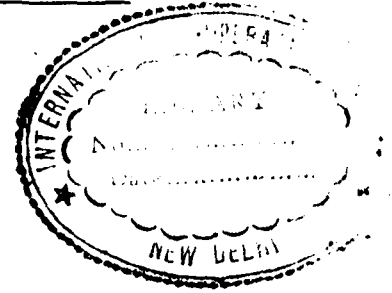


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16TH MEETING OF ICA SUB-COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES FOR ASIA,
NEW DELHI (INDIA) : 25-27 NOVEMBER 1988

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15. Fishing Industry and Fishery Cooperatives in selected Asian countries : A Review Paper.
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17. A Note on ICA Regional Coop Data Bank.
18. Basic Information on Fishing Industry (including cooperatives).
19. Proforma for collecting basic information.
20. Result of the 10th Seminar on Fisheries Coops for S-E Asian countries, 3-14 Oct. 1988



ICA SUB-COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES FOR ASIA

LIST OF MEMBERS

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| INDIA | <p>1. Mr. Y.P. Nishad
President
National Fedn of Fishermen's Coops Ltd.
Unit No.8 (2nd Floor)
Pocket 'C', "J" Block Market
Saket, New Delhi-110017.</p> <p>2. Mr. S. Chandra
Managing Director
National Fedn of Fishermen's Coops Ltd.
Unit No.2 (2nd Floor)
Pocket "C" J Block Market, Saket
New Delhi-110017.</p> |
| JAPAN | <p>3. Mr. J. Saito
Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee
National Federation of Fisheries Coop
Associations (ZENGYOREN),
1-1-12, Uchikanda
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.</p> <p>4. Mr. Y. Miyata
Managing Director
ZENGYOREN
1-1-12, Uchikanda
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo, Japan.</p> |
| MALAYSIA | <p>5. Datuk Haji Aziz b Mohd.Ibrahim -CHAIRMAN
4-B, Jalan Masjid Negeri
Taman Mutiara (Island Glades)
Penang-11600, Malaysia.</p> |
| THAILAND | <p>6. Mr. Mongkol Vacharangkul
CLT Board Member & Secretary,
Maeklong Fishery Cooperative Ltd.
C/o. Coop League of Thailand
4, Pichai Road
Dusit, Bangkok-10300
Thailand.</p> |
| SPECIAL INVITEES | <p>7. Mr. M. Sato
Asst.Secretary, ICA Fisheries Committee,
C/o. ZENGYOREN
1-1-12, Uchikanda
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo, Japan.</p> |

8. Mr. N. Yamazaki
C/o. ZENGYOREN
Tokyo
Japan.
9. Mr. George Kuttickal
Field Consultant
Canadian Coop Association
3, Siri Institutional Area
New Delhi-110016.

ICA ROA

10. Mr. G.K. Sharma
Regional Director
ICA Regional Office for Asia
"Bonow House"
43, Friends Colony
New Delhi-110065.
11. Mr. J.M. Rana - SECRETARY
Dy. Regional Director &
Head, Development Coordination Unit,
ICA ROA, New Delhi.
12. Mr. W.U. Herath
Project Officer,
Human Resource Development Project
ICA ROA, New Delhi.
13. Dr. R.C. Dwivedi
Consultant
ICA ROA, New Delhi.
14. Dr. Daman Prakash
Consultant
ICA ROA, New Delhi.

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16TH MEETING OF THE ICA SUB-COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES FOR ASIA.

Venue : "Bonow House"
ICA Regional Office for Asia,
43 Friends Colony, New Delhi.

Time : 1600 hours.

PROGRAMME OF INAUGURAL FUNCTION

- Welcome address by Mr. Y.P. Nishad,
President of FISHCOPFED.

- Welcome address by Mr. G.K. Sharma,
ICA Regional Director for Asia.

- Address by Mr. Rai Singh,
Chief Executive, NCUI.

- Address by Datuk Haji Aziz bin Mohd. Ibrahim,
Chairman of the ICA Sub-committee for
Fisheries for Asia.

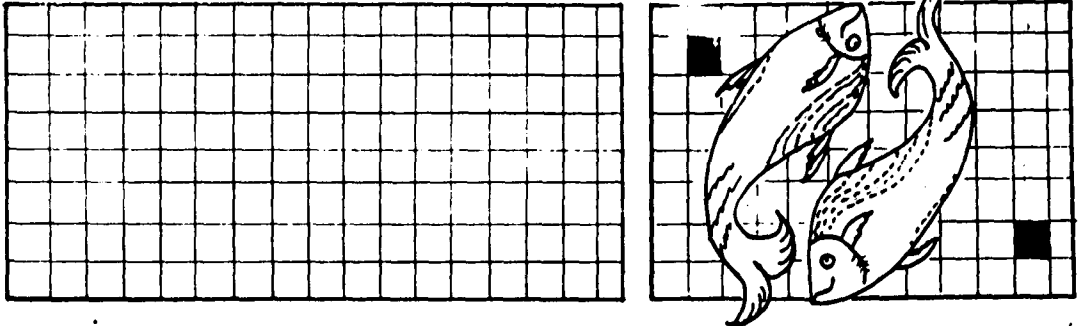
- Address by Mr. J. Saito,
Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee.

- Address by Mr. S.S. Puri, Assistant Director
General & Regional Representative for Asia
and the Pacific, FAO.

- Inaugural address by Hon,ble Shri. Bhajan
Lal, Union Minister for Agriculture,
Government of India.

- Vote of thanks by Mr. S. Chandra,
Managing Director, FISHCOPFED.

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MINUTES
of the 16th meeting of
ICA Sub-Committee for
Fisheries for Asia

New Delhi (India)
November 25-26, 1988



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA

MINUTES OF THE 16TH MEETING OF THE ICA SUB-COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES FOR ASIA HELD AT BONOW HOUSE, NEW DELHI ON 25-26 NOVEMBER 1988.

1. The 16th Meeting of the ICA Sub-committee for Fisheries for Asia was held at 'Bonow House', New Delhi, India on 25th and 26th November 1988. The meeting was presided over by Datuk Haji Aziz bin.Mohd Ibrahim, Chairman of the Sub-committee. The following members attended the meeting :-

Chairman : 1. Datuk Haji Aziz bin.Mohd Ibrahim, Malaysia.

Members : 2. Mr. Y.P. Nishad, India.
3. Mr. S. Chandra, India.
4. Mr. J. Saito, Japan.
5. Mr. Y. Miyata, Japan.
6. Mr. Mongkol Vacharangkul, Thailand.

Secretary : Mr. J.M. Rana, Deputy Regional Director, & Head, Development Coordination Unit, ICA ROA.

Special Invitees : 1. Mr. S.S.Puri, Asst. Director General and Regional Representative for Asia and Pacific, FAO, Bangkok.
2. Mr. M. Sato, Interpreter, ZENGYOREN (National Federation of Fisheries Coop Association), Japan.
3. Mr. N. Yamazaki, ZENGYOREN, Japan.
4. Mr. George Kuttickal, Field Consultant, Canadian Cooperative Association, New Delhi.

ICA ROA Staff : 1. Mr. G.K. Sharma, Regional Director.
2. Mr. W.U. Herath, Education Officer, Human Resource Development Project.
3. Dr. R.C. Dwivedi, Consultant.
4. Dr. Daman Prakash, Consultant.

2. The meeting of the Sub-committee was hosted by the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited (FISHCOFPED).

Meeting Schedule

3. The meeting followed the following time schedule.

25th November :

- 1000 : Sub-committee meeting.
- 1300-1600 : Lunch break and informal discussions.
- 1600 : Formal inauguration of the Sub-committee meeting by Mr. Bhajan Lal, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India.

26th November

- 0930-1300 : Sub-committee meeting discussions continued.
- 1300-1500 : Lunch break
- 1500-2100 : Discussions continued.

Inaugural session : 25th November 1988 at 1600 Hours

4. Mr. Bhajan Lal, Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, Government of India, inaugurated the meeting. In his inaugural address Mr. Bhajan Lal outlined the rich and varied fishery resources in India and the efforts being made to develop and exploit them. He also outlined the role of fishery cooperatives and made specific mention about the useful work being done by the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited (FISHCOPFED).

5. The Minister further added that "The meeting of this Sub-committee in India will give us an opportunity to learn more from the experience of other countries, especially Japan. I feel that such interactions should be held more frequently as they will help the developing fishery cooperative movements in Asia to adopt the methods being practised by the developed fishery cooperative movements".... Your Sub-committee is doing very useful work and, in my opinion, the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations (ZENGYOREN) of Japan is playing the role of the big brother...I would like to avail this opportunity to express our thanks to ZENGYOREN".

6. "I am confident, your deliberations will lead to practical and pragmatic recommendations and I assure you that such of the recommendations that would concern my Government or the Indian Fishery Cooperative Movement will receive due attention", the Minister added.

7. Mr. Y.P. Nishad, President of FISHCOPFED, in his address expressed high appreciation of the support being given by Shri. Bhajan Lal, Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture to the cooperative sector of the country which has acquired tremendous dynamism. He expressed his gratefulness to the Minister for sparing time from his busy schedule.

8. Mr. Nishad also paid a tribute to Mr. J. Saito, Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee, in the following words : "Shri Saito has a special place in the world fishery cooperative sector. He has made untiring efforts for the development of this sector. It is a privilege for the Sub-committee that he himself has come to represent his country in this Sub-committee. I heartily welcome him".

9. Mr. Nishad also referred to the benefits received by the Indian Fishery Cooperative Movement through participation in the Sub-committee meetings and the ICA ROA activities in the field of fishery cooperatives. He expressed his special thanks to Mr. J.M. Rana, Secretary to the Sub-committee.

10. Mr. G.K. Sharma, ICA Regional Director for Asia, extended a cordial welcome to the chief guest, members of the Sub-committee, Mr. S.S. Puri and other invitees. He expressed special thanks to the Hon'ble Minister for agreeing to inaugurate this meeting, even though the Fisheries Sub-committee is a small one. He mentioned that this demonstrates the Minister's special concern for the weaker sections of the community. He also expressed his thanks to the Minister for his support to the ICA Regional Office for Asia and especially his assistance in enabling the ICA to retain the "Bonow House".

11. Touching on the fishery cooperative situation, Mr. Sharma stated as follows : "As regards the fishery resources in the Region, a number of countries are blessed with vast coast-lines and river systems, lakes and ponds. While the potential fishery resources are vast in the region, I must say that these resources largely remained untapped barring a few countries. The contribution of fishery cooperatives in this gigantic effort remains rather minimal. We have to find ways of increasing this contribution in order not only to uplift the social and economic conditions of the fishermen, but also to enhance national development efforts. The importance of fish and marine resources in raising the nutritional level of our people is tremendous and this is also an aspect to which, I sincerely hope, the Sub-committee would pay some attention".

12. Mr. Sharma expressed his appreciation to the Fishery Cooperative Movement of Japan and the Canadian Cooperative Association (CCA) for their support to fishery cooperative development in the Region.

13. Mr. Sharma and few other speakers expressed their sincere thanks to Mr. S.S. Puri for finding time to come to Delhi and address the ICA Fisheries Sub-committee meeting. They paid tributes to Mr. Puri's knowledge and experience of the Cooperative Movement and stated that Mr. Puri's guidance to the meeting would be valuable.

14. Mr. Rai Singh, Chief Executive of National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) extended a cordial welcome to the members of the Sub-committee on behalf of the entire Indian Cooperative Movement.

15. Datuk Haji Aziz bin.Mohd Ibrahim, Chairman of ICA Sub-committee for Fisheries for Asia, in his address said that the fishery cooperative movements in the Region have to play a constructive role in order to improve the living standards of the people and their national economic levels. Although the level of fishery cooperatives in the Region is still low, there have been some remarkable developments during the last 10-15 years. The Chairman highlighted the lessons that have been drawn by various developing movements in the Region from the successful operations and management of fishery cooperatives in Japan and the Republic of Korea. The Chairman emphasised the need for stable and positive government policies for the Fishery Cooperative Sector.

16. The Chairman referred to the holding of the national seminar on Fishery Cooperatives held in Lucknow, India, prior to the Sub-committee meeting through the assistance of the ICA Fisheries Committee and emphasised the need to formulate an Action Plan to implement the recommendations of the seminar.

17. The Chairman mentioned that the Sub-committee has been able to promote the exchange of experience in this particular sector among the member-countries of the Region and has, on the whole, done reasonably good work. The useful technical assistance activities of ZENGYOREN in the form of training programmes have contributed a great deal in human resource development programmes in the Region. The Chairman paid a tribute to Mr. J. Saito for his contributions to fishery cooperative development especially in Asia.

18. The Chairman expressed his thanks to FISHCOPFED for hosting the meeting of the Sub-committee, and to the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Government of India for agreeing to inaugurate the Sub-committee meeting.

19. The Chairman also expressed his appreciation to Mr. J.M. Rana for his excellent services as Secretary to the Sub-committee and support of Mr. G.K. Sharma as ICA Regional Director to the Sub-committee.

20. Mr. J. Saito, Chairman of ICA Committee for Fisheries, in

his address outlined the activities of the Fisheries Committee and the ODA seminars conducted by it. Outlining the work of the ICA Fisheries Committee, Mr. Saito said that the two main objectives of the Committee are : (i) to contribute to providing food to the people in developing countries through fisheries promotion measures, and (ii) to help improve the standard of living of fishermen. The Committee, besides providing an international forum to this sector of the Movement, also undertakes human resource development activities mainly with the active financial support from the Government of Japan through its ODA programme. The objective of this training programme is to contribute to the development of human resources in order to help develop and strengthen the organisation of fishery cooperatives and vitalise their business activities.

21. Mr. Saito mentioned that the recently concluded ODA training programme in Lucknow, held in collaboration with the FISHCOFFED, India, was very useful and effective and he hoped that the local organisations in India would follow-up the recommendations made at this course. The ICA Fisheries Committee, according to Chairman Saito, would continue to provide support to fishery cooperatives in Asia in close collaboration with the ICA Regional Office and the ZENGYOREN of Japan.

22. Mr. S.S. Puri, Assistant Director General and Regional Representative for Asia and Pacific, FAO, expressed his happiness at the close association that has developed between the ICA Regional Office for Asia and the FAO Regional Office for Asia and Pacific. Mr. Puri mentioned that the world fish production in 1986 was 91.5 million tons of which 42% was contributed by the Asia Pacific Region. The Asia Pacific Region has made a significant contribution to aqua-culture. In 1985 the contribution of the Asia Pacific Region was 78% of the total production through aqua-culture (8 million tons out of 10.2 million tons).

23. Mr. Puri pointed out that six countries in Asia, namely, Japan, China, Rep. of Korea, India, Indonesia and Thailand were among the top ten fish producing countries in the world. This Region has played a pioneering role in aqua-culture. The concepts of "fish farming" and "ocean ranching" will open limitless opportunities of increasing fish production. He, however, stated that the contribution of the fishery cooperative sector in the fishing industry remains rather small in most of the developing countries and systematic efforts need to be made to improve the situation.

24. All the speakers at the inaugural session expressed their happiness that the International Cooperative Alliance was able to retain the "Bonow House" which is a concrete symbol of the solidarity and unity of the Asian Cooperative Movement.

25. Mr. S. Chandra, Managing Director of FISHCOPFED, expressed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bhajan Lal, Minister of Agriculture, Government of India, Mr. J. Saito, Mr. S.S. Puri and members of the Sub-committee and all invited guests at the inaugural function.

26. The texts of various speeches which were made available to the secretariat are given at Annexe-1.

25th November 1988 : 1000 Hours

27. The meeting commenced its deliberations after welcome speeches by Mr. Y.P. Nishad, President of FISHCOPFED, Mr. J. Saito, Chairman of ICA Fisheries Committee, Datuk Haji Aziz bin Mohd. Ibrahim, Chairman of ICA Sub-committee for Fisheries for Asia, and Mr. G.K. Sharma, ICA Regional Director for Asia. Mr. Saito expressed his pleasure to be at the Sub-committee meeting and expressed his highest respect and heartfelt appreciation for the activities of the ICA Sub-committee for Fisheries for Asia, its outstanding contribution to the encouragement and overall development of fishing industry and fishery cooperative movements in the member-countries of the Region. Mr. Saito then mentioned the ODA seminars held in Sri Lanka, Malaysia and India as per the recommendations of the 15th meeting of the Fisheries Sub-committee held in Malaysia in 1987. He also said that with regard to the activities within the Region the contribution of ZENGYOREN was very important. The ZENGYOREN has organised 10 seminars on fishery cooperatives for the Asian countries since 1979. So far a total of 136 participants from 10 countries have taken part in these seminars. He hoped that this meeting of the Sub-committee will prove to be fruitful and meaningful for all.

28. The Chairman of the Sub-committee then called upon Mr. J.M. Rana, Secretary to the Sub-committee, to outline the two days work for the Sub-committee. The Secretary said that as per the programme the formal inauguration will take place at 4 p.m. as the Minister of Agriculture, Government of India, was available only at that time, in view of his parliamentary duties in the morning. Hence if the members would agree the meeting could start with the adoption of the Agenda and discussion of the Agenda items until 3 p.m.

29. The Secretary also stated that two documents have been circulated among the members, namely, (i) Agenda Notes which consist of (a) programme of the meeting, Agenda and the Notes thereon; and (ii) a Review Paper on Fishing Industry and Fishery Cooperatives in selected Asian Countries prepared by the ICA ROA.

30. The Review Paper is part of our Data Bank activities and it will be useful not only for members of this meeting but also for

members who could not be present at this meeting and the fishery cooperative organisations in the Region.

31. The Secretary indicated that some concern was expressed by the Chairman and the Regional Director that less number of members were attending the meeting than originally expected. While sharing this concern, the Secretary indicated that the attendance at this meeting cannot be considered unsatisfactory in comparison with attendance at other Sub-committee meetings. The Secretary pointed out that since the restructuring of the ICA in 1985, the ICA had taken a policy decision that all Sub-committee meetings will be held on "self-financing basis". As the fishery sector is rather weak, it had proved difficult to get up the meeting of the Sub-committee. In 1987 it was possible to hold the meeting of the Sub-committee in Malaysia on account of the financial support provided by the Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC), as a special case, to members from three countries. Hence we should feel reasonably happy that although the meeting is being held on a fully "self-financing basis", six members from four countries are attending the meeting. The member for Korea would have also attended the meeting, but for the change of the dates of the meeting. The member for Indonesia notified his inability to attend on the last moment.

32. The Secretary said that the first decision to be taken is in regard to adoption of the Agenda - whether the Agenda needs any additions or modifications.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

33. The proposed Agenda was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM NO.1 : CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE 15TH MEETING HELD IN MALAYSIA IN MARCH 1987

34. The minutes were confirmed. It was noted that the meeting was being held in New Delhi instead of in Manila (Philippines) as was decided at the 15th meeting of the Sub-committee.

AGENDA ITEM NO.2 : ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE

35. Mr. Y. Miyata, Member for Japan, said that the attendance at the meeting was rather small and that it would not be proper for this meeting to adopt the constitution.

36. Mr. Miyata also raised procedural questions whether the

meeting was a valid meeting and suggested that this meeting should be treated as an informal one and that all the Agenda be postponed till there was better attendance.

37. The Secretary to the Sub-committee, Mr. J.M. Rana, provided the required information and after considerable discussion it was decided that the meeting was properly called and held, and that it would be regarded as a formal meeting.

38. The Secretary pointed out that the Sub-committee is meeting under its existing Constitution. The draft Constitution was presented at the 15th meeting of the Sub-committee in Malaysia held in March 1987. He indicated that the ICA Regional Council had suggested draft constitutions for its various Sub-committees to streamline the work of all the Sub-committees following the restructuring of the ICA in 1985. The Secretary drew the attention of the meeting to the minutes of the last meeting of the Sub-committee wherein it was stated that the members would study the draft constitution of the Sub-committee and send their suggestions to the secretariat and that the draft constitution would be taken up for discussion and approval at the next meeting of the Sub-committee. It was in pursuance of this that the draft Constitution was presented for consideration and adoption by the present meeting.

39. As lunch time had approached, the Regional Director suggested that the meeting could now break and the members could have informal discussions among themselves on how to proceed with regard to the Agenda. The Sub-committee then decided to adjourn the meeting until 1600 hours when the formal inauguration was scheduled and then proceed with discussions on the Agenda the next day at 0930 hours.

(Formal inauguration took place at "Bonow House" at 1600 hours, followed by a Reception hosted by FISHCOPFED. The proceedings of the Inaugural Session have been dealt with earlier in paras 5-26).

26th November 1988

40. The meeting reassembled at 0930 hours on 26th November 1988 and the draft constitution was taken up for discussion. The following preamble was adopted by the meeting.

"This Sub-committee is a Sub-committee of the ICA Regional Council for Asia. The Sub-committee shall work in accordance with the aims and objectives of the ICA, the Fisheries Committee and the general policy of the ICA Regional Office for Asia".

41. The following 4 articles of the draft Constitution were adopted.

Article 1 : Name

1. The name of the Sub-committee shall be "ICA SUB-COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES FOR ASIA". It will be referred to hereinafter as the "Sub-committee".

Article 2 : Definition

2. The word "Region" will be used to refer to Asia, i.e. the area covered by the ICA Regional Office for Asia.

Article 3 : Overall Aim

3. The overall aim of the Sub-committee is to develop the fishing industry both marine and inland, through fishery cooperatives in order to enable fishing families in the Region in enhancing their incomes and achieving a higher standard of living and to recommend to the ICA Regional Council programmes of activities required in the field of fishery cooperatives.

Article 4 : Specific Objectives

4. The specific objectives of the Sub-committee shall be as follows :
 - i. to review periodically the progress made in the field of cooperative fisheries and to recommend policies and common lines of action;
 - ii. to identify areas for training, research and technical assistance and make recommendations;
 - iii. to make recommendations for improving management and operational efficiency of organisations in the field of fishery cooperation;
 - iv. to promote the dissemination of information and the exchange of experiences among the fishery cooperatives;
 - v. to carry out any other activities which are incidental or conducive to the objectives of the Sub-committee.

42. Regarding Article 5 there was considerable discussion whether the membership of the Sub-committee should be organisations or individual persons nominated by the member organisations. There were different views on this question.

43. During the discussions on Article 5, Mr. Miyata asked whether there was quorum for this meeting. In his opinion there were only four members present at this meeting and hence the meeting should be stopped. Mr. Miyata also stated that he received the Agenda Notes only on 25th morning and because of language difficulties, he could not study them properly. Other members such as the member from Thailand may also have the same problem, he added.

44. Mr. Miyata said that there was some confusion with regard to the two lists of members circulated and he asked for clarification in this regard.

45. The Secretary clarified that one list of members dated 28.10.1988 is the original list with members from all countries. Since then member-organisations have telexed the names of new members including Japan. He showed to the meeting the various telexes and stated that as per these telexes, the second list is the upto-date one and the following members attending the meeting have been properly nominated by the ICA member-organisations :

<u>India</u>	1. Mr. Y.P. Nishad
	2. Mr. S. Chandra
<u>Japan</u>	3. Mr. J. Saito
	4. Mr. Y. Miyata
<u>Malaysia</u>	5. Datuk Haji Aziz bin Mohd. Ibrahim
<u>Thailand</u>	6. Mongkol Vacharangkul.

46. He also stated that more than five members are attending the meeting and hence as per clause 9.8 of the Constitution, the meeting has the required quorum.

47. The Secretary showed the letter dated 3rd November 1988 along with which Agenda Notes were sent. He said he was sorry that members from Japan had not received the Agenda Notes, as they left Tokyo for Delhi for the ODA seminar on 12th or 13th November 1988. If the ICA ROA had known on the arrival of the Japanese members in India about non-receipt of Agenda Notes, ICA ROA would have immediately supplied the material to them. The Secretary stated that he was away in China on an ICA Mission and he was sorry that he could not personally enquire about this matter on the arrival of the Japanese members.

48. On consideration of the information furnished, the Chairman ruled that there was quorum and that the meeting should proceed with the Agenda.

49. As the consideration of the Constitution was taking

considerable time, the meeting decided that remaining articles of the Agenda Item No.2 concerning the Constitution and Agenda Item No.3 concerning the Election be deferred for the time being and that other items be taken up for discussion.

AGENDA ITEM NO.4 : REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT

50. The report presented by the Secretary was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM NO.5 : REPORT ON ACTIVITIES BY ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE

51. The report of the ICA Fisheries Committee as tabled by Mr. J. Saito was noted (copy annexed at Annexe-2).

AGENDA ITEM NO.6 : REVIEW PAPER ON FISHERY COOPERATIVES AND THE REGIONAL COOPERATIVE DATA BANK

52. The Secretary indicated that Dr. Daman Prakash, a short-term Consultant to the ICA ROA, had prepared the regional Review Paper as well as the forms for collecting data on fishery industry and fishery cooperatives. He stated that the purpose was to build up a Data Bank on the cooperative situation in the Region for various cooperative sectors including the fishery sector. The Members for Japan had supplied the requested data. He appealed to the members of other countries to supply the requested data.

53. Dr. Daman Prakash indicated that the Review Paper was prepared on the basis of documents available in the ICA ROA as well as from other sources like FAD, APO and documentation of the ICA Fisheries Sub-committee. He appreciated the information now supplied by the Japanese members which would help in updating the paper.

54. The meeting was appreciative of the work of the secretariat in regard to the Data Bank and felt that the Review Paper was very informative and useful. It was suggested that the Review Paper be updated on the basis of the country papers supplied at this meeting as well as the data which the members had agreed to supply.

AGENDA ITEM NO.7 : RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND TRENDS IN FISHERY COOPS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

55. The papers circulated at the meeting in respect of Japan,

Malaysia, and Thailand were taken as presented in view of lack of time.

AGENDA ITEM NO.8 : DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF FISHERY COOP MOVEMENTS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE REGION BY MEMBERS AND A PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS

56. The meeting decided that the programme of activities of the Sub-committee would be as follows :-

- Increasing the membership of the Sub-committee;
- Establishment of national federations of fishery cooperatives in the countries where they do not exist;
- Continuation of regional training programmes by Japan (with special emphasis on infrastructure development, training in management skills, technological improvements, communication and information);
- Continuation of Lecture Course Project supported by Government of Japan;
- Continuation of two Projects supported by CCA, one each in Thailand and India;
- Perspective Planning for selected countries;
- Training of personnel in project identification and project planning;
- Education and training of leaders and managers;
- Continuation by the ICA of its Regional Data Bank Project;
- Asian Fishery Cooperatives Bulletin to be continued by FISHCOFFED;
- Developing contacts with FAO and UNDP for some possible technical assistance projects for the Movements;
- Increasing collaboration among Fishery Cooperative Movements in the Region by the ICA;
- Enhancing women's participation in fishery cooperatives; and
- Promotion of bilateral trade.

57. The Secretary stated that the ICA ROA is currently discussing the possibility of securing assistance from the Canadian Cooperative Association (CCA) for a project regarding women's participation in the development of fishery cooperatives in the Region. Mr. George Kuttickal of CCA gave further information on this matter and stated that as a first step an Inception Mission will be carried out by the ICA and the CCA for preparing a feasibility study for the project. The feasibility study would be carried out in respect of four countries : two in South-East Asia and two in South Asia. Mr. Kuttickal added that this project would be for a five year period. It was also indicated that the selection of the countries would be done jointly by the ICA ROA and the CCA.

58. The meeting suggested that an Expert from the local member-organisation from each country be associated with the Inception Mission and, if funds permitted, additional regional experts may be added.

59. The meeting expressed its appreciation to the CCA for the financial support it is currently providing for the two projects - one in India and one in Thailand - in the field of fishery cooperative sector and welcomed CCA's and ICA's initiative for a project for Women in Development which was a high priority area.

60. A suggestion was made that there should be an Expert in the field of fishery cooperatives in the ICA ROA for more actively assisting in development of fishery cooperatives in the Region and to carry out the programmes suggested by the Fisheries Subcommittee, in view of the fact that the present Secretary has very limited time due to his other responsibilities. The members for India, Thailand and Malaysia were in agreement to this suggestion. However, Mr. Miyata was not in favour of this proposal. Mr. Miyata stated that ZENGYOREN was already actively involved in the promotion of fishery cooperative development in the Region and that it would not be possible for it to extend support in this regard. Mr. Miyata also felt that a more concrete programme of activities should first be developed based on members' needs and then the question of raising resources for an Expert from the Member-Movements and other donors be considered.

61. Summing up the discussions, the Chairman said that there was a consensus at the meeting that the posting of an Expert in the ICA Regional Office was necessary in order to promote the development of fishery cooperatives in the Region.

62. Mr. Miyata re-iterated his disagreement and suggested that his disagreement should be recorded.

63. During the discussions at some stage Mr. Miyata had used the words "useless" and "nonsense". Mr. Chandra raised a point of

order and asked whether these words were really used. He wondered whether there was some problem in regard to translation. Reacting to this Mr. Miyata reaffirmed that he had used these words and he had full confidence in the capability of Mr. M. Sato, his interpreter, and that these words should go on record.

64. In his response, the Chairman suggested that the meeting should proceed without any further arguments.

65. Mr. Miyata had also expressed an opinion that the Fishery Cooperative Movements and the Sub-committee should depend much more on themselves and not seek donations. However, after detailed discussion whether donor support should be sought by the ICA ROA for the fishery activities, the Sub-committee agreed that donor support may be solicited and accepted provided there were no conditions attached.

66. As the meeting continued past 1700 hours, a question was raised whether the meeting should go through the entire Agenda and come back to Agenda Item No.3 -- Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The meeting decided to defer Agenda Item Nos.9,10 and 11 to the next meeting of the Sub-committee. It was decided to consider Agenda Item No.3.

67. On a query from Mr. Miyata the Secretary indicated that as per the existing constitution the term of the Chairman would end with this meeting. The meeting can either re-elect the present Chairman or have a new Chairman. In case no election was held the Sub-committee would be without a Chairman.

68. Datuk Haji Aziz bin.Mohd Ibrahim placed himself at the disposal of the Sub-committee. As he had worked as Chairman of the Fisheries Sub-committee for many years since its inception, he wanted to retire. A suggestion was made by Mr. Saito that Datuk Haji Aziz bin.Mohd Ibrahim may be elected for one year and that after one year a new Chairman may be elected. The Regional Director stated that as per his understanding the election should be for the full term of Congress to Congress period and not part period. After considerable discussion it was decided that the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman be postponed to the next meeting and that the post of Chairman would remain vacant.

AGENDA ITEM NO.12 : VENUE AND DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE

69. A suggestion was made by Mr. Saito that the next meeting of the Fisheries Sub-committee be held in New Delhi in conjunction with the ICA Central Committee Meeting and the meeting of the ICA Fisheries Committee. Mr. S. Chandra stated that FISHCOFFED would be prepared to play host to another meeting of the Sub-committee

as well. However, in view of the fact that the Indian Cooperative Movement is playing host to the ICA Central Committee as well as to the ICA Fisheries Committee, FISHCOFFED personnel and other resources would not be available at the suggested time for holding the Sub-committee meeting, since FISHCOFFED along with other national level federations in India are expected to provide full support to the NCUI.

70. The meeting then asked the Secretary to explore the possibility of convening the next meeting of the Sub-committee in Manila in December 1989 after obtaining the concurrence of the member-organisation in the Philippines. It was suggested that the meeting may be held prior to Christmas so that the member-organisation in the Philippines would not be inconvenienced in view of great importance of Christmas in that country.

71. The Chairman of the Sub-committee and the ICA Regional Director for Asia expressed a hearty vote of thanks to the host organisation for their fine arrangements and hospitality. The Chairman observed that the discussions at the meeting were keen and there were divergent views which were rather difficult to reconcile. However, he was able to conduct the meeting well on account of the quality of tolerance which he had developed over long years of his work both in the Cooperative Movement and in the political sphere. The Chairman also expressed high appreciation of the services of the Secretary to the Sub-committee.

72. Mr. Y.P Nishad, Chairman of FISHCOFFED, paid high tributes to the Chairman for his excellent conduct of the meeting. He also expressed his admiration for the knowledge and keen mind of Mr. Miyata and said that it was an experience for him to listen to the debate. He also congratulated the Secretary for providing all the needed information, letters and other material on the constitution as well as the procedures without getting ruffled. He also thanked Mr. G.K. Sharma for his valuable guidance to the meeting.

73. Mr. S. Chandra expressed a hearty vote of thanks on behalf of the host organisation.

74. The Chairman then closed the meeting with an expression of thanks to all the members for their cooperation and support to him during his tenure.

J.M. Rana
J.M. Rana
Secretary, ICA Sub-committee
for Fisheries for Asia.

New Delhi : 9.12.1988

INAUGURAL SPEECH OF SHRI BHAJAN LAL, HON'BLE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, GOVT. OF INDIA DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF ICA FISHERIES SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING ON 25TH NOVEMBER 1988 AT 4 P.M. AT THE ASIAN REGIONAL OFFICE OF ICA, NEW DELHI

I am happy to be with you this afternoon on the occasion of the Fisheries Meeting of the International Cooperative Alliance. I thank Shri Y.P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPPED for giving me this opportunity to meet the representatives of fishery cooperatives who have come here from a number of Asian countries. At the very outset, I would like to welcome all of you to Delhi.

India has very rich and varied fishery resources, both in the inland and marine sectors. In the inland sector, the fishery resources comprise rivers and canals extending to 29,000 kms., reservoirs accounting for 1.45 million ha., and tanks, ponds, lakes and brackish water covering about 2.65 million ha. In the marine sector we have a coastline of 7,517 kms. with a continental shelf of 0.42 million sq.kms. The Exclusive Economic Zone covers an area of 2.02 million sq.kms.

We are making all our efforts to develop and exploit our fishery resources, both in the marine and inland sectors and we hope to make significant headway in the next few years. Development of aquaculture, modernization of the traditional and mechanized sector and promotion of deep-sea fishing are some of the key activities aimed at increasing fish production. The progress made in this field may be gauged from the fact that in the year 1950-51 our fish production was only 0.75 million tonnes and we have enhanced our production by nearly 4 times in the last 37 years.

Indian marine products have a great potential for export and our shrimps are very popular all over the world. During 1987-88, we exported marine products of an order of Rs.5,354.20 million. By 1989-90, we hope to reach a figure of Rs.7,000 million in the field of export of marine products.

Fishery cooperatives play a very important role in the field of both culture fishery and capture fishery as also fish marketing. There are about 8,000 primary fishery cooperative societies federated into 70 central level societies, 14 state level federations and one national level federation. The membership at

the primary level is of the order of 0.78 million. The primary fishery cooperatives are generally multi-purpose cooperatives providing credit, supplying inputs and arranging marketing of the catch of their members, while the higher tiers of the fishery cooperative movement are supporting the activities of their member institutions.

The fishery cooperative structure of the country is being supported by the Government in a number of ways. In the inland sector, preference is given to them in the matter of allotment of water bodies. A number of tax concessions on inputs like nylon yarn, boats, diesel, etc. are provided to the fishery cooperatives.

At the national level, the Government have set up the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), which is a specialized body to give financial assistance to a number of cooperatives. This Corporation has been providing funds to fishery cooperatives for almost all economic activities. Lately, the Corporation has started providing finances for the integrated fishery projects and in 3 states viz. Kerala, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, such projects have already been sanctioned.

The Corporation has also formulated schemes for fishery development, which have been posed to international financing agencies. These schemes envisage reservoir development through fishery cooperatives and fish marketing in major fish markets. FISHCOFFED has also been assigned a role in these projects. I hope, with the sanction of these projects, the fishery cooperative movement of this country will become very strong.

Our National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives is engaged both in promotional and business activities. However, most of its activities are directed to promote and strengthen the fishery cooperative movement in the country. The centrally-sponsored Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen is implemented through FISHCOFFED. The scheme, which is now being implemented with 50% of its premium subsidized by the Government of India, has so far covered 0.66 million fishermen annually and more than Rs.10 million have been paid cumulatively by way of claims to 762 families.

The 16th meeting of this Sub-committee in India will give us an opportunity to learn more from the experiences of other countries, especially Japan. I feel that such interactions should be held more frequently as they will help the developing fishery cooperative movements in Asia to adopt the methods being practiced by the developed fishery cooperative movements.

Your Sub-committee is doing very useful work and in my opinion, the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations (ZENGYOREN) of Japan is playing the role of the big brother. It is annually organizing a seminar on fishery cooperatives in Japan and it has now started organizing ODA seminars. The first two seminars were organized in Malaysia and Sri Lanka and the third in India, which concluded only yesterday. I would like to avail this opportunity to express our thanks to ZENGYOREN. I understand that for these programmes, the Government of Japan is providing financial assistance to them.

I would also urge this body to consider to enlarge the scope of activities of the Sub-committee from promotional to collaborative business activities. Transfer of technology from developed movements to developing movements, joining hands in the export of marine as well as fresh water fish to fish importing countries and promoting sales of operational inputs manufactured by fishery cooperatives, like fish nets are a few areas, which should be given due consideration by you. I hope that this will help the fishery cooperative movement to develop in a big way.

I am confident your deliberations will lead to practical and pragmatic recommendations and I assure you that such of the recommendations that would concern my Government of the Indian Fishery Cooperative Movement will receive due attention. Once again, I welcome you all to India and wish you a pleasant stay in our country. With these words, I have great pleasure in inaugurating the meeting.

SPEECH OF SHRI Y.P. NISHAD, PRESIDENT, FISHCOFFED, DELIVERED
ON THE OCCASION OF INAUGURATION OF ICA SUB-COMMITTEE FOR
FISHERIES FOR ASIA ON 25TH NOVEMBER 1988 AT 4 P.M.

It is my proud privilege to welcome Shri Bhajan Lal Ji, Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, Shri S.S. Puri, Assistant Director General, FAO, representatives from the Asian countries and distinguished guests on the occasion of the inauguration of the meeting of the ICA Sub-committee for Fisheries for Asia.

Since taking over the charge of the Ministry of Agriculture by Shri Bhajan Lal Ji the cooperative sector of the country has acquired tremendous dynamism and new force of passion. He himself has full confidence in Cooperative Principles and he is helping the Cooperative Movement to get its due place and to establish democratic values in it. His interest in cooperation can be estimated from the fact that today, despite having questions pertaining to his ministry being discussed in the Parliament, he kindly acceded to our request to come over here for which I am very grateful to him and heartily welcome him on my behalf, on behalf of FISHCOFFED and on behalf of you all.

I extend a very warm welcome to Shri S.S. Puri. Though I did not have the opportunity of meeting him earlier, but I have heard a lot about him. He is one of the greatest cooperators of our times. I am highly grateful to him for having graced this occasion.

Amongst us, we have also Shri J. Saito, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee. Shri Saito has a special place in the World Fishery Cooperative Sector. He has made untiring efforts for the development of this sector. It is a privilege for the Sub-committee that he himself has come to represent his country in this Sub-committee. I heartily welcome him.

I also welcome the delegates from Asian countries, special invitees and all of you.

There are some very important objectives in the formation of this Sub-committee of ICA, which is represented by all the countries of the Asian Continent. This Sub-committee not only assesses the progress of Fishery Cooperative Movement in the countries of this region but also considers training, research, technical assistance and managerial efficiency of fishery cooperatives, as also exchanges information and views about the activities in this sector.

To achieve its objectives, the Sub-committee has carried out several important functions which include, among others, a seminar organized by the Japanese Federation every year and

publication of Asian Fisheries Cooperative Bulletin by National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited (FISHCOPFED, India). I would like to draw your attention specially of the Hon'ble Minister to a few facts which will highlight the activities of the Sub-committee and programmes to be undertaken by it in future.

Sir, under the Centrally-Sponsored Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen, about 2 million active fishermen have been provided insurance cover progressively and more than Rs.10.8 million have been disbursed to 767 fishermen families as claims. This scheme, in a way, is an outcome of the ICA and its Fisheries Committee because Indian representative invited to attend the seminar organized by the National Federations of Korea and Japan had gathered information and details of this scheme based on which FISHCOPFED formulated and implemented this scheme in India for the first time.

On 24th November 1988, a Leadership Development Programme, in collaboration with ICA Fisheries Committee, was concluded at Lucknow in which 77 representatives of fisheries cooperative institutions of the country participated. This programme, organized under the expertise of foreign and Indian experts, will give a new direction in developing our Fisheries Cooperative Movement.

Sir, the Government of Japan provides funds to ICA Fisheries Committee out of its "Overseas Development Assistance" and this fund is being utilized through the ICA Fisheries Committee for developing leadership in fisheries cooperatives in developing countries. In this way, under the programme of ICA Fisheries Committee and Sub-committee, the Government of Japan is contributing in a big way.

The Asian Regional Office of the ICA actively implements the decisions taken by this Sub-committee and for this, the Member-Secretary and the Deputy Regional Director of ICA, Shri J.M. Rana is worthy of our special thanks.

For an effective operation of the work of this Sub-committee, Shri S. Chandra, Managing Director of FISHCOPFED is contributing to the best of his abilities. As I have informed earlier, inspite of its limited resources, the Federation is publishing Asian Fishery Cooperatives Bulletin. This Sub-committee Meeting has been organized on the invitation of this Federation, for which full cooperation of ICA Regional Office, its officers, officers of United India Insurance Company, National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) and other cooperative institutions has been received for which I am highly thankful. I am extremely thankful to Shri Bhajan Lal Ji, Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture, who has given his valuable time to bless us. With these words, I once again welcome you all.

WELCOME ADDRESS OF SHRI G.K.SHARMA, ICA REGIONAL DIRECTOR,
AT THE 16TH MEETING OF THE ICA SUB-COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES
FOR ASIA : NEW DELHI : 25TH NOVEMBER 1988 AT 4 P.M.

1. It is a matter of great pleasure and privilege for me to extend a cordial welcome to the chief guest, distinguished guests and all members of the Sub-committee for Fisheries. This is the 16th Meeting of the Sub-committee. However, this is the first time that the Sub-committee is holding its meeting in "Bonow House" which has special significance for the Movements in the Region. "Bonow House" is a concrete symbol of Asian Regional Cooperation and it is no secret that we were about to lose this fine building. It was only after a strenuous effort and support of Asian Cooperative Movement and all others that we have been able to retain it. We, all cooperators, have to see that such a situation does not arise in future and that all members stand solidly behind the unity among the Asian Cooperative Movements and increased economic collaboration.

2. We have members from Bangladesh, India, Japan, Malaysia and Thailand as well as several special invitees at this meeting. I extend a most hearty and cordial welcome to each of the members and the special invitees. We are especially fortunate that Shri. Bhajan Lal, Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, Government of India, has found time for our small Sub-committee from his pressing and busy schedule. It demonstrates his special concern for the weaker section of the community. Most fishermen live below the poverty line and they have to depend not only on the catch but also for safety of their life on mercy of nature. Even if they get good catch, fish being perishable item, they are exploited by the middlemen. Thus they must work together and adopt modern methods of fishing, storage and marketing. We are grateful to the Hon'ble Minister for his support not only to the fishery cooperatives and the Cooperative Movement in general, but also to the ICA Regional Office in particular. As you know the 'Bonow House' had been sold to NCDC. But for his support and agreement as Chairman of NCDC not to insist for sale, the building would not have continued with the ICA. He also attended the ICA Congress in Stockholm this year and addressed the delegates though the visit was very short, only for two days.

3. I would also like to express our special gratitude to Mr. S.S. Puri, Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific, FAO, who made it possible to be present at this meeting and agreed to let us have the benefit of his guidance. As the FAO Regional Representative for this region for more than five years, Mr. Puri has made significant contributions to the development of agriculture and fisheries in this region. I express our warm welcome to him and we look forward to his words of wisdom which are based on his vast experience in agriculture and fisheries and their development particularly in this region.

4. Our Sub-committee meetings are now being organized on a "self-financing" basis. It requires a special effort on the part of the fishery cooperative sector to send their representatives to such a meeting in view of the weak financial structure of fishery cooperatives in most of the countries of the region. It is, therefore, very important that we put the best possible effort to make this meeting a success by finding appropriate strategies and collaborative avenues for fishery coop development in Asia.

5. As regards the fishery resources in the region, a number of countries are blessed with vast coast-lines and river systems, lakes and ponds. While the potential fishery resources are vast in the region, I must say that these resources largely remained untapped barring a few countries. The contribution of fishery cooperatives in this gigantic effort remains rather minimal. We have to find ways of increasing this contribution in order not only to uplift the social and economic conditions of the fishermen, but also to enhance national development efforts. The importance of fish and marine resources in raising the nutritional level of our people is tremendous and this is also an aspect to which I sincerely hope that the Sub-committee would pay some attention.

6. Keeping in view the situation of fishery cooperative movements, the advanced cooperative movements have a special responsibility towards the fishery sector. I would like to express our high appreciation to the Government and Fishery Cooperative Movement of Japan and especially their leader Mr. J. Saito for the contributions that the Fishery Cooperatives and Government of Japan are making to assist their sister-movements in other countries. They have organized short one week training courses in Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka and India and thus helped to bring new ideas and technical know-how to these countries. However, I feel that technology transfer and grassroots development cannot take place through training courses alone. We may have to do much more than that. I would request my Japanese friends and members of the Sub-committee to review the experience gained so far under this programme and how this can be further oriented to get maximum benefit of the generous support from Japan.

7. I would also like to express my appreciation to the Canadian Cooperative Association (CCA) for their support for the fisheries cooperative sector through their assistance to two grassroots level projects - one in India and the other in Thailand. These projects would serve as useful models for further development. We are also currently discussing with the CCA for the development of Regional Project on Women in Development for the Fisheries Cooperative Sector.

8. The Sub-committee has a substantial agenda to be covered

within a period of two days. Although the ICA Regional Office hardly had any resources earmarked for this sector, we have tried to do our best to support the work of the Fisheries Sub-committee. Despite these limitations, the ICA ROA has made available the services of Mr. J.M. Rana, Deputy Regional Director and Head of Development Coordination Unit to function as Secretary of the Sub-committee who has been performing these duties on top of his multifarious tasks. I would like to draw your attention to the special review paper on "Fishing Industry and Fishery Cooperatives in Asian Countries" which we have prepared for this meeting and we hope that this Review Paper will serve as a useful background material for your deliberations. We are also establishing a Data Bank for the cooperatives in the region and we would like that the Data Bank should also cover the fisheries sector. Your contributions and collaboration in this effort will be most valuable.

9. As you know under the reorganized structure of the ICA, the ICA Regional Office is expected to carry out its development work through the support of the member organizations in the region and the support of donor organizations from advanced countries. In this context I would request the Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee to find some ways in which they could extend larger support to this Sub-committee and fisheries cooperatives. I would also suggest the members of the Sub-committee to give a thought to it.

10. I would be failing in my duty if I do not thank the Fisheries Federation, its President, Shri Y.P. Nishad and Managing Director, Mr. S. Chandra, who is acting as a host to this meeting and looking after all the arrangements. They are shouldering all the responsibilities in our place. However, in case any inconvenience has been caused to the delegates or something is lacking, the responsibility is mine. I very much appreciate their support.

11. In conclusion I would like to wish all of you once again a hearty welcome and wish the deliberations all success.

SPEECH OF MR. J. SAITO, CHAIRMAN, ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE,
DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF INAUGURATION OF 16TH MEETING OF ICA
SUB-COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES FOR ASIA ON 25.11.1988 AT 4 P.M.

It is a great privilege for me to have this opportunity to speak on behalf of ICA Fisheries Committee.

First of all, I would like to thank His Excellency Honourable Mr. Bhajan Lal, Union Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, for taking your precious time to attend this inaugural session today for the ICA Sub-committee for Fisheries for Asia. We are highly honoured by your presence, Sir, and I understand your presence today means that you have great interest and intention to develop fishing industry and fisheries cooperatives for our fishermen, for which I would like to reiterate my thanks from the bottom of my heart!.

ICA Fisheries Committee has worked for two main objectives, viz., to help contribute to provide foods to the people in developing countries through fisheries promotion measures and the second, to help improve the standard of living of fishermen.

In order to achieve these objectives, we thought that it would be absolutely necessary for us to develop fisheries cooperatives and strengthen their functions and organisations. It was because of this basic idea that we, the ICA Fisheries Committee, have given greater and main emphasis to educational and training programmes in our activities so far.

The ODA (Official Development Aid of Government of Japan) seminar just finished yesterday in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh State, in the great land of India, this time sponsored by the Fisheries Committee of the International Cooperative Alliance and hosted by FISHCOFFED is one of such programmes.

If this ODA seminar proves to be effective, although in a little way, for the development of fisheries cooperatives and improvement of fishermen's standard of living, I would be more than happy.

The presence of His Excellency Honourable Mr. Bhajan Lal, Union Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, is a great blessing for us all and we all are greatly encouraged by your understanding of the need for development of fisheries cooperatives, for which I, as Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee, would like to thank you very much.

We, the ICA Fisheries Committee, are determined to make our utmost and further efforts in fisheries cooperative education and leadership development activities in the world, particularly in Asia, by keeping close contact and cooperation with the ICA Sub-

committee for Fisheries for Asia and the ICA Regional Office for Asia in New Delhi.

Lastly, I would like to ask your Excellency to extend further assistance and cooperation to the activities of ICA Sub-committee for Fisheries for Asia. I also would like to ask you, all participants, to support the activities of the Sub-committee.

Last but not the least, let me pray for the prosperity of this great land of India, and thanking your Excellency again for honouring us by your presence and thanking you all dignitaries for encouraging us to work for the cause of Cooperative Movement.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.

SPEECH OF MR. J. SAITO, CHAIRMAN, ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE,
AT THE 16TH MEETING OF ICA SUB-COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES FOR ASIA
ON 25.1 1988 AT 10 A.M

Distinguished members, honourable guests, colleagues, friends, ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to be with you members of ICA Sub-committee for Fisheries for Asia at this Sub-committee meeting today in New Delhi after about one year and 8 months of the last meeting held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in March 1987.

It is a great honour for me to make an address before you on behalf of the ICA Fisheries Committee.

Let me take this opportunity to, first of all, express my highest respect and heart-felt appreciation to the activities of ICA Sub-committee for Fisheries for Asia for its outstanding contribution to the encouragement and overall development of fishing industry and fisheries Cooperative Movement in the countries of member-organisations in the Region.

The last Sub-committee Meeting for Fisheries for Asia was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from the 3rd to the 4th of March 1987. As you know from the minutes of this previous meeting, detailed explanations was made then about the planned ICA Fisheries Committee's ODA Seminar which is known as "Lecture Course Project for Leaders of Fisheries Cooperatives for Developing Countries". Discussions on this project was also held then.

As a result, it was agreed that this ODA seminar should be held in Asian countries first of all. Sri Lanka and Malaysia were candidates for possible host for this seminar in the financial year 1987. The funds for this ODA, namely, Official Development Aid, project is contributed from the Government of Japan to ICA Fisheries Committee.

It is my firm belief that the most effective way to develop fishing industry and help raise the living standard of grass-root level fishermen is by developing the Fisheries Cooperative Movement.

Unfortunately, however, generally speaking, fisheries cooperatives in Asia have not yet been well-organized and taken roots in the soil of fishing communities in the true sense of the meaning of cooperatives although we have seen them grow steadily.

This means to say that the fisheries cooperatives in Asia do not

generally possess sufficient power to fill the needs of the members. In this context, it is necessary to take effective measures fit for respective countries with which to revitalize their activities and facilitate their development. It seems that it is very difficult to achieve this objective unless grass-root level fishermen and their leaders truly recognize the importance of fisheries cooperatives in the sense that cooperatives are extremely necessary for increasing their income and appropriate action is taken.

The ODA seminar was planned along the line of this idea to help develop human resources within the fisheries cooperative sector in the countries of member-organisations. In carrying out this ODA seminar, close cooperation from the Government of host organisation is a must.

The first ODA seminar of ICA Fisheries Committee on fisheries cooperatives was held in Sri Lanka from the 30th of November to the 5th of December 1987. The theme of this seminar was "Development of Leadership and Role of Fisheries Cooperatives". It was attended by 66 participants including 16 women. The second ODA seminar was held in Kuala Lumpur from the 29th of February to the 6th of March 1988 under the theme of "Role of Fishermen's Cooperatives in Fisheries Development in Malaysia" with 39 participants.

Results of these two ODA seminars are summarized in detail in the final report submitted to the Government of Japan in May 1988 which has been made available to you. Explanations about this ODA seminar will be made by the Assistant Secretary of the Fisheries Committee later on under agenda item 4. The conclusions of these seminars in short are, however, as follows: In Sri Lanka it was recommended that fishermen's cooperative law should be legislated and participation of women should be encouraged. The recommendation of the Malaysian seminar was that special action committee should be established to take appropriate follow-up action for the improvement of fishermen's life and development of fishermen's cooperatives in Malaysia. ICA Fisheries Committee's third seminar was held in Lucknow from 17th to 24th November 1988. It was attended by 77 participants. I believe that a reporting by FISHCOPFED will be made later. The fourth ODA seminar in fiscal year 1988 is scheduled to be held in Thailand in January next year.

The fact that ICA Sub-committee for Fisheries for Asia has been quite instrumental in implementing ODA seminars is important. I would like to appreciate this function played by the Sub-committee very much.

Further, with regard to the activities within the Region, I think contribution of ZENGYOREN must not be forgotten. This is to say that ZENGYOREN held the 10th seminar on fisheries cooperatives

for the South-East Asian countries from the 3rd to the 14th of October this year in which 15 participants from 6 countries of Asia took part. As you know, this seminar sponsored by ZENGYOREN has been held every year since 1977. So far, a total of 136 participants from 10 countries have taken part in the past seminars. Credit for the success goes partly to ICA Regional Office for Asia.

I must further add that ICA Regional Office for Asia greatly cooperated and helped our Committee in carrying out of preliminary arrangement of ODA seminars for which I would like to express my thanks.

Fisheries cooperatives play an essential role for the promotion of fishing industry and for the improvement of living standards of fishermen.

When we review the developmental process of fisheries in Japan, it is quite apparent that the development was made only possible by organized and comprehensive activities of fisheries cooperatives for the benefit of member fishermen. It is obvious that a pre-requisite condition for development of fisheries in any country is that fishermen get organized into cooperatives and their activities are strengthened. In this sense, the work of ICA sub-committee for Fisheries for Asia is ever more important.

As the late Dr. A.F. Laidlaw pointed out in his book "Cooperatives in the Year 2000", Fishermen's Cooperatives are being developed in many countries of the world in much the same way as farmers cooperatives. But their development came at a later stage and their growth has been generally slower. Further, he stated in the same book that "If the Cooperative Movement of the future is going to succeed in a global way, it must be so. Above all, in the developing countries, the future of cooperatives is promising". From these words of the late Dr. Laidlaw, I think how important the work and mission of the ICA Sub-committee for Fisheries for Asia are.

High expectations are pinned on the activities of this Sub-committee.

In this context, I hope that this meeting will prove to be fruitful and meaningful for us all.

Last but not the least, let me express my heart-felt thanks to the secretariat of the Sub-committee for its efforts to prepare for this meeting.

Thank you very much for your attention.

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

Report on Activities of the ICA Fisheries Committee
in FY 1987 and FY 1988

by Jirozaemon SAITO
Chairman,
ICA Fisheries Committee

Presented at the 16th Meeting of the
Sub-Committee for Fisheries for Asia,
New Delhi,
25 - 27 November, 1988

(1) Activities in FY 1987

Main emphasis of ICA Fisheries Committee's activities in FY 1987 was placed on campaigning for increasing the membership of the Committee. This is because the rules of the Committee was substantially revised in 1986 and it was decided that the Committee should start work for re-registering of members.

To put it briefly, the activities of Fisheries Committee in FY 1987 were as follows.

1) Meetings

The meeting of executive members of ICA Fisheries Committee was held at TOT Training Center in Budapest, Hungary, on 18 October, 1987. The plenary meeting of the Committee was held at the same place on the same day (18 October, 1987) with 41 participants from 12 countries and 4 international organizations including United Nations. No other meetings were held.

2) Education and Training

The highlight of the education and training activities in FY 1987 was that ODA seminar started from this year. For details of ODA seminar, please refer to Final Report entitled ICA Fishery Cooperative Organizations Fostering and Strengthening Project which is distributed before you.

3) Recruiting of members

By the end of December, 1987, application for membership re-registration was received from 12 organizations of 11 countries.

4) Other activities

The following activity plan for FY 1987 was not implemented because of manpower shortage on the part of the secretariat.

- Study on fish price stabilization system including questionnaire survey.
- Issuing of Fishermen's Bulletin
- Questionnaire survey on the state of fisheries and fisheries cooperatives in the countries of ICA Fisheries Committee members.

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

(2) Activities in FY 1988

With increasing interest to the activities of Fisheries Committee, there has been many inquiries about qualification for membership of Fisheries Committee to date (of typewriting this manuscript on 14 November, 1988).

Main activities of the Committee until today (14 November, 1988) in FY 1988 are as follows.

1) Meetings

The meeting of executive members of the Committee was held at Folkets Hus, Stockholm, Sweden on 5 July, 1988.

Following this, the plenary meeting was held at the same building on the same day with 42 participants from 10 countries.

It was decided at the plenary meeting as follows.

① Budget and activity plan of FY 1989

As regards budget, the general account (amounting to about US\$ 24,000 (= 300 unit*) and special account (equivalent to US\$ 130,120 --- ODA funds) was approved.

N.B. * One unit is equivalent to one hundred Swiss franc which is 80 US \$.

The minimum annual subscription fees for membership of the ICA Fisheries Committee is one unit.

As for activities in FY 1989, ICA Fisheries Committee will carry out:

- ODA seminars (Venue not yet firmly decided)

- Studies/survey on banking and credit services made available to fishermen and fisheries cooperatives

- Increasing of membership

- Publish of ICA Fisheries Committee's bulletin

As regards meetings of ICA Fisheries Committee in 1989, it is tentatively scheduled as follows.

- Executive members meeting of ICA Fisheries Committee

Time : 14:30 - 17:30 on 8 (Sun.) October, 1989

Venue: Vigyan Bhawan (Main conference center), New Delhi

- Plenary meeting of ICA Fisheries Committee

Time : 15:00 - 18:00 on 9 (Mon.) October, 1989

Venue: Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

Incidentally, ICA Central Committee meeting in 1989 is tentatively scheduled to be held as follows.

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

- ICA Central Committee meeting
Time : 9 (Sat.) - 12 (Thu.) October, 1989
Venue: Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

② Election of executive members and auditors
(Terms of office: 4 years from 1988 to 1992)

The following persons were elected as executive members and auditors.

The terms of office is from the 5th of July, 1988 to the date of plenary meeting of the Fisheries Committee to be held in Tokyo in October, 1992.

- List of Executive Members and Auditors of ICA Fisheries Committee -

Position	Name and organization
Honorary Chairman	Mr. P. LACOUR Ex-president of CCMCM, France
Chairman	Mr. Jirozaemon SAITO Counsellor of ZENGYOREN, Japan
Vice Chairman	Dr. Antal CSOMA Director, National Alliance of Fishery Cooperatives, Hungary
Vice Chairman	Mr. Hee Jae PARK Chairman and president, NFFC, Republic of Korea
Vice Chairman	Mr. Erlendur EINARSSON Ex-president, SAMBAND, Iceland
Vice Chairman	Mr. Datuk Haji AZIZ mohd. Bin IBRAHIM Chairman, Functional Group of Fisheries, ANGKASA, Malaysia
Executive member	Mr. William BUCKMAN General manager, Ghana Co-operative Fisheries Association Ltd., Ghana

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

- Continued -

Position	Name and organization
Executive member	Mr. Subash CHANDRA Managing director, FISHCOPFED, India
Executive member	Mr. Maurice BENOISH President, CCMCM, France
Auditor	Mr. Anan CHAMNANKIT Chairman, CLT, Thailand
Auditor	Mr. Vieri SPAGGIARI President, Associazione Nazionale Cooperative Della Pesca, Italy

Incidentally, it was re-confirmed that ZENGYOREN serves as the secretariat of the Fisheries Committee for the term of 1988 to 1992.

The secretariat staff of the Fisheries Committee is as follows.

- Secretariat of ICA Fisheries Committee -

Position	Name and organization
General secretary	Mr. Giichi SUZUKI Manager, Guidance Department, ZENGYOREN, Tokyo, Japan
Assistant secretary	Mr. Masaaki SATO Assistant chief, Guidance Department, ZENGYOREN, Tokyo, Japan

2) Education and Training

ODA seminar is scheduled to be held in two countries as follows.

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

① Seminar in India

Time : 17 - 24 November, 1988

Venue: Indira Gandhi Co-operative Training College,
Block-B, Sector-18, Rajaji Puram,
Lucknow 226017, Uttar Pradesh, India

② Seminar in Thailand

Time : 9 - 17 January, 1989

Venue: Not yet decided.

However, the following place is a possible place.

The Regional Cooperative Training Center
Tambol Kadae, Amphoe Karnjanadet,
Surat Thani Province,
Thailand

3) Studies and Surveys

From 18 to 28 October, 1988, study mission on fish price stabilization system in EC countries was despatched to Italy, France, Belgium and Norway. The mission members comprised 3 representatives from Japan and 1 from France. They visited FAO, OECD, PROMA (a producer organization) in Lorient, France, EC headquarters and Ministry of Fisheries in Oslo.

The result of this study will be summarised and distributed to the members in early part of 1989.

4) Recruiting of members

As of the date of this writing (14 November, 1988), the total number of members of ICA Fisheries Committee is 20 organizations from 17 countries.

They are as follows.

- List of ICA Fisheries Committee Members -

No.	Country	Name of Member Organization
1	Japan	ZENGYOREN (National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations)
2	France	CCMCM (Confederation de la Cooperation de la Mutualite et du Credit Maritimes)
3	France	Caisse Centrale de Credit Cooperatif

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

-Continued -

No.	Country	Name of Member Organization
4	Iceland	SAMBAND (Samband Islenzkra Samvinnufelaga)
5	R.O.K.	National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives
6	Canada	Prince Rupert Fishermen's Cooperative Association
7	Thailand	CLT (The Cooperative League of Thailand)
8	Hungary	National Alliance of Fishery Cooperatives
9	Tanzania	The Cooperative Union of Tanzania Ltd.
10	Indonesia	National Federation of Indonesian Fishermen's Cooperative Societies
11	Malaysia	ANGKASA (National Cooperative Organization of Malaysia)
12	Malaysia	NEKMAT (National Fishermen's Association)
13	Italy	LEGA (Associazione Nazionale Cooperative Pesca)
14	Italy	FEDERCOOPESCA
15	Pakistan	Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd.
16	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Fisheries Cooperative Federation Ltd.
17	Bangladesh	Bangladesh National Cooperative Union
18	India	FISHCOPFED (National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd.)
19	Ghana	Ghana Co-operative Fisheries Association Ltd.
20	Greece	PASEGES (Panhellenic Confederation of Unions of Agricultural Cooperatives)
Total		20 organizations (from 17 countries)

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

5) Publications

Efforts will be made to publish Fishermen's Bulletin, which is a publication of ICA Fisheries Committee, if possible twice within FY 1988 although no publication was issued until the time of writing of this manuscript (14 November, 1988).

These are the brief descriptions about the activities of ICA Fisheries Committee for FY 1987 and FY 1988 (up to the date of this writing, i.e., 14th of November, 1988).

I am quite sure that the activities of Fisheries Committee will become more and more important. In this sense, I would appreciate it very much if all the members present here at this Sub-Committee meeting could kindly continue to support the works of the Fisheries Committee as has been done so far.

Than you very much for your attention.

4

FISHERIES COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA

COUNTRY PAPER



**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
FISHERIES COMMITTEE MEETING**

Stockholm, Sweden

5th July, 1988

S. CHANDRA
Managing Director

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVES LTD.

Unit No. 8 (2nd Floor), Pocket 'C', J-Block Market,

Saket, New Delhi-110017

INDIA

Cable : FISHFED DELHI, (INDIA) Tel. : 651042

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FISHERIES COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA

by S. CHANDRA,
Managing Director,
FISHCOFED (INDIA).

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
FISHERIES COMMITTEE MEETING
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN -
5TH JULY, 1988

INDIAN FISHERY RESOURCES

India is endowed with potentially rich and varied fishery resources both in the marine and inland sectors. In the marine sector India has a coast line of 7519 Km. with a continental shelf of 0.42 million Sq.Km. The Exclusive Economic Zone covers an area of 2.01 million Sq.Km. The estimated annual production potential of marine resources is 4.5 million tonnes.

In the inland sector the fishery resources comprised of rivers and canals extending to 29,000 Km., reservoirs accounted for 1.45 million hectares, while tanks, ponds, lakes and brackish water covered an area of about 2.65 million hectares. The production potential from the inland resources, when fully developed and harvested, is estimated to reach 4.5 million tonnes.

FISH PRODUCTION

As against the above potential of 9 million tonnes, during the year 1986-87 fish production was of an order of 2.94 million tonnes, of which 1.71 million tonnes was marine fish and 1.23 million tonnes was inland. By 1989-1990 the expected fish production will touch a level of 3.2 million tonnes.

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The progress made by India in fish production may be well appreciated, when we compare it with our production of nearly 0.75 million tons in 1950-51. Thus in the last 35 years the fish production has increased by nearly four times.

EXPORTS

During 1987-88 India exported fish of an order of *Rs. 5354.20 millions. Exports of marine products in 1989-90 are targetted at Rs. 7000 million.

INDIAN FISHERY COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The growth of fishery cooperative movement in India can be traced to 1917, when the first fishermen's society was organised under the name 'Karla Machhimar (Fishermen's) Cooperative Society' in the district of Ratnagiri (Maharashtra). The State of West Bengal was the next to organise cooperative society in the fishery sector in the year 1918. In the same year another state viz. Tamil Nadu also organised one cooperative society. The structure continued to grow over the years into multi-functional units at the primary level, federated into district/regional federations.

There has been a perceptible improvement in the fishery cooperative sector of the country and the structure, as it exists to-day consists of the following :

National level federation	1
State level federations	14
Central (District/Regional) level federations	69
Primary societies	7748

The membership at the primary level is of an order of 0.777 million.

* US\$ 1 = Indian Rs. 13/- approx.

A study conducted by the Council for Social Development confirmed the suitability of the fishery cooperatives, "As a tool for promoting the interests of fishermen". The study also emphasised the need for, "organising active fishermen into cooperatives and for strengthening and encouraging the fishermen's cooperative societies for performance of multi-purpose functions and social interests of their members". With a view to ensure that a well-knit structure of fishery cooperatives is created in the country, the Study recommended that, "**Multi-functional primary fishery cooperatives be retained**".

It may be added here that in some of the States, the fishery cooperative movement is working very effectively and a number of studies and evaluation report confirmed that arrangements of marketing made by the fishery cooperatives in the State of Maharashtra saved the members from exploitation.

A number of fishery cooperatives in the country are helping their members and their family members to the extent of providing complete marketing infrastructure for sale of the catch at remunerative prices. In some of the States like Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, West Bengal, the structure of fishery cooperatives is very strong.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVES LTD.
(FISHCOPFED)

The National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd. (FISHCOPFED) is of comparatively recent origin. Registered in the year 1980, the

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federation started its operations in the year 1982. The objective of the federation being to facilitate fishing industry in India through cooperatives, are all pervading.

The membership of the federation stood at 54 including Government of India and National Cooperative Development Corporation and it has a share capital of Rs. 15,68,400. Within a short period of about 5-6 years of its active functioning, FISHCOPFED has entered a number of activities, both promotional and business. Some of these are :

- holding of two National Fisheries Cooperative Congresses, national conferences, seminars, workshops, etc.;
- extending support to the training set up in organisation of training and education programme for fishery cooperatives;
- transfer of intermediate technology to fishermen and fisherwomen, through cooperatives;
- taking various measures for leadership development, including formulating the programme of visits of fishery cooperative leaders to developed states and collaborating with National Centre for Cooperative Education of National Cooperative Union of India, in the leadership development programmes, etc. ;
- conducting research studies;
- promoting export by fishery cooperatives;
- collecting, compiling, analysing and disseminating data on fishery cooperatives;
- setting up demonstration units;
- providing service to member institutions has been the main objects of the Federation. With

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- this object in view, the Federation is acting as liaison for the member institutions at the national level. The Federation has established a Technical and Promotional Cell, services of which are provided free of cost to fishery cooperatives for formulation of projects;
- the federation has entered in retail marketing of fish, marketing of fish seed, marketing of twine, and disposal of confiscated nylon nets through fishery cooperatives;
 - the federation has entered inland fish production with the object of setting up demonstration units for fishery cooperatives, which will not only demonstrate increased production of fish, but will also have units for production of fish seed and transfer of intermediate technology in boat-building and fish net making.

This production unit created a record of production in the year 1987-88. As against the national average of 600 Kg./HA and a maximum production of 2200 Kg./HA. the per hectare production in this unit of FISHCOPFED was 3700 Kg./HA.

- one of the most important activities of the federation is its insurance schemes.

INSURANCE SCHEMES :

While talking of insurance schemes of the Federation, I would like to begin with a word of gratitude to the ICA, which provided me an opportunity to attend a fisheries seminar in South Korea followed by a visit to Japan in March, 1981. This helped me in studying the various insurance

schemes being implemented by the National Federation of South Korea and Japan.

Based on my study, a scheme was formulated by FISHCOPFED which was approved by the Government of India. The Scheme was announced by our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi on 22nd December, 1982 and the Government of India has provided 50% of the premium as subsidy and the State Governments were advised to bear the balance 50% of the premium, either in full or in conjunction with the fishery cooperatives.

One of the salient features of the scheme is that it is meant for members of fishery cooperatives and such groups as are recognised by the State Governments. This has proved to be an incentive for non-member fishermen to join the membership of fishery cooperatives in a big way.

Under the scheme originally a premium of Rs. 12/- (about US\$ 1) was charged to provide an accident insurance cover of Rs. 15,000/- in case of death, permanent disability or loss of two limbs, while in case of loss of one limb a cover of Rs. 7,500/- was there.

