and HTML versions of this article are available at: http://joeg.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2013/09/23/jeg.lbt027.full.pdf+html

Environmental Cost of Conservation Victories

By Ray Hilborn

In recent years, Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), where fishing is severely restricted or not allowed, have become the Holy Grail of marine conservation for both nongovernmental organizations and governments. In the United States, the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument in the NW Hawaiian Islands became the first large-scale reserve closed to fishing in 2006. This reserve is 90% the size of California and was followed by the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument, about half the size of California, in 2009. In total, the United States has established MPAs 19-times the size of California or roughly the area of the Continental United States.

The United States is not alone. The South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands Marine Protected Area in British sub-Antarctic waters is roughly 2.5-times the area of California, and most recently Australia has declared its economic zone in the Coral Sea a no-take area of 3.1 million square kilometers, an area eight times the size of California. All of these areas are heralded as great conservation victories and the Convention on Biodiversity has set a target of 10% of the ocean protected by 2020.

Are these indeed victories? Not necessarily. I suggest it is likely that the world’s environment is actually worse off once such victories are evaluated globally.

This article is part of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America. The free PDF is available at: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3677438/

Climate Change and the Oceans, Gauging the Legal and Policy Currents in the Asia Pacific and Beyond

Edited by Robin Warner and Clive Schofield

Abstract: This detailed book draws together informed opinion from a range of disciplines on the legal and policy dimensions of climate change for the oceans. It examines the impacts of climate change on the global oceans and reviews the legal and policy initiatives being taken to address these changes. Climate Change and the Oceans seeks to raise awareness of developments in the rapidly changing ocean environment and the need for proactive and balanced governance of the oceans both globally and within the Asia Pacific region.

The hardcover book is available of £67.50 through http://www.e-elgar.com, or $118.75US through http://amazon.com
Fisheries Toolkit

By the Environmental Defense Fund’s Catch Share Design Center team

The Environmental Defense Fund’s Catch Share Design Center team is pleased to share their new fisheries toolkit. It is focused on providing fishermen, managers and other stakeholders with clear guidance on how to implement management systems that can restore the resiliency, sustainability and profitability of fisheries around the world.

Developed in conjunction with more than 80 global experts, the toolkit reflects the experience of successful and diverse fisheries around the world, while highlighting practical solutions to pressing problems. These tools help guide fishermen and managers as they navigate their way through challenging fishery management decisions and processes.

Online at fisherytoolkit.edf.org, the toolkit includes more than a dozen design, planning and educational features.

The toolkit is available for free download at: http://catchshares.edf.org/

Failure to Eliminate Overfishing and Attain Optimum Yield in the New England Groundfish Fishery

By Brian J. Rothschild, Emily F. Keiley, and Yue Jiao

Under US law, fishery management is required to eliminate overfishing and attain optimum yield (OY). In New England, many groundfish stocks continue to be overfished, and the fishery continues to harvest less than OY. The reasons for the shortfalls are rooted in the socio-economic structure of the management regime, and technical and scientific issues that constrain the management system. The most recent change in the management regime (days-at-sea to catch shares) and performance relative to OY and the prevention of overfishing are analyzed along with metrics used to gauge performance. The commonly used age-based production model gives a problematic perception of stock abundance. Structural issues that seem to impair achieving OY are the adherence to the single-species interpretation of multiple-species yield and the use of the F x % proxy. Simpler approaches to stock assessment are discussed. A management system that creates feasible goals and uses improved and simpler metrics to measure performance is needed to facilitate attainment of management goals.

This article was published in ICES Journal of Marine Science. To access the full-text HTML and PDF versions, please visit: http://icesjms.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2013/08/02/icesjms.fst118.abstract

Is Size-Dependent Pricing Prevalent in Fisheries? The Case of Norwegian Demersal and Pelagic Fisheries.

By F. Zimmermann and M. Heino

It is commonly acknowledged that body weight of fish is a key factor in determining market value of landed catch, thus influencing optimal harvest strategies. However, in management strategy evaluations and bioeconomic modelling, body size is often an overlooked economic parameter, and there are no systematic studies on the prevalence of size-dependent pricing. Here we assess the presence and magnitude of size-dependent pricing in ex-vessel prices of fish in Norwegian fisheries. The data encompass landings of four pelagic and four demersal stocks in Norway in 2000–2010. Linear mixed models and generalized additive models were used to determine the dependence of unit price on weight class as well as on total yield and time (year). The results show a significant positive relationship between weight class and price for seven out of the eight examined fish stocks. The relative effect of body weight on price was the strongest for cod, Greenland halibut, Norwegian spring-spawning herring and mackerel, lesser for North Sea herring and saithe, and negligible for horse mackerel. These findings demonstrate that size-dependent pricing is common in Norwegian fisheries, and is therefore of high relevance for resource economics and fisheries management.

