

EEC Fisheries Budget Increases 45 Percent

The European Economic Community (EEC) has increased the fisheries sector of its 1977 General Budget to \$16.8 million, an increase of 45 percent over the \$11.6 million appropriation of 1976 (Table 1). Fishery appropriations represent one quarter of one percent of the EEC's 1977 agricultural budget of \$7.084 billion. Approximately three-quarters of the EEC budget has been spent in recent years on agricultural programs.

About one-third of the fisheries budget will be for joint schemes of conversion in the inshore fishing sector. This is a significant increase over 1976 and reflects the EEC's desire to emphasize fishing within the Community's 200-mile zone rather than in distant waters, especially in the fishing zones of third countries. It should also be noted that, in the category of joint schemes, the EEC has eliminated all funds for conversion in the cod fishing sector. The fisheries budget clearly dis-

courages any increased fishing effort for this overfished species.

Another third will be for "withdrawal" and "buying-in" of fishery products. Both of these programs are pricing mechanisms whereby the EEC intervenes to correct imbalances between supply and demand and to maintain minimum prices. The withdrawal price is the price at which the Community intervenes to divert excess fish supplies in the human consumption market to the animal feed market. Buying-in is another form of intervention in which national agencies are required to purchase fishery products when their price falls below the intervention price.

The last third of the amount appropriated to the fisheries budget will be divided between refunds on fishery exports and aid for private storage of fishery products. The budget for refunds for fishery exports is less than half the appropriation for 1976. With

prices for fishery products generally high in the EEC and with significant shortages of certain species, such as herring and some groundfish, the Community has decided to deemphasize export subsidies.

Fishery allocations of the EEC General Budget are included in the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. Titles 6 and 7 of the fund are part of the Guarantee Section and Title 8 belongs to the Guidance Section. Complete figures on the EEC's 1977 General Budget are found in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

NORWEGIAN COD LANDINGS TOLD

The total Norwegian cod landings for 1976 were 275,000 metric tons (t), an increase of 49,000 t or 18 percent from 1975. Landings peaked in April (see figure below) due to the annual spring

Table 1.—Fisheries in the general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1977¹. Data is listed in US\$1,000².

Item	Expenditure 1975 ³	Appropriations	
		1976	1977
Chapter ⁴ 71			
Refunds on fishery products	3,472.6	5,600.0	2,240.0
Intervention in respect of fishery products			
Withdrawal and buying-in	4,393.5	2,240.0	2,240.0
Aid for private storage	3,722.9	1,112.0	3,360.0
Total	8,116.4	3,360.0	8,960.0
Chapter 71 total	11,589.0	8,960.0	11,200.0
Chapter 83 Joint schemes ⁵			
Conversion in the codfishing sector	3,245.9	1,456.0	—
Conversion in the deep sea fishing sector	—	token entry	—
Conversion in the inshore fishing sector	—	token entry	5,600.0
Total	3,245.9	1,456.0	5,600.0
Chapter 89 Special measures ⁵			
Group of producers in the fisheries sector	3,775.0	1,120.0	—
Grand total	14,872.6	11,563.0	16,800.0

¹Official Journal of the European Communities, 20(L 79).

²Converted to U.S. dollars; one unit of account equaling \$1.25 in 1975 and \$1.12 in 1976 and 1977.

³May not add due to rounding.

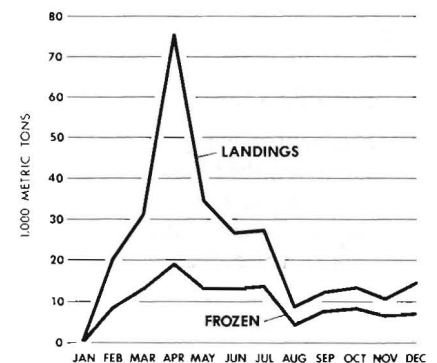
⁴Titles 6 and 7, European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section.

⁵Title 8, European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guidance Section.

Norwegian cod production in metric tons for 1976, by month and selected commodity. Source: *Fisketsgang*.

Month	Commodity			Total
	Fresh	Frozen	Other ¹	
January	231	26	123	380
February	1,497	8,587	10,075	20,159
March	1,705	13,263	16,295	31,263
April	2,155	18,915	54,302	75,372
May	1,143	13,196	20,082	34,421
June	833	13,068	12,763	26,664
July	694	13,615	12,817	27,126
August	466	4,192	4,133	8,791
September	447	7,758	4,051	12,256
October	1,065	8,179	4,132	13,376
November	899	6,511	3,259	10,659
December	1,402	6,993	6,133	14,528
Total	12,527	114,303	148,165	274,995

¹Includes salted and smoked cod.



