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Fishing Development
Plan for Ras al-Khaimah.

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RAS-AL-KHAIMAH

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

POLICY

Out of an estimated population in the State of Ras-al-Khaimah of 25,000 there are 1167 fishermen who go to sea. Approximately 140 more men depend upon the fishing industry for a living and are employed in processing, transporting, and selling fish. Approximately 1,300 men in all. Assuming that each of these men has five dependants, such as children, wives, old parents etc. There are 6,500 people dependant on the fishing industry for a living in the State of Ras-al-Khaimah or, approximately 26% of the total population.

As there are large numbers of immigrants in Ras-al-Khaimah ~~from Iran, Pakistan, etc~~ from Iran, Pakistan, etc the % of the local Arab population who are dependant on the fishing industry for a living is higher than 26% and will be over 30% or about one-third of the total Arab population.

The above figures are not suprising. The country is mostly desert with no large rivers. Suitable land and water are limited and, therefore, agriculture cannot greatly expand.

As Oil Company has entered Ras-al-Khaimah but it is too soon to say if oil exists in large quantities. There are a number of minor secondary industries such as building, the manufacture of bricks, tiles etc. There is a temporary export of stone to Abu Dhabi for port construction.

Although oil may be found in future, right now, fishing is the peoples main source of wealth, and also an important local source of protien food. It is therefore somewhat surprising to find that nothing has been done to develop the rich natural resource of fish in the sea and to raise the standard of living of local Arab Fishermen.

In most countries fishermen earn much more than semi-skilled workers such as drivers, junior clerks, etc. This should be so in Ras-al-Khaimah State.

In the same way as it would be wrong to give foreign companies large tracts of rich agricultural land that had previously been farmed by Arabs, so it would be a mistake to give away part of the local fishermen's birth-right in the form of fishing concessions.

Even if such concessions were to be given out, the employment of local people could not be assured, especially in the more skilled grades.

At present, local methods of fishing, fish processing and fish marketing are primitive and out of date. This is not the fault of the fishermen who are hard working and highly skilled; it is because the country is a poor one and there is no money to develop a modern local fishing industry.

It is most important that the local fishermen should own their own fishing boats and that these should be modern and well equipped. Local merchants and companies, as well as overseas companies, should be encouraged to purchase the fish from the fishermen and export it overseas in increasing quantities. Facilities must be provided in order to enable all this to take place.

There is no great technical difficulty in the way of developing the fishery - the sea with its rich natural resource of fish and other marine products is there; skilled fishermen are plentiful; technical know-how can

be hired -
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can be hired. The difficulty is simply a financial one and it is emphasised that the speed at which a large prosperous fishing industry can be created here is directly related to the amount of finance provided.

Ras-al-Khaimah is now improving its creek to the same extent as the Dubai creek. That is to say vessels up to 500 tons will soon be able to use the creek as a harbour. In fact the Oil Company plans to use shallow draft, 1,000 ton boats in the new Ras-al-Khaimah port.

There is an asphalt road being constructed to connect Ras-al-Khaimah with Sharjah and Dubai. This road, plus the improvement and deepening of the Ras-al-Khaimah harbour, makes possible the development of Ras-al-Khaimah as a major fishing port in the Arabian Gulf.

Ras-al-Khaimah is the only Arabian port situated near the mouth of the Arabian Gulf, the Straits of Hormuz and the Gulf of Oman which are known to have potentially rich but as yet undeveloped natural resources of fish.

On the other side of the Arabian Gulf, the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas is being developed as fishing port by the Iranian Government via the Shilat el Janoub, and unless one wants the Iranian fishing industry to dominate the area, it is necessary to develop a major fishing industry in Ras-al-Khaimah.

The following export possibilities exist:- sardine and anchovy for fishmeal and for canning; tuna for export either frozen or canned; red-Mullet, Snapper, Bream, Rock-Cod and many other bottom dwelling fish could be frozen and exported or chilled and exported by air to Beirut and other mediteranian cities where a very high price is paid for fresh fish of these types. The export of dried fish could be increased were more fish to come on to the market through an improvement in catching methods.

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THE NATURAL RESOURCE

The Arabian Gulf

This has an area of 92500 square miles with a maximum depth extending to 50 fathoms in the Straits of Hormuz. From the Straits of Hormuz the Gulf shoals gradually up to the large shallow areas off the delta of the Shatt-al-Arab river system in the North West.

Off the low, sandy shore of Arabia the Gulf is shallow. It slowly deepens to its axis of greatest depth off the mountainous shore of Iran.

Off Iran, the bottom is free of snags and one can shoot a trawl just about anywhere and drag on straight course for hours and hours. However in the deeper water, the bottom is very soft and the trawl tends to fill with mud and requires very skilled setting.

Owing to shoals, reefs, coral heads and the uneven bottom off the Arabian shore about a third of the area is unfishable with a trawl and it is this untrawlable area that is mostly fished by local Arab fishermen who use hand lines, large fish traps, beach seines, tangle nets, pin-seines etc.

Within the Gulf it is estimated that a small trawler can operate in wind velocities of up to twenty knots and that not more than fifty fishing days a year needed be lost through bad weather.

From September to March biological enrichment of the sea occurs in the Straits of Hormuz and for about a hundred miles into the Gulf. Colder, less saline, more fertile water from the Gulf of Oman sweeps into the Arabian Gulf through the Straits of Hormuz where currents may reach four knots. Although considerable mixing takes place, the water from the Gulf of Oman tends to enter the Arabian Gulf along the North East side, and Arabian Gulf water tends to leave the Gulf down the South West side. This influx of water from the Gulf of Oman carries with it vast amounts of surface swimming fish and it is during this time of the year that large catches of spanish mackerel, sardine, tuna, etc. might be expected off Ras-al-Khaimah. Ras-al-Khaimah almost certainly has a potential purse seine fishery as well as a potential trawl fishery. It is estimated that at present the catch of fish in Ras-al-Khaimah is approximately 5% of the total available at the Ras-al-Khaimah end of the Gulf.