One of the special features of the scheme is that it provides a 24 hour cover and includes all accidents, while fishing or otherwise. The experience of the scheme, which is being implemented and monitored by FISHCOPFED has been quite encouraging and the premium has been reduced from Rs. 12/- to Rs. 9/- per year, while the cover remains the same.

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You may gauge the value of the cover in your own currency, approximately, by calculating it on the basis of US\$ 0.75 as premium for one year for a cover of about US\$ 1200 in case of death or permanent disability and US\$ 600 in case of loss of one limb.

So far more than 1.8 million active fishermen have been progressively insured under the scheme. 720 claims amounting to Rs. 10.17 million have been settled. At present more than 6,00,000 fishermen members are under the insurance cover.

As indicated earlier this scheme is acting as an incentive for the non-member fishermen to join the membership of fishery cooperatives and in some of the states, there has been a phenomenal increase in the membership of fishery cooperatives in the last few years, and it has been recognised that the increase in the membership was mainly due to effective and successful implementation of the insurance scheme by the FISHCOPFED. Rules have been simplified and the claims are settled at the earliest. This is again because of the active role played by FISHCOPFED in the matter of settlement of claims.

In addition to the Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen, FISHCOPFED has also formulated two more schemes viz. "Pond Fish Insurance Scheme" and "Fish Pond Insurance Scheme". Both these schemes are to provide incentive to the banking institutions to lend more money to the fishery sector and also to encourage the fish farmers to grow more fish, without risk.

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The premium in case of Pond Fish Insurance Scheme is 2.5% of the anticipated value which is fixed in advance, while in case of Fish Pond Insurance Scheme the premium is only Rs. 4.30 for a cover of Rs. 10,000/- for the damage to pond on account of natural calamities like floods, earthquake, etc. and malicious damage.

The schemes are being implemented by the Federation in close cooperation with the National Federation of Cooperative Land Development Banks and is an outstanding example of 'Co-operation among Cooperatives' at the national level.

SOME IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES DURING 1987-88

FISHCOPFED conducted research studies on topics directly related to the fishery cooperative movement. During the year 1987-88 FISHCOPFED published two research studies, one on "Leasing System of Inland Waters" and other on, "Impact of Centrally Sponsored Group Accident Insurance Scheme".

In order to promote export trade by fishery cooperatives FISHCOPFED published a "Manual on Export of Marine Product". In addition, FISHCOPFED held discussions with the ICA - Cooptrade (Kualalumpur) for promoting export of marine and inland fish and fish nets produced by Indian fishery cooperatives.

There was lack of upto date data on fishery cooperatives. FISHCOPFED established a Data Bank and its first publication "Fishery Cooperatives - Statistics" was brought out during 1987-88.

With a view to arrange transfer of intermediate technology to fishermen and fisherwomen through

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Cooperatives, FISHCOPFED was asanctioned a project by Canadian Cooperative Association, for three hand operated net making machines to be installed with primary fishermen cooperative societies. The Benchmark Survey of the societies has been completed. One month training for two persons each of the two societies, in the operation and maintenance of the machines, has been completed.

All the three societies have arranged constructed area for installation of the machine, which is hoped to be installed in the near future.

With a view to ensure more participation of fisherwomen in cooperatives, FISHCOPFED organised a national conference on "Involvement of Fisherwomen in Cooperatives". During the year 1987-88 FISHCOPFED also organised a conference on "Inter-State Cooperative Marketing of Fish", and a conference of "Chairmen and Chief Executives of Member Institutions". In addition, it organised two workshops on insurance in states, where its schemes was implemented during the year.

FISHCOPFED extended its retail marketing activities in Delhi. In addition to its existing modern retail outlet, FISHCOPFED started a mobile unit to cover important areas of Delhi and also set up one more retail outlet.

For the year 1988-89 FISHCOPFED has finalised its work programme which includes :

- holding of IIIrd National Fishery Cooperative Congress;
- holding of four Workshops for leaders of fishery cooperatives in "Health Care & Family Welfare"

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- holding of four training programmes for managers of fishery cooperatives in "Health Care & Family Welfare". The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India has sanctioned a project to FISHCOPFED under which 70 primary fishery cooperatives will be covered and a total number of about 1,00,000 fishermen will be covered in a period of three years. The programme will include immunization of children, treatment of persons suffering from fatal diseases, and educate the members about the need of adopting family welfare measures.

Under the project sanctioned by Canadian Cooperative Association, education programme of the members and training of the fishermen and fisherwomen, in hand operated net making machine will be given and all three net making machines will be installed.

Under insurance scheme of active fishermen it is planned to cover nearly 0.85 million fishermen during the year 1988-89.

FISHCOPFED also plans to enlarge its marketing activities. In case of retail marketing at Delhi, FISHCOPFED will set up more retail outlets while for inter-state marketing FISHCOPFED plans to operate in North-Eastern States of the country, in both fresh and dry fish.

FISHCOPFED will continue its efforts in the leadership development. The ICA Fisheries Committee

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Leadership Development Seminar will be held in India in November, 1988, and arrangements are being finalised to hold this seminar.

In the field of exports trade, FISHCOPFED will continue to encourage its member organisations to take up exports and also maintain close liaison with ICA-Cooptrade for arranging exports of fish and fish nets.

With a view to increase fish production activities, FISHCOPFED has approached the Administration to allot more water bodies in Delhi which shall be taken up for fish culture.

FISHCOPFED will continue to publish 'FISH COOPS' a quarterly, bilingual magazine, which is supplied free of cost. This magazine also contains useful information on technological development in the fields of fishery cooperatives.

FISHCOPFED will publish a half-yearly bulletin for Fisheries Sub Committee for South-East Asia, which has now been named as "Asian Fishery Cooperatives Bulletin".

5

FISHERY COOPERATIVES IN INDIA

STATISTICS

GRAM : FISHFED

PHONE : 651042

Published by : DATA BANK

National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd.

Unit No. 8, (2nd Floor), Pocket 'C',
J-Block Market, Saket,
New Delhi-110017

FISHERY COOPERATIVES IN INDIA

STATISTICS

Published by : Data Bank

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVES LIMITED

**Unit No. 8 (2nd Floor), Pocket 'C', J-Block Market,
Saket, New Delhi-110017**

FOREWARD

Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the former Soviet premier in his famous speech at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR said, "Stalin thought that he could decide all things alone and all he needed were Statisticians. He treated all others in such a way that they could only listen to and praise him". Again as Herbert Hoover puts it that "the great future need of the United States is for men qualified to lead in matters of economic statesmanship". Thus statistics once regarded as the Science of Kings, still continues to be an effective weapon in the hands of the modern day planners who are jumbling with the statistical jargons in the computer age which is supposed to propel a country-in-a-hurry into the rosy dawn of the 21st Century.

Statistics mean a lot to the people involved in fisheries sector also. Fisheries being regarded as an important occupation next to agriculture, have tremendous potential for growth in our country. But the data base on fisheries is very weak because of the absence of a well-knit all India agency for collection of and reporting of fishery statistics. However, of late some concerted efforts have been made by the Fisheries Division in the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation), Govt. of India, New Delhi in this direction. The first Hand Book on Fisheries Statistics was issued in 1981 and the second one has been issued in 1986.

While the Fisheries Division in the Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India broadly compiles a comprehensive data on sectoral activities in fisheries, no systematic attempt has, however, been made by any agency for collecting the fishery cooperative statistics except the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) which prepares Statistical Statements relating to the cooperative movement in India. Generally these statements are issued after 3 to 4 years and in case of fisheries cooperatives in a number of cases the data is as old as a decade.

Ever since the setting up of National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives (FISHCOPFED) it is constantly making efforts to update the statistics. With this object in view, FISHCOPFED has set up a 'Data Bank' which formulated simple proformae to collect statistics related to fishery cooperatives. While we received good response from some States, the response from some of the states was not so encouraging. In order to present the statistics early, despite the handicaps, it was decided to compile the same as received from the Directors of Fisheries and Registrars of Cooperative Societies of various State Governments. The gaps were filled from the statistical statements of NABARD.

In this context, we have been reminded of a trait saying that 'a Maths professor who took the boys out for a swim knew his onions. He and his flock jumped into a river whose average depth was only waist level. They were drowned.' We certainly have not done such a fete as an attempt has been made here for the first time to depict the statistics exclusively for fishery cooperatives with proper source and their relevance as distinctly as possible.

A brief analysis of the fishery cooperative statistics along with two charts has been presented in this publication. The first chart deals with the fishery cooperatives at National level, State level and Central (District) level while the second chart deals with the fishery cooperative at primary level. The activities of fishery cooperatives mentioned in 19 columns in the first chart remain the same for the second chart also. We do not claim that this publication is without defects. While every effort has been made to make it more accurate it is requested that all Directors of Fisheries, Registrars of Cooperative Societies and concerned agencies dealing with fishery cooperatives may send the corrigendum, if any, and keep us posted with the latest statistics on fishery cooperatives so that we may be able to update it, and the next issue of this publication may become more useful.

We have immense pleasure in issuing this hand book. It is hoped that this publication will prove to be a useful reference material and a long cherished dream of fisheries researchers would be fulfilled through this attempt. All constructive suggestions for correction of figures and improvement in the present set up and contents of the publication are most welcome.

In the end, I would like to express my thanks to all the agencies/departments who have given their full cooperation by supplying the data and enabling us to bring out this publication. I would also like to record my appreciation for the excellent work done by Shri S. Chandra, Managing Director, Dr. S. S. C. Rao, Asstt. Director and staff of Data Bank of FISHCOPFED to bring out this publication.

New Delhi,
May 14, 1987

Y. P. NISHAD
President

FISHERY COOPERATIVES IN INDIA

The Fishery Scene

Fishing is an important occupation next to agriculture and is regarded as a powerful income and employment generator. It also stimulates the growth of a number of subsidiary industries. As a source of food, development of fisheries stand at par with animal husbandry for providing animal protein required for human consumption. Addition of fish to the daily diet is particularly important in regions where rice is the major staple food. The seas, rivers, reservoirs, lakes and backwaters in the country are rich in large varieties of edible fish and the development of this important source of food has engaged serious attention of both Central and State Governments.

The fact that India's coast line exceeds 7500 kms having a continental shelf of more than 2.80 lakh kms proves that India has a vast potential of resources in marine sector. The above said continental shelf bordering India has been reckoned at 40fm depth. At this depth the harvesting stands at 1.6 million tonnes. However, the shelf reckoned between 40 fm and 100 fm depth covers 1.7 lakh sq. km. Beyond the shelf lie oceanic waters, the home of some of the large sharks, ray and bone fish.

Though the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone spreads over about 2.02 million sq. km. but the exploitation of marine resources is limited to only one tenth of this. Based on the bio-productivity, fish yield is estimated at 4.5 million tonnes from the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone. Presently, the entire catch in the marine sector almost emanates from within 75 m depth.

Apart from the marine resources, the country is endowed with vast inland fisheries resources also. The riverine system of the country extends to a length of 29000 kms, brackish water with an area of 0.902 million ha, reservoirs with 2.9 million ha and fresh water tanks and ponds comprise 1.6 million ha.

The Progress in the fishery sector, both marine and inland has been awe-inspiring. Introduction of deep sea fishing vessels to exploit fishery resources from Exclusive Economic Zone and designing new boats and gears to increase fish catch from marine sector have revolutionized the entire marine fishery scenario of the country.

The production of fish has been going up steadily over the years, making India the largest fish producer among the common-wealth countries. It ranks seventh in the world. Declaration of 200 kms from the shore as Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) by the Government in 1977 has opened wide vistas for a higher growth rate of marine fish catches. The total production increased to 28.59 lakh tonnes during 1984-85 as against 23.40 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 showing an annual growth rate of 3.1 per cent during the sixth plan period. This is about 5 times more than the growth rate of 0.71 per cent during the preceding 5 years (1974-79).

By 1984-85, the marine fish production was about 31/2 times and inland fish production was about 5 times more than that of in 1950-51. It is anticipated that marine fish catches will go upto 22 lakh tonnes and inland fish production would go up to 18 lakh tonnes by 1989-90. Thus when there is a declining growth rate of fish production in the world as a whole, India has achieved significantly a higher growth rate of fish production. This was due to a number of steps which have been taken to increase fish production in the marine and inland sectors.

Renewed efforts at exploration have resulted in covering about 13 per cent of the EEZ apart from the 40 fathom depth zone which has been completely surveyed. This has put the country as number one exporter of shrimps in the world and marine exports of the country have reached a staggering figure of about Rs. 4000 millions.

75 deep sea fishing vessels, about a hundred larger fishing vessels and a number of small mechanized boats have been introduced to exploit the Exclusive Economic Zone apart from increasing the landing and berthing facilities. 2/3 of the marine fish production continued to be contributed by 1.54 lakhs traditional boats operating in the narrow coastal belt and only 1/3 of the marine production came from 20,000 mechanized boats. The Govt. has now decided to allow liberal import of deep sea fishing trawlers and this is bound to give a new impetus to export promotion of marine products.

During the Sixth Plan Period, several measures were taken to develop culture fishery in inland water bodies to increase fish output and create additional employment in the rural areas. About 63000 hectares of water area was brought under scientific fish farming. Construction of 15 hatcheries was taken up in 1984 with assistance from the World Bank. Five of them have already started operation. It may be added here that the inland waters in India showed a better production performance than the capture fisheries in the marine sector. A production of 8.48 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 has increased to 11 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. This was because of the introduction of scientific fish farming in tanks and ponds through Fish Farmers' Development Agencies which have been established in nearly 180 districts of the country for development of inland fishery.

In view of the important place it enjoys, fishery development has been given significant

ice in the successive Five Year Plans of the country. Consequently, from a mere 0.75 million ton fishery production in 1950-51, it touched a figure of 2.86 million tonnes in 84-85. The export of marine products of India which were of an order of about Rs. 33 billion in the early fifties touched a figure of Rs. 3980 millions. Considering the scope for getting a larger share of the export market, the Government announced early in 1985 a 5 crore plan to encourage brackishwater fish farming. The plan is intended to increase and fish production by 90,000 tonnes per year.

In 1977, about 54 lakhs of people in India were engaged in fisheries as against about lakhs in 1972. Recently, it is officially estimated that the total active fishermen in the country are about 70 lakhs which taking the average of 5 per family mean 3.5 crores fishermen and their family members. This figure is not surprising, for on the one hand many weaker sections do not have ample alternative occupations as evidenced by the high rate of unemployment, and on the other hand, water the essential resource for fisheries, for both marine and inland, are plenty in India.

Fishermen and Cooperatives

Despite fisheries having a very big potential, the fishermen continue to remain as one of the weakest sections of the community. If we compare the position of growth of the fishery sector and the socio-economic development of the traditional fishermen during the same period, it will reflect that the growth of the fishery sector, rather than the fishermen, has been of a very high order. The investment in deep sea fishing, World Bank Project, setting up of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies etc., indicate the enormous emphasis on the growth of the fishery sector but the conditions of most of the fishermen remain the same. Majority of them still live below the poverty line.

In most of the developing countries poverty stricken people have been made a subject of mockery. The downtrodden people in our country also have not been spared. The irony of their fate is that the highest in the land are advocating for their well being, but something, somewhere, obstructs the percolation of benefits to the needy ones. Fishermen, the poorest among the poor, have also been subjected to such fate. Since they are deeply entrenched in debt subject to exploitation by middlemen traders, a concerted effort has to be made for their socio-economic upliftment.

This would be possible through an institutional frame work and fishery cooperatives are considered to be the best organisation in this regard. This would enable the fishermen to develop an institutional structure through which they can avail financial and technical assistance to increase the catch of fish and gain a bargaining power for securing a better price and thus improve their economic condition.

The importance of cooperatives for improving the socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections, including fishermen has been acknowledged all over the World. Marketing service which is an essential requirement to protect the producer from exploitation can be most effectively and gainfully provided by cooperatives only. Addressing a seminar of fishermen, the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi spoke about eliminating the vicious role of the middlemen and advised that "whatever they catch that goes to clear the loans. How we can change them? In Kerala we have seen that without credit fishermen have not been able to really get off the ground. Whenever credit has been given there has been improvement in their living standard. We need a pragmatic approach to see how they can go up. Through cooperatives a basic structure can be evolved". Enlisting the problems of fishermen, the Prime Minister observed that "they should have both money, technology and rights over water areas" and suggested that "through cooperatives we can acquire technology. They (fishermen) can get money and tariff exemptions".

Here it may be added that the then Union Agricultural Minister Shri Buta Singh in his address to an international conference on 'Fisheries Development-2000 A.D.', remarked that in the reorganisation of marketing system, fishermen cooperatives should find a prominent place so that maximum benefits filter down to the community. Emphasising the importance of cooperative marketing in the fishery sector, Dr. G.S. Dhillon, the Hon'ble Union Agriculture Minister said that the share of cooperatives in fish marketing remains small. He urged that fishery cooperatives should play a key role in integrated fish marketing in the metropolitan cities and especially in Delhi to eliminate the middlemen from fish trade and consequently increase the income of the fishermen.

In his inaugural address to the Second National Fishery Cooperative Congress, the Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Agriculture Shri Yogendra Makwana also emphasized the role of fishery cooperatives in marketing and reiterated that fishery cooperatives must enter in a big way in fish marketing. Thus it becomes necessary that a strong structure of fishery cooperatives is created to drag the poor fishermen out of the morass of poverty and fishery is given the status of industry to ensure sufficient flow of funds for investment.

Fishery Cooperatives in India

Fishery cooperative movement in India started as early as in 1913 and Maharashtra was the first state where the first fishery cooperative society was organised under the name 'Karla Machhimar Cooperative Society' in the district of Ratnagiri. In West Bengal, pioneering work to bring fishermen in the cooperative sector was started in 1918 when 2 societies were organised by inland fishermen at Anand Nagar in Dist. Nadia and at Vidyadhri in District 24 Paraganas. The famous Captain Bherry society was registered in 1927. The fishery cooperative movement, however, gained momentum only after independence. Over the years, the fishery cooperative structure continued to grow into multi-functional units at

the primary level, federated into district/regional level federations.

However, the structure did not grow uniformly in all the states. With the result that in some of the states in the country, a strong 4 tier structure at the primary level, district level, regional level and state level was created while in other States the structure consisted of only primary and Central/regional societies and yet in some other states the structure did not go beyond the primary level. There are a number of external reasons responsible for this ambit situation.

Till February 1980 there was no National Federation of fishery cooperatives in the country. FISHCOPFED was registered on 26.2.1980 thus bridging the structural gap at the national level. With the organisation of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd. (FISHCOPFED) there has been a perceptible improvement in the growth of fishery cooperative structure in the country and almost in all the states action has been initiated to formulate the blue print for streamlining and strengthening of the fisheries cooperative structure. The membership of the National Federation is open to State level federations, regional/district level federations, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), and Government of India. The total membership of FISHCOPFED as on 31.3.87 is 52 comprising State/district level federations, NCDC, and Government of India.

In due course of time, the fishery cooperative movement achieved remarkable success in some pockets of the country. The existing structure of fishery cooperatives in the country comprised of 7857 primary fishery cooperatives, 56 central (district/Regional) level federations, 13, state level federations and one National level federation. The total membership of the primary fishery cooperatives in the country is 8.08 lakhs. The edifying commentry is that only 1% of the fishermen population are in cooperatives. In some areas the Indian fishery cooperative movement is taking rapid strides in uplifting the economic conditions of fishermen.

The Position of fishery cooperatives has been shown in detail in the enclosed statements. Since the latest data was available upto 30. 6. 85, the compilation has been done upto 30. 6. 85. In cases where the data was not available for 30. 6. 85, the latest available has been used and yet in other cases where no data was available, the data has been incorporated from NABARD statistical statement. After printing of the statements, some information was received from the states which gives the latest position and has been separately compiled. In the first statement, data pertaining to FISHCOPFED has been given upto 30. 6. 85 only. Since the latest position of FISHCOPFED is available, it has been incorporated in this narrative along with details of schemes being implemented by it.

A bird's eye view of fishery cooperatives may be seen from the following :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Type of F.C.S.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Membership</i>	<i>Share Capital</i>	<i>Assets</i>
1.	Primaries	7857	8,08,089	61.03	57.64
2.	District/ Regional	56	19,355	18.11	85.14
3.	State level	13	6,556	12.14	15.02
4.	National	1	52	10.34	0.04

The above structure is still to be strengthened. In a vast country like India which has 31 States/Union Territories and about 400 districts, the presence of 13 state level federations and 56 district/regional federations leave a big structural gap.

A study conducted by the Council for Social Development confirmed the suitability of the fishery cooperative, "as a tool for promoting the interests of fishermen". The study also emphasised the need for organising active fishermen in to cooperatives, and for strengthening and encouraging the fishermen's cooperative societies for performance of multi-purpose functions and social interests of their members". With a view to ensure that a well-knit structure of fishery cooperatives is created in the country, the study has recommended that, "Multi-functional cooperative primary fishery cooperatives be retained". central societies be organised at district level only and at State level a federation should be organised in each of the States".

When we review the structure of fisheries cooperatives, it is found that in most of the states, there is either no structure or a very weak structure of fisheries cooperatives. However, a comparative out look of the statistical chart brings forth certain important issues. There is no state level fishery cooperative federation in 18 states and Union Territories. Since the organisation of FISHCOPPED, it took up the matter of strengthening the structure of fishery cooperatives with the State Governments and as a result state level federations have been organised in Kerala, Tripura, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. Action has been initiated in this direction in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

The chart reveals that in the inland states like Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab, the structure of fisheries cooperatives is almost non-existent. Similar position is seen in some of the North-Eastern states. In other inland states like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. there is no structure beyond primary level. In case of U.P., a federation at the state level has been

registered. In case of Rajasthan the Tribal Cooperative Federation is also dealing with fishery cooperatives and a regional federation has been recently registered. Similarly among the North Eastern States Assam, Manipur and Tripura have got state level federations.

The structure of fisheries cooperatives in the marine states is comparatively strong, and in some of the marine states like Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal, the structure of inland fisheries cooperatives is also strong. Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal are the 3 states where the structure is complete and comparatively strong from primary to state level.

A special reference needs to be made here of the state of Kerala. In the Chief Ministers' Conference, convened by the Union Ministry of Agriculture, the then Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries and Community Development, Government of Kerala had informed that, "Kerala was one of the first states to start fisheries cooperatives. We also make no secret of the fact that these cooperatives failed. We tried our best to revamp them but finding the chances remote we have replaced them with fishermen welfare societies-300 of them, one in each fishing village". However, the state government soon realised that cooperatives are the only answer for ensuring the welfare of the fishermen and fisheries cooperative movement has been revived in a big way with a very strong state level federation. This particular case throws ample light on the need to have a strong fisheries cooperative structure. The case of Kerala also negates the contention, "that cooperatives have failed". Wherever they are said to have failed, it is because of the fact that they, unlike other cooperatives, particularly agricultural cooperatives, have remained deprived of professionalised management, resources and infrastructure.

Coming back to the structure in marine states, it is observed that there is no state level fisheries cooperative federation in the states of Orissa, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. A state level federation has recently been registered in Andhra Pradesh. In the Union Territory of Goa an apex level federation existed but now it has been liquidated. The cooperative structure without a state federation leaves a big gap and it is difficult to conceive of a proper structural linkage without a state federation. In the interest of providing effective services to the fishermen, it is necessary to create a complete and strong structure of fishery cooperatives.

Similarly, most of the states/union territories do not have a district/central level society. In case of Madhya Pradesh, 5 out of 7 district societies are dormant, while in case of Uttar Pradesh the existing 2 district societies have been reported dormant. In case of inland fisheries there is need to have district level societies, particularly in districts covered by Fish Farmers' Development Agencies. This is in view of the fact that the Project document of FFDA's recommended the organisation of a district level cooperative fish marketing society in every district.

Further, the efficacy of this set up has been proved in case of Vidarbha, where the Evaluation Report of FFDA's prepared by National Council for Applied Economic Research has clearly brought out the fact that non-availability of cooperative marketing services to the fish farmers in all other states except Maharashtra has resulted in exploitation, while in case of Maharashtra, where Fish Farmers' Development Agencies were within the cooperative fold, the marketing services provided by the cooperative structure saved the fishermen from exploitation. It is strongly felt that each FFDA district must have a district level cooperative marketing society. FISHCOPFED has formulated the draft byelaws for organisation of district level fish marketing cooperatives to facilitate organisation of these societies. This will give rise to a new set up of fisheries cooperatives in the country whose main function would be marketing of catch of their members and for this purpose the cooperatives will have to be developed into strong units equipped with complete marketing infrastructure in all the FFDA districts.

The existing primaries in some states are either very weak dormant or they are in the clutches of middlemen who take advantage of concessions offered by the state Governments to the cooperatives. It is felt that the condition of working of these primary societies can not be visualised to be encouraging without support from higher tier structure.

Finances for fishery cooperatives

A number of schemes of institutional finance were formulated for fisheries development and these have been more effectively implemented wherever there is a strong cooperative structure. In the absence of such a structure, the benefits went to individuals who were capable of providing tangible securities for bank finance and the poor fishermen remained deprived of institutional finance.

Sufficient funds were available with the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) to provide financial assistance to fishery cooperatives. But the fishermen of many states which do not have a strong cooperative structure, have remained deprived of the available low interest finance from NCDC. In case of leasing of water bodies, a number of incentives were provided by some state Governments for fishery cooperatives. But these were availed of by others rather than the needy ones. There is no dearth of finances or incentives, for fishery cooperatives.

The need is to create an economically viable, technically sound and professionally managed fishery cooperative structure which should be capable of providing multi-purpose services at the primary level to the active fishermen members of cooperatives, affiliated at the district level to a district cooperative fish marketing federation which in turn are affiliated to a state federation to provide infrastructure and inter state marketing services. This can be done only by the State Governments.

Since inception, FISHCOPFED has been emphasising the need to create a strong structure of fisheries cooperatives. Creation of a sound fishery cooperative structure would open the channels for financial assistance from National Cooperative Development Corporation and Cooperative Banking structure, which shall lead to creation of infrastructure and provision of effective services to members. Once this is done, the fishermen of the country would start getting credit, inputs, marketing services as well as latest technology and the obstructions which hinder the percolation of benefits to the poor fishermen would be removed. Thus the path will be paved to take the fishermen of the country in to the 21st Century as visualized by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

To facilitate planning for promotion of fishery cooperative movement, which will be possible only when data is available, FISHCOPFED has made this humble beginning. We are conscious of a number of shortcomings in our maiden venture. We will continue our efforts to improve the statistics on fishery cooperatives.

We shall be obliged to receive advice and suggestions of our readers to make the future issues more informative, upto date, and purposeful. And now a look at FISHCOPFED.

FISHCOPFED

The National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd. (FISHCOPFED) is the national apex organisation of all fishery cooperatives in the country. Registered in 1980, FISHCOPFED started functioning in 1981. During a short span of about six years it has all along been obsessed with the thought of realising its cherished goal of improving the socio-economic condition of the down-trodden fishermen of India. Nothing illustrates it better than what Shri Yogendra Makwana, the Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Agriculture said while inaugurating the Second National Fishery Cooperative Congress organised by FISHCOPFED on 9th May 1986. Shri Makwana said 'FISHCOPFED in a short span of six years has been making efforts to cover both the promotional and business aspects.

Constant efforts to plan its activities in consonance with the realities of the situation prevailing in the fishery cooperative sector have resulted in the alround growing emphasis on transfer of technology to fishermen through cooperatives, strengthening the structure of fishery cooperatives and professionalisation of their management. It is the pragmatism of FISHCOPFED'S thinking that has brought about a sea change both in the structure of fishery cooperatives and the conditions of their members in the country.

Organisation of a number of promotional activities by FISHCOPFED has resulted in growing awareness about the importance of fishery cooperatives. These promotional activities included the holding of two National Fishery Cooperative Congresses and a number of meetings, workshops and Seminars which are as follows :—

1. "Role of FISHCOPFED in promotion of Fishery Cooperatives" at New Delhi in 1981.
2. "First National Fisheries Cooperative Congress" with the theme 'Cooperativisation of Fishery Industry' at Nagpur in 1982.
3. "Workshop on Janata Personal Accident Insurance of Fishermen" at Dehradun in July 1983.
4. "Workshop on 7th Five Year Plan and Fishery cooperatives in Eastern and North-Eastern States" at Calcutta in Feb. 1985.
5. "Workshop on 7th Five Year Plan and Fishery cooperatives in Western and Southern Regions" at Panaji Goa in June 1985.
6. "Meeting on Export of Fish and Fishery Products by Fishery Cooperative" at New Delhi in Jan. 1986
7. "Workshop on 7th Five Year Plan and Fishery cooperatives in Central and Northern States" at Lucknow in April 1986.
8. "Second National Fisheries Cooperative Congress" with the theme "Technology to fishermen through Cooperatives" at New Delhi in May 1986.
9. "Regional Seminar on Fishery cooperatives in Central and Northern Zones" at Dehradun in Sept. 1986.
10. "Conference of Chairmen and Chief Executives of Member Institutions on FISHCOPFED's programme for the 7th Five Year Plan" at New Delhi in Feb. 1987.
11. "Workshop on Export and Marketing of Fish" at New Delhi in Feb. 1987.
12. "National conference on the implementation of 20 Point Programme through Fishery cooperatives" at Gandhinagar in June 1987.
13. "Workshop on Cooperative Promotion and Group Accident Insurance Scheme in the State of Jammu & Kashmir" at Srinagar in June 1987.

In all the above Workshops and Conferences, an analytical study of various aspects essential for the harmonious growth of fishery cooperative sector was made and concrete suggestions were given to strengthen the fishery cooperatives by bridging the structural gaps at various levels. These events also focussed the attention of fishery leaders towards various economic activities which can become instrumental in improving the financial health of fishery cooperatives. Apart from the above, the other promotional activities included assisting the cooperative education and training set up in arranging leadership development programmes, special training programmes for fishery cooperative sector, conducting studies and surveys on international trade of fish, conducting research studies, preparation of export manual for promoting export trade by fishery cooperatives, establishment of Data Bank, transfer of intermediate level technology by arranging training, formulation of bye-laws, assisting the State Governments to streamline and strengthen the structure of fishery cooperatives, free consultancy services to fishery cooperatives for formulation of project proposals, business plans etc.

With a view to ensure transfer of technology to fishermen through cooperatives, FISHCOPFED started the publication of 'FISHCOOPS' a bi-lingual journal which is supplied free of cost. Another step taken was to set up demonstration units, first of which has been started at Sanjay Jheel in New Delhi which will demonstrate production and management of fish seed and fish production, fish net making etc., on scientific lines and will also take up cooperative extension and marketing.

The Research studies so far conducted by FISHCOPFED are as follows :—

1. Leasing systems of Inland Waters.
2. Impact of Centrally Sponsored Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen.
3. Impact of Mechanisation of Fisheries in Tamilnadu.
4. Role of Cooperatives in Rural Marketing of Fish.
5. Role of Fisherwomen in the Development of Fisheries in India.

FISHCOPFED has actively cooperated with the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and Council for Social Development, New Delhi which conducted Studies on fish marketing, working of fishery cooperatives etc. Commenting on the Promotional role played by FISHCOPFED during the Sixth Five year Plan, the Working Group on Fisheries for Formulation of Seventh Five year Plan observed that "the setting up of National Federation of Fishermen's cooperatives on the national scene, gave a much needed boost and support for the promotion of fisheries cooperatives."

FISHERY COOPERATIVE STATISTICS

PROGRESS OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES AT A GLANCE

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/U.T.	No. of Societies	Total Membership	Total Liabilities	Working Capital	Paid up Capital		Reserve and other funds	Borrowings			Fixed Assets (Boats & Machinery)	Loans		Other Assets	Total Assets	Profit/Loss	Remarks		
					Govt.	Individual and other		Govt. financing agencies	Central	Others		Total	Outstanding					Overdues	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
NATIONAL LEVEL																			
STATE LEVEL																			
National Federation	1	48	17.43	—	4.00	6.34	2.20	—	—	0.88	0.88	—	0.88	—	4.26	4.26	+2.06	(as on 30-6-85)	
Assam	1	1046	1.00	0.98	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.98	-0.02	(as on 30-6-79 NABARD Report)	
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	1	8	0.79	0.76	0.20	0.10	—	0.40	—	—	0.40	—	0.41	—	0.35	0.76	-0.03	(as on 30-6-83)	
Bihar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(as on 30-6-79)	
Goa, Daman & Diu	1	914	106.02	107.54	5.00	11.62	1.48	—	80.10	—	80.10	3.96	93.19	18.21	9.69	107.54	+1.43	(as on 30-6-82)	
Gujarat	1	1333	—	—	36.95	2.45	49.03	—	—	—	—	58.85	—	—	72.46	—	—	(as on 30-6-79)	
Kerala	1	10	5.57	4.76	1.14	0.13	0.36	3.30	—	—	3.30	3.11	—	—	1.64	4.76	-0.80	(as on 30-6-83)	
Maharashtra	1	2352	—	—	36.25	2.29	—	19.75	—	3.88	23.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	(as on 30-6-84)	
Manipur	1	—	—	7.90	4.15	3.75	—	4.15	16.57	—	20.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	(as on 30-6-79)	
Orissa	1	136	27.83	30.51	1.00	1.35	0.34	9.02	—	—	9.02	—	9.02	9.02	21.49	30.51	+1.21	(as on 30-6-85)	
Pondicherry	1	698	—	20.54	5.94	1.46	7.57	—	0.44	—	0.44	0.13	—	—	—	—	+0.57	(as on 30-6-85)	
Tripura	1	51	—	7.59	4.00	0.07	—	0.50	—	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	(as on 30-6-84)	
Uttar Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(as on 30-6-85)	
West Bengal	1	8	4.86	5.68	2.00	0.51	—	—	2.16	—	2.16	—	—	5.67	5.67	+0.82	(as on 30-6-79)		
Total :-	14	6556	146.07	186.26	97.63	23.73	58.78	37.12	97.11	6.04	140.27	66.05	102.62	27.2	111.3	150.22	+4.03	(4 Federations)	
																	-0.85	(3-do)	
																		No data	(6-do)

CENTRAL LEVEL

Andara Pradesh	2	602	81.41	146.86	13.30	1.05	2.06	10.62	35.83	13.24	59.69	59.91	56.28	8.97	8.87	146.86	+0.23(1Soc.) NPNL (..)	(as on 30-6-79 NABARD Report)
Gujarat	4	2354	—	26.71	17.54	1.73	26.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—Loss (4Soc.)	(as on 30-6-82)
Haryana	1	12	—	0.03	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	(as on 30-6-83)
Himachal Pradesh	1	9	—	25.90	12.78	0.50	25.90	3.27	—	—	3.27	—	—	—	18.46	18.54	In profit	(as on 30-6-82)
Karnataka	4	3795	227.24	184.88	8.78	7.33	23.57	34.18	104.45	0.91	48.02	19.50	88.11	11.86	62.71	184.88	+0.72 (2) —33.50 (1) NPNL (1)	(as on 30-6-79)
Kerala	16	2710	424.82	407.60	37.39	14.39	2.83	111.04	110.44	56.19	277.67	275.49	1.05	0.35	119.03	407.60	—46.05 (16)	(—do—)
Madhya Pradesh	7	111	21.34	22.41	0.06	0.78	3.80	0.18	—	0.12	0.30	2.64	0.03	0.03	19.62	22.41	+0.79 (2) NPNL (5)	(—do—)
Maharashtra	10	8209	—	136.22	41.34	6.30	39.03	65.86	30.71	0.82	97.19	—	—	—	—	—	*Profit (5) Loss (4) NPNL	(as on 30-6-83)
Pondicherry	1	431	—	2.47	0.41	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	1.50	—	—	—	1.50	—0.46 (1)	(As on 30-6-85)
Tamil Nadu	9	576	—	30.72	12.71	1.84	—	4.91	53.67	—	58.58	—	—	—	—	—	*	(as on 30-6-81)
West Bengal	14	546	70.36	69.64	1.19	1.57	1.09	37.72	—	2.00	39.72	1.56	10.83	4.60	55.95	69.64	+0.29 (8) —0.10 (1)	(as on 30-6-79)
Total :—	69	19355	825.17	1053.44	145.50	35.61	124.99	267.78	335.10	73.28	584.44	360.60	156.30	25.81	284.64	851.43	+2.03 (13) —80.11 (19) NPNL (13)	*No data on Tamil Nadu, Haryana & Maharashtra

NPNL, No Profit No Loss

FISHERY COOPERATIVE STATISTICS

PROGRESS OF FISHERY COOPERATIVES AT A GLANCE

(Rs. in lakhs)

		PRIMARY LEVEL													
Andhra Pradesh	1930	164435	—	33.12	0.59	14.80	23.08	17.14	60.95	3.94	45.70	13.47	—	—	(As on 30-6-81)
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	13	521	2.34	2.57	0.10	0.60	—	—	1.00	0.31	1.31	0.90	0.41	1.16	+0.07 (5)** -0.03 (2) NPNL (6)
Assam	489	77565	52.09	48.27	5.11	7.03	3.47	5.42	0.75	5.90	12.07	5.92	3.22	1.84	+6.50 (176) -5.21 (253) NPNL (60)
Bihar	350	27142	32.50	37.13	2.61	2.83	2.52	1.32	0.18	1.92	3.42	2.70	5.80	2.98	+0.73 (70) -1.20 (155) NPNL (125)
Delhi	2	39	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NPNL (2)
Goa, Daman & Dju	24	2999	10.09	6.24	0.33	0.98	3.00	1.35	0.25	0.01	1.61	2.34	0.40	0.32	+0.23 (3) -0.14 (2) NPNL (9)
Gujarat	212	26156	—	34.42	16.09	11.82	34.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Profit (61) Loss (73) NPNL (48)
Haryana	23	405	—	2.50	—	0.96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Profit (3) Loss (20)
Himachal Pradesh	17	1780	—	30.08	3.13	1.71	30.08	—	—	—	—	0.14	—	—	+0.76 (13) -0.15 (4)
J&K	4	701	—	231.00	20.00	24.00	96.00	9.00	57.00	2.00	68.00	—	0.44	0.44	+0.03 (1) NPNL (3)
Karnataka	225	60489	103.41	103.37	6.29	13.10	11.06	41.40	7.70	1.58	50.68	5.93	56.65	21.29	+1.76 (56) -1.54 (63) NPNL (47)
Kerala	525	57552	—	—	10.02	11.06	—	118.93	11.85	—	130.78	149.96	—	—	+173.90
Lakshdweep	2	350	1.92	1.12	0.20	0.06	0.31	0.11	—	0.01	0.12	0.83	—	—	-0.80 (2)
Madhya Pradesh	410	14100	21.89	29.89	0.55	2.21	5.49	1.09	0.51	2.24	3.89	3.22	3.35	0.43	+1.74 (59) -0.87 (40) NPNL (113)

Maharashtra :																
Inland	744	56266	—	26.96	19.25	20.29	12.86	4.08	3.98	6.04	14.10	243.73	—	—	Profit (97)	(As on 30-6-83)
Marine	146	62528	—	630.73	216.10	126.71	223.92	178.01	188.63	40.17	406.81	—	—	—	Loss (42)	
Manipur	97	5600	34.34	7.89	—	3.22	—	21.31	8.19	0.30	29.80	0.46	0.40	0.20	+0.35 (23)	(As on 30-6-79)
															-0.11 (14)	
															NPNL (25)	
Meghalaya	42	1798	—	2.68	0.97	3.00	0.49	—	0.18	2.67	2.67	0.65	—	—	+0.66	(As on 30-6-83)
															-0.10	
Mizoram	25	487	—	5.11	0.50	.15	—	—	—	—	4.60	—	—	—	—	(As on 30-8-84)
Nagaland	1	122	0.12	0.17	—	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	0.11	—	—	+0.01 (1)	(As on 30-6-79)
Orissa	479	28366	136.48	144.33	4.09	4.82	2.70	12.40	37.99	13.08	63.47	14.47	41.48	13.84	+3.14 (65)	
															-1.28 (61)	(—do—)
Punjab	3	87	2.79	1.42	—	0.57	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	—	—	NPNL (94)	
															NPNL (3)	
Pondicherry	30	11429	24.79	22.73	0.61	1.26	1.08	9.17	—	—	9.17	5.27	9.63	1.08	+0.05 (5)	(—do—)
															-0.85 (24)	
Rajasthan	69	3000	—	15.12	1.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.07	—	—	—	(As on 30-9-83)
Tamil Nadu :																
Inland	204	22331	—	163.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Marine	298	77057	—	—	11.70	16.29	—	35.11	27.42	42.56	105.09	25.52	—	—	+6.12	(As on 30-6-81)
															-43.89	
Tripura	115	9846	5.81	7.19	0.31	0.92	1.42	—	0.91	1.08	1.99	1.78	0.12	0.08	+0.36 (8)	(As on 30-6-79)
															-0.04 (10)	
															NPNL (9)	
U.P.	500	11000	12.30	11.79	—	1.13	0.24	0.30	0.47	4.89	5.66	0.01	0.62	0.51	+0.02 (1)	(—do—)
															-1.40 (5)	
															NPNL (99)	
West Bengal	778	53543	118.87	149.03	7.46	13.16	30.89	27.21	5.51	8.00	40.73	40.60	12.15	8.55	+5.62 (282)	(—do—)
															-4.43 (214)	
															NPNL (276)	
Total :	7748	777694	559.67	1742.06	327.48	282.80	483.03	483.35	413.47	136.7	1001.66	518.16	134.67	51.56	+206.05 (769) Societies	
															-62.04 (849) "	
															NPNL (919)	

* Full details of Profit & Loss figures are not available for A.P., Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

** (Figures in brackets indicate the member of societies.

NB Total member of societies and their membership have been up dated by FISHCOPFED,

243.73	--	--	--	--	Profit (97) Loss (42)	(As on 30-6-83)
0.46	0.40	0.20	4.48	7.89	+0.35 (23) -0.11 (14) NPNL (25)	(As on 30-6-79)
0.65	--	--	--	--	+0.66 -0.10	(As on 30-6-83)
--	--	--	--	--	--	(As on 30-8-84)
0.11	--	--	0.04	0.17	+0.01 (1)	(As on 30-6-79)
14.47	41.48	13.84	87.45	144.33	+3.14 (65) -1.28 (61)	(--do--)
0.08	--	--	1.34	1.42	NPNL (94) NPNL (3)	
5.27	9.63	1.08	7.52	22.73	+0.05 (5) -0.85 (24)	(--do--)
0.07	--	--	--	--	--	(As on 30-9-83)
--	--	--	--	--	--	
25.52	--	--	--	--	+6.12 -43.89	(As on 30-6-81)
1.78	0.12	0.08	5.04	7.19	+0.36 (8) -0.04 (10) NPNL (9)	(As on 30-6-79)
0.01	0.62	0.51	9.98	11.79	+0.02 (1) -1.40 (5) NPNL (99)	(--do--)
40.60	12.15	8.55	66.38	149.03	+5.62 (282) -4.43 (214) NPNL (276)	(--do--)
518.16	134.67	51.56	299.58	576.43	+206.05 (769) Societies -62.04 (849) ,, NPNL (919)	

Upto Date Position

CHART I, Page 1.

1st Row : The details of National Federation as on 30.6.1986 may be noted as below.

Total Member- ship	Total Liabilities	Working Capital	<u>Paid up Capital</u> Govt. Individual & others		Reserve and other funds
3	4	5	6	7	8
52	23.63	12.63	6.00	6.63	4.16
Borrowings	Fixed Assets	Total Assets		Profit/Loss	
12	13	17		18	
0.81	4.38	4.38		+ 2.73	

— In the serial of rows, the A.P. State federation which has been recently registered has to be added. In Orissa, there is no State level federation. Thus, the total state level federations are 13 instead of 14.

CHART I, Page 2. Central Level

6th Row, Col. 2 As per the revised structure, the Central level societies in Kerala are 5, instead of 16.

— Five regional level societies have been registered in Bihar.

CHART II, Page 1. Primary Level

1st Row, Col. 2. The No. of societies in Andhra Pradesh as on 26th April 1986 is 2312 instead of 1930.

CHART II, Page 2 Primary Level

7th Row, Col. 3. The total membership in Orissa as on 1st Sept. 1986 is 58761 instead of 28366.

Last Row, Col. 2. The total No. of Primary societies as on 30th April 1987 is 7857 instead of 7748.

Last Row, Col. 3. The total membership as on 30th April 1987 is 8,08,089, instead of 777694

Report on ODA seminars carried out in FY 1987

6

by Jirozaemon SAITO

Chairman,

ICA Fisheries Committee

Presented at the 16th Meeting of the
Sub-Committee for Fisheries for Asia,

New Delhi

25 - 27 November, 1988

ICA Fisheries Committee received funds of U.S.\$ 130,120 from the government of Japan out of Japan's FY 1987 budget for the training of leaders of fisheries cooperatives in the world under the "Fishery Cooperative Organizations Fostering and Strengthening Project" which is an ODA (Official Development Aid) programme.

By using the funds, seminar on fisheries cooperatives was held in two countries, namely, in Sri Lanka and Malaysia by using their mother tongues. This is the reason why we call this programme "ODA seminar".

The objective of this programme is to contribute to development of human resources in order to help develop and strengthen the organizations of fisheries cooperatives and vitalize their business activities.

The gist of the ODA seminar results is as in the final report.

My impression about the two ODA seminars held in Sri Lanka and Malaysia is that although time was short, it played an important role in that it gave an opportunity for the participants to review their own situation vis-a-vis those of developed countries fishing and fisheries cooperative management.

(7)

Report on Activities of National Federation of Fisheries
Cooperative Associations of Japan (ZENGYOREN) in FY 1987

Presented at the 16th meeting of the ICA
Sub-Committee for Fisheries for Asia in
1988

by Yasuji Miyata
Managing Director,
National Federation of Fisheries
Cooperative Associations (ZENGYOREN),
Japan

Date : 25-27 November, 1988
Venue: Bonow House, ICA Regional Office
for Asia, 43 Friends Colony (East)
New Delhi, India

1. Distinguished delegates, fellow cooperators, ladies and gentlemen !
2. My name is Yasuji Miyata, managing director of ZENGYOREN.
3. First of all, I would like to ask your kind understanding that due to busy schedule, the new president of ZENGYOREN Mr. Bunji Ikejiri can not join this meeting.

Instead, I was asked to represent ZENGYOREN and present a report of activities of ZENGYOREN in the fiscal year 1987.

4. ZENGYOREN is an apex national organization of fisheries cooperatives of Japan, which basically represents the interests of fishermen.

Accordingly, our main concern is how best we could contribute to the improvement of socio-economic position of fishermen.

5. Having this duly in mind, ZENGYOREN carried out its activities in FY 1987.
6. Of many activities of ZENGYOREN, the following could be counted as major ones carried out in the fiscal year 1987.

(1) Studies on Basic Fisheries Policies

In view of the present difficulties surrounding fisheries of Japan, particularly with respect to the management of fisheries, discussions were continued together with representatives of our members.

As a result, an interim report was prepared. The major points of this interim report are placed on outlining future directions of Japan's fisheries policies and fisheries cooperative movement in order to prepare for major changes in the fishing industry as well as in the socio-economic conditions of Japan expected to take place in the foreseeable future.

Important items of this interim report have been selected for further studies and they are currently discussed for leading them to concrete actions in the fiscal year of 1988.

(2) Securing of orderly fishing in the waters around Japan

In order to secure orderly fishing operations among the fishermen of relevant countries within Japan's 200 nautical mile EEZ, ZENGYOREN took part in part of international fisheries negotiations as representative of non-governmental organization from Japan and supported the position of the government.

(3) Promotion of merger of fisheries cooperatives

We have been promoting movement for the amalgamation of fisheries cooperatives in order to help strengthen their functions and thereby secure improvement of the fishermen's standard of living.

The objective of this movement is to promote merger of fisheries cooperatives the goal of which is to have them amalgamate one per municipality as a principle so as to secure certain size level of fisheries cooperatives which could best exert their potential functions. More specifically, it is planned to merger the present 2,150 fisheries cooperatives into 1,650 until 1993.

It is noted here that the government of Japan is also legally supporting this programme.

(4) Establishment of Japan Fisheries Cooperatives On-Line Center (JFCOLC)

In the face of liberalization of financial market, ZENGYOREN established JFCOLC with a view to strengthening of credit business, particularly that of remittance activities, of fisheries cooperatives. It is expected that this would lead to improving of banking services for the benefit of the members.

In establishing the JFCOLC, cooperation was obtained from various organizations concerned.

The major proportion of share capital of JFCOLC is held by prefectural credit federations of fisheries cooperatives which are the member organizations of ZENGYOREN.

In more concrete terms, the objective of JFCOLC is to:

- 1) centralize the clerical works of fisheries cooperatives associated with banking services and make it an effective system by computer on-line network across the country,

It is expected that by this system we could speedily develop:

- 2) new financial instruments and secure competitiveness stronger than other financial institutions.

(5) Securing of ODA budget for FY 1988 from the government

In the field of international cooperation, ZENGYOREN, represented the interests of ICA Fisheries Committee and continued its efforts to request the government of Japan for appropriating funds for training of leaders of fisheries cooperatives in the world same as in last year.

As a result, contribution of the same amount of funds as that of last year, namely, U.S.\$ 130,120 was approved by the government.

This will be contributed to ICA Fisheries Committee same as in FY 1987 from the government of Japan's Official Development Aid (ODA) programme.

In FY 1987, seminar for leaders of fisheries cooperatives was carried out in Sri Lanka and Malaysia.

(6) Seminar on fisheries cooperatives for South-East Asian countries

ZENGYOREN organized the 9th seminar on fisheries cooperatives for South-East Asian countries for 15 days from June to July, 1987 in Tokyo with 15 participants from 7 countries. Field study trip was made to Hokkaido during the seminar period.

Following this, last month i.e., in October, 1988, the 10th seminar was held. It was held for 12 days with 14 participants from 6 countries. Field study trip was made to Shizuoka prefecture.

As a result of the 10th seminar in which active discussions were held, recommendations by country were prepared.

(7) Marketing business

As one of the measures with which to expand and strengthen marketing network of ZENGYOREN and at the same time to promote cooperation between cooperatives, we ZENGYOREN established "KYODOU SUISAN RYUUTSUU K.K. (Cooperatives Fishery Products Marketing Co. Ltd.)" jointly with Japanese Consumers' Cooperative Union in July, 1987. The objective of this company is to function as a fishery products distribution depot for the benefit of the members.

It is expected that this company play an important role as a product storage, processing and distribution center closely located to its adjacent large urbanized consumption market areas and, at the same time, help streamline marketing of fishery products produced by the members.

(8) Activities of women's groups of fisheries cooperatives

Same as in last year, we made our efforts for strengthening of activities of women's groups of fisheries cooperatives. The women's groups of fisheries cooperatives in Japan have increasingly shown and are showing their potential power in such fields as savings promotion, fish

consumption campaign and save-the-fishermen's-orphans movement.

7. These are the simplified summary of ZENGYOREN's activities in the fiscal year 1987.
8. Fisheries in FY 1987 remained to be weak compared to other industries and went through severe management environment.
9. We think that it is the very time when management of fishermen economically suffer most that fisheries cooperatives can most effectively play their role.

We would like to continue to promote cooperative movement for the improvement of socio-economic status of fishermen together with you through the exchanges of information each other such as at this ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for Asia.

I hope for further harmonious development of fisheries cooperatives as well as fishermen in Asia. We ZENGYOREN are determined to do our best also in the fiscal year 1988, based on the principles of cooperatives, for the benefit of fishermen.

Thank you for your kind attention.

8

On the Role and Participation of
Women in Fishery Cooperatives
in Japan and On interchange of
Fisherwomen's Activities between
Japan and Korea

BY

YASUJI MIYATA

Managing director
of ZENGYOREN

16th Meeting of the ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for Asia
New Delhi
25 - 27 November, 1988

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS
【 ZENGYOREN 】

ON THE ROLE AND PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN
IN FISHERY COOPERATIVES IN JAPAN AND
ON INTERCHANGE OF FISHERWOMEN'S ACTIVITIES
BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA

25 November, 1988

CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. Status quo of women in primary industry in Japan
3. History and present situation of women's groups of fisheries cooperatives in Japan
4. Five principles of women's group of fisheries cooperative societies in Japan and future tasks
5. Exchange of experiences and opinions between ZENGYOFUREN and fishing village women of South Korea
6. Epilogue

1. Introduction

- * Fisheries cooperatives in Japan began to be organized as a fishing right management entity in the early 1900s. As a result, full fledged fisheries cooperative movement got started.
- * Japan was defeated in the second world war in 1945. Based on this lesson and reflection and bearing in mind that democratization of fishing industry and fishing community in Japan was absolutely necessary, "The Fisheries Cooperative Society Act" was put into effect in February, 1948.
- * Present state of fisheries cooperatives as of at the end of fiscal year 1987 in Japan is as follows.
 - Number of coastal area fisheries cooperative societies with share capital: 2,107
 - Number of members belonging to coastal fisheries cooperative societies with share capital: 541,958 of which numbers of regular member and associate members were 372,508 and 169,450 respectively.
- * Present state of women's group of fisheries cooperatives as at the end of fiscal year 1988 is as follows.
 - Number of women's group of fisheries cooperative society: 1,397
 - Number of members belonging to W.G.F.C.S.: 162,307
- * As at the end of fiscal year 1986, relative weight of working force of women engaged in fisheries was as follows.
 - Total number of persons engaged in fisheries: 442,550
 - Of which number of women: 73,740 (= 16.7 % of the total)

2. Status quo of women in primary industry in Japan

- * Of the total number of persons engaged in primary industry, namely, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, in Japan, sixty (60) % are women and they play an important role in the production of primary industry. Unfortunately, however, despite their indispensable contribution to daily house chores, child caring and attending on old aged kins people, their socio-economic role remains to be low.
- * It was decided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the government of Japan (MAFF) to designate the 10th of March, starting from the year of 1988, as "Primary Industry Women's Day" the purpose of which is to help contribute to having the role of women in the primary industry properly understood, develop appropriate justification thereupon and promote making the most of women's ability for the betterment of primary industry and its communities toward the 21st century.
This is an action taken by the government as a follow-up of "domestic action programme" which was prepared after the United Nations Women's Year in 1975 as a momentum and fully aware of the "New Domestic Action Programme Toward the Year 2000" determined by the government in May, 1987.
- * "The Law Concerning the Promotion of Equal Opportunity and Treatment Between Men and Women in Employment and Other Welfare Measure for Women Workers" or simply known as The

Equal Employment Opportunity Law was put into effect from the 1st of April, 1986.

History and present situation of women's groups of fisheries cooperatives in Japan

(1) History

- * From about 1950s onward, establishment of women's groups of fisheries cooperatives came to be seen in various fishing communities all across the coastal areas of the country. Such establishment of women's groups of fisheries cooperatives was closely connected with the need to strengthen credit business of fisheries cooperatives. Their objective was to help establish proper fishery management and livelihood plan. Various activities were initiated along this line of idea.
- * In the 1960s, the "home living improvement movement" became increasingly active. This movement was a natural development among their groups based on their continued efforts for savings movement till that time. As a result, fishermen's family house book keeping activity rapidly prevailed among the members.
- * From the latter half of 1960s, the women's groups of fisheries cooperatives started the "movement to support fishing vessel shipwreck orphans". This movement led to establishment of The Educational Aid Society for Orphans of Fishermen in October, 1970.
- * In the 1970s, protesting against sea pollution or anti-sea pollution movement to safeguard the interests of fishing industry and its environment from the ravages of industrialization along the coastal areas of Japan started. More specifically speaking, the "Movement to do away with Harmful Synthetic Detergent" was organized in order to make it an independent movement of their own. This movement has been continued thenceforth and it is now in the fifth campaign phase.
- * In the 1980s, the "Fish Consumption Movement" was started with a view to campaigning for prevention of geriatric diseases by eating sea foods. This movement is also aimed at contributing to fish price stabilization and currently undertaken by most of the women's groups of fisheries cooperatives across the country.

(2) Present situation of women's groups of fisheries cooperatives in Japan

- * The following are some of the major activities of ZENGYOFUREN which are currently being campaigned for across the country.
 - 1) The 2nd Phase Movement for Fish Consumption (FY 1986 - 1988)
 - 2) The 5th Phase Doing Away With Synthetic Detergent

Movement (FY 1987 - 1989)

3) The One Yen Per Month Per Member Fund-raising Movement for Supporting Fishing Vessel Shipwreck Orphans (FY 1987 - 1989)

* In addition to the above, ZENGYOFUREN is engaged in the following activities on its own initiative.

- "The Recruiting Movement to Enlist All Fishing Community Household Women in Women's Group of F.C.S."
- "The Women's Group F.C.S. Emblem Wearing Movement"
- "Extension of and Promotion for Fishing Household Book-keeping and Fishermen's Account-book Keeping"
- "Everybody Use the Women's Group F.C.S. Pocket Notebook Movement"

* Further, ZENGYOFUREN is engaged in the following activities in close cooperation and tie-up with the business activities of F.C.S..

- 1) Cooperation to the F.C.S. Two Trillion Yen Savings Achievement Movement
- 2) Promotion for subscription to Mutual Insurance of F.C.S., Fishermen's Pension Scheme, Mutual Insurance for Fisheries and to Fishing Vessel Insurance etc..
- 3) Cooperation to the Safe Fishing Operation Movement
- 4) Participation in and cooperation to drawing up of area fisheries management plan

4. Five principles of women's group of fisheries cooperative societies in Japan and future tasks

* ZENGYOFUREN (which is an organization made up of 38 member prefectural women's group liaison council of F.C.S.) adopted the "Five Principles of Women's Group of F.C.S." at its regular general meeting held on the 8th of July, 1986. The details of the five principles are as in the appendix. The niche of women's group of F.C.S. was, for the first time, defined by this five principles. It has its own significance in which the position and niche of each of their organization in relation to F.C.S. has been purposely stated in their own terms.

* It should be noted that the "Five Principles of Women's Group of F.C.S." represents a philosophy in which review is made of the conventional relationship that women's groups should be an organization that is submissively placed under their "parent organization (=F.C.S.)" as their accessory unit.

The Principles clearly states that women's group of F.C.S. is an equal partner and an organization independent of F.C.S. but works in close association with it.

Incidentally, this spirit of five principles was formally accepted by the 2nd All Japan F.C.S. Congress held under the auspices of ZENGYOFUREN on the 21st of November, 1986. (The Congress is held every three years)

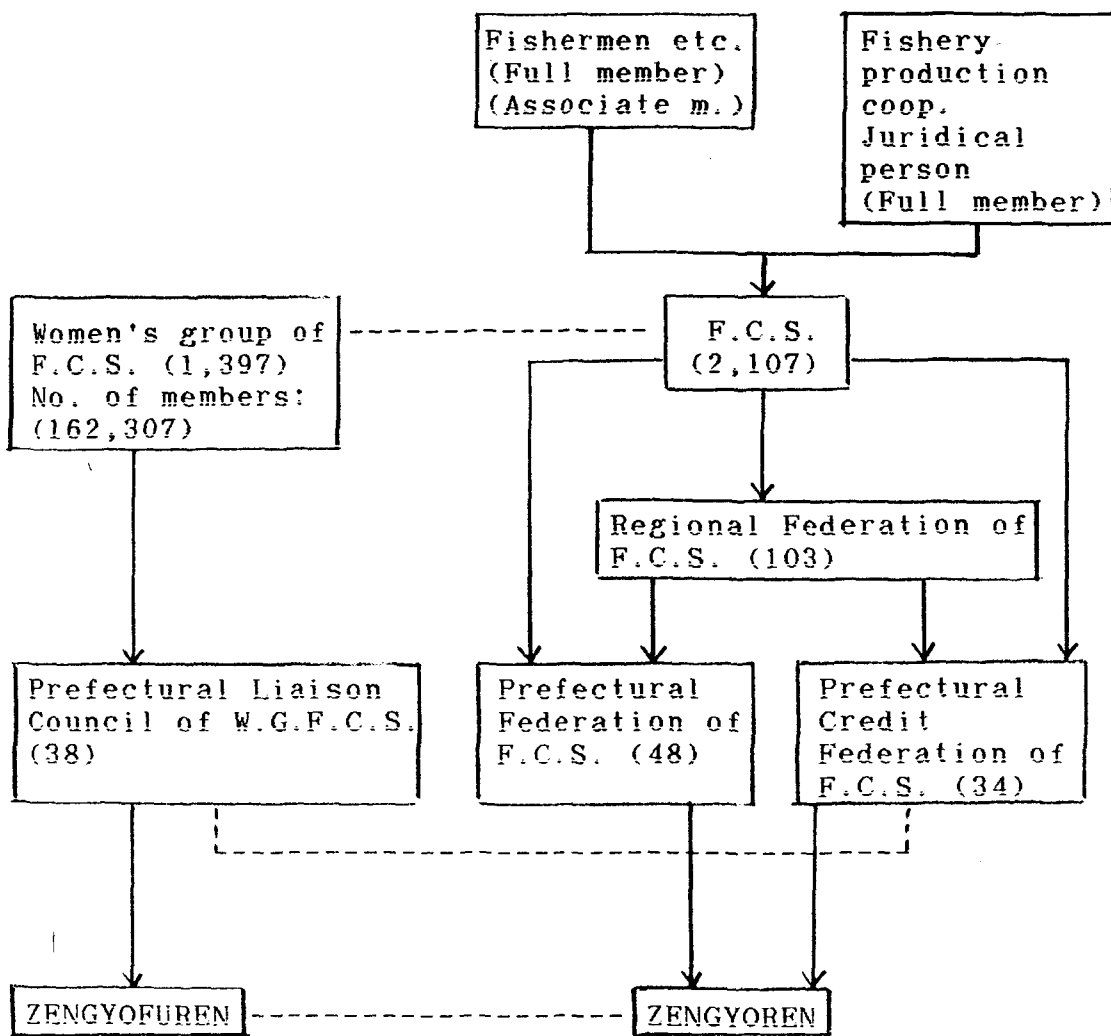
The following diagram shows an organizational structure of women's group of F.C.S. incorporating the philosophy confirmed and accepted by the 2nd All Japan F.C.S. Congress.

The confirmed and accepted spirit at the time of the 2nd Congress was:

<To Raise, Develop and Strengthen Organizations of Women's Groups and Youth Groups of F.C.S. and to Substantiate their Activities>

"It is confirmed herewith that we in the fisheries coop. movement recognize the position and niche of women's groups as well as youth groups of fisheries cooperative societies each as an independent entity working in close cooperation and association with Fisheries Cooperative Societies. We declare herewith that we will endeavour to help secure sound development of these organizations and their activities.

The Basic Organizational Structure of Fisheries Cooperative Society



Note: The figures on the bracket indicate the numbers as at the end of fiscal year 1987.

* ZENGYOFUREN is now in the process of deliberations on how to effectively put this philosophy into concrete forms of activities.

It will be prepared as a recommendation entitled "On the Measures to Strengthen Organizations of Women's Group of F.C.S. - The Tasks and Actions Required for Women's Groups of Fisheries Cooperative Societies for the coming 1990s - ". This recommendation will be placed for discussions among the members after which it will be formally adopted by ZENGYOFUREN as a basic direction of women's group activities of F.C.S. in Japan.

Incidentally, it will be designed as a guideline which provides for facilitating women's groups of F.C.S. to become substantially organized so as to be highly equal to the expectations thereupon to play a central role in the management of F.C.S. and in promoting activities to vitalize rural economy of their fishing communities. This means to say that active participation of women in the management of F.C.S. is called for. At the same time, it is understood that it will help women get full membership of F.C.S. in the future within the constraints of various fetters presently lying in their way.

Exchange of experiences and opinions between ZENGYOFUREN and fishing village women of South Korea

* In March, 1988, ZENGYOFUREN made its first Study Visit to Korea the purpose of which was "to help contribute to vitalizing of women's group activities of Japan by exchanging experiences and opinions with women in fishing communities in Korea". In order to achieve this purpose, representatives of ZENGYOFUREN visited National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives (.F.F.C.), several fishing villages and local primary fisheries cooperatives.

Visited places include Pusan Cooperative Fishmarket, primary fisheries cooperatives and N.F.F.C.. At all these places the delegate members of the Study Visit Mission were given briefings on the nature of their activities.

Further, at the Yun Nam Kie in Pusan, a meeting was held with the members of the women's group representatives in quite a friendly atmosphere.

As a result of this visit, it was felt that mutual exchange of information concerning women's group activities between the two countries was necessary. At the same time, it was agreed that women of Japan and South Korea should be actively promoted thenceforth.

* ZENGYOFUREN plans to make its second Study Visit to South Korea in March, 1989. It is planned to hold a symposium on women's role in the fishing communities of Japan and South Korea then.

Epilogue

* "The Fisheries White Paper of Workers, No. 2" published by Suisan Kenkyukai (They Fishery Study Society) in November,

1987, gives its high appraisal upon women's groups of F.C.S. and describes as follows.

"The membership subscribing to the women's groups of F.C.S. reached its peak of 215,336 in 1963. It decreased in its number to 78.3 % of the peak 24 years later. The fact that fishing communities are supported by the very existence of women's groups of F.C.S., however, remains to be the same as it had been before. Men are engaged in production works on the sea and women take care of all other works on the land concerning their family's living and management of their fishing business while at times the latter even help the works of the former. Women who number half the population on this planet look really fresh and lively here. The destiny is there that unless these women hold it out, it will be impossible to secure continued existence of their fishing communities in the light of drain of youth."

* The organization itself of women's group of F.C.S. and its activities face the following problems.

- 1) - Decrease in number of women engaged in fisheries,
 - Decrease in number of members of women's group of F.C.S. as a result of increased number of women working outside the fishing communities,
 - Aging of members
- 2) - Vulnerability of financial base
- 3) - Inactivated tendency of activities of W.G.F.C.S.

* Concerning participation of women in the fisheries cooperative movement in Japan, there have been various problems. Some of the problems and examples the women's groups of fisheries cooperative societies in Japan have experienced are as follows.

(1) Qualification for membership of F.C.S.

- 1) With regard to qualification for membership of F.C.S. the Fisheries Cooperative Society Act stipulates as follows.

"Fishermen who have their residence within the jurisdictional area of the Society and operate in their own account or are otherwise engaged in fisheries over a period from ninety to one hundred and twenty days in a year which will be determined by the by-laws of the Society are qualified as members ---."

- 2) Customary system of one member per fishing household in accordance with the customary law in fishing communities

--- This comes in the way of enlisting not only women but also young people in the membership of F.C.S.

- 3) There have been increasingly strong voices heard mainly from among the members of women's groups of F.C.S. asking for their enrolment in the membership of F.C.S. in recent years.

--- There is an example in which all the members of

women's group of fisheries cooperative society
succeeded in obtaining full membership.

(2) Participation of women in decision making process

In the light of apparant difficulties for women to obtaining membership of F.C.S., it is deemed quite difficult for them to take part in decision making process of fisheries cooperative societies.

There are examples, however, that women are enroled as full member of F.C.S.: As a matter of fact, we have one chairwoman and several woman directors working at some of our primary fisheries cooperative societies and they have wonderfully performed their duties.

[APPENDIX]

"The Five Principles of Women's Group of Fisheries Cooperative Society"

The women's group of fisheries cooperative society is an organization established with the object of improving women's position in fishing villages and communities so as to contribute to building happy life. It is a society managed independently but in close association with fisheries cooperative society. The character of the women's group of F.C.S. is as follows.

1. It is a women's organization in fishing communities

The women's group of fisheries cooperative society is an organization comprised by mainly woman members of F.C.S., or woman of F.C.S. member's family.

In this event, with due consideration to the actual local conditions, those women who reside in the jurisdictional area of F.C.S. and concur with the objective and nature of works of women's group of F.C.S. are strongly requested to subscribe thereto as members. The officers of W.G.F.C.S., however, shall basically comprise women who are either members of F.C.S. themselves or whose family members belong as member to F.C.S..

2. It is an organization of fellowship.

The W.G.F.C.S. is an organization of women who have through understanding with regard to its objective. It is a group of women making efforts to achieving its common desire to materialize the objective.

3. It is an organization established to help promote fisheries cooperative movement.

The W.G.F.C.S. is an entity which is organized to help promote fisheries cooperative movement on its own initiative so as to contribute to further development of F.C.S..

4. It is an independent entity

The W.G.F.C.S. is an entity which is managed independently in a democratic manner based upon the consensus of all the members.

For this democratic and independent management to be achieved, it is essentially important that a member subscription fee system be adopted.

5. It is an organization of political neutrality

The W.G.F.C.S., takes, as an entity, completely free position from any particular political party or faction whatsoever while it leaves complete freedom to individuals with regard to ideology, faith and creed.

However, this does not necessarily mean that it remains

politically indifferent in the light of expectations from among the members to represent the interests thereof. In other words, any worthwhile activities which are deemed necessary for achieving the objectives of W.G.F.C.S. shall be actively worked out.

Resolved on this 8th day of July, 1986
by the General Meeting of ZENGYOFUREN

(9)

日本の漁協について

Fisheries Cooperative in Japan

全国漁業協同組合連合会

〔全漁連〕

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

〔ZENGYOREN〕

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1. An Introduction to Modern Japanese Fisheries

(1) Structure of the Fishing Industry According to Scale

Japan is universally recognized as one of the world's leading fishing nations. Total production of marine fisheries* amounts to 11.5 million tons (1984) harvested by 207,439 fishery management units (1983). According to the scale of operations, these management are generally divided into three classes: coastal fisheries, medium-scale fisheries and large-scale fisheries. The statistical contributions of each class is displayed in Table 1, followed by a brief description of their major characteristics.

- 1) Coastal Fisheries-This class includes all fishing done in boats of less than ten tons, as well as set net and beach seine fisheries, and marine aquaculture. All of these fisheries are ordinarily accomplished on a daily trip basis, and except for the set nets and beach seines, are owned and operated by individual families. Set nets and beach seines are more often operated on a cooperative basis by groups of fishermen such as Fisheries Cooperatives or Production Cooperative Associations.

