

Japan: Butterfish and Armorhead Prices, Shrimp and Tuna Reports, EZ Threat, and a New Fisheries Chief

NEW YORK BUTTERFISH BRING HIGH PRICES

Butterfish (*Psenopsis anomala*), caught in waters off New York, have been sold in Japan at prices normally charged for a prize fish, reports the *Suisan Keizai Shinbun*. A shipment of 20 tons of butterfish by Nichiro Fishery in December was sold out in spite of the high prices charged by the firm, ranging from 15,000 yen per 20 kg (\$2,322/short ton, based on 293 yen = US\$1) for a large size to 13,000 yen (\$2,013/short ton) for a medium size and 11,000 yen (\$1,703/short ton) for a small size. The high demand for the fish has been sustained mainly because of the poor harvest from the coastal fishery around Japan. Japanese firms were reportedly planning to get additional shipments of 1,500 to 1,600 tons of butterfish in January.

PELAGIC ARMORHEAD IN HIGH DEMAND

The Japanese 4,000-gross-ton trawler *Fuji Maru*, owned by Nihon Suisan, has been fishing for kusakari tsubodai (the pelagic armorhead, *Pseudopentaceros richardsoni*) in the central Pacific Ocean off Midway Island. The vessel's catch was averaging 500 to 600 metric tons a month. The price being charged by the firm is reportedly 180 yen per kilogram (US\$614/metric ton at 293 yen = US\$1) on the average. Buying interest among wholesalers was very active and the inventory was reported exhausted by the *Suisan Keizai Shinbun* on 22 December 1976.

TUNA PURSE SEINER REPORTS POOR FISHING IN CORAL SEA

The Japanese tuna purse seiner *Nippon Maru* (1,000 gross tons), which is engaged in tuna surveys in the Pacific under charter to the semigovernmental Japan Marine Resources Research Center, reported zero fishing in the Coral Sea in the vicinity of lat. 9°-23°S and long. 153°-166°E during the first half of December 1976. The vessel had sought tuna near floating logs, bird flocks, and porpoise schools but had been hampered by strong winds and poor visibility. The vessel's cumulative catch up to mid-

December remained 293.5 tons consisting of 123.6 tons of yellowfin, 106.3 tons of skipjack and 63.6 tons of other tuna, which represented 26.4 percent of the catch target. Sources: *Minato Shinbun* and *Katsuo-maguro Tsushin*.

CARRIER VESSEL LAUNCHED

A modern 999-gross ton carrier vessel *Seiko Maru No. 18*, owned by Toei Fishery of Misaki, Japan, was launched on 21 December 1976 and was outfitted for delivery in mid-February. Equipped with a large extra-low-temperature (-50°C) storage hold and a large fuel tank, the vessel is capable of taking four full loads of a normal longline vessel and cruising for 80 days without refueling. The vessel will be used to transport high-quality tuna from the firm's 19-vessel Atlantic Ocean tuna longline fleet to Japan and is expected to cut the fleet's fuel costs substantially by reducing the number of shuttles now being made between the fishing ground and Japan by individual longliners.

The vessel's main specifications are: length overall, 70.0 meters; breadth, 12.8 meters; depth, 5.05 meters; storage capacity, 2,330 cubic meters; fuel capacity, approximately 570 cubic meters; main engine, 2,700 h.p.; and cruising speed, 13.8 knots. Source: *Suisan Keizai Shinbun*.

SOLOMON ISLAND, PNG SKIPJACK CATCH RECORDS

The Japanese skipjack fishery based on the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea was generally good for 1976. Solomon Taiyo, a joint venture based in the British Solomons, which operates one mothership and 14 pole-and-line skipjack vessels led all other firms with a catch record of over 15,000 tons for the year. Gollin Kyokuyo, a joint venture between Kyokuyo Fishery and Australian interests based in Kavieng, came in second with 14,000 tons, followed from far behind by Carpenter Kaigai whose catches ended in the 8,000-ton level. The monthly breakdown of catch record is shown (right) from *Suisan Tsushin*.