The Gulf of Oman and the Straits of Hormuz

This has a higher organic content than the Arabian Gulf and is all-together a richer sea with a well known, huge, unexploited, natural resource of fish. However, the continental shelf is narrow and therefore the trawlable area are limited. The bottom is often of clean sand and rock and such areas are unsuited for trawling. The main fishery here is for surface swimming or pelagic fish such as tuna, boito, jacks, spanish mackerel, sailfish, marlin, caranx sp., sardine, anchovy, pompano, etc.

A purse seine and long line fishery could be extended out into the ~~Eastern Ocean~~ Gulf of Oman.

The Gulf of Oman has depth of over 2,000 fathoms and is enriched by upwellings of water from the abyss bringing nutrient salts to the surface where they are available to the plant plankton. The bright Arabian sunlight causes ideal conditions for photosynthesis and there is a plankton bloom. Animal plankton feeds on the plant plankton, small fish such as anchovy and sardine feed on plankton, the larger fish, such as tuna, feed on the sardine and a food chain is established. You have this situation in the Gulf of Oman. This huge resource of fish is at the moment almost totally unexploited.

The area is to some extent fished at present with catches and factory

ships which is a very expensive way of doing things and fishing companies are searching for a base on shore from which to fish this area.

Competing Fishing Ports

The Iran Government is now aware of the ^{above} situation and is rapidly developing Bandar Abbas as a fishing port and has recently purchased purse seiners, fish carriers and trawlers to be based on Bandar Abbas. They are at the same time making efforts to get overseas companies to set up in Bandar Abbas. The Japanese Company of Taiyo Gyogyo which is the largest fishing company in the world is interested in any long term prospects in this area and was negotiating with the Iran Government earlier this year. This Company was uninterested in Dubai as too far away from the natural resource in the Gulf of Oman and at that time considered Ras-al-Khaimah to be too undeveloped to be seriously considered as a base. x

Many companies are searching for a suitable base to fish out of into the Gulf of Oman and Straits of Hormuz.

To date, Bandar Abbas is the only port in the area with suitable facilities and already a fish canning factory is operating there.

However, were the port of Ras-al-Khaimah to be rapidly developed as a fishing port it is certain that the interest of overseas companies would become focused on Ras-al-Khaimah as it is well situated at the entrance of the Arabian Gulf. Besides Bandar Abbas the only other ports that could compete with Ras-al-Khaimah as suitable bases to operate from are Dubai and Muscat. One company with a small factory trawler and one catcher is to base itself on Dubai. This company is interested in shrimp. It is not thought that Muscat will be developed as a competing fishing port in the near future. x

Ras-al-Khaimah competitors as ~~the~~ fishing ports at this end of the Arabian Gulf are therefore Bandar Abbas and Dubai. x

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IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE - 1

1968

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Priority 1.

Capital; ~~cost~~ QDRs. 600,000/-

Exploratory Fishing and Survey Boat - No systematic fishing survey has been done off Ras-al-Khaimah. The sea off Ras-al-Khaimah is known to contain rich, exploitable fisheries but until fishing surveys are done it is impossible to say with any accuracy what quantities of the various species of fish and other marine products could be obtained.

In order to carry out such a survey a combination fishing boat (stern trawler / purse seiner) is required.

In the first instance the boat would be rigged as a stern trawler and capable of carrying out fishing operations both with a bottom set trawl and with a midwater trawl.

Trawling surveys would be carried out during the first year of the boat's operation in Trucial Oman. A log-book would be kept giving a complete record of all catches for comparison with admiralty charts upon which would be recorded the path followed by the trawl shots.

Results obtained would be written up in survey reports. These reports would be required by potential investors in fish meal factories, fish canning plants, frozen fish processing plants etc.

The Government of Ras-al-Khaimah would base its long term fisheries development program on the survey results.

On completion of the trawl survey which is essentially a survey of bottom dwelling fish, such as red-mullet, rock-cod, red-sea-bream, mullet, snapper, shrimp, etc., a purse seine survey would be done to record catch rate and potential yield of surface swimming fish such as tuna, sardine, anchovy, spanish mackerel, jacks, pompano, etc. It is absolutely vital that the above surveys be carried out. X

This boat would be made available immediately to any respectable potential investor in the Fishing Industry in order to enable such investors to reassure themselves that the fish are available. X

What, in fact, would happen is that, for example, a company wishing to build a sardine cannery would produce its own expert who would be taken out in the boat to make sure that a purse seine caught sufficient quantities of sardine for the company to be sure that in the event of their building a sardine cannery and either the company or the Government producing the required purse seiners that there would be enough sardine to justify the investment. X

Ras-al-Khaimah is frequently visited by interested company representatives who call at this office. None of these companies build any factories owing to the lack of a survey vessel and the uncertainties regarding the actual potential yield of the particular fish they are interested in.

Given a survey vessel and certain other facilities and incentives, there should be no difficulty in attracting investment in the way of fish processing plants and factories into Ras-al-Khaimah.

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SPECIFICATION OF MOTOR FISHING BOAT REQUIRED

Type:- Stern Trawler / Purse Seiner

Length Over all:- 71' draft:- 11'

Main Engine diesel:- 365 HP

Construction:- Steel

Electronic Equipment:- Recording echo-sounder and fish finder.
Automatic pilot
Ship/shore radio and direction finder

Insulated fish hold:- 2,300 cubic feet

Accommodation:- Below deck - six bunks
Above deck - wheel house, kitchen & pantry.
2 berth cabin, 2 berth cabin
with shower, toilet, desk & chair.