The 196,190 coastal fishery units comprise the vast majority (94.5%) of all fishing enterprises. Within this class, operations using boats under 5 tons (less than 10 meters long) are by far the most numerous (120,000 units), followed by marine aquaculture (40,000 units). These two types of operations harvest one trillion yen (approximately 50 billion \$ US)* worth of seafood annually, which accounts for 75.6% of all coastal fishery production. The average value per fishery unit is 2.4 million yen (12,200 \$ US) for the under 5 ton group and over 10 million yen (50,000 \$ US) for the aquaculturists. Aquaculturists specializing in yellowtail, pearls, or sea bream may produce as much as 20 million yen (100,000 \$ US) annually, while laver farming tends to levels around 7 million yen (35,000 \$ US).

Set net Fisheries are divided into small scale and large scale operations. Large scale set nets are usually operated on a cooperative basis by groups of fishermen, require an average crew size of 17, and yield an average annual harvest of around 100 million yen (500,000 \$ US). Small scale nets, on the other hand, are most often owned and operated by individuals, require a crew of 4, and can be expected to generate 6.35 million yen (31,700 \$ US).

In recent years, beach seine fisheries are operated primarily in connection with the tourist trade. Actual commercial fisheries based on beach seines have become extremely rare.

* \$ US values in this report are calculated at 1 \$ US = 200 yen.

Table 1: Structure of The Japanese Fishing Industry According to Scale of Operations

	*Fishery management units (FMU)	Number of Fishing Vessels				Vessels/FMU	Shipboard workers during busiest season		Value of Fishery Production		
		Non-powered	Outboard engine	Diesel engine	Total		Total	/FMU	Total	PER/FMU	
											100 million yen
Total											
Coastal Fisheries	Non-powered vessels	207,439	24,815	119,358	176,776	320,949	1.5	564,646	2.7	28,118.8	1,355.2
	Powered vessels	196,190	24,219	116,710	153,630	294,559	1.5	413,624	2.1	10,812.8	551.1
	< 5 ton	9,491	1,657	-	-	1,657	0.2	14,033	1.5	72.9	76.8
	5 - 10 ton	122,454	4,878	62,624	91,281	158,783	1.3	192,421	1.6	2,995.1	244.6
	Set-net	12,186	581	4,157	17,023	21,761	1.8	31,601	2.6	1,013.9	832.0
	Beach seine	7,393	2,240	5,091	9,113	16,444	2.2	42,609	5.8	1,540.8	2,084.0
	Marine aquaculture (including layer aquaculture only 1 layer)	577	344	497	202	1,043	1.8	6,666	11.6	15.5	269.0
	Sub-total	44,089	14,519	44,341	36,011	94,871	2.2	126,294	2.9	5,174.6	1,173.7
		(19,056)	(11,952)	(20,371)	(12,052)	(44,375)	(2.3)	(47,860)	(2.5)	(1,398.2)	(733.7)
	Medium-Scale Fisheries	11,028	593	2,615	21,284	24,492	2.2	113,920	10.3	10,801.9	9,795.0
	8,143	472	2,266	13,915	16,653	2.0	45,570	5.6	2,266.7	2,783.7	
	1,563	46	234	3,339	3,619	2.3	22,094	14.1	1,926.1	12,323.0	
	1,322	75	115	4,030	4,220	3.2	46,256	35.0	6,609.1	49,992.8	
Large-Scale Fisheries	221	3	33	1,862	1,898	8.6	37,102	167.9	6,497.1	293,986.4	
	204	3	33	1,656	1,692	8.3	25,039	122.7	4,381.4	214,776.0	
	17	-	-	206	206	12.1	12,063	709.6	2,115.7	1,244,653.0	
Total											
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.0	100.0	1.0
Coastal	94.6	97.6	97.8	86.9	91.8	1.0	73.3	0.8	38.5	0.4	
Medium-scale	5.3	2.4	2.2	12.6	7.6	1.5	20.2	3.8	38.4	7.2	
Large-scale	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	5.7	6.5	62.2	23.1	216.9	

Source: Seventh Fisheries Census
 Note: Non-powered vessels include #

- 2) Medium-Scale Fisheries-This class is comprised of fisheries using vessels larger than 10 tons (longer than 13 meters), but with a total fleet tonnage of under 1,000 tons. Vessels are moderately capitalized, and usually crewed by hired workers. Fishing grounds are offshore or distant water. The 11,028 fishery units account for 5.3% of the national total, and total production value is approximately equal to that of coastal fisheries. Per-unit yearly average for the entire class is about 100 million yen (500,000 \$ US), but in the over 100 ton vessel bracket this figure climbs to 500 million yen (2.5 million \$ US).
- 3) Large-Scale Fisheries-This class includes heavily capitalized fishing operations with combined tonnage of over 1,000 tons, such as mother ship and other distant water fleets. Most are managed at the company level, with 221 firms, headed by such large and diverse companies as Taiyo Fisheries, Nippon Suisan and Nichiro Fisheries, participating. Many of these companies are engaged not only in a variety of fishing methods, but in all aspects of the marine products industry, including processing and market distribution. Total annual production stands at around 600 billion yen (3 billion \$ US), or 23.1% of the 2.8 trillion yen (140 billion \$ US) total national value.

Above is a very brief description of how the Japanese fishing industry is structured according to scale of production. On one hand there is the coastal fishing industry, whose small scale operators comprise the vast majority of all fishery workers and fishery management units, but account for only 40% of total production value. The medium-scale and large-scale fisheries, on the other hand, although relatively small in number, produce 60% of the total value.

Table 2 shows the type of fisheries which each of these three classes is engaged in. Coastal fisheries encompass a wide number of diverse fisheries, but marine aquaculture, small-vessel bottom trawl, set net and pole and line fisheries account for a disproportionate share of the catch by volume. In recent years, due primarily to the spread of resource restoration programs (to be discussed in a later section), fisheries for shellfish such as abalone, short necked clam and fresh water clam are on the increase.

Medium-scale fisheries, comprised mostly of what is referred to as "offshore fisheries", are dominated by large and medium vessel purse seine operations, which, thanks to recovery of the sardine stocks, annually land 4 million tons, or about 30% of the national total. When we add to this the 2 million tons caught by skipjack and tuna fisheries, offshore and pelagic bottom trawls, saury dip nets, salmon/trout gill nets, and other fisheries belonging to this class, the total tonnage reaches half of the national level.

The large-scale fisheries class consists primarily of distant water fisheries such as mother ship operations, pelagic bottom trawls, large scale purse seines, and tuna longliners. Their combined annual harvest stands at around 2 million tons.

Table 2: Number of Fishery Management Units and Production According to Type of Fishery

Type of Fishery	Fishery Class			Reference	#Fishman units	Production (1000tons)
	Coastal	Medium	Large			
Mother ship			○		47	440
Pelagic trawl		○	○	includes isei trawl	119	1,091
Offshore trawl		○		>15 tons	546	788
Small vessel trawl	○			<15 tons	14,222	403
Med/lg vessel purse seine		○	○	Main vessel >40 tons	263	4,073
Other purse seine	○	○		Main ves <40 tons	1,334	1,138
Dip net	○	○		Saury dip net=medium	1,114	334
Gill net	○	○		North Pacific Salmon=medium	28,582	547
Pel/inshore skip-jack hook/line		○		Pelagic >80 tons	275	333
Other hook/line	○				47,869	368
Pel/ins tuna long line		○	○	Pelagic >80 tons	574	297
Other long line	○				7,279	121
Set net	○				7,393	633
Beach seine	○				577	5
Boat seine	○				3,447	359
Shellfish/mar. algae	○				33,502	344
Marine aquaculture	○				44,089	1,111
Other	○				15,657	227
				Total	207,439	12,612

Source: (1) Seventh Fishery Census
(2) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Annual Production Statistics of Fisheries and Aquaculture (1984)

(2) Problems Facing the Japanese Fishing Industry

- 1) Coastal Fisheries-Two major problems now face this class of fisheries in Japan. The first of these involves the decline of resources from overfishing, and the reduction of fishing grounds due to coastal land reclamation projects and marine pollution. Especially in the decades following the rapid economic growth of the 1960's, reclamation proceeded at a rapid pace. According to research performed by the Environmental Agency, as of March 1985, only 56.7% of Japan's natural coastline remains, including that of smaller islands. Around urban areas the situation is so severe that planners have taken to construction of artificial beaches so that recreational users might have a change to dig for clams or as breeding grounds for shellfish aquaculture.

In sheltered inlets, such as Tokyo Bay and Ise Bay, and in the Seto Inland Sea as well, pollution due to factory and municipal runoff has reached the point where fishing is no longer possible in some areas. Furthermore, excess amounts of organic nutrients dumped into the sea have precipitated plankton blooms like the infamous "red tides", which not uncommonly wipe out whole sections of the yellowtail aquaculture industry.

Another problem is oil discharge from ships. Along the major oil tanker routes, around the islands of Okinawa, Satsunan and Izu, incidents of "oil balls" drifting ashore occur every year. Laver aquaculture operations in such areas as Tokyo Bay, Ise Bay and the Seto Inland Sea are also damaged by oil pollution on a frequent basis.

Beginning in the 1970's, however, tougher anti-pollution standards were introduced as provided for by the Basic Anti-Pollution Law of 1970. To some extent, these new regulations have succeeded in applying the brakes on further deterioration of water quality. None the less, damage to fishing grounds and marine resources had already been extensive, and as a countermeasure the Coastal Fishing Grounds Improvement Law was promulgated in 1974.

Under projects based on this law, coastal fishing grounds are enhanced through placement of man-made reefs, and the resource base of many species is improved through artificial breeding and stocking of juveniles. As will be discussed in detail later on, the Fisheries Cooperative (FCA) is at the heart of administration for these projects.

To see this from another perspective, fishermen everywhere possess a strong natural tendency to overfish. Coastal fishermen, however, without the benefit of modern gear and engines, can rarely fish hard enough to appreciatively damage a resource. With today's mechanized gear, efficient fishing techniques and motorized vessels, however, the danger of overutilization of resources is ever present. Thus there is now a move towards

developing local "Fishery Resource Management Plans" (to be discussed in detail in a later chapter) that emphasize rational use of fishing grounds while providing for protection of the resources. As is the case with the Fishing Ground Improvement Projects, these management plans center on the Fisheries Cooperatives.

A second major problem facing coastal fisheries involves aging of the fishery work force and a lack of young men willing to take over the family business. According to the Seventh Fishery Census, 113,963, or 57.2% of the 199,162 individually owned fishery management units are headed by a man over 50. Another 46,298 are run by the over 60 group, while only 27,191 units are controlled primarily by men under 40. Many analysts thus feel that this aging and lack of heirs threatens the future of the coastal fishing industry.

When we look at this problem in terms of the typical life cycle of fishery workers, however, a slightly different picture emerges. Fishermen over 50 tend to work hook and line fisheries, longlines or bottom trawls, mostly in small boats under 5 tons. Those over 60 are most often engaged in shellfish or seaweed collection, or in gill netting, usually in inshore waters close to their home village. Younger fishermen, on the other hand, generally employ larger vessels (5-10 tons) and work their fisheries farther from port. Many young fishery workers are also employed as crewmen on large offshore and distant water vessels. When these crewmen reach the age of 50 or so they can be expected to return to their native village and pick up the small scale coastal fisheries.

Thus a fisherman's specific occupation depends to some extent on his point in the life cycle. Fisheries Cooperatives are aware of this situation and are beginning to adjust their long term planning operations accordingly. For one, there has been a movement to strengthen and expand the fishermen's pension programs, with the aim of stabilizing the economic position of old and retired fishermen. Also, the fishery resource management plans now consider the fishermen's life cycle in their long term schemes for social and economic development in the village, allowing for both retirement and return of younger men.

- 2) Medium-Scale Fisheries-Fisheries in this class are now facing a severe economic crises. According to fisheries economics research compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, with the exception of large and medium size purse seiners, most fishery operations in this class are operating in the red.

The primary reason for this is rising operational costs. Since the "oil shock" of autumn, 1973, prices for fuel and petroleum based gear such as plastic nets and floats have skyrocketed. As a countermeasure the government has made funds available to support this industry. The extent of government intervention, however, has risen rapidly to the point where many operations are "bogged down in a quagmire of debts".

On top of this, pelagic fishing, particularly in Soviet and northern U.S. waters but in other areas as well, was dealt a powerful blow by worldwide establishment and recognition of 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ). Also, in fisheries such as squid, tuna and others, there has been an overinvestment in fishing gear. Hopes were that such investment would improve catches through an increase in productive capacity. Unfortunately, the resources have proved unable to support such increases in fishing effort, and catches have stagnated while operational costs rise.

In an effort to combat these unfavorable economic conditions, Fisheries Cooperatives have sought government cooperation. On one hand they have tried to eliminate surplus fishing effort by controlled reduction of the number of vessels. Simultaneously, they are doing everything in their power to assure the continued existence of the industry, promoting structural change and offering loans to help finance liabilities.

- 3) Large Scale Fisheries-Fisheries in this class face many of the same problems as those in the small to medium class, with the exception that loss of foreign fishing grounds has had an even severer impact. In response, many companies are restructuring through reduction of actual fishing operations in favor of processing and distribution.

2. Fisheries Cooperatives in Modern Japan

(1) Organization of Fisheries Cooperatives

Fishery related cooperatives in modern Japan are founded according to the Fishing Industry Cooperative Association Law (hereafter abbreviated as FICA Law) of 1948. This law takes as its central principle the ideal of a one member-one vote, free entry and exit, democratic cooperative association. According to the FICA Law, cooperative associations are divided into five types, illustrated in Table 3.

1) Type of Fisheries Cooperatives

#1-Local Fisheries Cooperative. These Fisheries Cooperatives which number around 2,000, are comprised of fishermen officially residing in a specified geographic district along the coast, usually a certain city, town or village.

#2-Fishery Specific Fisheries Cooperatives. Membership in these organizations is based on participation in a specific fishery, such as shipjack and tuna, purse seine, or bottom trawl. They number about 280. Unlike the Local Fisheries Cooperatives whose members usually all reside in a single city, town or village, membership in Fishery Specific Fisheries Cooperatives often cuts across such administrative boundaries.

#3-Inland Water Fisheries Cooperatives. Numbering around 730, these Fisheries Cooperatives are comprised of members engaged in fishing on lakes, rivers and marshes.

#4-Seafood Processor's Cooperative Association (SPCA)-About 200 of these organizations are extant. Members are engaged in the processing of seafood products such as dried fish or minced fish paste. Aside from these founded according to the FICA Law, there are also cooperative associations of seafood processors based on the Small to Medium Size Enterprise Cooperative Association Law. This law, enacted in 1949, provides for the establishment of cooperative associations in business and industry.

#5-Fisheries Production Cooperative Associations-Comprised of fishermen participating in specified fisheries, such as pound nets, on an cooperative economic basis, sharing costs and revenues. Although they number around 800, very few of these organizations actually engage in fisheries.

2) Qualifications for membership in Fisheries Cooperatives

Membership in Fisheries Cooperatives is restricted by law to full time fishermen, actually engaged in fishing a minimum of between 90 and 120 days per year (30-90 days for Inland Water Fisheries Cooperatives). Each individual Fisheries Cooperative is permitted to set its own specific minimum requirements within the specified range. Further restrictions prohibit membership to

Table 3: Number and Membership of FCAs By Type

As of March, 1965

Type of FCA	#FCA	#FCA members		
		Total	Regular	Associate
Local FCA	2,151	567,554	397,501	170,053
Fishery Specific FCA	280	18,643	16,707	1,936
Inland Water FCA	733	490,431	436,331	54,100
Seafood Processor's CA	188	6,476	6,476	—
Fishery Production CA	817	5,790	5,790	—
Total	4,169	—	—	—

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Yearly Report on Seafood Industry Cooperative Associations

firms employing more than 300 people or deploying over 3000 tons combined tonnage. These regulations are designed to prevent Fisheries Cooperative from being dominated by absentee owners and huge fishery corporations.

Fisheries Cooperatives members are divided into regular members and associate members. The distinction between these two member types is decided by each individual Fisheries Cooperatives so generalization is difficult. Regular membership, however, is usually reserved for those who fish more than a determined number of days annually and working members of their family; while associate members tend to be local people engaged in seafood processing or employed on large scale vessels.

3) Membership Figures

Local Fisheries Cooperative members in these Fisheries Cooperatives (including associate members) totals 568,000, which is approximately equal to the full fisheries work force as determined by the 7th Fisheries Census. With the exception of those operating large scale vessels and some fishery laborers, almost all fishery workers have joined their local Fisheries Cooperatives

Fishery Specific Fisheries Cooperatives - Membership is 19,000, all drawn from the medium-scale fisheries class.

Inland Water Fisheries Cooperatives - membership to the actual number of associations, membership here is extremely high, totalling 490,000. One reason for this is the low minimum numbers of fishing days required for membership. Another is that many associations cover a river region that includes more than one municipality.

Seafood Processor's Cooperative Association - Total membership stands at 6000. According to the 7th Fisheries Census, however, there are 13,838 seafood processing businesses in the nation, so rate of formation for these cooperative associations is still comparatively low.

4) Operational Scale of Local Fisheries Cooperatives

Table 4, based on research by the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives (NFFisheries Cooperatives), clearly demonstrates the considerable variability in size and scale of operations among Local Fisheries Cooperatives. Large Fisheries Cooperatives have over 1000 members and proportionately high operating capital, while small ones contain fewer than 100 members.

When membership is extremely low, it becomes difficult for the Fisheries Cooperatives to provide essential services. For this reason the government in 1967 propagated the Fisheries Cooperatives Merger Encouragement Law to promote amalgamation of small Fisheries Cooperatives. result, small scale Fisheries Cooperatives according to NF research, Fisheries Cooperatives with operating capital less than 30 million yen (150,000 \$ US) numbered 357, or 20% of the total in 1974, but by 1985 had been reduced to 150 or 7.5%.

Table 4: Membership in Local FCAs by Scale

Amount invested (million yen)	Total *FCAs	Regular Membership					
		<100	100- 199	200- 299	300- 499	500- 999	>1000
Less than 1	46	40	5	1	0	0	0
1-2.99	104	80	21	3	0	0	0
3-4.99	88	71	12	4	1	0	0
5-9.99	225	158	53	8	3	3	0
10-29	561	289	172	58	31	10	1
30-49	340	99	141	50	35	15	0
50-99	315	66	107	61	54	19	8
Over 100	308	22	61	63	80	73	9
Total	1,987	825	572	248	204	120	18

Source: National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Associations, "Statistical Tables of Fishermen's Cooperative Associations" 1984

Even given this amalgamation, however, Fisheries Cooperatives still measure a class below their counterparts in the agricultural sector in terms of scale of operation.

4) Federations of Fisheries Cooperatives (Fisheries Cooperatives)

Fisheries Cooperatives are organized successively at the regional, prefectural and national level, in what are known as Federations of Fisheries Cooperatives.

Regional Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives (RF Fisheries Cooperatives) are organized by Fisheries Cooperatives in a region smaller than a prefecture. They are not, however, universal, but are usually formed in response to some special set of circumstances, such as a group of Fisheries Cooperatives operating a wholesale market on a cooperative basis; or in a sheltered bay where aquaculture is prevalent, and numerous Fisheries Cooperatives must work together to coordinate use of the available fishing grounds.

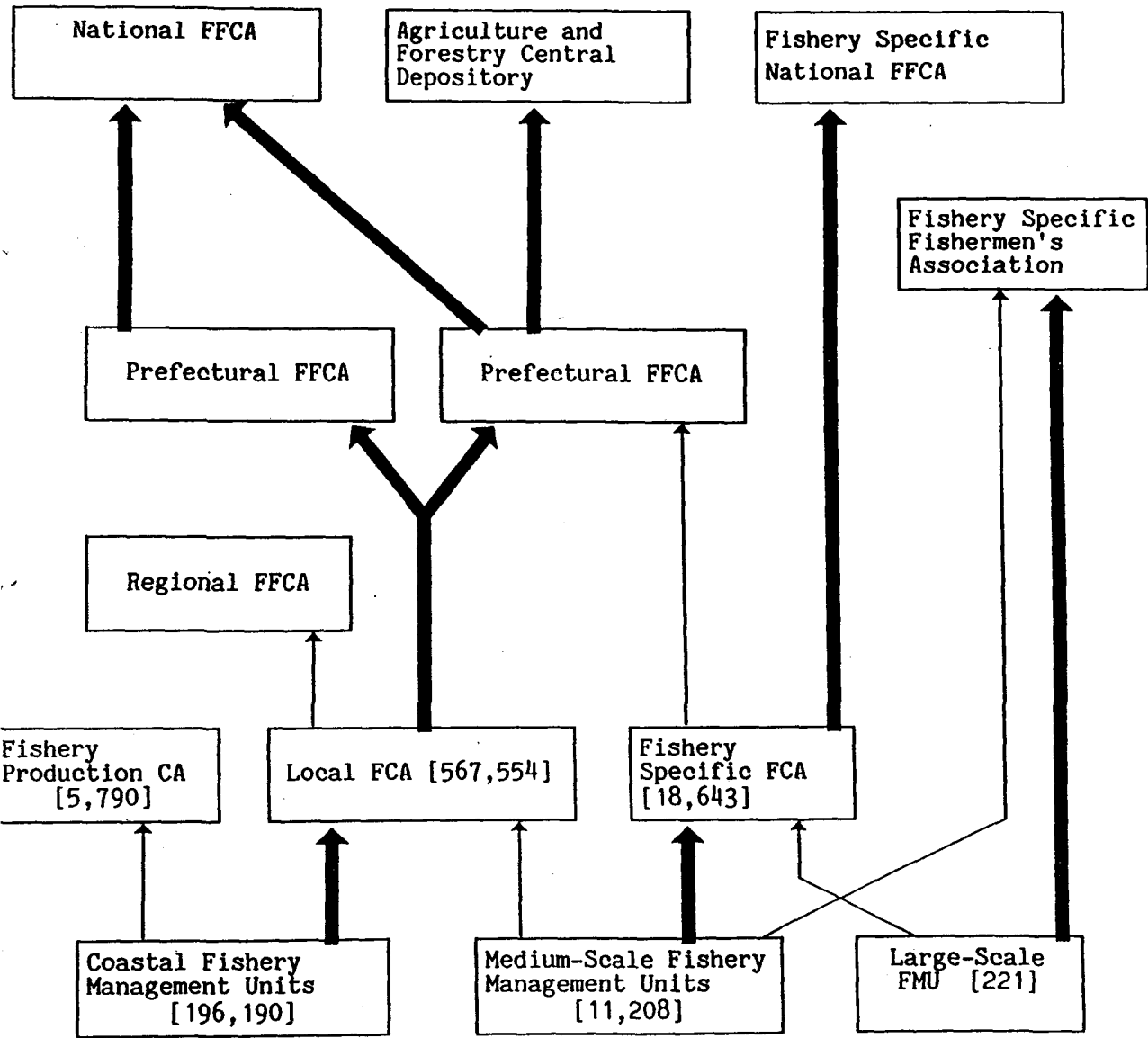
At the prefectural level there are two types of federation: Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives (PF Fisheries Cooperatives) and Prefectural Federation of Fishermen's Credit Associations (PFFCrA). The former have been established in all coastal prefectures except Yamagata, and take as members the individual Fisheries Cooperatives within the prefecture. They are engaged in economic business other than credit, and in guidance and education. The later types are concerned primarily with credit affairs, and now exist in all coastal prefectures except Akita, Yamagata, Osaka, Okayama and Kumamoto.

Numerous Federations have been established at the national level. The National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Associations (NF Fisheries Cooperatives) enlists the two types of prefectural federations at the national level, and coordinates guidance, education and economic business that is not credit related. The Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Central Depository (AFFCD) coordinates financial affairs for the nation's agriculture, forestry and fisheries cooperative associations, and also functions as the national level unit for the prefectural credit federations (PFFCrA). While the Central Depository is engaged chiefly in credit related affairs, the NF is in charge of savings promotion work.

The Japan Federation of Tuna and Skipjack Fishermen's Cooperative Association has as members 17 Fishery Specific Fisheries Cooperatives involved with these species, and is engaged in essentially the same kind of operations as the NF Fisheries Cooperatives. Fisheries Cooperative

The National Federation of Laver and Shellfish Fishermen's Cooperative Association is comprised of 30-40 Local Fisheries Cooperatives engaged primarily in laver aquaculture. The main order of business centers on financial matters connected with this industry.

Figure 1: Vertical Integration of the FCA System



Note: () - number of fishery management units
 [] - number of members

Besides these examples, there are other national level federations, such as the National Federation of Pearl Cultivator's Cooperative Associations, the National Federation of Salmon and Trout Fishermen's Cooperative Associations, and the National Federation of Inland Water Fishermen's Cooperative Associations.

6) Vertical Integration of Fisheries Cooperative-Related Organizations

The relationship between the various levels in the Fisheries Cooperative complex is diagrammed in Figure 1. Of the family workers in the nearly 20,000 coastal fishery business management units, virtually all are members of local Fisheries Cooperatives Production Cooperative Associations as well. The Fisheries Cooperatives themselves have, in turn, joined their prefectural PF Fisheries Cooperative and PFFCrA, and some RF Fisheries Cooperatives as well. Continuing on up, all of both types of prefectural bodies belong to the NF Fisheries Cooperative at the national level, and the credit federations to the Central Depository as well.

Most of those involved in medium-scale fisheries belong to their Local Fisheries Cooperative and some to a Fishery Specific Fisheries Cooperative as well. Some Fishery Specific Fisheries Cooperatives belong to their prefectural PFFCrA and to a national level federation based on the fishery they are engaged in. Furthermore, many of those engaged in medium-scale and large-scale fisheries belong to special organizations for the purpose of communication and guidance.

Table 5: Outline of Fisheries Cooperative Finance Operations

No. Fisheries Cooperative engaged in finance operations	1,652	
	Total	PER/FCA
Value of Savings	1,420,299 million yen	859,745 thousand yen
Values of Loans	879,850 million yen	532,557 thousand yen
No. Fisheries Cooperative in Finance Division	3,896	2.4
	3,896	2,4

Source: National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives
 "Fishermen's Cooperative Associations Statistical Tables for 1984"

Note: 1,652 = Fisheries Cooperatives with savings programs.

Table 6: Outline of FCA Purchasing Operations

No. FCA with fuel storage facilities	913	
No. FCA with purchasing operations	1,737	
	Total	PER/FCA
Total value of goods supplied to members	256,264 million yen	147,533 thousand yen
Values of fuel only	124,750 million yen	71,819 thousand yen
No. FCA employees in Purchasing Division	2,626	1,5

Source: Same as Table 5

Note: 1,737 = FCAs that supply materials to members

Table 7: Outline of FCA Marketing Operations

No. FCA with marketing operations	1,665	
	Total	PER/FCA
All consignment marketing	1,510,668 million yen	907,308 thousand yen
Fresh fish	1,131,097 million yen	679,338 thousand yen
Marine algae	148,787 million yen	89,962 thousand yen
Controlled marketing	31,074 million yen	18,663 thousand yen
No. FCA employees in Marketing Division	4,596	2,8

Source: Same as Table 5

Note: No. FCAs = FCAs engaged in consignment marketing

(2) Function and Operation of the Fisheries Cooperative

The following discussion pertains chiefly to operations engaged in by the Local Fisheries Cooperative, which can be divided into finance, marketing, purchasing, mutual insurance, and education and leadership.

1) Finance Operations

Local Fisheries Cooperatives accept saving deposits from their members, and in turn use these funds as a source for loans. Table 5 illustrates the present state of finance operations. Fisheries Cooperatives hold an average of 800 million yen (4 million \$ US) as member savings, with 500 million yen (2.5 million \$ US) in outstanding loans. These figures, however, are disproportionately influenced by the amounts handled by the larger Fisheries Cooperatives, as shall be demonstrated later (see table 8). Every Fisheries Cooperative has employees in the Finance Division, to a grand total of 3897.

Fisheries Cooperative members also avail themselves of the financial services of banks, credit unions and other similar institutions, but the rate of use for the Fisheries Cooperative is extremely high. Actual fishermen, in particular, rely on the Fisheries Cooperative for nearly 100% of their financial needs.

2) Purchasing Operations

Fisheries Cooperatives supply fuel, nets, aquaculture equipment and other necessary materials through bulk purchases. An outline of these operations is presented in Table 6. As can be seen, compared to credit and marketing, presented in Table 6, purchasing operations are run on a rather small scale. One reason for this is the variability in range of fishing methods, each with its own requirements in terms of gear and raw materials. This reduces the merit gained from bulk purchases. Fuel (Type A Heavy Oil), however, is fairly standardized, and thus a large percentage is purchased through the Fisheries Cooperative.

No national figures are available for rate of usage of Fisheries Cooperative purchasing services. In the laver aquaculture industry, reliance on the Fisheries Cooperative is near 100%, as is the case with fuel purchases by coastal fishermen. Medium-scale fisheries are closely connected with the fuel supply industry, and their reliance on Fisheries Cooperative purchasing is probably around 50%. For nets and other types of fishing materials, although we know that some Fisheries Cooperatives bulk purchase all of their members' requirements, no statistics exist for how widespread this practice is at the national level.

3) Marketing Operations

Marketing is one of the central functions of the Local Fisheries Cooperative. The significance of these operations must be understood in terms of the long lasting struggle between fishermen and merchants such as seafood wholesalers. Fisheries Cooperatives accept marine produce from the fishermen on consignment, and assure an equitable price by selling the goods to middlemen through auction or closed bid.

As can be seen from the outline figures presented in Table 7, marketing operations, with an average yearly turnover of 900 million yen (4.5 million \$ US), represent the most economically valuable of all Fisheries Cooperative functions. Nearly twice as many specialized employees are involved in marketing as in purchasing.

The line in Table 7 entitled "controlled-marketing" refers to the practice whereby Fisheries Cooperatives actually buy up their own products, preserve them, then offer them for sale at a later date. This practice is designed to maintain a decent selling price when market prices drop too low. Purchase marketing, however, amounts to only 2% of consignment marketing.

Although the average value of marine products handled annually by an Fisheries Cooperative is 900 million yen (4.5 million \$ US), larger Fisheries Cooperatives contribute a disproportionate weight to this figure. 374 Fisheries Cooperatives or 22.5% of the total, handle less than 100 million yen (5 million \$ US) worth. These are Fisheries Cooperatives whose productive potential itself is limited.

In Table 1 we saw that the total national value of marine products in 1984 was 2.8 trillion yen (14 billion \$ US). Of this, 1.54 trillion yen worth (7.5 billion \$ US), or 53.3%, was handled by Fisheries Cooperatives. Most of the large-scale fisheries, and a portion of the medium-scale fisheries, do not utilize the Fisheries Cooperative marketing system; and the wholesale markets in huge fishing ports are operated by companies rather than Fisheries Cooperatives.

None the less, 75% of the 2 trillion yen (10 billion \$ US) worth of marine products generated by the coastal and medium-scale fishing industries (approximately 100% of coastal and 50 % of medium-scale) pass through Fisheries Cooperative markets.

4) Education and Leadership Activities

This broad category includes a wide range of activities in which Fisheries Cooperatives engage, such as technical and financial guidance, education, research, sponsorship and participation in various study meetings, coping with pollution problems, and transmitting the needs and opinions of members to policy makers at the regional and national level.

Table 8 Level of Operations by Amount of Investment

Value of Operations (million yen)					% of total value			
Amount invested (million yen)	No. of FCAs	Finance	Purch.	Market.	#of FCAs	Fin.	Purch.	Mar- ket.
< 1	46	145	155	798	2.3	0.01	0.06	0.05
1-2.99	104	6,013	468	3,960	5.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
3-4.99	88	7,399	935	4,534	4.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
5-9.99	225	30,880	4,232	24,257	11.3	2.2	1.7	1.6
10-29.9	561	176,358	27,150	118,691	28.2	12.4	10.6	7.9
30-49.9	340	193,485	30,211	156,737	17.1	13.6	11.8	10.4
50-99.9	315	262,119	46,686	227,601	15.9	18.5	18.2	15.1
>100	308	743,900	146,427	974,091	15.5	52.4	57.1	64.5
Total	1,987	1,420,299	256,264	1,510,668	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Same as Table 5

Note: Finance=amount of savings
Purchasing=value of goods supplied
Marketing=consignment marketing

Although encompassing such a wide range of activities, there are actually few Fisheries Cooperatives which have specialized employees in a Leadership or Education Department. This, however, is not because such activities are considered unimportant. To the contrary, leadership is a major component of the everyday activities of the Fisheries Cooperative. Organization of the Fisheries Cooperative is flexible, and personnel in management sections such as administration and general affairs are usually in charge of the various leadership activities, and some problems might even require the participation of the entire staff.

Besides the activities and operations discussed in the above paragraphs, Fisheries Cooperatives are also engaged in numerous other fields, such as ice manufacture, freezing and cold storage, actual management of fisheries, and leasing arrangements.

5) Variation Among Fisheries Cooperatives According to Scale of Operations

Using the amount of investment as a measure, Table 8 shows the distribution of 1,987 Local Fisheries Cooperatives according to scale. The yen amounts shown in the columns for Credit, Purchasing and Marketing Operations are national totals, not per Fisheries Cooperative averages.

As can be clearly seen, large scale Fisheries Cooperatives with investments over 100 million yen (5 million \$ US) number only 308, or 15.5% of the total; yet account for over half of all economic operations. Many of these large scale Fisheries Cooperatives are located in large fishing ports, and include members from medium-scale fisheries. Some have membership in excess of 1000. This situation is one aspect of regional variation in fisheries development in Japan.

When we analyze the Fisheries Cooperative as an economic unit, large scale Fisheries Cooperatives are seen to be more efficient. For this reason small Fisheries Cooperatives have been encouraged to merge. A tendency has arisen, however, to reconsider stressing economic efficiency in developing the Fisheries Cooperative. In particular, the recent crisis in the medium-scale fisheries has adversely effected some large Fisheries Cooperatives. In many, operations have been stretched to the limit, and some are beginning to run into deficits. On the other hand, many small and medium sized Fisheries Cooperatives have implemented fishery resource management plans and resource restoration projects (to be discussed later); and although such Fisheries Cooperatives show little profits, they are stable and well organized. Recently there has been a trend towards this kind of emphasis in running and managing the Fisheries Cooperatives.

3. Evolution of the Modern Fisheries Cooperative

(1) Origins of the Fisheries Cooperative Movement

Coastal fisheries in Japan began developing during the middle part of the Tokugawa Period (during the 19th century), and specialized fishing villages were established all over the country. Large villages contained 200-300 fishing households, but small ones only 20-30. Under the prevailing feudal system, fishermen were granted the right to exploit resources in the sea fronting their village on a common basis, and in turn were expected to pay taxes.

Unlike farmland, a sea area cannot be divided up into individual plots, and often various types of fishing techniques and gear must be used in the same area. As a result, use of fishing grounds must be regulated in some way or another. In Japan this regulation was accomplished at the level of the local administrative unit, the village. The area that could be regulated by the village, however, was limited to the immediate sea frontage. Sea rights under feudal system were based on two controlling principles: the immediate sea frontage, or "coastal", rights were reserved for the village; while access to "offshore" areas was open to all. "Offshore" was variously defined, according to the degree to which fisheries were developed in a particular area, by such standards as 3 "li" (approx. 12 KM) from shore, or water deeper than could be reached by a bamboo pole (about 3 meters long) used by the boats.

For the purpose of tax collection, the feudal lords would delegate responsibility to a local villager of high repute, or dispatch a representative administrator. In villages where fishery production was substantial, a sort of village office was established where the catch was sold to merchants, with 10% going to the lord as tax. In return, the feudal lord would advance funds to purchase gear or bait, or to help fishermen survive during periods of poor catches.

The Meiji Restoration of 1868 abolished the feudal government, but the institution of the village as controller of fishing grounds was retained. Eventually this responsibility came to reside with a village Fishermen's Union (Fishermen's Union Regulation of 1886). These unions were groups of fishermen who took over the village's function as regulator of the coastal fishing grounds. The fishermen's Union became the repository for the local exclusive fishing rights, and only members were eligible to fish under these rights.

As a countermeasure against the extreme poverty rampant in rural villages at this time, the Meiji government encouraged formation of Laifaizen type credit associations. This policy developed into the industrial Union Law of 1900. Under this law, Industrial Unions, which were cooperative in nature, were founded in farming but not fishing villages. In the later, the pre-existing Fishermen's Unions began taking on the tasks of selling the members catch to merchants and bulk purchasing gear and other materials, thus evolving into essentially cooperative associations on their own.

In this manner, the present day Fisheries Cooperatives have their roots in the Meiji Fishermen's Unions, which were the parent organizations in terms of control of exclusive fishing rights. The practice of fishing rights being controlled by village level organizations has continued to the present, and is one reason why virtually all Japanese coastal fishermen belong to their local Fisheries Cooperative. Another reason is that Fisheries Cooperatives, with their varied and extensive functions, are an essential part of fishing village society.

In Japan the fishing "village" is still very much a living entity, retaining such functions as local government and mutual assistance. There is, however, an undesirable side to "village" society in that feudal type social relationships can continue to exist. Especially in pre-World War Two times, many villages were dominated for long periods by certain "bosses", who ruled village life in a feudalistic and undemocratic manner.

(2) Reform of the Fishermen's Unions and the Fisheries Cooperative Movement

Democratization of Japan began with the end of World War Two in 1945. Agricultural land reforms and fishery rights reforms were enacted, and in 1948 the Fishing Industry Cooperative Association Law was enacted, based on democratic principles.

One provision of this law was that only actual fishermen could belong to the new Fisheries Cooperatives. It is difficult to explain how much an effect this provision had on the local fishing villages, but the following recollections of a certain Fisheries Cooperative president give some idea.

"One day, a man came from the prefectural office, and a meeting was held to explain what the new cooperative association was all about. The main gist of the new law turned out to be that the "haori-ryoshi"* would be excluded and that the Fisheries Cooperative would be operated for the direct benefit of the member fishermen. The man emphasized again and again that the new organization would be self-governed on democratic principles. The fishermen were deeply impressed to a man. This was to be our organization! Our Fisheries Cooperative! From that day onward a renewed feeling of exuberance was reflected on our faces. Where ever one went, the "haori-ryoshi" were the sole topic of conversation. These landlubbers, who never actually worked at sea, would be excluded from our new organization. The news spread like wildfire, generating joyous outbursts through the village."

During the prewar years, many fishing villages were dominated by merchants, landlords, or absentee net masters, who lent out their fishing rights and lived off of the commissions they received. In many instances, such people were also the controlling officers of the village Fishermen's Union. The actual fishermen merely rented land and house, and borrow operating expenses from these people.

* "haori" is a type of garment worn by the wealthy, non-working class.

The Fishing Industry Cooperative Association Law, which limited Fisheries Cooperative membership to actual fishermen, spelt the end of power for these non-fishing overlords. No wonder the new law was received with such enthusiasm in the fishing villages!

The planned changes, however, did not take place everywhere immediately after the new law was promulgated. Government workers travelled the villages and advised the fishermen how to establish Fisheries Cooperatives which excluded non-fishing powerbrokers. The Fisheries Cooperatives themselves took up the cause and advocated "Fisheries Cooperative membership clean-up campaigns" and "Fisheries Cooperatives, for, by and of the fishermen" movements. Through these processes the Fisheries Cooperatives were transformed into the democratic self-governing organizations of today.

(3) The Struggle Against Merchant Capital

The major obstacle in the struggle to evolve truly cooperative Fishermen's Unions before the war was breaking from the grips of merchant fish dealers; a process which entailed establishment of cooperative marketing structures.

Fishermen's Unions were first founded in 1886, and by 1911 existed in all fishing villages. As can be seen in Table 9, however, only 189, or 5.4% of the 3,527 FUs extant at this time, were involved in cooperative marketing operations. We have no detailed information about how cooperative marketing operated in these FUs, but most likely the situation was a carry-over from the previously discussed village offices, which served as tax collection outlets during the feudal period. Only merchants had replaced the feudal lord as the dominant force.

The worldwide depression, which followed the New York stock market crash of 1929, sent Japanese rural villages plummeting into the depths of absolute poverty. As a relief measure, the government instituted a fishing village protection plan to rescue fishermen. Encouragement of cooperative marketing was taken up as one aspect of this plan. "It will be necessary to dissolve the dependent relationship between fishermen and wholesalers and middlemen (they lend money and gear to the fishermen, who in turn must sell them his catch at a low price), and break the chains which prevent fishermen from making a decent living." The following case example from Hokkaido illustrates how FUs reacted to this government policy.

In 1933, 100 fishermen in the town of Monbetsu, along the Okhotsk Sea Coast of Hokkaido, were engaged in a scallop fishery. The fishermen lived in absolute poverty, deeply in debt to the merchants, who consistently drove down the price of scallop and were in a position to completely destroy a fishermen by refusing to extend him credit. The head of the FU sought advice from a Mr. Andoh of the Prefectural government (later to become president of

the National Federation of FCAs), and was encouraged to try cooperative marketing. The Hokkaido Takushoku Bank (founded with public funds) would provide the necessary start-up capital. The head of the FU conferred with his fellow fishermen, and they decided to give it a try.

Table 9: Change in Number of FCAs Involved in Marketing Operations

	1911	1922	1936	1955	1970	1980
A Number of FCAs	3,528	3,666	3,998	2,636	2,224	2,155
B Number of FCAs engaged in marketing operations	189	678	1,221	1,799	1,830	1,760
B/A	5.4	18.5	30.5	68.2	82.3	81.7

Source: 1911-1955 National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Associations. "History of fishing Industry Cooperative Associations"

1970-1980 Fisheries Agency. "Statistical Tables for Fishing Industry cooperative Associations"

Under the new program, the FU would advance operating expenses to the members, then collect all the scallops, which would then be sold at auction in the hope of obtaining a fair price. Profits would then be used to return the bank loan. The merchants, confident that such a scheme would never work, told the fishermen to go ahead and try it. Once started, the fishermen found a market in the huge fisheries companies on the mainland, and were soon selling their scallops for 30-40% more than the neighboring villages. As might be expected, similar practices spread rapidly along the coast, and within a few years there arose a regional federation of cooperative marketing FUs, which was able to virtually monopolize the supply of scallops.

This example from Hokkaido is fairly representative. As can be seen from Table 9, by 1936 the number of FUs involved in cooperative marketing had risen to 1221, a direct result of FUs taking action based on the government assistance programs. Even given this increase, however, only 30% or so of all FUs were able to engage in cooperative marketing. Such was the power of the merchants who served as middlemen between the fishermen and the consumer.

Another problem was the small scale of many FUs. Established in each tiny "village", FUs with few members could not catch enough fish to support an auction or closed bid. Also many FUs were unable to obtain sufficient financing to start up a cooperative marketing program. Only after the Second World War, when FCA credit and other financial operations had developed sufficiently, was cooperative marketing able to expand throughout Japan.

(4) Evolution of Savings and Investment Operations

Until the Meiji Fisheries Law was revised in 1933, Japanese FUs were not organized on an investment share basis; and until the law was even further revised in 1938, they were not recognized as members of the Industrial Union Central Depository (now the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Central Depository). As a result, FU members' personal loans, as well as financing for such projects as cooperative marketing, had to come from outside sources. Most FUs, however, had little or nothing to offer as collateral on loans and were considered poor credit risks. Thus only selected FAs were able to obtain limited financing. Under such conditions fishermen were forced to either borrow from merchants or rely on village cooperative credit clubs known as "tanomoshi-ko".

"Tanomoshi-ko" were widespread in fishing villages before the war, and in many areas persisted even later. They served as a means for making credit available from local sources. For example, if a fisherman needed to construct a new boat, his relatives and friends would join together in a "ko", and each member would contribute a fixed amount until the necessary funds were assembled. Afterwards the "ko" would meet on a regular basis, perhaps once a month, and members would draw lots while eating and drinking together. The winner of this lottery would then be repaid his investment plus a small commission. This process would continue until the debt had been repaid. Such credit clubs were a form of mutual assistance and a unique method of credit distribution in fishing villages.

Table 10: Trends in Fisheries Cooperative Finance Operations

	Number of PFFCrA	Fisheries Cooperative Finance operation			
		No. of Fisheries Cooperatives	A: Savings	B: Loans	B/A
1950	18	818	1.0	1.2	120.0
1955	32	1,102	5.2	10.5	201.9
1960	32	1,901	17.0	24.7	145.3
1965	32	1,537	67.0	79.8	119.1
1970	32	1,600	223.6	210.5	94.1
1975	32	1,620	585.8	556.7	95.0
1980	35	1,682	1,236.3	940.5	76.1
1985	35	1,698	1,625.9	1,117.8	68.7

Source: Agriculture and Forestry Central Depository, 1985 "Agriculture and Forestry Financial Statistics".

Note: A and B in billion yen

In any case, real progress in credit operations had to await post-war developments. The big turning point came in 1949, when the new Fisheries Law was implemented and all pre-existing fishing rights were cancelled. As compensation for loss of these rights, government bonds were distributed among the Fisheries Cooperatives, and a method was established whereby these bonds could be directly converted into liquid funds through investing them in a Prefectural Federation of Fishermen's Credit Associations (PFFCrA).

Table 10 shows that while only 18 PFFCrAs existed in 1950, by 1955 they were established in virtually all coastal prefectures. This increase was made possible through conversion of the government bonds issued as compensation for loss of fishing rights. Over the same period, the number of Fisheries Cooperatives involved in credit operations jumped from 818 to 1102, and the amount of savings increased over five times.

In understanding this rapid increase in savings, the role of the Women's Auxilliary, a sub-group of the Fisheries Cooperative composed mostly of member's wives, cannot be ignored. The following example, again from Hokkaido, illustrates this point.

In the village of Sakazuki, fishermen's wives got together and decided to collect 10 yen each day from each household. Every day, regardless of heavy rain or even snowstorms, they carried the savings box from house to house. The story goes that family spouts erupted as the daily 10 yen began cutting into the fishermen's "sake" money, but after a while enough had accumulated that the Fisheries Cooperative could begin borrowing against it from the PFFCrA, and thus offer financing to its members. The efforts of these fisherwomen set an example for other villages, and soon savings encouragement programs, centering on the Women's Auxilliary, were in effect throughout Japan.

There are other ways in which the government has made it easy for fishermen to borrow many through the Fisheries Cooperative based financial complex. Under the Small and Medium Scale Fisheries Finance Security Law of 1952, the Fisheries Credit Fund Association, which holds investments from the central and local government, Fisheries Cooperatives, FFCAs, PFFCrAs and other connected financial groups, was established. This Fund Association guarantees loans to fishermen, covering 80% in the event they cannot be repaid.

With 80% of the loan guaranteed under this system, fishermen's and Fisheries Cooperatives ability to obtain financing was greatly enhanced. Returning to Table 10, we see that Fisheries Cooperative borrowing before the 1952 law stood at 1.2 billion yen (60 million \$ US), but by 1955 had increased ninefold to 105 billion (501 million \$ US). During this same period savings increased only by a factor of five.

Following this, loans to fishermen via the Fisheries Cooperative were offered through the government finance organ, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Public Finance Corporation. These resulted in continued development of Fisheries Cooperative credit operations, but the real breakthrough came in 1969, with promulgation of the Fisheries Modernization Finance Subsidy Law. Under this law, the central government would assist the prefecture in supplying interest subsidies on loans to fishermen by Fisheries Cooperatives, PFFCrAs or the Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Central Depository. Fishermen were thus able to obtain low-interest loans, and purchases of new boats and merchanzized gear proceeded at a rapid rate.

All these programs, however, are based on Fisheries Cooperative accumulated savings, and as fishermen's financial needs increased, savings were required to keep pace. As can be seen in Table 10, although loans to Fisheries Cooperatives rose following implementation of the Fisheries Modernization Finance Subsidy Law, savings went up at an even steeper rate. One reason for this, which cannot be ignored, is the high rate of overall economic growth during this period, which allowed for good marginal returns on investments and made borrowing profitable for the fisher-men.

The above discussion is a brief introduction to the various government programs which stimulated investment in the fishing industry. More than anything else, however, savings promotion efforts centering on the Women's Auxilliary are at the heart of these developments. Such efforts created a favorable economic environment in which the government projects could be successfully implemented.

4. Administration of the Fisheries Cooperative

(1) **Internal Organization and Functioning of the Fisheries Cooperative**
An average Fisheries Cooperative is comprised of 270 members, sometimes residing in several communities, and usually involved in a wide range of different fisheries. Furthermore, members often operate fisheries that differ widely in scale. Thus the Fisheries Cooperative as an organization represents a complicated mixture of differing interests and needs. The larger the Fisheries Cooperative, the more complicated this mixture becomes, and the more difficult it is to bind diverse members into a single cohesive unit. The following discussion relates how Fisheries Cooperatives are able to insure that the interests and requirements of all members are given due consideration.

1) Function of Sub-groups Within the Fisheries Cooperative

A - Residential-based sub-groups. When an Fisheries Cooperative is composed of members from several distinct communities, each community, which usually corresponds geographically to an old "village" that has since been amalgamated into a larger administrative unit, forms what is known as a "Local Advocacy Group". This group then elects a number of representatives, depending on its share of the total membership, to the Fisheries Cooperative's Representative General Assembly.

The Representative General Assembly meets on a regular basis to take up issues concerning administration and management of the Fisheries Cooperative, as well as problems in the local fisheries. The representatives present the wishes and opinions of their community's members to the Assembly, and transmit the results of the Assembly back to the Local Advocacy Group. When important issues are at stake, the Fisheries Cooperative President and other senior officers will make the rounds of the Local Advocacy Groups, thoroughly discussing the problem with each.

B - Fishery-specific sub-groups. Fisheries Cooperative members are usually involved in a wide range of type and scale of fishing activities, all with interests in a different set of affairs. To balance these diverse interests, the Fisheries Cooperative forms sub-groups based on the type of fishery or scale of operation; for example a hook and line section, a net section, a large vessel section or a small vessel section. In many instances, these sections elect representatives to the Representative General Assembly, where they work out solutions to problems concerning the economic functions of the Fisheries Cooperative.

C - Fishing Rights Management Council. Numerous types of fisheries must co-exist in the sea areas for which an Fisheries Cooperative holds the exclusive fishing rights. If all these were left to fend for themselves, innumerable quarrels and conflicts would inevitably result, and the resources would surely be destroyed. Thus every Fisheries Cooperative forms a Fishing Rights Management Council, the purpose of which is to arbitrate conflicts and assure harmonious use of the fishing grounds.

The Council usually consists of 4-20 members appointed by the Fisheries Cooperative President or Board of Directors, and is charged with determining how to use the Fisheries Cooperative fishing grounds based on the "Regulations for Management of Common-use Fishing Rights", a set of rules drawn up by the General Assembly.

As use of the Fisheries Cooperative fishing grounds is by far the most important matter for Fisheries Cooperative members, the Council is not given absolute powers of decision making. Final approval of the Council's recommendations rests with either the General Assembly, which is the ultimate decision-making organ of the Fisheries Cooperative, or the Board of Directors. Thus the Council is more of a consultative organ attached to the Fisheries Cooperative president. In actual practice, however, the decisions of the Council are almost always approved, and in this sense it can be viewed as a decision-making organ as well.

The above-discussed sub-groups can be found in almost all Fisheries Cooperatives. In addition, special circumstances may require a variety of different sections, action subcommittees and councils.

2) Democratic Organization of Fisheries Cooperatives

Japanese Fisheries Cooperatives are all founded according to the Fishing Industry Cooperative Association Law, which is based on democratic principles. As a result, a democratic mode of operation and decision making process are institutionalized and firmly established in the internal organization of the Fisheries Cooperative.

For example, if decision making in the Fisheries Cooperative were left entirely to majority rule of the General Assembly, powerful factions would be able to gain control, and the Fisheries Cooperative would be a democratic organization in form only. To avoid this pitfall, sub-groups such as Local Advocacy Groups, various councils, and fishery specific sections are established to represent the interests of all, and thus the wishes and needs of even minority members are included in the Fisheries Cooperative policies.

(2) Economic Functions of the Fisheries Cooperative

1) Finance-related Activities

As was pointed out in a previous chapter, the savings encouragement programs are of paramount importance to Fisheries Cooperative financial operations. In many cases, one day each month, or several days each year, are set aside as Savings Promotion Day. At this time members of the Women's Auxiliary as well as Fisheries Cooperative employees turn out in force for door to door canvassing. Sometimes the fishing schedule makes it necessary to conduct the visits early in the morning or late at night. At the prefectural level, savings campaigns are conducted over a wider area, with competitions sometimes growing between neighboring regions or Fisheries Cooperatives. Most

recently, unfavorable economic conditions have dampened results, but in the past such campaigns have chalked up enormous successes, equaling or exceeding yearly goals. This can be seen in the tremendous jump in savings that appears in Table 10.

From a wider standpoint, financial activities in Japanese Fisheries Cooperatives can be characterized by the following three points.

(1) - Close connection with cooperative marketing practices. Fishermen normally sell their catch at the cooperative market run by their FCA. The money which the Market Division receives from the broker is routed to the Finance Division, where it automatically enters accounts in the fishermen's names.

According to a pre-arranged agreement between the fisherman and the Finance Division, varying percentages of this income go to accounts for repayment of the vessel loan, fuel costs, gear maintenance, and daily living expenses. Recently, the entire sum collects in a general account, from which the various payments are automatically deducted, according to contract, at the end of the month or on the Fisheries Cooperatives accounting day. Progressive Fisheries Cooperatives now even calculate a fishermen's projected income and debits on a yearly basis, then arrange to have a set amount forwarded to the fishermen every month for daily living expenses, almost like receiving a monthly salary.

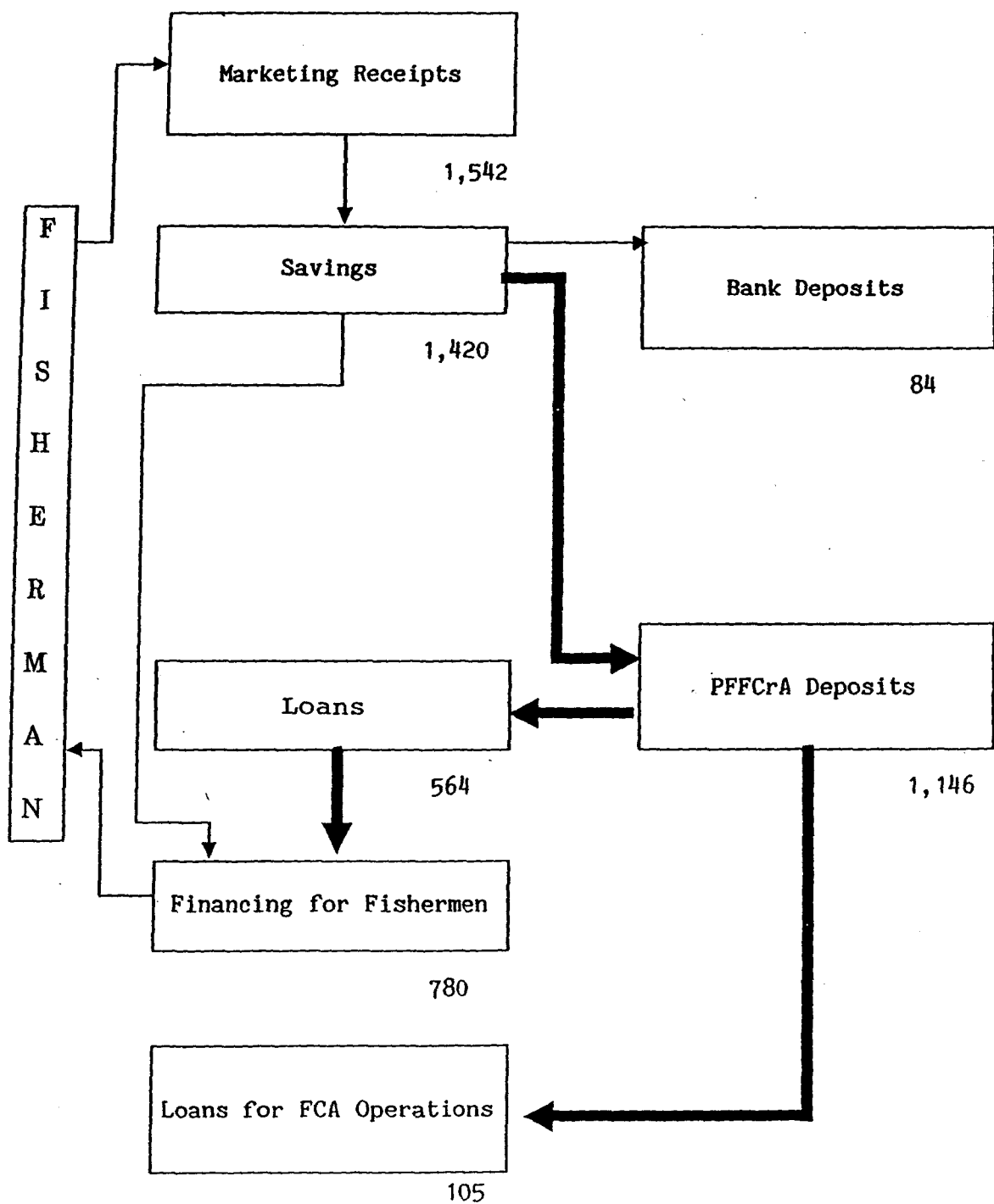
In cases where fishermen live far from the port where they land their catch, their income is forwarded from the FCA that does the marketing to the FCA they belong to, a process known as "inter FCA remittance".

Once the various expenses have been deducted from the fisherman's income, the remainder is put towards savings, thus increasing the operating capital of the FCA. This system also allows the FCA to judge appropriate credit limits for members based on their income from fish sales. Of course, the FCA does not limit credit to those members who use its cooperative marketing system, but most fishermen feel it no more than their duty as FCA members to market through the FCA when they are using it at a channel for receiving credit.

Loans to FCA members are not without limits. Many Fisheries Cooperatives have regulations regarding the maximum amount any individual can borrow. If a fisherman tries to borrow an irrationally high amount, officers of the Finance Division will counsel him on the economics of fisheries management, and usually suggest an amount in keeping with his needs and ability to repay. This type of service is known as "Planned Financing".

(2) - Re-deposit/Sub-lease System. As can be seen from Figure 2; of the 1.42 trillion yen (7.1 billion \$ US) collected as FCA savings, 1.146 trillion (5.5 billion \$ US) is re-deposited in a Prefectural federation of Fishermen's Credit Associations

Figure 2: FCA Re-deposit/Sub-lease Finance System



Source: National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Associations, 1984 "FCA Statistical Tables"

Note: Figure in billion yen, Agriculture and Forestry Central Depository not included

(PFFCrA); and of the 780 billion yen (390 million \$ US) lent out to FCA members, 556.4 billion (278 million \$ US) is sub-leased from the PFFCrA. This system, known as re-deposit/sub-lease method financing, is the base for all financial operations in the FCA complex.

Several reasons recommend use of this system for FCA finance. One is protection of member's savings. Even if an FCA should fall into financial difficulties and default on member savings, that part re-deposited with a PFFCrA would still be safe. Another reason is the increase in available funds. For example, offshore and pelagic fishing operations are always in need of more financing than their own FCA can provide; and many small Fisheries Cooperatives are unable to raise enough funds to initiate financing programs on their own, and thus must depend on the PFFCrAs, which collect savings from many Fisheries Cooperatives.

(3) - Establishment of Combined Finance Divisions. In Fisheries Cooperatives too small to operate their own Finance Division, members would have to do without the essential financial services offered by other Fisheries Cooperatives. This situation would be both unfair and contrary to the spirit in which Fisheries Cooperatives are established. As a countermeasure, two or more small Fisheries Cooperatives are able to pool their resources to form what is called a Combined Finance Division. An office is established at the most centrally located of the participating Fisheries Cooperatives, and operating costs are shared equally. Most Combined Finance Divisions are formed under the guidance of a PFFCrA, which often dispatches experts to help in setting up and running the Division.

2) Government Sponsored Financing

Financing, commonly known as Government Sponsored Financing, is available under government policies which are enacted for specific purposes. Although there is a wide variety of such policies extant, this discussion will focus on two of the most important, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Fund, and the Fisheries Modernization Fund (FM Fund).

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Fund (AF&F Fund) is financed by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Depository, which was founded in 1953 entirely with government funds. The purpose of the Finance Depository is to support and encourage production increases in the three primary industries by supplying necessary long-term low-interest loans in cases where the Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Central Depository and other financial institutions have difficulty in arranging funds.

Interest rates vary according to the purpose of the loan, but generally range from 3.5 to 8%. Repayment, including deferments usually of 3 years but up to 8 in special cases, is scheduled over a 15 to 20 year period. In the fishing industry, most of the loans advanced under this fund are for new vessels.

Table 11: Outline of FCA Borrowing

	Total	AF&F Fund	FCA Network Financing			Other
			Sub-Total	Gov.-sponsored Financing	Other	
Coastal fisheries	2330.2	422.4	1200.8	829.8	371.0	707.0
	(100.0)	(18.1)	(51.5)	(35.6)	(15.9)	(30.3)

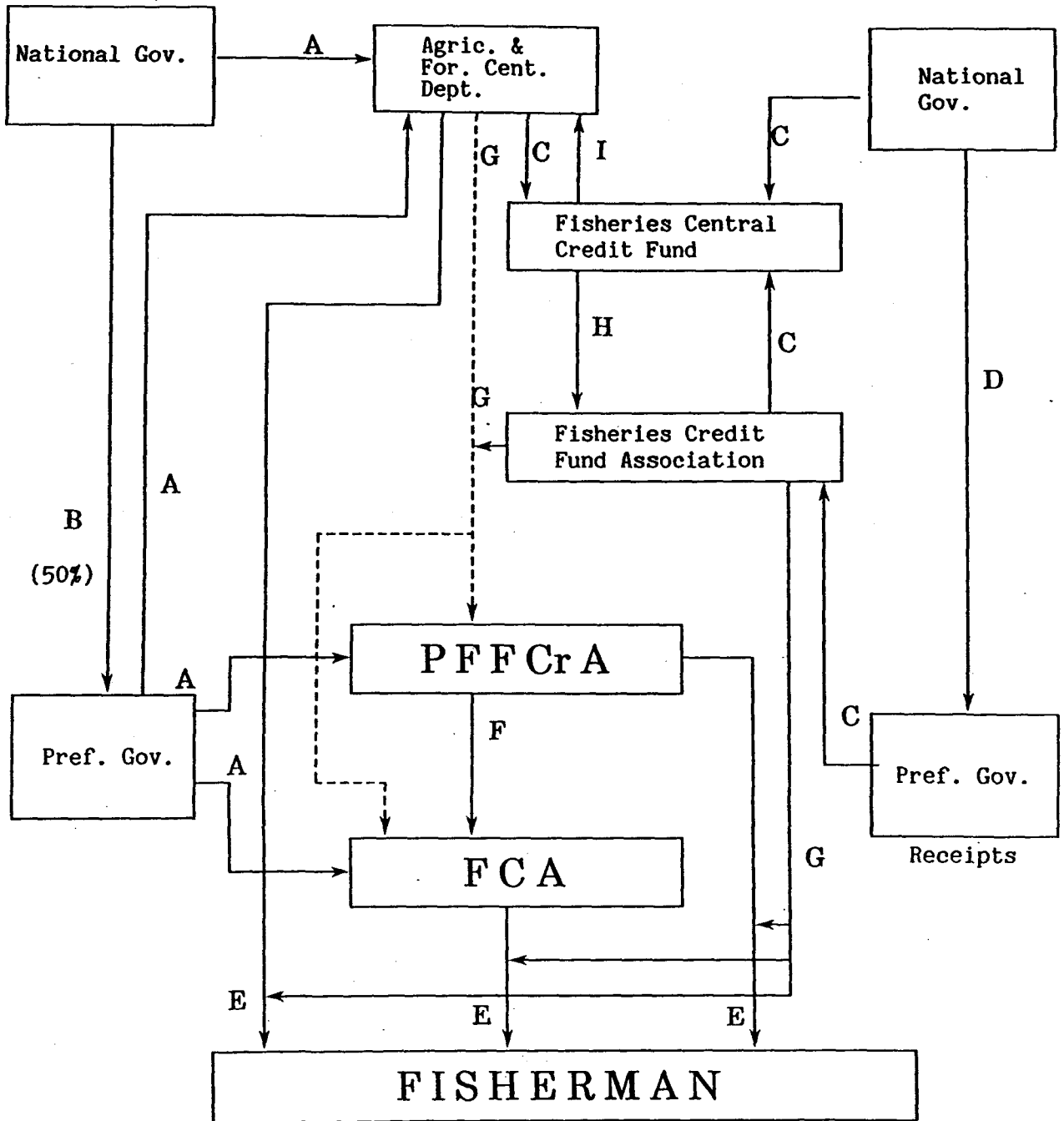
	Total	Short-term		Long-term				Other	
		Sub-Total	FCA	Sub-Total	Finance-ind. Financing		FCA Network Financing		
					Sub-total	AF&F Fund	Sub-total		Fish. Mod. Fund
Medium Scale Fisheries	136,807	52,237	31,364	84,570	43,121	38,569	35,233	18,348	6,216
	(100,0)	(38.1)	(22.9)	(61.8)	(31.5)	(28.2)	(25.8)	(13.4)	(4.5)
				100.0	51.0	45.6	41.7	21.7	7.3

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, "Annual Report on Economic Conditions in the Fishing Industry" 1984

Note: Figures for coastal fisheries do not include aquaculture or large-scale set net

Figures for medium-scale fisheries include large-scale set net

Figure 3: The Fisheries Modernization Fund Network



Note:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A=interest subsidy | E=financing |
| B=interest subsidy assistance | F=initial capital supply |
| C=investment | G=Guarantee |
| D=Investment assistance | H=Guarantor's insurance |
| | I=finance insurance |

The percentage of financing in the fishing industry which occurs under the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Fund is shown in Table II: 18.1% of coastal fishery loans, and 28.2% in the small to medium size enterprise fishery class (45.6 of long-term loans). These figures show what a necessary and important part this fund plays in long-term financing for the fishing industry.

The Fisheries Modernization Fund, as discussed earlier, was founded in 1969 as a means for fishermen to obtain financing through the Fisheries Cooperative system (FCA--PFFCrA--Agriculture and Forestry Central Depository) for capital investment in production and modernization. Under this type of government sponsored financing, the government provides interest subsidies of 0.5 to 3% on rates that range from 7.5 to 9%. The fishermen thus pay interest of only 6 or 7%. The most commonly financed items under this fund are fishing vessels of less than 20 tons, with terms that include 6% interest, 2 years deferment and repayment scheduled over 12 years. Repayment on these loans as well as those under the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Fund is usually in yearly installments.

Figure 3 flow charts financing under the Fisheries Modernization Fund. The setup is designed so that, even if a one in a million mishap does occur, the Fisheries Cooperative will not be beset with tremendous losses. In this relatively protected environment, savings have been able to grow apace with loans.

Aside from these two funds, a host of other government sponsored financing programs have appeared as countermeasures to disastrous economic conditions following the "oil shock" of autumn 1973, the worldwide establishment of 200 mile EEZs in 1975, and the subsequent stagnation in seafood prices. Most of these feature interest subsidies and are organized along lines similar to the Fisheries Modernization Fund.

Whatever the case, sufficient development of Fisheries Cooperative finance operations has been a pre-requisite for successful implementation of all these government sponsored policies. Thus we can see just how important Fisheries Cooperative finance services are to the economic well-being of the fishermen.

3) Cooperative Marketing Services

Cooperative Marketing Services are an important pillar of support for operation of the Fisheries Cooperatives. The major part of employee's salaries and other management costs are generated from a 5% commission retained by the Fisheries Cooperative on sale of its members catch.

Fisheries Cooperatives involved in cooperative marketing designate certain person as registered brokers. Members land fish on a daily basis, and each day these brokers compete for the catch through auction or closed bid. Payment practices vary from Fisheries Cooperative to Fisheries Cooperative, but usually the full amount is expected 2 or 3 days after the sale, or on

specified days of the month. When brokers fail to pay, the Fisheries Cooperative may decide, depending on the specifics of the situation, to cancel registration.

In order to assure that the brokers pay for the fish they buy, the Fisheries Cooperative requires a security deposit from each. Brokers are then advanced a line of credit usually equal in amount to several times this security deposit. No one broker is permitted to make an unreasonable amount of unlimited purchases.

The above system is in force mostly in the case of fresh seafood. Aquaculture products such as laver and yellowtail, seaweeds like undaria and kelp, or dried fish products such as "miboshi" and "suboshi" come in standardized lots and can be preserved for a period of time. These products are often marketed cooperatively by the Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives rather than by individual Fisheries Cooperatives. The PFFisheries Cooperative decides on a pre-arranged time and place, and all the Fisheries Cooperatives send their members' produce for sale to designated brokers and trading companies. The money received by the PFFCA is sent back to the Fisheries Cooperatives.

