## Nigeria Plans Large Fishing Fleet Expansion

### **Development Program**

Nigeria's oil exports have enabled its Government to finance Africa's most ambitious development program. Nigeria has the largest population of any country in Africa and the Government has given priority to increasing food production so that the needs of its rapidly increasing population can be met. Nigerian officials became interested in the fishing industry when the 1973-74 drought reduced cattle herds. Since then, the Government has promoted fisheries as a substitute for beef. Both agriculture and fisheries have benefited from development projects initiated by the Federal and State Governments. Much of Nigeria's fisheries development has either been Government supported or undertaken by Stateowned companies. The Nigerian private sector, however, has also participated in the fishing industry.

### **Fleet Expansion**

The Government has placed a special emphasis on expanding the fishing fleet, both coastal and offshore. Because few vessels are built locally, Nigeria must import vessels from foreign shipyards. Combined government and private initiatives since 1976 have financed such purchases from eight different countries. About 100 such purchases have been documented (Table 1), but there may have been other unreported purchases. Details of fishing vessel purchases include the following:

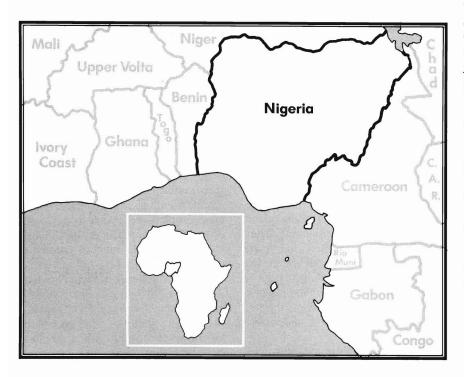


Table 1.-Nigerian fishing vessel imports, 1976-81.

	Number						
Country	Ordered	Delivered					
Italy	4						
Japan	3						
Mexico	1	1					
Norway	6	5					
Poland	47	14					
Spain	2	2					
United Kingdom	11	4					
United States	22	16					
Total	96	42					

<sup>1</sup>This category lists only reported deliveries.

Italy: Mariotti Ltd.<sup>1</sup> of Italy constructed four vessels for Nigeria's Imano Ltd. in 1980. All four vessels were scheduled for delivery in 1980.

Japan: A Japanese firm sold two vessels to Nigeria in 1976. In addition, the Japanese Government announced that it planned to donate a \$4.7 million research vessel to the Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research in November 1981.

Mexico: A Mexican shipyard delivered a trawler to Nigeria in May 1980.

Norway: Soviknes Verft of Norway agreed in 1979 to construct six vessels for the Nigerian National Fishing Company. The six vessels, which cost \$51 million, included two factory trawlers, two motherships, and two purse seiners. These vessels will have the capacity to catch about 30.000 t of fish per year. In October 1981, five of these six vessels were delivered and are now operated by joint Nigerian-Norwegian crews. Some problems have been reported, however, and several Norwegian crewmen reportedly quit as the Nigerian company was consistently late with wage payments.

Poland: Poland's Navimor company delivered two medium-sized vessels to the Nigerian Government in 1979. An additional 45 vessels were ordered in 1980, at a per-unit cost of \$124,000. Deliveries were scheduled for 1980-82; 12 of the vessels were reportedly delivered by August 1981. The Nigerian Government plans to distribute the vessels to fishery cooperatives.

Spain: A Spanish firm delivered two

Reference to trade names or commercial firms does not imply endorsement by the National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA.

trawlers to the Nigerian company Abasubong Fisheries and Sea Products Ltd. in 1977.

United Kingdom: The United Kingdom has been one of Nigeria's most important suppliers of fishing vessels. The Cyganes company delivered a fishery research vessel in 1980. British United Trawlers of Liverpool delivered three freezer trawlers to Wale Seafoods in 1979, which are currently manned by joint Nigerian-U.K. crews. Wale Seafoods was reportedly dissatisfied with these vessels, however, when they developed engine trouble in 1980. Shetland Boats constructed a fish transport vessel for Nigeria in 1978. A British shipyard agreed to construct six fishing/recreational vessels for Nigeria at a total cost of \$73.000 in 1977.

United States: Nigerian commercial relations with the U.S. have expanded markedly in recent years and this expanding trade has included fishing vessels. Marine Mart and Monica Trawlers and Fishing Equipment, both of Texas, agreed in 1981 to construct four vessels for Nigeria's West Coast Fisheries. West Coast plans to use these vessels for both shrimp and finfish. Saint Augustine Trawlers of Florida agreed in 1978 to construct a vessel for Seastate Seafoods Industry of Nigeria. Bender and Quality Marine, both of Alabama, delivered 16 shrimp vessels to the Nigerian National Shrimp Company in 1977-78. Quality Marine constructed a vessel in 1977 for training Nigerian fishing crews.