Approximate cost:- QDRs.600,000 (complete with trawls, winch
(including freight and outrigger booms, purse seine,
insurance) power block, etc.)

Delivery from U.S.A. - 4 to 6 months. x

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

SECTION I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

SECTION II. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

SECTION III. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

SECTION IV. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

SECTION V. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

SECTION VI. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

SECTION VII. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

SECTION VIII. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

SECTION IX. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 1

1968

Priority 2.

Capital: QDRs.30,000/-

Mechanization of Local Fishing Boats

The Ruler of Ras-al-Khaimah would make the down payment of half of the cost of small fishing boat engines. The fisherman to benefit under this project would arrange with the Agent of the engine of his choice to pay the further instalments due direct to the Agent. Only diesel inboard engines would qualify for such grants. Grants would not be paid to the fisherman but direct to the supplier of the engine. It is proposed that 10 engines of up to 15 HP each be distributed in this way during 1968. x

IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 1

1968

Priority 3.

Capital: QDRs.1,145,000

Construction of Warfage and reclamation of land adjoining creek. X

The improvements to the port of Ras-al-Khaimah at present being carried out involve the clearing of the creek enteranc^h down to a depth of 8 to 12 feet low spring tide. The creek bottom is of sand and unlike Dubai creek, there is no rock to limit the depth it can be dredged, or scoured, down to.

There is an area on the North East side of the creek that should be developed as the fishing harbour. This area has been sketched in pencil on the Ras-al-Khaimah town plan in the Dubai Office of Sir William Halcrow and Partners.

A start on this fishing harbour should be made.

400 feet of warfage^h should be constructed, and the land behind this X reclaimed by dredging out the creek and filling behind the warfage. A minimum low tide depth of 12' would be required so that boats could come alongside the warf for discharge of fish and to take on stores, ice, and fuel.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The Government of the United States of America, hereinafter referred to as the Government, has received information that certain individuals, hereinafter referred to as the source, have provided information to the Government concerning the activities of certain individuals, hereinafter referred to as the subject, who are engaged in activities which are inimical to the national defense.

It is the policy of the Government to protect the national defense against espionage and the disclosure of classified information. The Government has a duty to protect the national defense against espionage and the disclosure of classified information.

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IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 1

1968

Priority A.

Capital: QDRs.700,000

Construction of a retail and wholesale fish market with an ice factory and cold storage facilities.

The present small retail fish market in Ras-al-Khaimh should continue to serve the old town on the South Western side of the creek.

There should be retail fish market serving the new town on the North East side of the creek. Adjoining the retail market should be a wholesale market with room for fish buyers and their labourers to get at the fish. The wholesale market should have cold storage so that buyers who are unable to dispose of their fish on the day they buy it can store it in fresh condition.

~~As to the place for the ice factory~~
An ice factory should be built in the same building that houses the cold store and fish market.

The advantages of providing the above facilities are:-

- a) Fishermen could purchase cheap ice and use it for storing fish at sea, so that the fish does not go bad. Fishing boats would be able to stay at sea longer and bring in fish from greater distances.
- b) If cold storage is made available, fish need not go bad and be thrown away if it is not purchased and eaten on the same day on which it was caught. At present, fishermen limit their catches to what they can sell within an hour or so of landing their fish. Cold storage would mean that all fish landed could be held, whatever the quantity landed. This would enable buyers to come in and purchase fish for export or for disposal in Dubai, & Sharjah.
- c) Fish is often caught in great quantities over a few days, during this period the price of fish drops to an unsatisfactory low figure and the fishermen stop fishing hard and try to limit their catch.

Then, there is very little fish for a few days and the price of fish goes too high and fish becomes unrealistically expensive.

Cold storage would help to stabilize the price of fish to the fishermen whatever quantities they landed and thus enable them to make money when they caught large amounts of fish. The public would benefit as the price of fish would never go too high due to a shortage.

- e) It is very necessary that the wholesale market be built alongside the harbour with a wharf where fishing crafts can come alongside and discharge their fish right into the market and then take on fuel, ice and stores. (Whilst it is possible for fishermen to beach small boats and carry their fish up the beach by hand, only small amounts of fish can be dealt with in the primitive manner).

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On the original construction an ice plant with a capacity of 20 tons of block ice per 24 hours would be required. 2500 cubic feet of cold storage for wet fish at 35° f to 25° f would be required together with 4,000 cubic feet of cold storage for frozen fish at -5° f. However land should be reserved to extend the above cold storage and ice making facilities as the need to do so arose.

It is pointed out that although priority should be given to fish and other marine products for export, some cold storage space could be let immediately to the Oil Company, and to other importers of frozen food.

The cold storage and ice making facilities would be self supporting as ice would be sold and cold storage space let. After the initial capital expenditure on their construction recurrent government expenditure on their running and maintenance would be met by revenue produced.

This project should be constructed on the land reclaimed behind the warfage under priority 1 - 1968 of this Fisheries Development plan.

These facilities with the exception of the market should be administered by the Fisheries Department. The fish market would be administered by the Ras-al-Khaimah municipality.

Revenue from rentals of cold storage space and sales of ice would be credited to the scheme and used for the running and maintenance of the ice factory and cold storage plant. In order to make cheap ice and cold storage available charges would be kept at the minimum required to cover running and maintenance.

The following information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose. It is the property of the Government and is loaned to you for your use only. It is to be returned to the Government when you are no longer using it. It is to be kept confidential and not to be disclosed to any other person.

