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# **Soviet Fisheries Aid To the Third World**

**An Intelligence Assessment**

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*ER 79-10320  
June 1979*

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# **Soviet Fisheries Aid To the Third World**



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## **A Research Paper**

*Research for this report was completed  
on 15 May 1979.*

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*ER 79-10320  
June 1979*

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**Soviet Fisheries Aid  
To the Third World** [redacted]

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**Summary**

The USSR's fisheries aid program in the Third World bolsters the operations of the Soviet fishing fleet at little cost and simultaneously increases employment opportunities and food supplies in the less developed countries (LDCs). [redacted]

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Access to foreign fishing grounds and port facilities has become even more important to the Soviet fishing fleet following the adoption of 200-mile fishing zones by many maritime nations. The USSR continues to rely on assistance to fishing industries of Third World nations as a key method for establishing support bases and gaining access to fishing areas for its wide-ranging fishing fleet (see map). This program has become especially urgent since the total Soviet fish catch, which nearly doubled between 1965 and 1976, has leveled off and perhaps turned downward. The program represents only 2 percent of total Soviet economic aid extensions since 1954. [redacted]

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In 1978, the USSR signed its first bilateral fisheries agreement with Morocco and agreed to establish a joint venture with Guyana under a 1977 fisheries accord. In the first quarter of 1979, the USSR signed a fisheries agreement with Jamaica, bringing the number of Soviet fisheries aid recipients in the Third World to 41 and the aid commitment to \$260 million. Moscow also had negotiations in train last year with Mexico, several other Latin American and South Asian countries, and island nations in the South Pacific. [redacted]

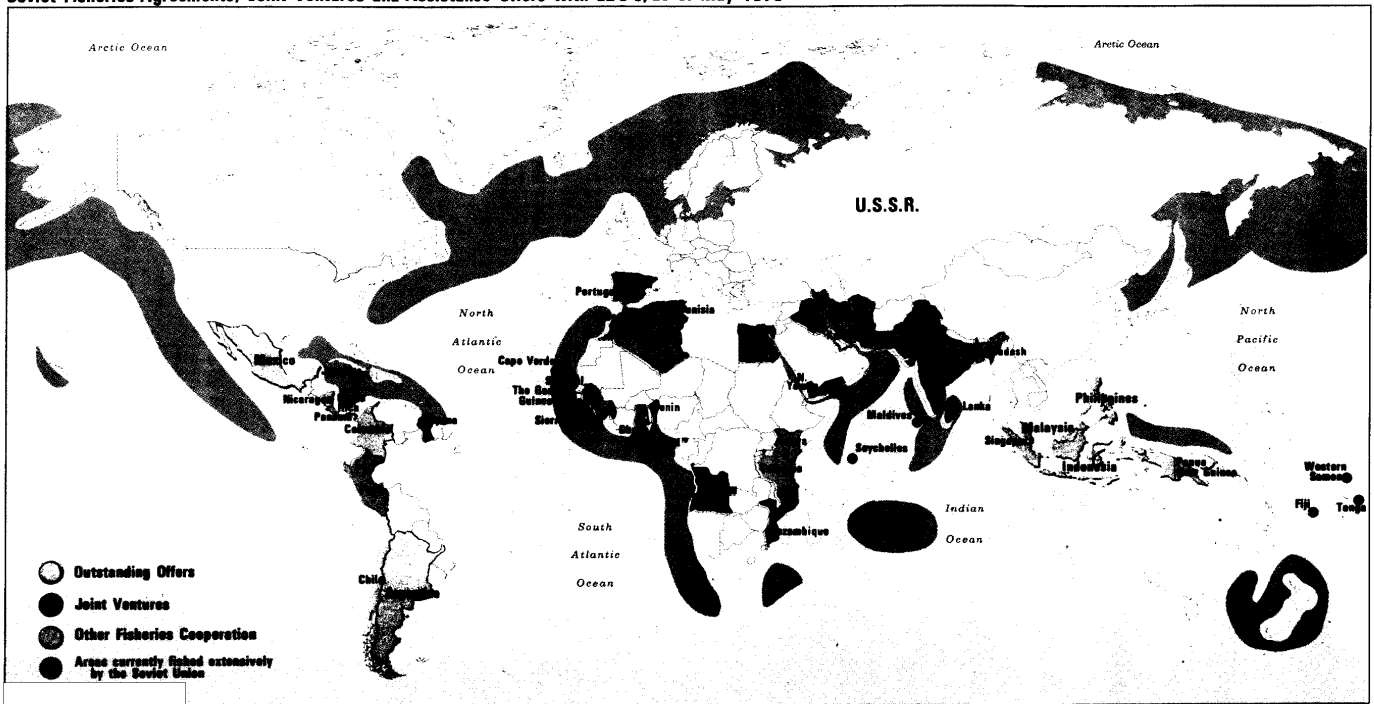
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**Soviet Fisheries Agreements, Joint Ventures and Assistance Offers with LDC's, as of May 1979**