### **Future Plans**

Nigeria plans to continue expanding its fisheries sector. The Government's Fourth National Development Plan (1981-85) alone proposed \$154 million for fisheries development during the period covered by the plan. Future vessel purchases are likely, although specific information is not available. (Source: IFR-82/21.)

# Netherlands Antilles Fishery Rules Listed

The Netherland Antilles (see map) has a 3-mile territorial sea and has not yet claimed an extended fisheries or eco-

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nomic zone<sup>1</sup>. The Antillean Central Government has requested the Dutch Government to extend this zone to 12 miles, and it is expected that this will be enacted in the near future. Even though the Netherlands has not claimed a 200mile zone for the Antilles, it has signed a treaty with Venezuela delineating their common marine boundary. The Netherlands Antilles has delayed a 200-mile claim, since the islands border several other neighboring countries (Dominican Republic, United States, United Kingdom, and France). A 200-mile claim will necessitate separate marine boundary negotiations with each neighboring country.

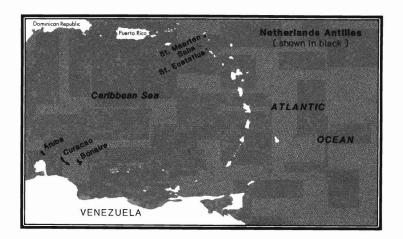
The Constitution of the Netherlands Antilles (ERNA) confers responsibility to the Central Government (Eilandenregeling) over the 3-mile territorial sea (including the inner bays), while responsibility for the development of fisheries has been relegated to the individual island governments. This has resulted in some legal confusion. Neither the Central Government nor the individual islands have any fisheries legislation.

Despite the fact that there is no fisheries legislation, a foreign vessel fishing within the 3-mile territorial waters can be detained on the grounds that the

<sup>1</sup>Since 1954 the Netherland Antilles have been fully autonomous in internal affairs. The Central Government consists of a Governor and an elected Council of Ministers, but each of the insular communities (Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, and the Windward Islands) has considerable local autonomy.

Netherlands Antilles immigration laws have been violated, since the crew has been employed without a valid working permit. It is unclear, however, what sanctions can be applied in such a case, since the laws applied were not intended to deal with such matters. Although detention of the vessel will probably stand up in court, possible sanctions could probably be successfully challenged. It is also unclear whether a foreign-registered vessel could apply for working permits and fish in the waters claimed by the Netherlands Antilles. The only other Antillean Central Government regulations concerning fisheries are export limitations and a permit system for tropical seawater aquarium fish.

In additon to the Antillean Central Government's immigration laws and aquarium fish export regulations, the individual island governments have enacted legislation to conserve reef areas. These regulations, although similar, differ from island to island. Generally, they prohibit spearfishing, the use of explosives and poisons, the collection of black and stony coral, and the catch of undersized and berried lobsters. On some islands (Aruba and Bonaire), marine turtles are also protected. Some lawyers contend that all these regulations are in conflict with ERNA, and that they could be challenged in Antillean courts on constitutional grounds, primarily over the unresolved issue of the jurisdictional relationship between individual island governments and the Central Government. (Source: IFR-82/27.)



## National Maritime Claims Listed

The Office of the Geographer of the U.S. Department of State has prepared a list of national maritime claims by 134 independent coastal countries. The report includes lists of territorial sea claims, fishing limits, and 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zones.

These national maritime claims are for general reference only. These listings do not necessarily reflect acceptance or recognition by the United States Government of these particular claims.

Users of these lists should recognize the limit of application of these data. More specific information, such as claimed baseline, negotiated or claimed boundaries with neighboring states, etc., should be obtained for precise interpretive analysis.

Table 1 lists territorial sea and fishing limit claims and the number of adherents as of 1 February 1982. At this time there

Table 1 Territoria	al sea and fishing	limit claims summary.
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Breadth of člaims (n.mi.)	Territorial sea claims (no of states)	Fishing limit claims (no. of states			
3	24	3			
4	2				
6	4	3			
12	78	29			
15	1	1			
20	1				
25	_	1			
30	2	_			
35	1	1			
50	4	3			
70	1	_			
100	1				
150	1	3			
2001	14	92			
$R/P^2$	3	2			
N.L. <sup>3</sup>	1	_			

Boundary situations with neighboring states prevent many countries from extending their fishing or economic zones to a full 200 n.mi. Also, 56 states claim an extended economic zone. R/P = rectangular/polygonal.

<sup>3</sup>N.L. = no legislation.

are 137 independent coastal states (plus Ukrainian SSR). (Source: IFR-82/24.)