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IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 1

1968

Priority 5.

Capital: QDRs.520,000/-

The Construction of a marine workshop, slipway, offices and laboratory

These should be built on the waterfront site (Priority 2), next to the previously proposed fishmarket, cold storage plant and ice factory (Priority 3) and should as far as possible fit into some architectural design.

A workshop is required for the maintenance of the cold storage plant, ice factory and survey boat and also to train local fishermen in the repair and maintenance of their existing engines and of the engines, boats, and equipment to be given out under a future loan and grant scheme.

A slipway is in any case needed in the port of Ras-al-Khaimah and also required to so that the survey trawler/purse seiner can be pulled out of the sea for maintenance and to carry out a conversion from trawler to purse seiner. A slipway will be needed to maintain any future modern fishing craft using Ras-al-Khaimah port as a base ineed without such a slipway such craft would have to be sent to Bahrain for maintenance and repair (The Bahrain slipways have attracted fishing companies to Bahrain). A slipway will also be needed if the fishermen are to obtain modern fishing craft of their own as is proposed in Stage 2 of this plan.

Office accomodation on the waterfront is required for the Fisheries Adviser and for a Ras-al-Khaimah Fisheries Department which will be needed to run this Fisheries Development plan and develop Ras-al-Khaimah as a major fishing port.

A laboratory should be constructed with office space so that marine biological research work can be carried out in Ras-al-Khaimah during Stage 2 of this development plan.

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Breakdown of costings:-

	QDRs.
Slipway	<u>400,000/-</u>
Workshop	50,000/-
Offices & Laboratory	<u>70,000/-</u>
Total QDRs.	520,000/- =====

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IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 1

1968

Priority 6.

Capital: QDRs.100,000/-

Housing for senior staff

Accommodation will be required for the following senior staff during 1968 and 1969:

- | | | |
|---|--|------|
| 1 | <u>Fisheries Adviser</u> | 1968 |
| 2 | <u>Marine Biologists</u> | 1969 |
| 3 | <u>Expatriate Fishing Boat Captain</u> | 1969 |

Housing in Ras-al-Khaimah is in short supply and likely to remain so as a rapid expansion of Ras-al-Khaimah is expected. House rents are high.

It is accordingly suggested that Government housing be built for some of the above staff. It is suggested that this is in the form of flats constructed above the main Fisheries Department Office block. This has the advantage that, later on, as the fishing port developed these flats could be let as office accommodation to Fishing Companies. X

Two flats are required at QDRs.50,000 each.

Rents for accommodation have not been included in Priority 5. Recurrent Expenditure required for the creation of a Ras-al-Khaimah Fisheries Department. X

MEMORANDUM

TO :

DATE:

FROM :

NO. :

SUBJECT:

Reference is made to the report of the Committee on the Administration of the Government of India, dated 1954.

1.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

2.

3. CONCLUSIONS:

4. SUMMARY:

The Committee has recommended that the Government should consider the possibility of introducing a system of direct elections to the Legislative Assembly. It also recommends that the Government should consider the possibility of introducing a system of proportional representation in the Legislative Assembly. The Committee also recommends that the Government should consider the possibility of introducing a system of universal suffrage in the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee has also recommended that the Government should consider the possibility of introducing a system of direct elections to the Legislative Council.

The Committee has also recommended that the Government should consider the possibility of introducing a system of proportional representation in the Legislative Council. The Committee also recommends that the Government should consider the possibility of introducing a system of universal suffrage in the Legislative Council.

RAS-AL-KHAIMAH
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FINANACIAL SUMMARY.

STAGE 1

1968

			<u>QDRs.</u>
<u>Priority 1.</u>	Exploratory Fisheries Survey Boat	Capital	600,000/-
" 2.	Mechanisation of Local Fishing Boat	"	30,000/-
" 3.	Construction of Wharfage & Reclamation of Land	"	1,145,000/-
" 4.	Construction of Retail/Wholesale Fish market, ice factory and cold storage facilities	"	700,000/-
" 5.	Constbucation of marine workshop, slipway, offices & laboratory	"	520,000/-
" 6.	Housing for Senior Staff	"	<u>100,000/-</u>
		Total QDRs.	2,495,000/- =====

Capital Expenditure 1968 QDRs.2,495,000/-
=====

RAS-AL-KHAIMAH

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

STAGE 2 - 1969

POLICY

Sites should be chosen and reserved for the following industries:-

- 1) Boatyard where a modern fishing craft be built and launched.
- 2) Frozen fish processing factory with cold storage. This should be as close as possible to the ice factory and cold storage erected during Stage 1 of the plan.
- 3) Fish canning factory.
- 4) Fishmeal factory.

These sites must be on the waterfront and have ²warfage with 12' of water at low tide so that fishing boats can deliver fish straight into the factories. X

During 1969, survey results should prove the existance of sufficient stocks of sardine, anchovy, tuna, spanish mackerel, rock-cod, red-mullet, snapper, red-sea-bream, mullet squid, turtle and, possibly, shrimp, to interest companies into comming to Ras-al-Khaimah to start such industries.