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**Soviet Fisheries Aid  
To the Third World** [redacted]

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***Soviet Fisheries Aid Program Before 1978***

The USSR pressed new offers of fisheries assistance on countries throughout the Third World in 1978 as part of a continuing effort to obtain access to LDC territorial waters and use of shore facilities for the far-flung Soviet fishing operations. In 1978, the USSR signed its first bilateral fisheries agreement with Morocco and agreed to establish a joint venture with Guyana under its 1977 fisheries accord. In the first quarter of 1979, the USSR signed a fisheries agreement with Jamaica, bringing the total number of less developed countries LDCs with which it has such accords to 41.<sup>1</sup> Soviet fisheries assistance now involves commitments of \$260 million, the largest amount provided by any donor to the Third World. [redacted]

circumventing some of the restrictions on Soviet use of prime fishing areas along the continental shelves. The adoption of the 200-mile territorial waters limit added impetus to the Soviet search for new arrangements. The first Soviet joint venture was signed with Egypt in 1971. By May 1979, 16 companies (out of 18 established earlier) were still active. These companies, in which the USSR has a 49 percent ownership-management share, usually rely on Soviet equipment and expertise. [redacted]

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The first Soviet fisheries assistance was given Guinea in 1959 for onshore storage facilities. This was followed by aid to 18 countries in Africa, as Moscow exploited the rich sardine catch in the South Atlantic. Thereafter, it made offers to maritime nations along the Indian Ocean and to countries bordering the South Pacific. Soviet assistance provided (a) improved port facilities for cargo-handling, storage of goods, refrigeration, and ship repairs; (b) trawlers; (c) research; and (d) technical assistance and training for LDC crews. In return, the Soviets gained access to worldwide facilities for its fleet—for repairs, refueling, transfer of crews, and onshore processing of the catch. [redacted]

In a few cases the ventures are commercial enterprises, designed primarily to arrange ship chandlery for USSR fishing boats and to process, freeze, and market the Soviet catch. In several cases the USSR has formed companies with private foreign interests,<sup>2</sup> which act as intermediaries for obtaining access to fishing grounds in LDCs. Fransov, for example, has acted as the Soviet agent for arranging fishing ventures in Sierra Leone and Tunisia. [redacted]

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***Soviet Aid Proposals Increase in 1978***

Because sustainable yields from traditional Soviet fishing grounds in the North Atlantic and North Pacific apparently have peaked, further increases in the Soviet fish catch must come from more distant areas. Thus, the average range of Soviet fishing fleets has increased from a few hundred kilometers in the early 1950s to more than 6,500 kilometers today. To support these operations Moscow has searched for Soviet shore and water rights among most of the countries bordering the waters it fishes. [redacted]

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Although few ports around the world forbid Soviet ships to enter for fueling and provisioning, spacious anchorages and developed facilities are needed to service Soviet trawlers and factory ships, which often operate in fleets of a hundred or more ships. By the early 1970s the Soviets had fisheries agreements that entitled them to bunkering and transshipment points in almost every area fished by their boats. [redacted]

In 1978 the USSR pressed especially hard to expand the access to Latin American and Indian Ocean waters, offering aid to Central American and Caribbean countries. It also sought fisheries agreements and joint ventures with several countries in South and East Asia. [redacted]

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At about the same time, Moscow also began to offer joint ownership arrangements as a means of gaining some voice in LDC fisheries policies as well as possibly

<sup>2</sup> Included are a Soviet-French company, Fransov, and two Soviet-Spanish companies, Pesconsa and Sovhispan.

<sup>1</sup> For details of these agreements, see the appendixes.