MORE TUNA PURSE SEINERS FOR SOUTH PACIFIC

Japanese firms are showing signs for increasing the tuna purse seiner fleet in the South Pacific, reports the *Shin Suisan Shinbun*. Kyokuyo Fishery has announced a plan to build two 500-gross-ton purse seiners, and one is scheduled to enter construction late this spring. Two other firms reportedly have plans to build a tuna purse seiner each.

FRENCH GUYANA'S 200-MILE DECREE WORRIES SHRIMPERS

An expected decree by the French Government establishing a 200-mile economic zone off French Guyana as of 1 January has caused grave concern to the Japanese shrimp industry which maintains 84 shrimp vessels in this area, taking 2,500 tons annually. The industry fears that whereas the economic zone would result in a loss of 35 percent in quantity of its total annual shrimp catch off French Guyana, the loss in value would amount to as much as 60-70 percent owing to the high market value of the pink shrimp being fished in this area. The industry is also concerned that its joint ventures in Guyana and Surinam, representing a 1.1 billion yen (\$3.8 million) investment so far, could face a shutdown as a result of the economic zone decree. Source: *Nihon Suisan Shinbun*.

YELLOW, EAST CHINA SEA LANDINGS THREATENED

The Japanese Fisheries Agency estimates that Japan's fish catch in the Yellow and East China Seas would drop 50 percent

Japanese skipjack catches off the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea, 1976.

Month	Catch in metric tons		
	Solomon Taiyo	Carpenter Kaigai	Gollin Kyokuyo
January	89	260	
February	447	64	
March	635	188	383
April	937	396	1,515
May	1,608	879	1,881
June	2,110	1,183	2,096
July	2,150	706	1,782
August	1,448	1,240	1,432
September	1,865	854	1,873
October	1,845	1,796	1,998
November	1,479	796	1,236
December ¹	649	146	191
	15,292	8,508	14,385
Motherships	1	2	2
Pole-and-line vessels	14	11	11

¹As of 15 December.

should China and Republic of Korea establish a 200-mile economic zone. Japanese fishermen are currently taking 650,000 tons of fish in these areas, of which 130,000 tons comes from inside 200 miles off China and 150,000 tons from inside 200 miles off Republic of Korea. Source: *Suisan Keizai Shinbun*.

NEW AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY MINISTER CHOSEN

The newly formed Japanese Government under Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda named Yoshiyuki Suzuki to Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. The Ministry has the Fisheries Agency under its jurisdiction. Suzuki, an influential member of the ruling Liberal

Democratic Party, has served 12 terms in the Diet since 1946 and held ministerial positions in previous cabinets. A graduate of Miyako Fishery School and Fishery Academy (*Suisan Koshujo*), Suzuki has long been a key figure in the Japanese fishery circle, reports the *Suisan Keizai Shinbun*.

Nicaragua Tells License Rules for Foreign Fishermen

Nicaragua's marine fishing industry is still in its infancy. Commercial fishing is primarily based on lobster and shrimp, which are mostly frozen and exported to the United States. Tuna will soon become, however, another major export commodity.

The "Special Law for the Exploitation of Marine Resources and the Reforms" of 1961 and the "General Law on the Exploitation of Natural Resources" of 1958, govern

commercial fishing in Nicaraguan waters. Fishing by U.S. firms appears to be governed by the 1956 "Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation" between Nicaragua and the United States. Article XI of that Treaty provides, inter alia, that "... nationals and companies of either party engaged in trade or other gainful pursuit . . . shall not be subject to the payment of taxes, fees or charges . . . more burdensome than



Russia, Spain Continue Fisheries Involvement

After completing an important plant in the Canary Islands harbor of Las Palmas, the Spanish-Soviet joint fishing company Sovhispan has started the construction of a second plant in the harbor of Teneriffe for an

investment of 100 million pesetas (\$1,500,000), according to a *La Peche Maritime* report. The new installations will service 1,500 fishing vessels—in effect the Soviet Atlantic fishing fleet which will concentrate its activities in Teneriffe. The new plant will have a processing capacity of 5,000 t of fish per year.

