**Report of the 7th Scientific Advisory Group session, Panama City, 7-8 November 2015**

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMISSION**

**The SAG recommends that the Commission:**

* Endorses the recommendations from the working groups and resolutions from the regional workshops that have been thoroughly reviewed by the experts.
* Maintains all ten working groups and provides clear guidance on the expected advice to be received from them.
* Endorses the updated terms of reference of the ten working groups.
* Approves the programme of work 2016-2017.
* Considers entering into an agreement on ICCAT to improve assessment and management of large pelagic species, as well as data and information sharing.
* Increases efforts on improving data and information collection, analysis and sharing in the Region.
* Takes note of the emerging issues identified and advises on actions to be taken.
* Urges members to ensure participation in upcoming meetings of COFI.

**INTRODUCTION**

1. The seventh session of the Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) was held in Panama City, Panama, on 7 and 8 November 2015. The list of the members of SAG who attended the meeting is attached as Appendix B. The experts were selected on the basis of their specialized knowledge. They served in their personal capacities and not as representatives of their respective governments or organizations. Fisheries experts from Barbados, Colombia, France, Mexico, and the United States of America, CRFM, CLME+ Project, GCFI, CFMC, NOAA, OSPESCA, IFREMER, CNFO, the Secretary of the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) and two FAO technical support staff also attended the meeting.
2. This meeting of SAG was arranged to take place immediately prior to and in the same venue as the 68th Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI) as several members would be attending both.
3. Raymon van Anrooy, Secretary of the WECAFC, welcomed the participants on behalf of FAO. He thanked GFCI and particularly Alejandro Acosta for the nice arrangements made for the meeting. He thanked Mr. Richard Appeldoorn, Ms. Claudia Beltrán, Mr. Juan Carlos Seijo, Ms. Nancie Cummings and Mr. Fabian Blanchard for having agreed to continue serving the SAG also during this meeting. He welcomed two new SAG members, Ms. Hazel Oxenford and Mr. Jim Franks. He recalled the Terms of Reference of the SAG and its important role as advisory body of WECAFC. He finalized his welcome words by stressing the importance for WECAFC to work in close partnership with the participants of this SAG meeting and their respective organizations.

**ELECTION OF CHAIRPERSON**

1. The Meeting agreed that Ms. Claudia Stella Beltrán Turriago continued as Chairperson of the SAG.

**ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

1. The meeting approved the Agenda given in Appendix A.
2. The documents that were presented and made available to the meeting are listed in Appendix C.

**MAIN DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF WECAFC AND COFI**

1. The Secretariat introduced document WECAFC/SAG/VII/2015/2, which contained the Main decisions and recommendations of the 31st session of COFI and WECAFC 15.
2. The SAG highlighted in relation to the Global Record that OSPESCA maintains a website with the fishing fleet information of all vessels registered in Central America: “integrated System of Register of Fisheries and Aquaculture of Central America - SIRPAC[[1]](#footnote-1).
3. The SAG noted the advances made by some OSPESCA members on the implementation of WECAFC resolutions and recommendations, such as those related to the closed season for Nassau Grouper, and that various countries are integrating and implementing the advice provided by the Working Groups (on Spiny lobster and Queen Conch) in their national level fisheries management plans and regulations.
4. The SAG noted that the SSF Guidelines were adopted by COFI after WECAFC 15 and that the Commission should incorporate the implementation of the SSF guidelines in its programme of work 2016-2017. WECAFC members are urged to submit formal requests to FAO for assistance in implementation of the SSF guidelines under the SSF Global Assistance Programme.
5. The SAG discussed the request from COFI 31 to increase attention to marine mammals and recommended that WECAFC should collaborate with the SPAW-RAC and UNEP-CEP on this theme. It was recognized that marine mammals management is more of a conservation than fisheries management matter.
6. The SAG recognized that COFI participation by Central American members of WECAFC, organized via OSPESCA was high, while few of the Caribbean SIDS members of WECAFC participated in recent sessions. It was recommended that the Caribbean SIDS work on a common position on important topics to be expressed on behalf of the Caribbean and participate at least with 3 delegations in COFI 32 (11-15 July 2016) in order to express and seek support for priorities of the region at the global level and be able to influence decision making processes as necessary.
7. The SAG stressed that CRFM member countries continue to have challenges with sharing fisheries data and information, while major advances have been made in recent years by OSPESCA member countries in this respect; the gap in information availability is widening between these groups of WECAFC members. The limited fisheries data and information shared by the French overseas territories was another concern of the SAG.