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<b>USSR: Total Fish Catch</b>	Thousand Metric Tons
1965	5,774
1966	6,093
1967	6,538
1968	6,784
1969	7,091
1970	7,828
1971	7,785
1972	8,209
1973	9,005
1974	9,622
1975	10,357
1976	10,478
1977	9,700
1978	NA

Source: Official Soviet data.

[redacted]

Peru and Cuba have been the only Latin American countries to which Soviet fishing ships have had recent access. Fisheries agreements signed with Guyana and Jamaica in 1978-79 spread the area of convenience for Moscow's fleet more broadly. The Guyanese accord provides port rights to the Soviets and paves the way for a Soviet-Guyanese joint venture. Jamaica gave the USSR fishing rights in Jamaican waters in exchange for Soviet vessels and training. The two countries also agreed to establish a joint venture. With these new agreements, Soviet fisheries aid is reaching its newest Latin American aid clients; it is already being given to practically all Soviet economic aid recipients on the African seacoast and to two-thirds of Moscow's Middle East-South Asian clients that border the Indian Ocean. [redacted]

In 1978 Moscow continued to negotiate a joint venture arrangement with Mexico, which would entail a 49-percent Soviet participation, a small participation by the Mexican Government, and the remainder spread among private Mexican interests. The Soviets also sought a fishing base in Panama and offered fisheries aid to Colombia, Nicaragua, and possibly Costa Rica. Meanwhile, they are trying to regain fishing and port rights in Argentina and Chile. [redacted]

Moscow also has been interested in cultivating fishing grounds and gaining access to facilities in East Asian countries because of plans to extend fisheries activities farther into the South Pacific, where the Soviets have had little success until now in lining up shore facilities. To further these objectives, Moscow undertook negotiations with several island nations in the area:

- The Philippine Government, for approval of a joint venture between the Soviets and private Philippine companies, under negotiation since 1976.
- Fiji, for a joint venture to include Soviet payment for fishing rights within Fiji's 200-mile zone.
- Tonga and Western Samoa, for port modernization and fleet servicing facilities. [redacted]

Last year Moscow tried to revive Indian interest in forming a joint venture under their fisheries agreement and pursued possible joint ventures with Malaysia, the Maldives, and the Seychelles. Soviet officials hold out the greatest hope for a joint venture agreement with India—one of Moscow's largest economic aid clients. The package offers special inducements to New Delhi. In addition to establishing a joint fisheries company, the agreement would include aid for increasing India's catch from 2.25 to 8 million tons of fish a year. [redacted]

#### **Assessment of Program**

The Soviet fisheries program in LDCs has been a high-yield, low-cost program to the Soviets, with about 2 percent of its 24-year, \$17 billion economic aid commitment allocated for LDC fisheries. In return, Moscow has gained the use of onshore facilities and fishing rights that it considers essential for maintaining its fishing fleet as the largest, most modern on the high seas. [redacted]

The Soviet fleet—4,500 high seas fishing boats plus 600 factory ships and fish transporters—yields 9-10 million tons of fish annually, one-third collected in West African, Indian Ocean, and Mediterranean waters where fisheries aid pacts have given the Soviets an advantage over other fleets. The \$60 million commitment of fisheries aid to West African nations yielded the Soviets 1.3 million tons of fish in 1976, more than the combined catch of all West African countries. In 1976 alone the USSR exported \$130 million worth of fish, nearly all from foreign waters. [redacted]

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The USSR also has helped Cuba gain access to LDCs with whom Moscow has fisheries agreements (as in Angola, Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Peru, and South Yemen). Recent Cuban ventures into countries where Moscow does not have agreements might eventually also provide access to the Soviet fleet.

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Most recipients of fisheries aid also have benefited from the establishment of local fishing industries as a new source of employment and food. LDC nationals (possibly as many as 200 to 300 a year) are learning new skills through the Soviet programs. In 1978 some 500 Soviet technicians conducted fisheries training exercises in LDCs, along with their work in fisheries research, and the construction and management of port facilities.

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In a few cases, LDCs have become disenchanted with the fisheries arrangements, complaining about Soviet failure to carry out commitments and to comply with agreements. A number of countries have failed to renew agreements or have ended them. The cancellation of Somalia's fisheries agreement in 1977 was political. The failure of Mauritius to renew its agreement in 1977 may yet be worked out through accords presently being negotiated with private interests or even through renewal of the original agreement.