Norwegian cod landings and frozen cod production for 1976 in 1,000 metric tons (landed weight). Source: *Fisketsgang*.

migration but fell during August as the cod left Norwegian waters. As in previous years, Norwegian fishermen switched from cod to other species during the summer months, accounting for the decreased cod landings.

About 5 percent of the total Norwegian 1976 cod landings were market fresh, 42 percent frozen, and 53 percent

salted or smoked. In contrast to 1975, these figures demonstrate an increase of salted and smoked cod production and a corresponding decrease of frozen production, while the percentage of cod marketed fresh remained the same. United States imports of frozen Norwegian cod blocks and fillets totaled 19,960 t in 1976. (Source: IFR-77/80.)

For annual statistics on 1976 cod landings and their utilization in fresh, frozen, salted, and smoked forms, and a chart showing 1976 landings fluctuations, send two pre-addressed mailing labels to: W.L. Rodgers (F411), Office of International Fisheries, NMFS, NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20235.

Fishing Vessel Seizures Noted Around the World

The most important fishing vessel seizures and related incidents from September 1976 to April 1977, listed below, were compiled by the NMFS Office of International Fisheries, International Fisheries Analysis Branch.

SEIZURES BY THE UNITED STATES

The U.S. released the Republic of Korea (ROK) longliner *Kwang Myong No. 21* on 23 December, 1976, after the Korea Wonyang Fisheries Company paid \$415,000 in civil penalties. The ROK vessel was seized 3 September, 1976, after a boarding party discovered tanner crab in storage freezers.

The Japanese longliner *Fukuyoshi Maru No. 75* was seized by the United States on 20 January, 1977, for retaining tanner crab. After the vessel's owner paid civil penalties of \$250,000, the vessel departed U.S. waters on 9 February.

The Soviet trawler *Taras Shevchenko*, which was seized 10 April for violating the U.S. 200-mile fishery zone regulations, left Boston harbor on 5 May to resume fishing off New England. The vessel was released following the payment of a \$240,000 fine.

SEIZURES OF U.S. VESSELS

The Brazilian Navy seized a U.S. shrimp trawler, the *Cayenne Laura*, on 9 January for fishing out of season and for inadequate documentation in violation of the shrimp agreement with Brazil. The Navy confiscated 2 metric tons (t) of fish and 0.6 t of shrimp, to be auctioned in Belem.

Costa Rican authorities seized the U.S. tuna baitboat *Tradition* while it was in port at Puntarenas. The Costa

Rican action was reportedly due to claims of personal injury by crew members who were Costa Rican nationals.

The U.S. shrimp trawler *Voyager* was seized by the Brazilian Navy on 22 April for illegally fishing in the shrimp agreement area.

SEIZURES BY BRITAIN

The British government announced on 9 May, in reply to a House of Lords request, that between 1 January and 30 April 1977, a total of 11 foreign fishing vessels (listed below) were convicted of offenses against British Sea Fisheries laws while fishing inside the United Kingdom's 200-mile fishing zone.

The French trawler *Guynemer* was seized by the U.K. frigate *HMS Hardy*. The skipper, Pierre Coppyn, who pleaded guilty on 18 April in a British court to a violation of net regulations under the Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission Conservation Agreement, was fined £250, had to pay £100 for court costs, and had his gear, worth £3,000, confiscated.

OTHER SEIZURES

Venezuelan authorities seized 9 Trinidadian fishermen on 27 November 1976, for operating in Venezuelan-claimed waters. The fishermen were given back their vessel and released on 30 November; no fines were imposed. Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago have been engaged in bilateral fishery negotiations.

Moroccan authorities have reportedly seized several Spanish fishing vessels (and possibly a Portuguese vessel) which were fishing off the Moroccan coast during November 1976. The reason for the seizures has not been reported.

Burma seized a Thai fishing vessel on 14 November 1976, for violating Burmese-claimed waters in the Gulf of Martaban. The Thai Government formally protested the seizure to the Burmese Ambassador on 22 November, asserting that the fishing vessel was in international waters at the time of seizure.

Indonesia seized a Taiwanese fishing vessel at the end of November 1976 for fishing in Indonesian-claimed waters without a license.

British fishing vessel seizures, 1 January-30 April, 1977.