## 200 n.mi. Economic Zones

Bangladesh	Honduras	Oman
Barbados	Iceland	Pakistan
Burma	India	Papua New
Cape Verde	Indonesia	Guinea
Colombia	Ivory Coast	Philippines
Comoros	Kampuchea	Portugal
Costa Rica	Kenya	Sao Tome &
Cuba	Korea, North <sup>2</sup>	Principe
Djibouti	Madagascar <sup>3</sup>	Seychelles
Dominica	Maldives <sup>4</sup>	Spain
Dominican	Malaysia	Sri Lanka
Republic	Mauritania	Suriname
Fiji	Mauritius	Thailand
France	Mexico	Togo
Grenada	Morocco	United Arab
Guatemala	Mozambique	Emirates
Guinea	Nauru	Vanuatu
Guinea-Bissau	New Zealand	Venezuela
Guyana	Nigeria	Vietnam
Haiti	Norway	Yemen (Aden)

Boundary situations with neighboring states prevent many states from extending their economic zones to a full 200 n.mi

North Korea has also claimed a 50-mile "military boundary line" in which all foreign vessels and aircraft are banned without permission.

Madagascar claims a 150-n.mi. economic zone.

<sup>4</sup>The Maldives economic zone is defined by geograph-ical coordinates The zone is in part a rectangle and in part a boundary with India. The breadth of the zone varies from about 35 n.mi. to over 300 n.mi.

### National Maritime Claims: Fishing Limits

3 n.mi. (3)	Italy Jamaica	35 n.mi. (1)	Barbados (48.800)	(78,400) Ecuador	(252,800) India	Mexico (831,500)	Poland (8,300)	Tuvalu (95,700)
Bahrain	Kuwait	Syria	Belgium (800)	(338,000)	(587,600)	Morocco	Portugal	(Ukrainian
Jordan	Libya	eyna	Benin (7,900)	El Salvador	Indonesia	(81,100)	(517,400)	SSR)
Qatar	Monaco	50 m m <sup>2</sup> (0)	Brazil	(26,800)	(1,577,300)	Mozambique	Sao Tome &	United Arab
	Romania	50 n.mi. (3)	(924,000)	Fiji (331,000)	Iran (45,400)	(163,900)	Principe	Emirates
	Saint Lucia		Burma	France⁴	Ireland	Nauru	(37,400)	(17,300)
6 n.mi. (3)	St. Vincent	Cameroon	(148,600)	(2,083,400)	(110,900)	(125,700)	Seychelles	United
	and the	The Gambia	Canada	German Dem.	Ivory Coast	Netherlands	(393,400)	Kingdom⁵
Greece	Grenadines	Tanzania	(857,000)	Rep. (2,800)	(30,500)	(24,700)	Sierra Leone	(520,500)
Israel	Saudi Arabia		Cape Verde	Germany, Fed.	Japan	New Zealand	(45,400)	United
Lebanon	Singapore	150 n.mi. (3)	(230,200)	Rep.	(1,126,000)	(1,409,500)	Solomon Is.	States <sup>6</sup>
	Sudan		Chile	(11,900)	Kampuchea	Nicaragua	(325,400)	(2,831,400
	Trinidad &	Gabon	(667,300)	Ghana	(16,200)	(46,600)	Somalia	Uruguay
10 m m; (00)	Tobago	Madagascar	Colombia	(63,600)	Kenya	Nigeria	(228,300)	(34,800)
12 n.mi. (29)	Tunisia	Senegal	(175,900)	Grenada	(34,400)	(61,500)	South Africa	Vanuatu
	Turkey	Genegal	Comoros	(78,000)	Kiribati	Norway	(452,900)	Venezuela
Algeria	W. Samoa	000	(72,600)	Guatemala	(770,000)	(590,500)	Soviet Union	(106,100)
Antigua &	Yemen (Sanaa)	200 n.mi. <sup>1.2</sup> (92)	Congo (7,200)	(28,900)	Korea, North	Oman	(1,309,500)	Vietnam
Barbuda	Yugoslavia		Costa Rica	Guinea	(37,800)	(163,800)	Spain	(210,600)
Belize	Zaire	Angola	(75,500)	(20,700)	Korea, South	Pakistan	(355,600)	Yemen (Ader
Bulgaria		(176,600)	Cuba	Guinea-Bissau	(101,600)	(92,900)	Sri Lanka	160,500)
China	15 n.mi. (1)	Argentina	(105,800)	(43,900)	Liberia	Panama	(150,900)	
Cyprus		(339,500)	Denmark <sup>3</sup>	Guyana	(67,000)	(89,400)	Suriname	D /D7
Egypt	Albania	Australia	(426,900)	(38,000)	Malaysia	Papua New	(29,500)	R/P <sup>7</sup>
Equatorial	Albania	(1,310,900)	Djibouti	Haiti	(138,700)	Guinea	Sweden	
Guinea		The Bahamas	(1,800)	(46,800)	Mauritania	(690,000)	(45,300)	Maldives
Ethiopia	25 n.mi. (1)	(221,400)	Dominica	Honduras	(45,000)	Peru (229,400)	Thailand	(279,700)
Finland		Bangladesh	Dominican	(58,600)	Mauritius	Philippines	(25,000)	Tonga
Iraq	Malta	(22,400)	Rep.	Iceland	(344,500)	(520,700)	Togo (600)	(173,800)

<sup>1</sup>Boundary situations with neighboring states prevent many states from extending their fishing zones to a full 200 n.mi. <sup>2</sup>Numbers in parentheses represent the approximate area enclosed (n.mi.<sup>2</sup>).