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Mauritania canceled its fishing agreement with the Soviets in 1978, also a politically motivated action in which the new government abrogated all licensing agreements with foreign fishing partners. Guinea-Bissau is considering similar action because of Soviet failure to comply with the conditions of the fisheries agreement. Meanwhile, Cape Verde and the Seychelles have refused to sign agreements because of complaints by other LDCs that had entered into such accords.

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## Appendix A

**USSR: Assistance Extended to LDCs  
For Fisheries Development  
1959-31 March 1979**

Million US \$

<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>259.9</b>		
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>Middle East (continued)</b>	
Algeria	4.5	North Yemen	7.8
Mauritania <sup>2</sup>	12.9	South Yemen	15.5
Morocco	3.1		
Tunisia	... <sup>3</sup>	<b>East Asia</b>	<b>15.1</b>
		Indonesia <sup>2</sup>	15.1
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>99.8</b>	Philippines	... <sup>3</sup>
Angola	5.5	Singapore	... <sup>3</sup>
Benin	0.5		
Equatorial Guinea	0.5	<b>South Asia</b>	<b>25.4</b>
Gambia	2.0	Bangladesh	15.0
Ghana	14.0	India	2.2
Guinea	11.8	Malaysia	1.5
Guinea-Bissau	1.5	Maldives	0.1
Kenya	2.0	Pakistan	3.6
Mauritius <sup>2</sup>	6.5	Sri Lanka	3.0
Mozambique	5.0		
Senegal	4.4	<b>Latin America</b>	<b>24.5</b>
Sierra Leone	5.0	Argentina	5.0
Somalia <sup>2</sup>	39.8	Chile <sup>2</sup>	17.0
Sudan <sup>2</sup>	0.4	Guyana	... <sup>4</sup>
Tanzania	0.9	Jamaica	... <sup>4</sup>
		Peru	2.5
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>74.1</b>		
Egypt	16.5	<b>Europe</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Iran	9.3	Portugal	0.5
Iraq	25.0	Spain	... <sup>3</sup>
Kuwait	... <sup>3</sup>		

<sup>1</sup> In the case of joint ventures, only monetary grants and credits are included; costs of training, Soviet advisers, and the like are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Program discontinued.

<sup>3</sup> Purely commercial fisheries transactions.

<sup>4</sup> The amount of aid extended, if any, is not available.



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## Appendix B

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**USSR: Status of Fishing Programs  
In the Third World**


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Valid Agreements		Terminated Agreements	Outstanding Offers	
Algeria <sup>1</sup>	Kuwait	Chile	Argentina	Mauritius
Angola <sup>2</sup>	Malaysia	Indonesia	Cape Verde	Mexico
Argentina <sup>1</sup>	Maldives	Mauritania	Chile	Nicaragua
Bangladesh	Morocco <sup>2</sup>	Mauritius	Colombia	Panama
Benin <sup>2</sup>	Mozambique <sup>2</sup>	Somalia	Costa Rica	Papua New Guinea
Egypt <sup>2</sup>	North Yemen	Sudan	Fiji	Philippines
Equatorial Guinea	Pakistan		Indonesia	Seychelles
Gambia	Peru		Malaysia	Tonga
Ghana <sup>2</sup>	Portugal		Maldives	Western Samoa
Guinea	Senegal			
Guinea-Bissau <sup>2</sup>	Sierra Leone <sup>2</sup>			
Guyana <sup>2</sup>	Singapore <sup>2</sup>			
India	South Yemen <sup>2</sup>			
Iran	Spain <sup>2</sup>			
Iraq <sup>2</sup>	Sri Lanka <sup>2</sup>			
Jamaica <sup>2</sup>	Tanzania			
Kenya	Tunisia <sup>2</sup>			

<sup>2</sup> Joint ventures.