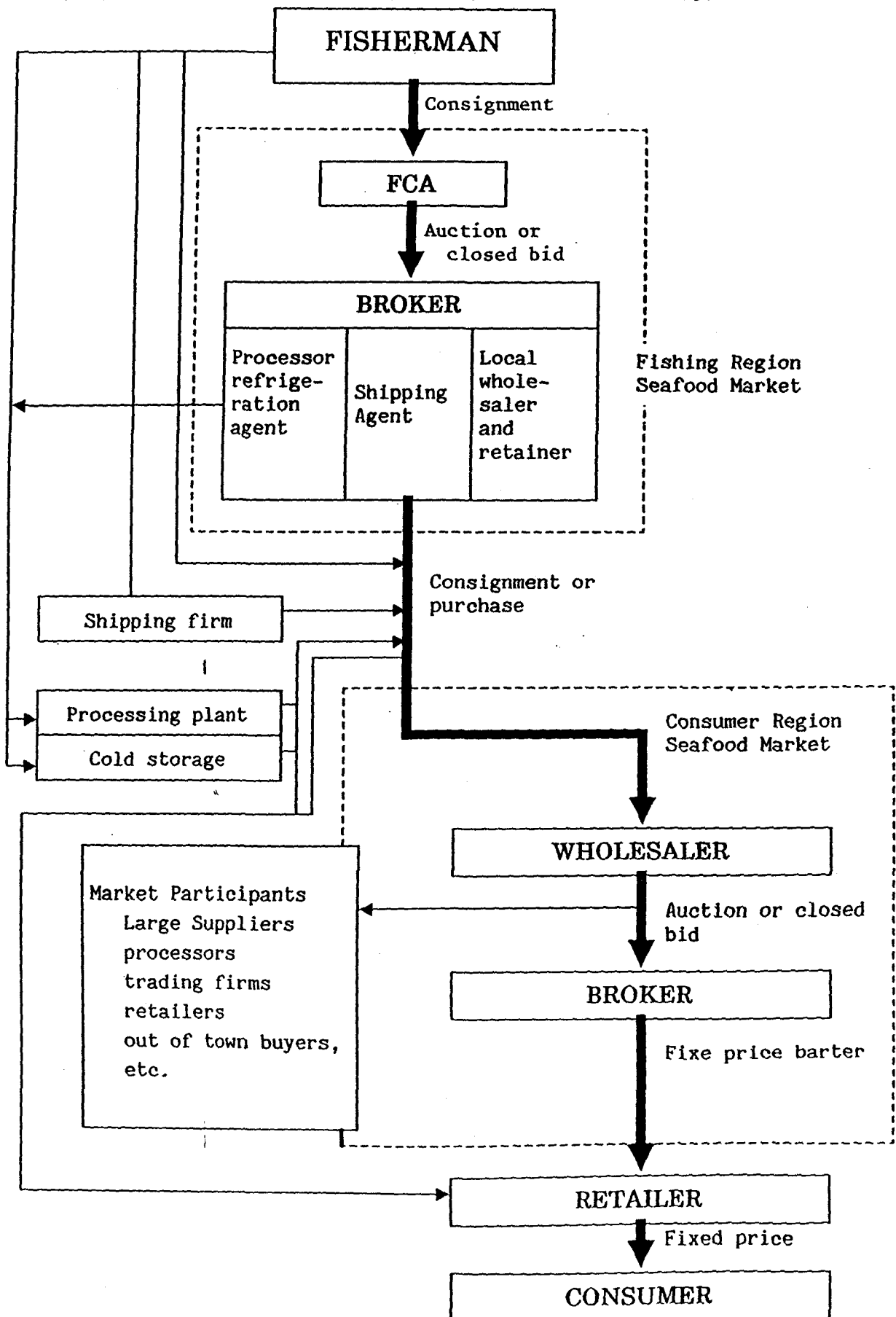
Compared with cooperative marketing by individual Fisheries Cooperatives, this system has all the merits of volume merchandising, and gives the Fisheries Cooperatives a firm control over the supply of some products.

As was mentioned earlier, some Fisheries Cooperatives justify their own cooperative market. These Fisheries Cooperatives are able to join together in the same process as they do for Finance Divisions, and form Combined Marketing Divisions. In other cases the PFFCA take their fish on consignment.

Fishermen, for a long time now, have been having some second thoughts about the present seafood marketing system. Although the auction is on a competitive basis, the brokers still have the final say in deciding prices. Furthermore, as can be gleaned from Figure 4, the market route from producer to consumer is exceptionally long and complicated. Fresh fish move from the Fishing District Broker, who is licensed to bid at the Fisheries Cooperative, through the Consumer District Wholesaler, the Consumer District Broker, the retailer, then finally to the consumer; a total of five steps.

As might be expected in such a complicated market route, the final selling price to the consumer represents a significant markup from the original price paid to the fisherman. At the Fisheries Cooperative market, a small number of species are available in large quantities, but the retailer requires small quantities of many different products. The present system has evolved to meet these conditions of supply and demand, and also functions well to delivery fresh fish quickly without loss of quality. None the less, Fisheries Cooperatives are searching for alternative methods which would decrease the markup between fisherman and consumer.

Figure 4: Market Distribution Route for Seafood Products



Some of the more progressive Fisheries Cooperatives have managed to shorten the fresh fish route through direct link-ups with Consumer's Cooperative Associations, which take delivery straight from the fishing village, in what has become known as the "producer - Consumer Direct Market Route" movement.

Another means of stabilizing market prices is to hold goods off the market at times when prices fall too low. The National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives (NFFisheries Cooperative) has been engaged in this practice with laver and frozen fish since 1967, buying products from fishermen and storing them until prices come back up. In 1975 the government decided to offer subsidies to aid this effort, and the Fish Price Stabilization Fund was established in 1976 with financing from the government and concerned organizations such as the NFFCA and the Japan Federation of Skipjack and Tuna Fisheries Cooperatives. In the future these activities will hopefully be further expanded.

The above discussed alternative marketing ideas, like producer to consumer direct routing and tie-ins with Consumer's Cooperative Associations, all spring from the fishermen's discontent with the prevalent five-step system. From here on, the fishermen must continue to take responsibility for working to improve their own market position. New processing methods, and advertising campaigns featuring seafood cuisine and styles of preparation, can help by increasing public awareness of and demand for seafood products.

4) Purchasing Operations

As was mentioned in an earlier section, purchasing operations are difficult to maintain because of the diverse needs of various Fisheries Cooperative members. Only for fuel purchases, and in the laver aquaculture industry, where the needed material is relatively standardized, does purchasing through the Fisheries Cooperative play a major role. In these areas, many Fisheries Cooperatives are now trying to implement an "advance order purchasing system" and an "Fisheries Cooperative net-work integrated purchasing system".

Under the advance ordering system, fishermen are encouraged to place their orders with the Fisheries Cooperative in advance of the fishing season. The Purchasing Division is then avoid problems of having to store unpurchased goods, or hold up fishermen's work when items become out of stock. Unfortunately, fishermen often find great difficulty in planning such purchases far in advance, and thus this system has had difficulty in getting established. In most cases, the Purchasing Division relies on past experience to predict the demand for the coming season, a system known as "estimated purchasing".

Fisheries Cooperative net work integrated purchasing involves ordering fuel and supplies through a vertical route from Fisheries Cooperative to PFFCA to NFFCA. Fishermen and Fisheries Cooperatives, however, have become accustomed to buying direct from fuel and gear suppliers, and at present the Fisheries Cooperative vertical route remains underutilized. For example, although 67.6% of Fisheries Cooperative fuel purchases, and 66.2 percent of laver aquaculture equipment, are arranged through the PFFCA, less than half of all other purchases follow this route.

The NFFisheries Cooperative imports fuel from abroad on a tax-exempt basis, and eventually supplies 60-70% of the fishing industry's needs. This places the NFFCA in the position of price leadership for fishing industry oil, and allows them to help stabilize prices.

(3) Education and Leadership Activities

Education and leadership activities are the mainstay of everyday work at the Fisheries Cooperative. As was mentioned earlier, the Fisheries Cooperative is fortified by a number of sub-groups, and employees and officers are constantly in consultation with these groups, talking over some problem or explaining the goals and purposes of Fisheries Cooperative operations and projects.

Besides these daily rhythms, the Fisheries Cooperative periodically sponsors study groups or study visits to other areas. The PFFCA also has a section or division to help support these activities, and offers specialized education and guidance services. Academic specialists are often called in for lectures, large study meetings or research groups are held regularly, and conferences are arranged with consumer representatives. The PFFCA also functions as a liaison between the Fisheries Cooperatives and higher levels of fishery organization like the NFFCA and government. Projects designed at these higher levels must be explained and implemented in the villages, and the needs and wishes of the fishermen must be passed on upward. Furthermore, statistics and information concerning the Fisheries Cooperatives is compiled, edited and published, and in some areas Fishery museums have been organized through the efforts of the PFFisheries Cooperative.

5. Problems and Issues Surrounding the Fisheries Cooperative in Modern Japan

(1) Marine Resources and Ocean Development

Chapter 1 discussed the damaging effect which coastal land reclamation, marine pollution and overfishing have had on Japan's fishery resources. Lately, this is true not only for coastal resources, but for offshore as well. As countermeasures to this situation, positive steps, such as resource restoration projects and fishery resource management plans, have been taken to protect and rebuild the resources; and efforts have been made to reduce fishing effort to a level compatible with available resources.

1) Fry-release Fisheries

These projects involve cultivating finfish, shellfish and crustacean fry in large numbers, releasing them at appropriate points, providing measures to protect them while they grow naturally, then harvesting them as adults. The government has established 12 National Fishery Resource Restoration Centers, and all coastal prefectures now have their own Prefectural Fishery Resource Restoration Center. Research at these facilities includes techniques for mass production of fry for such valuable species as prawns, sea bream, salmon, trout and crabs.

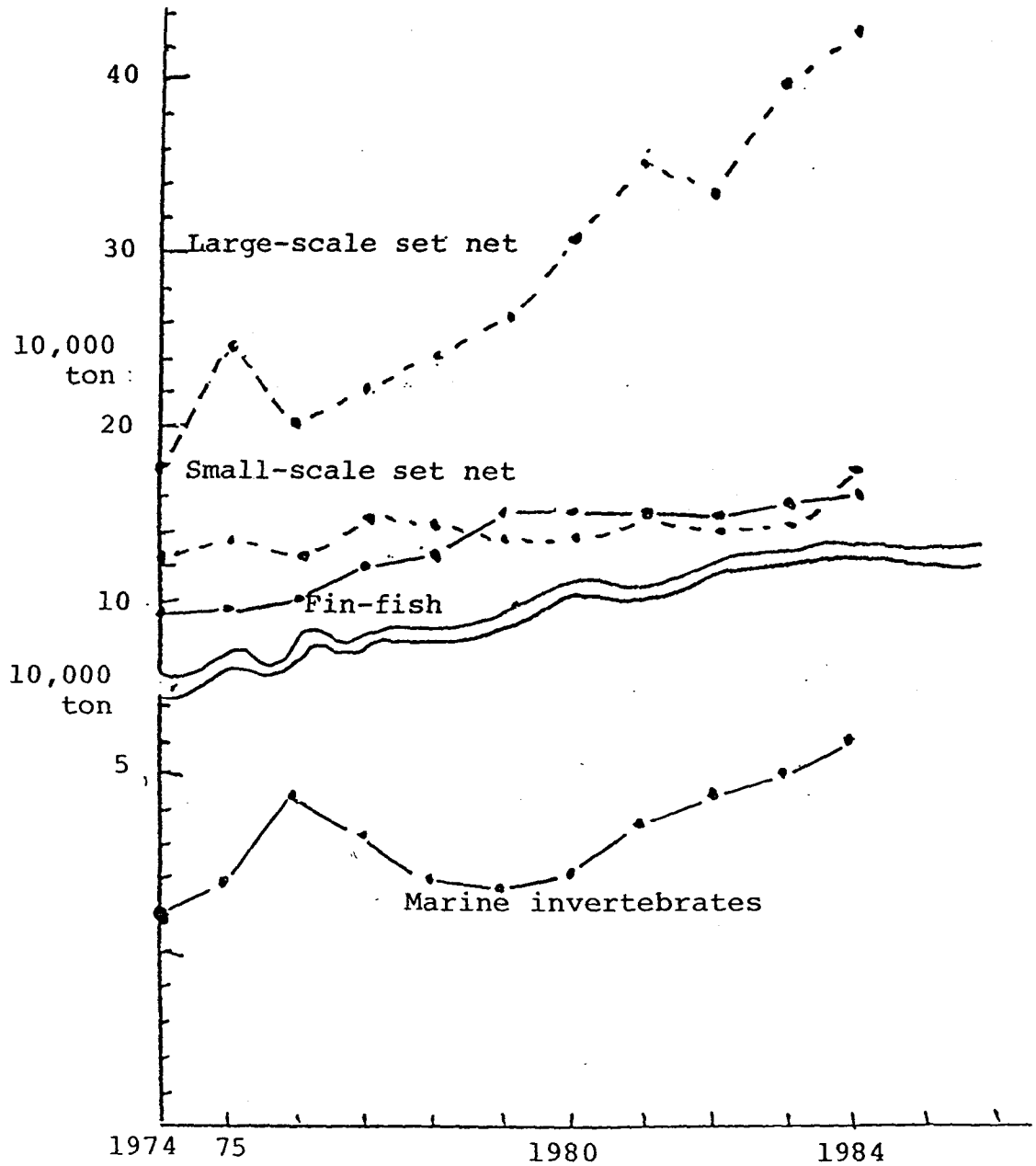
Fisheries Cooperatives purchase the fry inexpensively from these centers. Afterwards they either release them immediately, or continue raising them in net enclosures for later release. Fishermen then establish regulations protecting the newly released fry until they reach harvestable size.

One thorny problem has crept up with this system. Fry purchased, raised, and released by one Fisheries Cooperative have often migrated into the area of another by the time they are of harvestable size. Fishermen are nonplussed to see the fish they have so carefully raised caught by other Fisheries Cooperatives! The practice of fry-cultivation, however, has become so widespread that practically every Fisheries Cooperative now engages in it. Thus the benefits should even out in the long run. In the words of one Fisheries Cooperative president.

"The fish we cultivated here have swam away and been harvested elsewhere, but fish cultivated by an entirely different Fisheries Cooperative have moved into our area, so it's all the same."

Furthermore, fry of sedentary shellfish such as abalone and top-shell tend to settle where they are released, and anadromous fish such as salmon and trout return to their native stream. In many instances, Fisheries Cooperatives who fish these species have invested in facilities for producing, raising and releasing their own fry. Figure 5 shows the results of these projects as reflected in the increase of set-net production, aquaculture and shellfish and marine invertebrate fry-release fisheries.

Figure 5: Production Figures for Set Net
Aquaculture and Fry-release Fisheries



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, "Yearly production Statistics for Fisheries and Aquaculture"

Note: fin-fish and marine invertebrate categories include aquaculture figures,

2) Fishery Resource Management Plan

No matter how much effort is poured into supplementing the natural resource base through fry-release projects, all benefit will be lost if fishing effort is governed by irrational and destructive competition. To avoid this pitfall, there is now a movement among Fisheries Cooperatives to regulate themselves according to a Fisheries Resource Management Plan. Such a plan evaluates the available resources, then organizes use of the local fishing grounds in a manner that both protects the resource and assures that the fishermen can maintain his production and standard of living.

Deciding how to use the common fishing grounds is a major duty of the Fisheries Cooperatives. As was explained in an earlier section, this practice has its roots in the Tokugawa Period feudal society, and continues today in the Fishing Rights Management Council, which bears responsibility for management and control of the common fishing grounds. The concept of a Fishery Resource Management Plan builds on this historical tradition, but incorporates modern developments as well.

The Plan must prevent destructive competition by specifying exactly who can operate what kind of fishery, when, and in what section of the fishing grounds. In drawing up the Plan, the Fisheries Cooperative consults thoroughly with all members, analyzes the type and extent of fisheries they engage in, sets realistic goals for production and conservation, and then organizes or reorganizes the members fishing efforts in a planned manner to meet these goals.

Seen in a larger perspective, the Fishery Resource Management Plan is an attempt to replace the free competition and "survival of the fittest" principles that typically dominate industrial society with the concept of a fishing community based on cooperation within the framework of the local Fisheries Cooperative.

3) Reorganization and Reduction of Fishing Effort

The Japanese distant water fishing fleet has been devastated by worldwide implementation of 200 mile EEZs. Access to Japan's own coastal and offshore waters must also be regulated in some manner, and one way of accomplishing this has been to restructure the fishing industry by removing excess vessels, such as parts of the distant water fleets, from service (so called "fleet reduction strategy").

The obvious problem here lies in deciding which boats are to be removed from service, and responsibility for such decisions usually rests with the Fisheries Cooperatives (mostly Fishery-specific Fisheries Cooperatives). Furthermore, while the government provides some subsidies for compensation payments to removed vessel owners and crew, the remainder of such payments must be supplied on a cooperative basis by the concerned organizations themselves. In some cases, no government subsidies are available, and fellow fishermen must bear the entire burden of compensation.

Conclusion: The Fisheries Cooperative and the Nation

In trying to precisely define the relationship between the Fisheries Cooperatives and the state, we must keep in mind that the nature of this relationship varies considerably, both over time and according to the specific financial or political policy to be discussed. Thus one all-encompassing answer is very difficult to come by, nor is it easy to lay out a set of guiding principles that will cover all cases. The only generalization that can be made is that the Fisheries Cooperative is designed in a democratic mold to operate in a democratic environment: but must adapt itself to the prevailing economic and political conditions. The degree to which the Fisheries Cooperative is able to offer services and respond to the needs of its members is influenced by these conditions, which are in turn influenced by government policy. With this in mind, the following discussion centers on the relationship between national government policies and the development process as seen in Fisheries Cooperatives in post-war Japan.

As can be easily understood from the previous discussions, Japanese Fisheries Cooperatives have developed in an environment of government support at the national level. Conversely, the democratic efforts of the Fisheries Cooperatives themselves have created favorable conditions for government policies to be successfully implemented. Thus the relationship can be seen as an interaction rather than a one-way flow. Following is a review of previously discussed government policies and Fisheries Cooperative activities as interpreted in the framework of this interaction.

(1) Democratization

NATION: Creation of the framework for a democratic Fisheries Cooperatives through passage of the Fishery Industry Cooperative Association Law and the Fisheries Law.

Fisheries Cooperative:

1- Grateful and happy reception of these government directives (see the personal reminiscences of the Fisheries Cooperatives president on page ##) and institution of a movement to clear their organization of non-fishing members.

2- Formation of sub-groups as a means of assuring that the voice of minority members does not go unheeded.

(2) Financial Operations

NATION: 1- System of loan guarantees to enable financial organizations to offer credit to the fishing industry; and provision of Government-supported Financing, with interest subsidies for loans to fishermen and Fisheries Cooperatives through the Fisheries Cooperatives financial complex.

2- Establishment of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Depository to offer low-interest loans to the fishing industry (for the most part the medium-scale fisheries take advantage of this system, with very few users among the coastal fishermen that comprise the bulk of Fisheries Cooperative Fisheries Cooperative members).

Fisheries Cooperatives:

Consolidation of the Fisheries Cooperatives based financial system through savings encouragement campaigns. Funds generated through such campaigns create a favorable economic environment for successful implementation of government subsidy programs like the Fisheries Modernization Funds; and are the base for strengthening of all Fisheries Cooperatives financial operations.

(3) Cooperative marketing

NATION: Encouraging FAs to rid themselves of the parasitic middlemen during the Showa Depression (this encouragement was not based on law). At this time, however, only a few FAs could assemble enough financing to start their own cooperative marketing activities. After the war Fisheries Cooperatives were able to start marketing operations on their own.

Fisheries Cooperatives:

As the Fisheries Cooperative financial complex consolidated, most Fisheries Cooperatives were

able to initiate cooperative marketing strategies by themselves.

Aside from the examples discussed so far, one more set of government programs has had an important influence on post-war fishery development. This involves construction of fishing ports and port facilities. Fishing ports are usually constructed as public works, and port facilities such as market areas, unloading piers, ice manufacturing plants and refrigerated storehouses are financed partly by the national and local government and partly through low-interest loans obtained from the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Depository.

In this manner, government support has created the framework for democratically operated Fisheries Cooperatives but left the actual management of these to the members themselves. Rather than intervene directly in the operations of Fisheries Cooperatives, the government has strived to create policies which make it easy for the Fisheries Cooperatives to engage in the type of activities that they themselves feel most necessary.

Fisheries Cooperatives in Japan, however, are not without their problems. For example, members sometimes lack the initiative to participate fully in the functioning of their Fisheries Cooperative. Of course, General Assembly, Representative General Assembly and Board of Director meetings are always held according to schedule as open quorums, as are meetings of the various sub-groups. Lately, however, a tendency has arisen for these meetings to be dominated by their heads, or to become merely ceremonial occasions. Furthermore,

there is a possibility, as can be seen developing in the situation surrounding the rather poorly functioning purchasing operations, for the relationship between the Fisheries Cooperative and its members to degenerate into a simple customer-supplier relationship.

If these unfortunate trends are allowed to intensify, the Fisheries Cooperative will be in danger of becoming bureaucratized, and having its democratic nature reduced to a mere formality. The individual fishermen must take the responsibility of preventing this upon themselves, not only by participating in their Fisheries Cooperatives with the proper spirit, but by encouraging their companions to do so as well.

ZENGYOREN (NATIONAL FEDERATION OF
FISHERIES COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS)

全漁連 (全国漁業協同組合連合会)

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FISHERIES COMMITTEE

Report on Activities of the ICA Fisheries Committee
in FY 1987 and FY 1988

by Jirozaemon SAITO
Chairman,
ICA Fisheries Committee

Presented at the 16th Meeting of the
Sub-Committee for Fisheries for Asia,
New Delhi,
25 - 27 November, 1988

(1) Activities in FY 1987

Main emphasis of ICA Fisheries Committee's activities in FY 1987 was placed on campaigning for increasing the membership of the Committee. This is because the rules of the Committee was substantially revised in 1986 and it was decided that the Committee should start work for re-registering of members.

To put it briefly, the activities of Fisheries Committee in FY 1987 were as follows.

1) Meetings

The meeting of executive members of ICA Fisheries Committee was held at TOT Training Center in Budapest, Hungary, on 18 October, 1987. The plenary meeting of the Committee was held at the same place on the same day (18 October, 1987) with 41 participants from 12 countries and 4 international organizations including United Nations. No other meetings were held.

2) Education and Training

The highlight of the education and training activities in FY 1987 was that ODA seminar started from this year. For details of ODA seminar, please refer to Final Report entitled ICA Fishery Cooperative Organizations Fostering and Strengthening Project which is distributed before you.

3) Recruiting of members

By the end of December, 1987, application for membership re-registration was received from 12 organizations of 11 countries.

4) Other activities

The following activity plan for FY 1987 was not implemented because of manpower shortage on the part of the secretariat.

- Study on fish price stabilization system including questionnaire survey.
- Issuing of Fishermen's Bulletin
- Questionnaire survey on the state of fisheries and fisheries cooperatives in the countries of ICA Fisheries Committee members.

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

(2) Activities in FY 1988

With increasing interest to the activities of Fisheries Committee, there has been many inquiries about qualification for membership of Fisheries Committee to date (of typewriting this manuscript on 14 November, 1988).

Main activities of the Committee until today (14 November, 1988) in FY 1988 are as follows.

1) Meetings

The meeting of executive members of the Committee was held at Folkets Hus, Stockholm, Sweden on 5 July, 1988.

Following this, the plenary meeting was held at the same building on the same day with 42 participants from 10 countries.

It was decided at the plenary meeting as follows.

① Budget and activity plan of FY 1989

As regards budget, the general account (amounting to about US\$ 24,000 (= 300 unit*) and special account (equivalent to US\$ 130,120 --- ODA funds) was approved.

N.B. * One unit is equivalent to one hundred Swiss franc which is 80 US \$.

The minimum annual subscription fees for membership of the ICA Fisheries Committee is one unit.

As for activities in FY 1989, ICA Fisheries Committee will carry out:

- ODA seminars (Venue not yet firmly decided)
- Studies/survey on banking and credit services made available to fishermen and fisheries cooperatives
- Increasing of membership
- Publish of ICA Fisheries Committee's bulletin

As regards meetings of ICA Fisheries Committee in 1989, it is tentatively scheduled as follows.

- Executive members meeting of ICA Fisheries Committee
Time : 14:30 - 17:30 on 8 (Sun.) October, 1989
Venue: Vigyan Bhawan (Main conference center), New Delhi
- Plenary meeting of ICA Fisheries Committee
Time : 15:00 - 18:00 on 9 (Mon.) October, 1989
Venue: Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

Incidentally, ICA Central Committee meeting in 1989 is tentatively scheduled to be held as follows.

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

- ICA Central Committee meeting

Time : 9 (Sat.) - 12 (Thu.) October, 1989

Venue: Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

- ② Election of executive members and auditors
(Terms of office: 4 years from 1988 to 1992)

The following persons were elected as executive members and auditors.

The terms of office is from the 5th of July, 1988 to the date of plenary meeting of the Fisheries Committee to be held in Tokyo in October, 1992.

- List of Executive Members and Auditors of ICA Fisheries Committee -

Position	Name and organization
Honorary Chairman	Mr. P. LACOUR Ex-president of CCMCM, France
Chairman	Mr. Jirozaemon SAITO Counsellor of ZENGYOREN, Japan
Vice Chairman	Dr. Antal CSOMA Director, National Alliance of Fishery Cooperatives, Hungary
Vice Chairman	Mr. Hee Jae PARK Chairman and president, NFFC, Republic of Korea
Vice Chairman	Mr. Erlendur EINARSSON Ex-president, SAMBAND, Iceland
Vice Chairman	Mr. Datuk Haji AZIZ mohd. Bin IBRAHIM Chairman, Functional Group of Fisheries, ANGKASA, Malaysia
Executive member	Mr. William BUCKMAN General manager, Ghana Co-operative Fisheries Association Ltd., Ghana

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

- Continued -

Position	Name and organization
Executive member	Mr. Subash CHANDRA Managing director, FISHCOPFED, India
Executive member	Mr. Maurice BENOISH President, CCMCM, France
Auditor	Mr. Anan CHAMNANKIT Chairman, CLT, Thailand
Auditor	Mr. Vieri SPAGGIARI President, Associazione Nazionale Cooperative Della Pesca, Italy

Incidentally, it was re-confirmed that ZENGYOREN serves as the secretariat of the Fisheries Committee for the term of 1988 to 1992.

The secretariat staff of the Fisheries Committee is as follows.

- Secretariat of ICA Fisheries Committee -

Position	Name and organization
General secretary	Mr. Giichi SUZUKI Manager, Guidance Department, ZENGYOREN, Tokyo, Japan
Assistant secretary	Mr. Masaaki SATO Assistant chief, Guidance Department, ZENGYOREN, Tokyo, Japan

Education and Training

ODA seminar is scheduled to be held in two countries as follows.

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

① Seminar in India

Time : 17 - 24 November, 1988

Venue: Indira Gandhi Co-operative Training College,
Block-B, Sector-18, Rajaji Puram,
Lucknow 226017, Uttar Pradesh, India

② Seminar in Thailand

Time : 9 - 17 January, 1989

Venue: Not yet decided.

However, the following place is a possible place.

The Regional Cooperative Training Center
Tambol Kadae, Amphoe Karnjanadet,
Surat Thani Province,
Thailand

3) Studies and Surveys

From 18 to 28 October, 1988, study mission on fish price stabilization system in EC countries was despatched to Italy, France, Belgium and Norway. The mission members comprised 3 representatives from Japan and 1 from France. They visited FAO, OECD, PROMA (a producer organization) in Lorient, France, EC headquarters and Ministry of Fisheries in Oslo.

The result of this study will be summarised and distributed to the members in early part of 1989.

4) Recruiting of members

As of the date of this writing (14 November, 1988), the total number of members of ICA Fisheries Committee is 20 organizations from 17 countries.

They are as follows.

- List of ICA Fisheries Committee Members -

No.	Country	Name of Member Organization
1	Japan	ZENGYOREN (National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations)
2	France	CCMCM (Confederation de la Cooperation de la Mutualite etdu Credit Maritimes)
3	France	Caisse Centrale de Credit Cooperatif

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

-Continued -

No.	Country	Name of Member Organization
4	Iceland	SAMBAND (Samband Islenzkra Samvinnufelaga)
5	R.O.K.	National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives
6	Canada	Prince Rupert Fishermen's Cooperative Association
7	Thailand	CLT (The Cooperative League of Thailand)
8	Hungary	National Alliance of Fishery Cooperatives
9	Tanzania	The Cooperative Union of Tanzania Ltd.
10	Indonesia	National Federation of Indonesian Fishermen's Cooperative Societies
11	Malaysia	ANGKASA (National Cooperative Organization of Malaysia)
12	Malaysia	NEKMAT (National Fishermen's Association)
13	Italy	LEGA (Associazione Nazionale Cooperative Pesca)
14	Italy	FEDERCOOPESCA
15	Pakistan	Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd.
16	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Fisheries Cooperative Federation Ltd.
17	Bangladesh	Bangladesh National Cooperative Union
18	India	FISHCOPFED (National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd.)
19	Ghana	Ghana Co-operative Fisheries Association Ltd.
20	Greece	PASEGES (Panhellenic Confederation of Unions of Agricultural Cooperatives)
Total		20 organizations (from 17 countries)

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

5) Publications

Efforts will be made to publish Fishermen's Bulletin, which is a publication of ICA Fisheries Committee, if possible twice within FY 1988 although no publication was issued until the time of writing of this manuscript (14 November, 1988).

These are the brief descriptions about the activities of ICA Fisheries Committee for FY 1987 and FY 1988 (up to the date of this writing, i.e., 14th of November, 1988).

I am quite sure that the activities of Fisheries Committee will become more and more important. In this sense, I would appreciate it very much if all the members present here at this Sub-Committee meeting could kindly continue to support the works of the Fisheries Committee as has been done so far.

Thank you very much for your attention.

11

ICA
FISHERY COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS
FOSTERING AND STRENGTHENING PROJECT

FINAL REPORT

(Submitted to the Government of Japan)

May, 1988

ICA Headquarters

15, Route des Morillons,
CH-1218, Grand-Saconnex,
Geneva,
Switzerland

The Secretariat of ICA
Fisheries Committee

c/o Guidance Department,
Zengyoren (National
Federation of Fisheries
Cooperative Associations),
7th Floor, Co-op. Bldg.,
1-1-12 Uchikanda,
Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan

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1. PREFACE

The ICA Fisheries Cooperative Organizations Fostering and Strengthening Project, (Training Project for Leaders of Fisheries Cooperatives), is a project which was made possible by the generous contribution of an Official Development Aid grant from the government of Japan commencing from the fiscal year of 1987.

The role played by the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations of Japan in negotiations with the government of Japan for materializing this project has been great, and deserves special attention in the sense that a wide road which could contribute to the development and strengthening of fisheries cooperatives in the world has been opened.

This project is intended to hold a seminar, in their own language, on management and business etc. of fisheries cooperatives in the fisheries sector of developing countries, for fishermen who rely for livelihood on fisheries, and for those who are employed by or work in fisheries cooperatives. The objective of the seminar is to contribute to developing future leaders of fisheries cooperatives. In the first fiscal year of this project 1987, a seminar was held in two countries of Asia, namely in Sri Lanka and Malaysia.

In implementing this project, a great deal of cooperation such as providing lecturers, hosting of seminars etc. were organized by the Economic Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Japan, ICA Regional Office for Asia (New Delhi), ZENGYOREN (National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations), Sri Lanka Fisheries Cooperative Federation Ltd., Sri Lanka School of Cooperation, ANGKASA (National Cooperative Organization of Malaysia), LKIM (Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia), MKM (Cooperative College of Malaysia) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The participants in the seminar contributed to making it meaningful and substantial by actively taking part in the discussion sessions held after each lecture, in which sincere and active deliberations, including questions and answers, as well constructive suggestions etc. were made.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest and most heart-felt thanks to each of those people who helped make this first seminar held in the two countries a success, and also appreciate the valuable cooperation extended from the relevant authorities.

I feel it a great privilege and honour to be able to submit herewith this final report on the first year ODA training project for leaders of fisheries cooperatives.

Robert L. Beasley
Director

2. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 At the 28th ICA Congress held in Hamburg in 1984, the ICA Rules was amended, and it was decided that each specialized committee should establish its own financial self-support resources.
- 2.1.2 In accordance with the ICA's new policy, the ICA Fisheries Committee at its meeting held in October, 1984 proposed to establish a Fisheries Cooperative Development Fund. It was agreed at this meeting that each member of the Committee would, study feasibility of this idea from its own perspective.
- 2.1.3 After the Congress in Hamburg, the ICA in cooperation with Zengyoren (National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations), began to appeal through the chairman of the Fisheries Committee to the Government of Japan for financial assistance.
- 2.1.4 This ICA's proposal to the Government of Japan was continuously made for two years.
- 2.1.5 In 1986, as a result of the negotiations, the Government of Japan expressed its readiness for cooperation not in the form of contribution to the Fisheries Cooperative Development Fund but in the form of contribution to the ICA special activities. And at the formulation of the budget in December, 1986, the contribution funds of \$130,120 to the ICA was secured for the fiscal year 1987 (April 1987 - March 1988).
- 2.1.6 Soon after receiving the news of approval by the Government of Japan of the funds for the proposal, ICA took steps to establish the project, and draw up its implementation plan by the time of conclusion of official agreement. In implementing the plan, the ICA Fisheries Committee conducted necessary preparations including preliminary arrangement and surveys.

2.2 Objectives

- 2.2.1 Fisheries in developing countries is often regarded as a socially low ranked profession. Organization of fishermen, adversely affected by their low educational level, does not seem to have necessarily achieved much progress. The power of fishermen remains to be weak at present.
- 2.2.2 In order to improve fishermen's standard of living and promote fisheries, it is fairly essential to develop democratic fisheries cooperatives organized by fishermen and vitalize their business activities.
- 2.2.3 The purpose of this training project is placed on contributing to development of human resources such as leaders of fisheries cooperatives and potential leaders among fishermen, and to prepare a concrete plan for improvement of fisheries cooperatives in the countries concerned in due consideration of afore mentioned situations and thereby support sound development of fisheries cooperatives.

2.3 Justification

- 2.3.1 The purpose of this project is to organize seminars on fisheries cooperatives in developing countries.
- 2.3.2 It is of great significance and worth justification to hold the seminar since it is possible to invite larger number of participants with less expenses. In addition, there is importance in that equal opportunities to take part in the seminar will be given not only to selected elite group of leaders but also to grass root level leaders working honestly devoted to cooperative's cause in their respective localities because the seminar is conducted by using the language of host countries.

2.3.3 Realizing the importance of holding such seminars, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the government of Japan has come forward to contribute necessary funds to the ICA.

3. PROJECT FINANCING

3.1 Budget

3.1.1 The decision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the Government of Japan to contribute funds to the ICA was followed by a grant of U.S. dollars 130,120.- for implementing this project in one year. The amount of contribution was divided into five budget heads as follows;

(1) Fees for lecturers	\$ 7,200.-
(2) Preliminary survey and arrangement expenses	\$ 6,400.-
(3) Travel and lodging expenses	\$ 63,120.-
(4) Training implementation expenses	\$ 47,400.-
(5) Report making expenses	\$ 6,000.-
<hr/>	
Total	\$130,120.-

3.1.2 The funds was remitted to the ICA account in Geneva from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the government of Japan, which was then transferred to the ICA Fisheries Committee's account in Tokyo after deducing of U.S.\$40 as remittance fees. As a result, the balance received by the account of the ICA Fisheries Committee in Tokyo was U.S.\$130,080.-.

4. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

4.1 Implementation Schedule

4.1 The purpose of this project is to hold seminars in two countries. The seminars were carried out based upon the following planning works and preparations.

4.1.1 Planning and preparation works

- (1) Contact and necessary coordination with the ICA Fisheries Committee
- (2) Implementation of preliminary survey - in August, 1987
- (3) Selection of host organizations

At the ICA Fisheries Committee meeting held in Budapest, Hungary in October, 1987, it was decided that the ODA Seminar should be held in Sri Lanka and Malaysia. Accordingly, it was also agreed that the Seminar in Sri Lanka would be hosted by Sri Lanka Fisheries Cooperative Federation Ltd., and the Seminar in Malaysia would be hosted by the National Cooperative Organization of Malaysia (ANGKASA).

- (4) Agreement of division of works to be undertaken by the host organizations and the ICA Fisheries Committee.

It was agreed that the works be assigned separately as follows.

- 1 Part of the works to be undertaken by the ICA Fisheries Committee.

- o Decision of lecture subjects and lecturers

It is noted here that due account must be taken of the requests of host organizations concerning selection of lecture subjects and lecturers.

- o Preparation of teaching materials

- 2 Part of the works to be undertaken by host organizations

- o Selection and decision of date and venue of the seminar

- o Domestic liaison and coordinations required for preparing for hosting the seminar.

- o Making proposals concerning lecture subjects and lecturers required by the host organizations.

- o Preparation of teaching materials necessary for the seminar

- o Nomination of participants in the seminar.

- (5) Making liaison and preparations necessary for organizing the seminar with the host organizations of Sri Lanka Fisheries Cooperative Federation Ltd. and the National Cooperative Organization of Malaysia.

4.1.2 Holding of seminar

Based on the planning and preparation works of 4.1.1, seminar was held in Sri Lanka and Malaysia respectively, the details of which are described in 9. i.e., "Details of the result of of the seminar held in Sri Lanka" and in 10 i.e., "Details of the result of the seminar held in Malaysia".

5. HOST COUNTRIES AND PERIOD OF SEMINAR

As already described, the countries in which the seminar under this project was held were Sri Lanka and Malaysia. The seminar in Sri Lanka was held for 6 days from November 30 to December 5, 1987 and the Seminar in Malaysia was held for 7 days from February 29 to March 6, 1988.

6. THEME, CONTENTS, METHODS OF TRAINING, PARTICIPANTS AND MAJOR POINTS OF METHODOLOGY

6.1 Theme

6.1.1 The theme of the seminar held in Sri Lanka was "Leadership for Fishermen and role of Fisheries Cooperatives in Sri Lanka".

6.1.2 The theme of the seminar held in Malaysia was "Role of Fisheries Cooperatives on the Development of Fishermen in Malaysia".

6.2 Contents and Method of Training

The seminar was conducted, in both countries of Sri Lanka and Malaysia, based on lectures concerning role of fisheries cooperatives and business activities of fisheries cooperatives. This was followed by field study trips to local fisheries cooperatives to feedback the results of discussions obtained in the form of conclusions and recommendations. All the seminar programmes were proceeded by using their own languages, Singhalese in Sri Lanka and Malay in Malaysia.

6.3 Participants

6.3.1 The requirement for the participants in the seminar was that they must be either fishermen themselves or officers and/or staff of fisheries cooperatives, and the participants were required to have the following qualifications.

- . that he or she must be a member of fisheries cooperative, whose rate of use of his (her) cooperative's services is high, or that he or she must be an officer or staff of the cooperative and has the ability to understand the contents of the Seminar.
- . that he or she is an officer, higher management post personnel, staff of fisheries cooperatives and/or their federations, currently working at these cooperatives and/or federations and who satisfies either of the following qualifications.
 - <a> those who have at least over 5 years of working experience in the business of fisheries cooperatives.
 - those who have the potential to serve in the cooperative sector for at least more than 5 years in the future.

6.3.2 The total number of participants in the seminar held in Sri Lanka was 66 and that of Malaysia was 39.

6.4 Major Points of Methodology

The unilateral one way lecture which often had taken place in conventional training courses was avoided. Instead, emphasis was placed on exchanging of opinions and thinking together among the participants and lecturers on how to strengthen business activities of fisheries cooperatives most fit for the country of host organizations and on how to develop leadership of cooperatives and fishermen.

7. LECTURE SUBJECTS AND LECTURER

7.1 Fishery is an industry, different from agriculture, in which it is very difficult to establish a production plan of target species.

Improvement of living standard of fishermen can be realized through strengthening of fisheries cooperatives businesses and services covering not only the production side of the members but also such other wide range of activities as finance, marketing, distribution and welfare etc.

As to selection of lecture subjects, due consideration was given, from this standpoint, to the themes adopted and utmost care was taken in the selection of the subjects.

In doing so, requests from the host organizations of the seminar, i.e., Sri Lanka Fisheries Cooperative Federation Ltd. and National Cooperative Organization of Malaysia (ANGKASA), were basically accepted, with due considerations given to the opinions of member organizations of the ICA Fisheries committee.

7.2 As regards selection of lecturers, requests from host organizations were basically accepted as stated in 7.1, and in doing so, opinions of member organizations of the ICA Fisheries Committee were taken into due consideration.

7.3 The breakdown of these lecture subjects and lecturers at the seminars in Sri Lanka and in Malaysia is listed respectively in Appendix 12-1.

The seminar text was prepared in Singhalese, English and Japanese in the case of seminar in Sri Lanka while it was prepared in Malay, English and Japanese in the case of seminar in Malaysia.

8. SEMINAR PROGRAMME AND SECRETARIAT IN HOST COUNTRIES

8.1 The seminar programme in Sri Lanka was as in the Appendix 12-2. It was hosted by Sri Lanka Fisheries Cooperative Federation Ltd.. Collaboration was extended from the Ministry of Fisheries of the government of Sri Lanka, Ministry of Cooperatives of the government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka School of Cooperation. Thus the seminar

secretariat system was well organized with the help of these cooperators.

.2 The seminar programme in Malaysia was as in the Appendix 12-3. It was hosted by the National Cooperative Organization of Malaysia (ANGKASA). Collaboration was extended from the Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (LKIM), Cooperative College of Malaysia (MKM) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The seminar secretariat system was thus organized with the help of these cooperators.

9. DETAILS OF THE RESULT OF THE SEMINAR HELD IN SRI LANKA

The details of the seminar organized by the ICA Fisheries committee in Sri Lanka from November to December, 1987 was as follows.

"Seminar on Leadership for Fishermen and Role of Fisheries Cooperatives in Sri Lanka"

Organizer: The ICA Fisheries Committee
Host: Sri Lanka Fisheries Cooperative Federation Ltd.
Collaborator: Ministry of Fisheries, Sri Lanka, Ministry of Cooperatives, Sri Lanka, and Sri Lanka School of Cooperation
Date: Monday 30th November - Saturday 5th December, 1987
Venue: The Sri Lanka School of Cooperation, Polgolla, Kandy, Sri Lanka (Field study trip to Negombo South Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd.)

Language used: Siaghalese and English

Programme: See Appendix 12-2

Participants: 66 participants

In addition, lecturers and secretariat staff etc. took part in the seminar making the total number present at the seminar 94 (See Appendix 12-2).

9.1 Opening Ceremony

9.1.1 The Opening Ceremony was held at the auditorium of Sri Lanka School of Cooperation on Monday 30th November, 1987 with lighting of traditional lamp and welcome song by girls' chorus, followed by addresses of the organizer, host organization and the Minister of Fisheries, Sri Lanka and so on.

9.1.2 Honourable Festus Perera, Minister of Fisheries, made an opening speech in which he pointed out that in order to develop fisheries in Sri Lanka, it is quite essential to adopt policies in which priority is placed before anything else onto improvement of

standard of living of fishermen. He further emphasized that the only one measure with which to achieve this purpose would be through development and strengthening of fisheries cooperatives. It must be specially noted here that all the participants were deeply moved by his encouraging words.

9.2 Lectures and Group Discussions

9.2.1 Five lectures were given in accordance with the seminar programme, and each of the lectures was followed by group discussion on the subject. These lectures and discussions were conducted in Singhalese through an interpreter.

9.2.2 After each lecture, the participants were divided into four sub-groups, in each of which a chairman, a rapporteur and an facilitator were nominated. For discussion by each sub-group, appropriate theme for discussion was given by the lecturer.

9.2.3 The results of sub-group discussions were summarized by each rapporteur in Singhalese and English, which were then integrated into one report on each lecture subject assisted by four chairmen of sub-groups and four facilitators.

As a result, finally there were 20 sub-group reports (four reports of sub-group discussions on each lecture subject x 5 subjects) plus final five reports on five lecture subjects, and each of which was prepared in Singhalese and English.

9.3 Comments on Group Discussions and Presentation of Discussion Results

On the last day of the seminar, comments were made by the lecturers on their impressions and opinions about the results of discussions which was followed by presentation of discussion results by rapporteur on five lecture subjects.

9.4 Closing Ceremony

The closing ceremony was held at the auditorium of Sri Lanka School of Cooperation on Friday 4th December, 1987 and the certificate of participation in the seminar was presented to each participant.

9.5 Feedback Session (Field study visit to fisheries cooperative)

In order to feedback and examine the results of the seminar, lecturers, participants and secretariat staff made a field study visit to Nogombo South Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd., and discussions were held. Opinions and information were exchanged.

It seemed that this session was more beneficial to the lecturers rather than to the participants. This is because the lecturers could have access to the reality of fishermen's problems through the on site study and direct exchange of opinions with the fishermen.

9.6 Result of Group Discussions on Each Lecture Subject (includes recommendations)

The results of group discussions on each lecture subject was as follows.

9.6.1 Result of sub-group discussions

(1) Lecture subject 1. "Leadership in cooperatives"

1 Sub-group A

The following subject was given to sub-group A. for discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

Directors as leaders have an important role to play in the management of the assets and finances of their Co-operative. Explain at least 10 ways in which they can

ensure that the funds and assets are effectively controlled and wisely utilized.

<Composition of sub-group A>

- o Group Leader : T. H. Jinadasa
- o Rapporteur : G. D. A. P. Jayathilaka
- o Facilitator : D. Lokuliyana
- o Group Members :
 1. S.D. Dharamabandu
 2. N.S.M. Manage
 3. P.I.S. Fernando
 4. W.J. Fernando
 5. M.M. Linson
 6. A.A. Silva
 7. B.L. D. Lenus
 8. P.H. Piyathilaka
 9. P.H. Indraratne
 10. D.D.A.P. Jayatilaka
 11. S. Silva
 12. P. Filix Nonis
 13. Malani Ganhewa
 14. B. Fernando
 15. W.D. Cristy
 16. S.C. Dissanayaka

<Report>

- 01 Provide the environment to maintain the books of accounts with the supervision of the Board of Directors and subject to internal control.
- 02 To arrive at Management decisions by control of assets and finances through Budgets and other Plans.
- 03 Protection of Assets through Insurance.
- 04 Select those who should be responsible for assets subject to constant supervision.
- 05 To submit monthly reports on Income and Expenditure and Assets to the Board of Directors for evaluation and take immediate steps on any fraud disclosed.

- 06 To submit a report on a quality test of the assets to the Board every six months and obtain decisions.
- 07 To formulate working rules regarding Funds and other control measures and act accordingly.
- 08 To provide the necessary knowledge and the technical know-how to the respective officers on the maintenance of the assets.
- 09 To take necessary steps to maintain the records pertaining to all assets and safe keeping of deeds, contractual agreements and other documents.
- 10 To appoint qualified persons who can efficiently control the assets and funds of the Society and provide necessary training to them.

2 Sub-group B

The following subject was given to sub-group B for discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

Study the Scenarios on page three, discuss the issues involved and give a detailed answer to the question on page 4. (Sinhala page 3)

<Composition of Sub-group B>

- o Group leader : Gunadasa Liyanage
- o Rapporteur : Bandu Pandigama
- o Facilitator : A. M. Manduma Banda
- o Group Members :
 1. B. Pandigama
 2. J.D.J. Valantine
 3. L. Gunadasa
 4. S. D. Munasinghe
 5. J.P. Jayarathne
 6. K.H. Dharmasena
 7. L.A. Perera
 8. K.S.S. Fonseka

9. S.G.A. Gomis
10. C.M. Nijudin
11. D.M. Sebesthiyan Fernando
12. U.R. Karunawathie
13. H.D.J. Mebal
14. R.K. Chandradasa
15. W.H.F.S. Fernando
16. Peter Lowe

<Report>

The logical and soft manner in which the President talks to the fishermen to provide a positive response attributes to his good quality. This has resulted in a positive response from the fishermen in return.

This has paved the way for the President to show the benefits the member can derive from the society.

The way the President has given the explanations has helped him to win over the confidence of the member towards him and the Society. Therefore the latter is motivated to work with love and understanding in the Society thus changing his former attitude.

The way how the President of the Society speaks to the members will not only motivate the good path, but also publicise the message amongst other members which will help the development. Exemplary work of the President has resulted in the development of the society. We wish to specially appraise the quality of the President, in that he has worked possessing a real background knowledge of the fishermen. The effort taken by the President to explain the priviledges of the members, even though they have followed an incorrect path displays his efficiency and honesty of leadership.

3 Sub-group C

The following subject was given to sub-group C for discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

Can the five principles of Performance Management be applied by Board Members of Fishery Cooperative? If so, give at least two examples of how you as Cooperative Leaders are going to apply each of the five principles when you go back to your Co-operatives after this workshop.

<Composition of Sub-group C>

o Group Leader : M.S. Nimal Fernando

o Rapporteur : D. Mercy Fernando

o Facilitator : N.H.W. de Silva

o Group Members :

1. W.M.L.A.K.N. de Silva
2. N.J. Dissanayake
3. W.D.A. W. Kosta
4. H.W. J. Priyadarshani
5. M. Sunil
6. A.N. Senarathne
7. W.M.S.S. Peris
8. M.S.N.E. Fernando
9. R.P. Pathmasiri
10. K.N. Ruddrigo
11. D.M. Fernando
12. S. Peris
13. K.M.A.M. Perera
14. W.A.L.A.R. Fernando
15. P. Munasinghe
16. S.K.A.H. Vitharana
17. W. Dackson Silva

<Report>

The Leadership of a Fishery Cooperative is in the Board of Directors. Those who get themselves elected to the Board should have practically experienced the necessary qualities of leadership. If they cannot display good qualities

of leadership it is wrong to appoint them as Directors.

01 Positive Response

It is important to praise and encourage those members who regularly repay the loans taken from the society and advise those who default without harming their feelings.

02 Modelling

<1> Board members have to associate people of different social standards. Therefore they should possess traditionally and socially accepted high qualities. Thus they can set a good example. The directors should further set good examples by being punctual and regularly attending Board meetings. They should also avoid extortion of cash or fish by threats under the influence of liquor.

<2> The members follow the examples of the society's leadership. Their behaviour is closely observed for adoption or criticism. The leadership should display exemplary behaviour, personality, communication skills and capability of advising others.

<3> An effective speaker can always avoid any threats political or otherwise.

<4> The leaders should act with human feelings when they notice any faults or weaknesses in members due to inexperience or ignorance. They should either punish or carefully avoid punishments. For example, if they notice any difficulty of members attending meetings on a particular day they should fix a convenient date after discussing and deciding through amicable means.

<5> An efficient leader should be a good listener. He should be able to clearly express his views. He should possess high qualities of amicable settlement of a member who constantly disturbs or

speaks off the agenda at meetings. He also should encourage discussion.

4 Sub-group D

The following subject was given to sub-group D for discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

Explain which communication skills a Chairman of a Fisheries Cooperative should possess and how he should apply them. Your explanation should be clear and detailed.

<Composition of Sub-Group D>

- o Group Leader : K.L Fernando
 - o Rapporteur : P.H. Samarasinghe
 - o Facilitator : Mrs. Enid Fernando
 - o Group Members :
1. J. Edirisuriya
 2. W.W. Fernando
 3. P.H. Samarathilake
 4. N.R.W. Mendis
 5. R. Edirisuriya
 6. D.P. Silva
 7. M.B. Gunapala
 8. K.L. Fernando
 9. W.M.D. Fernando
 10. J. Fernando
 11. S.J.H Perera
 12. G.H.K. Sujatha
 13. W.D.T. Fernando
 14. D.W.P. Jayakody
 15. D. Wickrama Kaluthota

<Report>

01 The President of a Fisheries Cooperative should be an exemplary person in both his private and public life.

Ex: Whether he is married or otherwise he should be honest and not egoistic.

02 In his strategy of getting the members closer to the society he should express pleasant words that will draw their attention.

03 In modernising the traditional characteristics of the fishermen the leader should act with foresight and amity.

Ex: If the fisherman displays an unclean appearance, expresses unpleasant words in his close contact with the society, he should be convinced to correct himself through advice and not compulsion.

04 If he feels that injustice is done by any disciplinary matters or on matters pertaining to the rights of the members, he should direct the Board to take an independent and justifiable decision,

05 The President of a Fisheries Co-operative should not be one who carries out detrimental decisions of politicians but works impartially in accordance with the by-laws of the Society.

06 The President of a Fisheries Co-operative Society should be an active fishermen.

2) Lecture subject 2 "Role of Marketing Business and Supply Business of Fisheries Cooperatives"

1 Sub-group A

The following subject was given to Sub-group A for discussion.

<Subject for Discussion>

What do you think of resent state of marketing business of fisheries cooperatives in Sri Lanka?

Particularly, how do you think, should the relationship between primary fisheries cooperatives and their federations be kept concerning the business of marketing.

<Composition of Sub-group A>

- o Group Leader : M.S. Nimal E. Fernando
- o Rapporteur : N.D. Dharmabandu
- o Facilitator : Mr. C. Lokuliyana
- o Group Members :

1. P.M. Ninudeen
2. Pilix Nonis P.K.
3. K. Jayantha Fernando
4. P.M. Samarathilaka
5. R.K. Chandradasa
6. S.K.A.H. Vitharana
7. M.M. Linson
8. B.L.D. Lenus
9. A.J. Nimal de Silva
10. M. Sunil
11. T. Peris
12. D.W. Kaluthota
13. G.H. Jayathilaka
14. Liyange Gunadasa
15. Christy Wijesuriya

<Report>

Present Marketing Position Prevalent in Fisheries Societies

- 01 Prevalent weaknesses in the society.
- 02 Lack of facilities to keep the fish for a longer time.
- 03 Lack of an efficient marketing system.
- 04 Sale of fish being dominated by the private trader who even gives advances.
- 05 Absence of a market in the area.
- 06 The difficulty of facing the strategy of the private trader in the sale of fishing gear.
- 07 Lack of transport facilities.
- 08 The need of training the members in marketing.

09 Lack of facilities of processing and technical knowledge.

The relationship between the primary Society and the Federation concerning the business of marketing.

The Federation should provide financial assistance to strengthen the Primary Society.

- 01 Financial assistance is necessary for the following.
- i Buildings.
 - ii Deep freezing facilities.
 - iii Marketing centers.
 - iv Facilities for migrating fishermen.
- 02 i The Federation should provide facilities to get the necessary ice at the proper time.
- ii The Federation should take steps to establish ice plants in places where there is the need.
- 03 i The Federation should implement a systematic programme in places where there are difficulties in selling fish.
- ii The Federation should carry out a systematic programme in collaboration with the Society to relieve the fisherman who has received advances from the private trader thus compelling to sell the produce to the latter. The Federation should open sales points in highly populated areas and other trade complexes.
- 04 i Implement a system to provide fishing gear and spare parts to the Societies at reasonable prices.
- ii As a preliminary step the Federation should open a Sales shop at its head-office.
- iii The Federation should import fishing gear and spare parts so that it could sell at a subsidised price to the Societies.

05 The Society or the Federation should be provided with Transportation facilities.

i Fish.

ii Fishing gear

06 The Federation should provide training and education on Marketing.

07 Provide the know-how regarding the processing - by products.

i Production of dried fish, maldive fish and salted fish.

ii Smoking facilities

iii Annual food

The women could be engaged in the above activities thus solving the economic problems of the family.

2 Sub-group B

The following subject was given to sub-group B for discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

How, do you think, you can strengthen and expand the scope of marketing business of fisheries co-operatives?

<Composition of sub-Group B>

o Group Leader : D.W.D. Jayakoddy

o Rapporteur : N.J. Dissanayaka

o Facilitator : Mr. A.M. Maddumabanda

o Group Members :

1. W.H.F.S. Fernando
2. W.M. Sebasthian Fernando
3. P.H. Indrarathne
4. R.N.W. Mendis
5. R.P. Padmasiri
6. A.L.A. Perera
7. S.D. Munasinghe
8. Malani Gamhewa

9. Mary Hysinth
10. K.M.A.M. Perera
11. T.H. Jinadasa
12. A. Nimaisiri Senarathne
13. W.M.D. Fernando
14. W. Dackson Silva
15. A.A. Silva

<Report>

Presently there is no planned marketing system in the Fisheries Cooperatives. The existing system is the auctioning or exchange through the middlemen till the produce reach the consumer.

We therefore propose the following measures to strengthen the marketing system.

- 01 The fisheries produce should be graded as soon as it is brought to the shore. Those required for baits and those that are decayed should be separated and the balance produces should be systematically packed.
- 02 Before transporting the produce for distribution the marketing conditions and consumer preference should be carefully studied.
- 03 Decide on the varieties of fish that should be transported to different areas and take quick action for speedy transportation.
- 04 The produce that should be dried and salted should be used for that purpose. Further, fins, intestines, eggs etc. which could be used as by-products should be dried or smoked.
- 05 The produce that needs further processing should be sent for such purposes, such as crabs, lobsters, shrimps etc.
- 06 The produce that is demanded by hotels and the international markets should be processed and quickly disposed.

In order to strengthen the marketing as mentioned above the following also should be taken into consideration.

- In order to maintain the fish productions in fisheries societies at the maximum level, facilities like finance (credit), oil, nets and other fishing gear should be available.
- Process the excess production in the coastal areas.
- Provide collective sales and avoid individual sales as far as possible.
- The society should be provided with vehicles equipped with freezers and other freezing facilities.

3 Sub-group C

The following subject for was given to sub-group C for discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

What specific items do you think you should deal with in supply business of your fisheries cooperatives in order to strengthen the services and secure better utilization, by the members, of their services?

<Composition of Sub-group C>

- o Group Leader : J. Edirisuriya
- o Rapporteur : U.R. Karunawathie
- o Facilitator : Mr. A.B. Bulathgama
- o Group Members :
 1. J. Edirisuriya
 2. C.I.S. Fernando
 3. B. Pandigama
 4. J.D. Jayarathne
 5. W.D.A.W. Kostha
 6. W. Peter Lowe
 7. K.M. Ruddrigo
 8. W.A.L.A. Ranjani

9. M.B. Gunapala
10. P.H.K. Sujatha
11. S. Arulanandam
12. U.R. Karunawathie
13. .D.A.P.Jayathilaka

<Report>

In order to render a better service to the members the Fisheries Co-operative Societies should focus their attention on main sectors of Supply.

- 01 Fishing Gear and Equipment.
- 02 Marketing.
- 03 Security.
- 04 Sustenance and Welfare.

01 Fishing Gear and Equipment

Provide the following to the fishermen.

- i Fishing Machinery.
- ii Nets, Fishing gear and equipment.
- iii Oil and lubricants.
- iv Maintenance and Repaires.

02 Marketing

- i Provide ice to protect the fish from decay when they are being brought from the deep sea.
- ii Provide warehousing facilities till the catch is marketed.
- iii Provide packages for transporting fish.
- iv Provide the necessary facilities of processing such as drying, making maldive fish. ... etc.

03 Security Measures

- i Provide life saving equipment.
- ii Compass
- iii Equipment that indicate dangers.
- iv Sails.

04 Sustenance and Welfare

- i Provide food and other materials necessary for fisher families.
- ii Credit facilities.
- iii Pre-school for their children and other equipment.

4 Sub-group D

The following subject was given to Sub-group D for discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

Necessity of women's participation in the field of marketing and supply business of fisheries cooperatives. Please give concrete examples and ideas on how women in fishing communities can take part in the marketing as well as supply business of fisheries cooperatives. In addition please give the reasons for that. Why women's group activities need to be increased?

<Composition of Sub-group D>

- o Group Leader : G. Selin Silva
- o Rapporteur : H.W.J. Priyadarshani
- o Facilitator : Mrs. Enid Fernando
- o Group Members :
 1. S.G. Gomas
 2. W.M.S. Peris
 3. K. Dharmasena
 4. P.P. Silva
 5. K.L. Fernando
 6. W.D.T. Fernando
 7. Mercy Fernando
 8. M.D. Mebal
 9. P. Munasinghe
 10. J.D.J. Valantine
 11. W.J. Fernando

<Report>

Equal opportunities should be provided to women in the marketing and supply activities of the society. The women can be associated in the marketing in fisheries societies as follows. If women could be engaged in the administration of fisheries societies, marketing could be run efficiently. As the women perform better in conversing politely to the employees and motivate them they could promote better marketing.

The society can employ women to sell the produce purchased from the fishermen. By employing more talkative women for selling and by employing women in the fish stalls run by the Society an effective and profitable sale could be done while minimising the leakages. If handsome and talkative women could be employed the consumer undoubtedly will be a regular customer.

If you look at from the fishermen's point of view he is too tired and is not in a position to sell fish. At this stage the women can protect him from the trader whose motive is to purchase fish at a low price. In every family there are women like the mother, sister and the wife and it is necessary to get their assistance in what so ever way. The women can be thrifty and also take action to repay the loans promptly. From the society's point of view if women can be appointed as General Managers or debt recovering officers they could do a more efficient job. The reason is that they can speak politely and convince the member.

The women can assist the fishermen in processing the excess produce by making dried fish, salted fish or maldive fish. Let us see how women could assist in the supply sector. They could perform a better job in this respect. They can produce nets or repair them thus saving the precious time of the fishermen who could rest. It is the wife of the fisherman who could get loans in times of need when he is short of money for purchasing diesel etc.

thus encouraging the husband to go to the sea.

It is the women who could save and maintain a regular and continuous economic standard even in times of rough seas when the men are unable to go to their job.

Thus women should establish women's Organizations and assist their husbands in their domestic affairs and also in the Society in its day to day activities.

(3) Lecture subject 3 "Credit Business of Fisheries Cooperatives and its Management"

1 Sub-group A

The following subject was given to sub-group A for discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

What role does the credit business activities of fisheries Cooperative play in the Cooperative movement?

<Composition of Sub-group A>

- o Group Leader : B.L.D. Leenas
 - o Rapporteur : Malani Gamhewa
 - o Facilitator : D. Lokuliyana esq.
 - o Group members :
1. L.A. Perera
 2. W.M. Sebasthian Fernando
 3. S. Arulanandam
 4. J.H. Jinadasa
 5. N.D. Dharmabandu
 6. P.H. Indrara
 7. B. Pandigama
 8. P.I.S. Fernando
 9. W.D. Christy
 10. B.L.D. Leenas
 11. M.M. Linson
 12. Malani Gamhewa

13. H.D. Mebal
14. J.P. Jayaratne
15. Liyange Gunnadasa

<Report>

01 Identify the credit needs:

It shall be done in two ways.

- i Credit needed for society's affairs.
- ii Credit required for members needs.

Attention should be paid to the following in identifying the credit needs.

- i Credit required by the society for:
 - a. Buildings
 - b. Oil and warehousing facilities
 - c. Transportation facilities
 - d. Marketing
- ii Credit required by the members for:
 - a. Vessels, nets and fishing gear
 - b. Personal loans - Housing water Latrines etc.
 - c. By-products

02 Approval of credit limits:

- i Consider the credit needs and approve the maximum credit limit. (This should be done by the General body)
- ii Approval of the individual credit limit.

03 Planning credit:

- i The credit needs identified should be incorporated in the future plans and estimates.

04 The method of obtaining loans required by the society and discuss with the funding institutions.

The following should be taken into consideration.

- i Commercial banks.
- ii Fisheries and other Departments.
- iii Fisheries Federation.
- iv Voluntary Organizations.
- v Foreign Institutions.

vi Other financial Institutions

vii Commence Savings and utilize such money for given loans.

05 The Board of Directors should decide the Credit Policy.

06 Action taken to maintain the accounts of the Society.

07 Action taken to recover overdue loans.

08 Develop the business activities of the Society to the satisfaction of the lending institutions.

09 Provide training to members and employees regarding loan facilities.

10 Submit loan applications for loans required by the society through this board of Directors to the lending institutions.

2 Sub-group B

The following subject was given to sub-group B for discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

Give the reasons why we need to promote savings activities?

<Composition of Sub-group B>

- o Group Leader : A.A. Silva
- o Rapporteur : W. Marry Hysinth
- o Facilitator : N.H.W. de Silva esq.
- o Group Members :
 1. W. Marry Fernando
 2. U.R. Karunawathie
 3. A.A. Silva
 4. J.C.J. Valantine
 5. P.D.A.P. Jayathilaka
 6. S.D. Munasinghe
 7. Sebasthian Fonseka
 8. K.H. Dharmasena

9. R.K. Chandradasa
10. P. Ninadeen
11. G.H. Piyathilaka
12. N.S.N. Mannage
13. W.J. Fernando
14. P.K. Pilix Nonis
15. W.H.S.S. Fernando
16. S.C. Dissanayake
17. W. Peter Lowe

<Report>

- 01 To promote thrift and savings among members which is one of the objectives of the Society.
- 02 To increase the owned capital in order to fulfil the financial needs of the Society. External loans could be thus reduced.
- 03 Promote the Savings concept among the children of the members.
- 04 Decentralise the members surplus funds in the Society's area of operation.
- 05 To provide subsidies or loans during the period of monsoons when the fishermen are unemployed.
- 06 To create a fund through member deposits by which loans could be granted to the members at low interest rates.
- 07 The dividends on the funds accumulated with the members deposits to be either distributed among the members or utilized in the society with their approval.
- 08 To establish mutual confidence between the Society and the members.
- 09 To strengthen the Societies assets through loans obtained from external resources.
- 10 To Contribute to the National Development Fund through Co-operatives.

3 Sub-group C

The following subject was given to sub-group C for discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

How and in what way should the relationship between credit business of fisheries Co-operatives and women's group activities be developed?

<Composition of sub-group C>

- o Group Leader : S. Peris
- o Rapporteur : Ranjani Fernando
- o Facilitator : Mr. A.B. Bulathgama
- o Group Members :
 1. N.G. Dissanayake
 2. W.D.T. Fernando
 3. N.K.A.H. Vitharana
 4. J. Edirisooriya
 5. H.W.A. Priyadarshani
 6. B.H. Samarathilaka
 7. M.B. Gunapala
 8. W. Mervin Senarah
 9. D.W. Kaluthota
 10. Nima E, Fernando
 11. K. Nelin Ruddrigo
 12. R. Edirisuriya
 13. W. Daglas Fernando
 14. Nimalsiri Senarathne

<Report>

In order to promote this relationship the women of those families engaged in fishing should be provided with the facilities of enrolling themselves as members of fisheries Co-operatives.

If there are any legal obstacles, they should be removed by amending the by-laws.

In order to improve the economic position of the fisheries families, those women who have being enrolled as members should be provided with credit facilities to engage themselves in self employment.

They should be given a training in relation to the activity they engage under self employment.

Priority regarding loans should be given on the basis that they engage in the activities and their contribution to the society.

Formulate the activity plan of production, marketing etc. in the self employment programme for women.

Increase the women participation in those committees which recover the loans.

Promote women in Savings activity. Increase the women's contribution in Welfare activities of fisheries Co-operatives. (Ex. Pre-schools)

4 Sub-group D

The following subject was given to sub-group D for discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

What kind of measures should fisheries cooperatives take in order to meet the members requirements for funds (finance)?

<Composition of sub-group D>

- o Group Leader : G.H.K. Sujatha
- o Rapporteur : U.A. Alexander
- o Facilitator : Mrs. Enid Fernando
- o Group members :
- 1. Jayantha Fernando
- 2. D.W.P. Jayakody
- 3. D. Mercy Fernando
- 4. H.A.M. Perera
- 5. P. Munasinghe

6. R.P. Pathmasiri
7. A.J. Nimal de Silva
8. W. Dackson Silva
9. B. Peter Silva
10. W.D.A. Wijesena Kostha
11. N.R.W. Mendis
12. K.L. Fernando
13. G. Selin Silva

<Report>

The group accepts the fact that the members of a fisheries society have financial needs.

The finances are needed for fishing gear, vessels, oil, advances etc. If the society is not on a sound financial position the society should try to obtain funds.

Therefore the society should get the share capital, members deposits, financial assistance from outside loans, from the Department and finally Bank loans.

Measures to be taken:

- 01 Members should be fully qualified.
- 02 They should have the capacity to repay.
- 03 They should be persons who have not defaulted.
- 04 They should be willing to sell their produce through the Society.

(4) Lecture subject 4 "Welfare and Mutual Insurance for Fishermen"

1 Sub-group A

The following subject was given to sub-group A for discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

What do you think of present state of insurance business in Sri Lanka?

<Composition of sub-group A>

- o Group Leader : J.P. Jayarathne
- o Rapporteur : M.M. Linson
- o Facilitator : Mr. D. Lokuliyana
- o Group Leader :
 1. P.I.S. Fernando
 2. Bandumathi Pandigama
 3. P.H. Indrarathne
 4. S.D. Dharmabandu
 5. T.H. Jinadasa
 6. Malani Gamhewa
 7. H.D.J. Mebal
 8. S. Arulanandam
 9. B.L.D. Linas
 10. W.D. Christy
 11. L.V. Perera
 12. D.M. Sebasthian Fernando
 13. Liyanage Gunadasa

<Report>

Present Systems of Insurance for the Fishermen:

1. Insurance of Engines and Fishing gear.
2. Insurance against Theft and riots.
3. Life Insurance.
4. Insurance of buildings.

- 01 Though the above systems of insurance is available we cannot be satisfied as there are many drawbacks.
It is difficult to get compensation when boats and crew meet with any disaster in the sea.
- 02 Though a boat is insured under the prevalent system, no compensation is paid under riots or theft.
Therefore compensation should be paid under all circumstances.

- 03 Difficulty in getting compensation money. Much time has to be spent in getting reports from hospitals in regard to accidents.
- 04 If fishing gear are lost in the sea it takes nearly 6 months to 1½ years to get compensation.
Ex: If a net is destroyed the fisherman may not get compensation in a short time and he is left without any employment.
- 05 The present annual insurance premium for a fisherman is Rs. 40/=. There should be a long term insurance scheme.
- 06 The members should be given an education on the prevalent insurance schemes.
- 07 The Insurance corporation imposes strict rules and regulations and demands various documents when claims are presented and this is greatest obstacle that discourages the members.
- 08 As there is only one assistant engineer in a fisheries district his services cannot be enlisted at short notice. Therefore an alternative method should be adopted.
For example: There is a need to get a certificate from him to insure a boat.
- 09 75% compensation is paid for boats that meet with accidents and this is a loss to him. he should be paid full insurance.
It is essential to adopt the same system of compensation paid for inland vehicles.

2 Sub-group B

The following subject was given to sub-group B for discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

In what way do the people in fishing communities of Sri Lanka "help each other"? What is the system of insurance

in Sri Lanka? Give problems if any.