<sup>3</sup>Includes Greenland and Faroe Islands.

<sup>4</sup>Includes all overseas departments and territories. <sup>5</sup>Includes Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, and the Turks and Cai-

cos Islands, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie, Oeno Islands, St. Helene, and Ascension. <sup>6</sup>Includes Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Johnson Atoll, Wake Island, Jarvis Island, Kingman Reef, Howland and Baker Islands, and the North Marianas

R/P = rectangular/polygonal claim.

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### National Maritime Claims: Territorial Sea

3 n.mi. (24)	4 n.mi. (2)	Equatorial Guinea	Nauru New Zealand	15 n.mi. (1)	150 n.mi. (1)
Antigua & Barbuda	Finland	Ethiopia Fiji'	Oman Pakistan	Albania	Senegal
Australia The Bahamas	Norway	France Grenada	Papua New Guinea	20 n.mi. (1)	200 n.mi. (14
Bahrain Belgium	6 n.mi. (4)	Guatemala Guinea	Poland Portugal	Angola	Argentina⁵
Belize Chile Denmark	Dominican Republic Greece	Guinea-Biss. Guyana Haiti	Romania Sao Tome & Principe'	30 n.mi. (2)	Benin Brazil Congo
Dominica German Dem.	Israel Turkey (12	Honduras Iceland	Saudi Arabia Seychelles	Nigeria Togo	Ecuador El Salvador
Rep. Germany, Fed. Rep.	n.mi. in the Black Sea)	India Indonesia Iran	South Africa Soviet Union Spain	35 n.mi. (1)	Ghana Liberia Nicaragua
reland Jordan	12 n.mi. (78)	Iraq Italy	Sri Lanka Sudan	Syria	Panama Peru
Kiribati Netherlands Qatar	Algeria Bangladesh	Ivory Coast Jamaica Japan <sup>3</sup>	Suriname Sweden Thailand	50 n.mi. (4)	Sierra Leone Somalia
Saint Lucia St. Vincent	Barbados Bulgaria	Kampuchea Kenya	Trinidad & Tobago	Cameroon	Uruguay⁵
and the	Burma	Korea, N.	Tunisia	The Gambia Madagascar	R/P <sup>6</sup> (3)
Grenadines Singapore	Canada Cape Verde <sup>1</sup>	Korea, S.⁴ Kuwait	(Ukrainian SSR)	Tanzania	Maldives
Solomon Is.' Tuvalu	China Colombia	Libya Malaysia	Vanuatu Venezuela	70 n.mi. (1)	Philippines <sup>1</sup> Tonga (12 for
United Arab Emirates <sup>2</sup>	Comoros Costa Rica	Malta Mauritius	Vietnam W. Samoa	Mauritania	Minerva Reef)
Jnited Kingdom Jnited	Cuba Cyprus Diibouti	Mexico Monaco Morocco	Yemen (Aden) Yemen (Sanaa) Yuqoslavia	100 n.mi. (1)	N.L. <sup>7</sup> (1)
States	Egypt	Mozambique	Zaire	Gabon	Lebanon

<sup>1</sup>Maritime limits measured from claimed "archipelagic lines" which generally connect the outermost points of outer islands. <sup>2</sup>For Sharjah, 12 n.mi.

Japan's territorial sea remains at 3 n.mi. in five "international straits."

South Korea's territorial sea remains at 3 n mi, in the Korea Strait <sup>5</sup>Overflight and navigation permitted beyond 12 n.mi

<sup>6</sup>R/P = rectangular/polygonal claim.

N.L. = no legislation

## European Community **Fisheries Aid**

The European Community (EC) Commission has granted the second installment of 1981 aid from the European Agriculture Guidance and Guarantee Fund for several fishery projects in four countries. EC aid for these projects totals \$3 million.

Denmark will receive \$0.6 million in aid for 12 projects in the fishery sector: Modernization of 8 fish processing plants at Frederikshvn, Esbjerg, Fredericia, Hirtshals, Jutland, and at Ronne (Bornholm Island); the construction of a plant producing fillets in Lolland and a herring processing plant on Bornholm; and the modernization of a cod-liver oil processing plant at Skagen, Jutland.

