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9 May 1980

# Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

(FOUO 3/80)



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## WORLDWIDE REPORT

### LAW OF THE SEA

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WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JAPAN, USSR SALMON TALKS--Tokyo--March 27 (JIJI Press)--Japan and the Soviet Union will start talks April 2 to determine this year's catch quota for Japan's salmon fishing in the northwestern Pacific. This was agreed upon at a meeting in Moscow Wednesday between Soviet first Vice Fisheries Minister N.P. Kudryavtsev and Susumu Matsubara, minister at the Japanese Embassy in the Soviet capital, according to a JIJI press dispatch. A Japanese negotiating team will leave for Moscow Monday. Likely to be named Japanese delegates are Matsubara and Director Hiroya Sano of the Fishery Agency's Oceanic Fisheries Department. [Excerpt] [OS271331 Tokyo JIJI in English 1309 GMT 27 Mar 80 OW]

JAPAN-SOVIET FISHERY TALKS--According to a government source on 13 March, Japan's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union Matsubara will meet shortly with First Deputy Minister of the Soviet Ministry of the Fish Industry Kudryavtsev in Moscow to discuss opening of fishery negotiations on this year's salmon quota for Japanese fishing boats in the northern Pacific. Japan had wanted to open the negotiations in the week beginning 17 March. At the meeting, the Soviet side is expected to give its answer to envoy Matsubara's demand that the salmon negotiations be opened soon. Thus, there is a strong possibility that the salmon negotiations between Japan and the Soviet Union will be held early in April at the earliest. [Text] [Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 14 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 8 OW]

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INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE-ROK FISHERY TALKS OPEN IN SEOUL 9 APRIL

OW081503 Tokyo JIJI in English 1438 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Tokyo, April 8 (JIJI Press)--Government officials of Japan and South Korea will get together in Seoul Wednesday for three-day fishery talks. The Japanese delegation will include Goroku Satake, director of the Fishery Agency's Fisheries Promotion Department, and Shunji Yanai, director of the Foreign Office's treaties division.

High on the agenda is the problem of Korean fishing boats' operations off Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost land mass, which has caused troubles with local Japanese fishermen.

This issue developed after the Soviet Union enforced a 200-mile exclusive fishing zone in the spring of 1977, which sent Korean fishermen moving into waters close to Japan's 12-mile territorial waters off Hokkaido in the absence of diplomatic relations between Seoul and Moscow.

However, despite three years of consultations between Japan and South Korea, the Korean side has not yet complied with Tokyo's request to observe this nation's fishing controls in the waters. The two nations have not applied their 200-mile zones to each other.

Under the circumstances, local fishermen in Hokkaido have urged the government to ban Korean fishing by applying Japan's 200-mile zone to prevent a plunge in fish stocks and halt troubles including damage to fishing gear.

At the coming talks, the Koreans for their part are expected to propose establishment of no-fishing zones in the southern waters of Cheju Island south of the Korean Peninsula, to protect fishery resources. Japan will object, however, pointing out the need to control Korean "Anko" trawlers as well on the ground that no-fishing zones would affect Japanese trawlers alone.

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JAPAN

BRIEFS

SALMON IMPORTS--According to the Japanese Aquatic Products Import Association, Japan imported 54,700 tons of salmon in 1979, up 10 percent from the preceding year and far above the expected Japanese salmon quota of 42,500 tons (actual catch amount as of last spring) to be set between Japan and the Soviet Union for this year. This increase was attributable to boosted salmon purchases from Alaska and Canada by Japan's major fish dealers. In addition, a large amount of salmon are now caught in Hokkaido. Thus, the supply of salmon is gradually exceeding demand in Japan. This will place Japan in a favorable position in upcoming Japan-Soviet salmon fishery negotiations. Some people in Japan's fish industry hold the view that "should this increase in imports continue, Japan may need no quota assignments for salmon fishery in the northern Pacific in the future." [Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 14 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 8 OW]

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IVORY COAST

MINISTER FADIKA COMMENTS ON OCEANTROPIQUES CONFERENCE

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 2 Apr 80 p 72

[Interview with Minister of Navy Lamine Fadika, chairman of Oceanthropiques, by JEUNE AFRIQUE: date and place not given]

[Text] JEUNE AFRIQUE: What do you think of this exposition? Did it live up to your hopes?