This article was published in ICES Journal of Marine Science. To access the full-text HTML and PDF versions, please visit: http://icesjms.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2013/08/24/icesjms.fst121
**Salmon Futures and the Fish Pool Market: The Relevance of the Schwartz 97 Two-Factor Model for Fish Farming**

By Christian-Oliver Ewald, Roy Nawar, Ruolan Ouyang, Tak-Kuen Siu

*The author of this paper indicates that “the paper still has the status of a working paper, with a submission to a top tier journal currently being prepared. As such we would highly value any comments from academics as well as practitioners, which we would account for in a revised version.”*

**Abstract:** Using the popular Schwartz 97 two-factor approach, we study future contracts written on fresh farmed salmon, which have been actively traded at the Fish Pool Market in Norway since 2006. This approach features a stochastic convenience yield for the salmon spot price. We connect this approach with the classical literature on fish-farming and aquaculture using first principles, starting by modelling the aggregate salmon farming production process and modelling the demand using a Cobb-Douglas utility function for a representative consumer. The model is estimated using a rich data set of contracts with different maturities traded at Fish Pool between 12/06/2006 and 22/03/2012 by means of Kalman filtering. The implications in the decision process of individual fish-farmers is then investigated in the associated and accordingly calibrated model using a real option approach adopting the Longstaff-Schwartz-Method in the context of multiple state variables.


**Evaluating the Effectiveness of Fish Stock Rebuilding Plans in the United States**

By Oceans Studies Board, The National Academy of Sciences

Fish stock rebuilding plans have proven successful in reducing fishing pressure on many overfished stocks, and stock sizes have generally increased. However, in some cases fisheries have not rebuilt as quickly as the plans projected, due to factors such as overestimation of the size of stocks and incidental catch by fisheries targeting other species. Even when fishing is reduced appropriately for the actual stock size, the rate at which rebuilding occurs will depend on ecological and other environmental conditions. Because of all these factors, it is difficult to make accurate predictions of the time it will take stocks to rebuild. Therefore, rebuilding plans that focus more on meeting selected fishing mortality targets than on adhering to strict schedules for achieving rebuilding may be more robust to assessment uncertainties, environmental variability, and the effect of ecological interactions. An interactive chart that shows how fishing limits are helping rebuild depleted fish stocks in U.S. waters can be viewed at [http://nas-sites.org/visualization/fisheries/](http://nas-sites.org/visualization/fisheries/)

This publication is available as a PDF download. A paperback version also is available for $55US. For more information, visit: [http://dels.nas.edu/Report/Evaluating-Effectiveness-Fish-Stock/18488](http://dels.nas.edu/Report/Evaluating-Effectiveness-Fish-Stock/18488)

**The Key Role of the Barefoot Fisheries Advisors in the Co-Managed TURF System of Galicia (NW Spain)**

By G. Macho, I. Naya, J. Freire J, S. Villasante, J. Molares

Abstract: Many authors have pointed out the need for simpler assessment and management procedures for avoiding over-exploitation in small-scale fisheries. Nevertheless, models for providing scientific advice for sustainable small-scale fisheries management have not yet been published. Here we present one model; the case of the Barefoot Fisheries Advisors (BFAs) in the Galician co-managed Territorial Users Rights for Fishing. Based on informal interviews, gray literature and our personal experience by being involved in this process, we have analyzed the historical development and evolution of roles of this novel and stimulating actor in small-scale fisheries management.

This article was originally published in *Ambio*. A PDF of this article is available at [http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13280-013-0460-0](http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13280-013-0460-0)
Resources from NOAA

2013 Biennial Report to Congress on International Fishing Activities

As part of its overall efforts to ensure that the U.S. fishing industry isn’t undermined by unsustainable or illegal activities, today, NOAA submitted the 2013 biennial Report to Congress identifying 10 nations whose fishing vessels engaged in illegal unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing in 2011 or 2012, or had ineffective measures to prevent the unintended catch of protected species in 2012. The report also includes follow-up information for those nations identified in the previous biennial report (2011).

The full report along with highlights and supportive information are posted online: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/slider_stories/2013/01/msra_2013_report.html

Recreational Fisheries Year in Review 2012

NOAA recognizes the important role anglers play as stewards of our marine resources, contributors to our coastal economies, and in enriching the lives of millions of Americans. It is rewarding to see our relationships with the recreational fishing community improving as we move forward, working together.

The many actions we have taken since 2010 under the Recreational Fisheries Engagement Initiative are making a difference, and as we report in this Recreational Fisheries Engagement Initiative 2012 Update, we continue to make progress.