Ireland will receive \$1.3 million in aid for three fishery projects: Modernization of one fish processing plant, the con-

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struction of an additional plant in County Donegal, and the assistance for a third plant in County Cork.

Italy will receive \$0.2 million for one fishery project: The expansion of a fish processing plant at Pietrasanta, Lucca Province.

Note: Unless otherwise credited, material in this section is from either the Foreign Fishery Information Releases (FFIR) compiled by Sunee C. Sonu, Foreign Reporting Branch, Fishery Development Division, Southwest Region, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Ter-minal Island, CA 90731, or the International Fishery Releases (IFR), Language Services Biweekly (LSB) reports, or Language Services News Briefs (LSNB) produced by the Office of International Fisheries Affairs, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Washington, DC 20235.

The United Kingdom will receive \$0.9 million for the modernization of four fish processing plants. One of the plants is located at Fraserburg, Aberdeenshire; two at Whitehaven, Cumbria; and one at Annan, Dumfrieshire. (Source: IFR-82/30.)

## Japan's 1981 Shrimp Imports Set Record

Japanese imports of frozen shrimp in 1981 were 161,725 metric tons (t), a new record surpassing by 2 percent the previous high of 158,672 t set in 1979, according to the customs clearance data released by the Finance Ministry of Japan. In contrast to the increase in quantity, the value of the imports dropped to ¥269,152 million (1,223 million at ¥220 = US\$1), down 11 percent from the 1979 import value, due primarily to heavy purchases of low-priced, peeled and deveined shrimp. The import prices averaged  $\pm 1,664/kg$  (\$3.43/pound) for the year, a decrease of 1 percent from 1980 and 12 percent from 1979. In value, the shrimp imports represented 34 percent of the total fishery products imported by Japan in 1981.

Since Japan liberalized its shrimp imports in 1961, purchases from foreign countries rose steadily save for brief lapses in 1968, 1974, and 1980. Shrimp imports in 1981 rose more than 39-fold over 1961. Annual imports in excess of 100,000 t have been maintained since 1973. Between 1961 and 1970, Mexico and Mainland China were major suppliers of shrimp to Japan. Since 1971, however, India and Indonesia have replaced them as leading suppliers and accounted for 40 percent of Japan's total shrimp imports in 1981. Mainland China was the third and Mexico was the tenth major supplier in 1981.

Countries which supplied over 10,000 t each in 1981 were India with 40,049 t, Indonesia 24,193 t, Mainland China 14,954 t, Australia 11,522 t, and Thailand 10,321 t. Other important suppliers included Taiwan with 7,774 t, Pakistan 6,382 t, Norway 3,373 t, Hong Kong 3,270 t, and Mexico 3,137 t.

Record imports for the year were

reported from India and Mainland sharply during 1981. down 12 percent Imports from the United States were from 1980 and 18 percent from 1979. 123 t. (Source: FFIR 83-4).

Table 1.-Japanese frozen shrimp imports in metric tons (t) and million yen (10<sup>6</sup>¥), by leading countries of origin, 1957-81 (excluding spiny lobster).