Sovhispan is constituted as follows: 50 percent of its capital is invested by Sovrybflot, overseas commercial organization of the Soviet Ministry of Fisheries, 25 percent by Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas of Barcelona, and 25 percent by Suardias Chartering S.L. of Madrid. The major part of its capital is invested in an enterprise employing Spanish and Soviet vessels and processing and selling fishery products; 50,000 t were sold in 1975.

In 1975, Sovhispan founded with Sieisa of Madrid a branch, Pesconsa, for searching new fishing grounds. Pesconsa is trying to introduce new techniques in the fishing industry; that's why Spanish vessels are equipped with Soviet cold storage systems. At the beginning of February 1976, Spain received 10 medium trawlers from the USSR. In 1975, 160 Soviet vessels have been overhauled in the Sovhispan shipyards. In 1976, Sovhispan delivered to the USSR 50 million cans of canned fish made of Soviet metal. In 1975, the output amounted to 10 million cans.

those borne by nationals and companies of such other party." Commercial U.S. fishing firms are believed to enjoy equal status with Nicaraguan companies. U.S.-Nicaraguan joint ventures dominate the local seafood export business, and fishing companies of other countries are not believed to have obtained fishing licenses or concessions in Nicaragua.

According to the Special Law of 1961 the Nicaraguan Government does not charge for commercial fishing licenses. Holders of such licenses, however, must pay an annual tax based on the size of the vessel used. The current rate is US\$10 for vessels less than 16 feet long. Longer vessels pay an additional US\$1 for each additional foot. Commercial fishermen must also pay a tax on their net profits, ranging from 3 percent on profits not exceeding 15 percent of sales, to a 0.4 percent tax on each percentage of profit exceeding 30 percent of sales. However, since all commercial fishing firms apply for and receive concessions under the industrial development law, no fishing companies are presently paying this profit tax.

Commercial fishing licenses are valid for an initial period not to exceed 20 years and can be renewed for 10 additional years. Commercial fishing is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Economy whose Directorate General of Natural Resources issues

Germans Give Krill Harvesting Results

The German Federal Fishery Research Board has released further details concerning the Government-financed krill research expedition to Antarctica which took place during the first half of 1976.

The Board recently published its findings on the vertical movement of juvenile krill which indicated that during daylight hours, good hauls (over 30 t per hour) were possible only if large and dense krill concentrations were detected by sonar. When single krill schools moved at varying depths, however, it was often impossible to direct accurately the catching gear at a particular swarm because of the relatively short distance between the ship and the trawl net.

When the krill started moving to greater depths at the break of dawn, catching operations were discontinued because they were unproductive. The results indicate that krill harvesting will yield optimal results between 4 p.m. and 3 a.m. (Source: U.S. Consulate General, Bremen.)

licenses to those who already have, or who promise to construct, within a reasonable period, one or more shore-based plants having sufficient capacity to process fishery products for export. The Ministry may also authorize the temporary use of vessels capable of processing the catch at sea. In addition to fishing licenses, a fishing permit for each vessel must be obtained annually from the Directorate General.

The Special Law does not limit the size of commercial fishing vessels or reserve specific fishing grounds for domestic

fishermen. The Ministry of Economy, however, does have the authority to limit the number of licenses which it issues and the number and size of vessels permitted to operate on a given fishing ground. The Special Law also prohibits the use of poisons and explosives to fish.

Violators of the provisions of the Special and General Laws can be subjected to fines of up to 10,000 cordobas (US\$1,430), which can be doubled for subsequent infractions. Violators also face possible revocation of fishing licenses.

In October 1976, Nicaraguan customs officials arrested the captains and crews of two Costa Rican vessels for alleged illegal fishing in Nicaraguan territorial waters. Customs reportedly confiscated their fishing gear as well. This incident was presumably in retaliation for the earlier detention by Costa Rican authorities of Nicaraguan fishermen and vessels on similar charges. The U.S. Embassy in Managua reports that the two governments are currently negotiating a reciprocal fishing rights treaty. Source: U.S. Embassy, Managua.