The creation of the facilities planned for 1969, together with facilities for refueling and watering of small factory ships and fishing craft in Ras-al-Khaimah port, coupled with the existance of a survey vessel, would make Ras-al-Khaimah the obvious choice for any large scale fishing enterprise. It is also generally known that the natural resource of fish off Ras-al-Khaimah is the largest in the Arabian Gulf. (The reader is referred in this respect to the note on this aspect page 3). X

There is already considerable interest by fishing companies of International standing in Ras-al-Khaimah. All such companies, up to now, have decided either go elsewhere, or wait until the port of Ras-al-Khaimah is sufficiently developed to enable them to come in on a large enough scale for it to be worth while, and until it is possible to carry out a survey at reasonable cost. (Up to now the cost of charter for a suitable boat has been very high. Indeed one might have to bring the boat here from Europe, U.S.A. or Japan). X

In the event of Stage 1 of this plan being approved, one would advertise for fishing companies in trade magazines such as "Fishing News International" etc. These advertisements would be placed as soon as the survey vessel arrived in Ras-al-Khaimah and work began on the other projects.

Prior to arrival of any company the Ras-al-Khaimah Government should have funds to implement Stage 2 of this program as outlined below. Unless otherwise stated these funds would not be used until it was certain that Fishing or Fish Processing Companies intended to establish themselves in Ras-al-Khaimah.

It is undesirable to give out sole fishing rights, concessions, or monopolies to fishing companies if this can be avoided. In general, overseas companies are nervous of investing large amounts of money in comparatively unknown places. They are also nervous regarding the political stability of this area. This all adds up to how attractive the investment is. How much money do they have to risk and how much could they make and what competition will they be facing from other companies etc.

Fishing Companies want concessions as this cuts out competition in catching fish, in wages paid, and in prices paid when purchasing fish. They thus can make a good quick profit and get their money back. Fishing Companies are most unlikely to pay cash for concessions but might offer some percent of the catch or profit or an export duty payment.

It is suggested that in order to get things moving and to make Ras-al-Khaimah as attractive as possible as a base for fishing companies that the following is done:-

- 1) Create the facilities set out in Stage 1 of the Development plan.
- 2) Make suitable, waterfront, lease hold, sites, with warfage, available to fishing companies as cheaply as possible for a limited period.
- 3) No taxes or customs duties on the importation of any industrial equipment.
- 4) No export duty on any fish exports or duties on the importation of packaging material.
- 5) No other taxes on Fishing Companies establishing themselves in Ras-al-Khaimah.
- 6) Establish a cheap industrial electricity rate for large consumers of electric power.
- 7) Reduce the amount of capital needed by a company to get into large scale business in Ras-al-Khaimah by providing finance for the projects that are now listed below in Stage 2 of this Development plan.
- 8) Arrange with Shell Company to put in diesel refueling facilities for fishing craft up to 150 tons. The refueling point should go in on the warfage asked for under Priority 2 - 1968 of this Development plan. *Revenue would be obtained from a bond lease.* X
- 9) Arrange for watering facilities for fishing craft upto 150 tons. This too should be put in alongside the creek on the warfage asked for under Priority 2 - 1968 of this Development plan. The probable cost of doing this would be QDRs.5,000 which could be found by the Ras-al-Khaimah Government. Revenue would be obtained by sale of water.

General

It is important that the reader of this Fisheries Development plan should realise that at the moment it is absolutely impossible for any fishing company to enter Ras-al-Khaimah without going to the great expense of providing themselves with facilities that in other countries are provided by Government.

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Annex

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IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 2

1969

Recurrent: QDRs.183,200

Priority No.1

Recurrent cost of Fisheries Survey Boat

Staff:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Monthly Salary</u>	<u>Total Monthly</u>	<u>Total per year</u>
		<u>QDRs.</u>	<u>QDRs.</u>	<u>QDRs.</u>
1	Captain	2,000	2,000	24,000
1	Mate	900	900	10,800
1	Mechanic Diesel	900	900	10,800
6	Fishermen	300	1,800	21,600
	Total:	4,100 4,100	5,600	67,200

Note 1:- The above wage scale is based on wages paid on company owned fishing craft in the Gulf.

Note 2:- Whilst at sea crews get rations and are not entitled to travelling allowance.

Other Recurrent Expenditure:

	<u>QDRs.</u>
Running and maintenance of motor fishing boat	70,000
Fishing Gear - repairs and renewals	35,000
Rations for crew on 240 sea days @ QDRs.8/- per man day	17,000

Total Recurrent:122,000

Total Staff: 67,200

Gross total Recurrent Commitment: 189,200

REVENUE - Sale of fish 6,000

Nett Total: 183,200

IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 2

1969

Priority 2.

Recurrent Expenditure & Minor Capital: QDRs. 173,720

1) Staff - 1969

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u> <u>QDRs.</u>	<u>Duties</u>
Fisheries Adviser	Provided by Development Office	In overall charge of project
Fisheries Officer	24,000	This is a senior post in charge of all administration, accounts, office routine, management of ice factory and cold store etc. This man would become the head of the Ras-al-Khaimah Fisheries Department. The appointment would go to a local man and would not be filled by an expatriate.
Master Fisherman	50,000	Engaged on a one year contract to train the Arab survey boat captain and crew in the technique of using a purse seine and tuna long lines. This is a highly skilled man capable of being captain of a purse seiner in an established purse seine fishery. Such men earn very high wages and bonus in their own countries and would not come for less money than is suggested. He would be required for one year only. <i>This post would be filled by an expatriate.</i>
Electrician & Refrigeration Fitter	9,600	Maintenance & repair of ice factory and cold store and electrical equipment on survey vessel etc.
Workshop Fitter	9,600	In charge of workshop and also of slipway maintenance.
Senior Clerk	Provided by Development Office under provision for Fisheries Assistant	In charge of office routine, translation, typing, filing, accounts, etc., under the direction of the Administrative Officer.
Clerk	7,200	Typing and general duties
	C/F. <u>100,400</u>	

Staff - Cont'd

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u> <u>QDRs.</u>	<u>Duties</u>
	B/F. 100,400	
Driver	Provided by Development Office	Fisheries Adviser's Land Rover
Workshop Labourer	2,880	To assist workshop fitter
Office Messenger	<u>1,440</u>	General duties
Total Salaries:	104,720	

Allowances

I Subsistence	14,000
ii Passages	13,000
iii Electricity & Water	6,000
iv Car Allowance	6,000

Services

Contingencies	10,000
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Minor Capital

Furniture and Air Conditioners	<u>20,000</u>
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Total: 173,720

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IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 2

1969

Priority 3.