Date	Nationality	Vessel	Offense	Penalty
23 Jan.	Faroese	Purse seiner	Fishing outside designated area	Fined \$20,000
24 Feb.	Danish	Trawler	Fishing outside designated area	Fined \$2,500, catch confiscated
24 Feb.	Danish	Trawler	Fishing outside designated area	Fined \$2,500, catch confiscated
25 Mar.	Dutch	Beam trawler	Landing immature fish	Fined \$200, \$81 costs immature catch taken
7 Apr.	Russian	Trawler	Fishing without a licence	Fined \$10,000; gear, catch confiscated
10 Apr.	Danish	Trawler	Using undersized net	Fined \$1,000, gear confiscated
13 Apr.	Spanish } Spanish }	Pair trawlers	Fishing outside designated area	Each skipper fined \$10,000; gear, catch confiscated
16 Apr.		French } French }	Trawler	Fined \$250, \$100 costs part of net confiscated
28 Apr.	Spanish } Spanish }	Pair trawlers	Fishing outside designated area	Each skipper fined \$15,000; gear, catch confiscated
28 Apr.		Pair trawlers	Fishing outside designated area	Each skipper fined \$15,000; gear, catch confiscated

Mauritania seized a Japanese trawler for violating the African nation's territorial waters during the first week in January 1977. The Kyokuyo Company which owns the vessel stated on 5 January that the trawler was still in custody.

Nicaragua seized 10 Honduran fishing vessels on 10 January 1977, for reported illegal fishing in Nicaraguan territorial waters along the Caribbean coast.

The Soviet Union seized the Japanese small trawler *Taihei Maru No. 53* (124 GRT) on 3 February for allegedly operating in Soviet waters off Siberia. The Japanese vessel was released after paying a fine of \$11,900 on 10 February.

Bangladesh seized two Thai fishing trawlers with 43 crewmen on 4 February. The two vessels were operating in Bangladesh-claimed territorial waters, according to a Bangkok newspaper.

Trinidad and Tobago's Coast Guard seized two Venezuelan fishing trawlers on 5 February while they were transferring their shrimp catch off the northwestern coast of Trinidad. The trawlers were escorted to Point Fortin where Trinidad authorities questioned the crew and warned them about further violations. The two vessels, *Iazaro* and *Giulio Cesare*, were then released.

Japan seized a 15-GRT Republic of Korea fishing vessel on 13 February in waters off southern Japan for operating

inside the 3-mile limit.

Costa Rican fishermen reported that, while operating in Costa Rican waters, they were fired on by unidentified individuals from Nicaraguan vessels on 15 February.

Soviet naval vessels on 23 February fired on 12 Turkish trawlers fishing off the Turkish coast in the Black Sea. The incident occurred 20 miles off the port of Trabzon, which is about 110 miles west of the Soviet-Turkish border. The Soviets arrested two of the trawlers; the other 10 returned to Turkey.

Malaysia's Minister of Law stated at a press conference in February that foreign fishermen who are convicted of fishing in Malaysian waters with explosives will be sentenced to death under

EUROPEAN FISHERY MINISTERS LISTED

The NMFS International Fisheries Analysis Branch (F411), has prepared the following list of fisheries ministers and directors in western Europe.

Four independent fishery ministries exist in Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, and Norway. In Sweden, the National Board of Fisheries also functions independently. In the other countries, the officials responsible for fisheries are under different

ministries, usually the Ministry of Agriculture, where their titles range from Minister of State and Under Secretary to Director General.

In Norway, there is a Ministry of Fisheries in Oslo which is in charge of overall policy and a Directorate General of Fisheries in Bergen which is responsible for the execution of these policies. There is also a Ministry of the Law of the Sea which deals with fishery problems related

to LOS and extended jurisdiction.

In France, fisheries are under the Merchant Marine Ministry, which in turn is part of the Ministry of Transportation. A network of committees which are largely controlled by the Government, but include considerable participation from the fishing industry, are also important in decision-making in French fisheries. Fishery ministers and directors in western Europe are listed below.

West European Ministers of Fisheries (as of April 1977).

