

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 Govern-

ment supported or undertaken by State-owned 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.

Country	Number	
	Ordered	Delivered ¹
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

¹This category lists only reported deliveries.

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

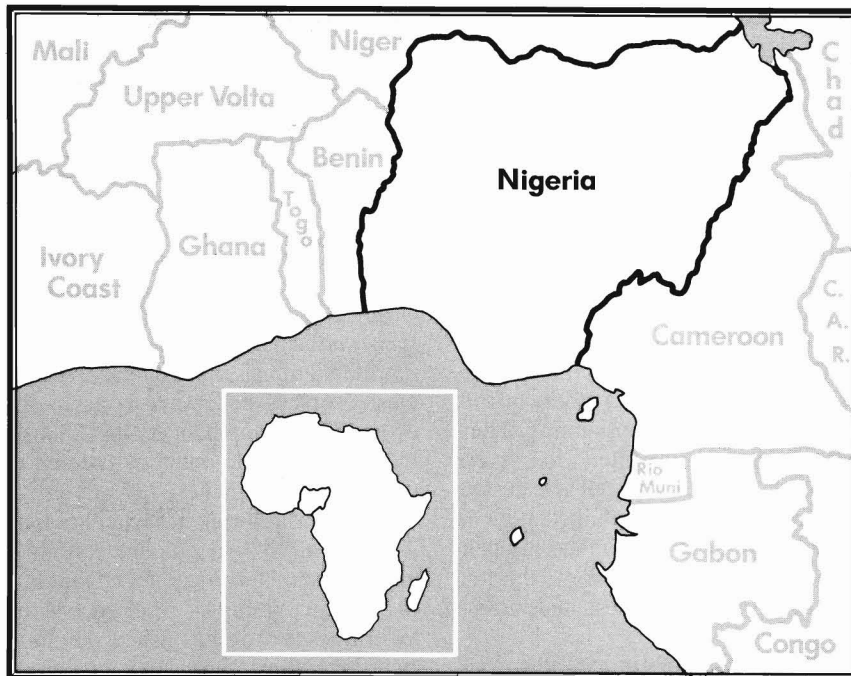
Japan: A Japanese firm sold two vessels to Nigeria in 1976. In addition, the Japanese Government announced that it planned to donate a \$4.7 million research vessel to the Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research in November 1981.

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



¹Reference to trade names or commercial firms does not imply endorsement by the National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA.

trawlers to the Nigerian company Abasong 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-

nomic zone¹. 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 200-mile 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.

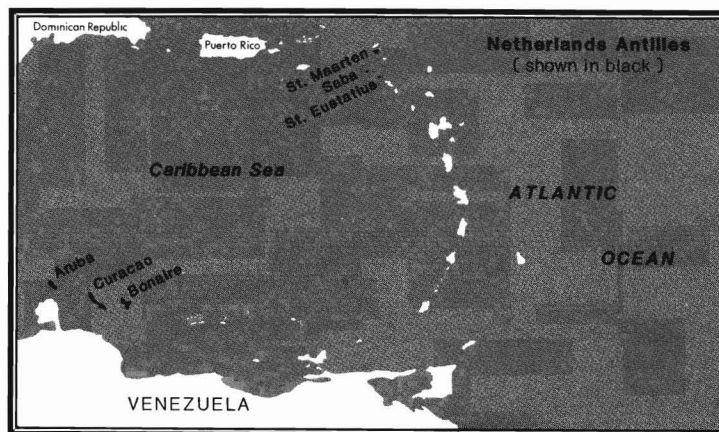
The Constitution of the Netherlands Antilles (ERNA) confers responsibility to the Central Government (Eilandenregering) over the 3-mile territorial sea (including the inner bays), while responsibility for the development of fisheries has been relegated to the individual island governments. This has resulted 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

¹Since 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 addition 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.—Territorial sea and fishing limit claims summary.

Breadth of claims (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
200 ¹	14	92
R/P ²	3	2
N.L. ³	1	—

¹Boundary 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.

²R/P = rectangular/polygonal.

³N.L. = no legislation.

200 n.mi. Economic Zones¹

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

¹Boundary situations with neighboring states prevent many states from extending their economic zones to a full 200 n.mi.

²North Korea has also claimed a 50-mile "military boundary line" in which all foreign vessels and aircraft are banned without permission.

³Madagascar claims a 150-n.mi. economic zone.

⁴The Maldives economic zone is defined by geographical 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.