Capital: QDRs.45,000/-

Mechanization of Local Fishing Boats

This is a continuation of Priority 2 - 1968.

It is proposed that during 1969 engines of up to 25 HP be distributed to fishermen with the Ruler paying half the cost of each engine.

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IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 2

1969

Priority 4

Capital: QDRs.1,145,000

Construction of 400' of ^hwarfage and reclamation of land behind by filling. Creek in front of ^hwarfage to be dredged down to a minimum low tide depth of 12' and dredged material used as filling for reclaiming land.

This is a continuation of the program begun under Priority 2. - 1968, for the construction of a fishing harbour.

The Government land behind this ^hwarfage should not be sold but should be leased as sites for fish processing factories. Revenue would be obtained in this way. x

IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 2

1968

Priority 45

Recurrent Expenditure & Minor Capital: QDRs.111,400/-

The establishment of a marine research centre in co-operation with an Overseas University.

At this stage this project would involve payment for laboratory and scientific equipment, and the payment of air fares and allowances and provision of accomodation for university staff. The provision of a small car. A laboratory was provided for in Stage 1 of this program. The survey boat provided for in Stage 1 of this program would be working on fishing surveys and the marine biologists could go out on it in order to make a start. Further expenditure on this project would be asked for under Stage 3 of this program.

This program is for the mutual benefit on an Overseas University and the State of Ras-al-Khaimah. Ras-al-Khaimah would benefit by having the necessary marine biological work done, and published for world distribution.

The University would benefit by its staff having the opportunity to do original work at no extra expense.

<u>Allowances</u>	<u>QDRs.</u>
Subistence	28,800
Electricity & Water	9,600
Passages	13,000
<u>Services</u>	
Contingencies - such as publication expenses	3,000
<u>Minor Capital</u>	
Furniture & Air Conditioners	40,000
Vehicle	7,000
Scientific Equipment	<u>10,000</u>
	Total <u>QDRs.111,400</u>

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

STATEMENT

OF

RESEARCH EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1953

1953

The following is a summary of the research expenditures for the year ending 1953 as reported by the departments and centers of the University of California, Berkeley.

The total amount of research expenditures for the year ending 1953 was \$11,113,400. This amount includes the salaries of research personnel, the purchase of equipment, the purchase of materials, and the purchase of supplies. The largest amount was for salaries, which totaled \$7,000,000. The purchase of equipment totaled \$1,000,000, the purchase of materials totaled \$2,000,000, and the purchase of supplies totaled \$1,113,400.

The following table shows the distribution of research expenditures by department and center for the year ending 1953.

The following table shows the distribution of research expenditures by department and center for the year ending 1953.

Department	Expenditures
Physics & Astronomical Sciences	40,000
Chemistry	7,000
Biological Sciences	10,000
Engineering	1,000
Earth & Planetary Sciences	1,000
Law	1,000
Education	1,000
Library	1,000
Administration	1,000
Other	1,000
Total	11,113,400

IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 2

1969

Priority 6

Capital: QDRs.1,200,000

The purchase of 12 small, modern fishing craft to be constructed locally, at a cost of QDRs.100,000 each.

These boats would be distributed to suitable local fishing boats captains who had been trained in modern fishing methods on the survey boat asked for under Stage 1 "Priority 1" of this plan.

In order to push ahead with a program of modernization no heavy down payment on the boats would be asked for. Each of these first twelve boats would be subsidised to the extent of QDRs.50,000/-. On receipt of the boat the new owner would be required to pay QDRs.2,000/- and to continue to pay monthly instalments of QDRs.400/-, for a period of ten years. Giving a total repayment of QDRs.50,000/- per boat.

It is necessary to persuade the fishermen to modernise their methods of fishing and to get modern equipment into their hands. A scheme of this type is necessary in order to get the fishermen started and to capture their interest.

A secondary but important consideration is that this scheme would mean that a company would enter Ras-al-Khaimah and establish a modern boat building business. It is a fact that a first order of this size would be attractive enough for a company to establish such a business in Ras-al-Khaimah port. Such a company would expect to obtain other orders for boats from private individuals Fishing Companies and other commercial firms. There is no doubt that these orders would be forthcoming if modern boats were being built in Ras-al-Khaimah at competitive prices. A new industry would be established in Ras-al-Khaimah.

Fishermen accepting boats under this scheme would be compelled to base them in Ras-al-Khaimah and to land all catches of fish in Ras-al-Khaimah for a period of ten years after which the boats would belong to the fishermen. In the event of the fisherman paying off the debt in a cash payment he would still be required to operate out of Ras-al-Khaimah unless he also paid back the QDRs.50,000 grant.

This scheme would be administered by the Fisheries Department (Priority 2 - 1969).

RAS-AL-KHAIMAH

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

STAGE 2

1969

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

		<u>QDRs.</u>
<u>Priority</u> 1.	Recurrent cost of Fisheries Survey Boat	Recurrent 183,200/-
2.	<i>State Fisheries Department</i>	Recurrent & Minor Capital 173,720/-
3.	Mechanisation of Local Fishing Boat	Capital 45,000/-
4.	Constuction of 400' of Wharfage & Reclamation of land	" 1,145,000/-
5.	Establishment of marine Reserch Centre in co-operation with an Overseas University	Recurrent & Minor Capital 111,400/-
6.	Purchase of 12 Modern Fishing Craft	Capital <u>1,200,000/-</u>
		Total QDRs. 2,858,320/-
		=====
	Capital: Total QDRs.2,390,000/-	
	Recurrent & Minor Capital <u>QDRs. 468,320/-</u>	
	Total Expenditure 1969 <u>QDRs.2,858,320/-</u>	
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IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 3

1970

Priority 1.