To view the report, please visit: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/stories/2013/04/docs/noaa_rec_fish_report_final_web.pdf

Fish Stock Status Updates and Sustainability Index

US NOAA Fisheries Office of Sustainable Fisheries publishes information on status of U.S. Fisheries, and updates stock status and the Fish Stock Sustainability Index (FSSI) score quarterly. The quarterly reports, going back to 2003, can be found at http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/statusoffisheries/SOSmain.htm

2013 National Saltwater Angler Survey

In 2013, NOAA Fisheries conducted their first-ever national survey of recreational saltwater anglers’ opinions and attitudes. The results provide insights into anglers’ motivations, characteristics of successful trips, and preferred management objectives to help NOAA Fisheries better understand what saltwater recreational anglers care most about.

More than 9,000 state and federally-permitted saltwater anglers from 22 coastal states in the continental United States and Alaska responded to the survey.

The survey provides a high-level national snapshot that complements NOAA’s ongoing economic work and contributes to the broader body of social science research on recreational saltwater fishing. Additional analysis is forthcoming and will provide more detailed regional breakdowns of the results.


You are encouraged to weigh in on the survey results by using the following social media tools and online resources to keep the conversations going in your community:

- Follow @NOAAFisheries on Twitter and participate in the conversation using tag #AnglerReaction.
- Like the NOAA Fisheries Facebook page and share your thoughts.
- Share your favorite fishing photos on Instagram with the tag @noaafisheries.
**Fisheries of the United States, 2012**

NOAA has released a preliminary report for 2012 on commercial fisheries and a final report for recreational fisheries of the United States with landings from the U.S. territorial seas, the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and on the high seas.

For more information, and to download the free report, please visit: http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/fus/fus12/index

**Fisheries Economics of the United States 2011**

NOAA released the report *Fisheries Economics of the United States 2011* on March 7, 2013. The report provides economic statistics on U.S. commercial and recreational fisheries and marine-related businesses for each coastal state and the nation. The report is the sixth volume in an annual series designed to give the public accessible economic information on fishing activities in the U.S., and is a companion to *Fisheries of the United States*.

This report highlights that U.S. commercial and recreational saltwater fishing combined, generated more than $199 billion in sales and supported 1.7 million jobs in the nation's economy in 2011. Both the landings and value climbed in 2011, demonstrating U.S. fisheries are moving in the right direction - even during this challenging time of transition in some of our fishing communities.

To read the report, please visit: http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/economics/publications/feus/fisheries_economics_2011

**Federal Advisory Committee Draft Climate Assessment Report Released for Public Review**

A 60-person Federal Advisory Committee (The "National Climate Assessment and Development Advisory Committee" or NCADAC) has overseen the development of this draft climate report.

The NCADAC, whose members are available here (and in the report), was established under the Department of Commerce in December 2010 and is supported through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). It is a federal advisory committee established as per the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972. The Committee serves to oversee the activities of the National Climate Assessment. Its members are diverse in background, expertise, geography and sector of employment. A formal record of the committee can be found at the NOAA NCADAC website: http://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/NCADAC/index.html

The NCADAC has engaged more than 240 authors in the creation of the report. The authors are acknowledged at the beginning of the chapters they co-authored.

Following extensive review by the National Academies of Sciences and by the public, this report will be revised by the NCADAC and, after additional review, will then be submitted to the Federal Government for consideration in the Third National Climate Assessment (NCA) Report. For more information on the NCA process and background, previous assessments and other NCA information, please explore the NCA web-pages. The NCA is being conducted under the auspices of the Global Change Research Act of 1990 and is being organized and administered by the Global Change Research Program.

To simply access and read the draft report, please download the chapters below. However, if you would like to submit comments on the report as part of the public process, you will need to enter the “review and comment system” at http://review.globalchange.gov/ and register with your name and e-mail address and agree to the terms. All comments must be submitted through the review and comment system.

For more, see: http://ncadac.globalchange.gov/
Natural Resource Defense Council (NRDC) Report: Bringing Back the Fish: An Evaluation of U.S. Fisheries Rebuilding Under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

Congress amended the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act in 1996 to require that overfished ocean fish stocks be rebuilt in as short a time period as possible, not to exceed 10 years, with limited exceptions. As part of evaluating the success of these requirements, NRDC examined population trends of all U.S. ocean fish stocks that were subject to the requirements and for which sufficient information was available to assess rebuilding progress. Out of these 44 fish stocks, 64% can currently be considered rebuilding successes: 21 have been designated rebuilt (and have not been determined to again be approaching an overfished condition) or have exceeded their rebuilding targets, and 7 have made significant rebuilding progress, defined as achieving at least 50% of the rebuilding target and at least a 25% increase in abundance since implementation of the rebuilding plan. This success rate demonstrates that the federal law has been generally successful in rebuilding fish stocks. Our analysis also showed areas of concern, including (a) gaps in the application of the rebuilding requirements, such as with respect to stocks that are not federally managed, of “unknown” population status, or internationally managed; (b) certain regions, such as New England, the South Atlantic, and the Gulf of Mexico, with significant proportions of stocks showing a lack of rebuilding progress; and (c) continued overfishing during rebuilding plans.