World Fisheries Developments Reported

The Branch of International Fisheries Analysis, which follows trends in world fisheries for the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), has prepared the following summary of the recent significant action in world fisheries.

WORLD FISHERY JURISDICTIONS

Bulgaria and the United States signed a Governing International Fisheries Agreement on 18 December. The agreement regulates Bulgarian fishing in U.S. waters for the 5-year period that began on 1 March.

Canada set an Arctic 200-mile fisheries zone on 1 March. Although there are no existing commercial fisheries in the area nor any depleted stocks requiring conservation measures, the Canadian Government believes the extended zone will safeguard the future potential for development of fisheries in the Arctic.

The Pakistani Government introduced

a bill in the National Assembly on 16 December to extend that country's exclusive economic zone to 200 miles. The bill was passed on 17 December and was to become effective after its expected ratification by the Pakistani Senate.

The Federal Republic of Germany, on 23 December, formally proclaimed the extension of its fishing zone to 200 nautical miles. The extension became effective on 1 January and was in accord with a joint decision to extend fishery jurisdictions reached last November by the nine members of the European Economic Community (Common Market).

The Economic Community (EC) Council of Foreign Ministers was unable to agree, during its 20 December session in Brussels, on an interim fishing regime inside its 200-mile fishing zone (which became effective 1 January). Faced with dissent among EC members, the Ministers

announced on 21 December that EC member states may catch in January 1977 only the amounts of fish caught in January 1976. This ad hoc agreement was to be rediscussed at a later meeting.

The Irish Foreign Minister told the press that the decision of EC Foreign Ministers to temporarily "stop the clock" would not apply to Ireland and that the Irish catch for January 1977 could be increased. The EC Council of Foreign Ministers on 30 October agreed that Ireland could double its fishing capacity by 1979.

Britain's fishing fleet was unable to enter Icelandic waters on 1 January as the British Government hoped, because Iceland refused to negotiate an agreement with EC. The United Kingdom is opposed to "negotiations by threat," according to the U.K. Minister of State during a Brussels press conference.

Norway's extension of fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles, effective 1 January was finalized by a Royal Decree dated 17 December 1976. The rights of navigation or overflight are not affected and where the Norwegian zone meets the jurisdiction of another state, the limit shall be drawn by agreement. The Decree prohibits foreign fishing inside the extended zone, except as allowed through bilateral agreements. The Decree contains no reference to the Svalbard (Spitzbergen) Islands.

Norway has signed bilateral fishery agreements with the following countries: Canada (2 December, 1975), Iceland (10 March 1976), Spain and Sweden (9 November 1976), and the USSR (16 October 1976). More recently, Norway has been conducting negotiations with the EC regarding reciprocal fishing rights.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut

Canada Puts \$5 Million Into Fishing Harbors

By the end of March 1977 Canada spent \$5 million on the restoration of, and additions to, commercial fishing harbors across the country under the auspices of the Federal Labour Intensive Program (FLIP), Fisheries Minister Roméo LeBlanc reported. In accordance with FLIP objectives, most of the work took place in high unemployment areas, and it was estimated that the various projects provided employment for close to 1,000 people over the winter months.

The \$5 million expenditure, adminis-

tered by the Small Craft Harbours Branch of Fisheries and Environment Canada, was spread over approximately 150 projects. Work included repairs to wharves and breakwaters, demolition of facilities no longer in use and considered hazardous to the public, and construction of ancillary facilities to wharves, such as canopies. More than half of the money was spent on projects in Newfoundland and the Maritime provinces, however, all other provinces reportedly benefited from the program.

Krydenlund reasserted Norway's authority over the Svalbard Islands in a foreign policy address on 13 December 1976. The Soviet Union also has claims in the area, especially those concerning fishing and oil extraction. The Norwegian Minister stated that although friendly relations with the USSR will be maintained, fishery and mineral questions must be settled through negotiation.