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

National Maritime Claims: Fishing Limits

3 n.mi. (3)	Italy	35 n.mi. (1)	Barbados (48,800)	(78,400)	(252,800)	Mexico (831,500)	Poland (8,300)	Tuvalu (95,700)
Bahrain	Jamaica		Ecuador (48,800)		India (587,600)	Morocco (81,100)	Portugal (517,400)	(Ukrainian SSR)
Jordan	Kuwait		Belgium (800)		El Salvador (26,800)	Mozambique (163,900)	Sao Tome & Principe (37,400)	United Arab Emirates (17,300)
Qatar	Libya		Benin (7,900)		Brazil (924,000)	Nauru (125,700)	Seychelles (393,400)	Kingdom ⁵ (520,500)
	Monaco	50 n.mi. (3)	Burma (148,600)		Fiji (331,000)	Netherlands (24,700)	Sierra Leone (45,400)	United States ⁶ (2,831,400)
	Romania		Canada (857,000)		France ⁴ (2,083,400)	New Zealand (1,409,500)	Solomon Is. (325,400)	Uruguay (34,800)
	Saint Lucia		Cape Verde (230,200)		Germany, Fed. Rep. (11,900)	Nicaragua (46,600)	Somalia (228,300)	Vanuatu (452,900)
6 n.mi. (3)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines		Chile (667,300)		Ghana (63,600)	Nigeria (61,500)	South Africa (452,900)	Venezuela (106,100)
Greece	Saudi Arabia	150 n.mi. (3)	Colombia (175,900)		Grenada (78,000)	Norway (590,500)	Soviet Union (1,309,500)	Vietnam (210,600)
Israel	Singapore		Comoros (72,600)		Guatemala (28,900)	Oman (163,800)	Spain (355,600)	Yemen (Aden-160,500)
Lebanon	Sudan		Congo (7,200)		Guinea (75,500)	Pakistan (92,900)	Sri Lanka (150,900)	
	Tanzania		Costa Rica (105,800)		Guinea-Bissau (43,900)	Panama (89,400)	Suriname (29,500)	R/P ⁷
	Tobago		Cuba (1,800)		Guyana (38,000)	Papua New Guinea (690,000)	Sweden (45,300)	Maldives (279,700)
12 n.mi. (29)	Tunisia		Djibouti (1,800)		Haiti (46,800)	Peru (229,400)	Thailand (25,000)	Tonga (173,800)
Algeria	Turkey		Dominica (58,600)		Honduras (58,600)	Philippines (520,700)	Togo (600)	
Antigua & Barbuda	W. Samoa	200 n.mi. ^{1,2} (92)	Iceland		Ireland (110,900)			
Belize	Yemen (Sanaa)				Ivory Coast (30,500)			
Bulgaria	Yugoslavia				Japan (1,126,000)			
China	Zaire				Kampuchea (16,200)			
Cyprus					Kenya (34,400)			
Egypt					Kiribati (770,000)			
Equatorial Guinea					Korea, North (37,800)			
Ethiopia					Korea, South (101,600)			
Finland					Liberia (67,000)			
Iraq					Malaysia (138,700)			
					Mauritania (45,000)			
					Mauritius (344,500)			

¹Boundary situations with neighboring states prevent many states from extending their fishing zones to a full 200 n.mi.

²Numbers in parentheses represent the approximate area enclosed (n.mi.²).

³Includes Greenland and Faroe Islands.

⁴Includes all overseas departments and territories.

⁵Includes Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, and the Turks and Cai-

cos Islands, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie, Oeno Islands, St. Helene, and Ascension.

⁶Includes 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.

⁷R/P = rectangular/polygonal claim.

National Maritime Claims: Territorial Sea

3 n.mi. (24)	4 n.mi. (2)	Equatorial Guinea	Nauru	15 n.mi. (1)	150 n.mi. (1)
Antigua & Barbuda	Finland	Ethiopia	New Zealand	Albania	Senegal
Australia	Norway	Fiji ¹	Oman		
The Bahamas		France	Pakistan	20 n.mi. (1)	200 n.mi. (14)
Bahrain	6 n.mi. (4)	Grenada	Papua New Guinea		
Belgium		Guatemala	Poland	Angola	Argentina ⁵
Belize		Guinea	Portugal		Benin
Chile	Dominican Republic	Guinea-Biss.	Romania	30 n.mi. (2)	Brazil
Denmark	Greece	Guyana	Sao Tome & Principe ¹		Congo
Dominica	Israel	Haiti	Saudi Arabia	Nigeria	Ecuador
German Dem. Rep.	Turkey (12 n.mi. in the Black Sea)	Honduras	Seychelles	Togo	El Salvador
Germany, Fed. Rep.		Iceland	South Africa		Ghana
Ireland	12 n.mi. (78)	India	Soviet Union	35 n.mi. (1)	Liberia
Jordan		Indonesia	Spain		Nicaragua
Kiribati		Iran	Sri Lanka	Syria	Panama
Netherlands	Algeria	Iraq	Sudan		Peru
Qatar	Bangladesh	Italy	Suriname	50 n.mi. (4)	Sierra Leone
Saint Lucia	Barbados	Jamaica	Sweden		Somalia
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Burma	Japan ²	Thailand	Cameroon	Uruguay ⁵
Singapore	Bulgaria	Kampuchea	Trinidad & Tobago	The Gambia	R/P ⁶ (3)
Solomon Is. ¹	Burma	Kenya	Tunisia	Madagascar	
Tuvalu	Canada	Korea, N.	(Ukrainian SSR)	Tanzania	Maldives
United Arab Emirates ²	Cape Verde ¹	Korea, S. ⁴	Vanuatu		Philippines ¹
United Kingdom	China	Kuwait	Venezuela	70 n.mi. (1)	Tonga (12 for Minerva Reef)
United States	Colombia	Libya	Vietnam	Mauritania	
	Comoros	Malaysia	W. Samoa		
	Costa Rica	Malta	Yemen (Aden)	100 n.mi. (1)	N.L. ⁷ (1)
	Cuba	Mauritius	Yemen (Sanaa)		
	Cyprus	Mexico	Yugoslavia		
	Djibouti	Monaco	Zaire	Gabon	Lebanon
	Egypt	Morocco			
		Mozambique			

¹Maritime limits measured from claimed "archipelagic lines" which generally connect the outermost points of outer islands.

²For Sharjah, 12 n.mi.

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

⁴South Korea's territorial sea remains at 3 n.mi. in the Korea Strait.

⁵Overflight and navigation permitted beyond 12 n.mi.

⁶R/P = rectangular/polygonal claim.

⁷N.L. = no legislation.

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, Dumfrireshire. (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 ¥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

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 Frederikshavn, 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-

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, Terminal 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.

