

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

**SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF
INFORMATION**

**Prepared in Terms of the Tariff Schedules
of the United States (TSUS)**

Schedule 1

**Animal and Vegetable Products
(In 14 volumes)**

Volume 3

**Fish Products, Shellfish,
and Shellfish Products**

**TC Publication 283
Washington, D. C.
1969**

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION BY SCHEDULES

- Schedule 1 - Animal and Vegetable Products
(In 14 volumes)
- Schedule 2 - Wood and Paper; Printed Matter
(In 5 volumes)
- Schedule 3 - Textile Fibers and Textile Products
(In 6 volumes)
- Schedule 4 - Chemicals and Related Products
(In 12 volumes)
- Schedule 5 - Nonmetallic Minerals and Products
(In 5 volumes)
- Schedule 6 - Metals and Metal Products
(In 11 volumes)
- Schedule 7 - Specified Products; Miscellaneous
and Nonenumerated Products
(In 8 volumes)
- Schedule 8 - Special Classification Provisions
(In 1 volume)

Schedule 1 Volumes

- 1 - Animals and Meats
- 2 - Fish, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, or Cured
- 3 - Fish Products, Shellfish, and Shellfish Products
- 4 - Dairy Products and Birds' Eggs
- 5 - Live Plants and Seeds
- 6 - Cereal Grains, Malts, Starches, and Animal Feeds
- 7 - Vegetables and Edible Nuts
- 8 - Edible Fruits and Fruit Products
- 9 - Sugar, Cocoa, Confectionery, Coffee, Tea, and
Spices
- 10 - Beverages
- 11 - Tobacco and Tobacco Products
- 12 - Animal and Vegetable Oils
- 13 - Hides, Skins, Leather, Feathers, and Miscel-
laneous Articles of Animal Origin
- 14 - Edible Preparations, Natural Resins, and Miscel-
laneous Articles of Vegetable Origin

F O R E W O R D

In an address delivered in Boston on May 18, 1917, Frank W. Taussig, distinguished first chairman of the Tariff Commission, delineated the responsibility of the newly established Commission to operate as a source of objective, factual information on tariffs and trade. He stated that the Commission was already preparing a catalog of tariff information--

designed to have on hand, in compact and simple form, all available data on the growth, development and location of industries affected by the tariff, on the extent of domestic production, on the extent of imports, on the conditions of competition between domestic and foreign products.

The first such report was issued in 1920. Subsequently three series of summaries of tariff information on commodities were published--in 1921, 1929, and 1948-50. The current series, entitled Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information, presents the information in terms of the tariff items provided for in the eight tariff schedules of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (abbreviated to TSUS in these volumes), which on August 31, 1963, replaced the 16 schedules of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Through its professional staff of commodity specialists, economists, lawyers, statisticians, and accountants, the Commission follows the movement of thousands of articles in international commodity trade, and during the years of its existence, has built up a reservoir of knowledge and understanding, not only with respect to imports but also regarding products and their uses, techniques of manufacturing and processing, commercial practices, and markets. Accordingly, the Commission believes that, when completed, the current series of summaries will be the most comprehensive publication of its kind and will present benchmark information that will serve many interests. This project, although encyclopedic, attempts to conform with Chairman Taussig's admonition to be "exhaustive in inquiry, and at the same time brief and discriminating in statement."

This series is being published in 62 volumes of summaries, each volume to be issued as soon as completed. Although the order of publication may not follow the numerical sequence of the items in the TSUS, all items are to be covered. As far as practicable, each volume reflects the most recent developments affecting U.S. foreign trade in the commodities included.

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

SCHEDULE 1

Volume 3

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Foreword-----	iii
Introduction-----	1
Canned anchovies-----	3
Herring in airtight containers-----	9
Canned salmon-----	19
Canned sardines not in oil-----	27
Canned tuna-----	37
Canned sardines in oil-----	47
Canned fish not elsewhere enumerated-----	59
Fish balls, cakes, puddings, pastes, and sauces-----	69
Breaded fish sticks, portions, and fillets-----	77
Fish roe-----	83
Tuna loins-----	91
Fish, prepared or preserved, not elsewhere enumerated-----	95
Clams-----	101
Crabs-----	115
Oysters-----	127
Lobsters-----	137
Scallops-----	145
Shrimp-----	151
Shellfish, not elsewhere enumerated-----	165
Appendixes:	
Appendix A. Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968):	
General headnotes and rules of interpretation, and ex- cerpts relating to the items included in this volume-----	A-1
Appendix B. Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967-----	B-1