<p><i>Belgium</i> Karel Michielson Inspector in Chief—Director Fishery Department Ministry of Agriculture Rue de Stassart 35 B-1050 Brussels, Belgium</p> <p><i>Denmark</i> Svend Jacobson Minister of Fisheries Ministry of Fisheries Borgergade 16 1300 DK K Copenhagen, Denmark</p> <p><i>Finland</i> Heikki Suomus Department of Fisheries and Game Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Hallituskatu 3 00170 Helsinki 17, Finland</p>	<p><i>France</i> Rene Thibaudau Director of Maritime Fisheries Secretariat General of the Merchant Marine Secretary of State for Transportation 3 Place de Fontenoy 75007 Paris, France</p> <p><i>Germany, Federal Rep. of</i> Gero Moecklinghoff Ministerial Director Ministry for Food, Agriculture & Forestry Rochusstrasse 1, 53 Bonn Fed. Rep. of Germany</p> <p><i>Iceland</i> Matthias Bjarnason Minister of Fisheries Ministry of Fisheries</p>	<p>Lindarbae, Lindargata Reykjavik, Iceland</p> <p><i>Ireland</i> Patrick Donegan Minister for Fisheries 22 Upper Merrion Street Dublin 2, Ireland</p> <p><i>Italy</i> Donato delli Bovi Director General for Mari- time Fishing Ministry of the Merchant Marine Viale Asia 00144 Rome, Italy</p> <p><i>Netherlands</i> Ir. W.M. Otto Director General for Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture</p>	<p>and Fisheries Bezuidenhoutseweg 73 The Hague, Netherlands</p> <p><i>Norway</i> Knut Vartdal Director General of Norwe- gian Fisheries Ministry of Fisheries Raadstaplans 10 Postboks 185-186 5001 Bergen, Norway</p> <p><i>Portugal</i> Pedro Amadeu de Campos Coelho Secretary of State for Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Rua do Ouro 181-1 Lisbon, Portugal</p>	<p><i>Spain</i> Victor Moro Rodriguez Director General of Marine Fisheries Ministry of Commerce Ruiz de Alarcón 1 Madrid, Spain</p> <p><i>Sweden</i> Lennart Hennarz Director General National Board of Fisheries Fack, 403 10 Gotenburg, Sweden</p> <p><i>United Kingdom</i> Julian G. Kelsey Fisheries Secretary (Under Secretary) Fisheries Department Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Great Westminster House Horseferry Road London SW1P, 2AE, England</p>
--	---	--	--	---

Malaysian law. Thailand's Foreign Minister issued a warning concerning Malaysia's intentions to all Thai fishermen on 24 February.

Cambodia seized a Thai fishing trawler on 28 February for violating Cambodian territorial waters. Two Thai crew members who jumped overboard and avoided arrest claim that the vessel was outside Cambodian waters at the time of seizure.

A Honduran newspaper accused the Nicaraguan Coast Guard on 5 March of firing on 13 Honduran fishing vessels and seizing three of them in Honduran waters. Nicaraguan authorities deny these charges and claim that the Honduran vessels were shrimping in Nicaraguan waters off Cayo Miskitos. The Honduran vessels were taken to El Bluff, paid fines and were released.

Indonesia seized a 350-GRT Taiwanese fishing vessel for illegal operations in waters off West Irian on 5 March.

Cambodia seized two Thai fishing vessels in the Gulf of Thailand on 14 March.

The Uruguayan Navy seized the Brazilian fishing boat, the *Linda Mar*, on 18 March for reportedly fishing in Uruguayan-claimed waters. Three other Brazilian vessels escaped.

French Authorities in French Guiana have detained a Korean shrimp trawler under contract to a local shrimp processing company for allegedly operating within 12 miles of the coast. Authorities have reportedly removed \$40,000 of shrimp in addition to fishing gear and equipment from the vessel.

The Venezuelan Coast Guard seized 10 Trinidadian fishing vessels, according to press reports of 5 April. The vessels were reportedly operating in Venezuelan territorial waters off the Amacuro Delta, 650 km east of Caracas.

Indonesia seized two Taiwanese fishing trawlers off the Moluccas on 21 April for illegal fishing in Indonesian-claimed waters.

Colombia released a seized Nicaraguan fishing vessel after paying of a 1 peso (\$0.03) fine, according to press reports of 26 April. The vessel was

seized by the Colombian Coast Guard in disputed Caribbean waters. A Nicaraguan newspaper suggested that the fine was a "clever move by Colombia," the payment of which "could be interpreted as a recognition of (Colombian) sovereignty. . . ."

Cambodia seized a Thai fishing trawler and its crew of 30 on 4 May. The Thai vessel was fishing in the Gulf of Thailand off Trat at the time of seizure, according to a Bangkok press account.