<Composition of Sub-group A>

- o Group Leader : K. Sebasthian Forseka
- o Rapporteur : J.D.J. Valatine
- o Facilitator : Mrs. Enid Fernando
- o Group Members :
 1. S.D. Munasinghe
 2. S.C. Dissanayaka
 3. M.S.N. Manage
 4. W. Joseph Fernando
 5. A.K. Palis Nonis
 6. Peter Lowe
 7. P.D.A.P. Jayathilaka
 8. U.R. Karunawathie
 9. Mary Hisinth
 10. K.H. Dharmasena
 11. P.H. Piyathilaka
 12. P. Nijudeen
 13. A.A. Silva
 14. W.H.I.S. Fernando
 15. K. Sebasthian Fonseka
 16. K.D.J. Valantine

<Report>

- 01 The fishermen is a person who worked in Cooperation with others from inception. He has to do his job in the sea.
- 02 The fisherman should help each other in repairing fishing gear and boats.
- 03 When the fishermen are in distress in the sea they help each other even if they are not known.
- 04 Where there are no fisheries harbours the fishermen seek the assistance of others in order to shift the boats to the shore.

- 05 They further show their mutual cooperation when they shift from their area of operation to another area or face any danger or disaster in the sea.
- 06 To provide knowledge of the behaviour of fish in the sea and other geographical information to the fishermen.
- 07 To have a knowledge on the changing price structure of fishing gear and convey the information to the fishermen.
- 08 To protect against the new employment methods as against their traditional methods of employment.
- 09 To provide free training those new entrants to the fishing industries.
- 10 Among members if a family member needs the assistance of others prompt cooperation is given to them.

Insurance Method in Sri Lanka

- 01 All boats engaged in fishing in the coastal areas of Sri Lanka should be registered.
- 02 All equipment, crew and the boat should be insured and necessary legislation should be formulated to this effect.
- 03 Even those fishermen who do not possess diesel engines should be insured with their boats.
- 04 Those who need to insure their fishing gear or boats should pay 5% on the cost and if they need to insure fishing machinery and engines 1.74% of the cost of both should be paid as the premium.
- 05 A fisherman can get an insurance policy by paying Rs.40/= as the premium. Even if their boats are not insured they can get compensation in the event of distress. For this purpose they can get an insurance policy on the recommendation of an officer of the Ministry of Fisheries. They should be insured in either of the two state sponsored Insurance Corporations.

Present Problems in the Insurance System

- 01 The Insurance Corporation has not correctly identified the fisherman.
- 02 When claiming insurance a report regarding the disaster should be obtained from the police and the Fisheries Ministry and submitted to the Insurance Corporation. Some fishermen give contradictory reports on which the Insurance Corporation refuses to pay compensation.
- 03 The fishermen are reluctant to attend training classes conducted by the Ministry to enlighten them on such matters.
- 04 Not much publicity is given by the Insurance Institutions on insurance of fishermen.

Sub-group C

The following subject was given to sub-group C for discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

How do you think of the mutual insurance system of fisheries Cooperatives? Do you think it is necessary in Sri Lanka? If yes, give the reasons and the desirable form of insurance system of fisheries cooperatives which should be introduced in Sri Lanka?

<Composition of sub-group C>

- o Group Leader : W.M.S.S. Peris
- o Rapporteur : W. Daglas Fernando
- o Facilitator : Mr. A.B. Bulathgama
- o Group members :
 1. H.W.J. Priyadarshani
 2. N. Dissanayake
 3. P.H. Samarathilaka
 4. D.W. Kaluthota
 5. M.S. Nimal Fernando

6. A. Nimalsiri
7. K. Nalin Ruddrigo
8. S. Peris
9. W.D.T. Fernando
10. W.A.L. Ranjani Fernando
11. S.K.A.. Vitharana
12. J. Edirisuriya
13. Rethnapala Edirisooriya

<Report>

Today two insurance institutions sponsored by the State cover insurance in Sri Lanka. In insuring with these institutions we find that they alien and are not too close to the Cooperative sector. A mutual insurance scheme organized by the Fisheries Cooperatives will be closer thus narrowing the gap. Therefore a cooperative insurance scheme is a necessity today.

Sri Lanka needs a Mutual Insurance Scheme for the following reasons.

1. Efficiency of Insurance.
2. All those who are associated in Fisheries Societies can be insured under this scheme.
3. Avoid undue delay of paying compensation.
4. Administrative delay and other problems faced by those who seek insurance could be avoided.
5. The Society could be an agent of the Insurance Organization thus avoiding the middleman.
6. Today the Insurance companies create money with that paid by those insured.

The opportunity could be afforded to the Society.

Through this Mutual Insurance scheme the fisheries cooperative could introduce the following insurance schemes.

1. Personal Insurance
2. Group Insurance

3. Insurance of Vessels and Fishing Gear.
4. Insurance of Fishermen's houses.
(against fire, theft, floods and other natural disasters)
5. Welfare Insurance for pensioners.
6. Marketing Insurance (Warehousing decay)

The following are the reasons to propose the above insurance schemes.

- Protection of fishermen and the security of all persons engaged in the cooperative fisheries industry and the equipment preserved by them.
- Avoid the delay in paying the insurance premia and facilities provided to pay them in time.
- To provide an efficient service to those insured by getting quick information regarding accidents, and prepare estimates.
- Implement an efficient and successful insurance policy and develop membership.

4 Sub-group D

The following subject was given to sub-group D for discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

What kind of problems do you think there are in the implementation of insurance of fisheries cooperatives in Sri Lanka?

<Composition of Sub-group D>

- o Group Leader : Mercy Fernando
- o Rapporteur : A.J. Nimal de Silva
- o Facilitator : Mr. M.P.J. Fernando
- o Group members :
 1. W.M.L.A.K.N. de Silva
 2. W.D.A.W. Kostha
 3. H. Sunil

4. W.M.S.S. Peris
5. R.P. Padmasiri
6. W.H. Fernando
7. K.M.A.H. Perera
8. P. Munasinghe
9. W. Dackson Silva
10. W.D. Fernando
11. N.R.W. Mendis
12. D.P. Silva
13. K.L. Fernando
14. J. Fernando
15. G.H.K. Sujatha
16. D.W. P. Jayakody

<Report>

Problems

- 01 The delay in paying compensation and the unsatisfactory conditions enforced the insurance organizations on persons insured.
- 02 In insuring a boat supplied by the Fisheries Secretary on Credit, the officer who has to submit a report on the estimates has to be paid Rs. 75/=.
Ex : - Even if there are 10 boats he has to be paid Rs. 750/= at the rate of Rs. 75/= per boat.
- 03 All documents relating to insurance and insurance deeds are not prepared in Sinhala.
- 04 In times of a calamity the fishermen do not have any knowledge of reporting to the police or the Grama Sevake. (village officer)
- 05 No credit insurance scheme is operating in Sri Lanka today.

(5) Lecture subject 5 "Cooperation in Fisheries in Sri Lanka - A Cooperative Approach with some selected South East Asian Countries -

1 Sub-group A

The following subject was given to sub-group A for discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

What is the importance of repayment of institutional finance by Fishermen's Cooperative Society of Sri Lanka?

<Composition of Sub-group A>

- o Group Leader : W.J. Fernando
- o Rapporteur : H.W.J. Priyadarshani
- o Facilitator : D. Lokuliyana esq.
- o Group membres :

1. N.D. Dharamabandu
2. T. Anthoni Silva
3. T.I.S. Fernando
4. M.M. Linson
5. B.L.D. Lines
6. W.S.F.H. Fernando
7. N.H.S. Mannage
8. A.N. Senarathne
9. M.S.S.E. Fernando
10. W.M.L.A.K.S. de Silva
11. W.D.A.W. Kostha
12. H. Sunil
13. N.J.Dissanayaka

<Report>

01 It is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to act according to the by-laws and other contractual agreements of the Society. It is the function and

responsibility of the Board to pay back the loans obtained from the lending institutions on time.

- 02 The credit transactions of a society are based on the confidence of members. It is the duty of the members to establish that confidence. Therefore all loans should be paid on time.
- 03 The society has to obtain loans from various institutions. Those institutions give loans after considering the past payment in accordance with the agreement. Therefore it is very essential to repay such loans without falling into arrears.
- 04 If the society defaults or delays it will be an added cost to the society. This cost could be controlled by paying back loans on time.
- 05 If there are overdue loans it is difficult to get the approval of the ACCD (Assistant Commissioner) when the society intends to get loans, purchase assets or distribute profits.
- 06 It is necessary to pay the loans timely so that no legal action would be taken by lending institutions.
- 07 If the society pays the loans received regularly, it can give loans to more members and the example taken by the society would be followed by the members.
- 08 With loans taken and repayment the society can get more loans and thereby expand its trading activities.

2 Sub-group B

The following subject was given to sub-group B for discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

If a proposal is made to formulate new legislation for Fishermen's Cooperative Societies of Sri Lanka what important aspects should be included in such legislation?

06 All fishermen of Sri Lanka should be a member of a
Fisheries Cooperative

3 Sub-group C

The following subject was given to sub-group C for
discussion.

<Subject for discussion>

Clarify whether priority should be given for large primary
societies or small rural based societies in the prepara-
tion of Cooperative policy for the fishing industry.

<Composition of Sub-group C>

- o Group Leader : S.D. Munasinghe
- o Rapporteur : Rathnapala Edirisooriya
- o Facilitator : Mrs. Enid Fernando
- o Group members :
 1. T.H. Jinadasa
 2. B. Pandigama
 3. Liyanage Gunadasa
 4. J.P. Jayarathna
 5. L.A. Perera
 6. S.D. Dissanayake
 7. J.D.J. Valantine
 8. K.H. Dharamasena
 9. K.S.S. Fonseka
 10. J. Edirisooriya
 11. E.H. Samarathilaka
 12. S.B. Gunapala
 13. W.H.D. Fernando
 14. S.J.S. Perera
 15. W. Dackson Silva

<Report>

- 01 Those societies that were prevalent prior to the reorganization in 1972 were able to achieve the aspirations of the members and were useful to the members.
- 02 In administering a primary society, the village level society has no representation and as Board members are sometimes appointed on political grounds there can be corruption which was not prevalent in the village society then. This has proved that the village society was useful.
- 03 As the mutual cooperation of the members of village level societies could be continued without any interruption the society could supply the facilities to those members who deserve them.
- 04 As the Fisheries societies are supplied credit by the Ministry of Cooperative it is necessary to enlist the cooperation of the officials of the Ministry. The assistance of the officials of the Department of Cooperative Development is necessary for audit.
- 05 As the membership of a small society is limited, credit and other facilities could be easily supplied. A member of a large primary cannot afford to have such expectations.
- 06 It is easy to identify active members in a small society and give priority.
- 07 Administration of a small society is easy as the area of operation and the membership is small.
- 08 A village society does not require large scale building facilities and many employees.
- 09 As members of several village level societies constitute the membership of a primary society there can be much differences of opinion. This problem does not arise in a village society.
- 10 The Cooperation and confidence shown by a member of a small society is more when compared to that of a primary society.

4 Sub-group D

The following subject was given to sub-group D for discussion.

<Subject of discussion>

Out of a total active fishermen population only 1/3 has obtained membership in fishermen Cooperative Societies. What are the reasons for this?

<Composition of Sub-group D>

- o Group Leader : D.M. Sebasthian Fernando
- o Rapporteur : S.G.A. Gomas
- o Facilitator : Mr. N.H.W. de Silva
- o Group members :

1. W. Mervin Peres.
2. W. Peter Silva
3. W. M. Sebasthian Fernando
4. D.W.P. Jayakody
5. K. Liyon Fernando
6. W. Kaluthota
7. R.K. Chandradasa
8. S. Arulanandam
9. W.D.T. Fernando
10. N.R.W. Mendis
11. U.A. Alexandar
12. K. Jayantha Fernando
13. U.R. Karunawathie
14. G.H.K. Sujatha
15. H.C.J. Mebal
16. W.P. Lowe
17. S.G.A. Gomas
18. P. Ninanudeen

<Report>

- 01 Members needs not fulfilled by the Society.
- 02 Due to the reorganization in 1972 the members needs are not fulfilled.

- 03 Members are dissatisfied as the Societies try to fulfill the needs of the politicians.
- 04 Though the societies had relations with the members, women were not associated with them.
- 05 The poor salaries of the employees have discouraged them to engage themselves in member promotion and publicity.
- 06 People are not enlightened on the advantages of Collective Organizations like the Cooperative society.
- 07 Poor administration of Fisheries Societies.
- 08 By-laws have not changed with times.
- 09 Poor training activity.
- 10 Absence of incentives for promotion of welfare activities or profit distribution in Societies.

1.6.2 Report of summary of group discussions on each lecture subject
(includes recommendations)

- (1) Lecture subject 1 "Leadership in Cooperatives"
Leader Mr. Iven Sarathchandra Fernando
Facilitator : Mr. A.M. Madduma Banda

<Report>

The result of discussions concerning lecture subject 1 was summarized by each sub-group and presented as follows.

1 The role of the Members of Board of Directors in the Management and Control of finances and Assets of Cooperatives

Having carefully considered the important role of Cooperative Board of Directors in the management and control of the finances and assets of their cooperatives, this group strongly suggests that Board members should do the following to ensure that cooperative assets are effectively controlled and funds wisely utilized:

- 01 Appoint competent and honest personnel capable of managing and maintaining the assets of the cooperatives efficiently
- 02 Formulate rules and procedures relating to the management and maintenance of assets and ensure that such rules and procedures are followed
- 03 Ensure that members of Board as well as the staff are provided with regular training in the control and maintenance of assets.
- 04 Board members as well as management should be honest and dedicated to the Cooperative and refrain from allocating to themselves honoraries allowances or other benefits that are not approved by the members General Meeting, or such as would strain the resources of the Cooperative

- 05 With the assistance of the manager and other technical personnel, draw up suitable and realistic plans and budgets for approval by members' General Meeting
- 06 Check regularly and ensure that plans and budgets approved by the General Meeting are adhered to and that they are not deviated from without the knowledge and approval of the board and or the General Meeting
- 07 Insist and see to it that appropriate books of accounts and other records are accurately up-to-date all the time
- 08 Insist and ascertain that monthly reports on income and expenditure, as well as accurate reports on assets and liabilities are submitted to the board each month
- 09 Ensure that accurate trial balances are produced regularly as stipulated in the cooperatives rules
- 010 Before any payment is made documents relating to the payment must be verified by a member or members of the Board. Only when the Board member is satisfied as to the genuineness of the payment can he give approval for it to be effected
- 011 Insist that once money is received whether in cash or cheque it should be banked immediately
- 012 Payments by cheque should be countersigned by a member of the Board
- 013 Ensure that adequate insurance cover is provided for the cooperative's assets against damage or loss
- 014 Any act of dishonesty or misuse of the Cooperative's funds or assets should be dealt with most drastically and immediate corrections made without delay. In this instance performance management principle number 4 (Providing Punishment) may be applied without hesitation
- 015 Where loans are involved, the Board should ensure that those to whom loans are granted are honest people capable of repayment. The Board must

- constantly follow-by loan holders to ensure that the loans are appropriately being used for the purpose they were meant and that there is no defaulting.
- 016 Before investing the society's funds into any enterprise the Board must carefully consider the short and long term benefits of such investment and, if necessary, seek the advice and guidance of experts. Even when feasible, such investments must firstly be approved by members at their General Meetings.
- 017 Insist and ensure that the premises of the Cooperative are kept clean and orderly and that equipment is serviced regularly to reduce wear and tear.
- 018 Take part in physical stock and inventory taking and verify quantity and quality of stocks and assets
- 019 Verify, approve or disapprove (as the case may be) acquisition or disposal of assets.

2 Positive Response in cooperative leadership

The group made a careful study of the two scenarios given in Mr. Sam Mshiu's paper and concludes as follows:

Scenario I:

This Chairman of a fishery cooperative is aggressive and authoritarian. He does not show sympathy for the erring members, nor does he bother to find out his problems. He is, in fact, threatening the member with expulsion by remarking that the cooperative "can't tolerate" such members. This Chairman is providing a "Negative Response" instead of a positive one.

Because of the Chairman's harsh and irrational response, the erring member is annoyed and is trying to defend himself and restore his dignity by stating his basic liberties and pointing out the weakness of the cooperative. This member is very likely to withdraw from the coopera-

tive and probably take a few other members with him in the process.

Scenario 2:

This, in the opinion of the group, is a very positive response from a Chairman who is both intelligent, calm, judicious and diplomatic. Unlike the first Scenario, the chairman here does not accuse or even give any hint of blaming the member-fisherman for selling his catch outside the cooperative. He starts with a friendly greeting (a good gesture in positive response!). He then proceeds to express his concern for the members problems. (We think that any good leader should be concerned with his people's problems). Not only is the Chairman concerned about the problems of the member; he knows that the member very well. (We think a good leader should have a good knowledge of his people).

Because of the friendly approach of the Chairman, the member is confident enough to explain his problem. The Chairman does not show anger, nor does he appear disturbed by the member for acting the way he has. Instead, he patiently explains why the cooperative pays less than the private dealers, but also the other advantages that the cooperative offers to make up for its low prices. Here the Chairman is actually playing the role of a teacher. He is teaching the member something he did not know and like a good teacher, he does this very effectively. We think after such a positive approach this member is very likely to reconsider his position and resume his dealings with the cooperative instead of private entrepreneurs. In conclusion we think that the behaviour of the Chairman in the first scenario was bad one which we as leaders should avoid at all times. On the other hand, the behaviour in the second scenario is an excellent one. As cooperative leaders we should follow the example in the second scenario in order to provide good guidance and get the best actions and behaviour from those we lead.

3 Performance Management Principles

To start with we think that leadership in fishery cooperatives is in the hands of Board of Directors and the professional management. Those who get elected to the Board must have practical experience and the necessary qualities of leadership. If these qualities are absent, then they should not be elected to leadership positions at all.

Having discussed the five principles of Performance Management, we, the group members consider all of them most suitable and applicable to the leadership of fishery cooperatives. Upon returning to our Cooperatives after the workshop, we intend to apply these principles as follows:

(a) Positive Response

- Providing encouragement, showing appreciation and making positive remarks whenever a member or an employee performs well
- Providing guidance whenever and wherever it is needed as long as we are competent to do so
- showing sympathy for other people's concerns and problems and devising ways of attending to them.
- Be friendly and helpful to those we lead
- Refrain from arrogance, hot temper, prejudice and superiority.

(b) Modelling

In order to set a good example to cooperative members and all those whom we lead, we must act, behave and conduct ourselves in an exemplary manner. In particular we must be:

- Honest and loyal to our cooperative and its members
- Hard working and dedicated
- Willing to help, advise and guide

- Refrain from making negative and malicious statements about the cooperative or the people involved in it
- Refrain from favouring ourselves, our relatives or friends using our position as leaders
- Try hard to acquire knowledge, ideas and skills and share these with others
- Strive to maintain harmony and good understanding amongst the members and the staff and between the cooperative and the general public
- Use our position as leaders prudently and judiciously for the good of the cooperative.

(c) Removing Obstacles

As leaders we shall strive to identify and seek ways of removing those obstacles which hinder members, employed personnel and our fellow leaders from performing as desired. Where because of our own limitations we are unable to remove such obstacles, we shall seek assistance from other sources capable of removing or reducing obstacles.

(d) Providing Punishment

We consider punishment as a deterrent, but we are also aware of the negative effect it can give. Its application should be considered as the last resort, when other approaches have been applied without positive result. We shall however apply this principle without hesitation in cases of persistent defaulting, disloyalty, dishonesty, incompetency and indiscipline.

(e) Ignoring

Where we feel that the degree of a discrepancy is not serious enough to warrant any action from us, we shall apply Performance Management Principle Number 5 by simply ignoring the matter.

4 Communications Skills of a Cooperative Chairman

At the outset we think that the chairman (President) of a Cooperative Society is the supreme leader of that organization. Not only does he lead his fellow members and employees, but also his fellow Board members. As such he should possess and demonstrate exemplary leadership qualities both in public and private life.

It is also important that the chairman is a good communicator - especially since effective communication skills constitute a necessary quality of a good leader. Bearing this in mind, we think a good chairman should possess the following communication skills:

- (a) He should be a good speaker, capable of articulating ideas and putting them across simply, clearly and effectively. To achieve this he should train himself as a speaker and prepare himself sufficiently before he speaks
- (b) He should learn to use different communication aids such as black boards, charts, demonstrations, etc. to put his message across most effectively
- (c) He should not only be a literate person, but should take an interest in reading widely so as to enrich his experience, knowledge and ideas
- (d) Where group discussions are involved (such as in a meeting) he should give others an opportunity also to talk, air their views, share ideas and experiences. He should refrain from dominating the discussions
- (e) He should also be a good listener who patiently and objectively pays attention to what the other person is saying. He should respect the opinion of others even if he does not always agree with them
- (f) For him to communicate easily a chairman must be popular with those he leads. For him to be popular he must be honest, loyal to his cooperative and model a good example to others. He should be friendly and respectable

(g) He should also have a good knowledge of the people he leads, their problems, concerns, habits, traditions and beliefs and, above all, he should be fluent in the language they use.

(2) Lecture subject 2 "Role of Marketing Business and Supply Business of Fisheries Cooperatives"

Leader : Mr. D.W.G. Jayakoddy

Facilitator : Mr. A.B. Bulathgama

<Report>

The following is the result of discussions of lecture subject 2.

1 Present Position

Presently there is no proper marketing system in Fisheries Cooperatives. The fish that is brought to the shore is either auctioned or sold to the consumers through the middle-men. There is no collective sales but individual. This is due to the absence of facilities like keeping fish for a longer period, regional markets, transport and the weakness in the economic and administrative systems prevalent in the fisheries societies.

Insufficient knowledge of marketing among members, inadequate processing facilities for by-products and lack of technical know-how have further attributed to the absence of a proper marketing system. Monopoly sales by individuals and the inability for societies to compete with them is the greatest obstacle the societies have faced today.

2 Relationship with the Federation

In examining the co-ordination between the Federation and the member societies, the former should assist the latter to obtain facilities like buildings, fishing gear, refrigeration facilities, markets, financial assistance and subsidies for migrating fishermen. Steps should also be

taken to relieve the fishermen who are heavily indebted to the private trader. The Federation should also import fishing gear and equipment and sell them at reasonable price to the societies. Education and training programmes should also be conducted by the Federation.

3 Strengthening and Extension of Marketing

Fisheries produce should be graded as soon as it is received. It should be done by separating the fish for:

- (a) Consumption
- (b) Animal Food
- (c) Baits
- (d) Manure
- (e) Dried and Salted Fish
- (f) Smoking

The consumer preference should be clearly understood before selling the fish. The fish should be carefully packed and transported. Fish that is sent to hotels and foreign markets should be properly packed and preserved according to the expected standards.

Financial and other facilities for marketing should be afforded to the society and collective marketing by the members should be encouraged.

4 Satisfactory Service through Supply Services

Supply can be divided into two main groups:

(a) Fishing Gear and Equipment

Vessels, nets, other fishing gear, equipment and oil and those equipment necessary for the maintenance and repairs should be supplied.

(b) Marketing

All services from the sea to the point of marketing should be available to the fishermen. Preservation of fish, transport, marketing places should be available for them.

5 Security Measures

The life, boats and other equipment of the fishermen should be well protected. They should be supplied with life protecting jackets, compasses, danger indicating signals, sails etc.

6 Welfare

Food, medicine and other requirements, credit facilities, children's education, pre-schools, recreation facilities and other equipment necessary for fisher families are included in welfare services.

7 Women's participation

The women should play a major role in such activities as marketing and supply. Their participation is specially required for the following:

- (a) Marketing and administration activities of the Fisheries Cooperatives
- (b) Protection of the fishermen from the middle-men who exploits them by direct contact with the consumer and the supplier
- (c) Ensuring the regular repayment of the loans and engaging women in the activity of recovering the loans
- (d) Repair nets and other fishing gear
- (e) Encourage and assist the fishermen in their activities and motivate them in their jobs.

(3) Lecture subject 3 "Credit Business of Fisheries Cooperatives and its Management"

Leader : Mr. R.K. Chandradasa

Facilitator : Mr. M.P.J. Fernando

<Report>

The following is the result of discussions on lecture subject
3.

1 Provision of Credit facilities

The Fisheries Cooperative Societies require credit for two reasons:

- (a) Society business activities
- (b) Member Needs

The society needs credit for:

Buildings, vessels and marketing while the members need credit for production i.e.: for boats, nets, processing by-products and for their welfare activities. It is also important to get the credit limits and individual credit limits approved. Therefore, there is a need to identify the credit needs and formulate plans. Decisions should be taken as to how loans should be obtained and the institutions from which loans could be obtained. The loans could be obtained from the following institutions:

- i Commercial Banks
- ii Fisheries Federation
- iii Voluntary organizations
- iv Foreign countries
- v Other financial Institutions

In addition to the above, member savings could be channelled for credit. The Board of Directors should formulate the policy of credit and take decisions accordingly. It is also important to ensure the proper maintenance of books of accounts, the recovery of loans at the proper time and the utilization of credit for the purpose it is taken. The members also should be informed regarding the loaning procedure.

2 Savings

Promotion and extension of savings is an important objective of the society. This activity not only increases the capital of the society but also reduces the demand for external loans. It also reduces the unnecessary expenses. The society also can promote savings among the children of fisher families. With the increased savings the society can give credit to members at low interest rates. The members will also benefit with interest on their deposits.

3 Relationship with Women Organizations

The association of women with the society is necessary for its development. In order to achieve this objective the women in fishing families should be entitled for membership of the society. If there are obstacles, necessary legislation should be passed.

Self employment schemes should be extended for the women. This will enhance the economic standards of fishing families. A training should be given to women on different projects and credit should be supplied by the society. The society should also take action to market their produce.

If there are any difficulties in recovering of loans, women also could be appointed to the loan recovery committee. They also can play an important role in welfare activities of the society.

4 Financial Assistance

The members need financial assistance for their production and welfare activities. If the society has no money, it should take action to enhance its finances through share capital, deposits etc. Otherwise it will have to seek the assistance of Financial Institutions.

In supplying credit to the members, their activity and need should be investigated. Their ability to pay and also their past repayment position are an important factor. The members could be encouraged to sell their pro-

duce through the society, and this will also promote the timely recovery of loans.

It is the right and duty of the society to extend financial facilities for member development.

(4) Lecture subject 4 "Welfare and Mutual Insurance for Fisherman"

Leader : Mr. D. Mercy Fernando

Facilitator : Mr. N.H.W. de Silva

<Report>

The following is the result of discussions on lecture subject 4.

There are two Insurance Corporations Sri Lanka sponsored by the government. Their functions in relation to the fisheries sector are insurance of:

- (a) Vessels and Fishing Gear
- (b) Fire, Riots and Theft
- (c) Buildings
- (d) Life

The above are implemented in the fisheries sector as a compulsory and non-compulsory basis. Diesel boats should be always insured with the crew. This is a necessary qualification for registering diesel fishing boats. Other boats and fishing gear can be insured according to the wishes of the society. In addition to the above there is a special insurance scheme where a fisherman can insure his life by paying monthly premium of Rs. 40/- where the maximum compensation is Rs. 35,000/-.

The problem that the fishermen have to face is when they clam compensation, because the time taken to complete the documentation and legal requirements is too long. For example the fisherman faces problems when he has to get the certificate required from the Marine Engineer, Police and the Grama Sevaka (Village Officer). The Insurance Corporations pay compensation

up to 75%. Though the fishermen are rather reluctant to insure, they show very high human qualities in mutual help. They help each other in the sea in case of distress even if they are not known. This mutual assistance can be witnessed at home and when persons are newly recruited to the job. In Beach Seine fishing, or when they have to share the produce or when they identify the movement of fish and inform their fellow fishermen the real cooperative motto of 'each For All and All for Each' is shown.

If the fishermen in Sri Lanka who possesses these noble qualities is to be insured he should be imparted with the knowledge of Insurance.

The best way to ensure this is through a Cooperative Insurance Scheme. Then all members of a Fisheries Cooperative Society could be insured. The insurance middle-man or the agent could be avoided and the society could get that income too.

Compensation could be speedily paid. This society could also implement a pension scheme for the fishermen.

In implementing the above suggestions the fisheries cooperative societies have to face problems of finance. They could get assistance from the government, financial institutions or foreign organizations. Trained persons should be employed for insurance work. It could be fulfilled by training programmes or seminars.

- (5) Lecture subject 5 "Cooperation in Fisheries in Sri Lanka - A Cooperative Approach with Some Selected South East Asian Countries -

Leader : Mr. H.W.Y. Priyadharsani

Facilitator : Mr. D. Lokuliyana

<Report>

The following is the result of discussions on lecture subject 5.

1 Importance of Repayment of Loans

It is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to manage the society on accepted rules, regulations and contractual agreements. The timely repayment of loans taken by the society signifies the role played and the responsibility discharged by the Board.

The credit transactions of a cooperative Society are based on mutual confidence. It is the duty of an exemplary society to work in such a way so as to establish this confidence. Therefore, all loans taken should be paid on time so as to enhance the goodwill and confidence of the society.

The society has to get loans from various sources. The credit institutions extend further credit after examining the repayment patterns of the existing loans. Out of the loans the fisheries societies had obtained from the Ministry of Fisheries in 1980-81, Rs. 24.62 millions were overdue and this has discouraged the commercial banks to issue further loans to the fisheries sector. This shows the importance of the repayment of the loans.

On occasions when the society needs to purchase fixed assets or get further loans or pay dividends to the members it will be difficult to get the approval of respective officers, if the society has overdue loans.

If the fisheries cooperative societies repay the loans obtained from the institutions timely, they can avoid the payment of unnecessary interest and pave the way for further loans.

The society also can avoid any legal measures taken by the lending institutions in the event of delay in repayment.

2 New Act and Legislation

In the administration and extension programmes the joint roles of the Department of Cooperative Development and the Ministry of Fisheries should be clearly defined.

It should be incorporated with provision of pension benefits and those qualified to such benefits should be a member of a Fisheries' Cooperative Society.

Provision should be made to disallow a non-member to be on the Board except under special circumstances.

Legal provision to implement a fully qualified insurance scheme should be incorporated in the new laws.

There should also be provision to establish a Bank for the Fisheries Cooperatives.

3 Large Primary Societies or Village Level Small Societies

Priority should be given for the establishment of village level small societies in preference to large primary societies. Before the re-organization, the small societies performed an efficient service towards its members.

The nomination of non-members to the Board of Directors of large primary societies has led to maladministration, retarded the progress of the society, and done injustice to the members. Such problems could be avoided by small societies.

As the number of members in the village society is limited, member participation and mutual co-ordination can improve, thus providing a better service to them. As the accounting procedure is not complex, a person from the village could be trained for it. It is also easy to find accommodation as a limited area is required for an office. Sometimes there is conflict between villages. As several villages are included in the area of operation of a large primary this conflict will also retarded the progress of the society. This will not happen in a small society at village level.

4 Membership in Fisheries Cooperatives

As the aspirations and expectations of the members in large primary societies have not been fulfilled to their satisfaction non-member fishermen are reluctant to seek membership.

Some fisherman are not motivated to join the society as political minded persons are nominated to the Boards. Low salaries and insufficient training have discouraged the employees to promote membership.

So far no programme has been implemented by which the benefits of a fisheries society has been explained to the fishermen.

Since late there has been a drive to associate women in the affairs of the cooperative society in order to motivate the fishermen. Membership would have increased had this been done very early.

The inability of paying dividends or promoting of welfare activities by the societies have retarded the growth of membership.

9.6.3 Feed back session

On the 5th of December, 1987, the lecturers, seminar secretariat staff and participants visited Negombo South Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd. to identify the problems, which came out of the seminar, on site, and exchanged opinions and information.

This cooperative was one of the best managed fisheries cooperatives in Sri Lanka with satisfactory performance. Even with this good fisheries cooperative, it was confirmed that they have most of the problems discussed at the seminar also as their own problems.

Although not much has been discussed at the seminar discussion sessions, it was felt that, for the development of fishing industry in Sri Lanka, it was of prime importance to note that there was necessity to secure basic infra-structural development to support the fishing industry and to control sanitary conditions of products from the very time of fishing until they reach dining table of general consumers.

As conclusions derived from the seminar in Sri Lanka, it may be said that the most important thing for the development of fisheries cooperatives in Sri Lanka is to provide better education to the children who will bear the destiny of Sri Lanka on their shoulders and to develop human resources of able manpower working in fisheries cooperatives in order to establish fishing industry which possesses captivating appeal and magnetism with its wealth and wonderful environment.

10. DETAILS OF THE RESULT OF THE SEMINAR HELD IN MALAYSIA

The details of the seminar organized by the ICA Fisheries Committee and held in Malaysia from February to March, 1988 was as follows:

"National Seminar on the Role of Fisheries cooperatives for Development of Fishermen in Malaysia"

Sponsor : The ICA Fisheries Committee
Host : National Cooperative Organization of Malaysia (ANGKASA)
Collaborator : Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (LKIM)
Cooperative College of Malaysia (MKM)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Date : Monday 29th February - Sunday 6th March, 1988
Venue : Cooperative College of Malaysia, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia (Field study trip to fisheries cooperatives and fish market etc. in the vicinity of Kuala Trengganu)
Language used : Malay and English
Programme : See Appendix 12-3
Participants : 39 participants
In addition, lecturers and secretariat staff etc. took part in the seminar making the total number present at the seminar 66 (See Appendix 12-5).

10.1 Opening Ceremony

The seminar was officially opened by the Honourable Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Malaysia, on Monday 29th February, 1988 at the Auditorium of Cooperative College of Malaysia.

10.2 Lectures and Discussions

- 10.2.1 Based on the programme, lectures were given on five lecture subjects. Following this, discussion sessions on respective topics were held. These lectures and discussions were conducted in Malay through an interpreter.
- 10.2.2 A chairman was nominated from among the participants for each discussion session on lecture subjects, and the discussions were steered by each chairman.
- 10.2.3 The results of discussions were summarized in Malay and English with the help of chairman of each discussion session as leader, and presented by representatives of the participants.
- 10.2.4 Based upon this summary of discussions on each lecture subject, recommendations were prepared by having final discussions among the lecturers, participants and secretariat staff.

10.3 Closing Ceremony

The closing ceremony of the seminar was held on Friday 4th March, 1988 at the Auditorium of the Cooperative College of Malaysia, and certificate of participation was presented to each participant.

10.4 Feedback Session (visit to local fisheries cooperatives)

In order to feedback the result of the seminar and exchange opinions on the recommendations put forward by the discussions, a field study trip was organized for the participants, lecturers and secretariat staff and fisheries cooperatives, fishermen's associations and fish markets etc. around Kuala Trengganu were visited, where observation was made of fisheries cooperatives facilities and fishing ports etc.

10.5 Summary of Plenary Agreement and Resolutions

10.5.1 The Seminar agreed that the views and recommendations concurred by the participants during the discussions are beneficial for the development of the fishermen community in Malaysia.

10.5.2 The seminar noted that there was a need to increase the membership of fishermen's Associations/Cooperatives and as well as the members' interest towards the Cooperatives. In view of this, Fishermen's Organizations need to increase their efforts and embark on a continuous and effective programme for the benefit of the fishermen. The seminar also agreed over the need to review the prevalent credit policy for fishermen. It was suggested that the National Fishermen's Association (NEKMAT) could request for long-term external loans from the world's Financial Institutions, including Japan, to enable it to establish a special fund/loan facility for the benefit of fishermen. NEKMAT could thus formulate the appropriate credit policy to benefit its members.

10.5.3 The Seminar also recognized the need for a fish price stabilization system to stabilize the income of fishermen. However, before the system can be implemented, several factors need to be carefully studied and examined including the situation of the demand and supply of fish, the appropriate marketing strategy to be implemented and the regulation and management of fish resources. The seminar agreed that further study should be made and in this aspect the Seminar felt that the ICA Fisheries Committee should undertake the study. The result of the study will then be channelled back to the relevant authorities in Malaysia to be scrutinised and looked into. However, the seminar emphasized that the system to be implemented should be in accordance with the Malaysia scene and one which is most effective and appropriate in stabilizing the prices of fish.

10.5.4 The seminar also noted over the need to establish an Insurance Company to implement various Insurance Schemes for fishermen. It was suggested that NEKMAT be given financial assistance by the Government to enable the Association to implement the various insurance schemes for fishermen through the establishment of an Insurance Company.

10.5.5 The seminar agreed over the need to establish a special committee to concur and discuss further the views and recommendations of the seminar and to take appropriate measures for the development of the fishermen community in Malaysia. It was also agreed that the committee be comprised of the following members:

- (1) Representative from ANGKASA
- (2) Fisheries Function, Group Committee, ANGKASA
- (3) Representative from Fishermen's Cooperative Societies
- (4) Representative from Fishermen's Associations
- (5) Director-General, Malaysian Fisheries Development Authority (LKIM)
- (6) Registrar of Fishermen's Associations/Cooperatives
- (7) Registrar and Director-General of Cooperative Development Department
- (8) Malaysian Fisheries Department
- (9) Director of Malaysian Cooperative College
- (10) Relevant Agencies/Individuals

10.5.6 The resolutions and recommendations of the participants on the five papers discussed was endorsed by the plenary session with some amendments and modifications.

10.6 Result of Discussions on Text I, II, III, IV and V

As already explained in the foregoing descriptions, the seminar in Malaysia was conducted, by using text, in Malay through an interpreter. Altogether, five lecture subjects were covered by five lecturers.

The results of discussions held on each lecture subject were summarized in the form of recommendations and agreements among the participants. The results of discussions appropriately corrected and modified by each lecture subject at the final plenary discussion session are as follows:

10.6.1 Lecture subject 1 "Measures to Strengthen Fishermen's Organizations in Malaysia"

(1) Membership

Fishermen's Cooperatives and Associations should formulate appropriate measures to overcome those constraints with regard to the lack of membership, lack of knowledge as well as lack of interest on the part of fishermen towards Fishermen's Cooperatives/Fishermen's Associations. Campaigns and dialogues and other relevant programme should be organised continuously from time to time.

(2) Marketing

- 1 Open auctioning system should be enforced at all fish landing jetties and complexes.
- 2 Basic facilities such as cold rooms/storages need to be provided by the Government.
- 3 When awarding tenders for the supply of fish, the Government should give priorities to Fishermen's Cooperatives and Fishermen's Associations.
- 4 A Fish Marketing Board and a Central Market should be established to reduce the influence of middlemen.

(3) Input Supply

The participants urged the Government to review the prices of fisheries input supply such as ice, nets, diesel oil, spare parts and others. Licenses for purpose of importing nets should be specially reserved for National Fishermen's Associations and Cooperatives.

(4) Licensing of Boats

The Government is also urged to review the current payment rates for licenses to a minimum level.

(5) Loans

Since the fisheries loans which are approved by the Banks amounted to only 80% of the loans, the participants agree that Fishermen's Cooperatives and Associations including NEKMAT should set up a Fund to provide for the remaining 20% of the loan for the benefit of the members. The Bank is also urged to review the loan policy in order to enable poor fishermen, comprising those who operate outboard engines and non-powered boats (Sampan) to apply for loans as well as be given a 100% loan facility.

(6) Image

It was requested that the Malaysian Fisheries Development Authority (LKIM), Fisheries Department, Cooperative College of Malaysia, ANGKASA, Cooperative Development Department and other Agencies and Departments concerned should attempt to come together and resolve the issues of Fishermen's Cooperatives and Associations for the development and progress of these organizations.

10.6.2 Lecture subject 2 "Fisheries Cooperatives and Mutual Insurance
- With special reference to mutual insurance of accident
compensation -"

(1) It was recommended that the National Fishermen Association be given the responsibility to implement all insurance schemes for the benefit of fishermen through the establishment of an Insurance Company.

(2) Suggested that the National Fishermen Association (NEKMAT) be given financial assistance to enable it to establish an Insurance Company for the purpose of implementing the relevant insurance schemes for fishermen.

- (3) Recommended that the National Fishermen Association implement several insurance schemes which are appropriate in this country and in line with Islamic rules. It was agreed that ZENGYOREN would train one or two officers who are involved in the implementation of fishermen insurance schemes to undergo an insurance course in Japan.
- (4) Requested that the Government study the possibility of making it compulsory for all fishermen to subscribe to the Fishermen Insurance Scheme through a provision in the Fishermen's Associations Act.
- (5) In the implementation of the insurance schemes for fishermen, NEKMAT should also appoint Fishermen's Cooperatives as agents.

10.6.3 Lecture subject 3 "Fish Price Stabilization System"

- (1) A fish price stabilization system is necessary for the purpose of stabilizing the income of fishermen. However, before the system can be implemented, several factors need to be studied, and implemented which include:
 - 1 Regulation and management of fish resources
 - 2 Prevalent situation of the demand and supply of fish.
 - 3 A suitable fish marketing strategy to be implemented.
- (2) The regulation of fish production should be based on the supply and demand pattern. The marketing strategy which also includes a fish stabilization system could then be based on the demand and supply pattern.
- (3) Further study should be made and in this aspect ICA Fisheries Committee should undertake the study. The results of the study could then be channelled and later scrutinised by the relevant authorities in Malaysia. The authorities in Malaysia

should, however, make appropriate adjustments before the implementation of the system in Malaysia so as to ensure that the system to be implemented is an effective system for stabilizing the prices of fish.

10.6.4 Lecture subject 4 "Credit Business of Fisheries cooperatives"

- (1) Recommended that the hull of the boat be considered as surety for the loans extended by the Financial Institutions.
- (2) Urged NEKMAT to establish a special fund for the purpose of extending credit to members of Fishermen's Associations/ Fishermen's Cooperatives. NEKMAT should also formulate its credit policy for the benefit of the members.
- (3) Financial Institutions/Agricultural Bank should have prior discussions with the Fishermen's Cooperatives/Associations before finalising any decisions on the applications of the loans.
- (4) The relevant authorities should review the prevalent credit policy for fisheries.
- (5) NEKMAT could apply for external long term loans from the World's Financial Institutions including Japan for the purpose of establishing a Loan Fund for fishermen.
- (6) The establishment of a Central Bank for fisheries and agriculture by the Government.

10.6.5 Lecture subject 5 "Deep Sea fishing as an incentive for Fishermen's Cooperatives - A source of thought from Japanese experiences -

- (1) It should be made compulsory for the owners and crews of deep-sea fishing vessels to be members of Fishermen's Organizations.

- (2) Each deep sea fishing vessel should be allowed to have more than one fishing gear.
- (3) Each deep sea fishing vessel should be equipped with navigational equipments for a more sound fishing operation. In this aspect, the Fisheries Department should provide the relevant trainings on the handling of those equipments and as well as recommend those navigational equipments which are required.
- (4) Requested that the Government increase the building of artificial reefs to reduce the problem of depleting fish stocks within 1 to 2 kilometers from the shore of the islands.
- (5) Recommended that the Government purchase 2 fishing vessels from Japan where joint cooperation could thus be secured in training the local crews and facilitates the transfer of technology.
- (6) The Government should channel relevant information with regard to studies on fish resources to fishermen through Fishermen's Organizations.
- (7) NEKMAT should ensure that crews working on deep sea fishing vessels owned by local companies are Malaysian citizens and as well as trained in deep fishing operations.

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Furthermore, in order to feedback the result of the seminar, a field study trip was organized on Saturday 5th March, 1988.

Participants, lecturers and secretariat staff visited fisheries cooperatives, fishermen's associations and fish markets etc. around Kuala Trengganu and exchanged their opinions and information.

It was recognized that insanitary condition of fish markets was the problem which need to be improved like it was in Sri Lanka.

11. REPORT OF ACCOUNT

The budget and result of expenditures concerning ICA Fisheries Committee's "Fisheries Cooperative Organization Development and Strengthening Project in the World" were as in the following table.

(Unit : US\$)

Item	Budget	Result	Remarks	
			Seminar in Sri Lanka	Seminar in Malaysia
1. Fees for lecturers etc.	US\$7,200	8,037.56	3,813.00 o Lecturer: Mr. Sam P. Mshiu 3,233.00 Mr. Anton R. Atapattu 300.00 o Interpreter 280.00	4,224.56 o Lecturer Mr. Uwe Tietze 3,734.96 o Interpreter 489.60
2. Preliminary arrangement and survey expenses	6,400	9,685.21	9,685.21 o Travel expenses of surveyor 6,370.00 o Accommodation fees for surveyor (One surveyor x 10 days) 2,785.21 o Conference expenses 320.00 o Communication expenses 210.00	
3. Travel expenses	63,120	66,325.40	45,820.09	20,505.31
(1) Air fare	47,040	34,523.37	o Lecturers and secretariat staff (7 persons) 24,676.38	
(2) Overseas travel preparation allowance	2,720	1,262.33	o Preparation allowance (2 persons) 1,262.33	
(3) Accommodation fees & DSA	12,800	30,053.07	o Accommodation fees & DSA (7 persons x 10 days) 19,566.98	
(4) Insurance	560	486.63	o Insurance premium (7 persons) 314.40	
4. Training Implementation Expenses	47,400	39,914.52	21,569.46	18,345.06
(1) Training facility rent	2,400	7,101.33	o Training facility rent 2,592.90	
(2) Training and education materials expenses	40,000	31,568.58	18,297.18 o Manuscript fees 300.00 o Translation fees 5,816.40 o Printing expenses of textbooks 8,544.50 o Accommodation for participants 2,248.70 o Audio visual aid 580.28 o Chartered bus fare 807.30 o Communication & transportation expenses 679.39	
(3) Communication & transportation expenses	5,000	1,244.61	13,271.40 o Manuscript fees 638.50 o Translation fees 5,326.50 o Printing expenses of textbooks 4,108.66 o Accommodation for participants 2,414.64 o Audio visual aid 0.00 o Chartered bus fare 783.10 o Communication & transportation expenses 565.23	
5. Report making expenses	6,000	6,157.31	o Final report in Japanese 1,696.63 o Final report in English 4,460.68	
6. Interpreter fees	0	0		
Total	130,120	130,120		

12. APPENDIX

12.1 Table of Lecture Subjects and Lecturers of the Seminars held in Sri Lanka and Malaysia

(1) Lecture subjects and lecturers of the Seminar held in Sri Lanka

Lecture subject	Lecturer
1. Leadership in Cooperatives	Mr. Sam P. Mshiu Education and Development Officer International Cooperative Alliance Geneva, Switzerland
2. Role of Marketing Business and Supply Business of Fisheries Cooperatives	Mr. Toru Okubo Deputy Manager Marketing Division, Zengyoren Tokyo, Japan
3. Credit Business of Fisheries Cooperatives and its Management	Mr. Masaaki Sekiya Manager Division of Fisheries The Norinchukin Bank (The Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry) Tokyo, Japan
4. Welfare and Mutual Insurance for Fishermen	Mr. Ichiro Yamamoto Director KYOSUIREN (National Mutual Insurance Federation of Fishery Cooperatives) Tokyo, Japan
5. Cooperation in Fisheries in Sri Lanka - A Cooperative approach with some selected South East Asian countries -	Mr. Anton R. Atapattu President Sri Lanka Fisheries Cooperative Federation Ltd. Colombo, Sri Lanka

(2) Lecture subjects and lecturers of the seminar held in Malaysia

Lecture subject	Lecturer
1. Measures to Strengthen Fishermen's Organizations in Malaysia	Mr. Masamichi Hotta Chief Technical Advisor Assistance to Malaysian Fisheries Development Authority, FAO/UNDP Project MAL/86/005 Stationed in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
2. Fisheries Cooperatives and Mutual Insurance - With special reference to mutual insurance of accident compensation -	Mr. Takahisa Murakami Manager General Affairs Department GYOSAIREN (National Federation of Fishery Mutual Insurance Associations) Tokyo, Japan
3. Fish Price Stabilization System	Dr. Uwe Tietze Fishery Industry Officer Fishing Technology Service Fishery Industries Division Fisheries Department, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Rome, Italy
4. Credit Business of Fisheries Cooperatives	Mr. Tadashi Ito Deputy Manager Division of Fisheries The Norinchukin Bank (The Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry), Tokyo, Japan
5. Deep Sea Fishing as an Incentive for Fishermen's Cooperatives - A source of thought from Japanese experiences -	Mr. Masaaki Sato Assistant Chief Guidance Department Zengyoren Tokyo, Japan

12.2 Programme of seminar in Sri Lanka (November 30 - December 5, 1987)

Date	Time	Programme
Nov. 30 (Mon.) 1987	08:30 - 09:30	Arrival and registration of participants
	09:30 - 12:00	<p>Opening ceremony</p> <p>(1) Lighting of Lamp by Distinguished guests</p> <p>(2) Welcome address by Mr. A.R. Atapattu Director of Fisheries (Marine), Ministry of Fisheries and President of SLFCF</p> <p>(3) Address of organizer by Mr. Jirozaemon Saito Chairman of ICA Fisheries Committee</p> <p>(4) Address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . by Ms. Wimalasiri Acting Commissioner of Cooperative Development, Department of Cooperatives As proxy for Mr. Camillus Fernando Commissioner of cooperative Development, Department of Cooperatives . by Mr. Wijeratne Banda Secretary Ministry of Fisheries . by Mr. M.R.B. Daswatta President National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka . by Mr. Kazuhiko Maruyama First Secretary Embassy of Japan As proxy for Mr. Yasuya Hamamoto Ambassador Embassy of Japan

Date	Time	Programme
Nov. 30 (Mon.)	- contn'd -	<p>(5) Introduction of Lecturers and Secretariat to the Honorable Guests and to the Participants by Mr. Giichi Suzuki Secretary of ICA Fisheries Committee</p> <p>(6) Address by Mr. Festus Perera The Chair, Minister of Fisheries</p> <p>(7) Vote of Thanks by Mr. M.D. Fernando Secretary/General Manager of SLFCF</p>
	12:00 - 14:00	Lunch
	14:00 - 14:10	Briefing on schedule by Mr. M.D. Fernando, Secretary/General Manager, SLFCF
	14:10 - 14:30	Introduction of Lecturers & Secretariat to Participants by Mr. Giichi Suzuki Secretary of ICA Fisheries Committee
	14:30 - 16:00	Lecture on lecture subject 1 "Leadership in Cooperatives" by Mr. Sam P. Mshiu Education & Development Officer, ICA
	16:00 - 17:30	Sub-group Discussion on lecture subject 1
	17:30 - 18:00	Tea break
	18:00 - 19:00	Preparation of Sub-group discussion reports on lecture subject 1
	19:00 - 20:00	Presentation of sub-group discussion reports on lecture subject 1 to each group
	20:00 - 21:00	Dinner
	21:00 -	Drafting of final report on lecture subject 1

Date	Time	Programme
Dec. 1 (Tue.)	08:30 - 10:00	Lecture on lecture subject 2 "Role of marketing business and supply business of fisheries cooperatives" by Mr. Toru Okubo Deputy Manager, Marketing Division Zengyoren
	10:00 - 10:30	Tea break
	10:30 - 12:00	Sub-group discussion on lecture subject 2
	12:00 - 14:00	Lunch
	14:00 - 15:30	Preparation of sub-group discussion reports on lecture subject 2
	15:30 - 16:00	Tea break
	16:00 - 17:00	Presentation of sub-group discussion reports on lecture subject 2
	18:00 - 19:30	Film show. "Coastal fisheries of Japan"
	19:30 -	Drafting of final report on lecture subject 2
Dec. 2 (Wed.)	08:30 - 10:00	Lecture on lecture subject 3 "Credit business of fisheries cooperatives and its management" by Mr. Masaaki Sekiya Manager Division of Fisheries the Norinchukin Bank (The Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry)
	10:00 - 10:30	Tea break
	10:30 - 12:00	Sub-group discussion on lecture subject 3
	12:00 - 14:00	Lunch
	14:00 - 15:30	Lecture subject 4 "Welfare and mutual insurance for fisheries" by Mr. Ichiro Yamamoto Director KYOSUIREN (National Insurance Federation of Fishery Cooperatives)

Date	Time	Programme
Dec. 2 (Wed.)	15:30 - 16:00	Tea break
	16:00 - 17:30	Sub-group discussion on lecture subject 4
	17:30 - 18:30	Preparation of sub-group discussion reports on lecture subject 3
	18:30 - 19:30	Presentation of sub-group discussion reports on lecture subject 3
	19:30 -	Drafting of final report on lecture subject 3
Dec. 3 (Thu.)	08:30 - 10:00	Lecture on lecture subject 5 "Cooperation in Fisheries in Sri Lanka - A cooperative approach with some selected South East Asian countries - by Mr. Anton R. Atapattu President Sri Lanka Fisheries Cooperative Federation Ltd.
	10:00 - 10:30	Tea break
	10:30 - 12:00	Sub-group discussion on lecture subject 5
	12:00 - 14:00	Lunch
	14:00 - 15.30	Preparation of sub-group discussion reports on lecture subjects 4 and 5
	15:00 - 16:00	Tea break
	16:00 - 17:00	Presentation of sub-group discussion reports on lecture subject 4
	17:00 - 18:00	Presentation of sub-group discussion reports on lecture subject 5
	18:00 - 19:00	Drafting of final report on lecture subjects 4 and 5
Dec. 4 (Fri.)	08:30 - 08:45	Presentation of final report on lecture subject 1 by Mr. Sam P. Mshiu and representative of participants
	08:45 - 09:15	Discussion

Date	Time	Programme
Dec. 4 (Fri.)	09:15 - 09:30	Presentation of final report on lecture subject 2 by Mr. Toru Okubo and representative of participants
	09:30 - 10:00	Discussion
	10:00 - 10:15	Presentation of final report on lecture subject 3 by Mr. Masaaki Sekiya and representative of participants
	10:15 - 10:45	Discussion
	10:45 - 11:15	Tea break
	11:15 - 11:30	Presentation of final report on lecture subject 4 by Mr. Ichiro Yamamoto and representative of participants
	11:30 - 12:00	Discussion
	12:00 - 12:15	Presentation of final report on lecture subject 5 by Mr. Anton R. Atapattu and representative of participants
	12:15 - 12:45	Discussion
	12:45 - 14:30	Lunch
14:30 - 16:30	Closing ceremony . Presentation of certificate of attendance by Mr. Jirozaemon Saito Chairman of ICA Fisheries Committee . Closing address by Mr. Anton R. Atapattu President of Sri Lanka Fisheries Cooperative Federation Ltd.	
Dec. 5 (Sat.)	08:30 - 18:00	Feed back session - Field study trip to Negombo South Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd.

12.3 Programme of seminar in Malaysia (February 29 - March 6, 1988)

Date	Time	Programme
Feb. 28 (Sun.)	08:30 - 20:00	Arrival of lecturers and participants in Kuala Lumpur
		- Registration
	20:00 - 20:45	Dinner
	21:00 - 22:00	Briefing and orientation
Feb. 29 (Mon.)	07:30 - 08:30	Breakfast
	08:30 - 11:00	Inauguration
		08:45 Arrival of guests
		09:20 Arrival of President of ANGKASA Royal Prof. Ungku A. Aziz
		09:25 Arrival of Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Dato' Seri Hj. Sanusi b. Junid
		Benediction
		Welcome Address by Datuk Haji Aziz b. Mohd. Ibrahim DSPN, JMN. JP.
		Speech by Mr. Jirozaemon Saito Chairman of JCA Fisheries Committee
		Speech by Royal Prof. Ungku A. Aziz President of ANGKASA
		Speech and inauguration by Hon. Dato'Seri Haji Sanusi b. Junid Ministry of Agriculture
10:30 - 11.00	Refreshment	
11:00 - 13:00	Lecture subject 1: "Measures to Strengthen Fishermen's Organizations"	
13:00 - 14:30	Lunch break	

Date	Time	Programme
Feb. 29 (Mon.) - Contn'd -	14:30 - 16:30	Discussion on lecture subject 1 "Measures to strengthen Fishermen's Organizations"
	16:30 - 16:45	Tea/coffee break
	18:00 - 22:00	Dinner (Hosted by Ministry of Agriculture of Malaysia)
March 1 (Tue.)	07:30 - 08:15	Breakfast
	08:15 - 10:15	Lecture subject 2: "Insurance Scheme for Fishermen"
	10:00 - 10:30	Tea/coffee break
	10:30 - 12:30	Discussion on Lecture subject 2: "Insurance Scheme for Fishermen"
	12:30 - 14:00	Lunch break
	14:00 - 16:00	Lecture subject 3: "Fish Price Stabilization System"
	16:00 - 16:15	Tea/coffee break
	16:15 - 18:15	Discussion on lecture subject 3: "Fish price stabilization system"
	20:00 - 20:45 21:00 - 22:00	Dinner Film show
March 2 (Wed.)	07:30 - 08:15	Breakfast
	08:15 - 10:15	Lecture subject 4: "Credit Business of Fishermen's Cooperatives"
	10:15 - 10:30	Tea/coffee break
	10:30 - 12:30	Discussion on lecture subject 4: "Credit Business of Fishermen's Cooperatives"
	12:30 - 14:00	Lunch break

Date	Time	Programme
March 2 (Wed.) - contn'd -	14:00 - 16:00	Lecture subject 5: "Deep Sea Fishing as an Incentive for Fishermen's Cooperatives in Developing Countries"
	16:00 - 16:15	Tea/coffee break
	16:15 - 18:15	Discussion on lecture subject 5: "Deep Sea Fishing as an Incentive for Fishermen's Cooperatives in Developing Countries"
	20:00 - 22:00	Dinner (Hosted by Ministry of Urban and Rural Development of Malaysia)
March 3 (Thu.)	07:30 - 08:30	Breakfast
	08:30 - 10:30	Preparation for discussion
	10:30 - 10:45	Tea/coffee break
	10:45 - 12:30	Preparation for discussion continued
	12:30 - 14:30	Lunch break
	14:30 - 16:30	Discussion
	16:30 - 17:00	Tea/coffee break
	18:00 - 20:45	Dinner
March 4 (Fri.)	07:30 - 08:30	Breakfast
	09:00 - 11:00	Closing Ceremony
		08:30 Arrival of guests
		09:00 Arrival of the Honourable Chairman of the Seminar Organizing Committee
		09:10 Arrival of the Honourable Chairman of Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia
		09:20 Arrival of the Honourable Deputy Minister of Ministry of Urban and Rural Development of Malaysia

Date	Time	Programme
March 4 (Fri.) - contin'd -	09:20 12:30 - 14:30 15:00 -	Address by the Honourable Dato' Haji Aziz b. Mohd. Ibrahim, DSPN, JMN, JP, Chairman of Seminar Organizing Committee Speech by the Honourable Tuan Haji Abd. Rahman Bakar, Chairman of Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia Speech and Closing Ceremony by the Hon. Dato' Haji Mohd. Tajol Rosli b. Tan Sri Haji Ghazali, Deputy Minister of Ministry of Urban and Rural Development of Malaysia. Presentation of Certificate Lunch break Lecturers and Participants departure to Kuala Terengganu for taking part in feed back session.
March 5 (Sat.)	07:30 - 08:15 08:30 20:00 - 22:00	Breakfast Visits to Fisheries Cooperatives in Kuala Terengganu Dinner (Hosted by the Hon. Chief Minister, State of Terengganu Darul Iman)
March 6 (Sun.)	07:30 - 08:15	Breakfast Lecturers and participants departure to Kuala Lumpur
March 7 (Mon.)		Lecturers and participants departure to their respective home.

12.4 Participants in the Seminar in Sri Lanka

Participants in the seminar held in Sri Lanka were as follows.

<Participant >

Name	Position and Organization
1. Mrs. N. J. Dissanayake	General Manager, Hambanthota F.C.S.
2. Mrs. Malani Jayasinghe	" Tengalle F.C.S.
3. Mr. L. Gunadasa	" Weligama F.C.S.
4. Mr. N.S.M. Manage	" Matara F.C.S.
5. Mr. Jinasena Edirisooriya	" Kudawella F.C.S.
6. Mrs. B. Pandigama	" Galle F.C.S.
7. Mr. J.D.J. Walantine	" Hendala F.C.S.
8. Mr. M.D. Dharmabandu	" Beruwela F.C.S.
9. Mr. P.H. Samarathilaka	" Habaraduwa F.C.S.
10. Mr. W.W. Fernando	" Moratuwa F.C.S.
11. Mr. A.J.N. de Silva	" Ratmalana F.C.S.
12. Mr. W.D.A.W. Kostha	" Dehiwela F.C.S.
13. Mr. S.D. Munasinghe	" Negombo North F.C.S.
14. Mr. P.I.S. Fernando	" Negombo South F.C.S.
15. Mrs. H.M.J.P. Abeyrathne	" Wennappuwa F.C.S.
16. Mr. W.J. Fernando	" Kalpitiya F.C.S.
17. Mr. N.R.W. Mendis	" Thoduwawa F.C.S.
18. Mr. S. Arulanandam	" Koraleipattu F.C.S.
19. Mr. R. Edirisooriya	Active fisherman member of F.C.S.
20. Mr. S.G.A. Gomis	" "
21. Mr. A.M. Senarathne	" "
22. Mr. J.P. Jayarathne	

Name	Position and Organization
23. Mr. K.M. Rudrigo	Active fisherman member of F.C.S.
24. Mr. K.H. Dharmasena	" "
25. Mr. W.M.S. Peris	" "
26. Mr. M.S.M.E. Fernando	" "
27. Mr. M.M. Liesan	" "
28. Mr. G.D.A.P. Jayathilaka	" "
29. Mr. L.A. Perera	" "
30. Mr. K.S.S. Fonseka	" "
31. Mr. A.A. Silva	" "
32. Mr. B.L.D. Lienus	" "
33. Mr. G.H. Priyatilaka	" "
34. Mr. P.H. Indrarathne	" "
35. Mr. B.P. Silva	" "
36. Mr. M.B. Gunapala	" "
37. Mr. K.L. Fernando	" "
38. Mr. W.M.D. Fernando	" "
39. Mr. S. Peris	" "
40. Mr. J. Fernando	" "
41. Mr. C.H. Nainudeen	" "
42. Mr. M. Sunil	" "
43. Mr. R.P. Tathmasiri	" "
44. Mr. S. Silva	" "
45. Mr. P.K.F. Nonis	" "
46. Mr. U.A. Alexander	" "

Name	Position and Organization
47. Mrs. K.M.M. Perera	Member of cooperative women organization
48. Mrs. U.R. Karunawathie	" "
49. Mrs. H.D.J. Mebal	" "
50. Mrs. W.A.L.A.R. Fernando	" "
51. Mrs. W.M.H.B. Fernando	" "
52. Mrs. G.H. Sujatha	" "
53. Mrs. W.D.T. Fernando	" "
54. Mrs. D.M. Fernando	" "
55. Mrs. M. Gamhewa	" "
56. Mr. P. Munasinghe	Cooperative inspector
57. Mr. R.K. Chandradasa	"
58. Mr. W.D. Kristy	"
59. Mr. D.W.P. Jayakody	"
60. Mr. W.H.F.S. Fernando	Officer of Ministry of Fisheries
61. Mr. S.C. Dissanayaka	" "
62. Mr. S.K.A.H. Witharana	" "
63. M. W.P. Lowe	Board of directors member of the fisheries federation
64. Mr. D.W. Kaluthota	" "
65. Mr. T.H. Jinadasa	" "
66. Mr. W. Dackson Silva	" "

<Executive board member of Sri Lanka Fisheries Cooperative Federation Ltd.>

Name	Position
1. Mr. A.R. Atapattu	President
2. Mr. M.D. Fernando	Course Director and Secretary/General Manager
3. Mr. G. Midman	Swedish Project Advisor
4. Mr. N.H.W. de Silva	A.C.C.D. Fisheries
5. Mr. M.P.J. Fernando	H.Q.I. Fisheries
6. Mr. Gunadasa Lokuge	Management Consultant
7. Mr. A.B. Bulathgama	Lecturer
8. Mr. A.M. Madduma Banda	Lecturer
9. Mr. A. Abeywickrama	Manager (Edu./Ext.)
10. Mrs. Enid Fernando	President/N.C.W.C.
11. Mr. D. Lokuliyana	H.Q.I.

<Lecturer>

Name	Position and Organization
1. Mr. Sam P. Mshiu	Education and Development Officer, International co-operative Alliance, Geneva, Switzerland
2. Mr. Toru Okubo	Deputy Manager Marketing Division, Zengyoren, Co-op. Bldg., 1-1-12, Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan
3. Mr. Masaaki Sekiya	Manager Division of Fisheries The Norinchukin Bank, Tokyo, Japan
4. Mr. Ichiro Yamamoto	Director KYOSUIREN (National Mutual Insurance Federation of Fishery Cooperatives) Tokyo, Japan
5. Mr. Anton R. Atapattu (Listed earlier)	President Sri Lanka Fisheries Cooperative Federation Ltd., Colombo, Sri Lanka

<ICA Fisheries Committee>

Name	Position
1. Mr. Jirozaemon Saito	Chairman
2. Mr. Giichi Suzuki	Secretary
3. Mr. Masaaki Sato	Assistant Secretary
4. Mr. Junichiro Kakogawa	Staff

<Host organization secretariat>

Name	Position
1. Mr. B. A. Sarath Perera esq.	Book keeper - Accounts
2. Miss Manel Kumari Karunarathne	Stenographer
3. Mr. Athulasir Jayasinghe	General clerk
4. Mr. W.W. Fernando	Clerk
5. Mr. Sunil Nanayakkara esq.	Clerk
6. Mr. B.V. Fernando	Clerk
7. Mr. D.G. Simon esq.	Driver
8. Mr. G.N. Banda	Office assistant

<Interpreter>

Name	Language
1. Mrs. Mayanty	English/Singhalese/Japanese

12.5 Participants in the Seminar in Malaysia

Participants in the seminar held in Malaysia were as follows.

<Participant>

Name	Position and Organization
1. Baharudin bin Baharoom	Deputy Manager Persatuan Nelayan Kawasan Port Dickson, N. SEMBILAN
2. Masdek bin Jamal	Manager Persatuan Nelayan Kawasan K. Selangor TG. KARANG
3. Hj. Ishak bin Bidin	Chief of Unit Persatuan Nelayan Unit Kuala Sg.Muda, KOTA KUALA MUDA
4. Mohd. Hussin bin Abdul Kadir	General Manager Persatuan Nelayan Negeri Kelantan (PENEKA), KOTA BHARU
5. Mohamad bin Yusoff	Manager Persatuan Nelayan Kawan Besut, Kompleks Pendaratan Ikan LKIM, BESUT
6. Haron bin Omar	Board of Director, Persatuan Nelayan Kawasan Tumpat, TUMPAT
7. Yahya bin Saleh	Board of Director Persatuan Nelayan Kawasan K.Besut Kompleks Pendaratan Ikan LKIM, BASUT
8. Abu Bakar bin Salem	General Manager Persatuan Nelayan Kawasan Endau, ENDAU
9. Mohd. Zainon bin Ali	Board of Director Persatuan Nelayan Negeri Pahang d/a Pejabat LKIM Negeri Pahang PEKAN
10. Hassan bin Ismail	Chairman NEKMAT, KUALA LUMPUR

Name	Position and Organization
11. Abdul Karim bin Mohd. Ibrahim	Secretariat Pembangunan & Institusi Nelayan d/a LKIM Negeri Kelantan, KOTA BHARU
12. Hj. Abdul Rashid bin Chik	Chairman SKS Nelayan Kuala Kedah
13. Abd. Mutalib bin Mansor	Chief Clerk Syarikat Kerjasama Nelayan Pontian Bhd., PONTIAN
14. Mohamad bin Muda	General Manager Pejabat Persatuan Nelayan Pahang MAKMUR
15. Abd. Rasid bin Abd, Rahman	Board of Director Pejabat SKN Pontian Bhd., PONTIAN
16. Adb. Raof bin Jabir	Board of Director Pejabat SKN Pontian Bhd. PONTIAN
17. Moghni bin Hj. Din	Board of Director Pejabat Persatuan Negeri Sarawak Kompleks Pemasaran Ikan Bintawa, KUCHING
18. Mohd. Said bin Hj. Omar	Manager Persatuan Nelayan Negeri P.Pinang Kompleks Perikanan LKIM, Batu Maung, BAYAN LEPAS
19. Abdullah bin Don	Chairman Persatuan Nelayan Kawasan Seberang Prai, P.PINANG
20. Mohd. Shukor bin Mat	Board of Director SKS Pengeluaran & Pemasaran Ikan KUALA KEDAH
21. Hashim bin Hj. Mohammad	Manager Persatuan Nelayan Kawasan Melaka MELAKA

Name	Position and Organization
22. Zakaria bin Petot	Manager Persatuan Nelayan Kawasan Tg. Dawai Bedong, KEDAH
23. Hassn bin Abas	Manager Persatuan Nelayan Kawasan Batu Pahat BATU PAHAT
24. Ibrahim bin Abdullah	Chairman Koperasi Nelayan Mersing Utara Endau ENDAU
25. Hj. Baba bin Mohamad	Chairman SKN Tg. Pinang P. PINANG
26. Ahmad Redzuan bin Nasir	Secretary SKN Tg. Pinang P. PINANG
27. Norizaman bin Ghazali	Assistant Officer Persatuan Nelayan (NEKMAT) KUALA LUMPUR
28. Hj. Hashim bin Darus	Chairman SKN Tg. Dawai, Kg. Masjid Tg. Dawai, BEDONG.
29. Hj. Abd. Aziz bin Rabin	Chairman SKN Pengkalan Tiram Muar MUAR
30. Adbul Wahid bin Isa	Board of Director Persatuan Nelayan Negeri Perak Pantai Remis, PERAK
31. Shaari bin Ariffin	Chairman Persatuan Nelayan Negeri Kedah KUALA KEDAH
32. Jusoh bin Awang	Chairman Persatuan Nelayan Kuala Kedah Kompleks LKIM Kuala Kedah KUALA KEDAH
33. Taib bin Hassan	Chairman Persatuan Nelayan Kawasan Endau JOHOR

Name	Position and Organization
34. Shamsuddin bin Maaraf	Board of Director Koperasi Nelayan Mersing Utara Endau MERSING
35. Hj. Abd. Hamid Bahaman	ANGKASA Committee (HQ)
36. Hj. Wan Hussin bin Hj. Wan Ngah	ANGKASA Committee State of Terengganu
37. Hj. Ahmad Jais Hassan	ANGKASA Committee State of Terengganu
38. Abd. Razak Jany	LKIM Officer K.LUMPUR
39. Nazaruddin bin Ahmad	.- do -

<Lecturer>

Name	Position and Organization
1. Mr. Masamichi Hotta	FAO Consultant, Stationed in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
2. Mr. Takahisa Murakami	Manager of General Affairs Dept., Gyosairen, Tokyo, Japan
3. Dr. Uwe Tietze	FAO Fishery Industry Officer, Rome, Italy
4. Mr. Tadashi Ito	Deputy Manager, Division of Fisheries, the Norinchukin Bank, Tokyo, Japan
5. Mr. Masaaki Sato	Assistant Chief, Guidance Dept., Zengyoren, Tokyo, Japan

<ICA Fisheries Committee>

Name	Position
1. Mr. Jirozaemon Saito	Chairman
2. Mr. Masaaki Sato (Secretary cum lecturer)	Assistant secretary

<Chairman during presentation>

Name	Organization
1. Mr. Haji Ahmad Ghazi Abd. Hamid	MKM (Cooperative College of Malaysia)
2. Hon. Dato' Raja Nasron Raja Ishak	ANGKASA (National Cooperative Organization of Malaysia)
3. Mr. Muhammad bin Ismail	LKIM (Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia)

<Interpreter> Malay/English/Japanese

1. Mrs. Hanifah Maryati bte Muhammad

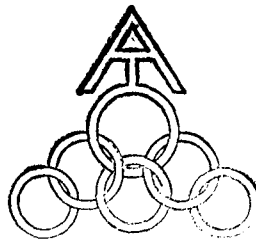
<Seminar organizing committee>

Name	Organization
1. Hon. Dat'Hj. Aziz Ibrahim	ANGKASA
2. Mr. Mohd. Nor Hassan	LKIM
3. Mr. Abd. Halim Abdullah	ANGKASA
4. Mr. Nasir Khan Yahaya	ANGKASA
5. Mr. Zainal Othman	ANGKASA
6. Mr. Arbai Hj. Ahmad	ANGKASA
7. Mrs. Nora Ahmad	LKIM
8. Mrs. Azezah Putch	LKIM
9. Mr. Othman Asit	LKIM
10. Mrs. Julia Bec Ramjan	MKM

<Seminar secretariat>

Name	Organization
1. Omar Ali	ANGKASA
2. Syed Nasir Said Othman	"
3. Rosmawati Ismail	"
4. Jamilah Sanusi	"
5. Norazmi Mohd. Radzi	"
6. Mohd. Ali Yaacob	"
7. Raja H. Raja Suran	LKIM
8. Ariffin Samah	MKM

16TH MEETING OF ICA SUB-COMMITTEE
FOR FISHERIES FOR ASIA



REPORTS BY :
DATO' HAJI AZIZ MOHD. IBRAHIM

- I. ACTIVITIES OF ICA SUB-COMMITTEE
FOR FISHERIES FOR SOUTH EAST ASIA

 - II. ICA CONGRESS IN STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

 - III. COUNTRY REPORT (MALAYSIA)
-
-

NEW DELHI
NOVEMBER, 25 - 27TH. 1988

**ACTIVITIES OF ICA SUB-COMMITTEE
FOR FISHERIES FOR SOUTH EAST ASIA**

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

Meeting In Malaysia

The ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee for South East Asia Region met in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 4th and 5th March, 1987.