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## Appendix C

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**USSR: Assistance to Fishing Industries  
In LDCs, 1959-31 March 1979**

Country	Year	Agreements and Protocols	Status and Remarks	Value of Aid (Million US \$)
<b>North Africa</b>				
Algeria	1968	Under October 1963 \$100 million line of credit: 18 trawlers, port construction, and oceanographic research assistance.	Agreement expired in 1969. Exchange of experts discussed by bilateral economic commission in 1968-69.	4.5
Mauritania	1973	Grant: oceanographic research laboratory at Nouadhibou; staff of 27 provided free until locals are trained.	Laboratory under construction.	5.0
	1973	Five-year agreement modifiable at one-year intervals gives Soviets fishing rights within a 30-mile limit, with the number, size, and type of craft specified in the agreement. A mandatory percentage of catch is to be processed at the underutilized Nouadhibou facilities. In return, Soviets agree to provide technical assistance in fisheries research and pay undisclosed annual royalties.		
	1975	Grant: two trawlers. Protocol established joint fishing company under 1973 agreement: to include a fish processing complex, 33 Soviet vessels, and 30,000 tons of fish annually for Mauritania.		7.9
	1976	Protocol to 1973 agreement.	Agreement canceled November 1978. Negotiations for new agreement under way.	
	1978	Agreement renewed for five years with annual protocols.		
Morocco	1966	Credit for fishing boats.		3.1
	1973	Under UNDP-FAO program: fisheries research on Soviet vessels, training in USSR, and creation of training center in Morocco. Joint company to be organized to operate leased Soviet vessels in Moroccan coastal waters and to construct and operate a fish processing plant and refrigeration warehouse.		
	1978	Agreement for: joint companies, import of surplus Moroccan fish, assistance in organizing Moroccan maritime personnel, aid in cannery and export operation and fisheries studies on Soviet-supplied research vessels.		
Tunisia	1976	Agreement for joint Tunisian, French, and Soviet company to develop Tunisian industry and protocol for continued fisheries research and Soviet assistance.	No activity noted.	

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**USSR: Assistance to Fishing Industries  
In LDCs, 1959-31 March 1979 (continued)**

Country	Year	Agreements and Protocols	Status and Remarks	Value of Aid (Million US \$)
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>				
Angola	1976	Agreement on joint fishing venture including processing and marketing. (a) Marine survey. (b) Survey and development of national fishing industry. (c) Modernization of fish processing enterprises. (d) Provision of vessel and training. In return, Soviets received exclusive fishing rights within Angola's 200-mile zone, plus facilities for anchorage, repair, provisioning, and unloading.	In 1978 Moscow donated four fishing boats and two trawlers to be manned by Soviet crews. Cooperation continues in fleet formation, development of port infrastructure, and training.	
	1977	Protocol to provide: (a) 30,000 tons of fish to Angola per year. (b) Ten additional trawlers and technical services.		5.5
	1978	Aid in training and constructing several fish processing plants.		
Benin	1977	Agreement probably includes construction of shore facilities and a joint venture.		0.5
Equatorial Guinea	1973	Soviets given fishing rights and use of Luba port facility; Soviets to provide fish and train Guinean personnel on Soviet trawlers.		0.5
Gambia	1975	To construct port facilities, provide fishing vessels and training.		2.0
Ghana	1960	Under \$40 million credit, to construct fishing complex at Tema, including processing and cold storage plants, shop to produce fishing gear.	Work suspended after 1966 coup, resumed in early 1970s. Drydock facilities completed by Ghana in 1967.	11.2
	1961	Ten fishing trawlers.	Delivered.	2.8
	1963-64	Protocol to 1960 agreement for: floating dock, training of 100 Ghanaians, equipment for fisheries school, and joint research.		
	1976	Protocol to increase Soviet participation in Ghanaian fisheries and to create a joint Soviet-Ghanaian company for production and processing of tuna.		

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**USSR: Assistance to Fishing Industries  
In LDCs, 1959-31 March 1979 (continued)**