**STATE OF FISHERIES IN THE WECAFC REGION**

1. Mr. David Die (via skype) presented on behalf of the FAO/WECAFC Secretariat document WECAFC/SAG/VII/2015/3 on the state of fisheries resources in the WECAFC region. This document was compiled based on the most recent information available, which is from 2013, and was reviewed by Ms. Tarub Bahri of FAO. The data presented make use of the best available knowledge in reports and other suitable sources on the status and trends of stocks in the region and other relevant and significant developments.
2. It was emphasized that the landings data that were analyzed were not intended to infer any statement about the status of the stocks. Annual variations in landings are submitted officially by the national administrations and are not to be used as indicators of fish biomass. They can also reflect a change in the fishing pattern as a result of an increase or decrease of fishing effort, a management action that was taken, or a change in the reporting system of the country. Therefore, any interpretation should be cautious and complemented by formal assessments carried out, as well as experts’ knowledge. Considering information must be systemized, SAG also recommended to include closed questions in the formats or questionnaires to be completed by countries that provide clues about the trends in landings (e.g. due to management decisions, natural phenomena, economic reasons, market considerations, political decisions, etc.).
3. The SAG reviewed a list of relevant fish stocks for fisheries in the region and their status and presented comments, inputs and additional information to improve the list and stock status information. The SAG noted that the higher producers of the Region in terms of landings are over represented in the review and that some species that are of relevance for several countries of the Region were missing, as for example blackfin tuna, yellowtail and red snapper, or southern brown shrimp. The meeting also highlighted some discrepancies between national statistics declared officially by the countries to FAO and information available locally, as for example landing data of *Epinephelus morio* declared by Mexico. It was requested that important trends, such as the decreases in Gulf Menhaden and Round Sardinella landings are clarified in the document, in order to give the members the necessary background. It was also recommended that an update of the region in terms of total commercial stocks status is inserted in the document, to compare the overall stock status with the figures available from 2009. It was noted that the list of species presented in the tables did not include certain species that were presented in the charts. It was reiterated that presentation of landings trends and stocks status at the subregional level would be informative. It was agreed that an updated version of the document WECAFC/SAG/VII/2015/3 will be prepared by the Secretariat, based on additional information that will be provided by the SAG members.
4. The SAG suggested that in the future information coming from the field complements the analysis of the state of the stocks, as for example indications on how market demand influences fishing effort (e.g. for sea cucumber, lobster, etc.). The meeting underlined the importance of having access to and using fishing effort data and information to have an adequate overview of the state of the resources in the Region. It was noted that the Region would benefit from the existence of an updated database on fishing effort.
5. The SAG noted that large pelagic fishes are increasingly targeted in the Region, resulting from amongst others the intensification of FADs use, policy directions and increased recreational fisheries. It was suggested that joint ICCAT-WECAFC work be carried out in order to identify species to monitor more closely and improve the information available for and preparation of the assessments. Cost implications constrain countries´ participation in ICCAT panels were brought to the attention of the meeting.