The meeting was held at the Conference Room of the National Union of Cooperatives Malaysia 'Angkasa' in Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia.

The meeting was a success that attended by :-

- 1) Representatives from Angkasa, Malaysia
- 2) Representative from Sri Lanka
- 3) Representative from India
- 4) Representative from Bangladesh
- 5) Representatives from Zengyoren, Tokyo, Japan.

The meeting was presided by Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Ibrahim the Chairman of the Fisheries Committee, Angkasa, Malaysia and Chairman of ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee for South East Asia Region.

Dr. M.Rana the Secretary of the ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee South East Asia Region attended the meeting.

The Angkasa Headquarters was represented by the General Manager and 2 senior officials of the organisation Mr. Abdul Halim and Mr. Nasir Khan.

The President of Angkasa Royal Professor Ungku A. Aziz welcome the delegates at this meeting.

Mr. J.Saito the Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Executive Committee from Zengyoren, Tokyo, Japan and Mr. K.Nakagawa the Executive Secretary of the ICA Fisheries Executive Committee were present at the meeting. Datuk Haji Aziz appreciated their attendance and welcome them at the discussion.

Important subjects were deliberated at the meeting for the development of fisheries activities and fishermen for the Co-op Movements in the region especially in :-

- a) Education and Study Programme
- b) Training Programme
- c) Seminars

The meeting also discussed an important subject brought-up by the Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Executive Committee Mr. J.Saito reference to 'a', 'b' and 'c' above. It was proposed to organise a Lecture Course and Seminar sponsored by the ICA Fisheries Committee with the help of Japanese Government and Zengyoren working together with Member Organisations of the ICA for Developing Countries in South East Asia Region.

Lecture Course/Seminar

It was agreed that the Lecture Course and Seminar be held for at least a week with lecturers coming from resource persons from the fisheries sector of Developed Countries to give lectures and hold discussions with participants.

The subject for lectures and discussions for participants at the Seminar depend on the request proposed by each Member Organisation to the ICA

It was also agreed that 60 to 80 or even more participants selected from Co-op Members who are leaders in the fisheries sector be invited to take part.

The countries selected to hold the Lecture Course/Seminar were :-

- a) Sri Lanka
- b) Malaysia
- c) India
- d) Bangladesh and later in other countries like the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand.

The Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee in the region Datuk Haji Aziz who is also one of the Vice-Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Executive Committee at International level on behalf of the Member Organisations welcome and appreciated the support and proposal of the ICA Fisheries Committee from Tokyo, Japan who agreed to do its best with Member Organisations to make the Lecture Course and Seminar a success.

Funds For Holding the Lecture Course/Seminar

The meeting noted with appreciation and very grateful that the funds for holding this programme can be provided by the ICA Fisheries Committee, Tokyo, Japan working together with each Member Organisation in the region.

The first Lecture Course and Seminar was successfully organised in Sri Lanka sometime in December, 1987 where nearly 100 participants took part.

Meeting and Discussions from ICA Fisheries Committee Office with Angkasa in Malaysia

On 24th August, 1987 Mr. Sato the Assistant Executive Secretary representing the ICA Fisheries Committee from Tokyo, Japan came for a discussion reference to holding the Lecture Course and Seminar for development of fishermen which had been agreed to be held in Malaysia at the end of year 1987 or early 1988. A complete programme was discussed and agreed to for the Malaysian Lecture Course and Seminar.

Mr. J.Saito Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee was happy to propose Datuk Haji Aziz who is Vice-Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Executive Committee and Chairman of the Fisheries Committee Angkasa Malaysia be Chairman of the Organising Committee for this Lecture Course and Seminar.

The second Lecture Course and Seminar was successfully organised in Malaysia from 29th February to 5th March, 1988 including study tour programme in Trenggenu on the East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia. Nearly 60 participants from the various Fisheries Cooperative Movements took part.

Seminar and Study Programme in Japan

The Chairman Datuk Haji Aziz on behalf of the representatives who attended the meeting requested that the Study Programme and Seminar organised every year in Tokyo, Japan for Co-op Leaders in the Developing Countries should continue because this programme had benefited in the study of fisheries technology shown by Japan.

The Study of Aquaculture Programme

Besides the present method of fishing and trawler fishing activities which most of the Developing Countries had implemented are now taking part in the study and implementing fish farming in fresh water and prawn breeding schemes in lakes, ponds and rivers. Malaysia is one of the countries that had encouraged

this project for fishermen under Government advice and support. It is hope that countries in the region would give more and greater emphasis on this subject through ICA guidance and advice.

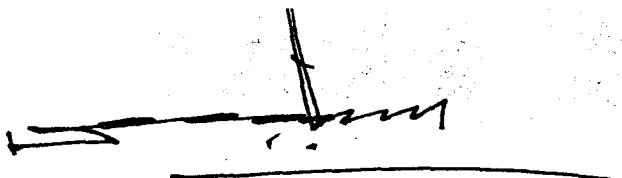
Deep Sea Fishing

Many Developing Countries would look into the possibility for the Cooperative Movements to study and take part in deep sea fishing schemes using bigger boats to encourage more income for our fishermen. The ICA at Regional Headquarters in New Delhi, India and the ICA Fisheries Committee in Tokyo, Japan will be very important to give all the advice, training and education to member countries for this future subject.

Thanks to Host Country

The Delegates who attended the ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee Meeting for South East Asia Region thanked Datuk Haji Aziz and Angkasa for hosting the meeting in Malaysia.

The next meeting was suggested that it should be held in New Delhi, India or in Manila, Philippine.



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DATUK HAJI AZIZ MOHD. IBRAHIM,
DSPN., JMN., JP.,
Chairman Fisheries Committee Angkasa, Malaysia.
Chairman ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee S-E Asia Region.
Vice-Chairman ICA Fisheries Executive Committee.

**ICA CONGRESS IN
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN
JULY 5TH. 1988**

ICA CONGRESS IN STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

Fisheries Committee Meetings - 5th. July 1988

The ICA Fisheries Committee Executive and Plenary meetings took place in Folkets Hus, Stockholm, Sweden on 5th. July 1988.

Both meetings were chaired by Mr. J. Saito, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee. Over 40 delegates from countries around the world attended the meetings. Also attended were officers from ICA Fisheries Office in Tokyo, Japan and representatives from FAO, ILO and SCC of Sweden. Datuk Haji Aziz Mohd. Ibrahim, Chairman of ICA Sub-Committee For Fisheries For South East Asia represented ANGKASA Malaysia.

Important matters which have been discussed in the plenary meeting include:

1. Activities of ICA Fisheries Committee and Sub-Committee for South East Asia.
2. Members affiliated to ICA and Fisheries Committee.
3. Financial standing of ICA Fisheries Committee.
4. Education for members
5. Seminar/Lecture Course/Study Tour
6. ODA Seminar. (Note: Japanese Government had decided to contribute certain amount of money annually to ICA Fisheries Committee to support 'Fisheries Organizations' fostering and strengthening projects to develop human resources through education and training. Such seminar have been held successfully in Sri Lanka and Malaysia).
7. Cooperation between Advanced and Developing Countries especially in South East Asia region.

Datuk Haji Aziz as representative of ANGKASA reported to the meeting the success of ODA Seminar on Role of Fisheries Cooperatives on The Development of Fishermen in Malaysia which took place in Kuala Lumpur and Kuala Terengganu from 29th. February to 6th. March 1988.

As Chairman of ICA Sub-Committee For Fisheries For South East Asia, Datuk Aziz gave reports on the activities carried out by his committee for the past years.

Executive Committee Election

Members of the Fisheries Executive Committee who have been elected are from the countries as follows:

Chairman	-	Japan
Vice Chairman	-	South Korea Iceland Hungary Malaysia
Member	-	France India Ghana
Internal Auditors	-	Thailand Italy

REPORT III

**COUNTRY REPORT
(MALAYSIA)**

16TH MEETING OF ICA SUB-COMMITTEE
FOR FISHERIES FOR ASIA

FISHERIES INDUSTRY IN MALAYSIA

1.0 AIM

The aim of this paper is to introduce the fishing industry in Malaysia. It's current situations and problems will also be discussed.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The fishing industry in Malaysia contributes 3% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It produced 565,067 tonnes of fish in 1986 valued at \$1,357 million.

As a source of foreign exchange earnings, Malaysia exported some 183,224 tonnes of fishery commodities valued at \$340 million in 1986. This form 1% of the value of the country's total exports.

The fishing sector is also a source of employment having 93,489 persons working as fishermen. In 1986 this represents 1.75% of the total labour force in the country. However, fishermen form one of the poorest segments of the population.

The fishing sector is small but important. The per capita consumption of fish in Malaysia estimated at less than 30 kg per annum (live weight calculated on the basis of standardized international extraction rates) in the late 1960's has risen to over 40 kg at present. The amount of fish consumed annually is greater than the combined consumption of beef, pork and mutton.

3. THE FISHING INDUSTRY

3.1 Marine Fisheries Resources

The inshore areas are heavily fished both by the traditional and modern fisheries (trawl and purse-seine). Both the demersal and pelagic resources (within 12 miles of coast) on both coasts of Peninsular Malaysia are being fished at, or beyond, their maximum potential where shrimp resource in particular appears to have been seriously affected by inshore trawling. It is estimated that the total resource potentials in the inshore areas and up to 30 miles in some parts of Peninsular Malaysia are 569,000 tonnes, the east coast having 247,000 tonnes and the west coast 322,000 tonnes. This situation of over-exploitation is evidenced by the decline in the catch per unit effort, and longer fishing hours spent by the fishermen.

However, the offshore areas, that is beyond 12 miles right up to the Exclusive Economic Zone, have only been exploited to a very limited extent. Most of the fishing operations are carried out using boats of less than 70GRT. The total area under Malaysia EEZ is some 160,000 square nautical miles. However, the abundant fishery resources have not been optimally tapped by Malaysian fishing boats. The provisions of United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) of which Malaysia is a signatory, has given first priority to Malaysian to exploit the fishery resources available in its declared EEZ. However, It also states that should Malaysian nationals fail to explore and tap these resources, the other nationals can request for fishing licence to operate their vessels in Malaysia's EEZ.

3.2 Fisheries Production

The type of fisheries practised in Malaysia are :

- i) Marine capture fisheries.
- ii) Aquaculture .

3.2.1 Marine Capture Fisheries

Marine fish landings in 1986 decreased by 2.1% to 564,067 tonnes. This can be clearly seen in Table 1 .

The decrease in landing in Peninsular Malaysia was largely contributed by the reduced production of the purse-seines and traditional nets whose landings dropped by 40.2% and 4.2% respectively. The landings of the trawl nets, however, increased by 20.8%.

The composition of the landings on Peninsular Malaysia according to gear group in 1985 and 1986 can be seen in the Table 2.

3.2.2 Aquaculture

The Aquaculture activities have been developed mainly on small scale and the family size holdings. In 1986, there were 15,338 freshwater constructed ponds, 841 freshwater old-mining ponds and 563 brackishwater ponds. Out of a total number of 9336 cages in Peninsular Malaysia (total area of 90,360 sq. meter), 8,740 units or 93.6% were of brackishwater culture, the rest (596 units) were freshwater cages. There was also a small number of cockle culture which increased by 12.7% to 80 in 1986. Please refer to Table 3.

The aquaculture production in Peninsular Malaysia was 51,643 tonnes valued at M\$ 42.6 million. The tonnes and value of brackishwater production formed about 90.8% and 68.0% of the total respectively. Please refer Table 4.

The most popular species cultured is freshwater aquaculture are Japanese Carp, Common Carp, Tilapia nilotika and Red Tilapia. However, the cultivation of marine species like Baramundi, Grouper, Banana Prawn and Tiger Prawn are gaining momentum. These species have good export market potential.

3.3 Fishing Vessels

The fishing industry of Malaysia is basically in-shore. The boats are basically small in size, with some of them having no engines or being powered by outboard engines.

As can be seen in Table 5, there were 40,383 licensed fishing boats in Malaysia (1986) i.e an increase of 3.7% over that of 1985.

4.0 Major Issues In Fishing Industry In Malaysia

In reviewing the fisheries sector it is evident that the Government, through its services and programmes is attempting to adopt a more national approach to the management and development of the marine fisheries. The present focal point of the Government's attention and its main areas of concern are:

- i) the persistently high incidence of poverty among the fishermen,
- ii) the threatened depletion of the inshore resources through overfishing,
- iii) the underutilize offshore resources,
- iv) and the projected shortfall between domestic food fish supply and demand.

5.0 Fisheries Development Policies

Within the framework of the National Agricultural Policy (NAP) and the New Economic Policy (NEP), the Malaysian Government has stated that the major goals are to maximize fishermen's income and increase fish production. It is also extending its jurisdiction over marine resources extending 200n.miles off the baseline (EEZ). The new fisheries act thus provides for the implementation of management measures in traditional inshore waters and in the extended offshore zone.

6.0 Government Services and Development Programmes to the Fishing Industry

To achieve the broad objectives outlined by the Government, the Department of Fisheries and Fisheries Development Authority have carried out a wide range of programmes, in addition to the support services that they normally provide. Whilst the services embrace fisheries management, including enforcement, collection and analysis of statistic, research, fisheries training and extension, the development programmes include artificial reefs, financial assistance and hire purchase, construction of landing complexes, establishment of fisheries development areas, fishermen's relocation and vessels buy-back programmes.

7. Conclusion

The fishing industry in Malaysia is still at its infant stage. This can be seen from the smallholding activities of the aquaculture sector and the small number of large fishing boats involved in deep sea fishing. However, with more effort put in by the government and the related fishing agencies, the prospect of the fishing industry as a resource earner looks bright.

Table 1 : Quantity and Wholesale Value of the Marine Landings
1985 - 1986 Malaysia

ITEM	Quantity / Value		% Change	
	1985	1986	1985	1986
A. Quantity (tonnes)				
Peninsular Malaysia	462,861	446,376	-3.9	-3.8
Sarawak	62,893	57,971	-8.4	+8.1
Sabah	31,500	50,000	-2.8	+1.5
Labuan	*	720	-	-
Total	577,254	565,067	-4.3	+2.1
B. Wholesale Value				
(M \$.million)				
Peninsular Malaysia	1,051	1,018	-	-3.2
Sarawak	*	156	-	-
Sabah	*	183	-	-
Labuan	*	*	-	-

Table 2 : Quantity And Wholesale Value of The Landings
by Gear Groups:
1985 and 1986 - Peninsular Malaysia.

Gear Group	Trawl Nets	Purse Seine Nets	Traditional Gears	Total
A. Quantity				
1985 (Tonnes)	189,196	123,061	150,604	462,861
% Contribution	40.9	26.6	32.5	100
1986 (Tonnes)	228,584	73,589	144,203	446,379
% Contribution	51.2	16.5	32.3	100
% Change	+20.8	-40.2	- 4.2	-3.6
B. Wholesale Value				
1985 (\$ Million)	326	197	528	1,051
% Contribution	31.0	18.7	50.3	100
1986 (\$ Million)	380.70	126.5	510.6	1,051.8
% Contribution	37.4	12.4	50.2	100
% Change	+16.8	- 35.5	- 3.2	- 3.2

Table 3 : Estimates of Number and Area of Ponds, Cages and Cattle Pens in 1985 and 1986 - Malaysia

Culture System	Number of Ponds / Cages Cockle Culture				Area			
	Number		% Change		Ha/m ²		% Change	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
Peninsular Malaysia								
Ponds and Old Mining Ponds	18,568	16,792	+ 1.2	- 9.6	4,654	4,366	- 6.0	- 6.1
Cages *	6,835	9,336	22.8	+36.6	182,340	190,360	+59.7	+ 9.1
Cockle Culture	71	80	**	+12.7	4,073	4,446	+10.1	+ 9.1
Sarawak								
Ponds	**	965	**	**	**	166	**	**
Sabah								
Ponds	604	561	+ 92.4	- 7.1	40.65	56	- 0.2	+36.1

* - In square meter

** - Not Available

Table 4 : Quantity And Wholesale Value Of Aquaculture Production - 1985 And 1986 - Peninsular Malaysia.

Culture System	Quantity				Value			
	Tonnes		% Change		\$ Million		% Change	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
Ponds and Old Mining Ponds	6,541	5,012	+ 64.6	-23.4	30.8	18.9	+130	-38.6
Cages	408	967	+ 28.1	+137.0	3.5	10.2	+400	+191.4
Cockle Culture	44,761	45,664	- 29.6	+ 2.0	15.3	13.5	-50.8	- 11.6
Total:	51,710	51,643	- 23.6	- 0.1	49.6	42.6	+ 9.7	- 14.4

Table 5 : Number And Percentage Change of The Fishing Boats Licensed - 1985 And 1986 -Malaysia.

	Number		% Change	
	1985	1986	1985	1986
Peninsular Malaysia	23,371	22,476	- 9.0	- 3.8
Trawl Boats	4,193	4,118	- 3.3	- 1.8
Purse Seine Boats	875	628	-10.3	-28.2
Traditional Boats	18,303	17,730	-10.1	- 3.1
Sarawak	8,932	8,856	- 0.3	- 0.9
Sabah	6,630	8,900	+ 2.0	+36.5
Labuan	6,630	151	-	-
Total :	38,933	40,383	- 5.2	+ 3.7

Table 6 : Annual of Fishing Vessels
 For 3 Most Recent Years Of Malaysia
 1984 - 1986

CATEGORY	NO. OF MOTOR VESSELS		
	1984	1985	1986
0 - 4.9	3,829	3,217	2,950
5 - 9.9	8,133	8,772	8,829
10 - 14.9	2,850	2,535	2,425
15 - 19.9	1,199	1,296	1,302
20 - 24.9	311	340	342
25 - 39.9	1,104	1,005	960
40 - 99.9	3,829	3,217	1,114
OVER 100 GRT			4
Sub-Total	16,533	15,324	14,626
Outboard Powered	7,458	6,751	6,864
Non-Powered	1,682	1,296	986
Grand Total	25,673	23,371	22,476

Table 7 : NUMBER OF FISHERMENS

	1984	1985	1986
FULL TIME	102,277	95,432	85,515
PART TIME	6,810	7,476	7,414
TOTAL	109,087	102,908	92,929

ANNUAL FISHERIES PRODUCTION VALUE BY SPECIES
OF MOST RECENT 3 YEARS OF MALAYSIA

SPECIES / YEAR	1984	1985	1986
	Production m/tonnes	Production m/tonnes	Production m/tonnes
SELANGAT (<i>Anodontosoma chacunda</i>)	1,589.64	3,125.60	3,540
BELIAK MATA (<i>Pellona</i> spp)	1,518.39	3,591.71	3,339
TERUBOK (<i>Clupea macrusa</i>)	2.31	6.26	22
SIKAP (<i>Lates calcarifer</i>)	82.60	145.50	139
LIDAH (<i>Cynoglossus</i> spp)	2,531.71	2,906.05	2,609
SEBELAH (<i>Pseudorhampus</i> spp)	435.59	439.23	547
BAYAN (<i>Callyodon</i> spp)	91.26	106.46	115
BISI NANGKA (<i>Upeneus</i> spp)	1,146.88	903.51	1,495
DAUN BAHARU (<i>Drepane puctata</i>)	176.40	99.51	366
PINANG-PINANG (<i>Caesio evythrogaster</i>)	441.51	446.20	620
Duri (<i>Tachysurus</i> spp)	4,373.08	3,802.89	4,794
DENGKIS (<i>Siganus</i> spp)	707.89	764.29	1,086
GELAMA (<i>Sciaena</i> spp)	8,003.21	9,308.06	12,031
GERUT-GERUT (<i>Promadasys</i> spp)	1,005.48	792.63	958
JENAHAK (<i>Lutianus argentimaculatus</i>)	736.70	953.30	1,223
KACI (<i>Spilotichthys pictus</i>)	352.33	335.58	410
KERAPU (<i>Epinephelus</i> spp)	2,463.86	2,331.96	2,427
KERISI (<i>Nemipterus</i> spp)	9,349.19	6,989.35	8,973
KERISI BALI (<i>Pristipomoides typus</i>)	471.48	324.08	537
KIKEK (<i>Leiognathus</i> spp)	1,100.49	824.47	945
MALONG (<i>Muraenesox</i> spp)	1,973.70	1,440.60	1,521
MERAH (<i>Lutianus</i> spp)	3,372.47	2,921.11	4,839
UBI-UBI (<i>Saurida</i> spp)	1,361.84	1,390.02	1,974
KUNYIT-KUNYIT (<i>Lutianus vitta</i>)	724.60	1,005.47	1,043
SEMILANG (<i>Plotosus</i> spp)	870.50	875.06	1,626
SERUMBU (<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>)	0.00	14.14	17
PUNTONG DAMAR (<i>Sillago sihama</i>)	1,014.04	827.34	824
PASIR-PASIR (<i>Scolopsis</i> spp)	142.26	133.53	274
KACANG-KACANG (<i>Sphyræna</i> spp)	1,295.73	1,231.05	1,517
ARUAN TASIK (<i>Rachycentron canadus</i>)	580.09	368.59	650
BAWAL (<i>Pampus</i> spp)	3,657.56	5,046.31	5,068
BELANAK (<i>Mugil</i> spp)	2,661.87	4,368.29	4,550
CERMIN (<i>Alectis indica</i>)	797.83	569.04	835
CINCARU (<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>)	14,138.10	6,488.88	5,989
RAMBAI (<i>Caranx</i> spp)	1,680.68	1,515.53	1,913
SEANGIN (<i>Polynemus</i> spp)	1,170.55	807.01	861
DAUN BAHARU (<i>Drepane puctata</i>)	176.40	99.51	366
SELAR (<i>Caranx</i> spp)	12,291.14	13,254.29	6,686

SALAR KUNING (<i>Serirolides leptolepis</i>)	15,365.17	13,864.36	10,167
SĒLAYANG (<i>Decapterus russelli</i>)	24,165.97	21,207.97	16,432
PISANG-PISANG (<i>Elagatis bipinnulatus</i>)	290.97	305.07	475
TALANG (<i>Chorineneus</i> spp)	694.90	801.67	718
BILIS (<i>Stolephorus</i> spp)	22,657.97	16,037.96	17,758
PARANG-PARANG (<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>)	3,545.75	3,456.51	4,176
TAMBAN (<i>Clupea</i> spp)	13,297.24	9,974.40	9,133
BULAN (<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>)	2.36	12.66	16
TENGROĒ (<i>Euthynnus</i> spp)	17,722.59	19,150.81	16,590
LAYARAN (<i>Istiophorus</i> spp)	201.02	339.59	318
KEMBONG (<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>)	85,183.55	80,874.57	41,701
TENGGIRI (<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp)	7,425.42	7,432.52	10,591
TIMAH (<i>Trichiurus</i> spp)	1,682.94	2,447.20	2,023
PARI (<i>Dasyatis</i> spp)	4,097.87	3,804.93	4,902
YU PASIR (<i>Scoliodon sornakowan</i>)	2,651.73	2,167.98	2,211
IKAN BAJA (Mixed spp)	106,249.08	112,430.09	128,618
IKAN CAMPUR (Mixed spp)	12,026.82	11,284.58	11,480
JEBUNG (<i>Abalistes stellaris</i>)	921.26	850.42	859
KETAM (<i>Scyllia serrata</i>)	3,846.07	3,628.95	4,162
UDANG KARANG (<i>Panulirus polyhagus</i>)	303.73	310.33	360
UDANG PUTIH (<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>)	6,856.84	7,361.34	7,449
UDANG MINYAK (<i>Parapenaeopsis hardwicki</i>)	11,636.47	12,955.73	15,228
UDANG MERAH ROS (<i>Metapenaeus affinis</i>)	5,874.10	8,223.65	5,997
UDANG KULIT KERAS (<i>Parapenaeopsis sculptitis</i>)	4,109.76	3,125.77	2,100
UDANG HARIMAU (<i>Panaeus monodon</i>)	-	761.51	598
LAIN-LAIN JENIS UDANG (Other prawns)	12,912.74	13,946.08	16,588
UDANG BARING (<i>Acetes</i> spp)	15,953.96	11,383.31	9,661
SIPUT/KEPAH/KUPANG (<i>Perna viridis</i>)	4,332.56	2,620.39	818
SOTONG KERETA (<i>Octopus</i> spp)	168.04	136.45	115
SOTONG KATAK (<i>Sepia</i> spp)	2,893.09	2,789.05	4,796
SOTONG BIASA (<i>Loligo</i> spp)	9,997.21	8,710.11	13,073
UBUR-UBUR (<i>Rhopilema</i> spp)	260.33	12.19	900
TOTAL	481,640.47	462,861.05	446,376

ANNUAL FISHERIES PRODUCTION VALUE BY SEA
CAPTURE FISHERIES OF MOST RECENT THREE YEARS
IN MALAYSIA

GEARS \ YEARS	1985		1986	
	Production #/tonnes	Value M\$	Production #/tonnes	Value M\$
PERAT JONDA (TRAWL NET)	189,196.32	326,259,306	228,584	380,662,530
PUKAT JERUT IKAN (PURSE SEINE-FISH)	123,061.40	197,084,019	73,589	126,533,220
PUKAT JERUT BILIS (PURSE SEINE ANCHOVY)	17,892.28	464,197	18,855	110,156,660
LAIN PUKAT TARIK (OTHER SEINES)	20,374.95	276,607	16,389	45,650,500
PUKAT HANYUT (DRIFT/BILL NETS)	49,944.09	214,876,614	45,213	199,915,740
PUKAT TANGGUK (LIFT NETS)	9,742.72	16,809,609	4,500	8,122,700
BELAT-BELAT (STATIONARY)	2,464.02	5,861,988	3,077	6,278,150
BUBU (PORTABLE)	7,645.37	22,839,273	8,563	27,860,120
PANCING (HOOKS AND LINES)	20,594.59	49,361,926	25,083	68,467,420
PUKAT BARUT (BAG NETS)	14,566.99	28,312,891	14,947	28,064,910
PUKAT RENTANG (BARRIER NETS)	780.55	259,192	1,653	2,803,810
PUKAT SURLUNG (PUSH/SCOP NETS)	2,984.67	13,420,269	2,576	8,169,140
MEMUNGUT SIPUT (SHELLFISH COLLECTION)	2,620.39	2,489,371	818	674,620
RAMPAIAN (MISCELLANEOUS)	1,092.71	1,813,149	2,529	4,412,650
JUMLAH (TOTAL)	462,861.05	1,051,128,441	446,376	1,017,772,170

ANNUAL FISHERIES PRODUCTION AND VALUE
BY AQUACULTURE IN SEAWATER OF MOST
RECENT 3 YEARS IN MALAYSIA

\ YEAR	1984		1985		1986	
	Production m/tonnes	Value M\$ (000)	Production m/tonnes	Value M\$ (000)	Production m/tonnes	Value M\$ (000)
<u>BRACKISHWATER/MARINE PONDS</u>						
Siakap/Barramundi	0.07	0.43	35.60	329.84	19.22	200.08
Kerapu/Grouper	0.00	0.00	2.12	15.66	3.21	42.73
Jenahak/Mangrove Snapper	0.00	0.00	0.69	5.52	1.56	16.13
Merah/Red Snapper	-	-	0.43	2.58	0.00	0.0
Udang Putih/Banana Prawn	0.66	7.87	6.06	65.48	1.23	15.62
Udang Harimau/Tiger Prawn	59.37	1,821.10	114.43	1,666.63	268.19	3,722.49
Ketam/Mud Crab	0.08	0.30	16.70	40.49	6.10	45.20
Peibagai/Miscellaneous	3.36	11.88	2.47	2.12	3.68	22.08
Total	64.14	1,841.58	178.50	2,128.32	303.19	4,064.33
<u>BRACKISHWATER/MARINE CAGES</u>						
Siakap/Barramundi	80.25	497.55	301.95	3,204.14	818.94	8,525.17
Kerapu/Grouper	17.47	103.08	25.56	172.25	95.84	1,275.63
Jenahak/Mangrove Snapper	2.34	14.04	2.06	2.69	29.21	302.03
Merah/Red Snapper	0.09	0.36	0.24	2.50	0.11	1.27
Udang Putih/Banana Prawn	0.56	6.68	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ketam/Mud Crab	2.11	7.91	6.75	7.20	9.58	70.99
Udang Harimau/Tiger Prawn	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.07	0.00	0.00
Peibagai/Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	65.58	0.00	1.23	7.38
Total	102.82	629.62	402.54	3,437.85	954.91	10,182.49

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COUNTRY REPORT
ON
FISHERY COOPERATIVES IN THAILAND

16th Meeting of the ICA Sub-Committee for
Fisheries for Asia : New Delhi
25 - 27 November 1988

By: Mr. Mongkol Vacharangkul
Board-Member
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FISHERY COOPERATIVES IN THAILAND

1. Introduction

Thailand is located in Southeast Asia, bordered by the Andaman Sea and the Gulf of Thailand. Its total area is 51,800 sq.kms or approximately 200,000 sq. miles, stretching 800 kms. from East to West. It has approximately 1,520 kms. of coastline on the Gulf of Thailand and 560 kms. on the Andaman Sea. The climate is tropical and the population estimated in 1988 was 55 million. The whole Gulf of Thailand is divided into the Inner Gulf and the Outer Gulf, four major rivers flow into the Inner Gulf and the Outer Gulf extends into the South China Sea. The average depth of Inner Gulf is 20 metres and the maximum depth of the Outer Gulf is 87 metres. Inland fishing areas include rivers, canals, lakes, swamps, streams and man-made reservoirs.

Thailand is an agricultural oriented country, most of its population are peasant. The total number of marine fishing households in 1985 was 57,526. The total number of family members of these households were estimated at 330, 057 and the total number of fishing boats used in marine fishery in 1985 was 53,440. In 1985 the total catches of marine fish was 2,057,751 metric tons, valued at 15,650.6 millions and inland fish was 167,453 metric tons, valued at 4,134.9 million B.

2. Historical background

The first fishery cooperative was organized in 1949 in the area of Kabang - pongnok canal in Pissanulok Province. It was a fresh water fishery cooperative. The purpose of the cooperative were to allocated the land along the canal for fishing to 393 members to

market and process (if necessary) member's products. In 1970, the government granted the utilization of this canal to the public, and fish catching was open to all, the operation of this cooperative was not successful so this cooperative was amalgamated with another agricultural cooperative, those fishermen became one member group of the new cooperative.

In 1952, the first marine fishery cooperative named "The Central Fishery Cooperative Limited" was established. It was aimed at accelerating and developing fishery techniques and improving the lot of fishermen together with the development of the fishery cooperative, the government set up, at the same time, the Bangkok fishery Marketing Organization to function as a central fishery market of both cooperative and non-cooperative fishing Industry.

The Central Fishery Cooperative Limited serves its members in seeking and maintaining the fishing ground and marketing their catches including supplying their requisites. Its membership was drawn from the fishermen who lived along the sea coast of 13 provinces, i.e. Bangkok Metropolis, Samutprakarn, Chacherngsao, Cholburi, Rayong, Trad, Samutsakorn, Samutsongkram, Petchburi, Prachuabkirikan, Chumporn, and Surattanee, with local membership of 380 fisherman.

The Central Fishery Cooperative Limited has also provided loan to its members for construction of fishing boats, the purchasing of fishing materials and also provide other fishing facilities, Loans are generally repaid by the delivery of the member's catches to the cooperative in settlement of existing debt.

Since 1959, the cooperative has suffered losses and shortage of working capital to provide loans to members. It is because of the bad debts and members do not sell their catches through the cooperative, the price of fish is always fluctuating. The cooperative cannot control quantities of fish or prices in market. Due to small volume of business and strong influence of private fish merchants, the cooperative had stopped doing its business since 1968.

3. The objective of Fishery Cooperatives

Fishery Cooperatives are organized among fishermen who deal with fresh water fish or sea water fish. At present, the government has the aim to extend the organization of fishery cooperatives along the coastal and near by areas where fish farming can be practised.

The fishery cooperatives are organized as multipurpose societies with the objectives of increasing the productivity of small fisherman and providing higher returns by

3.1 supply of diesel fuel, ice, salt, equipment and consumers' goods

3.2 improvement of existing canals and digging new ones with connect to the sea, this will be useful for both fish farming and communication

3.3 provision of credit, saving and other banking facilities,

3.4 provision of cold storage facilities with allow the supplies to reach the market regularly

3.5 establishment of processing plants for salting, drying or canning the fish or for the production of fish gravy and shrimp paste

3.6 marketing of fresh or processed fish by public auction or by establishing marketing channels to the major population centres.

4. Structure of Fisheries Cooperatives

The Cooperatives in Thailand are vertically organized at three levels : primary societies at the local level, secondary societies at the provincial level and the apex societies at the national level. As for the primary fishermen cooperative societies, individual fishermen or fishfarmer members are divided into various groups of fishing villages or tambons for training purposes, business activities, or determination of proposals for forwarding to the Board of Directors

At present, there are 22 fishery cooperatives registered under the Cooperative Society Act (1968) functioning at the primary level with a total membership of 4,322 families (average 196 member/society). There is no secondary level and national level organization of fishery Cooperatives in the country.

5. Business Activities

In order to fulfil the objectives, fishery cooperatives in Thailand are currently involved in these major business activities as follow:-

1. Extend Credit to the members, in 1986, fishery Cooperatives extend credit to the members during the year to a total amount of 2,656,325 ฿

2. Supply inputs such as fishing gears diesel fuel, feed stuff and necessary goods to the members. In 1986, fishery cooperatives supplied inputs to their members valued at 3,027,906.25 ฿

3. Collect fish products from the members for marketing and processing. In 1986, fishery cooperatives collected the fish products valued at 2,766,576 ฿

4. Receive deposit from the members, in 1986, fishery cooperative received deposit from members as saving deposit and fixed deposit to the total amount of 55,482.- ฿

According to the auditing report of the Cooperative Auditings Department in 1986, there are 17 fishery Cooperatives have been audited and the performance had been recorded as follow:

- The total income has been increased by 0.42% from the previous years.
- The total costs has been decreased by 0.10% from the previous years.
- The total operating cost increased by 23.67% from the previous year.

6. Financial Status

As at the end of fiscal year 1986 (30 June 1986), the financial status of fishery cooperatives in Thailand has been summarized as follow:

1. The total Asset has been increased from ฿ 28,930,159 in 1985 to ฿ 30,657,400 or 5.97% increased

1.1 The Current Asset has been increased from ฿ 27,649,465 in 1985 to ฿ 28,992,227 or 4.86% increased

1.2 The Fixed Asset has been decreased from ฿ 1,158,017 in 1985 to ฿ 1,332,729.- or 15.09% decreased

1.3 The other Asset has been increased from ₱ 123,676 to ₱ 332,449.- or 16.69% increased.

2. The Total Liabilities has been increased form ₱ 20,876,604 in 1985 to ₱ 21,876,604 or 2.78% increased.

2.1 The Current Liabilities has been decreased from ₱ 19,046,729 in 1985 to ₱ 18,392,535 or 3.45% decreased.

2.2 The Fixed Liabilities has been increased from ₱ 1,707,344, in 1985 to ₱ 2,737,664 or 60.35% increased.

2.3 The Other Liabilities has been increased from ₱ 122,530 to ₱ 326,576.- or 16.6% increased.

3. The Cooperative Own Fund has been increased from ₱ 8,053,555.- in 1985 to ₱ 9,200,626 or 14.24% increased.

Problems

The fishery cooperatives are organized to cope with the problems of fishing occupation which cannot be solved by the fishermen individually. The common problems are known as unfair price of fishery products, lack of funds storage and processing, high cost of transport and equipment, increased oil price, the declaration of 200 miles Economic Zone by neighbouring countries and the effects of pollution. Besides, the fishing cooperatives have to faced with the problems as follow:

1. Most of fishing cooperatives are small societies with average membership of 196 members/society. The fund mobilized from among the members are not sufficient to provide services to the members.

2. Due to the lack of fund, the cooperative cannot employ the staff or some cooperative can employ very few staff which are not sufficient to handle the work properly. The staff employed still lack of knowledge and experience to perform the task which effect to mismanagement of the cooperatives

3. Most of the management of the cooperatives are elected from among the member. They still lack of knowledge and experience in the management aspect especially on the financial management.

Prospects of Fishery Cooperatives

The major purpose of grouping fishermen into a cooperative are: to increase the production and income of their members, pormotion of business activities and related fields namely aquaculture, improvement of production and marketing of their members' products, is launched by the government concerning agencies.

- Promotion and development guidelines for fishery cooperatives.

1. Extension of fishery cooperative principles to their members and prospective fishermen members.

2. Conducting a survey and establishment of fishery cooperative for fishermen.

3. Following up and controlling existing fishery cooperatives in accordance to the Fishery Society Act or their regulations.

4. Promoting activities which are being carried out by fishery cooperatives in such a way that they will be self-proficient.

5. Coordinating with other agencies for their members' benefit.

- Promotion of Fishery Industrial Cooperatives.

In order to reduce the cost of fishery production and set up a fair price to both fishermen and consumer, cold storage for fishery products and fish meal industry and animal feeds are consequently established. These are aiming to carry out marketing and processing fishery products of their members such as processing of canned fish products, salted fish, fish sauce, dried shrimp, shrimp paste and preserved fish.

To fulfill the objectives mentioned above, the Cooperative Promotion Department has developed an initial stage, to strengthen the co-operation between the fishery cooperatives and its apex organization, i.e. the cold storage industry and the finished food organization.

Training:

According to the present structure of cooperative in Thailand, The cooperative League of Thailand which was established under the Cooperative Societies Act (1968), is regarded as the apex organization of the cooperative movement to function as a promotional and educational body of fishery co-operatives. The CLT will conduct annually training courses for board - members and staff of fishery cooperatives. In 1988, CLT has conducted a training course for 26 board - members of fishery cooperatives throughout the country.

Area of possible assistance

In Thailand, fishery cooperatives are faced with many difficulties. They still need supports from the government and organizations concerned.

According to present trend, some of the member of fishery cooperatives have the tendency to diverse from marine fishery to backish aquaculture such as shrimps and tiger prawan. In order to cope with this situation, the technical assistance derive from the goverment and concern organizations is not sufficient, there is an urgent need for technical assistance on backish water aquaculture techniques.

Status of Fishery Cooperatives

Since fishing cooperatives in Thailand has been established by the government in order to accelerate and promote the standard of living of fishermen, the government has announced a number of plans aimed at improving the situation of fishermen as following:

1. To promote the establishment of a least 2 fishery cooperatives each year in 23 coastal provinces.
2. To promote the establishment of fishery cooperatives and aquaculture cooperatives in the areas where the fishery cooperatives are needed.
3. To promote the establishment of a National Federation of fishery cooperative in Thailand.

Name of National level fishery training/Development institution

According to the present structure of cooperative movement in Thailand, there is no secondary level and national level of fishery cooperative organization in Thailand. The cooperative League of Thailand (CLT), a national apex organization representing the cooperative movement in Thailand, is responsible for the training of board - members and staff of fishery cooperatives. Besides, there are other organiza-

tions such as cooperative promotions Department, Fisheries Department which are responsible for the promotion and development of fishery cooperatives. Further more the assistance on training and development of fishery is also available from the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC)

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fish and Fish Products IMPORTS (tons)	43,777	N.A.	152,707	N.A.	262,089	N.A.
Fish and Fish Products 274,753 EXPORTS (tons)	274,753	N.A.	466,219	N.A.	602,486	N.A.
Fish and Fish Products: VALUE IMPORTS BAHT	551,678	N.A.	3,857,457	N.A.	7,590,028	N.A.
Fish and Fish Products: VALUE EXPORTS BAHT	7,425,700	N.A.	18,527,660	N.A.	26,829,362	N.A.
Q - Tons						
V - 1,000 BAHT						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of all types of cooperatives	1,596	10	2,251	202	2,432	19
Total membership of all types of cooperatives	1,615,356	2,390	2,356,389	4,403	2,657,839	4,127
Total employees of all types of cooperatives	N.A.	N.A.	11,922	33	N.A.	N.A.
Total number of Board of Directors (ME Committees) of all cooperatives	N.A.	N.A.	73,582	205	N.A.	N.A.

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of Fishery Coops (all types)	10	-	20	-	19	-
Total number of secondary level fishery coops	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number of primary level fishery coops	10	-	20	-	19	-
Number of fishery cooperatives affiliated to national apex fishery coops	10	-	20	-	19	-
Total fishery coop membership	2,390	-	4,403	-	4,127	-
Total fishery employees	N.A.	-	33	-	-	-
Total No. of Board members of fishery coops (all types)	N.A.	-	205	-	-	-

(14)

PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS OF THE FISHERIES SECTOR IN THE
ASIA-PACIFIC REGION WITH REFERENCE TO FISHERY COOPERATIVES

1. Status of the fisheries sector in the Asia-Pacific region

1.1 Fish production

World fish production in 1986, the latest year for which published figures are available, totalled 91.5 million tons, made up of 80.4 million tons from the marine fisheries and 11.1 million tons from the inland fisheries. These figures also include the production from freshwater, brackishwater and marine aquaculture for which the latest available figures are 10.2 million tons in 1985.

The Asia-Pacific region contributed 42% of the total world fish production (or 38.5 m. tons) in 1986. This constituted 39% of the world marine fisheries production (31.1 m. tons) and 67% of the world's inland fisheries production (7.4 m. tons). Of the production of 10.2 m. ton from aquaculture in 1985, the contribution of the Asia-Pacific region was no less than 78% (8 m. tons).

Of the top ten fish producers in the Asia-Pacific region, the largest is one of the region's three developing countries - Japan - who with a production of nearly 12 m. tons is also the largest producer in the world. The other nine are all developing countries - China, Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, DPR Korea, Vietnam and Bangladesh with production ranging from 8 m. tons (China) to 794,000 tons (Bangladesh). No less than six countries of the Asia-Pacific region - Japan, China, Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia and Thailand are among the top ten fish producing countries in the world. In nine of the top ten fish producing countries of the region, the marine fisheries are responsible for over 50% of the total production, ranging from 98% in Japan and the Republic of Korea to 58% in China. In Bangladesh, however, 74% of the production comes from the inland fisheries.

Inland waters contribute significantly to the total production in the Asia-Pacific region. The ratio was 19% in 1986 against less than 4% in the rest of the world. Developing countries have an even higher share of inland fisheries in the the total, almost 28% of their 1986 production came from this resource. Landlocked countries, such as Bhutan, Laos, Mongolia and Nepal have of course only inland fish production, but China and India, countries with large land masses, also produce a significant portion of their total catch from inland waters (42 and 41% in 1986, respectively). Inland fish production is traditional even in some archipelagic countries of Southeast Asia, for instance 24% of the Indonesian and 28% of the Philippine total fish production came from inland waters.

Aquaculture plays an increasingly important role in the fish and seafood supply of the region, where in 1985 almost 23% of the total production was provided by culture operations, while this ratio was

below 5% in the rest of the world. Developed countries of the region (Australia, Japan and New Zealand) have less developed aquaculture sub-sector, producing only 10% of the total, while the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific culture as much as 2% of their total production. Outstanding examples are the Philippines (27%), Rep. of Korea (30%), India (39%), China (41%), Nepal (42%) and the D.P.R. Korea (48%).

1.2 Structure of the sector

Fisheries could be broadly demarcated into capture and culture fisheries, the former corresponding to hunting and the latter to farming, on land. Capture fisheries is the harvesting of wild fish stocks in the seas or in inland waters while culture or aquaculture, according to a definition recently adopted for use by FAO is "the farming of aquatic organisms, including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators etc. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated".

The marine capture fisheries are organized as large-scale industrial fisheries or as small-scale artisanal fisheries and both exist side by side in many countries of the region. The inland fisheries almost exclusively fall into the category of small-scale fisheries. Aquaculture is also carried out in either a large-scale or small-scale mode. The concepts of large-scale and small-scale differ from country to country. Uniform definitions do not exist, but they are characterized by certain common features in every country.

Generally, large-scale fisheries are organized as entrepreneurial concerns, are capital intensive, produce mostly fish meant for reduction (into fish meal and oil), freezing, canning and export, provide higher incomes than artisanal fisheries for both boatowners and crew, require highly concentrated support services such as harbours, repair facilities, water, electricity, ice and are based in urban areas.

The contrasting features of the small-scale fisheries are the following: they are conducted by artisanal craftsmen who are generally not formally organized, they are highly labour intensive, while they may include some motorized boats, they generally do not include mechanized fishing gear, they lack technology for handling and processing of fish with resultant post harvest losses, they harvest fish stocks which are intended for direct human consumption and they are generally located in rural coastal areas.

In the Asia-Pacific region, besides the three developed countries, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, among the developing countries Thailand, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, China and Philippines are countries with significant large-scale marine fishing fleets. India, Indonesia and Pakistan also have some large-scale fishing capacity. In the last three countries as well as in the remaining

Australia and New Zealand) were net exporters of fish and fish products and the net export earnings of the developing countries was about US \$3.6 billion.

Employment

Complete and up-to-date information is not available regarding the number of persons employed in fishing in the countries of the region. Figures gathered in respect of some 21 countries of the region have given an indication of about 7.5 million employed in fishing alone without counting those engaged in ancillary activities. This figure, however, excludes for instance countries like China and Vietnam and a 'guesstimate' is a total figure of over 10 million employed in the primary fisheries sector. A 'guesstimate' of the total fishing population is about 55 million persons.

Nutrition

The average per caput fish supply for the Asia-Pacific region for the period 1982-84, works out to about 10.5 kg/year which compares with 12.2 kg/year for the world. There are wide variations in the per caput fish supply for individual countries of the region. Japan had the highest supply with an exceptional 74.5 kg/year. The per caput supply of the other countries range from 44.4 kg/year for Maldives and Republic of Korea to 0.3 kg/year for Nepal. In six countries China (4.9), India (3.1), Iran (2.9), Pakistan (1.7), Mongolia (1.0) and Nepal (0.3) the per caput supply was below 5 kg/year.

The highest proportion of kilocalories from fish and seafoods in daily per caput total dietary energy in 1982-84, in the countries of the region was less than 9%. The highest percentages were in Solomon Islands with 8.8% followed by Japan with 7%. In eight other countries, namely Western Samoa, Maldives, Philippines, Malaysia, Fiji, Vanuatu, Republic of Korea and DPR Korea, they ranged from 4.1% to 2.2%. In other countries they were less than 2%. Fish and fish products however, have a greater significance as a source of protein in the diet. The following was their contribution in 1983 to animal protein supplies in some countries of the region: Sri Lanka 70%, Indonesia 65%, Philippines 59%, Japan 55%, Thailand 48%, Bangladesh 46%, China 21%. Fish also makes an important contribution to micronutrient supplies in the diet such as vitamins, minerals and fatty acids.

Fishing Communities

Artisanal fishing communities in the region are found scattered along river banks, lakes and reservoirs, estuaries and sea coasts. They are often outside the main stream of economic, social and political development. Access to these communities is frequently hampered by lack of roads and other communication facilities. Remoteness and isolation are particularly pronounced in many maritime fishing villages located in islands or at the edge of the land mass and are compounded by exposure to natural calamities such as floods,

storms and sea-erosion. In many of the developing countries of the region, artisanal fishing families are among the most disadvantaged sections of the population with a high incidence of absolute poverty. The extent of poverty often makes it necessary for artisanal fishing families to also engage themselves in other activities like agriculture, animal husbandry, wildlife hunting etc. in order to survive. Seasonality of fishing operations and large year to year fluctuations in production and income exacerbate the low living conditions and frequently lead them to dependance on intermediaries for credit to bridge times of low yields and incomes.

Role of Women

In artisanal fishing families, women have an important role both in activities connected with fishing as well as other socio-economic activities. There are considerable variations in this regard in the different countries. In a large number of countries women are active. In a few countries, e.g. Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Philippines, women participate in fishing operations in rivers and inshore waters. Other fishery related activities are net making and mending in India and Bangladesh and employment in industrial processing and canning plants in countries which export shrimp or canned fish. In some countries such as India and Sri Lanka women function as the financial managers of artisanal fishing operations and also often act as the 'agents' for obtaining credit from non institutional sources.

2. Changes in or affecting the sector since the 1970s

A number of changes that have taken place during about the last 1 1/2 decades have profoundly affected the progress of the fisheries sector, particularly of the marine fisheries.

2.1 Extension of national jurisdiction - EEZ's

One important change has been the establishment of Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ's) during the 1970's. While this is a world-wide development all the coastal countries of the Asia-Pacific region, except only for China, Iran and Republic of Korea, have extended their jurisdiction to Exclusive Economic Zones of 200 miles in which they exercise sovereign rights over the exploration, exploitation and management of all natural resources including fisheries. The establishment of the EEZ's has constituted a legal barrier to the fishing operations of distant water fishing countries in the fishing grounds of the coastal countries and induced hopes of better management of the fisheries. It has also led in many countries to increased investment in fisheries research, development, and fisheries survey and exploratory fishing. Another result has been to cause distant water fishing countries to reduce the size of their fishing fleets, negotiate fishing agreements with coastal states and search for new untested areas to fish both within EEZ's and on the high seas. Some of the countries affected in this way in the region have

been Japan, Republic of Korea, Thailand and the United States. The developing countries of the South Pacific have been in the forefront in concluding access agreements with distant water fishing countries to fish for tuna in their EEZ's in preference to developing their own fishing capacity and have been able to obtain substantial revenues in the form of licence fees - e.g. an agreement of 1987 between the US and a number of South Pacific countries in terms of which \$60 m will accrue to the states during a 5 year period in return for permitting US tuna purse seiners to fish in their EEZ's. Although initially many developing countries had expectations of carrying out large scale fishing operations in their EEZ's, these expectations have been largely unfulfilled due to the high capital and operating costs and the high levels of technology involved, with the result that they are now in the process of establishing joint ventures with enterprises from developed countries for the purpose. As a result of the establishment of EEZ's, each national fishery has acquired a definite and exclusive resource base that is capable of a certain maximum productivity if properly managed, thus underlining the need for and potential benefits from effective fisheries management. Progress in this regard is slow but several measures have been taken in some developing countries particularly Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand.

2.2 Oil Crises

Another change which affected the fisheries sector consisted of the successive oil crises of the 1970's which led to steep increases in both the capital costs and operating costs of fishing operations. Their impact was felt mainly by the large scale fisheries by making many industrial operations, particularly for lower value species, uneconomical. The incidence of these crises also coincided with the era which saw the establishment of EEZ's and resulted in setting at naught the plans of the developing countries to invest in industrial fishing fleets to exploit the resources in their EEZ's. Many large-scale fishing vessels in those countries where they already existed, such as Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and to some extent, India, were also impelled by the higher operating costs to encroach into the inshore waters which were the preserve of the small-scale artisanal fishermen. At the same time, higher capital costs prevented the small-scale fishermen from modernizing their craft to increase their range and improve their productivity and higher operating costs drove back those fishermen who had already motorized their craft into the waters closer inshore which were the preserve of the poorer sections of the artisanal fishermen using traditional non-motorized fishing craft. The combination of these circumstances greatly increased the fishing pressure on the inshore fish resources while at the same time leaving some offshore fish resources untapped.

2.3 Change in the concept of resources

Another important change that has occurred since the 1970's is conceptual in nature. The process of fisheries development commenced world-wide in the early 1950's and accelerated rapidly in the following

two decades which saw the world's total fish production rising from 20.8 m tons in 1950 to 39.4 m tons in 1960 and to 65.6 m tons in 1970. This trend was also reflected in the Asia-Pacific region particularly in the 1960's when some countries of the region obtained large increases in their fish production, particularly from the marine fisheries, e.g. Thailand (178% in 1960-65), Vietnam (118% in 1965-70), Republic of Korea (87% in 1960-65), Sri Lanka (85% in 1960-65), Malaysia (52% in 1960-65), Japan and the Philippines (50% in 1965-70).

During these 2 decades, prior to the advent of EEZ's, in a regime of open seas and narrow territorial waters, the perception of the fish resources was that they were virtually unlimited and that there could be an infinite extraction of the resources by rapid modernization and mechanization to expand fishing capacity on an industrial scale. The levelling out of catches starting in the 1970's and the lack of big increases in production in response to increases in fishing effort due to heavy exploitation of the fish stocks, better understanding of the biology of the fish stocks, examples of collapsing fisheries from other regions due to overfishing, and the new ocean regime of EEZ's which brought the bulk of fishery resources under the control of coastal states, have all contributed to a change in the perception of the fisheries resources. It has now become well recognized that the resources are finite, are renewable if properly managed and destructible if overexploited.

2.4 Increased Attention to Small-Scale Fisheries

When the process of fisheries development gathered momentum in the 1950's and 1960's on the basis of the concept of an infinite extractive fish resource, it was assumed that the small-scale artisanal fisheries would gradually disappear, that some of the small-scale fishermen would find employment in the industrial fishing fleets, that the economic benefits from the expanding industrial fisheries would trickle down to the small-scale fishing communities and that any fishermen remaining in them would be able to join in the efficient extraction of resources by modernizing their own fishing craft and gear. None of these assumptions were borne out in practice and it was clear by the 1970's that the artisanal small-scale fisheries were not going to disappear, were a permanent feature, and that they would continue to be responsible for a considerable part of the fish production in the foreseeable future. The oil crises highlighted the cost-benefit advantages of small-scale fishing operations. The encroachment of industrial fishing vessels into the inshore waters and the resultant conflicts with the small-scale fishermen as well as the excessive fishing pressure exerted on the inshore fish stocks drew further attention to the small-scale fisheries. Governments in every country of the region have come to recognize the need to devote special attention to development of the small-scale fisheries and to make an equitable allocation of resources between them and the large-scale industrial fisheries. In this regard some countries have gone further than others, e.g. the demarcation of zones in the coastal waters for the small-scale fisheries in India and Malaysia, exclusive fishing rights for small-scale fishermen

cooperatives in inshore waters in Japan and Republic of Korea, reservation of the entire coastal waters up to 25 miles for the small-scale fisheries in Sri Lanka, and the ban on trawling in Indonesia.

2.5 Growing importance of aquaculture

During the past decade there was a significant shift from capture to culture fisheries: while in 1975 aquaculture's share of the total production in the region was only 13.7%, by 1985 it reached 22.5%. Aquaculture development was equally rapid in the rest of the world (113% growth over the decennium 1975/85) but the share of aquaculture remained well below the Asian figures (only 2.7% in 1975 and 4.6% in 1985). This demonstrates the exceptional acceptability of aquaculture in the region, especially in countries with rice-based agriculture, where fish always grew and was harvested in the rice paddies.

It is important to note, that only 50% of the increment in aquaculture production over the 1975/85 period came from freshwater culture operations, another 50% is the increase in coastal aquaculture production of various finfish, mollusc, crustacean and seaweed species. This shows an increasing acceptance of aquaculture as an alternative employment/income even in coastal fishing communities, which is a rather new, very positive development. However, while small fishermen usually are ready to accept cage culture of marine fish or various methods of mollusc and seaweed culture, most of the pond culture of shrimp and fish in coastal areas is undertaken either by farmers or entrepreneurs, not by the fishermen themselves.

It is a common misconception that the unprecedented growth of aquaculture production during the past two decades is the result of stagnating or falling production of capture fisheries. Although this may be true in case of some commodities (e.g. phycocolloid-bearing seaweeds) and/or some specific locations (e.g. cockles in Thailand), aquaculture develops because of its own merits, not because capture fisheries can not meet the demand. In most cases aquaculture provides different commodities at different locations for different consumers, it is not a substitute for, but an addition to capture fisheries.

2.6 Production Trends

Marine fisheries

Some references were made earlier to large increases in production obtained in the 1960's by certain developing countries in the region. Since the 1970s the increases in production and the rate of growth have been very much slower in the marine fisheries.

From 1970 to 1976 the increase in the world's total marine catch was only about 1 m tons representing an average annual growth rate of only 0.3%. The increase in the marine production in the Asia-Pacific

region for the same period was about 4.1 m tons representing a better average annual growth rate of 3.4%. Among the top ten producers of the region six developing countries achieved average annual growth rates in excess of 4% namely Republic of Korea (15.8%), Malaysia (7.7%), China (7.1%), India (5.8%), Indonesia (4.9%) and DPR Korea (4.1%). Some higher average annual growth rates were achieved by a few other developing countries e.g. Solomon Islands, Iran, Tonga and Papua New Guinea, probably as a result of initial expansion of marine fishing, but the catch increases obtained were quite small in absolute terms.

From 1976-86, the world marine catch increased by about 17.9 m tons representing an average annual growth rate of 2.5%, while the increase in the marine production of the Asia-Pacific region was 7.7 m tons representing an average annual growth rate of 2.7%. Among the top ten producers only two achieved average annual growth rates in excess of 4%, namely Indonesia (5.5%) and DPR Korea (4.2%). The average annual growth rates achieved by the other 8 producers ranged from 3.9% (Vietnam) to 0.7% (Malaysia). Other countries achieving high average annual growth rates were New Zealand with an exceptional rate of 29.1%, Fiji (15.8%) and Western Samoa (14.4%). In the last two countries the catch increases obtained were small in absolute terms.

Inland fisheries

In the decennium 1976/86 the global production of inland fisheries increased by 4.3 m tons representing an average annual growth rate of 5%, twice as much as marine fisheries. Asia and the Pacific produced 82% of the above increment, the average growth rate of inland fisheries production in the region was 7% during the period which compares very favourably with the 2.9% annual growth rate of marine fisheries. Top producers in 1985 were China (3.4 m tons), India (1.2 m tons), Indonesia (0.6 m tons), Bangladesh (0.6 m tons) and the Philippines (0.5 m tons). Highest growth rates, however, were reached over the 1975/85 period in countries with relatively low production (e.g. 21.9% in Fiji, 16.4% in Malaysia, 15.9% in Iran).

Aquaculture

The increase in aquaculture production in the decennium 1975/85 was even more spectacular than that of inland fisheries. The global increment was 5.5 m tons in this period which represented an average annual growth rate of 22.1%. The growth rate in the Asia-Pacific region, where aquaculture is an age-old tradition, was slower, it reached only 13.1% as a regional average and 15.1% in the developing countries of the region, but this was still twice as much as the growth rate of inland fisheries and five times as much as that of the marine fisheries. In fact, as much as 78.3% of the global increment in aquaculture production came from Asia and the Pacific.

Top producers in 1985 were China (2.8 m tons), Japan (1.2 m tons), India (1.1 m tons), D.P.R. Korea (0.8 m tons), Rep. of Korea (0.8 m tons) and the Philippines (0.5 m tons) but the most rapid growth was registered in countries which just started to develop their aquaculture industry (e.g. 43.4% average annual growth rate in Nepal and 30.5% in Laos). China, the top producer in volume, reached an annual average growth rate of 14.7% between 1975 and 1985, which is an astonishing achievement indeed.

Problems of the fisheries sector

3.1 Marine fisheries

Heavy exploitation of resources and excessive fishing effort

One of the main problems in the marine fisheries of the region is that many fish stocks in nearshore waters have been heavily exploited, particularly those of demersal fish and shrimp. The fishing effort for these heavily exploited stocks is far in excess of the actual requirements. For example it is estimated that in Thai waters the fishing effort is 80% over that required to achieve the maximum sustainable yield. Some examples of heavily exploited waters are the Thai waters in the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea, Malaysian waters, Indonesian waters in north Java and the Malacca Straits, Philippine waters, the south and west coasts of Sri Lanka, the west coast of India. The fish stocks which are not yet highly exploited consist of coastal small pelagic fish (e.g. sardines, anchovies), king mackerels, coastal tunas, skipjack and cephalopods (squids, cuttlefish, octopus). These stocks, however, are mostly of low value species or species with low catchability due either to their location or to non-use of suitable fishing techniques in areas of occurrence. In the case of the heavily exploited stocks, biological productivity has deteriorated and caused a serious increase in the economic waste in the fisheries and a further downward trend in the catch rate as total fishing intensity continues to increase. The low growth rates shown in the production trends of the major marine fish producers of the region during the last decade is an indication of the impact of these factors. Another significant result which may not be reflected in the bare figures of production trends is the drastic change in the species composition of the fish community and the catch, i.e. a drop in production of commercially valuable fish and increased catch of trash fish.

Stock assessment

A serious constraint to the management of heavily exploited fish stocks in the region is the lack of adequate stock assessment. The biological research and studies being carried out in the countries of the region are not sufficient for assessment purposes in terms of coverage of species, localities and items. Research and studies are

also hampered by the difficulties of collecting data on catches in a context where a large proportion of the catch is landed by small-scale fishermen scattered along long and remote coastlines. Furthermore, the multispecies nature of the resources and the multi-gear nature of the fisheries make the task of stock assessment more difficult due to the extreme complexity of the subject.

Conflicts between resource users

Conflicts between different categories of fishermen in the inshore waters of the region have become a serious problem in many countries causing breaches of the peace, disrupting fishing operations and threatening the livelihood of the poorest sections of the fishing population, e.g. in Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and India. The condition of free and open access to fishery resources and the absence of property rights is probably the fundamental cause of the conflicts. The more obvious and publicized conflicts are between the large-scale and small-scale fisheries, typically between trawl and artisanal fishing gears. The proximate causes of these conflicts connected with the rise in costs resulting from the oil crises have been referred to earlier. In addition to these conflicts there are also quite frequently conflicts between various segments of the small-scale fisheries themselves for which the proximate cause is the unregulated competition for limited and sometimes depleting resources by large numbers of fishermen.

Uneconomic large-scale operations

The encroachment of the industrial fishing vessels into the inshore waters as a result of many offshore and deep sea operations being rendered uneconomic has been already referred to. The increased capital and operating costs also inhibit the use of large-scale fisheries for harvesting those stocks which are not yet heavily fished, particularly the small pelagics, oceanic tunas, skipjack and cephalopods. Attracted by the demand and high prices being paid for tuna by the canning industries in the region, many developing countries have optimistic plans for launching large-scale fishing ventures for tuna in their EEZ's e.g. Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, India, but the outcome is rather doubtful in view of the high and increasing capital and operating costs involved in such operations.

EEZ limitations

Some limitations of the EEZ's have been already referred to earlier - restrictions on the fishing operations of some countries of the region engaged in distant water fishing, such as Japan, Republic of Korea and Thailand, and the restrictions imposed by high capital and operating costs on the use of large-scale fisheries by developing countries for exploiting the offshore resources in their EEZ's. Both these factors have acted as depressants on the region's marine fish production during the last decade. Another limitation is the heavy

costs involved in the monitoring and surveillance of the extensive areas of the EEZ's which the developing countries of the region cannot afford, and which in some cases could even exceed the revenue obtainable from licence or access fees. The presence of shared stocks - some fish stocks common to and transcending the EEZ boundaries of two or more states - is also a limitation on the sovereign rights of coastal states and a potential source of friction.

Problems of small-scale fisheries

Although the small-scale fisheries are responsible for the bulk of the marine fish production in many of the region's developing countries, the fisherfolk engaged in them are a disadvantaged segment of the population. Among the main causes for this situation are the following problems of the small-scale fisheries: a) the large number of fishermen in relation to the size and productivity of the resources; b) the heavy exploitation of the fishery resources in inshore waters; c) the low individual productivity of the fishermen; d) seasonality of artisanal fishing operation and year to year fluctuations in catch; e) high incidence of spoilage and wastage of fish due to inadequate infrastructure and inefficient handling and processing; (f) lack of organization; g) lack of access to organized credit and dependance on intermediaries who also often control the market for the fish produced by the artisanal fisheries; h) encroachment of large-scale fishing operations into the inshore waters.

Post harvest losses

Post harvest losses of fish, i.e. losses between capture and consumption, constitute a major problem of the marine fisheries. They include losses due to: spoilage of fish that goes bad and becomes unsuitable for human consumption; non-target species caught incidentally, usually with shrimp (by-catch) and generally discarded at sea, which could be used for human consumption if properly handled or processed; small pelagic species which are generally used for making fish meal, which could with improved handling, processing and marketing be also directly consumed; loss or spoilage of dried and salted fish due to insect infestation. The magnitude of these losses has not been properly assessed and a global figure sometimes quoted is 20% of the marine production. It is likely that this figure is exceeded in the Asia-Pacific region considering that the average quantity of fish diverted during 1982-84 for non-food uses alone (i.e. mainly for fish meal) was about 18% of the total catch.

Problems of inland fisheries

Most important problem of inland fisheries is the steady deterioration of the aquatic environment which coincides with an increasing fishing pressure on the inland fishery resources due to the increasing number of population. Almost all kinds of human

development activities (including urbanization, industrialization, increasing use of chemicals in agriculture, mining, logging, etc.) endanger the balance of the aquatic ecosystem in inland and coastal waters alike, hindering or preventing natural propagation of aquatic animals. Even those activities which are intended to improve water husbandry (such as reclamation of swamps, construction of flood protection dams, canalization of rivers, construction of barrages, etc.) may seriously hinder migration and natural propagation of wild fish stocks upon which inland capture fisheries is based. Indiscriminate fishing can reduce previously abundant breeding stocks to the brink of extinction. Many countries of the region have not yet developed and legislated measures to conserve the productivity of the inland aquatic resources, even countries where environment protection laws and regulations have already been introduced often lack the capability to enforce these. As a result of these problems the catch from inland waters has already levelled off and the increases shown in inland fisheries production are coming mainly from culture operations.

Problems of Aquaculture

Most of the basic technological problems of aquaculture (such as hatchery production of fish seed, formulation of satisfactory artificial diets, prevention or curing of major diseases) has been satisfactorily resolved during the past two decades, although the emergence of new cultured species continue to create new technological problems. It can be stated, however, that further significant development of aquaculture now depends much more on economical and marketing problems in Asia and the Pacific than on technology development and/or transfer.

One of the increasingly important present constraints is the difficult access of small farmers/fishermen to credit needed to establish and operate aquaculture ventures. While in most countries of the region such credit schemes were established over the past two decades, very few of them can boast with successes in channeling available resources to the most needy segments of rural/coastal populations. This can result in the rapid expansion of medium and large-scale aquaculture ventures which certainly will boost production but may lead to a widening income gap between the more well-to-do and the poorer segments of the population

Socio-economic tensions between small-scale artisanal fishermen and commercial shrimp farmers encroaching their traditional fishing grounds in coastal mangroves are increasing in many countries of Asia, especially in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand. Excessive development of shrimp ponds in coastal areas of many Southeast Asian countries has already resulted in destruction of earlier abundant mangroves. By 1985 Java has lost 70% of its mangroves, the Philippines 45%, Thailand 27% and peninsular Malaysia 20%. This affects adversely the livelihood of small-scale fishermen not only by occupying large tracts of their earlier fishing grounds but also by

hindering the propagation of natural marine fish/shrimp stocks which use the mangroves as breeding and nursing grounds.