Numerical List of TSUS Items in This Volume

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
112.01-----	3	112.82-----	47
112.03-----	3	112.86-----	47
112.05-----	59	112.90-----	37
112.06-----	59	112.94-----	59
112.08-----	9	113.01-----	69
112.10-----	9	113.05-----	69
112.12-----	9	113.08-----	69
112.14-----	59	113.11-----	69
112.15-----	59	113.15-----	69
112.18-----	19	113.20-----	77
112.20-----	27	113.25-----	77
112.22-----	27	113.30-----	83
112.24-----	27	113.35-----	83
112.30-----	37	113.40-----	83
112.34-----	37	113.50-----	95
112.36-----	59	113.56-----	91
112.37-----	59	113.58-----	95
112.40-----	3	113.60-----	95
112.42-----	59	114.01-----	101
112.46-----	9	114.05-----	101
112.48-----	59	114.10-----	101
112.50-----	59	114.15-----	115
112.52-----	19	114.20-----	115
112.54-----	47	114.25-----	115
112.58-----	47	114.30-----	115
112.62-----	47	114.34-----	127
112.66-----	47	114.36-----	127
112.71-----	47	114.40-----	127
112.73-----	47	114.45-----	137, 145, 151, 165
112.74-----	47	114.50-----	101
112.79-----	47	114.55-----	127
112.80-----	47	182.95-----	83

This volume (identified as volume 1:3) is the eighth in a series of 14 volumes of summaries covering the animal and vegetable products classifiable under schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). The products discussed in this volume are canned fish, provided for in part 3C of that schedule; other fish products, provided for in part 3D; and shellfish, provided for in part 3E.

Taken as a whole, the United States is one of the world's leading producers and consumers of the fish products included in this volume. Total annual domestic consumption of canned fish, mostly canned tuna and salmon, during 1963-67 averaged about 744 million pounds, nearly seven-eighths of which was supplied from domestic production; imports averaged 135 million pounds, and exports, virtually all canned salmon, averaged 22 million pounds.

U.S. consumption of other fish products, nearly all of which consisted of breaded fish sticks and portions, averaged 245 million pounds a year during 1963-67. Domestic output accounted for the great bulk of consumption as annual imports averaged only 16 million pounds.

The annual domestic consumption of shellfish in 1963-67 averaged 646 million pounds, of which nearly two-thirds was supplied from domestic production. Imports, which consisted predominantly of shrimp, averaged 282 million pounds a year, and exports averaged 56 million pounds.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Anchovies, canned:	
Not in oil:	
Not over 15 pounds gross-----	112.01
Over 15 pounds gross-----	112.03
In oil-----	112.40

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of canned anchovies is virtually all supplied by imports. Exports are nil or negligible.

Comment

Anchovies are small herring-like fish. Although widely distributed, only the anchovies found principally in Southwestern European waters and in the Mediterranean are used for canning.

Anchovies are marketed canned in brine, oil, or tomato sauce, the latter being of relatively minor commercial importance. Anchovies in brine, known to the trade as salted anchovies, consist almost entirely of anchovy fillets heavily brined over an extended period and then repacked in airtight containers. Imports are generally packed in 1/4-, 1/2-, 1-, and 2-kilo tins for the delicatessen trade and for home consumption as an appetizer or hors d'oeuvre, and in 6-, 8-, and 12-kilo tins, principally for use in the manufacture of anchovy paste and other food products.

Anchovies in oil are generally brined anchovies that have been washed, split, boned, and packed with oil (either flat or rolled around a caper) in tins and in bottles. Olive oil is preferred and is the principal oil used.

CANNED ANCHOVIES

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Fish, prepared or pre- served in any man- ner, not in oil, in airtight containers:			
	Anchovies:			
112.01:	In containers weigh- ing with their contents not over 15 pounds each.	12.5% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
112.03:	Other-----	1¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	Fish, prepared or pre- served in any man- ner, in oil, in airtight containers:			
112.40:	Anchovies-----	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	6% ad val.