OTHER INCIDENTS

The net of a Japanese fishing boat operating in the Sea of Okhotsk became tangled in the bridge of a large Soviet submarine on 8 October 1976. The submarine surfaced and was cut free of the net by Soviet sailors.

Thailand warned its fishermen to stay out of Vietnamese-claimed waters after a Thai newspaper reported several Thai fishermen were killed and Thai vessels were sunk following recent violations off the Vietnamese coast.

Thailand's Fishery Association president stated on 11 January 1977, that Burma was holding about 200 Thai fishermen, Vietnam was holding 10 fishing vessels and some fishermen, and that an unknown number of Thai fishermen were being held in Cambodia.

A Soviet ship, resembling a trawler but thought by the Swedes to be a spy ship, moved into Swedish waters and went aground only 30 meters from the Swedish coast. The local press made much of the incident, describing sophisticated antennae and radar equipment. The Soviet crew refused Swedish assistance and the vessel was rescued by another Soviet ship on 16 February.

Two Swedish fishery reconnaissance vessels were subjected to close scrutiny on 15 February by two Soviet naval vessels in international waters in the Baltic Sea. The Soviets signalled the two vessels in an apparent attempt to bring them into the Soviet port of Klaipeda, Lithuania. The Swedes ignored the Soviet signals and left the area.

Indonesia has strengthened fisheries

PERU CLOSES ANCHOVY FISHERY

Peru's anchovy fishery was closed on 6 May at noon by official decree. The Instituto del Mar (IMARPE) had carried out exploratory fishing (which was actually limited commercial fishing) in March 1977. The results suggested that anchovy fishing should not be resumed until April.

Fishing was authorized to begin on 14 April to last from Monday through Friday in all fishing zones. After little more than 3 weeks, however, the fishery was closed on 6 May, except in the southern zone near Chile. The closure is based on recent IMARPE observations indicating that anchovy stocks are depleted. IMARPE had previously reported that climatic and oceanographic conditions in late 1976 would adversely affect anchovy fishing in 1977.

During 1977, the anchovy fishing in Peru has been open only 1-18 January and 14 April-6 May. Catches in 1977 had totaled less than 860,000 t, a de-

cline of nearly 50 percent from the 1.7 million t caught during the first 4 months of 1976. Peruvian fish meal production through 6 May amounted to only about 197,000 t, a 46 percent decline from the 366,000 t produced during the first 4 months of 1976. The total supply of fish meal in Peruvian warehouses through 6 May was estimated at 369,400 t, including carry-over stocks from the 1976 season of about 183,000 t.

The Peruvian Government maintained that the total 1977 anchovy catch would be about 4.5 million t. The U.S. Agricultural Attache in Lima, however, forecast that only about 2.5 to 3.0 million t would be caught in 1977. The Attache also believed that export contracts and domestic consumption needs would be covered through August 1977. It was hoped that fishing could resume in September or October.

IMARPE planned to conduct further exploratory fishing.

enforcement in its waters. According to the Indonesian press, more than 50 Taiwanese fishing vessels have been stopped or seized in waters near the Molucca Islands in the past 12 months.

Although Japan's House of Representatives approved on 10 May the ROK-Japan Continental Shelf Agreement of 1974, the future of this agreement is uncertain. The treaty must be approved by the Upper House of the Japanese Diet before the end of the current legislative session to take effect this year. The People's Republic of China made a diplomatic representation to Japan, noting that it was not a participant in the continental shelf talks and reserving its rights in the area.

Puerto Rico Hosts First Pan-American Fish Expo

The First Pan-American Fish Expo will be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico during April 1978, David Jackson, President of National Fisherman Expositions has announced. "The exposition will be designed specifically to meet the needs of the rapidly developing fisheries of the Caribbean, South America, and Central America," Jackson said. "Many of the countries of Latin America are looking to their marine resources to meet the growing need for protein. This has prompted a tremendous increase in the demand for the whole array of equipment and services associated with the commercial fishing industry. Pan-American Fish Expo will provide Latin American buyers with an opportunity to meet manufacturers and suppliers who can satisfy this demand for equipment and services."

Exhibitors from the United States, Europe, Latin America, and the Far East are being invited to participate. Manufacturers and suppliers of engines, vessels, electronic gear, nets, deck gear, propulsion equipment, processing and packaging machinery, pumps, clothing, and refrigeration equipment will participate. Visitors will include high-ranking personnel representing large fishing vessels or fleets of vessels, shipyards, packing

and processing facilities, government agencies, and the banking and investment community.