It is increasingly realised that more environment-compatible methods of aquaculture (such as cage culture of fish/shrimp, mollusc or seaweed culture) should receive priority against further development of pond culture in sensitive mangrove ecosystems. Several countries, (e.g. Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand) introduced already conservation measures to prevent further destruction of their remaining mangroves.

1. Role of Fishery Cooperatives

A report on fisheries cooperatives, prepared by the Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Cooperatives (COPAC) in anticipation of the FAO World Conference on Fisheries in June/July 1984, notes the dearth of information about fishery cooperatives in the following terms "Information about fishery cooperatives is diffuse and dispersed throughout fisheries and cooperative literature. Most bodies on fisheries development, and specific country reports make mention of the idea of fisheries cooperatives, but rarely amplify these ideas beyond a quantitative account of fishery cooperatives in a country and their relative lack of success. They are treated as a minor part of the fisheries development scene, to be mentioned and then forgotten".

The above is a global reference to fishery cooperatives, but is also applicable to the Asia-Pacific region. It has been possible to glean some information from various scattered sources but the information is only in respect of a few countries. The information is often not of a qualitative nature and the role of fishery cooperatives in fisheries development of the region has been mostly inferred from the available information. The words quoted also hint at the fact that their role has not been very substantial.

The COPAC report referred to above summarized in the attached table (Annex I) the information available in 1984 in respect of fishery cooperatives in 9 countries of Asia (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand) plus Hong Kong and Taiwan Province of China. The dates of the information range from 1975 to 1983 and the data given in the table on the number of societies and membership are probably not very useful. The activities in which fishery cooperatives were engaged in the various countries, in order of 'popularity', were marketing (in 10 countries), credit and input supply (in 9 countries), ice manufacture (in 7 countries), cold stores, processing facilities, insurance and community welfare (in 5 countries), production and consumer goods supply (in 3 countries), resource management, transport and education (in 2 countries), boat building yards, women's groups and extension guidance (in one country). The countries in which apparent government support is at a maximum level are shown to be Japan, Republic of Korea and Malaysia, while the countries in which apparent government support is at a moderate level are shown to be India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka

and Thailand. The summary also classifies the countries according to success or failure of fishery cooperatives as follows:

- Success - Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia;
- Success/Failure - Bangladesh, Hong Kong, India;
- Failure - Sri Lanka, Thailand.

The following is a summary of available information gathered from various scattered sources in regard to fishery cooperatives, mainly in the marine fisheries, in some countries of the region.

Bangladesh

There were 4,243 primary fishery cooperatives with 537,224 members, 88 intermediary societies and 1 apex society - Bangladesh Jatiya Matshyji Samabaya Samity (BJMSS) as at mid-1983. The BJMSS is engaged in import of fishing requisites and equipment, fish exports, establishment of fishery infrastructure, coastal fishing, marketing, ice manufacture and processing. Imports of fishing requisites and equipment by BJMSS are exempt from all taxes and duties. It also has the exclusive right to obtain loans from the government or from the Bangladesh Bank on a 100% government guarantee. A large number of primary societies do not have any facilities.

Indonesia

Since 1973, fisheries activities are part of the activities of multipurpose Village Unit Cooperatives (KUD). In 1983, Village Unit Cooperatives with fisheries activities, most of which were in Java, totalled 626 with a membership of 203,528 fishermen. Under the Bimbigan Massal (BIMAS) Fishery Credit programme adopted by the Government following the ban on trawling in 1980 to assist fishermen affected by the ban to convert to other types of fishing or to brackishwater culture, only cooperatives were entitled to obtain credit from the government banks. Later, a new activity assigned to cooperatives was the management and administration of fish auctions in auction facilities constructed with government funds. Of the 626 cooperatives with fisheries activities about one-third could be regarded as successful. The causes for the failure of the remainder have been identified as lack of management skills, a weak economic basis, lack of capital and poor quality of the services rendered to the fishermen.

Malaysia

A government decision of 1964 to issue trawler licences only to members of cooperatives led to the mushrooming of fisheries cooperatives of trawler owners. Besides acting as the medium for issuing trawler licences they also performed a limited marketing function of determining the traders who could supply inputs to the trawlers and organizing the consignment of

fish to the traders. The cooperatives were instrumental in reducing conflicts between the trawlers and traditional fishermen but obviously fishermen became members purely for the purpose of obtaining trawler licences. A Fisheries Association Act of 1971 provided for the establishment of Fisheries Associations which were expected to group all fishermen under cooperatives and wean them away from the influence of middlemen. The Fisheries Associations however, failed to achieve their objective. The failure of both fishery cooperatives and fisheries associations was due to lack of capital, lack of entrepreneurship, poor management and, above all, to failure to provide for the fishermen's needs which were being provided efficiently by middlemen even though such provision was at exorbitant and exploitative rates. From 1984, the new Fisheries Development Authority (Majuikan) was entrusted with the task of reorganizing the FC's and FA's to provide genuine services for the fisheries. Majuikan was instrumental in merging the small societies into large primary units called Area Fishermen Cooperatives. The AFCs operate retail shops selling fishing equipment and requisites; distributing inputs such as fuel and ice and purchase fish and fish products from the fishermen. Majuikan functions as an apex national cooperative and provides support for the AFC activities at the wholesale level. The AFCs are claimed to be successfully fulfilling the major needs of the fishermen.

Thailand

In Thailand there were 19 fishery cooperatives with about 4,400 members at the end of December 1985. Of these 13 were for marine fisheries, the rest being for inland fisheries and offshore culture fishery operations. Their main activities are credit and savings with marketing making a marginal contribution to their overall business volume. In 1982, twelve of the cooperatives were operating at a profit. An ADB fishery sector survey of 1984 was of the view that "given the recent formation of many of the cooperatives (between 1977-83) and the inherent problems of cooperatives in the fisheries sector in general, the performance of fisheries cooperatives in Thailand is considered relatively satisfactory".

Sri Lanka

In Sri Lanka there are 74 primary fishery cooperatives with 18,340 members, 1 secondary regional and 1 apex level cooperative. Originating in 1941, the fortunes of the fishery cooperatives fluctuated depending on the extent to which they were used to subserve various government policies and measures for fisheries development. In the initial period, up to about 1950, fishery cooperatives were regarded and used as mechanisms to obtain fish supplies for a government-operated fish marketing scheme. Between 1950 and 1964, except for a short interlude in the early 1960's when a short lived attempt was made to introduce motorized fishing boats solely through fishery cooperatives which led to the rapid registration and failure of a large number of societies, government interference was limited. During this period about 50% of over 250 primary fishery cooperatives were carrying out fairly successful operations as credit and sales societies, with their fish production being marketed successfully by

the Ceylon Cooperative Fish Sales Union (CCFSU). In 1965 however, with the absorption of the business activities of the CCFSU by the Ceylon Fisheries Corporation, the primary Fishery Cooperatives started deteriorating. Between 1970-77 the fishery cooperatives were again used to subserve government policies by being made the sole medium for issue of motorized fishing boats to the fishery. The existing primaries were merged into a smaller number of large primaries and the latter were entrusted with the operation of the motorized boats. The establishment of the large primaries led to a loss of identity between the fishermen and their cooperatives, and to some degree of alienation between the members and the Boards of directors with their majority of nominated members. There was considerable inefficiency in the operation and maintenance of the motorized boats, repayment of loans fell far below anticipated levels, staff in excess of actual needs was employed and most societies showed operating losses. These factors as well as constant political interference in the working of societies brought fishery cooperatives into disrepute and the majority of them are presently moribund.

India

In India there are about 7,500 primary fishery cooperatives with a total of about 780,000 members, 68 state and central level societies and one National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives. The primary fishery cooperatives are expected to function as multi-purpose agencies but in practice they are mainly engaged in providing credit to the members. Some cooperatives have organized the provision of supplies and only a very few societies are engaged in activities such as construction of fishing boats and processing. According to a 1982 report on the marine small-scale fisheries of India "the overall performance of fisheries cooperatives has been poor and insufficient to make any significant impact on the lives of fisherfolk. Many of the cooperatives are operating at a loss and a large number are dormant. Their membership, share capital base and turnover are also often too weak and inadequate for viable operations". The report refers to an analysis of the performance of primary fishery cooperatives in the maritime states and Union Territories which shows that out of 4,153 primary cooperatives only 32% were working at a profit.

Numerical information on cooperatives in the inland fisheries and aquaculture sub-sectors are usually not disaggregated from data on cooperatives in marine fisheries and/or agricultural cooperatives engaged in some sort of aquaculture. However, the important role cooperatives can play in the improved management and utilization of inland fisheries resources is well understood and pursued in many countries of the region. In India, for instance, there is a policy to allot all inland water bodies belonging to central and state government departments to fishermen cooperatives on a preferential basis. Such preferences also exist, among others, in Bangladesh and Burma. Cooperatives in the inland fishery sub-sector are primarily engaged in distribution of credit, supply of fishery requisites, production of fish seed for stocking and marketing of the products.

Cooperatives engaged primarily in aquaculture are rather rare and not typical in the Asia-Pacific region. It is more common to find agricultural cooperatives diversifying their production by establishing aquaculture ventures. Considering the capital investment and technical/managerial capabilities needed to start such a production branch in agricultural cooperatives, usually the stronger, well established and managed cooperatives choose to invest in aquaculture. A good example of such a development is the well known Deedar Cooperative Society in Comilla, Bangladesh, which started aquaculture operations in 1984 after establishing its duck farm, rice and oil mills and other profitable ventures to diversity production and increase income of members. Aquaculture cooperatives promoted by governments to further the expansion of fish farming (e.g. fish-cum-duck/pork producing cooperatives in Thailand) were usually successful in the period of the investments and the technology transfer but became virtually defunct once the individual farmers started mastering the technology.

Reference has been made earlier to the side by side existence of the large-scale industrial fisheries and the small-scale artisanal fisheries in the structure of the fisheries sector of most countries of the region. In the process of fisheries development since the 1950's, the large-scale fisheries had been the concern mainly of private companies and public sector corporations. Fishery cooperatives have had a role in most countries, with very few exceptions such as Malaysia, mainly in the small-scale fisheries. In small-scale fisheries development, particularly in the marine fisheries, probably the biggest contribution of fishery cooperatives has been in the area of fish production. That contribution was made by serving as the channel for the input of motorized fishing boats and new and improved fishing gear into the fishery. Governemnts either directly or through banks and other financial institutions used the fishery cooperatives as media to provide credit, often accompanied by subsidies, to small-scale artisanal fishermen for modernizing their fishing operations. Besides providing credit, the fishery cooperatives were also sometimes involved in other multipurpose activities such as marketing, supply of fishing requisites, processing, insurance, etc., but generally the credit function was uppermost. In the process of discharging the function of providing credit however, many cooperatives did not succeed in building themselves up into viable fishermen's organizations. Instead, they became 'casualties' due to factors like poor loan repayment, mismanagement and illicit transfers of fishing craft and equipment.

A common thread which runs through the history of fishery cooperatives in many developing countries, and particularly in the countries in which they have not had much success, is overt government influence and control which has stifled them and not permitted them to develop on their own. Governments have often looked for short-term results and have tried to use the cooperatives to implement policies or measures which they have evolved for the fisheries sector. For these purposes, governments have sometimes issued orders for 'crash' campaigns to organize fishery cooperatives, allocating quotas and deadlines to the concerned field officers of fisheries and cooperative departments. The result has been the

registration of societies which have swelled the number on the rolls, but not being based on genuine needs of the fishermen and not having undergone an adequate preparatory phase, have been failures from the start.

As against such societies some references in the literature and a few case studies show that where areas of activity which the fishermen needed were properly identified and where the fishermen found it was to their mutual advantage to cooperate with each other in an organization, strong and successful organizations were set up - some examples are the Marianad Fisheries Cooperative in Kerala, some of the Area Fisheries Cooperatives in Malaysia, the Northern Province Fisheries Cooperative Union in Sri Lanka fishery cooperatives with multipurpose functions operating very successfully among the coastal inshore fishermen in Japan and Korea and, though not registered fishery cooperatives, 19 fishermen 'sangams' successfully established for fish marketing in the Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu.

The need for establishing cooperatives with diverse, multiple functions is clearly felt in the inland fisheries sub-sector too. Initial experiences in India, where the management and utilization of larger inland water bodies was allotted to fishery cooperative societies, has shown that members are inclined to poach in their own waters if alternative income was not provided all over the year, because they were unable to bridge over the periods between organized harvests scheduled usually once a year. Another important experience was in India that it takes considerable time for the fishery cooperatives to adopt sound, scientific management techniques (e.g. proper polycultural stocking), government extension services have extremely important role over this initial period. If the time-frame of leasing government-owned inland water bodies to cooperatives for utilization and management was not adequately long (as was the case earlier in Burma), they will never be interested in conserving the resources and to introduce stock enhancing methods. The advantages of cooperative marketing, however, can be demonstrated very rapidly, by the elimination of middlemen from the process Indian inland fishery cooperatives achieved 25-40 percent more income by selling their catch directly to wholesale merchants.

In regard to some of the problems of the fisheries sector referred to earlier, fishery cooperatives have a definite role. In the marine fisheries, that role is related primarily to the problems of the small-scale fishermen - their lack of organization, their lack of access to institutional credit, the low productivity of their fishing operations, dependance on intermediaries for marketing their fish, are all areas which can be tackled by fishery cooperatives.

Prevention of post harvest losses is another potential area of activity for fishery cooperatives. The processing and marketing of trawler by-catch to make it available for human consumption seems to be a viable activity that can be undertaken by fisherwomen's cooperatives.

The problems of heavy exploitation of the coastal inshore fisheries and conflicts between resource users also offer a potential role for fishery cooperatives. It is being increasingly realized that for the resolution of these problems the open access nature of the fisheries has to be changed and some form of property rights promulgated. In some countries of the region, such as Japan and Korea, resource management is among the functions of fishery cooperatives. The cooperatives own fishing rights for certain areas and types of inshore fishing. Access to these areas can only be obtained through cooperative membership and the responsibility for management of the resources, e.g. catch quotas, no of fishermen, fishing policies and control systems, are agreed upon and enforced by the members. This type of localized management is becoming increasingly urgent in many of the region's developing countries, cannot obviously be implemented by government mechanisms due to the nature of the small scale fisheries and is an activity which could be ideally undertaken by fishery cooperatives.

The important role cooperatives can play in the resolution of the problems of inland fisheries and aquaculture is spelled out very clearly in the programme of the All India Federation of Fishermen Cooperatives. The main points are as follows: (1) management and utilization of undividable, large inland water bodies; (2) elimination of middlemen by marketing directly to wholesalers or by the womenfolk of the cooperatives themselves and (3) providing access to credit for the reclamation or renovation of the inland waters under their management. A service of the Federation, unique almost on a global scale, is a pond fish insurance scheme. In the implementation of the above programme the cooperative sector of India receives substantial assistance from the National Cooperative Development Association (NCDC), which provides funding among others for the development of fish farms, ponds, hatcheries; for the purchase of fish transport vehicles (including refrigerated vans); for the establishment of processing plants and workshops manufacturing equipment for inland fisheries.

The far from unambiguous results of the cooperative movement in capture fisheries and aquaculture both underlines the need for the cooperatives to become multipurpose entities providing a wide range of services to the overall and balanced development of whole village communities instead of aiming at narrowly specified tasks.

PROVISIONAL FOOD BALANCE SHEETS

Average 1982-84

COUNTRY	Catch	Non-food uses	Imports	Exports	Food Supply	Population	Per caput supply
		1000 mt live weight		Thousands	kg/year
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES							
1. Bangladesh	721.2	0.0	0.0	14.3	706.4	95847	7.4
2. Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Burma	594.0	65.0	0.0	2.5	526.8	35742	14.7
4. China	5355.6	205.0	-	181.1	4969.6	1015160	4.9
5. Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Dem. Kampuchea	62.5	-	-	-	62.5	6838	9.1
7. DPR, Korea	1600.0	805.4	-	32.5	762.1	19410	39.3
8. Fiji	29.5	3.8	12.2	8.5	29.4	665	41.8
9. India	2578.5	190.3	0.0	117.3	2271.9	730173	3.1
10. Indonesia	2146.3	34.8	8.4	98.6	2012.4	160086	12.6
11. Iran	107.6	0.0	14.3	1.0	120.8	42141	2.9
12. Laos	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	3938	5.1
13. Malaysia	696.2	126.2	264.1	180.1	654.0	14816	44.1
14. Maldives	41.4	12.3	-	21.5	7.6	171	44.4
15. Mongolia	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.8	1806	1.0
16. Nepal	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	15740	0.3
17. Pakistan	351.0	150.9	0.0	36.8	163.3	94452	1.7
18. Papua New Guinea	3.0	0.0	50.0	2.8	50.2	3335	15.1
19. Philippines	1898.9	0.0	31.5	77.5	1853.0	51946	35.7
20. Rep. of Korea	2386.1	112.4	86.5	585.7	1774.5	39978	44.4
21. Samoa, W.	3.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	6.8	160	42.4
22. Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Sri Lanka	201.5	1.1	45.7	4.2	243.8	15638	15.5
24. Thailand	2171.7	868.9	71.5	306.5	1068.9	49400	21.6
25. Tonga	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.9	104	28.0
26. Vanuatu	2.7	0.0	6.1	4.6	4.2	131	26.2
27. Vietnam	705.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	688.4	57440	12.0
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES							
28. Australia	167.8	0.1	168.7	91.7	245.1	15283	16.0
29. Japan	11367.7	3583.7	1538.7	596.0	8886.4	119239	74.5
30. New Zealand	269.4	0.2	16.3	246.0	39.4	3222	12.2
WORLD	79295.0	22362.8	11289.6	11742.7	56735.7	4677205	12.2

SWAMP AND FISH PRODUCTS: EXPORTS - Value

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Unit: US\$1000

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Bangladesh	11922	18067	12877	29758	42705	39724	45519	67902	80009	32310	107170
Burma	2519	3076	2240	10020	12441	15973	13071	3751	3209	18260	21000
Cambodia	176622	158114	247155	333139	348366	379191	342704	302755	321956	366920	645813
Cook Islands											
Guam											
India	9125	8232	17304	39138	29290	28491	40175	38461	33336	27954	39930
Indonesia	5086	10122	17270	16229	18576	23220	11056	15363	14465	11717	16235
Malaysia	193600	197253	248165	311277	268546	317667	356066	353691	333465	298804	362541
Philippines	124224	153126	180504	221255	211299	203590	231326	234953	228013	236620	340614
Thailand	3454	15813	10975	20191	18612	17281	23544	23832	26548	26965	21776
Taiwan											
Malaysia	105819	83330	103875	167539	126824	129754	118276	104248	105552	106657	132547
Madagascar	2832	3236	3860	4365	6857	6997	6150	6579	10397	15453	16138
Mali											
Pakistan	39462	41319	42053	59692	50062	66063	79237	69280	79491	79824	97037
Papua New Guinea	11484	25494	33268	29800	45288	41428	10714	10882	8539	13875	10784
Philippines	27869	42176	63272	95493	141605	146163	120141	133687	116782	151748	200099
Rep. of Korea	329116	706396	646463	800947	681851	839027	764104	739850	781784	796878	1188391
Sierra Leone											
Tuvalu Islands	9047	9186	9868	19555	27955	24996	15006	18521	23410	22202	39985
Sri Lanka	8857	11159	14884	19688	14991	18098	21302	18232	24013	16841	16900
Tanzania	150378	176783	252895	362760	358259	412451	432012	544929	632940	675063	1011896
Togo	0	0	146	8	7	17	28	33	76	515	320
Togo	5992	11958	11965	10879	15623	9567	7706	8175	7390	7283	7500
Vietnam	0	0	0	15500	10691	19770	45235	45050	64555	74686	90044

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TOTAL 1217408 1674840 1919039 2567233 2429848 2739468 2738422 2745244 2901120 3031175 4353265

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Australia	104317	159718	165745	224440	268716	269496	313918	322490	349685	282001	321758
Japan	649377	631357	754835	719781	905186	863252	800557	787633	881965	819840	897851
New Zealand	40057	48570	63651	102715	159782	179333	190854	206972	254949	271008	344392

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TOTAL 793751 839645 984231 1046936 1333684 1312081 1305329 1317095 1486599 1372849 1564001

ASIA-PACIFIC TOTAL 2011159 2514485 2903270 3614169 3763532 4051549 4043751 4062339 4387719 4404024 5917266

REST OF WORLD 5849849 6901845 8889601 14229291 11536987 11861611 15350502 11306751 11628329 12699374 16568862

WORLD TOTAL 7861008 9416330 11792871 14229291 15300519 15913160 15350502 15765984 16016048 17103398 22486128

EXPORTS: EXPORTS - VALUE

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Unit: US\$ 1000

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Algeria	126	0	0	91	63	12	13	0	0	0	0
Angola											
Burkina Faso	4										
China	13085	2205	6439	9695	10654	9210	35267	30841	48124	71046	76312
Com. Islands	163	234	282	327	275	397	225	260	330	225	140
Dem. Kampuchea	0										
Dem. Korea											
Fiji	8079	11838	17208	11825	16314	16248	12735	9373	9703	12263	13918
India	256	368	476	665	5807	6434	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	10118	10336	10914	8987	15013	38008	44820	33671	28324	22940	26315
Iran	19556	36973	26670	29003	44150	81515	38271	38193	34745	22900	32200
Iraq	0										
Malaysia	38570	43811	54055	67786	71455	80684	99990	88381	123043	110946	126598
Mexico											
Moldavia	1800	660	1290	1497	1408	114	903	1040	1310	1150	2000
Nepal											
Pakistan	0	0	113	162	117	350	224	114	339	79	102
Papua New Guinea	10755	1170	15910	19300	27206	34238	38795	22830	21539	23940	21350
Philippines	35779	27651	31220	28106	36570	36535	52322	11158	2717	6325	19019
Rep. Korea	17167	16516	42571	65737	35681	59142	57677	57167	68044	89775	117079
Singapore	903	1668	1085	2534	1555	1986	1244	1076	1090	1610	1230
Solomon Islands	201	270	287	286	476	434	566	319	476	679	775
Sri Lanka	3480	2330	2133	12388	18270	5860	16356	15516	25361	27473	21775
Thailand	7248	6682	8608	20996	23378	22223	28206	42821	85813	138312	283658
Togo											
Tuvalu											
Vanuatu	7173	12658	12848	11660	15924	10410	7623	8370	7355	7030	7050
Vietnam	0										

SUB-TOTAL 174463 175480 232109 291045 324816 403800 425237 355321 458413 536693 749521

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Australia	92339	129299	137468	145568	178486	225490	220517	199310	232664	217540	225718
Japan	1811207	2332791	3086923	4077475	3158660	3793368	4028404	4015122	4207102	4744277	6593515
New Zealand	11430	9692	10739	18985	16324	22969	21467	19872	19943	18129	22379

SUB-TOTAL 1914976 2471782 3235130 4242028 3353470 4041827 4270388 4234304 4459709 4979940 6841612

ASIA-PACIFIC TOTAL 2089435 2647262 3467239 4533073 3678286 4445627 4695625 4589625 4918122 5516639 7591133

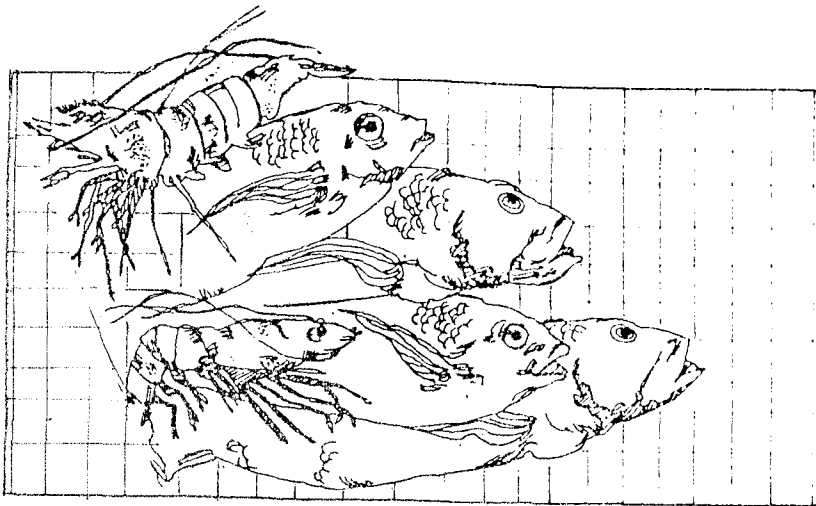
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WORLD 8690648 10228082 12503393 15508813 15957430 16656580 16730610 16982497 17105419 18504924 24130240

Agricultural GDP, Fisheries GDP and Fisheries Employment
in the Asia-Pacific Region

Country	Agricultural GDP as % Share of Total GDP 1985	Fisheries GDP as % Share of Total GDP		Employment in Fisheries	
				Total	Fishing
1. Australia	4%	0.3%	(1980)	-	19,250 (1980)
2. Bangladesh	50%	5%	(1979)	-	1,185,000 (1986)
3. Bhutan	50%	-		-	-
4. Burma	48%			-	342,000 (1980)
5. China	33%	-		-	-
6. Cook Islands	-	-		-	-
7. Dem. Kampuchea	-	-		-	20,000 (1980)
8. DPR, Korea	-	-		-	-
9. Fiji	-	1.35%	(1985)	-	1,500 (1983)
10. India	31%	0.80%	(1983/84)	1,786,600	892,400 (1979)
11. Indonesia	24%	1.8%	(1983)	-	2,886,000 (1986)
12. Iran	-	-		-	20,000 (1984)
13. Japan	3%	.46% GNP	(1986)	196,000	142,700 (1981)
14. Laos	-	-		-	-
15. Malaysia	-	3%	(1986)	-	106,000 (1986)
16. Maldives	-	22.73%	(1986)	100,000	22,000 (1988)
17. Mongolia	-	-		-	-
18. Nepal	62%	-		18,000	- (1983)
19. New Zealand	11%	-		8,000	3,500 (1984)
20. Pakistan	25%	-		261,400	209,400 (1983)
21. Papua New Guinea	-	-		285	270 (1982)
22. Philippines	27%	4.5%	(1982)	-	1,000,000 (1988)
23. Rep. of Korea	14%	1.5%	(1980)	-	277,100 (1984)
24. Samoa, W.	-	-		-	8,200 (1983)
25. Solomon Islands	-	-		1,812	1,425 (1984)
26. Sri Lanka	27%	1.9%	(1987)	90,000	85,000 (1988)
27. Thailand	17%	1.6%	(1986)	392,500	300,000 (1982)
28. Tonga	-	4%	(1985)	-	5,800 (1978)
29. Vanuatu	-	-		-	-
30. Vietnam	-	-		-	-

15



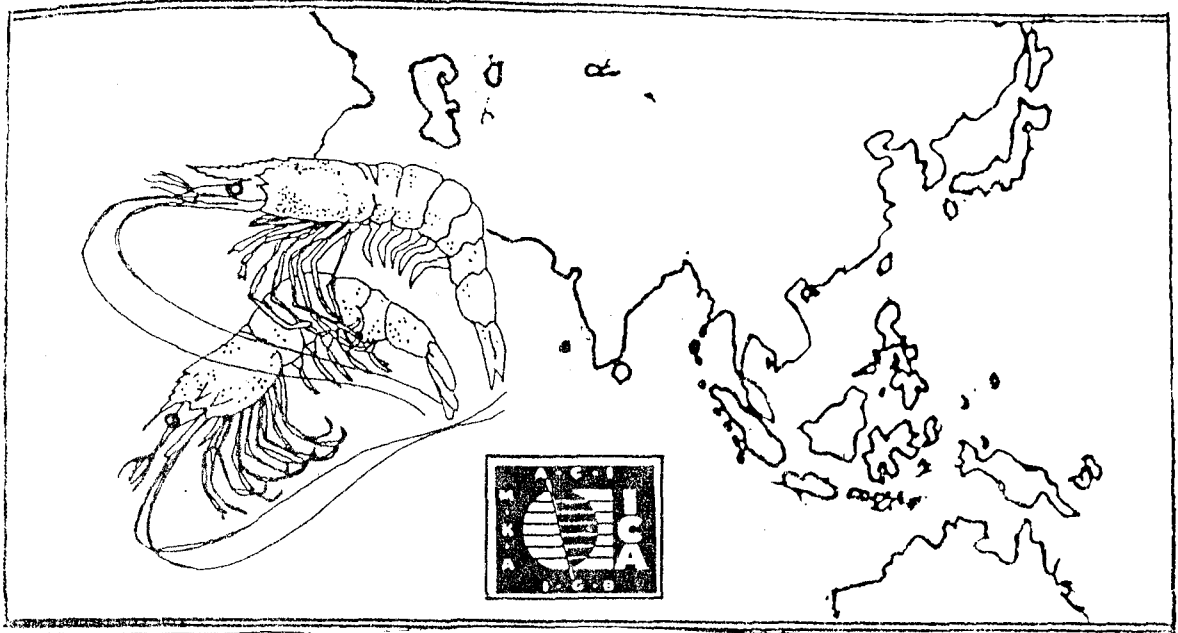
**FISHING INDUSTRY AND
FISHERY COOPERATIVES
IN SELECTED ASIAN
COUNTRIES :**
A Review Paper

Prepared for the
16th Meeting of the ICA
Sub-Committee for Fisheries
for Asia

New Delhi (India)
25 - 27 November 1988



**International Cooperative
Alliance Regional Office for
Asia, New Delhi**



FISHING INDUSTRY AND FISHERY COOPERATIVES IN
SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES : A REVIEW PAPER

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International Co-operative Alliance

Regional Office for Asia, "Bonow House",
43 Friends Colony (East), New Delhi 110 065, India.

October 10 1988

INTRODUCTION

This paper entitled "Fishing Industry and Fishery Cooperatives in Selected Asian Countries" has been produced mainly for the 16th Meeting of the ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for Asia which is to be held in New Delhi, 25-27 November 1988. This paper has been produced as a desk research activity of the ICA Regional Office for Asia. In the preparation of this paper, information has been collected from various sources e.g., country background papers presented at the various meetings of the Sub-Committee, agenda notes and minutes of the Sub-committee; reference material available at the Library of the ICA Regional Office in New Delhi; reports, documents and statistical reports produced by the FAO Regional Office in Bangkok; informatory literature produced by Japan and Republic of Korea; Asian Productivity Organisation's Fishing Industry in Asia and the Pacific, etc.

This paper has attempted to cover the following subject areas : general information about the country itself; present situation of the fishing industry; government policies to develop fishery industry and fishery cooperatives; presence and involvement of fishery cooperatives; and the problems faced by fishery cooperative organisations. This paper also carries a separate chapter indicating the problem areas, needs of the movement and some recommendations.

Barring a few prominent examples of success e.g., from Japan, Republic of Korea and India, the development of fishery cooperatives has been rather too weak. Although the governments in their national economic development plans have given a prominent status to fishery cooperatives, yet their development and participation in this business has been lacking. Some of the main reasons could be : lack of technical skills; complicated

export-import regulations and procedures; lack of required infrastructure; outdated boats and engines, inferior quality of fishing gear; inadequate finances and complicated stipulations to obtain easy credit; high rates of interests; and the presence of state and private enterprises in the field. All these reasons can safely be attributed to a generally low level of economic development in most of the countries of the Region. The governments are unable to provide adequate budget allocations for this industry because of shortage of revenues available to them. Another reason is the lack of initiative and participation among the members of fishery cooperatives and the low-level of competence of leaders and managers of these cooperatives.

In preparing a comprehensive documentation of this type dealing specifically the cooperative segment, it seems to be essential that a comprehensive system of data collection and on-the-spot visits is instituted. There is also a need of creating or helping the concerned movements to create small data banks which could collect the required information at the national levels and then communicate the same information to the Regional Data Bank for further processing and dissemination. The establishment and operation of a data network stands quite clear.

This paper has been produced just to illustrate the problems of collecting the most up-to-date information and various other limitations that go with this process. For instance, a valuable information is produced in local language which cannot be used by an English language oriented agency. The figures in this document relate mostly to the period upto 1983, although in some cases these figures reflect the situation in the year 1986. The Sub-Committee may, therefore, consider the ways and means of improving the data collection efforts by the ICA Regional Office by creating and strengthening the national level data banks and by maintaining a very active interaction with the ICA Regional

Population : 107 million. Size : 144,000 km². Has tremendous potential for fisheries. River area during the dry and wet seasons ranges from 3,250 sq.km to 15,250 sq.km, a coastline of about 450 miles plus a very large amount of small ponds. Of the total population, about 824,000 households are engaged in fishery sector (618,000 families work in inland waters and 206,000 families in marine/coastal fishing). The fishing crafts operating in Bangladesh include 90 trawlers, 2200 motor launches and 45,000 country boats. During 1985-86, the total catch was 791,000 metric tons, out of which 621,000 MT was from inland fishing.

The main objectives of the fisheries development in the Third Five-Year Plan (1985-90) are stated as follows: a) raise production and ensure availability of fish to the people, towards improving the nutritional status of the country; b) expand employment opportunities in fish and ancillary industries and welfare of the fishing community; c) increase the volume of exports by further developing certain fishery products, such as shrimp, selected fin fish, cattle fish, shark fins, etc., and d) improve general environment and public health.

There is an allocation of about US \$ 230 million out of which \$100 million are to be provided by the Government. The following agencies are concerned with development of fisheries: (i) Directorate of Fisheries, mainly for Inland fisheries; (ii) Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation (BFDC) mainly for marine fisheries; (iii) Bangladesh National Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd. (BJMSS) for both inland and marine fisheries, with the support of Cooperative Department; and (iv) Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRBD), mainly for production of fish in small ponds and tanks through cooperative societies.

Bangladesh has an interesting feature of 'lease facilities' under which members of fisheries cooperatives around the fisheries make use of inland fishing sites on a certain fee.

In Bangladesh there is one national federation with 88 affiliate members, 88 central federations with 3,661 affiliate members and 3,884 primaries with nearly half a million individual members.

The main problems of Bangladesh fisheries cooperatives are marketing, warehousing, fish care and packaging, service centres for boats, nets and taxation.

Some of the important needs in Bangladesh are: simplifying the licencing systems, availability of fishing materials and equipment, credit at easy terms of repayment, relief in terms of taxes and duties for setting up of ice plants and cold stores, training in management skills, technical know-how, insurance coverage for fishermen and their fishing craft, and upgrading of boats and engines.

Population : 800 million. Area : 3,288,000 km². Coastline of nearly 7517 km. The inland river system of 29,000 km, reservoirs 1.7 m ha, and a large areas of brakish water, tanks and ponds. During 1979-85 fish production growth rate was repored to be 3.1% per annum.

Marine fishery in India is composed of : (i) small-scale fishery, and (ii) industrial fishery. However, it can be said that marine fishery in India is primarily made up of the small scale fishery, as the industrial fishery is far less developed as compared with those in other Asian countries. Although the plank-built boat is popular throughout the country, a raft, which is known as Catamaran, is still dominantly in use as a fishing craft on the east coast of India. There are a few fishing companies based at Madras and operate in double rig trawl for catching shrimps. There are also as many as 3,000 small shrimp trawlers of 5 to 10 gross tons which are mostly based at Cochin. Probably those two patterns of trawl fisheries are classified as industrial fishery.

There was a marked increase in the catch of marine fish from 1951 to 1975. During this period the fishery production increased from 550 thousand to 1,420 thousand MT. Although India declared an Exclusive Economic Zone of 200 miles in August 1976 and a quite extensive sea area has become under her jurisdiction, over the past 10 years her annual catch has remained around 1,500 thousand MT. A significant change which took place over the past 20 years is that the catch of Penaeid and Non-Penaeid prawn increased from 80 thousand MT in 1965 to 214 thousand MT in 1983 and hence India has become the world's largest shrimp exporting country.

In the Ministry of Agriculture there is a separate section which deals with fisheries policy and the Minister decides on fishery policy matters.

The basic lines of the current national fisheries policies are to increase fish production for both marine and inland fishery, raise the economic and social status of fishermen and provide more employment in the rural areas. In addition to these policies, the educational standards for fisheries are being raised. In order to raise the marine fish production, the EEZ will be exploited extensively by launching bigger vessels for fishing. Recently many vessels from foreign countries have been chartered. Even in the country bigger vessels are being constructed with the funds provided either from the Shipping Development Fund or Trawler Development Fund. In order to improve landing and berthing facilities, the construction of major harbours either have been completed or are being constructed. In order to raise the inland fish production, special attention is being given for the development of aquaculture resources.

The fishermen's cooperatives are organised at national, state, district and village levels. The National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative operates at the center, while the state level organisation is the apex body.

Generally, in India there is either two-tier or three-tier structure in the organisation of fishermen's cooperatives. In some states there is either a two-tier structure consisting of an apex organisation at the state level affiliating many primary cooperatives at lower level or a federated cooperative at the district level, without an apex organisation. In the three-tier structure three organisations are organised at the state level, i.e. apex body, at the district level, i.e. federated cooperative and the village level, a primary cooperative. They are

vertically integrated to the apex body at the state level and horizontally integrated at the district level.

The first fishermen's cooperative society was organised under the name of Karla Machimar Cooperative Society in Maharashtra in 1913. At present (1988) there is one national level federation, 13 state level federations, and 69 central federations. Altogether there are about 15,000 fishery cooperatives in the country. The membership at the primary level is approximately 1.8 M. In 180 districts Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAs) are functioning. These are mainly geared to sweet water fish production. FISHCOPFED is supporting such organisations in formulating their bye-laws and providing them with other technical assistance.

FISHCOPFED (National Federation of Fishermens' Cooperatives Ltd), registered in 1980, started its operations in 1982. The main functions of the Federation are, besides being the spokesman of this sector of the movement at national level, support to training set-ups, transfer of intermediate technology to fishermen, leadership development, services to member-institutions by setting up technical and promotional cells, retail marketing of fish, inland fish production, insurance schemes for fishermen, and international trade negotiations.

Based on the experience of Japan and South Korea, the FISHCOPFED introduced in 1982 a scheme to provide insurance cover to fishermen in the country. The premium on the cover is shared between the central and state governments and the cooperatives themselves. Until now over 1 M members have been insured and a premium of about Rs.10 M has been paid. 368 claims amounting to about Rs.5.5 M have been settled. Developmental schemes like fish pond insurance scheme and fishnet insurance schemes have been introduced. These schemes are being implemented by FISHCOPFED through the state and central federations of

fishermens' cooperatives..

The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has come forward to provide assistance for operational inputs, creation of marketing and processing units, boat building yards and service centres. Until March 1988, the NCDC has provided assistance of Rs.346.7 million to fisheries cooperatives. Under this programme two projects are operational in Kerala and West Bengal. During the year 1984-85, a new scheme was introduced to provide improved beach-landing crafts for small fishermen. Several other schemes were formulated by FISHCOPFED aimed to provide employment generations to fishermen and the development of servicing infrastructure.

In order to increase efficiency in coastal fishing, new motorised and mechanised fishing crafts will be introduced and attempts will be made to expand diversified coastal fishing. New gears and improved designs of boats will also be introduced for ensuring better return to the traditional fishermen operating in the coastal belt.

In the inland sector, the potential of fisheries may be seen from the facts that India has a river system which runs into 29,000 Km, the area of reservoirs is 1.7 million hectares, 0.902 million hectares is the brackish water area and tanks and ponds comprise 0.753 million hectares. Production-wise during the period 1979-80 to 1984-85, the fish production achieved a growth rate of 3.1% per annum and the production increased from 2.34 million tons in 1979-80 to 2.85 million tons in 1984-85. Under the 7th Five Year Plan, emphasis is laid on marketing, increasing inland fish production and processing and a further improvement of infra-structure.

Collaboration and assistance from Japan to India could be in the field of information and technical guidance on utilisation of

petroleum products for the fishing industry. Japan can also provide technical know-how for fishcare, packing and transportation. South Korea can provide assistance and information in the field of education and training and insurance schemes.

India can provide intermediate technology in areas like hand operated net making machines. India is willing to enter into joint venture programmes in the field of manufacture of outboard motors.

India is exporting marine products worth about Rs.4,000 million per year but the cooperative societies have a very negligible share in these exports.

Trade information can be shared with Japan, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand regarding the requirements and other details of the importers.

Population : 176 million. Size : 1,919,000 km². Indonesia is an archipelago of more than 13,500 islands. The entire coastline is estimated at 81,000 km. The inland open waters cover a total area of 13.7 million ha which include rivers, lakes, reservoirs and flood plains. The total area of marine waters is about 5.8 million km².

The marine fishing area of Indonesia extends about 30 miles from the coastline, except for some of large fishing vessels owned by state and private enterprises that operate upto more than 100 miles from the coastline.

During the country's third five-year development plan, the fisheries production grew from 1,748 thousand MT in 1979 to 1,998 thousand MT in 1982, representing a 4.6 percent growth.

The annual fish catch for marine fishing between 1978 and 1983 increased from 1.2 million to 1.6 million MT or an average of 5.5 percent annually.

The total number of fishing boats increased from 284,113 units in 1978 to 306,700 units in 1983 or an increase of 4.3 percent every year.

The number of unmotorised boats decreased by almost 1 percent every year, but those with outboard engines increased by 36 percent.

The fast increase in the number of vessels with outboard engines and small vessels with inboard engines may be attributed to the credit facilities provided by the Government as compensation for the trawl ban imposed in 1980.

For the same period, the total number of fishermen increased by 7.4 percent every year from 831,965 in 1978 to 1,191,200 in 1983. However, only about 50 percent of them are fulltime fishermen.

In 1982 the total quantity of fish production trapped/caught in inland fishing was estimated at 506,822 MT valued at Rp.430,795 millions. That was more than 30 percent increase over the 1973 data for both fish quantity and value. The total number of households engaged in inland fishing in 1982 was 306,501 without boats.

A 1982 estimate puts the total number of fish farmers at 997,069 persons with a total area under fish culture of 400,586 ha or an average of 1.8 ha per person for brackish water ponds; 0.08 ha/person for fresh water ponds; 0.7 ha/person for paddy field cum-fish; and 18,152 persons with 50 ha of fish cages each.

In general, there is no fishing vessel equipped with modern apparatus in Indonesia, except for the big fishing boats owned by state enterprises or foreign vessels which operate in Indonesian waters under a joint venture.

Indonesia declared the 200 nautical mile limit Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) on 21st March 1980 but did not come into actual effect until after the Government passed the enabling laws in 1983 and 1984.

The Government has established the following broad policy objectives in 1983 : (1) To attain better income and better living standards for the small fisherman and fish-farmer and expand employment opportunities, (2) to improve the productivity of fishermen and fish-farmers and at the same time increase total fish production, (3) To increase fish consumption, particularly among low-income, (4) To increase exports and reduce imports of

fish and fishery products, and (5) to better control the utilisation and management of fisheries resources.

In terms of stabilising or supporting fish price and to improve fish marketing, the role of fishery cooperatives is being given importance by the Government. However, very much has still to be done to improve the capabilities of the village cooperatives, especially in the remote areas.

A majority of fishing activity in the cooperative sector is done by the KUDs (Village Unit Cooperatives - which are multipurpose rural cooperatives). These KUDs either operate a separate business activity for fishing or they have fishing as their principal business activity. Some of the KUDs e.g., Fishery KUD in Pekalongan in Central Java has all the needed infrastructure build by themselves. The interests of fishermen is overseen by the national level fishery cooperatives federation. The Government grants liberal credit and other facilities to KUDs. The Government also encourages the cooperatives to undertake processing, packaging and export of fish and products.

Problem areas : Some of the main problems faced by fishery cooperatives in Indonesia include : Marine fishing in Indonesia is faced by four major problems as follows : (a) Lack of fishing technology among most fishermen, (b) Lack of investment capital on the part of fishermen, (c) Lack of information on fertile fishing grounds, and (d) Absence of adequate fishing structures in the coast areas. The major problems facing the inland fishing industry are : (a) Pollution of open waters, (b) Lack of technical know-how among fishermen, and (c) Lack of facilities in villages to promote inland fisheries.

In general, the main problems are : strong presence of private enterprises in the light of the existing liberalisation

of trade in the country; lack of participation among fishery membership in the development of infrastructures; low level of education and information facilities; inadequate finances available to fishery cooperatives to obtain fishing gears and marine engines; high costs of maintaining and repairing machines and equipments; and lack of trained personnel in management and technical areas.

country are : (i) the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Cooperation; (ii) fisheries cooperatives (about 1,900 of them); and (iii) city banks.

The Fishery Cooperative Association Law in Japan provides, based on the traditional cooperative movement since Rochdale, so-called cooperative principles such as voluntary membership, one-member-one-vote, and dividend on patronage. Use of the fishing grounds based on the fishing rights is controlled by the fishery cooperative in such a way that the income and the scale of fishing operations do not vary much from member to member.

As almost all owner fishermen and fishing enterprises operating in coastal as well as off-shore waters are members of cooperatives, scales of the cooperatives are fairly large and they have developed varieties of activities.

The high percentage of organisational coverage of fishery cooperatives in Japan is due to the fact that fishery cooperatives have been given fishing rights, and fishermen may not carry out fishing being regulated by the fishing right, unless they are members of the cooperative. In other words, as far as coastal fisheries are concerned, it is a prerequisite for fishermen to be a member of cooperatives in order to engage in fishing. Fishing rights include 3 different types, i.e. common fishing right, demarcated fishing right and set-net fishing right.

The primary fisheries cooperatives form their federations at the prefectural level. They are the Prefectural Federation of Fishery Cooperatives (Kenqyoren) and the Prefectural Credit Federation of Fishery Cooperatives (Shingyoren). Kengyoren may neither be granted fishing rights nor carry out credit business. The task of Kengyoren is to assist the member-primary cooperatives in their activities, besides carrying out some

business activities except for credit business. On the other hand, Shingyoren is a fishery cooperative federation at a prefectural level engaged only in credit activities. Kengyoren form the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations (Zengyoren) at a national level, while Shingyorens, also together with Prefectural Credit Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives (Shin-noren) from the Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry (Norin-Chukin) as a national level organisation. The area fishery cooperative is called by the name of the area.

ZENGYOREN undertakes several principal activities, e.g. supply business (fuel oil and other materials and articles), marketing business (centralised cooperative marketing, controlled sales, ordinary marketing and price stabilisation marketing), educational and information activities (through four departments, e.g. fishery administration department, guidance department, credit business promotion department and fishing grounds development and environmental protection department). It also maintains ice-making, freezing and processing plants in several places throughout the country.

The ZENGYOREN plays a prominent role in the ICA's Fisheries Committees, by hosting the Fisheries Secretariat, extending technical support to ICA's regional technical programmes, conducting training and education programmes, and exchanging information and experiences with other ICA member-organisations. The ZENGYOREN has also a tie up with the technical assistance programmes of the Japanese Government.

In Japan, fisheries research activities are carried out by research and experiment stations for fisheries at both national and prefectural levels and research institutes of colleges and universities. The government research institutes are under the jurisdiction of the Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture,

Forestry and Fisheries, nine of which are currently operational and located in various parts of the country. In addition, the prefectural governments operate fisheries experiment stations of which there are 85 providing the initial link between local fishermen and research results, among other functions. Formal education in fisheries is provided by high schools, colleges and universities. At the collegiate or university level, most national universities offer fishery curricula for higher education in addition to the exclusive colleges for fisheries that also offer graduate degrees in fishery education.

Population : 42 million. Size : 99,200 km². The major water currents surrounding the country are the Yellow Sea warm current, East Korea warm current, and North Korea cold current. The warm and the cold, mixing around the country, provide a variety of marine resources for coastal and offshore fisheries.

Some problems and constraints in the marketing and storage of fish and fisheries products in the country recently are characterised by the ever-growing population and the rapidly increasing demand for fish and fisheries products in terms of quantity. However, the production increase in the fisheries products in terms of quantity tend to slow down, this being the reason for the steady price increase in the fisheries products.

As for institutions/schemes for protecting fisheries resources and developing fisheries in the Rep. of Korea, the Fisheries Law, Fisheries Promotion Law and the Fisheries Resource Protection Decrees and other related laws contain the detailed stipulations regarding the fisheries license and permit, limitation on fishing grounds, fishing equipment used, types and mesh size of the fishing nets, species of fish to be caught and limitation on the fishing season, etc.

The basic objective of the current national fisheries policy is to develop prosperous fishing villages through : (i) increased production; (ii) speedy expansion of aquaculture; (iii) development of fisheries technology with inducement from developed countries; (iv) strengthened supports for coastal fishermen; (v) stable growth of deepsea fishing; (vi) improved marketing and increased fish consumption; and (vii) modernisation of fishing vessels and port facilities.

The total fishery development budget in 1984 was allocated as follows : 32 percent each for fishing port; 15 percent for fishing vessel construction; 11 percent for operating cost; and 9 percent each for fisheries enforcement, resources propagation and for research and extension.

As part of the measures to stabilise or support fish prices to improve fish marketing, the government has been active in purchasing fisheries products whose production is concentrated on a specific period and in implementing the stockpiling and price-support projects whose required funds are made available by the Agricultural and Fisheries Product Price Stabilizing Fund. Efforts are also made to reduce the intermediate marketing channels with the establishment of direct retail stores and strengthening the function of the fisheries cooperatives and to directly ship the landed fisheries products to the inland wholesale market centres.

The most important features of the tax privileges for fisheries development are the system of the tax-free fuel oils for the coastal and offshore fisheries. In addition, other tax privileges such as tax exemption and tax reduction are given to importation of fishing vessels, sale of fishery products and importation of fishing vessel supplies while the fishery cooperatives benefit from the corporate tax exemption.

Moreover, the expansion of the freezing, refrigerating and processing facilities; enlargement of local wholesale marketing centres; construction of large-scale market for fisheries products; and expansion of direct retail stores are pushed ahead as a part of the Five-Year Economic Development Plan to improve the marketing operations.

The first fishermen's cooperatives were organised in July 1908. At present there are over 1 million fishermen in the

membership of fishery cooperatives.

In 1908 two types of fisheries organisations were licensed by the government. They were the set-net fisheries organisation and the seaweed fisheries organisation, and the number of the fisheries organisations reached 70 in 1920. Their services and business activities were limited to the management of fishing right on the fishing grounds and joint facilities.

A nation-wide fishermen's organisation emerged when the Korea Fishery Industry Association was set up on 1st April 1944. In 1952 a more comprehensive fishermen's organisation named Korea Fishery Association was formed.

The fisheries cooperatives are mainly divided into regional and sectional cooperatives. The regional cooperatives scattered in 56 places throughout the country have a total membership of 135,621 persons and are engaged in such important activities as sale on consignment, credit, guidance and cooperative insurance. The sectional cooperatives are composed of members engaged in the same type of fisheries and 13 major sectional cooperatives have a total membership of 1,963 persons while the nature of the activities is similar to that of the regional cooperatives. These cooperatives have their headquarters at the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives.

The regional fisheries cooperatives, fishing-type fisheries cooperatives, and fisheries manufacturers' cooperatives are affiliated with the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives (NFFC).

The objectives of the fisheries cooperatives are to promote the cooperative organisations of fishermen and fisheries manufacturers for the purpose of improving their social and economic status and of increasing the productivity of fisheries

with the target of balanced development of the national economy.

In order to realise these objectives, the fisheries cooperatives have conducted business activities related to guidance, purchasing, marketing, foreign trade, price support, utilisation and processing, credit and banking, cooperative insurance, foreign loan, safe fishing operation and international cooperation.

The National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives (NFFC) was founded on 1st April 1962 under the Fisheries Cooperative Law of 1962, with the following objectives : Promotion of cooperative organisation; Improvement of fisheries productivity and increase of fishermen's income; and Guidance and supervision on the member cooperatives and promotion of joint interest. Its functions, among others, included : Guidance - education-training, survey-research and guidance or management; Assistance in production; Assistance in marketing; Assistance in finance; and Assistance in safe fishing.

The NFFC of Republic of Korea has, since its establishment, started the following services for its affiliate members : Started the credit service in 1963; Started the deposit service in 1969; Started the mutual banking service in 1974; Started the foreign exchange service in 1979; and got affiliated with the International Cooperative Alliance in 1979.

The research institutes for the study of fisheries consists of two specialised institutes in addition to two others attached to universities and two four-year colleges. The Fisheries Research and Development Agency is the only government-owned research institution enjoying the largest scale and the longest history since its establishment in 1921 of all other research organisations mentioned above.

MALAYSIA

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Population : 16.1 million. Size : 329,000 km². Administratively, Malaysia is composed of : (i) Peninsular Malaysia, (ii) Sabah, and (iii) Sarawak. Marine fishery for each area has its own characteristics, although marine fishery in Peninsular Malaysia is the mainstay. Marine fishery in Peninsular Malaysia is also composed of : (i) industrial fishery which is mostly run by Chinese, and (ii) small-scale fishery which is run by Malays. The mainstay of the industrial fishery is trawl fishery followed by purse seine industry. After 1972 the number of small trawlers began to increase and by 1980 there were 4,400 units which included many small trawlers of less than 50 gross tons.

Aquaculture is considered as an important sub-sector that can play a big role in supplementing the production of fish in Malaysia. It is also a potential contributor to export earnings in line with the present policy to diversify exports. The strategies for aquaculture development are : (a) To encourage the culture of species of attractive commercial value; (b) To make available more suitable land areas for fish culture; (c) To improve existing cultural practices; and (d) To provide adequate fisheries support services, namely; research, extension, training, marketing, fiscal incentives and management measures.

The EEZ waters of Malaysia is 160,000 square nautical miles and its development poses a challenge to the country in terms of technology acquisition and capital resources.

Fisheries research activities is intensified in order to assess and monitor the resources, to develop or adopt known technology for the mass production of fish seeds; and to improve or develop culture technology and practices. Research activities

include : (a) Monitoring and assessing the inshore and off-shore fisheries resources; (b) Identifying new cockle beds and rehabilitating old ones; (c) Upgrading of research facilities; (d) Accelerating aquaculture research in respect of breeding, feed formulation, culture methods and fish diseases; and (e) Carrying out research on post-harvest aspects of fisheries to maintain the quality of fish and to increase value added.

Extension Services : The objective of extension services is to increase productivity and income of fishermen and fish farmers through the provision of technical advice and know-how and informal training in fishing operation, engine and gear maintenance, post-harvest operation and fish farming.

Training : Training is provided to fishermen and fish farmers in order to increase their productivity. It is done through : (a) Upgrading of facilities at the existing formal institutions; (b) Setting up of a new training centre in Brackishwater aquaculture; and (c) Provision of allowances for fishermen and fish farmers to be trained in fishing and aquaculture and also to enable the fishermen to be trained in other vocations as a means of encouraging the resettlement of surplus fishing labour force.

Marketing Services : The aim of marketing services is to increase the income of fishermen and fisherfarmers through the provision of better landing facilities, market intelligence and regulation of fish marketing.

Institutional Services : Its main objective is to organise the fishermen into coherent units by way of consolidating their position in order to gain economies of scale for their socio-economic welfare; integrated community development, and strengthening the formal and informal institutions.

From the government side, the Fishermen's Organisation Authority (LKIM) promotes the organisation of fishermen, and supports programmes of fisheries development in the country.

Fishermen's cooperatives were encouraged by the Government to support fishermen through the provision of credit, marketing and other inputs. Since 1975 only the members of the Fishermen's Association were allowed to be registered and no more fishermen's cooperatives have been established. The main reason for this was that anyone could be a member of fishermen's cooperatives but only fishermen or persons involved in associated fisheries activities could be members of fishermen's associations. In 1985 there were 57 fishermen's association with a total membership of 44,300. A National Fishermen's Association has been formed recently to provide representation of fishermen at the national level. In Malaysia, the Fisheries Committee of ANGKASA looks after the interests of fishermen's cooperatives and this Committee participates in policy matter discussions with the Government. At present there is no national level fishermen's cooperative federation in Malaysia.

Population : 61 million. Size : 300,000 km². Has a coastal line of approximately 265,000 Km. Also has about 526,000 hectares of inland reservoirs and 180,000 hectares of fish ponds.

There are 52 marine fishing grounds throughout the country, the seven most important of which are Sulu Sea (Palawan); Visayas Sea; Manila Bay; Moro Gulf; Bohol Strait; Tayabas Bay; and Samar Sea. With the declaration of the 200 mile exclusive economic zone on 11th June 1978, the Philippines has expanded her marine waters with an additional 450,000 km² in the China Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

In the Philippines case, three government agencies are in charge of the fishery development programme, namely : Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR); Fishery Industry Development Council (FIDC); and Philippine Fish Development Authority (PFDA). Of the total 1983 BFAR budget, 50 percent was allocated for the development of fisheries while barely six percent was allocated for research. The budget for the construction of ports, ice plants, cold storage, and other infrastructure, is appropriated for the PFDA. The budget of the FIDC is utilised for credit outlay.

Marine fishery is composed of : (i) commercial fishery using boats of 3 gross tons and above each, and (ii) municipal fishery using a boat of less than 3 gross tons each. Since around 1910 when the National Act of Fishery was enacted, only the commercial fishery has become directly under the jurisdiction of the central government which is currently the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). On their other hand, the municipal fishery is administered by municipal governments which are lower levels of local government established within a province. Even as

provincial governments exist, they are not involved in fishery administration at all.

The country has 402 ice making plants, about 120 cold storage plants, 55 chilling chambers and about 50 freezing plants.

The development plan includes that of new fishing grounds, biological and oceanographic studies on marine resources and incremental production and the development of aquaculture. The major project for the development of aquaculture includes the production and dispersal of fish seedlings.

There are active fishermen's associations which are federated at the national level. Membership is voluntary but largely made up of the more successful and educated fishpond operators. The benefits of membership vary depending upon the degree of member participation and leadership. The most popular services are fry allocation and bulk purchase of inputs as fertilisers.

There are about 143 fishery cooperatives and SNs for fishermen with a total membership of about 5800. Approximately 850,000 people are directly involved in the fishing industry. These include commercial fishermen, municipal fishermen and aquaculturists and fishpond operators.

There is a Fisheries Committee within the Cooperative Union of the Philippines which looks after the interests of fishery cooperatives. There is no provincial or national Fisheries Federation as yet in the country.

The Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research and Development (PCARRD) in the Philippines is the agency mandated to monitor, evaluate and coordinate researches in

agriculture and natural resources. The National Fisheries Research Programme caters to three broad commodity areas : marine fisheries, aquaculture and inland waters, formulated in line with national goals as indicated in the Five-Year Development Plan of the Ministry of Natural Resources. There are 96 institutions offering degree and non-degree courses in fisheries all over the Philippines.

Problems and Constraints : Lack of adequate fish landing areas; inefficient collection and distribution of fish; and involvement of too many middlemen in fish trading.

Population : 17 million. Size : 65,000 km². A coastline of about 1800 Km and fresh water reservoirs of approximately 160,000 hectares and lagoons and swamps of about 120,000 hectares. The area of EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) is around 233,000 km² which is more than three times of the land area. The total production is about 218,500 MT.

The marine fishery in Sri Lanka is primarily composed of small-scale fishery, although some industrial fishing boats are owned and operated by the government fishery corporation. Despite the government's efforts, marine fishery production in Sri Lanka over the past several decade has remained unchanged at the level of 100 thousand MT. The catch of shrimp in 1963 amounted to 10 thousand MT. Although this quantum of shrimp production is not significant, in the past no one had thought that Sri Lanka would become a shrimp exporting country.

During the period 1970 to 1982, fish production increased from 98,000 MT to 217,000 MT, or an annual average growth rate of over 10 percent. Between 1977 and 1982, fish production increased by 56 percent from 139,000 MT to 217,000 MT. Over 70 percent of the animal protein consumed locally is provided to be from fish.

Marine fish production increased from 90,000 MT in 1970 to 184,000 MT in 1982, an increase of over 100 percent. Inland fisheries production increased from 8,400 MT in 1972 to 33,000 MT in 1982, an increase of 290 percent.

Aquaculture is still at the initial stages in Sri Lanka. The religious and cultural background in the Island does not favour rearing living cultures for consumption which may be a

severe constraint for the development of aquaculture.

The Ceylon Fisheries Corporation (CFC) was established in 1964 to handle the commercial aspects of fishery development. But this Corporation could not successfully compete with the well-established private sector either in fish production or in fish marketing. Their market share was less than 10 percent in both. Though the CFC was engaged in offshore and deep sea fishing at the start, its initial fleet of 5 trawlers, 2 tuna boats and 40 11.5 m long boats gradually went out of operation due to despair, poor maintenance and management problems. Fish production by CFC vessels reached a peak of around 3,000 MT in 1969 and thereafter declined to 275 MT in 1981. The CFC is now mainly engaged in fish marketing but its total share in the market is around 2 percent. Private companies started participation in fisheries only after 1976, when 11.5 m long vessels were introduced under the Asian Development Bank Loan Scheme. In 1978, there were 14 such private companies owning 30 boats for offshore fisheries. But due to the unsuitability of these boats for fishing operations, most of these companies ran into difficulties and only a few are functioning at present.

The executive agencies of fisheries administration in Sri Lanka are the Ministry of Fisheries, Ceylon Fisheries Corporation and Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation. Fisheries development policies are implemented under the scheme of the master plan, the first of which started operation in 1979 and aimed at stepping up fish production and raising per capita consumption to 20; raising the income standard of living of fishermen and increasing employment opportunities in the fisheries sector.

In Sri Lanka, the enactment of new legislation amalgamated the small cooperative societies into large ones. Instead of the government, two state-owned banks continuously provide credit to

the societies. The fisheries cooperative enjoy a special subsidy under the Ministry's scheme. In addition, the cooperatives can obtain fishing vessels under the bank credit scheme without any down payment. Fishery cooperatives in Fiji are hardly organised.

The Fisheries Cooperatives were incorporated on a recommendation under the Fisheries Ordinance No.24 of 1940 and provide for specific facilities such as project financing, product marketing and mechanization of the fishing industry. The type of cooperation that emerged was the small village cooperatives of 20-30 members, but these, in general, did not possess the financial and manpower resources or the geographical distribution necessary to make significant impact on the fishing industry. By 1970, there were 290 cooperatives with a membership of about 7,000 fishermen, and in that year legislation was enacted for the amalgamation of these small Fishermen's Cooperative Societies into 45 larger Primary Cooperative Societies. By 1975, these societies had a membership of nearly 15,000 active fishermen which was estimated at nearly 20 percent of the total workforce in the fisheries sector. At present, there are 91 such cooperatives including freshwater societies and youth societies. In addition, there is one apex society. The total membership is about 25,000 which is about 30 percent of the total workforce in fisheries. During the period 1970 to 1978 the 28'-32' boats under the Ministry's hire purchase scheme was exclusively issued to the Primary Cooperative Societies. But due to managerial and other problems the cooperatives did not show the desired growth. By 1981, the granting of credit to fisheries cooperatives on advance account was stopped mainly due to unsatisfactory loan recoveries.

About 100,000 people are involved in the fishing industry (including sectors like marketing, production of fishing gear, ice, boat manufacture and repairs, engines). There are about 28,000 fishing crafts of all types. The main exports consist of

shrimps, lobsters, beshe-de-mer, shark fins, prawns, etc.

The fishery cooperative movement was started in 1940 with the object of providing credit and marketing facilities. In 1979, the re-organised national level federation, the Sri Lanka Fisheries Cooperative Federation, took upon itself the task of developing fishery cooperatives in the country and is now actively engaged in educational and extension activities. The Federation also provides welfare to fishermen and involve women in the activities of these cooperatives.

There are 91 Fishery Cooperative societies (1985), which include one national federation, two regional unions, one boat building unit and the other primary level cooperatives.

Fishery research and education in Sri Lanka is a function of the National Aquatic Resources Development Agency, Universities of Sri Lanka, University of Colombo, Ruhunu University and the Sri Lanka Fisheries Training Institute.

The main problems of fisheries cooperatives in Sri Lanka include: credit, marketing, organisation, loan recovery, taxation, service centres and infrastructural facilities like ice-making plants, warehousing, training and education for members, board members and managers. There is a great need for simplifying credit systems for fishery cooperatives and marketing of fish and fish-products.

Population : 53.6 million. Size : 514,000 km². Has a coastline of 1,784 km. Inland fishing areas include rivers, canals, lakes, swamps, streams and man-made reservoirs. Fish farming is done with the use of pond, paddy field, non-paddy field, cage, etc.

A great expansion in marine fisheries occurred in Thailand in the early 1960s with the introduction of the German type otter-board trawl. As a result, a sharp increase of 24-fold in number of trawlers during the first three introductory years was observed. In 1963-64 the Department of Fisheries launched two deep-sea exploratory fishing vessels which have been used to explore fisheries resources, abundance and geological environment in the Thai territorial waters, and the high sea off neighbouring countries. Since 1963, research vessels and Thai commercial trawlers have begun to extend their operations to new fishing grounds and discovered new commercial fishing ground off the coasts of Kampuchea, South Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Burma and upto the Bay of Bengal.

Marine fishery in Thailand is also divided into : (i) industrial fishery, in which trawl, purse seine and squid lift net fisheries are dominant; and (ii) small-scale fishery. However, with a marked development of the trawl fishery which commenced in early 1960s the small scale fishery plays relatively minor role in the marine fishery as a whole except for Southern Thailand.

In 1983, the total catch of marine fishery amounted to 2,100 thousand MT of which trash fish accounted for 958 thousand MT or 45 percent of the total. As trash fish is mainly used as raw materials for fish meal, Thailand has now become the second

largest fish meal producing country in Asia. The Government has now adopted a policy of not to increase the number of trawlers by controlling the issuance of new trawl licenses.

The Department of Fisheries (DOF) in Thailand is responsible to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives for the fisheries development and all matters on fisheries. The Fish Marketing Organisation (FMO), also responsible to the same Ministry, takes care of the wholesale market for fish, improves fishing villages, directs or controls services concerning the activities of the market, promotes the welfare of fishermen and promotes fisheries cooperatives or associations. In addition, the FMO also provides credit to the fishermen and operates three wholesale markets and 10 fishing ports. The Cold Storage Organisation (CSO), also under the supervision of the Ministry, provides storage services to the industry and assists, advises and provides technical research services concerning the general operations of cold storage and ice-making plants. It operates nine cold storage and ice-making plants, concentrates on freezing marine fish and provides cold storage facilities for frozen fish and ice production for fisheries.

In Thailand, fishery cooperatives carry multipurpose functions for coastal and inland fishing and fish farming. They perform economic activities such as bulk purchase of fishery supplies, joint selling of fish and provision of credit. The number of cooperatives is expected to be increased and adequate government funds will be allocated for the development of business operations.

The first fisheries cooperatives were organised in 1954 among fishermen who deal with inland and marine fishing with the objectives of improving productivity and marketing of product of small fishermen; but most of them defaulted on their loans and failed. Therefore, in 1975 fisheries cooperatives were

organised as a multipurpose societies along the coastal and nearby areas where fish farming can be practiced. At the end of December 1983 there were 20 fisheries cooperatives with a total membership of 4,557 persons and 3,633,355 Baht of paid up share capital. At present, marketing of aqua product is a critical problem. The fisheries cooperative is trying to market the members' products by having their own cold storage, icing and appropriate transportation.

In Thailand, fishery research stations established by the government in various part of the country serve as the technical arm of the Department of Fisheries in providing extension services to local fishermen.

Through external assistance, four research centres have been established to strengthen the research activities and develop the staff for the Marine Fisheries Laboratory, Phuket Marine Biological Centre, National Inland Fisheries Institute and National Institute of Coastal Aquaculture. Fifteen research vessels were programmed to operate in 1984. The Faculty of Fisheries at the Kasetsart University and the Faculty of Science at the Chulalongkom University turn out an average of 50 and 5 graduates, respectively, every year.

SOME OF THE KEY PROBLEM AREAS

Age old problems such as high post-harvest losses and poor utilisation of catches, both fresh water and marine, continue to exist. Fisheries, in many developing countries are already a vital source of food, employment and income. The dependence on fish is made all the more important because the growth in demand, which is expected to double by the turn of the century, is likely to be greatest in the developing world.

The employment opportunities offered by fisheries are difficult to determine. Under-employment is rife and seasonal unemployment is common in some of the poor countries of the Region. It has been estimated that the fisheries provide employment, some of it part-time, for about 16-20 million fishermen in developing countries. Many more are engaged in associated activities such as processing and marketing.

85% of the world catch comes from the sea, but in the developing countries the exploitation of this source is far from being adequate. To meet an annual global demand for food fish projected at 93 million tons by the year 2000 will probably require a net capital investment in fisheries of more than US\$ 30,000 million. During the period 1975-79, the funds allocated to the Third World for capital aid and technical assistance in fisheries rose from US\$ 139.3 million to an estimated US\$ 240 million annually. In order to achieve a reasonable investment of resources in the industry, developing countries will have to strive very hard and to commit a greater share of their total resources to fisheries. In this sector, developed nations will have to increase greatly their support to fisheries development.

During the last decade, tremendous increase has been registered in marine and inland fishing. This has resulted in

generating more employment and helped diversify the related business sector activities. In the Asian developing countries, however, the profession had remained, by and large, traditional. Not much has been done in upgrading the methods and techniques of catching fish, processing and trade practices. The home market, so far, had been the principal target and consequently exports have not gone up. The fishing industry, particularly in the cooperative sector, in the Region, has not introduced modern techniques in management, production, processing and marketing.

As far as the organisation of fishery cooperatives in the Asian Region is concerned, the development has not been too encouraging, barring some exceptional advancements made in Japan, Republic of Korea and India. In the other countries fishery cooperatives are noticed only at the primary level and in some cases at the provincial levels. In some countries, e.g. Malaysia and the Philippines, Fisheries Committees have now come into being within the organisational structures of the respective national cooperative unions. It has also been noticed that cooperative organisations have not been able to undertake a noticeable external trade due to some obvious limitations which mainly relate to infrastructure, credit, lack of information and experience in foreign trade and lack of training and expertise in processing and handling fish and fish products for exports.