Country	Year	Agreements and Protocols	Status and Remarks	Value of Aid (Million US \$)
Guinea	1959	Under a \$35 million line of credit, a cold storage plant at Conakry.	Completed 1963; expanded 1968. Technical training provided.	2.3
	1962	Under a credit of \$13 million for port machinery, 10 fishing vessels, and cold storage plant.	Four seiners delivered in 1966; six canceled. Soviet and Guinean personnel operate boats. Repair facilities under construction.	8.0
	1966	Authorized three-year training in the USSR for 60; construction of dock and repair facilities at Conakry.		
	1969	Renewed the 1966 protocol and arranged for the lease of Soviet trawlers through June 1979.	Soviets to provide 40 percent of their catch of Guinea.	
	1973	Grant for oceanographic research center at Conakry.	Planning started in 1976; to be operational in 1979.	1.5
	1974	Protocol permanently assigned hydrographic vessel to Conakry and provided service and repair facilities for it.		
	1979		Six-month extension of fishing agreement. Five Soviet fishing boats in Guinean coastal waters until June 1979. Soviets to give up part of catch to Guinea for operating in its waters.	
Guinea-Bissau	1975	Agreement for joint commercial venture with Soviets supplying refrigerated trawlers, and 90 percent of the personnel. Also, a 10-year agreement allowing five-year renewal for fisheries research, training, and technical assistance establishing fishing fleet and processing plants. Reciprocal rights granted Soviets for five boats. Technical services for cash.	At the end of 1978, Guinea-Bissau charged the Soviets with not carrying out the agreement.	1.5
	1977	Protocol implementing cold storage plant at Bafata, port modernization, fisheries infrastructural development, transfer of four ships, and building repair docks.		
	1978	Renegotiated 1975 agreement for straight partnership with joint receipts split two ways after operating costs with Guinea-Bissau monitoring operating costs. Soviets to drop operating charges for ships.	Guineans complain that Soviets are not supplying enough fish, training enough locals, or allowing sufficient return on the venture. Soviets requested payment of boat fees in hard currency, but Bissau will pay in local currency.	

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**USSR: Assistance to Fishing Industries  
In LDCs, 1959-31 March 1979 (continued)**

Country	Year	Agreements and Protocols	Status and Remarks	Value of Aid (Million US \$)
Kenya	1964	Under a \$44 million line of credit USSR agreed to construct fish cannery and related facilities. Agreement also calls for training and supply of vessels.	Training and supply of vessels in 1965-68.	2.0
Mauritius	1970	Credit for two SRTM trawlers, marine equipment, and services of specialists. Renewable at three-year intervals.		5.0
	1973	Grant: 7 tons of fish.		1.5
	1974	Accord signed in 1974 and renewed in 1976 calls for joint venture for research and supplying local markets with 60 tons of fish annually. Ten trainees to study in USSR each year.	Mauritius is refusing to consider new fisheries agreement due in part to reported Soviet pillaging of Sayha de Malha Bank.	
Mozambique	1976	Agreement includes a joint venture, technical assistance to fishing industry, construction of refrigeration and port facilities, and leasing Soviet boats to Mozambique facilities.		5.0
	1977	Protocol to 1976 agreement on training crews and fishing assistance in return for 10-15 percent of catch and use of port facilities.		
Senegal	1965	Agreement to develop fisheries, conduct research, construct tuna complex, provide fishing equipment, and training.	Complex declared not feasible in 1966.	4.4
	1968	Protocol for study of deep sea fish resources.		
	1971	Protocol for joint fisheries survey and Soviet training program.		
	1978		Senegal permits bunkering, crew change, and light repair under the 1965 agreement, but no fishing within 200-mile limit. Senegal reportedly finds the bunkering trade profitable enough to overlook 200-mile zone fishing violations.	
Sierra Leone	1976	Agreement provides for joint studies of fisheries resources, port construction, and a joint venture. Implementation being handled by joint French-Soviet company, Fransov.		5.0
	1977	Protocol for continued cooperation in constructing fishing harbors, training personnel, establishing facilities for maintenance and repair, and drawing up fisheries development plan and research program.		
	1978	Ten-year extension of 1976 agreement.		

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**USSR: Assistance to Fishing Industries  
In LDCs, 1959-31 March 1979 (continued)**