Further information on Pan-American Fish Expo is available from L. William Bower, General Manager, National Fisherman Expositions, 21 Elm Street, Camden, Maine 04843, telephone (207) 236-4344.

Soviet Northeast Pacific Fish Catch Drops in 1976

The Soviet northeast Pacific catch in 1976 totalled 582,561 metric tons (t), a decrease of 29,110 t, or 4.8 percent, from the previous year. In 1975, the northeast Pacific fisheries contributed nearly 7 percent of the total Soviet marine catch of 8,932,203 t. In 1976, this percentage was somewhat lower due to reduced catches in the area and a greater global marine catch. (It is known that the Soviet total marine catch increased in 1976, but exact data are unavailable.) In each year, almost the entire catch was taken off the United States; the catch off the Canadian province of British Columbia was less than 1 percent of the area total.

The total annual catch for each species or species group with area sub-totals is presented in Table 1. The heading "Western Alaska" denotes the Shumagin-Chirikof-Kodiak area and "Eastern Alaska" the Yakutat-Southeastern Alaska area (see map on following page).

The species heading "flounders" includes the arrowtooth flounder, Pacific black halibut, and all other flounders except Pacific halibut, which is listed separately. The category "rockfishes" includes Pacific ocean perch and all other rockfish species.

Significant catch declines can be noted in the following areas for the indicated target species: Alaska pollock in the eastern Bering Sea and Aleutian area, rockfishes off western Alaska, and Atka mackerel off western Alaska. These reductions totalled 27,792 t, over 90 percent of the net decrease between 1975 and 1976.

In general, most Soviet northeast

Table 1.—USSR fisheries catch in the northeast Pacific in 1975 and 1976¹.

Species and Area	Catch (t)		Percent 1976/1975 ²
	1976	1975	
Alaska pollock			
E. Bering Sea	209,142	216,567	96.6
Aleutians	3,673	12,262	30.0
Western Alaska	38,321	38,461	99.6
Eastern Alaska	711	1,488	47.8
Total	251,847	268,778	93.7
Pacific hake			
British Col.	3,870	3,493	110.8
Wash/Ore/Cal	152,340	155,405	98.0
Total	156,210	158,898	98.3
Pacific halibut			
E. Bering Sea	58	137	42.3
Aleutians	2	3	66.7
Western Alaska	26	50	52.0
Total	86	190	45.3
Flounders			
E. Bering Sea	38,931	40,187	96.9
Aleutians	315	228	138.2
Western Alaska	2,317	2,754	84.1
Eastern Alaska	110	12	916.7
Wash/Ore/Cal	145	151	96.0
Total	41,818	43,332	96.5
Rockfishes			
E. Bering Sea	18,941	16,465	115.0
Aleutians	7,216	8,147	88.6
Western Alaska	9,752	14,688	66.4
Eastern Alaska	136	383	35.5
British Col.	297	239	124.2
Wash/Ore/Cal	1,953	2,014	97.0
Total	38,295	41,936	91.3
Atka mackerel			
E. Bering Sea	1,006	1,248	80.6
Aleutians	12,120	12,078	100.3
Western Alaska	19,721	26,563	74.2
Eastern Alaska	311	1,213	25.6
Total	33,158	41,102	80.7
Sablefish³			
E. Bering Sea		38	
Aleutians		79	
Western Alaska		31	
Eastern Alaska		2	
British Col.		12	
Wash/Ore/Cal		68	
Total		230	
Cod			
E. Bering Sea	18,912	18,229	103.7
Aleutians	251	257	97.7
Western Alaska	1,852	2,535	73.1
Eastern Alaska	75	16	468.8
Total	21,090	21,037	100.2
Herring			
E. Bering Sea	17,073	14,201	120.2
All Other			
E. Bering Sea	13,982	12,314	113.5
Aleutians	493	178	277.0
Western Alaska	6,087	7,070	86.1
Eastern Alaska	159	199	79.9
British Col.	97	70	138.6
Wash/Ore/Cal	2,166	2,136	101.4
Total	22,984	21,967	104.6
Grand Total	582,561	611,671	95.2

¹1975 data is final; 1976 data is preliminary.

²Data in this column are in percentages, not "total" figures.

³A separate sablefish category was not included in the source for 1976.

Source: VNIRO, Moscow.



Pacific fisheries yielded less in 1976 than in 1975. The cod and herring fisheries were the exceptions and of the two, only the herring catch rose by any appreciable amount, 2,872 t or 20 percent. There were several instances where large percentage increases or decreases occurred, but the quantitative changes were relatively small, i.e., less than 1,000 t.