									Year						
Country of origin	Item	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Korea. South	t 10 <sup>6</sup> ¥	12	44 5	9 (1	122 14	175 30	437 81	630 204	1,030 304	1.003 328	846 371	1,400 996	1,805 1,032	527 222	400 257
China, Mainland	t	1,470	1,842	231	206	450	1,441	2.660	5,484	5,874	11,768	5,003	3,769	4,135	6,247
Mexico	10°¥ t	483	744	87	79 52	256 2,600	832 827	1,883 3,501	4,060 4,663	4,065 5,209	8,154 4,889	3.713 7.994	2,969 5,768	4,127 5,511	6,940 7,209
Hong Kong	10 <sup>6</sup> ¥				34 196	1,723 303	722 440	2,775 2,393	3,097 1,679	3,626 2,579	4,122 3,170	6.998 3,001	5,247 3,626	5,653 4,230	7,186 3,058
	10 <sup>6</sup> ¥				75	176	287	1,338	1,179	1,777	2,470	2,668	3,438	4,626	3,326
Australia	t 10 <sup>6</sup> ¥				(1 (1	۲۱ ۱	11 9	400 336	694 512	543 426	685 616	966 923	924 936	3,382 3,668	3,664 4,054
India	t					27	15	42	641	850	993	2,146	3,164	4,863	6,336
Thailand	10°¥ t					17	10 40	16 541	297 1,484	429 1,975	623 3,690	1,660 5,089	2,363 4,581	4,304 6,395	5,288 5,982
Vietnam	10 <sup>6</sup> ¥						26 174	412 361	1,055 142	1,358 319	2,614 487	3,720 317	4,011 61	5,453 63	5,048 25
	10 <sup>6</sup> ¥						103	229	85	209	346	269	69	71	24
Pakistan	t 10 <sup>6</sup> ¥						32 24	129 94	134 82	205 127	250 161	1,199 982	1,635 1,296	2,645 2,346	2,276 1,949
China, Taiwan	t							172				759	852	1,305	2,487
Malaysia	10 <sup>6</sup> ¥ t							138 (1	7	13	107	737 473	864 575	986 1,650	1,697 2,060
Philippines	10°¥							1 ،	5 27	8 19	75 12	383 57	532 101	1,339 98	1,470 357
	10 <sup>6</sup> ¥								20	13	9	44	100	91	314
Sabah	t 10 <sup>6</sup> ¥								196 100		701 469	984 669	924 936	1,076 830	993 787
Indonesia	t 10 <sup>6</sup> ¥											14	852	1,305	3,684
Brazıl	t											13 249	864 353	986 684	3.167 656
1	10 <sup>6</sup> ¥											238	356	604	614
Total' Metric ton		1,482	1,886	240	624	4,057	3.642	11,707	17,086	21,010	36,156	44,465	35,203	48.885	57,145
Million ¥ No. of suppliers		484 3	749 2	88 3	234 7	2.509 11	2,220 17	8,449 26	11,317 28	12,937 24	21.630 30	28,703 51	28,108 46	43.829 51	49,329 51
		5	2	5	1	1.1	17	20	20	24	30	51	40	51	51
Average price ¥/kg		326	397	366	375	618	609	721	662	615	598	645	798	896	863
									Year						
Country of origin	Item	1	1971	1972	1973	197		1975	1976	1977	1978		79	1980	1981
Korea. South	t 10 <sup>6</sup> ¥		566 184	470 219	2,571 2,138	3,1 2,4		2.932 3.380	4,673 3,836	2,574 3,564	2,46 2,78		219 046	2.501 3,711	2,034 3,112
China, Mainland	t 10 <sup>6</sup> ¥		5,283	3,519	4,475	9,4	83	9,767	5,569	3,749	9,19	7 12,	082	14,501	14,954
Mexico	t	6	8,354 8.520	4,766 5,406	6,371 8,838	14,1 4,5		13,996 4.085	12,747 5,235	8,822 4,184	18,71 7,85		.008 727	30,770 3,398	30,251 3,137
Hong Kong	10 <sup>6</sup> ¥		7,679 3,951	6,878 3,539	11,830 3,052	6,5 4,0		7,327 4,139	12.635 4.627	9,529 5,993	14,42 4,60		848 365	8,341 3,684	6,924 3,270
	10 <sup>6</sup> ¥	5	5,103	4,726	4.074	5.6	07	6.014	10,107	12,533	8,66	7 10	600	7,248	6,594
Australia	t 10 <sup>6</sup> ¥		3,974 5,189	4,095 5,920	4.269 7,343	5,1 7,8		4.662 8.145	6,189 15,129	7,742 18,550	7.54 16,40		955 742	8,052 18,266	11,522 27,198
India	t 10 <sup>6</sup> ¥		9.703 3,521	12,811 12,301	21,902 17,452	19,8 17,1		29,941 27,142	26,901 39,838	25,083 34,595	31,58 35,45		752 316	35.249 43.580	40,049 53,407
Thailand	t	7	.080	7,506	9.883	6,3	14	8.836	9,749	7.227	8.37	7 9,	294	8,850	10,321
Vietnam	10 <sup>6</sup> ¥ t	6	6,465 105	7.465 1,240	9,603 662	7,0 2,1		10,950 1.188	17,739 1.174	12,553 2.760	12,35 2,41		272 794	15,165 1,665	16.464 1,763