Norway and Portugal signed a bilateral fisheries agreement on 21 December 1976, under which the Portuguese fleet will be allowed to fish between 50 and 200 miles inside the Norwegian fishing zone. The agreement will remain in force until 1980. Fishing quotas for the Portuguese fleet will be set later.

Portugal's Socialist Party presented a bill to the National Assembly which would establish a 200-mile economic zone for Portugal. The socialists are the majority party in the Government coalition.

Poland and the German Democratic Republic have both signed agreements with Norway on their fishing inside Norway's 200-mile limit. The Polish agreement was signed on 10 December and the GDR agreement on 15 December.

ASIA

Japanese Government and fishing industry circles were reportedly shocked by the Soviet Union's declaration of a 200-mile exclusive fishing zone on 10 December 1976. Access to waters adjacent to the Soviet Pacific coastline is essential to Japanese fishing operations. There was concern that the Soviet decision might lead to similar moves by South Korea and the Peoples' Republic of China.

Republic of Korea pollock and cod fisheries in the north Pacific may be threatened by the Soviet Union's decision to extend its fisheries jurisdiction to 200-miles on 1 January. Approximately 70 percent of the South Korean Alaska pollock catch originates in the waters off Kamchatka.

A new "Association to Promote the Japanese Fisheries" was organized in Tokyo on 4 November at a meeting attended by the President of the Japanese Fisheries Association, former Ministers Oishi and Kosaka, and 300 representatives of the industry. The new organization reportedly will help the industry in responding to current pressures.

Japan and the Soviet Union on 13 December agreed on how to divide the 1977

sperm whale catch given up in the Southern Hemisphere by South Africa. Japan's quotas will increase from 168 to 238 males and from 37 to 63 females and the Soviet ones from 2,842 to 3,134 males and from 600 to 707 females.

Seychelles Islands and France are examining the possibilities of a joint venture to develop the newly-independent island's fishery resources. Until now, the Seychelles' fishermen only fished in coastal waters. The French hope to develop a profitable tuna fishery.

Operations of Thai fishermen in the Indonesian archipelago were discussed in a joint Thai-Indonesian communique issued 12 December following the visit of Thailand's Prime Minister to Indonesia. Fisheries cooperation between the two countries is under consideration.

India and the Philippines signed a protocol in November promoting cooperation in farming research which will include studies on inland fish culture.

RUSSIA

The Soviet Union hopes to establish a fishing base in Western Samoa, which is located just 80 miles from American

CANADA-FRANCE OK FISHERY ARRANGEMENT

The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Don Jamieson, and the Minister of Fisheries and the Environment, Romeo LeBlanc, have announced that Canada and France have agreed on interim fisheries arrangements, following extension of jurisdiction by Canada and France to avoid difficulties in enforcement of fisheries regulations off the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, pending a boundary settlement.

Following consultations between Jamieson and the Foreign Minister of France, Louis de Guiringaud, in Paris on 3 November 1976, and subsequent discussions between officials of the two countries in Ottawa on 25 and 26 November, the two governments have agreed to exercise restraint in the application of their fisheries regulations to each others' vessels in a stock management area, Division 3PS, of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF). Enforcement by the two countries vis-a-vis Canadian and French vessels will be based on the ICNAF International Enforcement Scheme.

Fisheries in this area will continue to be managed for 1977 in accordance with the regulations adopted by ICNAF. These arrangements are without prejudice to negotiations respecting the limits of maritime jurisdiction in this area.

The two governments have stressed their

commitment to cooperation on fisheries in the area and to pursuing negotiations on the establishment of boundaries. Jamieson and LeBlanc have expressed their satisfaction with these arrangements, which reflects the longstanding spirit of cooperation in Canada-France fisheries relations. (Source: Press release Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.)

U.S.-USSR Sign Fisheries Agreement

Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on 26 November 1976, signed a new agreement relating to fishing activities of the Soviet Union off the coasts of the United States, the U.S. Department of State reports.