The overall decrease in 1976 was the result of a combination of factors. First, overfishing of stocks in previous years decreased the productivity of many fisheries. Second, the expansion of the Soviet and other foreign fishing fleets and/or rising demands in foreign countries for fishery products increased competition for the available resources in the area. Third, the establishment of quotas under terms of bilateral agreements with the United States limited the Soviet catch of several species: Alaska pollock, 250,000 t; rock fishes, 24,500 t (excluding the eastern Bering Sea); and Pacific hake, 150,000 t. A quota for herring was also set through a bilateral agreement, but the catch ceiling of 30,000 t allowed for the recorded expansion of the fishery.

The Soviet 1977 catch in the northeast Pacific will be limited to 480,800 t under the terms of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The Soviet allocation figure represents a 17 percent reduction from the 1976 catch level and a 21 percent reduction from 1975. In terms of quantity, these reduc-

tions equal 101,800 t and 130,900 t, respectively. (Sources: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO), in Moscow; FAO, *Statistical Yearbook*, 1975; Pruter, A. T., "Soviet Fisheries for Bottomfish and Herring off the Pacific and Bering Sea Coasts of the United States"; IFR-77/74.)

Notes on Icelandic Fisheries¹

Universal 200-mile fishery zones will probably cause substantial shifts in fish trading patterns. Iceland foresees the decline of the U.S. and Canadian import markets as the fishing fleets of those nations expand the utilization of fishery resources within their 200-mile zones. The EEC countries, on the other hand, are seen by the Icelanders as a growing market for fishery products. This is based on the belief that catches from the 200-mile zone of the EEC and the overexploited fishing grounds of the North Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean will not compensate for EEC distant-water catches within the jurisdiction of other countries. The Icelandic Government will therefore probably reach some sort of trade agreement with EEC allowing Icelandic fish exporters to set

¹The Branch of International Fisheries Analysis, Office of International Fisheries, NMFS, NOAA, which follows trends in world fisheries for the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), prepared this short summary of developments in Icelandic fisheries. IFR-77/71.

up a network to market fishery products in the EEC, similar to the one Iceland currently has in the United States.

The Government of Iceland announced on 13 April that it had agreed to resume fishery negotiations with the EEC sometime in late April or early May. There was no indication that Iceland was willing to grant new fishing concessions to foreign countries.

Iceland granted the Faroe Islands a capelin 1976/77 winter season catch quota of 25,000 metric tons (t) in exchange for the right to take an equal amount of blue whiting (a close relative of cod) in Faroese waters. The agreement was signed on 4 February 1977, in Reykjavik. Although 15 Faroese fishing vessels may fish inside the Icelandic fisheries zone, only eight may do so at the same time. The number of Icelandic vessels fishing for blue whiting during April-May 1977 (when fish migrate within the Faroese fisheries jurisdiction) was limited to 15. Both Governments agreed on the desirability of joint research on the blue whiting stocks within the fishery zone of both countries. In an earlier agreement, Iceland allowed Faroese vessels to catch up to 8,000 t of cod and 9,000 t of other demersal species within Iceland's fisheries zone during 1977.

The total gross registered tonnage of the Icelandic fleet increased by almost 3,000 t in 1976, and was 178,066 t as of 1 January 1977. This increase is due, however, entirely to the purchase of cargo vessels; fishing fleet tonnage decreased slightly during the same period. The Icelandic fishing fleet now ranks 19th among the fishing nations of the world accounting for 1 percent of the total world tonnage.

The annual repair bill for the Icelandic ocean-going fleet has been estimated by Minister of Industry Gunnar Thoroddsen at \$24 million. This sum includes repairs to the fishing and merchant fleets as well as to a few naval patrol vessels. Nearly \$9.5 million of this amount will be paid to shipyards outside Iceland.

Capelin and cod meal will be exported to Poland in record amounts in 1977. Several Icelandic firms have jointly contracted with Poland to supply

12,300 t of capelin meal and 5,350 t of cod meal. The total value of the order is about \$8.5 million. The all-time record sale will bring the Icelandic fish meal reduction plant capacity closer to full utilization. In addition, because the shipments were scheduled for early 1977, meal storage facilities had ample capacity when the capelin catch peaks later in the year. Fish meal was sold close to the prevailing world prices (\$6.95 and \$7.05 per protein unit for capelin and cod meal respectively), but the Polish buyer (probably the Rybex Export-Import Company) is paying the insurance costs. With the Polish contract, a total of 40,000 t of the expected Icelandic "winter fish meal" production had been sold. Iceland never before produced more than 60,000 t of "winter fish meal."