We also found that rebuilding fish stocks confers substantial benefits. For example, estimated average annual 2008–2010 dockside revenues from commercial landings of the 28 U.S. fish stocks that have been rebuilt or are demonstrating significant rebuilding progress totaled almost $585 million, which is 92% higher (54% when adjusted for inflation) than dockside revenues for these stocks at the start of rebuilding. Many of the rebuilt and rebuilding stocks also have significant economic benefits associated with recreational catch.

The free PDF of this article can be downloaded at: http://www.nrdc.org/oceans/files/rebuilding-fisheries-report.pdf

Seafood as Local Food: Food Security and Locally Caught Seafood on Alaska’s Kenai Peninsula

By Philip A. Loring, S. Craig Gerlach and Hannah L. Harrison

Abstract: In this paper we explore the relationship between food security and access to locally caught seafood for communities of the Kenai Peninsula region of Alaska. Seafood and fisheries are infrequently discussed in the literature on local and small-scale food movements; instead, they are more commonly construed as overexploited components of a global food system and a source of conflict with respect to global food security and fisheries conservation. By way of contrast, we argue here that many fisheries have the potential to be sources of healthy and sustainable "local" food, in support of the many values and goals embraced by local food movement, including conservation. With data collected via a by-mail survey, we show that many people in our Alaskan study region enjoy improved food security because they have access to locally caught seafood, especially those households at the lowest income levels. We also show, however, that access to these resources is still uneven for some, and we discuss strategies for improving the social-justice aspects of this component of the regional food system. Our findings are important not just to the fisheries and food security research communities, but also for contributing to a better understanding of the conditions within which local and regional food movements can achieve the ambitious social and ecological goals they seek.

This article was published in Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development. To download the PDF version, please visit:
FAO Fishery and Aquaculture Country Profiles

The FAO Fishery and Aquaculture Country Profiles provide a comprehensive overview of the fisheries and aquaculture sector for each country (or areas/territories recognized by the Organization and with important fishery sector).

Prepared by the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, the information presented in a Fact Sheet integrates a number of country-related sources, including: data compiled, analyzed and regularly-updated by FAO such as Fishery statistics, Country briefs (Part 1), a general summary specifically prepared from national sources (Part 2 - the "narrative"), and additional maps and fishery knowledge systems (Part 3)

Economic and demographic data are based on UN or World Bank sources; data on fisheries and aquaculture are generally those published by the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department.

To search the 174 available profiles, please visit:  http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en

FAO GeoNetwork Adds Two Datasets

The FAO GeoNetwork now includes 2 new fisheries GIS datasets: Fishery Statistical Areas and FAO Aquatic Species Distributions. Compliant with international standards, the datasets include metadata descriptions and can be visualized and downloaded in multiple formats.

They are also available through the Fisheries and Aquaculture website: http://www.fao.org/geonetwork/srv/en/

CALENDAR OF EVENTS
CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, MEETINGS AND SYMPOSIA

Due to the proliferation of conferences of potential interest to our diverse membership, we have limited information to a simple calendar format.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Contact/Web</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 9-10, 2014</td>
<td>III Workshop on Age-Structured Models in Fishery Economics and Bioeconomic Modelling</td>
<td>Esbjerg, DENMARK</td>
<td>Web: <a href="http://www.sdu.dk/fame">http://www.sdu.dk/fame</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 21-25, 2014</td>
<td>2nd World Small-Scale Fisheries Congress (2WSFC)</td>
<td>Mérida, MEXICO</td>
<td>Web: <a href="http://2WSFC.wordpress.com">http://2WSFC.wordpress.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note to Members:

Any constructive comments or suggestions members may have on the content and style of the IIFET Newsletter are appreciated. Please send your comments as well as news items to the IIFET Secretariat.

The printed IIFET Newsletter is issued annually by the International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade. The newsletter editorial assistant is Kara Keenan. Correspondence pertaining to items which appear in this newsletter (except where identified to the contrary) and any news items should be sent to our mailing address (at left) or to iifet@oregonstate.edu

All IIFET members are automatically subscribed to the IIFET electronic list. This list is used to distribute important announcements about IIFET and other events, job openings, and publications to IIFET members only. Traffic is deliberately kept low to avoid burdening members with unwanted mail. If you are not receiving one to five email messages from with “IIFET Membership” in the subject line, we may not have your correct address. Please e-mail iifet@oregonstate.edu to notify us of the problem.