The agreement set out the arrangements between the countries which will govern fishing by the Soviet Union within the fishery conservation zone of the United States. The agreement was to enter into force after the completion of

internal procedures by both governments.

Vladimir M. Kamentsev, First Deputy Minister of Fisheries, USSR, signed for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Ambassador Thomas A. Clingan, Jr., Chairman of the U.S. Delegation, signed for the United States.

Both delegations expressed their satisfaction with the new accord, and the hope that it will contribute to mutual understanding and cooperation between the two governments.

Samoa. The Samoan Government is still considering the Soviet proposal. The offer was also made to the Kingdom of Tonga, a small island nearby.

LATIN AMERICA

The Peruvian Fishermen's Federation which declared a strike on 18 October, ordered its members back to work on 11 December.

Peru's Government-owned fish meal company, PESCAPERU, has sold 85 percent of its fleet of 451 anchovy seiners. Fishermen, who have formed partnerships, and small companies have purchased most of the vessels, but some were also bought by their former owners. The fish meal plants remain state-owned enterprises.

Peruvian anchovy could be canned for human consumption at a cost of about \$700 per t (metric ton), according to a recent FAO study. Due to the decline of the bonito fishery, Peru has a large unused canning capability.

Brazilian scientists are conducting biological research on tuna, marlin, and swordfish caught by that country's longline fleet. In addition, a program of exploratory fishing using live bait has begun off north-east Brazil.

Brazilian longliners, operating off that country's southern coast, caught 1,130 t (gilled and gutted) of tuna and tuna-like species in 1975, or 10 percent more than in 1974.

Brazilian and Venezuelan fisheries will be studied by the London-based AFP Consulting Group to assess export possibilities for U.K. companies.

Ecuadorian shrimp exports to the United States were a record 3,300 t during the first 9 months of 1976, an increase of 11 percent over the more than 2,900 t exported during the same period in 1975.

Mexico delivered three of the four shrimp trawlers purchased by the Indian State Government of West Bengal. The trawlers have a carrying capacity of 6 t of shrimp and are scheduled to begin fishing in March 1977 from the port of Roy Chowk where a \$560,000 shore complex is under construction.

Mexican shrimp exports to the United States were 18,600 t during the first 9 months of 1976, a decline of 7 percent from the 20,000 t exported during the same period in 1975.

The Panamanian Government has selected two Japanese construction companies, Aoki and Rinkai, to build the first

stage of the new Vacamonte fishing port. The contract is worth about \$30 million.

Colombia and Panama signed a Convention in Cartagena on 20 November 1976 delimiting their marine boundary. Colombia signed a similar agreement with Ecuador in 1975.

EUROPE

British cod wholesalers and processors are seeking supplies of frozen cod blocks throughout Europe and are reportedly offering over US\$0.90/lb. The cod shortage is caused by the expiration of the temporary fisheries agreement with Iceland which allowed the British to fish within the Icelandic 200-mile fishing zone until last December.

Spanish wholesalers were paying from US\$1.25 to 1.40 for 1 kilogram of Boston squid (*Loligo*) and from \$0.62 to 0.78 for summer squid (*Illex*) late last year.

The Federal Republic of Germany has developed an oceanographic research and technology program covering the period 1976-1979, with an estimated cost of US\$408 million. The program will emphasize the control of marine pollution, development of marine food resources, and the exploration of mineral deposits.

Foreign Fishery Reports and Leaflets Available

The NMFS Office of International Fisheries has compiled statistical data on Taiwan's fisheries catch by species, and by type of fishery (high-seas, outer coastal, inner coastal, and fish culture) for July 1976. The statistical data included in the two tables are: monthly catch (current & previous year) in metric tons, and quantitative change, as well as percentage change from the previous year.

Anyone interested in receiving a copy of the above monthly statistical tables should write to the Division of International Fisheries Analysis (F41), Office of International Fisheries, NMFS, NOAA, Commerce Department, Washington, DC 20235. Please enclose a self-addressed label to facilitate mailing.