Pakistan	10 <sup>6</sup> ¥	0	168 3,203	1,673 2,606	754 4.231	2,7 2,3	10	1,361 2.951	1,738 3,892	3,766 3,889	2.60 3.67	4 2	.370 179	2,083 3,574	2,267 6,382
	ر 10 <sup>6</sup> ¥	2	2.893	2,772	4,576	2.2	89	3,224	6,951	6,587	4.91	8 7	715	5,304	8,278
China, Taiwan	t	4	1,464	4,555	5.040 4,407	3,2 3,7		3.395 4,224	3,241 4,449	4,389 5,747	5,56 7,33		998 679	4,990	7,774
			3 569	3 647	4,407			2,391	3,877	3,392	2.82		131	5,882 1,716	1,567
Malaysia	10 <sup>6</sup> ¥ t	3	3.569 5,169	3.647 5.840	5.190	2,6									
	10 <sup>6</sup> ¥ t 10 <sup>6</sup> ¥ t	3 5 3	5,169 3,546	5.840 4,166	4,192	2.3	32	2,268	5,677	5,786	4,26	6 8	261	3,476	2,758
Malaysia Philippines	10 <sup>6</sup> ¥ 10 <sup>6</sup> ¥ 10 <sup>6</sup> ¥	3 5 3 1	5,169 3,546 1,115 898	5.840 4,166 1,678 1,715	4,192 2,281 2,326	2.3 1,5 1,6	32 20 62	2,268 1,107 1.481	5,677 2,081 3,942	5,786 2,393 4,506	4,26 2,79 4,74	8 6 1 3 1 8	.261 .701 .148	3,476 2,394 4,835	2,758 2,678 5,400
Malaysia Philippines Sabah	10 <sup>6</sup> ¥ t 10 <sup>6</sup> ¥ t	3 5 3 1	5,169 3,546 1,115 898 1,169 946	5.840 4,166 1,678 1,715 4,095 5,921	4,192 2,281 2,326 4,769 7,343	2.3 1,5 1,6 5,1 7,8	32 20 62 89 80	2,268 1,107 1,481 1,515 1.872	5,677 2,081 3,942 2,296 4,223	5,786 2,393 4,506 2,505 4,310	4,26 2,79 4,74 2,32 3,29	8 6 1 3 1 8 7 2 6 4	.261 .701 .148 .728 .727	3,476 2,394 4,835 2,411 3,848	2,758 2,678 5,400 2,674 4,257
Malaysia Philippines	$10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$	3 5 3 1 1 8	5,169 3,546 1,115 898 1,169 946 3,274	5,840 4,166 1,678 1,715 4,095 5,921 13,823	4,192 2,281 2,326 4,769 7,343 18,764	2.3 1,5 1,6 5,1 7,8 19,3	32 20 62 89 80 85	2,268 1,107 1,481 1,515 1.872 21,060	5,677 2,081 3,942 2,296 4,223 25,510	5,786 2,393 4,506 2,505 4,310 25,701	4,26 2,79 4,74 2,32 3,29 28,33	8 6 1 3 1 8 7 2 6 4 7 29	.261 .701 .148 .728 .727 .621	3,476 2,394 4,835 2,411 3,848 27,569	2,758 2,678 5,400 2,674 4,257 24,193
Malaysia Philippines Sabah	$10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$	3 5 3 1 1 8 7 7 1	5,169 3,546 1,115 898 1,169 946 3,274 7,689 1,075	5.840 4.166 1.678 1.715 4.095 5.921 13.823 14.220 1.929	4,192 2,281 2,326 4,769 7,343 18,764 20,236 1,195	2.3 1,5 1,6 5,1 7,8 19,3 23,1 8	32 20 62 89 80 85 16 84	2,268 1,107 1,481 1,515 1,872 21,060 27,456 400	5,677 2,081 3,942 2,296 4,223 25,510 45,939 770	5,786 2,393 4,506 2,505 4,310 25,701 45,234 1,595	4,26 2,79 4,74 2,32 3,29 28,33 42,83 2,59	8 6   1 3   1 8   7 2   16 4   17 29   12 56   17 2	.261 .701 .148 .728 .727 .621 .372 .921	3,476 2,394 4,835 2,411 3,848 27,569 49,645 2,731	2,758 2,678 5,400 2,674 4,257 24,193 43,957 1,917
Malaysia Philippines Sabah Indonesia Brazil	$10^{6} \pm 10^{6} \pm 1$	3 5 3 1 1 8 7 7 1	5,169 3,546 1,115 898 1,169 946 3,274 7,689	5,840 4,166 1,678 1,715 4,095 5,921 13,823 14,220	4,192 2,281 2,326 4,769 7,343 18,764 20,236	2.3 1,5 1,6 5,1 7,8 19,3 23,1	32 20 62 89 80 85 16 84	2,268 1,107 1,481 1,515 1,872 21,060 27,456	5,677 2,081 3,942 2,296 4,223 25,510 45,939	5,786 2,393 4,506 2,505 4,310 25,701 45,234	4,26 2,79 4,74 2,32 3,29 28,33 42,83	8 6   1 3   1 8   7 2   16 4   17 29   12 56   17 2	.261 .701 .148 .728 .727 .621 .372	3,476 2,394 4,835 2,411 3,848 27,569 49,645	2,758 2,678 5,400 2,674 4,257 24,193 43,957 1,917