Country	Year	Agreements and Protocols	Status and Remarks	Value of Aid (Million US \$)
Somalia	1961	Credit: fish cannery.		4.2
	1963	In protocol to 1961 line of credit, USSR agreed to provide equipment for constructing a fish cannery at Las Koreh with annual capacity of 6 million cans.	Completed 1970.	
	1971	Credit added: fish cannery.		0.6
	1975	Credit: fishing industry development (\$19 million), port and processing facilities (\$9 million), training center for 2,200 trainees, expansion of shipyard for building fishing boats.	Suspended 1977.	28.0
	1975	Grant for fishing industry development.		7.0
Sudan	1961	Survey of fish potentials of Red Sea and Nile; fish cannery to be established at Jebel Aulia.	Survey completed in 1964. Cannery feasibility reports prepared in 1965, but no subsequent activity.	0.4
Tanzania	1966	Protocol under \$20 million credit includes marine equipment and construction of fish drying and cold storage plants.	Marine equipment delivered. Cold storage and drying plants canceled.	0.9
<b>Middle East</b>				
Egypt	1964	Agreement included Soviet ships for deep sea fishing and research, technical training, and assistance in developing fishing center on the Red Sea.	Three-year fish survey in South Mediterranean completed 1970.	15.0
	1967	Number of Egyptians training in USSR increased from 200 to 300.		
	1969	USSR agreed to train additional 110 Egyptians.		
	1971	Agreement to provide Egypt with 12,000 tons of fish annually, undertake a joint fisheries survey and assist in developing Lake Nasser. Joint fishing venture authorized.	Soviets train Egyptians to fish in Atlantic, 1971. Trawling equipment delivered, 1971. Fishing survey completed, 1971. USSR supplying fish at a highly favorable price, 1971.	1.5
	1972	Agreement on additional equipment, training, surveys, technical assistance, and construction of wharf on Red Sea.	Survey and training completed.	
	1973	Soviet ships to provide Egyptians fishing off African coast with fuel and fishing tackle and to deliver frozen fish to Alexandria.	Status of joint venture unknown since abrogation of friendship treaty in March 1976.	
	1975	Protocol on training and trawling equipment for deep sea operations.		

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**USSR: Assistance to Fishing Industries  
In LDCs, 1959-31 March 1979 (continued)**

Country	Year	Agreements and Protocols	Status and Remarks	Value of Aid (Million US \$)
Iran	1963	Agreement to develop Caspian Sea resources, including equipment for large fish hatchery, marine survey, and reclamation work.	First section of hatchery and cold storage plant completed 1969. Port equipment arrived periodically after 1968.	2.0
	1966	Under a \$17 million trade credit, to expand port and construct cold storage plant.		2.7
	1969	Agreement for trawler and five seiners.	Delivered in late 1971.	3.0
	1971	Protocol for fisheries survey of Persian Gulf.		
	1973	Agreement for six additional fish hatcheries on the Caspian.	Construction under way.	1.6
Iraq	1969	To establish a research center, processing and storage facilities, to improve ports, and to train Iraqis. Allowed Soviet fishing fleet to enter Iraqi ports. Soviets also to deliver 60 fishing vessels over a five-year period, to establish repair bases, and to aid development of fishing industry.	First of Soviet-built ships delivered in 1971, three more in 1972; and eight in 1973.	25.0
	1976	Protocol for joint Iraqi-Soviet fishing company (Rafidain Joint Company) with capital of \$51 million and headquarters in Bana, to begin with five vessels. Protocol provided for sea shipping and building Iraq's tanker and fishing fleet.	Soviets delivered two 841-ton ships equipped for fishing, freezing, and canning, 1977.	
	1978	Protocol on equipment for training centers. Soviets to plan development of fishing industry and give technical assistance to joint company.		
Kuwait	1965	Agreement on developing fisheries industry, including port and cold storage facilities and shipyard construction.	Completed.	
North Yemen	1964	Protocol covering two repair shops, seven fishing boats, processing facilities, and technical training.	Workshop and cold storage plant at Hodeidah completed; fishing boats delivered.	7.8
	1971	Protocol provides for processing facilities, and training.		
	1974	Protocol for expanding Hodeidah facilities.		

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**USSR: Assistance to Fishing Industries  
In LDCs, 1959-31 March 1979 (continued)**

Country	Year	Agreements and Protocols	Status and Remarks	Value of Aid (Million US \$)
South Yemen	1969	Agreement included a grant for research, maritime equipment, a training center, a fishing boat, and feasibility studies for canning and cold storage facilities. Includes two completely equipped seiners to be furnished by USSR.	Seiners, engine, and nets delivered in 1970. Training center established. Cannery design completed in 1971 and the Soviets agreed to supply an oil and flour unit. Surveys for six cold storage plants completed.	6.0
	1972	Protocol for Soviet supply of three fishing boats under 1969 grant.	Three fishing boats delivered under 1972 protocol.	
	1974	Agreement for creation of joint company and expansion of port facilities under a 1972 line of credit.		9.5
	1976	Protocol for construction of cannery and port facilities, and supply of five trawlers.	Five trawlers valued at \$7.8 million delivered under the 1976 protocol—two medium-size trawlers delivered in December 1976 and three small vessels in March 1977.  Soviets completed canning plant at Mukalla and a fish meal plant at Aden in August 1978. <input type="text"/>	
<b>East Asia</b>				
Indonesia	1964	Agreement under a 1956 credit to provide trawlers and establish a fishing complex.	\$12.5 million worth of trawlers delivered; shipyard and oceanographic school completed.	15.1
Philippines	1974	Agreement for a 15-year joint fishing venture with 60-percent Philippine and 40-percent Soviet participation. Philippines to service entire fleet, which would include six purse seiners and one carrier leased from the USSR.		
	1976	Protocol to implement joint venture.	Joint venture implementation still under negotiation.	
Singapore	1975	Agreement for joint company to establish Singapore's first fully integrated seafood processing and storage complex and to provide local market with seafood and fishmeal.	The joint venture company, Marissco, processes 65,000 tons of fish annually and markets the products.	