The Office of International Fisheries also has a limited supply of a number of Foreign Fisheries Leaflets. Requests will be honored as long as the supply lasts. Send your requests (plus the self-addressed label) to the address given above.

Leaflets still available include: FFL 74-12, Fisheries of the Camerouns, 1973; FFL 74-9, Fisheries of Tanzania, 1972; FFL 74-5, Fisheries of Kenya, 1973; FFL 74-3,

Fisheries of The Gambia, 1973; FFL 74-1, Fisheries of Pakistan, 1972; FFL 73-21, Fisheries of Chile, 1971; FFL 72-6, The Commercial Fisheries of Portugal, 1970; FFL 72-11, Thailand Fishery Trends; FFL 70-13, India Seafood Industry's New Export Record; FFL 70-120, The Fisheries of The Democratic Republic of The Congo; Fisheries of the Republic of Korea; Persian Gulf Fisheries; The Commercial Shrimp Potential in West Africa Dakar to Douala; A Review of The Indonesian Shrimp Fishery and its Present Developments; Shrimp Industry of Central America, Caribbean Sea, and Northern South America; FFL 75-1, Fisheries of Panama, 1973; FFL 75-2, Fisheries of Denmark, 1974; FFL 76-1, Fisheries of the Malagasy Republic, 1974; and IFL 76-182, Peruvian tuna industry.

CHARTS SHOW CANADA'S 200-MILE FISHING ZONES

Canada's 200-mile fishing zones, which went into effect on 1 January are officially in place on four new navigation charts issued by the Department of Fisheries and the Environment.

The limits of the zones are set out on three new East Coast charts: #4001 (Gulf of Maine to Strait of Belle Isle); #5001 (Strait of Belle Isle to Hudson Strait); and #7010 (Davis Strait and Baffin Bay). On the Pacific Coast the 200-mile zone is indicated on a single chart, #3000 (Juan de Fuca Strait to Dixon Entrance).

The new charts, \$3 each, are available from chart dealers across the country or from the Marine Chart Distribution Office, Canadian Hydrographic Service, DFE, 1675 Russel Road, Ottawa, K1G 3H6.

Pacific Coast Latin American Licensing Regulations Told

All Pacific coast Latin American countries, except Honduras and Colombia, have claimed 200-mile limits. The exact nature of these claims and the licensing regulations implemented for foreign fishermen varies from country to country. The U.S. Embassy in Quito has prepared a brief resume of the licensing regulations of a number of Pacific coast Latin American countries (Table 1). The cost of the licenses varies from \$20 per net registered ton in Peru to \$60 per net registered ton off Ecuador and Chile. The duration of the licenses also varies from Costa Rica's limit of 60 days to 20 years in Nicaragua.

Table 1.—Fishing regulations of west coast Latin American countries.