**INTER-SESSIONAL ACTIVITIES – REVIEW OF THE WECAFC WORK PROGRAMME 2014-2015**

1. The Secretariat introduced document WECAFC/SAG/VII/2015/4 on Intersessional activities – review of the WECAFC Work Programme 2014-2015, which contained a brief summary of the recent activities of the WECAFC. The document discussed the activities under each component of the approved 2014-15 work programme and how they addressed the WECAFC Strategic Plan 2014-2020. The Secretariat pointed out that some 75% of the outputs foreseen have been achieved and that the remaining activities are under implementation.
2. The SAG expressed appreciation of the good work carried out during the last biennium by the Secretariat and about the excellent collaboration mechanism established with sub-regional organizations such as CRFM, OSPESCA and CNFO, as well as with IFREMER, NOAA and CFMC.
3. The SAG identified a number of emerging and continuing issues of concern, which should be brought to the attention of the Commission at its sixteenth session. These included the sargassum (*Sargassum natans* and *Sargassum fluitans*) outbreak which is having significant negative impacts on fisheries activities and on tourism. The meeting noted that sargassum probably reduces the mortality of larval stages of some species, but research is needed to assess their long-term response. Moreover, it was noted that in some areas, sargassum makes juvenile dolphinfish more available to be targeted by fishers, with likely long-term consequences. It was noted that the FAO GEF-funded CC4FISH project is planning to look into the sargassum issue, to try to understand the triggers of the proliferation, based on climate and ocean circulation models.
4. The SAG indicated ocean acidification as an emerging issue that deserves focus, especially in relation to planktonic food chains and Queen Conch larval stages.
5. The SAG noted the potential threat to unregulated trade in echinoids (sea urchins, starfish, sea cucumbers) consequent upon the demand from Asian and other markets.
6. The SAG also noted the increased focus on Diamondback squid (*Thysanoteuthis rhombus*) and suggested that the WECAFC working group on the management of deep-sea fisheries considers whether to include this species in its agenda. It was noted that some information could be made available through the JICA project carried out in Dominica and St. Lucia, and also through some fishers who already contribute to the extraction of the resource.
7. The SAG noted that information available on Lionfish suggests that reduced densities were observed in shallow waters where the Caribbean Regional Lionfish Strategy is being implemented, in particular in the Florida Keys and in Puerto Rico, and that investigation is going on to assess the situation in deeper waters. Moreover, recent scientific literature suggests that in some areas Lionfish is not having any impact on the native species.
8. The SAG recommended that WECAFC working Groups be involved/participate in the following upcoming events:
   * 3rd FAO/IMO ad hoc Joint Working Group on IUU Fishing and Related Matters, London, UK, 16 - 18 November 2015[[2]](#footnote-2)
   * Symposium on Amazon river and its influence on continental shelf[[3]](#footnote-3), Cayenne, French Guiana, 24-28 November 2015
   * ICES-FAO Working Group on Fishing Technology and Fish Behaviour, Merida, Mexico, 25–29 April 2016[[4]](#footnote-4)
   * ICCAT working group on assessment of sailfish, to be held in 2016
   * ICCAT working group on assessment methods, to be held in January 2016[[5]](#footnote-5)
   * ICCAT working group on assessment of blue marlin, to be held in 2017
   * ICES working group on data-limited methods[[6]](#footnote-6)

**RECOMMENDATIONS TO WECAFC 16 FOR SAG REVIEW**

1. The Secretariat introduced document WECAFC/SAG/VII/2015/5 on Recommendations to WECAFC 16 for SAG review. The difference between the use of Recommendations and Resolutions within WECAFC was explained.
2. The SAG reviewed and amended the five draft recommendations prepared by the (joint) Working Groups and the two resolutions put forward by the regional workshops.
3. The SAG amended the draft recommendations and resolutions as listed in the following paragraphs:
4. **Recommendation WECAFC/16/2016/1** “on the regional plan for the management and conservation of queen conch in the WECAFC area – *addendum to recommendation WECAFC/15/2014/3*
   * Insert the definition of live weight in the recommendation.
5. **Recommendation WECAFC/16/2016/2** “on spiny lobster management and conservation in the WECAFC area”
   * Remove the word “harmonized” from the first recommendation on a closed season and specify the purpose of closure, being the protection of berried females and molting juveniles (particularly females reaching legal size).
   * Specify in various places in the recommendation that it is only addressing lobster specific traps and not multi-purpose traps.
   * Remove the words “as necessary” from recommendation eight.
6. The SAG further noted that it may be useful to include carapace length next to tail length in the recommendation and reference to the 2015 CRFM St George Declaration on Spiny Lobster in the preamble. This will require determination of the appropriate conversion factor.
7. **Recommendation WECAFC/16/2016/3** “on the sub-regional fisheries management plan for flyingfish in the Eastern Caribbean”
   * Add a recommendation to urge members to share catch and effort data and information and establish a mechanism to do so in a standardized manner.
   * Include the proper reference to the subregional management plan.
8. **Recommendation WECAFC/16/2016/4** “on the management of deep sea fisheries in the high seas”
   * Include “socially and” before “economically viable investments” under recommendation two.
   * Specify that recommendation four relates to bottom fisheries in the high seas specifically.
   * The SAG suggested to the Working Group on DSF to consider that all fisheries taking place at depths greater than 200 meters in the Caribbean basin be considered DSF.
9. **Recommendation WECAFC/16/2016/5** “on the management of shrimp and groundfish resources in the WECAFC area”
   * Split recommendation three into two, as it concerns two topics, being: data collection and assessment methodologies.
   * Move part of recommendations 4 and 5 to a footnote.
10. **Resolution WECAFC/16/2016/6** on sea cucumber fisheries management and aquaculture.
    * Add a paragraph stressing the need to apply a precautionary approach to sea cucumber fisheries and that no sea cucumber fisheries should be allowed without having a science-based regulation in place for the harvesting, processing and trade in the species.
    * Add in the preamble a statement like “CONCERNED that the rapidly growing Asian markets and related high market prices for the commodity are affecting the sea cucumber stocks and their ecological functions in the WECAFC member countries prior to having any fishery regulation in place to regulate fisheries of this commodity”.
11. The SAG noted that sea cucumber is not traditionally fished in the region and that therefore application of a precautionary approach and related closing of the fishery should not have significant social impact on fisheries communities.
12. The SAG also commended Puerto Rico for having closed the sea cucumber fishery until a proper stock assessment has taken place.
13. **Resolution WECAFC/16/2016/7** on Marine Protected Areas as fisheries management tool in the Caribbean
    * Remove “(not the fish)” from recommendation one and add “MPAs as a fisheries management tool”.
    * Add “at the resource base” to recommendation seven.
    * Add the definition of an MPA in the preamble, clarifying that an MPA is not necessarily a no-take zone.