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**USSR: Assistance to Fishing Industries  
In LDCs, 1959-31 March 1979 (continued)**

Country	Year	Agreements and Protocols	Status and Remarks	Value of Aid (Million US \$)
<b>South Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	1972	Grant for 10 fishing boats, refrigeration facilities, a training center, and Soviet technicians.	Boats delivered. Cold storage plants and training center completed.	15.0
India	1966	Deep sea fisheries assistance to include use of two Soviet trawlers and construction of shipyard.		2.2
	1978	India asked Moscow for further assistance.	Negotiations for formation of joint venture under way.	
Malaysia	1974	Agreement for Soviet fisheries assistance, port construction, and possible joint venture.		1.5
Maldives	1976	Agreement for assistance to local fisheries and training aboard Soviet trawlers.	No implementation.	0.1
Pakistan	1965	Agreement to supply trawlers.	Delivered.	1.6
	1968	Agreement for oceanographic research, design of a fishing port, and training of fishermen.	Soviet experts studied land facilities in 1968. In 1969, three Soviet trawlers began training fisheries personnel and conducting a two-year fishing survey.	2.0
Sri Lanka	1971	Agreement for technical training and establishment of training center in Ceylon, joint fisheries operations, and possible future purchase or rental of Soviet fishing vessels.	Oceanographic research began February 1972. Soviet technicians arrived in 1973 to assist in setting up training center. In 1977, 20 scholarships granted for training Sri Lankan personnel.	3.0
<b>Latin America</b>				
Argentina	1974	Agreement for joint fisheries research, training, construction of fishing port, and joint fishing company.	Preliminary oceanographic studies completed. In late 1976 Soviets reopened discussions on other projects. No progress.	5.0
Chile	1968	Following surveys, Soviets agreed to establish fishing port and crab meat plant under a 1967 line of credit.	In abeyance.	17.0
	1971	Agreement called for development of fishing ports, training on Soviet vessels, technical school, and rental of Soviet fishing vessels.	In abeyance.	
Guyana	1977	Agreement on technical assistance and training.		
	1978	Protocol establishes joint company for catching, processing, and selling shellfish.	Negotiations for joint venture and construction of shore facilities under way.	

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**USSR: Assistance to Fishing Industries  
In LDCs, 1959-31 March 1979 (continued)**

Country	Year	Agreements and Protocols	Status and Remarks	Value of Aid (Million US \$)
Jamaica	1979	Agreement to provide Soviet fishing rights in Jamaican waters in exchange for Soviet vessels, research and training, and establishment of a joint venture.		
Peru	1971	Agreement provides aid in constructing fisheries complex at Paita, training Peruvians at Soviet fisheries institutes, and establishing a joint fisheries research program.	Commission on Soviet-Peruvian fisheries cooperation formed in 1972. First and second stage of Paita complex completed in 1975. Port equipment installed in 1976. Other construction proceeding slowly.	2.5
	1972	Protocol for port construction and training of 30 Peruvians on Soviet research vessel.		
	1976	Protocol for further research.		
<b>Europe</b>				
Portugal	1975	Agreement to provide Soviet equipment for fishing vessels and training of Portuguese personnel.		0.5
Spain	1971	Agreement to establish joint processing and marketing company in Canary Islands.	Sovhispan in operation: it wholesales, freezes, packs, and markets products caught by Soviet fleet in the South Atlantic.	
	1975	Agreement to set up joint fishing company.	Pesconsa, a joint Spanish-Soviet fishing venture, set up to fish in Spanish territorial waters.	

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