Recurrent Expenditure: QDRs.189,200/-

Recurrent cost of Fisheries Survey Boat

<u>Staff</u>		<u>Monthly Salary</u>	<u>Total Monthly</u>	<u>Total Per Year</u>
<u>No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>QDRs.</u>	<u>QDRs.</u>	<u>QDRs.</u>
1	Captain	2,000	2,000	24,000
1	Mate	900	900	10,800
1	Mechanic	900	900	10,800
6	Fishermen	300	1,800	21,600
		Totals:	5,600	67,200
			=====	

Other Recurrent Expenditure

Running & Maintennace of Motor Fishing Boat	70,000
Fishing Gear, Repairs & Renewals	35,000
Rations for Crew	<u>17,000</u>
Total Recurrent -	122,000
Total Staff Salaries -	<u>67,200</u>
Total Recurrent Expenditure -	189,200
	=====

IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 3

1970

Priority 2

Recurrent Expenditure QDRs.86,720/-

Ras-al-Khaimah Fisheries Department

Staff:

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u> <u>QDRs.</u>
Fisheries Adviser	Provided by Development Office
Fisheries Officer	24,000
Electrician & Refrigeration Fitter	9,600
Workshop Fitter	9,600
Senior Clerk	Provided by Development Office
Fisheries Assistant	Provided by Development Office
Clerk	7,200
Workshop Labourer	2,880
Office Messenger	1,440
Total Salaries	<u>54,720</u>

Allowances

i Subsistence	4,000
ii Passages	-
iii Electricity & Water	3,000
iv Car Allowance	<u>6,000</u>

Servieces

Contingencies	<u>10,000</u>
Total Recurrent Other	32,000
Total Recurrent Salaries	<u>54,720</u>
Total Recurrent Expenditure	86,720 =====

IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 3

1970

Priority 3.

Recurrent Expenditure: QDRs.57,400/-

Ras-al-Khaimah Marine Biological Research Centre.

<u>Allowances</u>	<u>QDRs.</u>
i' Subsistence	28,800
ii Electricity & Water	9,600
iii Passages	13,000
<u>Services</u>	
Contingencies	<u>6,000</u>
Totals:	57,400 =====

IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 3

1970

Priority 4.

Capital: QDRs.60,000/-

Mechanization of Local Fishing Boats.

This is a continuation of Priority 2 - 1968 and Priority 3 - 1969. It is proposed that engines of up to 40 HP be distributed to fishermen with the Ruler paying half the cost of each engine.

IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 3

1970

Priority 2/5

Capital: QDRs.150,000/-

Extensions to increase the capacity of the ice factory by 20 ton of ice per 24 hours to 40 ton of ice per 24 hours.

It is expected that by 1970 the 20 ton per 24 hours ice factory will be inadequate for the needs of the fishing industry and that this increase in ice production will be needed.

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IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 3

1970

Priority 6.

Capital: QDRs.250,000/-

Extensions to increase the capacity of cold storage at -5°f from 4,000 cubic feet to 10,000 cubic feet.

It is expected that exports of frozen fish and other marine produce would justify this increase in capacity in 1970 as by this date fishing companies would be established in Ras-al-Khaimah and would be exporting increasing amounts of frozen marine produce.

This cold store would operate as a port cold store which is required if the policy is to encourage exports of this type.

IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 3

1970

Priority 4.7

Capital: QDRs.1,145,000/-

Construction of a further 400' of wharfage. The land behind the wharfage to be reclaimed and the creek in front of the wharfage to be dredged to a minimum low tide depth of 12'.

This is a continuation of the program begun under Priority 2 - 1968 and continued under Priority 3 - 1969 for the construction of fishing harbour.

Government land behind this wharfage should be leased as sites for fish processing factories, cold storage, etc.

IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 3

1970

Priority 8.

Capital: QDRs.100,000/-

Major overhaul and refit of survey boat purchased in 1968 under Priority 1 including alterations and purchase of additional fishing gear and scientific equipment.

It is proposed that from 1970 onwards this boat should be used mainly by the marine Research Centre to be set up in Ras-al-Khaimah during 1969.

A marine biological survey would be done under the direction of this Research Centre. By now enough would be known in a general way regarding the types and availability of fish, catch rate, etc. to have justified the investment in fish processing factories and Ras-al-Khaimah would be establishing itself as a growing fishing port.

At this moment it would be vital that such a survey be done in order to plan further long term, large scale development.

This survey should in the first instance cover the Straits of Hormuz and the Gulf of Oman where it is known that large stocks of sardien, anchovy, tuna, bonite, and spanish mackerel exist.

In order to do this type of scientific work, minor alterations and additions would have to be made to the boat, as requested by the scientists involved. These would include the fitting of a second echo-sounder, with the ability to search the surface area in front of the boat, the rigging of a winch to operate deep water sampling equipment. The removal of the trawling equipment and outrigger booms so that only the purse seine rig is used. The construction of a small extra room as a laboratory (probably in the fish hold) possible construction of extra accomodation (again probably in the fish hold).

The boat would not now be operating as a fishing craft and any catches of fish made would not necessarily be landed.