Country	Price charged foreign vessel for commercial fishing license	Duration of license	Procedures for obtaining license	Foreign fishing vessel size limit	Limitation on type or mode of fishing	Zone reserved exclusively for domestic fishing vessels	Penalties for commercial fishing without valid license	Other relevant policies and practices
Chile	US\$60 per net registered ton	Not available	Not available	None	Licenses only granted for fishing south of 40° and west of 74°W between 37° and 40°S.	None	Payment of fine equal to \$120 per net registered ton.	\$20 per ton of fish must be paid as a tax.
Colombia	100-200 pesos per gross registered ton for firms domiciled in Colombia; 2,000 pesos for others.	If domiciled in Colombia, 1 year (and one ocean); otherwise 30 days (and one ocean)	Must be obtained from the National Institute for the Development of Renewable Natural Resources.	None	Shrimp fishing is temporarily banned and lobster fishing is regulated. Foreign nationals not legally domiciled in Colombia may fish only for cetaceans, tuna and live fish bait.	None	Not available	
Costa Rica ¹	US\$30 for vessels up to 400 tons; \$60 for vessels over 400 tons	60 days	Not available	None	Vessels using live bait or harpoons instead of nets granted 50% fee reduction	None	Not available	Foreign vessels of less than 400 tons which sell at least 100 tons of catch to domestic canneries granted free extension of permit. Foreign vessels under contract to domestic company given same treatment as national flag vessel.
Ecuador	US\$60 per net registered ton ²	1 "voyage" (60 to 90 days depending on where license is obtained)	Must be obtained from Directorate General of Fisheries or from Ecuadorean Consulate. Permission to fish granted by radio.	None	Use of poisons and explosives prohibited. Foreigners not allowed to fish for lobster or shrimp.	60 miles ²	Payment of fine equal to \$120 per net registered ton and confiscation of catch for first offense; increased for further violations.	Ships operating under association agreements must sell 20% of their catch in Ecuador.
El Salvador ³	Not available, but will be based on net registered tonnage of vessel.	Not available	Must be obtained from Department of Industrial Development and Control or from Salvadorean Consulate	None	Not available	1st 12 miles: only Salvadoreans or companies at least 50% Salvadorean-owned. 12-60 miles: only companies domiciled in El Salvador.	Payment of fine equal to US\$80 per net registered ton; possible further punitive action.	
Guatemala	US\$40 if vessel has net weight of less than 50 tons; \$60 for vessels between 50 and 100 tons; \$160 for vessels greater than 100 tons ⁴	1 year	Must be obtained from Ministry of Agriculture	None	Use of poisons and explosives prohibited. No licenses issued for Pacific shrimp fishing.	None	Seizure of fishing gear, confiscation of catch, and \$10,000 fine	Ship must pay \$10 per ton fish storage capacity each time it puts out to sea from a Guatemalan port.
Mexico	US\$1,600 cash deposit of performance guarantee for tuna boats and shrimpers ⁵	Variable	Must be obtained from Mexican Fisheries Office or from Mexican Consulate	None (but number of vessels limited by U.S.-Mexican Executive Agreement)	Purse seine net size limited by Executive Agreement. Long-line tuna fishing prohibited.	None	Confiscation of catch, plus fine	Catches of shrimp and tuna limited by tonnage
Nicaragua	US\$10 for boats up to 10 feet in length; \$1 additional for each foot in excess of 16 feet ⁶ .	20 years ⁷	Must be obtained from Directorate General of Natural Resources	None (but number of licenses and number and size of vessels exploiting a given fishing area may be limited)	Use of poisons and explosives prohibited	None	Payment of \$1,400 fine (doubled for subsequent violations), possible revocation of fishing license, and possible confiscation of fishing gear.	Fishing licenses are only issued to persons or corporations who have or promise to establish fish processing plants in Nicaragua.
Panama	US\$30 per net registered ton	6 months	Must be obtained from Marine Resources Office	None	None	None	Vessels serving domestic market must pay fine of up to \$1,000. Vessels serving external market must pay fine of \$10,000-\$100,000.	Vessel may be confiscated for repeated violations. Vessel must have agent in Panama.
Peru	US\$20 per net registered ton	100 days ⁸	Must be obtained from Ministry of Fisheries or from Peruvian Consulate	None	Use of poisons and explosives prohibited. Foreigners not allowed to fish for anchovies.	None (but Ministry of Fisheries has authority to establish limits)	Payment of fine equal to \$80 per net registered ton for first offense; increased for further violations.	Foreign commercial fishing vessel must have agent in Peru.

¹Based on draft law: refers only to tuna fishing.²Waived for foreign ships under association agreements.³Limited information based on draft law.⁴License information refers to Type C License required for foreign vessel discharging catch in non-Guatemalan port.⁵No foreign shrimp fishing takes place on the Pacific Coast and the deposit does not pertain to the high seas tuna fleet.⁶In addition, an exploitation tax must be paid, but it is usually waived under the Industrial Development Law.⁷In addition, a fishing permit for each boat must be obtained each year.⁸Waived for foreign ships under contract to Peruvian companies and selling entire catch in Peru.