It is, however, evident that the governments in their economic development plans have given a place of prominence to cooperative institutions to accelerate activities in this field. Due to certain governmental procedures, however, matching facilities and arrangements have been lacking, e.g. export incentives, better fishing techniques, easy credit, modern fishing crafts, landing grounds, training and education of members and cooperative leaders.

There has been very little interaction at the technical

level among the fishery cooperative organisations in the Region, except for the efforts made by the International Cooperative Alliance Regional Office for Asia through its Sub-Committee on Fishery Cooperatives. It is at this forum that representatives of national level fishery cooperative organisations come together once in two years to take stock of the situation and to exchange information and experience and to discuss the possibilities of setting up technical assistance programmes. At its own initiative the ICA ROA provides information and data on fishery cooperatives to its member organisations in the Region. The Sub-Committee also has the benefit of advice of the main Fishery Committee of the ICA.

The ZENGYOREN of Japan and the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives of the Republic of Korea have, in the past, provided generous support to the ICA ROA in conducting several international level fisheries training programmes. Through these training programmes, experiences of Japan and Korea have now begun to show results in some of the Asian fishery cooperative organisations. Much, however, remains to be achieved because there is a very vast possibility of launching technical assistance programmes in many of the member countries of the ICA ROA.

Some of the key problem areas of the Asian Region are:

1. Continuation of traditional methods and practices;
2. Inability to undertake economic and effective deepsea fishing, offshore fishing, modernisation of boats and fishing crafts to go far out in high seas, and not even, within the full extent of the authorised national Exclusive Economic Zones;
3. Administrative and policy problems in licencing;

4. Inability of cooperatives in setting up cold stores, ice-making plants, small processing units, refrigeration facilities, boat service workshops, fuel, engines, nets, etc.;
5. Lack of skill development, leadership development and managerial and technicians development programmes;
6. Inadequate protection schemes for fishermen, their boats, nets and the ultimate catch;
7. Inadequate plan allocations for fisheries development programmes;
8. Lack of information, knowledge and skills in exploiting and developing inland and fish pond fisheries;
9. Inadequate information and initiative (due to lack of guidance) in exploring markets abroad and handling export business;
10. Generally complicated export/import procedures;
11. Comparatively high incidence of wastage, mismanagement and spoilage in handling, storing and processing of fish and fish products;
12. Lack of knowledge, skill and facilities in creating new and acceptable variations in fish products;
13. High incidence of destruction of fish potentials and infrastructure due to frequent natural disasters in the Region;
14. Inability of fishing cooperatives in making heavy

investments in capital goods and infrastructure (mainly due to their own meager resources);

15. Organisational problems, lack of democratic control and excessive controls on cooperative organisations by the state;
16. Inadequate monitoring arrangements to reduce the incidence of over-fishing;
17. Inadequate participation of fisheries cooperative organisations in the formulation of national policies and programmes; and
18. Less attention paid to aquaculture production in order to generate extra incomes for the fishermen.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Improvement of Fishery Statistics.

Fishery statistics are indispensable tools for proper planning of national fishery development programmes. Improvement of national fishery statistical system requires two steps: (i) Establishment of national fishery statistical standards; and (ii) Development of survey methods.

2. Development of Fishery Management Scheme (e.g. review of existing laws).

3. Establishment of National Network System for Fishery Coops.

The government should provide incentives to fishermen for the establishment of their own fishery cooperative, e.g. by granting a fishing right to the cooperatives and by authorising them to act as fish wholesaler on behalf of the members.

4. Development of Fishery Infrastructure (e.g. fishing harbour, fish auction shelter, ice-making factory, cold storage, water and fuel supply stations, engine workshop, etc):

5. Strengthening of fisheries national and international organisations by participating in their information and educational activities.

6. Setting up model projects by advanced and experienced movements with the assistance and collaboration of agencies like the FAO, ICA, etc.

In order to meet the growing need of animal proteins and to enhance the fish production in a systematic manner, a greater

scope exists in the following areas: community group participation; integrated rural development; self-help activities; liberal financial and technical support; increased educational, training and development programmes for fishermen, leaders and employees; increased and need-based international and inter-regional technical assistance support.

sm/fish.rpt

FISHERIES PRODUCTION (INLAND & MARINE)
(Total including Cooperatives)
Year - 1985

Unit: 1000 tons

Country	Inland Fisheries Production	Marine Fisheries Production	Total Fisheries Production
1	2	3	4
01 Bangladesh	573.3	190.5	763.7
02 China	2943.7	3835.1	6778.8
03 DPR Korea	110.0	1590.0	1700.0
04 India	1080.0	1730.0	2810.0
05 Indonesia	265.7	1801.4	2067.6
06 Malaysia	9.3	622.9	632.2
07 Nepal	9.1	-	9.1
08 Pakistan	75.1	333.3	408.4
09 Philippines	534.1	1333.6	1867.7
10 Rep Korea	51.9	2598.0	2649.9
11 Sri Lanka	32.7	142.6	175.4
12 Thailand	165.6	1958.0	2123.6
13 Australia	2.2	157.8	160.0
14 Japan	205.2	11238.5	11443.7

Source: FAO Bangkok. Selected Indicators of Food and Agriculture Development in Asia Pacific Region. 1976-1986.

FISHERY COOPERATIVES AND MEMBERS, 1983
(Selected Countries)

Country	Number of Fishery Coops	Total No. of Members	Average No. of Members
1	2	3	4
01 India	15,016	1,848,549	123
02 Indonesia	496	46,349	93
03 Japan	3,561	573,000	161
04 Rep Korea	70	138,000	1,971
05 Philippines	838	36,838	44
06 Sri Lanka	92	24,943	291
07 Thailand	16	4,025	252

Source: APO Regional Survey Report on Fishing Industry.

Co-operatives

1361 BUDAPEST, V., Akadémia u. 1-3.
Phone: 328-167, 534-444 . Telex: 22-6810

Mr. J. M. RANA
Regional Director

ICA Regional Office for
South-East Asia
PO Box 7011
New Delhi 11065
India

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Dear Sir,

I am very much pleased to meet your invitation and be able to give a brief information on Hungarian cooperative fish farming and on the work of its representative body.

I am sorry but I could not encompass all the areas in this account which were specified by you, because, for example, an intelligible account on the general management aspects of co-operatives and their production would have required a detailed description and explanation of certain pertaining circumstances.

Keeping in mind this problem, I have decided to respond to your request with the enclosed review.

However, I can promise that if you are interested in more detail in the structure, management and organization of our co-operatives, we are prepared to make a lecture on this subject at the Sub-committee meeting.

Hoping that my material will help you in your work, please accept

My kindest cooperative regards,

Antal CSOMA
Dr. Antal CSOMA
Chairman of Fisheries' Co-op.
Vice-Chairman of the ICA
Fisheries' Committee

Development, Activity and Progress of Fishery Co-operatives
in Hungary and their Representative Status

As one of the most ancient organised activities, fish farming has gone through many forms of collectively performed work in Hungary as well before reaching the stage of fishery co-operatives.

The importance of fish farming may be given a double approach: on the one hand, its productive basis is water, the medium of all life, its purity and quality are therefore vital for human life, on the other hand, its end product is fish which in earlier times had been an extensive popular food and today is a basic ingredient in up-to-date nutrition and an indispensable source of protein.

Apart from peculiar traits, the world history of fish farming presents many similarities; its basic aim being to provide a livelihood for those concerned with it and to produce or capture as much fish as possible at minimum costs.

In Hungary today three main sources exist to produce fish for the population: State-owned fishery companies, co-operative fisheries and anglers.

The form of co-operative fishing comprises special, fishery co-operatives whose main concern is fishery operation, and some agricultural co-operatives whose activity extends to fish farming operations as well.

From among the currently existing co-operatives in Hungary, the fishery co-operatives were the first to form. No sooner had the weapons been laid aside in Europe than in 1945 fishery co-operatives were established as lease-holders of natural water areas taken under State-ownership.

Thirty-four fishery co-operatives were established at the time. The purpose of cooperation: to utilize the hired waters for fish farming, to develop this activity, to organize the work of members and to perform the operations of production and marketing on the basis of a common account. This was the starting point.

The fishery co-operatives were reformed into fishery production co-operatives in 1953, which was a more progressive form of co-operative movement. These co-operatives were operating over the entire area of the country.

To protect their existence and economic safety, these co-operatives were making attempts at coordinating their activity and at mutually exchanging their experiences as early as the 50s. Subsequent to regional initiatives, the delegates of the Hungarian fishery co-operatives decided to establish a fishery co-operative center on 19-20 February 1957. This central representative-corporative body, based on voluntary adherence, was acting under the name Management Committee for Fishery Co-operatives. Its name was changed to Central Management Committee for Fishery Production Co-operatives in 1960 /KIB/.

The supreme body of KIB was the delegates' assembly composed of delegates by the member co-operatives. In the interim period between two assembly meetings, the affairs of KIB were managed and handled by a management composed of nine ordinary and three backup members.

KIB provided an efficient assistance in developing production within the member co-operatives. It assisted in economic and legal representation and in the continuation training of co-operative members and managers.

The organisational principles, tasks and the operational practical experiences of KIB served as a model when establishing in 1967 the still existing legal framework for the representation of agricultural co-operatives.

The Association of Fishery Production Co-operatives /Association/, established as the legal successor of KIB, operates within this system as a special organisation. This is a professional-sectoral representative body whose activity extends to the entire area of the country. The member coops were joined by agricultural production co-operatives in 1972 and then by co-operative associations as well in 1983. Today, the number of these member coops exceeds that of the fishery ones. Currently there are 14 fishery and 18 agricultural production coops and 2 co-operative joint companies in the Association as members.

II. Major tasks of the Association

- to represent the social and economic interests of fishery production coops as well as the collective interests of their members with the competent State, county, social and company level economic organisations,
- via its bodies and organs it assists in implementing national economic objectives, in the planned and independent company-level farming work of fishery production coops, in their regulated democratic operation as well as in their cooperation with each other, other coops, State-run companies and institutions.

III. Service tasks

- the Association maintains hatchling and fry raising pond farm to provide fry and brood fish stock for its member coops,
- it provides technical extension for fish farming in general, and in matters related to fish hygiene, feeding, sanitation, processing, haulage and transport, technology and mechanization in particular,
- it helps its members as regards their economic operation to procure and purchase materials, implements, machines and equipment, to introduce modern technologies and techniques and to market coop products,

- it organises and manages the exports of coop members through foreign trade companies,
- provides assistance in strengthening the internal control and supervision activity of coop members, conducts the auditing work at regular intervals as prescribed by law and initiates such inspections,
- keeps and handles the joint fund deposited with the Association, takes decision about their use and provides administrative support work related to the operation of the Mutual Support Fund,
- arranges socialist work competitions for fishery production co-operatives, as well as brigade and invetive movements for them, cooperates in the socialist education of coop members, in their technical training and post-graduate training,
- provides for the representation of interests and protection in matters affecting the entire memberships of coops, helps and organises the members' individual legal protection and generally provides legal help to them,
- plays an initiative role in helping to validate legal rules as regards personnel matters in fishery production coops, to take care of a planned replacement for management staff,
- by way of its chairmanship, the Association gives opinion on proposals related to election, relief, decoration, remuneration, revocation and removal of the chairman of fishery production coops and their supervisory committee as well as proposals related to the qualification of the coop chairmen,
- makes arrangements for the legal protection of fishery coops. and coordinates the work of their legal officers,
- provides administrative work as regards the handling of the Property Management Fund of Production Co-operatives,
- provides sectoral legal protective representation /corporate interest/ of the following entities engaged in fish farming over natural waters or pond farms: agricultural production co-operatives, agri-

cultural specialised co-operatives and the fish farming sector of economic associations as legal entities,

- assists and coordinates the activities of fishery production co-operatives in production, procurement, purchasing, marketing, processing and export,
- takes initiatives to introduce and apply up to date, large-scale fish breeding, feeding, storage, transport methods and technologies, the related equipment and work stages,
- provides information on: issues related to co-operative policy, legal procedures, production, procurement and purchases, marketing, export, taxation, financing and credit possibilities as well as accounting and work remuneration or their timely aspects,
- organisation of technical shows, exchanges of ideas, study tours at home and abroad, training and continuation training courses and technical conferences and takes charge of matters related to the performance of skilled and professional workers's training in fishery work.

112. Guideline-related tasks

- requirements of the national economy as regards the co-operative fishery sector,
- preparation of annual, medium-term and long-term plans for development of the fishery sector,
- organisation of scheduled vacations in the fishery production co-operatives and the completion of these schedules through a joint institution,
- annual collation, processing and assessment of the economic work of fishery production co-operatives as well as of participating agricultural production coops and economic associations; circulation of the above material among members.

2. Activity of Fishery Co-operatives

Fishery co-operatives play a major role in Hungarian fish farming. Not only their production volume is of decisive importance, but the co-operative political and production development background as well which have been created by the existence of these co-operatives. Our co-operatives have always been receptive to novelties either in production or production pattern or other fields. This is very well illustrated by the terms of reference for our Association as specified above.

Our co-operatives were among the first to introduce new fish species, to develop polycultural fish production patterns, to adapt extensive, partly intensive and intensive fish production methods to specific areas, to mechanize fish farming operations, to process fish, to organize fish marketing through multiple channels, to improve the social care of their members /vacationing, extra pensions, health care, etc./ and to meet members' requirements in sporting and cultural possibilities, etc. These factors have all contributed to the fact that the best fishery specialists are employed in the co-operative sector of fish farming, which is a decisive safeguard for the future.

21. Fish production trend in Hungary

Sector	1982.	1983.	1984.	1985.	1986.	1987/tons
State-run	22 000	23 500	19 500	18 500	16 500	17 500
Co-operative	15 000	15 000	14 000	13 000	13 500	13 500
Other/angling and small producers	5 000	5 000	5 500	5 500	6 000	6 000
Total	42 000	43 500	39 000	37 000	36 000	37 000

As it appears from the Table, the overall fish production in Hungary in 1987 amounted to 370 000 tons, of which 36 % were turned out by co-operatives.

The member co-operatives of the Fishery Association perform fish farming over 475 000 hectares, from which:

natural waters	40 500 ha
intensively farmed backwater and reservoir area	2 500 ha
pond farms	4 500 ha

The amount of fish produced in these waters was 9 200 tons.

Fish production by species in member co-operatives lin 1987

Fish species	tons	%
Carp	5 109	55,6
Grass carp	210	2,3
Big head carp	2 708	29,4
Pike perch	32	0,3
Wels	65	0,7
Pike	48	0,5
Eel	62	0,6
Aspius Aspius L	4	0,1
Sterlet	17	0,2
Barbel	22	0,2
Tench	7	0,1
Breams	631	6,8
Dwarf catfish	35	0,4
Carassius ahratus gibelio Bloch	250	2,8
Összesen:	9 200	100,0

From the total amount of the fish produced:

from natural waters	1 200 tons	13,0 %
from intensively farmed backwater	2 300 tons	25,0 %
from pond farms:	5 700 tons	62,0 %
Total:	9 200 tons	100,0 %

In case of pond farm production, for one hectare there is:

gross yield :	1 238 kg
stocking rate:	397 kg
net yield :	842 kg

Data in Table 1 indicate that there is a slightly declining tendency in Hungarian fish production, and within this, in co-operative fish production as well. A main reason for this phenomenon is due to adverse weather conditions /droughts, extreme cold, snowy winter, etc./, to the related drop in brood fish production, while at the same time, there is an increasing organic matter load on natural waters; these factors together have combined to hamper the introduction on high level technologies in a profitable way.

22. Fish Marketing Alternatives

Our member co-operatives make fish available to the consumers through a multichannel system.

1. Live fish is supplied to fish selling shops. There are 52 fish selling shops managed by the member co-operatives.
2. Processed fish are marketed:
 - through fish soup inns /there are 35 fish and fish soup inns in the possession of co-operative membership/,
 - through directly in retail trade as semi-finished or finished product.

23. The Importance of Industrial Type Auxiliary Activity in Fishery Co-operatives

It is a feature of the fishery co-operative movement that our co-operatives were the first among the agricultural production units to carry on auxiliary activity as well, in addition to fish production as basic activity. As early as 1962 they had six nacre button manufacturing units and one fish pickling and curing plant.

The price proceeds from industrial auxiliary activities of fishery production co-operatives exceed today 400 million Forints. The importance of this industrial activity has lain, and continues to lie, in the fact that the profits earned here can be put to use in fishery development. Without this scheme fish farming could not have been mechanized, no fish processing plants could have been constructed

and there would not have been adequate possibility to improve the social welfare of co-operative members.

24. Relationship between Fish Farming and Research

Hungarian fishery operations have always been featured by efforts to explore new avenues and by the utilization of new possibilities.

Fishery units have established good relationship with fishery research and with the secondary schools in charge of training professional workers.

The Fishery Research Institute endeavours to extensively introduce its research findings and provides a forum where producers can present their demands to research.

Fishery co-operatives provide material support as well to the activity of the research institute; for this reason, there are priority research projects on subjects specified by the fishery co-operatives, and research results are at once made available to the co-operatives.

Such research subjects are:

1. Enhancement of productive potency in aquatic life.
2. Fish stock assessment in rivers and optimum possibilities for stock control.
3. Role of herbivorous fishes in nutrition, etc.

3. Training and Continuation Training

Those concerned with fish farming proper are all skilled or professional workers in fishery co-operatives. The training for such workers is provided by the fishery technical school. Schooling is done over three years in case of daytime learning or beyond the daily work in the so called correspondence method.

In the latter case, the co-operatives arrange the possibility for workers to acquire the necessary knowledge, and when their schooled workers are sufficiently prepared, teachers from the technical school for professional workers undertake examining the trainees who, upon successful exams, receive a State-certified diploma on their graduation.

Those in charge of production management are educated at universities or high schools where, after leaving, the graduates can undertake special facultative training in addition to their day-to-day work. After two years of such post-graduate specialized training they become either fishery engineers or fishery plant engineers.

Since any field of activity is in permanent motion and development, fish farming also had to be integrated into this pattern. Possibilities for development and improvement and good examples are presented to, and propagated among our specialists by means of regular continuation training. Today, closed technology and complete mechanization are no more beyond the realms of fish farming. Unfortunately, this closed system can only be applied in pond farming; in case of natural water areas we should continue to rely on manual work and on the fishermen's skilfulness or artfulness. In spite of this, there are already labour-saving machines even in this difficult area.

Continuation training is regularly performed on an annual basis, with participation being obligatory for the top managers of co-operatives. This is an occasion for management people to familiarize themselves with latest achievements in fish farming, with development possibilities, with the change in economic environment and production conditions and with experiences in other co-operatives. A continuation training course generally lasts for one week; during this period the trainees inspect a fishery unit too where they can study problems and solutions on the spot.

4. Tasks

In addition to profitable production operations, within the fishery

sector of the co-operative movement, the development concept has been determined by our Association to be the widespread introduction of up to date technologies, the creation of a stable and reliable breeding fish stock, the modernization of domestic and export marketing and, within this, the expansion of the processed fish product groups.

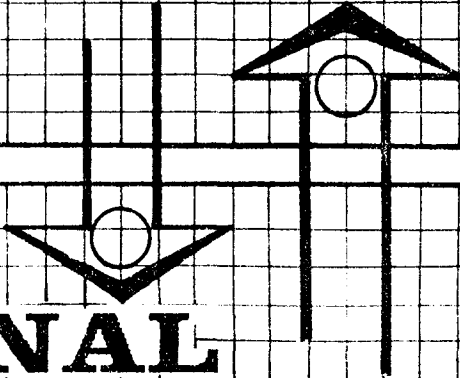
Parallely to this line, attempts should be made to update the management system of co-operatives and their organisational pattern and to make production organisation more rational.

The implementation of these objectives is our most important task for the future.

Budapest, 11 October 1988

Dr. Antal CSOMA

Chairman



**ICA
REGIONAL
COOPERATIVE
DATA BANK**

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
POST BOX NO. 7011, NEW DELHI-110065 (INDIA)



International Co-operative Alliance

ICA REGIONAL COOPERATIVE DATA BANK

Introduction

Keeping in line with the discussions held at various levels within the ICA, it has now been decided to undertake a pilot programme to set up a small and modest regional cooperative data bank at the ICA Regional Office for Asia in New Delhi. The Data Bank is aimed at providing valuable supporting material and information for :

- planning for cooperative development;
- formulating policies;
- monitoring of projects and programmes;
- taking corrective actions; and
- assessing the effects and impacts.

In designing any development programme, the role of statistics, information and other data is invaluable. Experience has shown that relevant information is often not available at the right time because the information required is not available in one place. It is in this context that the ICA wishes to experiment with the setting up of a small data bank in order to provide the ICA projects and programmes and its member organisations with a variety of information for various purposes. It is needless to state that data would be needed as an aid to planning, implementation, evaluation and corrective actions.

Objectives

The Regional Cooperative Data Bank is being organised with the following principal objectives :

1. To assist the ICA to monitor cooperative development trends with a view to know the overall regional performance of individual cooperative movements;
2. To formulate cooperative policies for promoting cooperative development in the Region; and
3. To make suggestions to individual cooperative movements in regard to cooperative development strategies and programmes.

Nature of Data

As a first step, it is planned to collect and store basic data about all the member countries in the Region. This basic data, for instance, includes : basic information on the country concerned, the state of economy, types of cooperative organisations, number of cooperative institutions, membership, turnover, cooperative employees. The data will cover the national scene for several years e.g. 1960, 1970, 1980, 1985 and 1987.

As a second step, more detailed information is planned to be collected e.g. detailed information about a particular sector e.g. agricultural marketing, processing and fishery cooperatives, etc.

Since the present effort is planned to be a pilot programme on an experimental basis, it is not desirable to go in for a very detailed information collection, analysis and dissemination.

Source of Data

It is planned to collect the data from the following sources :

1. Statistics published by member organisations;
2. Annual Reports of Governments in the Region;
3. Statistics published by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, FAO, and other well-known international and national organisations;
4. Information collected from the background papers available at the ICA Regional Office Library in New Delhi; and
5. Newspapers and journals.

Collection of Data

The basic work will be done at the ICA Regional Office to pick up the relevant information and data from the various documents and compile it. This is the first step.

The second step is the cooperation and collaboration of the ICA member organisations in the Region and the various national level cooperative training institutions. This second step is to run parallel with the first step.

As a third step, the first two steps would be matched at the ICA Regional Office, and after a proper checking, codify the information and then store the information on a small computer at the Regional Office.

It will be desirable that all these three steps are also followed by the national level organisations, particularly the member organisations of the ICA in the Region. This will be necessary for feeding the information to ICA ROA as also for their own use. It is suggested that the member-organisations may also set up similar data banks which could cater to the national needs, as would be the case for the ICA's Bank for its member organisations.

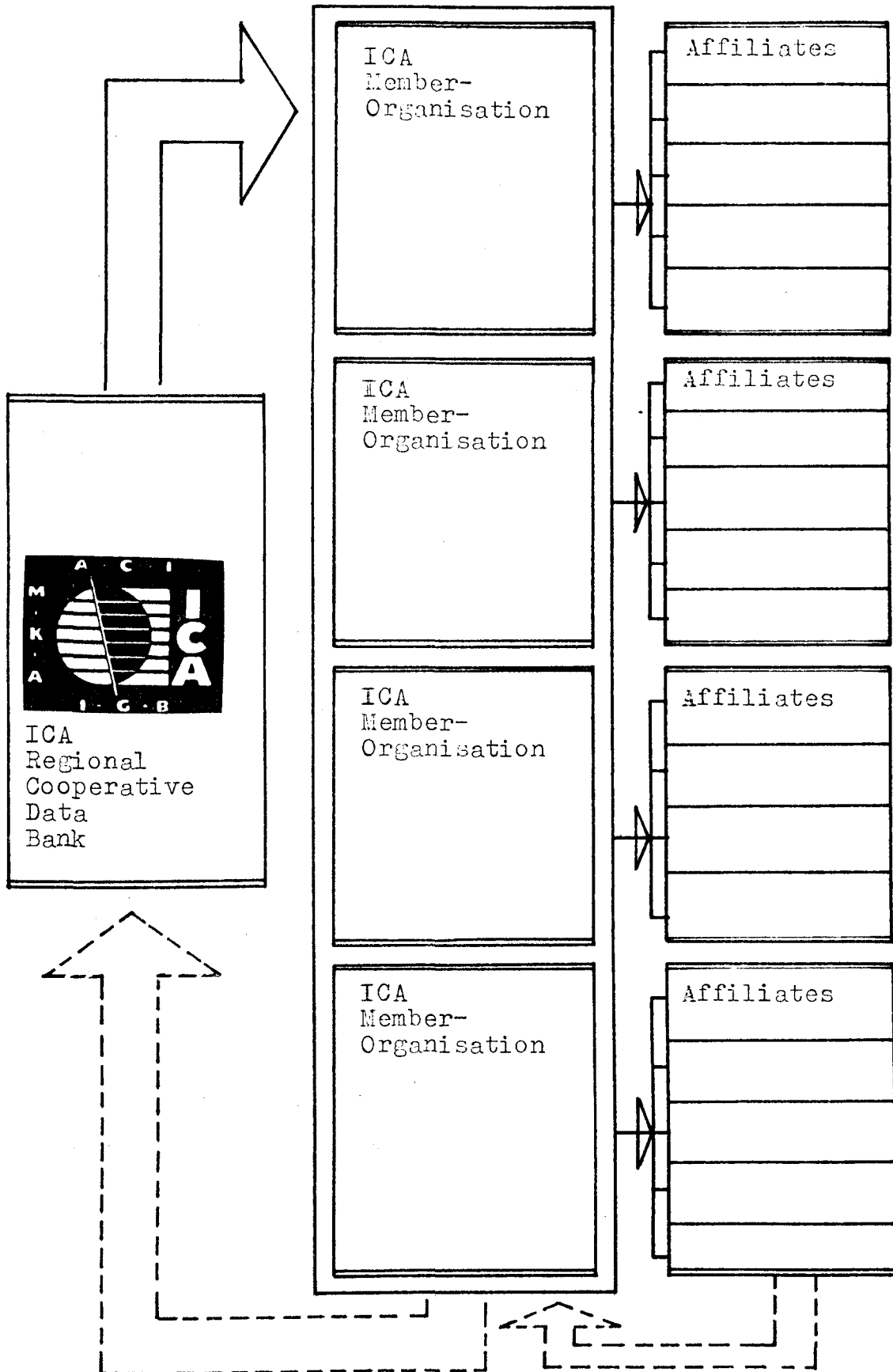
There is, however, an important point - both these levels (the ICA bank and the national bank) should coordinate and collaborate with each other very intensively and actively, and exchange the information, ~~just as the money is handled at the commercial bank.~~

In this connection, computers are an invaluable aid for setting up a cooperative data bank. A coordinated policy in regard to acquisition of compatible computer system will have to be followed by the member organisations and the ICA ROA.

Collaboration and Cooperation

Some of the international organisations in the Region e.g. the FAO, APRACA, ADB, etc. have developed and operated their own elaborate system of collection and dissemination of data. The ICA ROA would endeavour to develop close relations with them, and also support the member organisations in the development of such a system for a cooperative data exchange system.

OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE
ICA REGIONAL COOPERATIVE DATA BANK



Indicates information flow from ICA RCDB
Indicates information flow to ICA RCDB

ICA REGIONAL COOPERATIVE DATA BANK

An Explanatory Note to the Proformae

Note : Please read the following explanations before attempting to fill in the enclosed proformae.

1. A set of forms (18 in number) have been designed in order to collect information for the Data Bank.
2. The information desired is very basic and general and can easily be picked up from your own annual statements and reports, from the annual report of your government department and from the annual statistical reports issued by your government from time to time.
3. Please fill in the information whichever is easily available and for whatever items.
4. The information included should be in millions, thousands, hectares, kms, kgs, and wherever necessary their equals in international standards be included e.g. conversion rates for currencies, weights and measures etc.etc.
5. Please state the source of information by putting a star mark, or by listing the information at the end of the form (s). The authenticity of information is essential.
6. Additional information, if you find it easily and which you consider is relevant, may please be included on additional sheets. Please mark the additional sheets by giving proper numbering e.g. additional sheet No.1 to form No.2 etc. etc.
7. Explanations to the forms :

Form 2 : Under FOODGRAINS - if possible, give information on the values(value of imports, value of exports);

Under PRODUCTION OF - please give the name of the crops;

Under SUPPLY OF FARM INPUTS - the information required is in volume (Mt.Tons etc.). However, if possible, give information on values as well;

Under POWER GENERATION - please give information on Total Generation Capacity/Installed Capacity, and Total Available/Total Consumed.

Form 4 : Under COOP PROCESSING UNITS - these are mainly the agricultural processing units. Please make necessary additions relating to your country.

Form 5 : Under LENDING INSTITUTIONS - the information relates to those lending institutions which make available credit and loans to cooperatives, e.g. State-owned People's Banks or State-owned Central Banks. This category also includes the rural banks (not the thrift and savings units of cooperative societies).

Form 7 : This form has four units e.g. number of various
Form 8 : types of cooperatives in a country at the National
Form 9 : Level, Provincial Level, District Level & Primary
Form 10: Level.

Under AGRICULTURE - information is needed on all types of agricultural cooperatives which also include Sales, Purchase, Supply, Marketing, Agro-Processing, Fertilizer Production, Irrigation Cooperatives;

Under CONSUMERS - are included all types of consumer cooperatives - wholesale, retail, super-markets, departmental stores, etc.;

Under ALL OTHERS - please specify the type of cooperatives.

Form 11: This form also has four units, relating to member
Form 12: ship of various types of cooperatives and at the
Form 13: four above mentioned levels.
Form 14:

Form 15: This form also has four units, relating to the
Form 16: TURNOVER of various types of cooperatives and at
Form 17: the four above mentioned levels. The figures are
Form 18: to be given in US\$ and in case the figures are provided in national currencies, please indicate the unit value in US\$.

8. Please fill in the maximum possible information clearly and preferably typed.
9. Please retain a copy of this information at your office so that it is updated at regular intervals. The mere retention of this information at your office would be the beginning of your National Data Bank.
10. Please keep on updating this information, and keep the ICA Regional Cooperative Data Bank informed of the changes.

PLEASE DO NOT DELAY THE RETURN OF THE COMPLETED FORMS TO THE ICA DATA BANK.

ICA REGIONAL COOPERATIVE DATA BANK

Information sought is divided into three sections:

- Section 1 Pertaining to the member-country,
 e.g., national profile, basic data
 and general information about the
 country itself;
 (Forms: p/1 - p/6)
- Section 2 Pertaining to the Cooperative Movement
 in general - Information on the number
 of cooperatives, types of cooperatives,
 membership and turnover at various
 levels e.g., national, provincial,
 district and primary; .
 (Forms: p/7 - p/18)
- Section 3 Pertaining to a sector itself e.g.,
 details about the number of cooperatives,
 membership, turnover, employees, production,
 etc. etc. for a sector only - for
 instance, Fishery Cooperatives;
 (Forms: Fisheries 01-04)
- This section is intended to be more
 elaborate, and it relates to the general
 information contained in Section 2.
-

Note: Codification of forms and information is yet
to be completed.

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops 2	Coops only 3	Overall, including Coops 4	Coops only 5	Overall, including Coops 6	Coops only 7
1						
Total fish production (tons)						
Inland fisheries production (tons)						
Marine fisheries production (tons)						
Total fish production (Value) US\$						
Inland fisheries production (Value) US\$						
Marine fisheries production (value) US\$						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fish and Fish products IMPORTS (tons)						
Fish and Fish products EXPORTS (tons)						
Fish and Fish products: VALUE IMPORTS (US\$)						
Fish and Fish products: VALUE EXPORTS (US\$)						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of all types of cooperatives						
Total membership of all types of cooperatives						
Total employees of all types of cooperatives						
Total number of Board of Directors (MG Committees) of all cooperatives						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of Fishery Coops (all types)						
Total number of secondary level fishery coops						
Total number of primary level fishery coops						
Number of fishery cooperatives affiliated to national apex fedn						
Total fishery coop membership						
Total fishery employees						
Total No. of Board members of fishery coops (all types)						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fish and Fish products IMPORTS (tons)						NA
Fish and Fish products EXPORTS (tons)						NA
Fish and Fish products: VALUE IMPORTS (US\$)						NA
Fish and Fish products: VALUE EXPORTS (US\$)						NA
<i>Water Volume</i>						
<i>Infected Area</i>						
<i>Coastline</i>						
<i>Population</i>						
					144,930,914 ²	
					450 km ²	
					107 km ²	

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of all types of cooperatives						7,721
Total membership of all types of cooperatives					824,000	500,000
Total employees of all types of cooperatives						NA
Total number of Board of Directors (MC Committees) of all cooperatives						NA

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of Fishery Coops (all types)						7721
Total number of secondary level fishery coops						88 88
Total number of primary level fishery coops						3661 3884
Number of fishery cooperatives affiliated to national apex fedn						28
Total fishery coop membership						500,000
Total fishery employees						NA
Total No. of Board members of fishery coops (all types)						NA

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

B

Particulars	1980			1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total fish production (tons)							1.5m MT
Inland fisheries production (tons)							
Marine fisheries production (tons)							
Total fish production (Value) US\$							2.85m MT
Inland fisheries production (Value) US\$							
Marine fisheries production (value) US\$							

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fish and Fish products IMPORTS (tons)					-	
Fish and Fish products EXPORTS (tons)					-	
Fish and Fish products: VALUE IMPORTS (US\$)					-	
Fish and Fish products: VALUE EXPORTS (US\$)					\$ 250 m	
Total Area					3.29 m km ²	
Coastline					7577 km	
Population					800 m	

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of all types of cooperatives						
Total membership of all types of cooperatives						
Total employees of all types of cooperatives						
Total number of Board of Directors (MG Committees) of all cooperatives						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of Fishery Coops (all types)						15,000
Total number of secondary level fishery coops						
Total number of primary level fishery coops						
Number of fishery cooperatives affiliated to national apex fedn						
Total fishery coop membership						1.8 m
Total fishery employees						
Total No. of Board members of fishery coops (all types)						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

C

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total fish production (tons)	1.7m MT		1.99m MT			
Inland fisheries production (tons)						
Marine fisheries production (tons)						
Total fish production (Value) US\$						
Inland fisheries production (Value) US\$						
Marine fisheries production (value) US\$						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fish and Fish products IMPORTS (tons)						
Fish and Fish products EXPORTS (tons)						
Fish and Fish products: VALUE IMPORTS (US\$)						
Fish and Fish products: VALUE EXPORTS (US\$)						
<i>Whole Area</i>						<i>1.3m km²</i>
<i>Coastline</i>						<i>81,000 km</i>
<i>Population</i>						<i>170 m</i>

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of all types of cooperatives						
Total membership of all types of cooperatives						
Total employees of all types of cooperatives						
Total number of Board of Directors (MC Committees) of all cooperatives						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980			1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total number of Fishery Coops (all types)							
Total number of secondary level fishery coops							
Total number of primary level fishery coops							
Number of fishery cooperatives affiliated to national apex Fedn							
Total fishery coop membership		832,000				1.19m (83)	
Total fishery employees							
Total No. of Board members of fishery coops (all types)							

COUNTRY

Japan

01

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

D

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total fish production (tons)	th. 11,122	th.	th. 12,171	th.	th. 12,739	th.
Inland fisheries production (tons)	222	th.	206	th.	206	th.
Marine fisheries production (tons)	10,900	th.	11,965	th.	12,533	th.
Total fish production (Value) US\$	m. 21,317	m.	m. 22,230	m.	m. 20,909	m.
Inland fisheries production (Value) US\$	1,298	m.	1,355	m.	1,342	m.
Marine fisheries production (value) US\$	20,018	m.	20,878	m.	19,567	m.

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fish and Fish products IMPORTS (tons)	th. 1,037	-	th. 1,577	-	th. 1,868	-
Fish and Fish products EXPORTS (tons)	th. 727	-	th. 798	-	th. 760	-
Fish and Fish products: VALUE IMPORTS (US\$)	m. 5,879	-	m. 9,046	-	m. 8,752	-
Fish and Fish products: VALUE EXPORTS (US\$)	m. 2,044	-	m. 2,212	-	m. 1,673	-

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of all types of cooperatives	-	-	-	-	-	X ¹ 53,000
Total membership of all types of cooperatives	-	-	-	-	-	X ¹ 42,000,000
Total employees of all types of cooperatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number of Board of Directors (MS Committees) of all cooperative	-	-	-	-	-	-
X ¹ Estimated total number of Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, consumers, credit, small business, and labour credit coops.						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

13

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total fish production (tons)						
Inland fisheries production (tons)						
Marine fisheries production (tons)						
Total fish production (Value) US\$						
Inland fisheries production (Value) US\$						
Marine fisheries production (value) US\$						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fish and Fish products IMPORTS (tons)						
Fish and Fish products EXPORTS (tons)						
Fish and Fish products: VALUE IMPORTS (US\$)						
Fish and Fish products: VALUE EXPORTS (US\$)						
<i>Total Area</i>					<i>99,200 units</i>	
<i>Coops share</i>						
<i>Population</i>					<i>42m</i>	

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of all types of cooperatives						
Total membership of all types of cooperatives						
Total employees of all types of cooperatives						
Total number of Board of Directors (MS Committees) of all cooperatives						

FISHERIES: 04

COUNTRY

04

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of Fishery Coops (all types)						
Total number of secondary level fishery coops						
Total number of primary level fishery coops						
Number of fishery cooperatives affiliated to national apex fedn						
Total fishery coop membership						7m
Total fishery employees						1m
Total No. of Board members of fishery coops (all types)						

FISHERIES: 01

COUNTRY

Malaysia

01

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES) **F**

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops 2	Coops only 3	Overall, including Coops 4	Coops only 5	Overall, including Coops 6	Coops only 7
Total fish production (tons)						
Inland fisheries production (tons)						
Marine fisheries production (tons)						
Total fish production (Value) US\$						
Inland fisheries production (Value) US\$						
Marine fisheries production (value) US\$						

FISHERIES: 02

COUNTRY

Malaysia

02

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fish and Fish products IMPORTS (tons)						
Fish and Fish products EXPORTS (tons)						
Fish and Fish products: VALUE IMPORTS (US\$)						
Fish and Fish products: VALUE EXPORTS (US\$)						
<i>Total Area</i>						
<i>Coastline</i>						
<i>Population</i>						

32,500

16.1

FISHERIES: 03

COUNTRY

Malawi

03

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of all types of cooperatives						
Total membership of all types of cooperatives						
Total employees of all types of cooperatives						
Total number of Board of Directors (M.G Committees) of all cooperatives						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of Fishery Coops (all types)						
Total number of secondary level fishery coops						
Total number of primary level fishery coops						
Number of fishery cooperatives affiliated to national apex fedn						
Total fishery coop membership						
Total fishery employees						
Total No. of Board members of fishery coops (all types)						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

G

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total fish production (tons)						
Inland fisheries production (tons)						
Marine fisheries production (tons)						
Total fish production (Value) US\$						
Inland fisheries production (Value) US\$						
Marine fisheries production (Value) US\$						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fish and Fish products IMPORTS (tons)						
Fish and Fish products EXPORTS (tons)						
Fish and Fish products: VALUE IMPORTS (US\$)						
Fish and Fish products: VALUE EXPORTS (US\$)						
<i>Total ton</i>						
<i>Coastline</i>						
<i>Population</i>						

300,000 ton

6/m

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of all types of cooperatives						
Total membership of all types of cooperatives						
Total employees of all types of cooperatives						
Total number of Board of Directors (MG Committees) of all cooperatives						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of Fishery Coops (all types)						143
Total number of secondary level fishery coops						
Total number of primary level fishery coops						
Number of fishery cooperatives affiliated to national apex fedn						
Total fishery coop membership						5800
Total fishery employees						
Total No. of Board members of fishery coops (all types)						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

H

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total fish production (tons)	98,000 MT		217,000 MT			
Inland fisheries production (tons)	8400 MT		33,000 MT			
Marine fisheries production (tons)					100,000 MT	
Total fish production (Value) US\$						
Inland fisheries production (Value) US\$						
Marine fisheries production (value) US\$						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fish and Fish products IMPORTS (tons)						
Fish and Fish products EXPORTS (tons)						
Fish and Fish products: VALUE IMPORTS (US\$)						
Fish and Fish products: VALUE EXPORTS (US\$)						
<i>Total Area</i>					<i>55,000 km²</i>	
<i>Coastline</i>					<i>1600 km</i>	
<i>Population</i>					<i>17m</i>	

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of all types of cooperatives						
Total membership of all types of cooperatives						
Total employees of all types of cooperatives						
Total number of Board of Directors (MC Committees) of all cooperatives						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of Fishery Coops (all types)		45/1975		71		91 7
Total number of secondary level fishery coops				2		2
Total number of primary level fishery coops				89		89
Number of fishery cooperatives affiliated to national apex fedn						
Total fishery coop membership		15,000		25,000		25,000
Total fishery employees						
Total No. of Board members of fishery coops (all types)						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total fish production (tons)						
Inland fisheries production (tons)						
Marine fisheries production (tons)			2.1 m MT			
Total fish production (Value) US\$						
Inland fisheries production (Value) US\$						
Marine fisheries production (value) US\$						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of all types of cooperatives						
Total membership of all types of cooperatives						
Total employees of all types of cooperatives						
Total number of Board of Directors (MG Committees) of all cooperatives						

BASIC INFORMATION ON FISHING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING COOPERATIVES)

Particulars	1980		1985		1987	
	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only	Overall, including Coops	Coops only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of Fishery Coops (all types)						
Total number of secondary level fishery coops						
Total number of primary level fishery coops			20			20
Number of fishery cooperatives affiliated to national apex fedn						
Total fishery coop membership			4557			4557
Total fishery employees						
Total No. of Board members of fishery coops (all types)						

GENERAL : BASIC INFORMATION

Country:

Date:

Particulars	1980	1970	1980	1985	1987
1	2	2	4	2	2
LAND					
-Total land area					
-Agricultural land					
-Irrigated land					
-Coastline					
POPULATION					
-Total					
-Males					
-Females					
-Growth rate					
-Farming population					
LITERACY					
-National percentage					
-Among males					
-Among females					
-In urban areas					
-In rural areas					
PROFESSION					
-In agriculture					
-In industry					

GENERAL : BASIC INFORMATION

Country:

Code:

Particulars	1980	1980	1985	1987
1	2	3	4	5
FOODGRAINS				
-Total foodgrains production (tons)				
-Total imports (tons)				
-Total exports (tons)				
PRODUCTION OF				
-1st principal crop				
-2nd crop				
-3rd crop				
-all others				
SUPPLY OF FARM INPUT				
-All fertilizers				
-All chemicals				
-All seeds				
-				
POWER GENERATION				
-Total Generation				
-Total available				

1987

6

1985

5

1980

4

1980

3

1980

2

GENERAL : BASIC INFORMATION

Country:

Code:

p

Particulars	1960	1970	1980	1985	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
INCOME					
-National income					
-Per capita income					
ECONOMIC DEV PLANS					
-Total outlay of current plan					
-Total outlay of FIRST Plan					
-Allocation for agriculture in current plan					
-Allocation for agriculture in FIRST Plan					
-Allocation for Cooperatives in current Plan					
-Allocation for cooperatives in FIRST Plan					

GENERAL : BASIC INFORMATION

Country:

Code:

p/1

Particulars	1960	1970	1980	1985	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT					
- Total cooperatives (all types)					
- Total cooperative membership					
- %age of population in cooperative membership					
COOP PROCESSING UNITS					
- Dairy coops					
- Sugar coops					
- Edible Oil coops					
- Fertilizer coops					
-					
-					
-					
COOP TRAINING CENTRES					
- National level					
- State/Prov level					
- Distt level					

GENERAL : BASIC INFORMATION

Country:

Code:

p/5

Particulars	1950	1970	1980	1985	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
LENDING INSTITUTIONS					
-National Coop Bank					
-State/Prov Coop Banks					
-Distt Coop Banks					
-Sub-Dist Coop Banks					
EDUCATION/EXTN SERVICES					
-Extension Officers					
-Education Instructors					
-Other trainers/ teachers					
COOPERATIVE EMPLOYEES					
-No.of Govt Coop Staff (all categories and at all levels)					
-No.of Movement Coop staff (all categories and at all levels)					

GENERAL : BASIC INFORMATION

Country:

Code:

9/6

Particulars	1960	1970	1980	1985	1987
1	2	3	4		6
COOPERATIVE JOURNALS					
-No. of all cooperative journal and news-papers (all types and all languages)					
-Maximum circulation (of.....)					
-Minimum circulation (of.....)					

COOPERATIVES : NUMBERS

Country:

Code:

p/

Particulars	1960	1970	1980	1985	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
THRIFT & CREDIT					
-Rural Credit Coops					
-Employees Cr Coops					
-Urban. Coop Banks					
AGRICULTURE(including Sales, Purchase, Supply Marketing, Agro- Processing Etc.)					
CONSUMERS					
FISHERIES					
HOUSING					
LABOUR					
INDUSTRIAL					
SCHOOL/UNIV COOPS					
ALL OTHERS					
TOTAL					

COOPERATIVES : **FINANCING**

Country:

Code:

F/8

Particulars	1960	1970	1980	1985	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
THRIFT & CREDIT					
-Rural Credit Coops					
-Employees Cr Coops					
-Urban. Coop Banks					
AGRICULTURE(including Sales, Purchase, Supply Marketing, Agro-Processing Etc.)					
CONSUMERS					
FISHERIES					
HOUSING					
LABOUR					
INDUSTRIAL					
SCHOOL/UNIV COOPS					
ALL OTHERS					
TOTAL					

COOPERATIVES : NUMBERS

Country:

Code:

Particulars	1960	1970	1980	1985	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
THRIFT & CREDIT -Rural Credit Coops					
-Employees Cr Coops					
-Urban. Coop Banks					
AGRICULTURE (including Sales, Purchase, Supply Marketing, Agro- Processing Etc.)					
CONSUMERS					
FISHERIES					
HOUSING					
LABOUR					
INDUSTRIAL					
SCHOOL/UNIV COOPS					
ALL OTHERS					
TOTAL					

COOPERATIVES : NUMBERS

Country:

Code:

Particulars	1960	1970	1980	1985	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
THRIFT & CREDIT					
-Rural Credit Coops					
-Employees Cr Coops					
-Urban. Coop Banks					
AGRICULTURE (including Sales, Purchase, Supply Marketing, Agro-Processing Etc.)					
CONSUMERS					
FISHERIES					
HOUSING					
LABOUR					
INDUSTRIAL					
SCHOOL/UNIV COOPS					
ALL OTHERS					
TOTAL					

COOPERATIVES : MEMBERSHIP

Country:

Code:

Particulars	1960	1970	1980	1985	1987
	2	3	4	5	6
THRIFT & CREDIT -Rural Credit Coops					
-Employees Cr Coops					
-Urban. Coop Banks					
AGRICULTURE(including Sales, Purchase, Supply Marketing, Agro- Processing Etc.)					
CONSUMERS					
FISHERIES					
HOUSING					
LABOUR					
INDUSTRIAL					
SCHOOL/UNIV COOPS					
ALL OTHERS					
TOTAL					

Country:

Country:

COOPERATIVES : MEMBERSHIP

Particulars	1960	1970	1980	1985	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
THRIFT & CREDIT					
-Rural Credit Coops					
-Employees Cr Coops					
-Urban. Coop Banks					
AGRICULTURE(including Sales, Purchase, Supply Marketing, Agro- Processing Etc.)					
CONSUMERS					
FISHERIES					
HOUSING					
LABOUR					
INDUSTRIAL					
SCHOOL/UNIV COOPS					
ALL OTHERS					
TOTAL					

COOPERATIVES : MEMBERSHIP

Code:

p/1

Particulars	1960	1970	1980	1985	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
THRIFT & CREDIT -Rural Credit Coops					
-Employees Cr Coops					
-Urban. Coop Banks					
AGRICULTURE (including Sales, Purchase, Supply Marketing, Agro- Processing Etc.)					
CONSUMERS					
FISHERIES					
HOUSING					
LABOUR					
INDUSTRIAL					
SCHOOL/UNIV COOPS					
ALL OTHERS					
TOTAL					

COOPERATIVES : MEMBERSHIP

Country:

Code:

Particulars	1960	1970	1980	1985	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
THRIFT & CREDIT -Rural Credit Coops					
-Employees Cr Coops					
-Urban. Coop Banks					
AGRICULTURE(including Sales, Purchase, Supply Marketing, Agro- Processing Etc.)					
CONSUMERS					
FISHERIES					
HOUSING					
LABOUR					
INDUSTRIAL					
SCHOOL/UNIV COOPS					
ALL OTHERS					
TOTAL					

COOPERATIVES : TURNOVER (US\$)

Country:

Code:

p/

Particulars	1960	1970	1980	1985	1987
	'2	3	4	5	6
THRIFT & CREDIT					
-Rural Credit Coops					
-Employees Cr Coops					
-Urban Coop Banks					
AGRICULTURE(including Sales, Purchase, Supply Marketing, Agro-Processing Etc.)					
CONSUMERS					
FISHERIES					
HOUSING					
LABOUR					
INDUSTRIAL					
SCHOOL/UNIV COOPS					
ALL OTHERS					
TOTAL					

COOPERATIVES : TURNOVER (US\$)

Code:

Country:

Particulars	1960	1970	1980	1985	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
THRIFT & CREDIT					
-Rural Credit Coops					
-Employees Cr Coops					
-Urban Coop Banks					
AGRICULTURE (including Sales, Purchase, Supply Marketing, Agro-Processing Etc.)					
CONSUMERS					
FISHERIES					
HOUSING					
LABOUR					
INDUSTRIAL					
SCHOOL/UNIV COOPS					
ALL OTHERS					
TOTAL					

COOPERATIVES : TURNOVER (US\$)

Country:

Code:

p/17

Particulars	1960	1970	1980	1985	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
THRIFT & CREDIT -Rural Credit Coops					
-Employees Cr Coops					
-Urban Coop Banks					
AGRICULTURE(including Sales,Purchase,Supply Marketing,Agro- Processing Etc.)					
CONSUMERS					
FISHERIES					
HOUSING					
LABOUR					
INDUSTRIAL					
SCHOOL/UNIV COOPS					
ALL OTHERS					
TOTAL					

RESULT OF
THE 10TH SEMINAR ON FISHERIES COOPERATIVES
FOR
SOUTH EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES,
TOKYO, JAPAN, 3-14 OCTOBER, 1988

28

ZENGYOREN (National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations) organized and sponsored the above seminar for 12 days from the 3rd to the 14th of October, 1988.

Fourteen (14) participants from six (6) countries took part in this seminar.

Lectures were given in Tokyo and field study trip was made to Shizuoka prefecture.

The theme of the 10th seminar was "What is the role of fisheries cooperatives for the development of fisheries."

Active discussion sessions were held at the seminar along the line of this theme.

ZENGYOREN, as an organizer of the seminar, tried to summarise the result of such discussions in order to help each participant take appropriate follow-up actions in his own country after the seminar was over.

As basic material for discussion, national report was presented by the participants on one country one paper basis. This was summarised into a table as enclosed herewith entitled "Gist of National Reports" in which comparison was made on the following five items (see page 1 to 3).

1. Number of fishermen
2. Annual average income of people, fishermen and agricultural farmers
3. Number of fishermen's cooperatives and number of their members
4. Annual fisheries production and value
5. Most acute problems faced by fishermen and fisheries cooperatives

After all the lectures were heard and field study trip was over, recommendations by country of participants were prepared on the following four items, by duly taking this national report into consideration.

1. How to organize fishermen into cooperatives and how to improve management of fisheries cooperatives.
2. Fisheries resources and production system.
3. Economic business of fisheries cooperatives. (What should be done by fisheries cooperatives in order to contribute to building of happy fishing communities ?)
4. Fisheries policy

The recommendations prepared are as in page 4 to 27.

It is expected that the recommendations be used for follow-up actions and for feed back purpose of the seminar.

14 November, 1988

Signature: _____



Yasuji MIYATA
Managing director,
ZENGYOREN

Gist of National reports

Presented by the participants in the 10th seminar on Fisheries Cooperatives for South-East Asian Countries

7 Oct., 1988

Countries	Indonesia (1986)	Thailand	Sri Lanka (1987)	Malaysia (1986 Statistics)	India	Republic of Korea	Japan (1987)
I. <u>Number of fishermen</u>	• Full time fishermen (professional)	84,401 households	80,000	85,515	7,000,000	58,000	358,824
	• Part time fishermen (Non-professional)	Data N.A.	12,000	7,414	30,000,000	198,000	166,357
II. <u>Annual average income of people, fishermen and agricultural farmers</u> (Unit: U.S.\$)	• Average annual income of people	Data N.A.	290	180-200	200	10,828	(¥5,435,000) 41,808
	• Average annual income of fishermen	Data N.A.	340	140-180	133,334	8,564	(¥5,302,000) 40,785
	• Average annual income of agricultural farmers	Data N.A.	300	160-190	233,334	9,076	(¥7,009,000) 53,915
III. <u>Number of fishermen's cooperatives and number of their members</u>	• Primary level F.C	19 / 4,127	91 / 18,400	• Fishermen's Associations 62 / 49,000	7,857 / 808,088	72 / 142,150	2,107 / 525,179
	• District level Fed.	- / -	1 / 7	• Fishermen's Coops. 43 / 14,000	63 / 19,355	• Regional F.C. 56 / 139,000	- / -
	• State/Prefectural level Fed.	10 / 715	- / -	• State level F.A. 11 / 62	13 / 6,556	• Business-Type F.C. 14 / 3,000	81 / 2,107
	• National level Fed.	1 / 10	- / -	• National level F.A. 1 / 11	1 / 52	• Fish processing coops. 2 / 150	1 / 81

Countries		Indonesia	Thailand	Sri Lanka (1987)	Malaysia (1986 Statistic)	India (1986-1987)	Republic of Korea	Japan (1987)
IV.(1) <u>Annual fisheries Production and value</u>	•Sea capture fisheries	1,922,800 641,000,000	2,309,480 679,480,000	149,278 67,854,000	565,067 542,800,000	1,713,000	2,409,000 2,411,000,000	11,341,000 15,659,230,800
	•Aquaculture in sea water	— —	39,092 75,604,000	— —	— —	—	866,000 446,000,000	1,198,000 3,907,692,300
	•Inland water cap- ture fisheries	273,000 68,000,000	98,438 82,796,000	33,000 8,000	— —	1,239,000	48,000	106,000 472,307,900
	•Aquaculture in inland water	334,000 113,000,000	89,325 77,400,000	— —	51,643 17,040,000	—	9,000 154,000,000	94,000 869,230,800
	Total	2,529,900 1,012,000,000	2,536,335 915,292,000	182,278 67,962,000	616,710 559,840,000	2,952,000 35,700,000	3,332,000 3,011,000,000	12,739,000 20,998,461,800

V. Most acute problems faced by fishermen and fisheries cooperatives

Indonesia	Thailand	Sri Lanka	Malaysia	India	Republic of Korea	Japan
<p>1. Lack of awareness to organizations of cooperatives.</p> <p>2. Shortage of capital.</p> <p>3. High bank interest rate. Usually, commercial banks' interest rates in Indonesia are about twice that of coops.</p> <p>4. Poor business management</p>	<p>1. Marketing</p> <p>2. Unstable price of fishery products. (fluctuates too much)</p> <p>3. Shortage of finance (funds) for investment in fishing.</p> <p>4. Increase in prices of fishing requisites (vessels, gear, machinery etc.)</p> <p>5. Depletion of resources including those of early growth stage fishes etc.</p> <p>6. Lack of new technology.</p>	<p>1. Non-availability of separate legislation for fisheries coops.</p> <p>2. Non-availability of adequate credit facilities.</p> <p>3. Lack of managerial skill in F.C.S.</p> <p>4. Non-participation in activities like marketing, insurance, fishing gear business etc.</p> <p>5. Inadequate provision of services to members.</p>	<p>1. Lack of finance.</p> <p>2. Heavy boat licence fees.</p> <p>3. Lack of modern equipment.</p> <p>4. Monopoly of middlemen</p> <p>5. Lack of managerial and expertise of officers.</p> <p>6. Requirement of loan security upon the fishermen's application.</p>	<p>1. Non-availability of adequate credit facilities to F.C.S. and members.</p> <p>2. Lack of adequate training and education to cooperative fishermen.</p> <p>3. Lack of integrated scheme for fish marketing, transport, preservation etc.</p> <p>4. Lack of preferential treatment for F.C.S. in export of fishery products.</p> <p>5. Lack of concessionary terms for fuel oil, fishing gear etc.</p>	<p><Problems of F.C.></p> <p>1. Shortage of self funds.</p> <p>2. Self-control management.</p> <p>3. Improvement of marketing system.</p> <p><Problems of fishermen></p> <p>1. Limit of resources.</p> <p>2. Decrease of fishing ground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclamation • Pollution • Aggravation of fishing grounds conditions due to long time usage. <p>3. Lower income of fishermen than that of other industries workers.</p> <p>4. Decrease in number of fishermen.</p> <p>5. Aging of fishermen.</p>	<p>Result of questionnaire taken from 3,000 fishermen in 1986.</p> <p>① Marketing business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish price expected by fishermen not realized. • Experience and knowledge of staff working at marketing and processing departments of F.C. are inadequate and less than those of held by staff of commercial companies. <p>② Guidance business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amalgamation of F.C. not proceeding well. • Shortage of staff. <p>③ Credit business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counseling service such as on daily matters, life and management of fisheries etc. is inadequate.

Recommendations

14th Oct., 19

Name of your country: Indonesia

1. How to organize fishermen into cooperatives and how to improve management of fisheries cooperatives.

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>1. Lack of awareness to organization of cooperative.</p> <p>2. Poor organization management.</p>	<p>1. Formal education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of school facilities should be increased. - Curricula for cooperative education in fishermen's communities should be improved. <p>2. Informal education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of training centers on fishing and fish farming methods should be increased. - Extension, guidance and advisory service system should be improved. 	<p>1. Services to fishermen and their family needs should be improved and increased.</p> <p>2. Training course for F.C. directors on organization management should be established.</p> <p>3. Training course for F.C. managers on business management should be established.</p> <p>4. Discussion meetings on fishermen's groups in the community should be organized.</p> <p>5. Cooperation among cooperatives must be promoted.</p>	<p><u>Constraint factor:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low level of knowledge & skill. 2. Low income 3. Traditional fishing technology. <p><u>Supporting factor:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The National Development Plan on Fisheries Development. 2. Rich fish resources.

2. Fisheries resources and production system.

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>1. Areal difference in development of fisheries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South China Sea, Malacca Strait and Java Sea are heavily exploited, while, - East, South and West part of the sea are not exploited enough. <p>2. Lack of research on fishing grounds, migration, population assessment and oceanographic conditions.</p> <p>3. Shortage of capital.</p>	<p>1. To spread fishermen by relocation program.</p> <p>2. Research activities on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishery technology - Fishery ecology - Oceanography <p>3. To innovate appropriate new technologies on fishing and on fish farming.</p> <p>4. Subsidies should be given for such items as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishing equipment (vessel, engine, gear) -Loans (low interest rate loans) -Fishing port facilities <p>5. It is hoped that the government issue books (manuals) on conservation of resources and on prevention of water pollution.</p>	<p>1. Extension and guidance activities to fishermen on :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocation (transmigration) - Appropriate technologies - Fish behaviour <p>2. To conduct demonstration activities on :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New fishing methods - Fish farming technologies 	

3. Economic Business of fisheries cooperatives.
(Happy fishing communities)

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>1. Poor business management</p> <p>2. Shortage of capital</p>	<p>The government should provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilities to distribute main family needs (rice, sugar, etc) through F.C. - Facilities to distribute fuel oil. - Manual concerning fish trading and fisheries law. - Low interest loans for business activities of fisheries cooperatives. - Import tax exemption measures on fishing equipment (engine, net etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training course on : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business management - Finance management - Insurance - Loans on housing improvement - Deposit and saving extension for members to build their own capital. - Cooperation between F.C. with state enterprises or with private sector. 	<p>Supporting activities from women and y groups in fishermen's communities.</p>

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation on fisheries differs from one province to another. - There are different interpretations on fisheries cooperative regulations in Indonesia. <p>This is the reason why there are different applications of the regulations in the field.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manual of interpretations on fisheries law (Decrease No 9 / 1985) should be issued. - There should be a certain and clearer regulation for development of organization of KUD, KUD MINA and Fisheries cooperatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension activities to fishermen on fisheries law and fisheries regulations must be organized and strengthened. - To restructure F.C. organizations so as to make them organizationally strong and uniform in their services to the members. - Cooperation with the government policy to develop cooperatives. 	

Recommendations

14th Oct., 1988

Name of your country: Thailand

How to organize fishermen into cooperatives and how to improve management of fisheries cooperatives.

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>1. Lack of knowledge about cooperative principles</p> <p>2. Shortage of finance (funds) for investment in fishing.</p>	<p>1. Organize the cooperative training and education for fishermen to make them to understand cooperative principles.</p> <p>2. Supply adequate and long term loans to the fisheries cooperatives at low interest rates.</p>	<p>1. Work together with the government in training and education of fishermen.</p> <p>2. Find funds for providing adequate loans to member fishermen.</p>	<p>The Cooperative League of Thailand has to run the training program for fishery cooperative members.</p>

2. Fisheries resources and production system.

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>1. Depletion of resources including those of early growth stage fishes.</p> <p>2. Lack of information about fisheries resources and production system.</p>	<p>1. Improve and develop system for production of fisheries resources.</p> <p>2. Give more information to fisheries cooperatives and fishermen.</p>	<p>Give more information about fisheries resources and production to the members.</p>	<p>The Cooperative League of Thailand need to work as coordinator between the government and fisheries cooperatives and help solve whatever problems, if any, concerned.</p>

3. Economic Business of fisheries cooperatives.
(Happy fishing communities)

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marketing - Processing - Storage - Funds - Unstable price of fishery products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance should be given to construct fish market for the benefit of fishermen and fisheries cooperatives. Also, loans should be extended to fisheries cooperatives in order to help construct cold storage and fish processing factories. - Subsidies should be given to compensate for losses caused by unstable price and fluctuations of fishery products. 	<p>In order to solve problems, coordinating function with the government must be taken by F.C./F.A..</p>	<p>The Cooperative League of Thailand need to work as coordinator between the government and fisheries cooperatives so as to solve the problems, if any, concerned.</p>

4. Fisheries policy.

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>Non-sufficient support from the government.</p>	<p>The government has to support fisheries cooperatives much more substantially than it does at present. Specifically, assistance should be given to provide more funds, information and competent resource persons to help develop formulating of fisheries policies.</p>	<p>Fisheries cooperatives must give necessary information to the government so as to secure much more support from the government.</p>	<p>The Cooperative League of Thailand has to work as coordinator between the government and fisheries cooperatives and prepare appropriate development plan of fisheries cooperatives.</p>

Recommendations

14th Oct., 198

Name of your country: Sri Lanka

How to organize fishermen into cooperatives and how to improve management of fisheries cooperatives.

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Lack of capital to provide services to members . Lack of facilities like cold storages, ice plants, harbours etc, under the control of F.C.S. (Fishermen's Cooperative Societies). . To provide training and extension to members. . Lack of fishing rights on an area basis. 	<p>To provide specialised credit schemes for F.C.S.</p> <p>To provide infrastructural facilities in important fishing center and bring these facilities under the control of F.C.S.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>To prepare legislation to give fishing rights to F.C.S.</p>	<p>To have better control of credit to members especially in loan repayment.</p> <p>To gear themselves to manage these infrastructural facilities.</p> <p>Fisheries cooperative federation to improve the present training and extension programs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p>	

Fisheries resources and production system.

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>Non-availability of information on Maximum Sustainable Yield in the coastal waters.</p>	<p>To conduct resources survey to help determine MSY level.</p>	<p>To make members aware of the importance of resources and conservation.</p>	

3. ECONOMIC BUSINESS OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES.
(Happy fishing communities)

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>1. Non participation in economic activities like insurance, credit and marketing etc.</p> <p>2. Competition with private sector in these activities.</p> <p>3. Lack of tax concessions</p>	<p>Provision of credit for these activities.</p> <p>To provide preferential treatment to F.C.S. in these activities.</p> <p>To provide tax concessions (ex. stamp duty) to F.C.S.</p>	<p>To start some activities like marketing on a small-scale with their own resources.</p> <p>To increase efficiency to compete with private sector.</p>	

4. Fisheries policy.

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
1. Lack of separate legislation for F.C.S.	To prepare separate legislation for F.C.S.		
2. Lack of institutional credit for F.C.S.	To provide special credit schemes for F.C.S. preferably through the Ministry of Fisheries (and not through commercial banks).	To mobilize fishermen into deposit their savings to F.C.S. with a view to forming of capital.	
3. Lack of fishing rights for F.C.S.	To provide legislation for fishing rights for F.C.S.		

1. How to organize fishermen into cooperatives and how to improve management of fisheries cooperatives.

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>A. Organizing of fishermen into cooperatives</p> <p>(1) Reluctance of fishermen to join F.C. (F.A.).</p> <p>To improve management of F.C./F.A.</p> <p>(1) Managers lack expertise on business management.</p>	<p>→ To amend the F.C. Act (F.A. Act) so as to make it a must for every fisherman to be a member of F.C. (F.A.).</p> <p>→ The government should assist assist FC (FA) by seconding experienced government officers and their monthly income should be paid by the government. The officers should be permitted to receive incentives in FC (FA) for their better business performance.</p>	<p>→ Active promotion and advertisement on the benefits of joining F.C. (F.A.).</p> <p>→ The F.C. (F.A.) should have a positive support to their managers and the members should be actively devoted to the activities that are being implemented.</p>	<p>→ The promotions and advertisements could be implemented with success and better impact could be given through T.V. and radio.</p> <p>→ The registrar should put more efforts in more closer monitoring of the F.C.s (F.A. activities).</p>

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>fisheries resources</p> <p>(1) Over-exploitation within the fishing grounds of 30 miles from the coast.</p> <p>Production System</p> <p>(1) Catching of small and Low-value fishes</p>	<p>→ To limit licences or prohibit trawlers in inshore areas.</p> <p>To encourage more usage of long lines.</p> <p>→ Enforce regulation so that small, low-value fishes should be released back to the sea.</p>	<p>→ To assist the government activities such as by reporting to the related agencies when trawlers operating in inshore waters were sighted.</p> <p>→ The F.C.S (F.A.s) should play an active role in explaining the reason why small and young fishes must be conserved to the fishermen.</p>	<p>→ Implementing more concrete artificial reefs within 30 miles resource areas.</p> <p>→ Emphasis and encouraging more on aquaculture activities.</p>

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>A. Economic business of F.C.s</p> <p>(1) Not enough money to finance large profitable business.</p>	<p>F.C.s (F.A.s) should be given more flexible credit system by the government with lower interest rates.</p>	<p>F.C. (F.A.) should prepare and produce a well-planned paper-work before it engages itself in any of the economic businesses.</p>	<p>The government should think of giving special grants to potential F.C.s (F.A.s).</p>

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>(1) Conservation of fishery resources.</p>	<p>A stern policy should be made for total prohibition of trawling activities in inshore and coastal areas.</p>	<p>F.C. (F.A.) should be aware, understand and accept openly the government moves to prohibit trawling activities.</p>	<p>Advertisement on conservation of fishery resources should be done more effectively and widely through TV and video constantly.</p>

1. How to organize fishermen into cooperatives and how to improve management of fisheries cooperatives.

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>1. Lack of adequate training and education to cooperative fishermen.</p>	<p>1. The government should give extra subsidies or grant to training and education of fishermen.</p>	<p>To start training and education programmes for fishermen.</p>	
<p>2. Lack of integrated scheme for fish marketing, transport, preservation etc.</p>	<p>2. The government should give free assistance to cooperatives.</p>		
<p>3. Lack of preferential treatment for F.C.S. in export of fishery products.</p>			

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>No problem in fisheries resources.</p> <p>Saturated numbers of deepsea fishing vessels.</p>	<p>—</p> <p>Limit licences for deep sea fishing vessels.</p>	<p>—</p> <p>Advice should be given to member fishermen to use mechanised boats for better catches.</p>	

3. Economic Business of fisheries cooperatives.
 (Happy fishing communities)

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>Provision of credit facility to poor fishermen.</p>	<p>The government should implement more flexible credit facilities with lower interest rate.</p>	<p>The F.C. should play active role in recommending potential fishermen to apply for credit services (facilities).</p>	<p>—</p>

4. Fisheries policy.

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>Exemption for sale tax and excise duty on diesel and fishing gears.</p>	<p>The government should provide special exemption on sale tax and excise duty on the diesel and fishing gears.</p>	<p>F.C. should play important role in providing diesel and fishing gears to member fishermen.</p>	<p>—</p>

1. How to organize fishermen into cooperatives and how to improve management of fisheries cooperatives.

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>1. Lack of voluntary participation.</p> <p>2. Self-control management.</p>	<p>--</p> <p>--</p>	<p>Guidance activities will be further strengthened and improved by education, public relation and training. In order to achieve this purpose, it is necessary for fisheries cooperatives to make their best efforts to induce fishermen's voluntary participation.</p> <p>F.C. have to strengthen organization of cooperatives and the management thereof, based upon their own efforts, without any assistance from outside.</p>	

3. Economic Business of fisheries cooperatives.
(Happy fishing communities)

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of self funds. - Improvement of package. - Eliminate the profit of middlemen. - Strengthen public relations with consumers. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise self-funds through saving campaign. - Secure the fish price by improving package. - Effort to improvement of marketing structure. - Promotion of fish consumption through women's group activities. • Advertisement on TV and radio. • Holding of fish consumption promotion party. • Training course for cooking method. 	

Most acute problems	Recommendations to your government	Recommendations to F.C. / F.A.	Others
<p>Fishermen's income lower than that of other industries.</p>	<p>Government will have to invest on the fishing communities for improvement of fishermen's income and the balanced development of nation.</p>	<p>F.C. will have to guide and assist fishermen for improvement of fishermen's social and economic status.</p>	