The Marketing Institute of Iceland's canning industry signed with the Soviet Union a record export contract for 10 million cans of spiced herring ("gaffalbitar"). This is the largest sale of canned fish in Iceland's history and the \$4.2 million price is double the aggre-

gate value of all Icelandic exports to the USSR during 1976. The contract will be executed by two Icelandic firms and will utilize from 10 to 15 percent of the total 15,000 barrels of salted herring produced in Iceland in 1976.

Two Icelandic exporters have jointly contracted to deliver 8,000 t of frozen fish fillets and 1,500 t of frozen whole fish to the Soviet concern Prodiintorg, an importing firm of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade. This large export shipment has a value of about \$11 million.

Iceland exported dried cod, or stockfish, to Nigeria in March 1977. The stockfish was carried aboard four Icelandic freighters, and represented a portion of the large export sale of that product negotiated by an Icelandic trade mission in December 1976. Nigeria purchased the entire 1976 production of Icelandic stockfish and was expected to do the same in 1977.

Successful mink farming in Iceland may depend on proximity to a fish processing plant. Fish offal is a basic food for mink, an animal introduced in Ice-

land in the 1930's. Two mink farms near Reykjavik went out of business earlier this year, largely because of the high costs of transporting offal from the fish processing plants on the Reykjanes Peninsula. Another mink farm in Saudarkrokur, located near a fish processing plant, is doing well.

Iceland's Federation of Cooperative Societies announced that their U.S. subsidiary had a highly profitable year in 1976. The firm operates a plant which processes imported Icelandic frozen cod blocks into ready-made dinners and also imports frozen fish fillets which are usually sold directly to U.S. buyers. In 1976, the subsidiary's total sales volume in the U.S. was \$48.5 million, 43 percent more than in 1975. High U.S. prices enabled the firm to sell frozen cod blocks for \$0.90 per pound. They have invested about \$4.6 million in their U.S. facility, which employs 240 people, including 5 Icelanders. The company also maintains an extensive distribution network in all but 2 of the 50 states and has about 1,200 regular customers.

Nigeria Adds Fish Production Project

Following the July 1975 change of Government in Nigeria, the Central Planning Office of the Federal Ministry of Economic Development reviewed Nigeria's Third National Plan for 1975-80. In keeping with the philosophy and priorities of the new government, emphasis in the plan was placed on such sectors as water, housing, agriculture, and health. The revised plan was not reviewed by the Joint Planning Board, the National Economic Advisory Council, nor by the Conference of Commissioners Responsible for Economic Development.

Both the Federal Government and the State Governments have fishery development programs. The Federal projects in the plan remain unchanged both in substance and in financial provisions, with the exception of one addition. This new project, entitled "Pilot Fish Production Project", involves the purchase of four modern fishing vessels to increase domestic fish production in

Nigeria. This new addition has raised the original allocation for the Federal fishery program from US\$93.7 million to US\$95.3 million.

In the revised State fishery programs, extension services continue to be stressed. Fishermen cooperatives are to be formed and provided with facilities required for efficient and profitable operations. Other important features in the State programs include: loan schemes for indigenous fishermen, production and distribution of fingerlings, fish processing and distribution, development of river and pond fishing, coastal fishing, and shrimp trawling. The total allocation for the State fishery programs has been raised from US\$68.9 million to US\$72.0 million. The recent creation of several new States¹ made this increase necessary. (Source: Memorandum by the Central

Planning Office, Federal Ministry of Economic Development, Lagos; IFR-77/95.)

According to the NMFS Office of International Fisheries, although the Nigerian Government is interested in reducing excessive costs often resulting from the "consultant" services, the development of the Nigerian fisheries may present opportunities to the U.S. industry. As a result of the revision in the Third National Plan (1975-80), four new fishing vessels will be added at a cost of approximately US\$1.6 million. A closer examination of the fisheries section of the original Third National Development Plan may reveal additional export opportunities in the areas of equipment or technology for aquaculture projects, artisanal and/or marine fishermen, and processing, marketing, or port facilities. Copies of this plan may be requested from the Country Marketing Manager, Central Western Africa, OIM/BIC, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230.

¹In March 1976, seven new States were created in Nigeria. The other 12 States were created in 1967.