**FIRST DRAFT WECAFC WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE PERIOD 2016-2017**

1. The Secretariat presented document WECAFC/SAG/VII/2015/6 which contained the First draft WECAFC work programme for the period 2016-2017. It was mentioned that it followed the Strategic Plan 2014-2020 as much as possible and was largely informed by the WECAFC work programme 2014-2015 and the ongoing activities of Working Groups. It was added that it is already a large work programme, which requests more resources than available and that the small size of the secretariat does not allow increasing the work programme. Further prioritization of activities is required before adding new activities.
2. The SAG was requested to comment on the draft work programme prior to its submission to the Commission for endorsement, as well as to propose abolition of working groups as necessary and to review the draft TORs of the various Working Groups.
3. The SAG recognized that the draft 2016-2017 Programme of Work is large and queried whether the Secretariat could manage the guidance of the ten working groups. The WECAFC Secretary expressed his appreciation of the collaborative work under joint working groups with CRFM, OSPESCA and CFMC and stressed that without their leadership in some of the joint groups it would be impossible to operate all.
4. The SAG considered the possible abolition or merging of some Working Groups, but recommends to keep and support all working groups, particularly as some have been established only recently and need time to start-up and others have secured funding to carry out their TORs in the 2016-2017 biennium. It was noted that every Working Group should self-assess its tasks at each meeting, with a view to determine its continued usefulness.
5. The SAG emphasized that the Working Group work not only includes organization of meetings, but also attracting resources (human and financial) for the generation of background information, sharing of information between members via e-mail, videoconferences and assisting each other.
6. The SAG recommended that the Commission gives clear management information requests to the Working Groups, through their conveners, so that the Working Groups can focus on addressing these requests and strengthen the link between scientific work and decision-making processes.

**WECAFC-FIRMS COLLABORATION UPDATE**

1. Ms. Nancie Cummings (NOAA), introduced on behalf of the FIRMS Secretary document WECAFC/SAG/VII/2015/7 Update on the activities and achievements fostered by the WECAFC-FIRMS collaboration. The WECAFC-FIRMS[[7]](#footnote-7) regional database project, funded by DG-MARE (EU), aims to strengthen reporting capacities among regional and national experts on the status of stocks and fisheries under regional Fishery Management plans (FMPs). The process is demand driven (i.e., supplying data for supporting existing management plans) and should lead to developing a regional database for data sharing and fisheries assessments, and to identify weaknesses and recommend support to national data collection and data management where necessary. One such example of national support to data collection and dissemination is the FAO’s Technical Cooperation Project in Bahamas.
2. The meeting was also provided information on the EU BlueBRIDGE[[8]](#footnote-8) consortium funded under the EU Horizon2020 framework[[9]](#footnote-9) and in which FAO is involved. It was highlighted that WECAFC could benefit from BlueBRIDGE through three components: the “Global record of stocks and fisheries” which will federate knowledge on the location and status/trends of stocks and fisheries across three major global sources (including FIRMS); the BlueBRIDGE Virtual Research Environments (VRE) for Stock Assessment and Capacity Building, which will potentially offer e-services for the planned WECAFC Regional database in support to FMPs; the BlueBRIDGE data services on aquaculture spatial planning, and aquaculture socio-economic and environmental performance indicators.
3. It was noted that there is room for incorporation in the FIRMS framework of information provided by ongoing projects such as in Belize on queen conch and spiny lobster. It was noted by the WECAFC FIRMs focal point that such information could be very useful and important in furthering the information on stock status and fisheries trends for the resource. It was further noted that such information would be submitted directly to the national country focal point who would have the responsibility for submitting to FIRMS for final validation and entry into the FIRMS inventory.

**COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION IN FISHERIES RESEARCH IN THE REGION**

1. Ms. Hazel Oxenford (UWI) presented on behalf of the Secretariat document WECAFC/SAG/VII/2015/8 on Coordination and collaboration in fisheries research in the region.
2. The SAG appreciated the overview prepared jointly by Ms. Oxenford and Ms. Nikola Simpson and particularly the list of useful references compiled for the Working Groups.
3. The SAG suggested that the terms of reference of the OSPESCA/WECAFC/CRFM/CFMC working group on Caribbean Spiny Lobster are supplemented by the issues of concern listed in the document WECAFC/SAG/VII/2015/8, as appropriate:

* Standardise data for regional stock assessment
* Fisher safety (SCUBA gear & depths)
* Fisher participation in management
* Spread of lobster disease
* Network of MPAs for shared resource management
* Benefits and challenges of MSC certification
* Implementation of the CRFM Spiny Lobster Declaration
* Harmonize minimum-size-at-capture across region or sub-regions
* IUU fishing

1. The meeting was informed that the CLME+ project includes a sub-project on Caribbean Spiny Lobster that is led by OSPESCA. The sub-project covers not only OSPESCA countries; it includes other countries that are thought to share a sub-stock of Caribbean Spiny Lobster. Jamaica and Colombia are expected to participate in the sub-project and The Bahamas participation is under discussion. The sub-project will be guided by the regional agreement adopted by the OSPESCA countries and will include an important component on standardization of data and methods. The meeting was informed that enforcement of scuba diving fishing remains an issue in Nicaragua and Honduras.
2. The SAG suggested that the WECAFC/OSPESCA/CRFM/CFMC working group on recreational fisheries should ensure proper linkages and collaboration with the FADs working group. It was also urged that the working group be mindful of the political and social dimensions of its work, particularly in view of the strong influence of other stakeholders (including the tourism sector) on decision making processes related to fisheries in some countries. In this respect it was noted that the Caribbean Billfish Project is expected to make an effort to increase collaboration between recreational and commercial fisheries sectors in the co-management of the billfish resources, and is expected to define and categorize the different types of recreational fishing activities in the region.
3. The SAG confirmed that the Terms of Reference of the CFMC/OSPESCA/WECAFC/CRFM working group on Queen Conch are fine as they are and suggested that the group continue to support the work on genetic assessments of the stocks, looking into “sources” and “sinks”.
4. The SAG recognized the important role of the working group and the work of its members in influencing the decision making process related to the proposed listing of this species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Non-Detriment Findings (NDF) guidance and the draft Queen Conch Fisheries Management and Conservation Plan were considered important achievements, which will help the countries in the responsible management of the resource.
5. Clarification was provided on the current activities and approach of the IFREMER/WECAFC working group on Development of Sustainable Moored Fish Aggregation Devices (FAD) fishing in the Lesser Antilles. One of the main priorities is to finalize a series of best practice manuals and to present them during training sessions involving fishers. Collaboration of the CARIFICO Project will be sought on this topic. It was noted that most countries now declare the catches coming from FADS to ICCAT. Assistance will be made available to Haiti and the Dominican Republic so that they are able to collect and report in the near future. It was suggested that the terms of reference of the working group are updated in order to reflect this aspect.
6. The SAG commended the CRFM/WECAFC working group on flyingfish in the eastern Caribbean on its achievements and suggested the group to establish a strong linkage with FIRMS in terms of the development of data collection, analysis and sharing, and would also in one of its upcoming meetings look into the impact of the influx of sargassum on flyingfish fisheries.
7. The SAG recommended that the CFMC/WECAFC/OSPESCA/CRFM Working Group on Spawning Aggregations updates the TORS and that members actively search for a convener who could replace Mr Miguel Rolon (CFMC) at the next meeting of the Working Group in 2017. It was noted that initial studies indicate that water temperature plays an important role in the formation of spawning aggregations of groupers and snappers and that therefore the impact of climate change on the stocks of these species should be monitored closely. The SAG members were updated on ongoing research and new information on spawning aggregations in the Florida Keys, US Caribbean, Bermuda and Martinique.