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

Anchovies, not in oil, in containers weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each (item 112.01) are the subject of a trade-agreement concession granted by the United States to Argentina, effective November 15, 1941.

Anchovies, not in oil, in containers weighing with their contents more than 15 pounds each (item 112.03) are the subject of a trade-agreement concession granted by the United States in the GATT, effective January 1, 1948.

The ad valorem equivalent of the 1-cent-per-pound duty on anchovies described in item 112.03, based on dutiable imports during 1967, averaged 3.0 percent.

There is no domestic production or exports of salted anchovies or of anchovies packed in oil. Available information indicates that one concern in California produces canned anchovies in tomato sauce. The output is known to be very small compared with imports.

During 1964-67 annual U.S. imports of canned anchovies changed moderately from year to year, and ranged from 4.9 million pounds to 5.7 million pounds in quantity, and from \$3.7 million to \$4.1 million in value (table 1). About 84 percent of the total imports during 1964-67 consisted of anchovies canned in oil. Virtually all such imports (98 percent) came from Portugal and Spain (table 2).

Annual U.S. imports of other canned anchovies (not in oil) during 1964-67 ranged from 772,000 pounds to a little over 1 million pounds in quantity, and from \$214,000 to \$315,000 in value (tables 1 and 3). Nearly two-thirds of such imports entered in cans of over 15 pounds gross weight. An estimated 90 percent of the imports of other canned anchovies consisted of anchovies canned in brine; the remainder was composed of anchovies canned in tomato sauce. Spain has been the principal supplier of other canned anchovies. During 1964-67 that country supplied almost seven-eighths of such imports; almost all shipments from that country consisted of anchovies canned in brine. As far as is known anchovies packed in tomato sauce have come mostly from Japan.

CANNED ANCHOVIES

Table 1.--Canned anchovies: U.S. imports for consumption, by commodity, 1964-67

Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Canned anchovies:				
Not in oil:				
Not over 15 pounds gross-----	387	319	245	292
Over 15 pounds gross-----	385	731	585	557
In oil-----	4,735	4,543	4,893	4,081
Total-----	5,507	5,593	5,723	4,930
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Canned anchovies:				
Not in oil:				
Not over 15 pounds gross-----	112	96	90	132
Over 15 pounds gross-----	102	187	159	184
In oil-----	3,917	3,617	3,722	3,378
Total-----	4,131	3,900	3,971	3,694

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Domestic production, which is not separately reported, is known to be negligible. Exports are not separately reported in official statistics; they are believed to be nil or negligible.

CANNED ANCHOVIES

7

Table 2.--Canned anchovies in oil: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Portugal-----	2,422	2,490	3,028	2,927
Spain-----	2,199	2,007	1,773	1,110
Italy-----	18	18	15	15
All other-----	96	28	77	29
Total-----	4,735	4,543	4,893	4,081
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Portugal-----	2,142	2,049	2,262	2,283
Spain-----	1,697	1,521	1,376	1,045
Italy-----	26	28	24	25
All other-----	52	19	60	25
Total-----	3,917	3,617	3,722	3,378

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

CANNED ANCHOVIES

Table 3.--Canned anchovies not in oil: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Spain-----	695	988	730	605
Portugal-----	15	5	-	23
Italy-----	36	1	3	27
Japan-----	-	27	37	65
Philippine Republic-----	20	25	44	79
All other-----	6	4	16	50
Total-----	772	1,050	830	849
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Spain-----	191	269	227	247
Portugal-----	10	2	-	13
Italy-----	7	<u>1/</u>	1	15
Japan-----	-	5	6	12
Philippine Republic-----	4	4	7	13
All other-----	2	3	8	15
Total-----	214	283	249	315

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Herring, prepared or preserved in any manner, in airtight containers:	
Not in oil:	
Not over 15 pounds gross:	
In tomato sauce, smoked, or kippered, over 1 pound gross-----	112.08
Other-----	112.10
Over 15 pounds gross-----	112.12
In oil-----	112.46

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

Most of the U.S. consumption of herring in airtight containers is supplied from domestic production. Imports, which in recent years accounted for about one-fourth of domestic consumption, consist predominantly of specialties not directly competitive with domestic production.