Malaysia Philippines Sabah Indonesia Brazil Total <sup>1</sup> Metric ton	$10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$	3 5 3 1 1 1 8 7 7 1 1	5,169 3,546 1,115 898 1,169 946 3,274 7,689 1,075	5.840 4.166 1.678 1.715 4.095 5.921 13.823 14.220 1.929	4,192 2,281 2,326 4,769 7,343 18,764 20,236 1,195	2.3 1,5 1,6 5,1 7,8 19,3 23,1 8	32 20 62 89 80 85 16 30 30	2,268 1,107 1,481 1,515 1,872 21,060 27,456 400	5,677 2,081 3,942 2,296 4,223 25,510 45,939 770	5,786 2,393 4,506 2,505 4,310 25,701 45,234 1,595	4,26 2,79 4,74 2,32 3,29 28,33 42,83 2,59	8 6   11 3   .1 8   .7 2   .6 4   .7 29   .2 56   .7 2   .3 6	261 701 148 728 727 621 372 921 825	3,476 2,394 4,835 2,411 3,848 27,569 49,645 2,731	2,758 2,678 5,400 2,674 4,257 24,193 43,957 1,917 3,839
Malaysia Philippines Sabah Indonesia Brazil Total <sup>1</sup> Metric ton Million ¥	$10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$	3 5 3 1 1 1 8 7 7 1 1 1 7 8 7 8	5,169 3,546 1,115 898 1,169 946 3,274 7,689 1,075 1,106 3,874 3,333	5.840 4.166 1.678 1.715 4.095 5.921 13.823 14.220 1.929 2.136 88,120 89,918	4,192 2,281 2,326 4,769 7,343 18,764 20,236 1,195 1.195 117,474 118,207	2.3 1.5 1.6 5.1 7.8 19.3 23.1 8 1.2 103.3 117,5	32 20 62 89 80 85 16 30 	2,268 1,107 1,481 1,515 1,872 21,060 27,456 400 590 13,672 37,517	5,677 2,081 3,942 2,296 4,223 25,510 45,939 770 1,639 123,334 218,740	5,786 2,393 4,506 2,505 4,310 25,701 45,234 1,595 3,443 124,780 212,727	4,26 2,79 4,74 2,32 3,29 28,33 42,83 2,59 3,54 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	261 701 148 728 727 621 372 921 825 	3,476 2,394 4,835 2,411 3,848 27,569 49,645 2,731 5,357 443,256 240,352	2,758 2,678 5,400 2,674 4,257 24,193 43,957 1,917 3,839 161,725 269,152
Malaysia Philippines Sabah Indonesia Brazil Total <sup>1</sup> Metric ton Million ¥ No. of suppliers	$10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$	3 5 3 1 1 1 8 7 7 1 1 1 7 8 7 8	5,169 3,546 1,115 898 1,169 946 3,274 7,689 1,075 1,106 3,874	5.840 4.166 1.678 1.715 4.095 5.921 13.823 14.220 1.929 2.136 88,120	4,192 2,281 2,326 4,769 7,343 18,764 20,236 1,195 1.195 117,474	2.3 1.5 1.6 5.1 7.8 19.3 23.1 8 1.2 103.3 117,5	32 20 62 89 80 85 16 30 	2,268 1,107 1,481 1,515 1.872 21,060 27,456 400 590	5,677 2,081 3,942 2,296 4,223 25,510 45,939 770 1,639 123,334	5,786 2,393 4,506 2,505 4,310 25,701 45,234 1,595 3,443 124,780	4,26 2,79 4,74 2,32 3,29 28,33 42,83 2,59 3,54 	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	.261 .701 .148 .728 .727 .621 .372 .921 .825 	3,476 2,394 4,835 2,411 3,848 27,569 49,645 2,731 5,357	2,758 2,678 5,400 2,674 4,257 24,193 43,957
Malaysia Philippines Sabah Indonesia Brazil Total <sup>1</sup> Metric ton Million ¥	$10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$ $10^{6} \pm t$	3 5 3 1 1 1 8 7 7 1 1 1 7 8 7 8	5,169 3,546 1,115 898 1,169 946 3,274 7,689 1,075 1,106 3,874 3,333	5.840 4.166 1.678 1.715 4.095 5.921 13.823 14.220 1.929 2.136 88,120 89,918	4,192 2,281 2,326 4,769 7,343 18,764 20,236 1,195 1.195 117,474 118,207	2.3 1.5 1.6 5.1 7.8 19.3 23.1 8 1.2 103.3 117,5	32 20 62 89 85 16 30 	2,268 1,107 1,481 1,515 1,872 21,060 27,456 400 590 13,672 37,517	5,677 2,081 3,942 2,296 4,223 25,510 45,939 770 1,639 123,334 218,740	5,786 2,393 4,506 2,505 4,310 25,701 45,234 1,595 3,443 124,780 212,727	4,26 2,79 4,74 2,32 3,29 28,33 42,83 2,59 3,54 	8 6   1 3   1 8   7 29   92 56   77 29   92 56   92 56   93 6   94 7   95 301   96 301	261 701 148 728 727 621 372 921 825 	3,476 2,394 4,835 2,411 3,848 27,569 49,645 2,731 5,357 443,256 240,352	2,758 2,678 5,400 2,674 4,257 24,193 43,957 1,917 3,839 161,725 269,152

<sup>1</sup>Including other countries.

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