8. The convenor of the WECAFC/CRFM/IFREMER working group on Shrimp and Groundfish of the North Brazil Guianas Shelf indicated that the activities of the group started quite recently, with a first meeting held in September 2015. He underlined some discrepancies between the work plan of the working group and the Terms of the Reference and indicated that he was currently working at making the necessary amendments. Interesting activities that are carried out in French Guiana could be of relevance to the working group, namely a bio-economic assessment for shrimp and stock assessment for red snapper and southern brown shrimp; a study of climate change impacts on shrimp resources and on the groundfish assemblages; and multispecies modeling of small scale fisheries.
9. The SAG noted the complexity of shark management in the Region. In addition to large scale fishing activities targeting sharks for finning, sharks are an important food source in some islands. Therefore, it was suggested that WECAFC members agree on the issues the OSPESCA/WECACF working group on Sharks should focus on, in order to better identify and target relevant stakeholders, and design appropriate solutions to address them. Examples were given of some countries that are using sharks for recreational activities, as an economically valuable alternative to fishing. Finally, the meeting was informed that National Plans of Actions (NPOAs) are being developed in Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago and that technical assistance can be provided to any country who is interested in producing an NPOA.
10. The SAG recommended that the regional working group on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (RWG-IUU) would, in one of its meetings, prepare a regional plan of action to deter and eliminate IUU fishing. It was noted that support from the CLME+ project is available to facilitate this task. It was also agreed that the root causes of IUU fishing by national fleets require further research and that the RWG-IUU should preferably include key stakeholders from different sectors and from as many countries as possible.
11. The SAG thanked Ms. Oxenford and Ms. Simpson for the preparation of the background paper and recommended that the working group conveners, in close coordination with the WECAFC secretariat, ensure that the TORs of the working groups, outcomes of meetings, studies and reports, membership and contact information be made available on-line. This would allow others to contribute easier to the tasks of the working groups and facilitate exchange of information and knowledge in the region.

**REPORTS FROM PARTNER AGENCIES/PROGRAMMES ON THEIR ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION**

1. The following partner agencies and projects reported on their current activities in the region: CRFM, OSPESCA, CLME+, CERMES-UWI and NOAA. The summary reports of the presentations made are available in Appendix D of this report.

**ANY OTHER MATTERS**

1. No other matters were raised.

**TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING**

1. The SAG requested the WECAFC Secretariat to organize the 8th (physical) meeting in 2017 again on the days before the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI) 70th annual conference.
2. In accordance with the Rules of Procedure, the exact dates will be determined by the Director General of FAO in consultation with the WECAFC Executive Committee and the competent authorities of the host institution.

**ADOPTION OF THE REPORT**

1. The report was adopted at 19.00 hrs on 8 November 2015.
2. The Secretary thanked the SAG for their hard work and the staff of GCFI, FAO Office for the Caribbean (SLC) and FAO Office for Central America (SLM) for having assisted in the organization of the meeting. The chairperson thanked all participants for their active collaboration and closed the session.

1. <http://www.sica.int/wsirpac> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <http://www.fao.org/fishery/nems/40772/en> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <http://liga2015.sciencesconf.org/> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <http://www.ices.dk/community/groups/Pages/WGFTFB.aspx> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://www.iccat.int/en/meetingscurrent.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <http://www.ices.dk/community/groups/Pages/WGMG.aspx> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. <http://firms.fao.org/firms/en> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. <http://www.bluebridge-vres.eu/> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. <http://cordis.europa.eu/news/rcn/128416_en.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)