Lamine Fadika: To our hopes, yes, to the extent that they were reasonably limited. Oceanthropiques was a first. When Oceanexpo was established in 1971, only industries and experts of the developed world were represented. In 1974 it was the same. In 1977, the developing countries were invited but on the same basis and in accordance with the same organizational procedures as those applicable to the other exhibitors, which was not compatible with our particular situation. With the creation of Oceanthropiques, everything is changing. We have our hands on a tool which must certainly be perfected but which, nevertheless, is a springboard from which we should be able to agree on a dialog--the notorious North-South dialog--in an area of the greatest importance.

JEUNE AFRIQUE: You speak as though that dialog were still to be initiated.

Lamine Fadika: On the Oceanexpo-Oceanthropiques level this is true. The undertaking is still marked by its original character: that of an exhibition-fair like any other, with its sellers and buyers. As for us, we did not go there to do business but to explain our problems and see if it is possible to find solutions. Our attendance was more political than commercial. We were given a speaker's platform, but we still do not have many interlocutors. We must reflect about this aspect of the question during the next 3 years so that the next Oceanthropiques will be more fruitful. We wish to add extra spirit, if I may venture to say so, to this exposition. When we say: "The ocean for all and for peace," we give our course of action a cultural and philosophical content which must be taken into consideration.

JEUNE AFRIQUE: What, broadly speaking, are your problems?

Lamine Fadika: We have all kinds. For example, let us consider maritime transportation: we are by far the foremost freight suppliers in the world.

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But we have only 10 percent of the overall tonnage of the world's commerce fleet. Greater balance is essential. Moreover, this would be of benefit to everyone, for the principal factor in the cost of maritime transportation is labor, and our labor is less burdensome than that of industrialized countries. We would have liked to find some interlocutors in this area at Oceanotropiques; for example, European shippers. Unfortunately, that was not the case.

Our Resources Are Pillaged. We Are Cheated.

Another subject for concern: the living resources of the oceans. Currently, they still supply only 2 percent of human nourishment; but it is thought that during the 3d millenium they will supply as much as 50 percent. This without speaking of animal feed. It so happens that we are in good position to participate in this development: we have extensive coasts washed by seas abundant in fish. Provided our resources are not methodically pillaged. This is the current situation, to the point that we have good cause to fear that we shall see the fish grow scarce if not disappear. This pillage takes place in two ways: first, piracy pure and simple. As we do not have sufficient means of surveillance of our territorial waters, ships coming from the North fish shamelessly in those waters without the least benefit to the country thus plundered.

The other way is not respecting agreements. When we grant a fishing right, we specify the quantities of fish which may be caught, the fishing methods which are permissible and the categories of fish allowed. However, too often these contracts are not respected. Those involved fish more than anticipated or commit some other infringement. There again, we do not have sufficient means of surveillance. We are cheated.

In the area of aquaculture, rich in future prospects, we still depend, for the moment, on Western technology. We must make plans and find sources of financing.

Lastly, let us speak of a subject which is uppermost among our concerns: the ocean's mineral resources. Thanks to their technology, industrialized countries are establishing a veritable monopoly over this immense wealth at the risk of causing disaster among the extractive industries of developing countries: true chaos in the offing. This will be of no benefit to anyone. What will become of the industries of the North, if the South is no longer able to purchase the equipment it needs?

Unilateral exploitation of underwater ore by developed countries would only serve to worsen world imbalances to a serious degree, with all the consequences which would result from those imbalances.

JEUNE AFRIQUE: You spoke of this matter during the Oceanotropiques?

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Lamine Fadika: We discussed it among ourselves; but here again, we could hardly find any interlocutors among our partners.

JEUNE AFRIQUE: Is Océantropiques an informal organization, or do you intend to give it a permanent structure?

Lamine Fadika: We are thinking of giving it a permanent structure, a light one, which would be a center of coordination.

JEUNE AFRIQUE: In 3 years then, where?

Lamine Fadika: Still in Bordeaux. But we have created a sort of double Océantropiques to be held in 1982 in an Arab country and in 1985 in an African country.

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