However it would be understood that the boat would be still under the general administration of the Fisheries Department and would be made available for short periods to potential investors who wished to reassure themselves regarding the availability of fish stocks.

IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE 3

1970

Priority 6

Capital: QDRs.1,000,000

The purchase of 5 - 50' modern, fishing boats at a cost of QDRs.200,000 each for distribution to fishermen as follows:-

The fisherman or prospective owner of the boat would be required to make a down payment of QDRs.50,000. This down payment would be matched by a grant of QDRs.50,000. This leaves a balance of QDRs.100,000 to be paid back over ten years at QDRs.835 monthly.

Fishermen would not be allowed to move these boats out of Ras-al-Khaimah State and would be expected land their fish in Ras-al-Khaimah for a period of ten years or until the total cost of the boat was paid off if this is done before the ten year period ends.

These fishing craft are larger than those asked for in Stage 2, - 1969. The conditions for obtaining a boat are tougher as a QDRs.50,000 down payment is required.

It is expected that by the time these boats are distributed some time in 1970 that there would be a strong market for fish in Ras-al-Khaimah created by the entry of Fishing and Fish Processing Companies. In otherwords it would be possible for the owner of one of these boats to make money fishing into one of the companies which would purchase his fish.

Down payments and monthly instalments would be paid into the scheme together with instalments from Priority 5 - 1969.

This money would be used by the Ras-al-Khaimah Government towards grants to assist fishermen to obtain modern fishing boats.

RAS-AL-KHAIMAH
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

STAGE 3

1970

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

		<u>QDRs.</u>
Priority 1.	Recurrent cost of Fisheries Survey Boat	189,200/-
2.	Staff Fisheries Department	86,720/-
3.	Ras-al-Khaimah Marine Biological Research Centre	57,400/-
4.	Mechanisation of local fishing boats	60,000/-
5.	Extentions to Ice Factory	150,000/-
6.	Extentions to Cold Storage	250,000/-
7.	Construction of a further 400' Wharfage	1,145,000/-
8.	Major Overhaul & Refit of Survey Boat	100,000/-
9.	Purchase of 5 - 50' Modern fishing boats @ QDRs.200,000/- each	<u>1,000,000/-</u>
		Total QDRs. <u>3,038,320/-</u> =====
	Capital	Total QDRs.2,705,000/-
	Recurrent & Minor Capital	Total <u>QDRs. 333,320/-</u>
	Total Expenditure 1970	<u>QDRs.3,038,320/-</u> =====

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Explanatory Notes

a) No Engineer has been asked for as:

(1) It would be cheapest and best to have any repairs to the cold storage plant and ice factory carried out by a commercial firm. In the event of this development plan being implemented, at least one such firm would establish itself in Ras-al-Khaimah.

(2) The slipway asked for would be leased to a commercial firm and would thus produce revenue for the Ras-al-Khaimah Government and, at the same time, establish a new industry in Ras-al-Khaimah.

b) Staff for operating the ice factory and cold store would be paid for out of receipts for sales of ice and rentals of cold storage space. Here again the possibility of leasing these facilities to a commercial firm should be borne in mind during Stage 3 of this plan.

Ras-al-Khaimah should attempt to obtain international recognition for a claim to having sole fishing rights to the sea up to 12 miles from the shore.

Boats registered in Ras-al-Khaimah would be entitled to fish this area and foreign fishing boats would be forbidden. It would in fact be impossible at present to enforce such regulations but it is important to establish the right to do so.

Company owned boats, registered in Ras-al-Khaimah, should not be allowed to fish within one mile of the shore and this area should be preserved for local small time fishermen. In point of fact most companies would not want to fish this area and are more interested in obtaining a port to operate from and to build their factories in. Such companies are interested in sending their boats out into the straits of Hormuz and the Gulf of Oman.

c) The projects in this plan have all been given priority numbers. In the event of their being too little money to complete the implementation of the plan by 1970, then projects with low priorities could be moved into the next year and the date of the completion of the plan moved to 1971 or 1972.

General

In my opinion, even if Ras-al-Khaimah stands little chance of competing with Dubai as the largest commercial port in Trucial Oman, Ras-al-Khaimah has, nevertheless, every chance of establishing itself as a very large fishing port with landings of fish in excess of one thousand tons per day for processing and export.

The rapid expansion of Ras-al-Khaimah as a port requires large scale exports and the establishment of industries. The most obvious industry to establish is a fishing industry and this cannot be done rapidly without the expenditure asked for in the plan. X

In a very short time local people would acquire the required "know how". This is especially true of the fishermen who would find well paid jobs with the fishing companies. Many other people would be employed on shore.

A Considerable

A considerable amount of privately owned Arab capital is available for investment. Most overseas companies would welcome Arab capital and participation in their enterprises. Provided no concessions were issued, once local people had the "know how", there would be nothing in the way of locally formed fishing companies.

Whilst companies are absolutely necessary to market fish, the Ras-al-Khaimah Government should at the same time have a policy of getting modern boats and equipment into the hands of the fishermen by means of loan and grant schemes until such time as the local fishing fleet is modernised.

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<u>SUMMARY</u>	<u>Capital</u> <u>QDRs.</u>	<u>Recurrent & Minor Capital</u> <u>QDRs.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>QDRs.</u>	<u>Year</u>
Stage 1.	2,495,000/-	-	2,495,000/-	1968
Stage 2.	2,390,000/-	468,320/-	2,858,320/-	1969
Stage 3.	2,705,000/-	333,320/-	3,038,320/-	1970
Total	7,590,000/-	801,640/-	8,391,640/-	
=====				

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11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40



Handwritten text on the right edge of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is partially obscured and difficult to decipher, but appears to include the number '10' and some illegible characters.