Comment

Herring are packed in airtight containers, such as glass jars, cans, or tins, in various forms and by various methods. As a rule they are packed either in the form of fillets or in small cross sectional segments. They may be packed in tomato sauce, mustard or other sauces, cream, the natural oil of the fish, or with vegetable oil added. Some of the herring is spiced, smoked, or kippered before packing.

HERRING IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Fish, prepared or pre- served in any manner, in airtight contain- ers: Not in oil: In containers weigh- ing with their contents not over 15 pounds each:			
112.08:	In tomato sauce, smoked, or kip- pered, and in immediate con- tainers weigh- ing with their contents over 1 pound each.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	4% ad val.
112.10:	Other-----	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	Free
112.12:	Other-----	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
112.46:	In oil-----	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

The ad valorem equivalent of the 1-cent-per-pound rate of duty on herring described in item 112.12, based on dutiable imports during 1967, averaged 3.4 percent.

Annual U.S. consumption of herring in airtight containers in the years 1963-67 ranged from about 32.0 million pounds to 39.1 million pounds (table 1) and averaged 34.2 million pounds.

Herring is packed in airtight containers by 15 to 20 U.S. food processing companies. Most of the firms are located in New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and Minneapolis.

Almost all the domestic output of herring in airtight containers is known as pickled herring and is produced from imported salted or pickled herring (see summary on item 111.32 in volume 1:2). In 1963-67 the annual pack averaged 25.2 million pounds. Production reached a high of 29.4 million pounds in 1966 but dropped the following year to 22.6 million pounds, well below the 5-year average (table 1).

Statistics on domestic exports of herring in airtight containers are not available, but exports, if any, are known to be negligible.

In 1964-67 annual U.S. imports of herring in airtight containers fluctuated only slightly. Except for a low of 7.9 million pounds, valued at about \$2.8 million in 1965 (table 2), annual U.S. imports during 1964-67 have been close to the 4-year average of about 9 million pounds by quantity and about \$3 million by value. In recent years imports accounted for roughly one-fourth of domestic consumption.

Only a relatively small segment of the domestic output of herring in airtight containers meets direct competition from the imports of these products. Imports consist mainly of herring packed in various sauces, canned fried herring, canned smoked and kippered herring (kippered snacks), and pickled items such as roll mops, matjes herring, Bismarck herring, and herring tidbits. Canada and Western European countries have been the principal suppliers (tables 3-6).

HERRING IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS

Table 1.--Herring, not in oil, in airtight containers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	24,500	8,643	33,143	26
1964-----	25,100	9,023	34,123	26
1965-----	24,500	7,949	32,449	25
1966-----	29,400	9,740	39,140	25
1967-----	22,600	9,427	32,027	29

^{1/} Estimated by the staff of the U.S. Tariff Commission on the basis that 90 percent of the apparent consumption of salted and pickled herring shown in the summary on that product (item 111.32) is packed in airtight containers.

Source: Imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note: Exports, which are not separately shown in official statistics, are believed to be nil or negligible.

Table 2.--Herring, in airtight containers: U.S. imports for consumption, by kind, 1963-67

Kind	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Not in oil:					
Not over 15 pounds gross:					
In tomato sauce, smoked, or kippered and over 1 pound gross-----	955	912	856	779	735
Other-----	7,400	7,739	6,736	8,662	8,337
Over 15 pounds gross----	<u>1/</u> 283	337	305	249	311
In oil-----	<u>1/</u> 5	35	52	50	44
Total-----	8,643	9,023	7,949	9,740	9,427
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Not in oil:					
Not over 15 pounds gross:					
In tomato sauce, smoked, or kippered and over 1 pound gross-----	226	214	196	184	178
Other-----	2,544	2,676	2,475	3,152	2,906
Over 15 pounds gross----	<u>1/</u> 64	90	79	69	92
In oil-----	<u>1/</u> 2	19	24	25	26
Total-----	2,836	2,999	2,774	3,430	3,202

1/ Not separately reported before August 31; data are for period September-December.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

HERRING IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS

Table 3.--Herring, not in oil, but smoked or kippered or in tomato sauce, and in containers weighing with their contents over 1 pound each but not over 15 pounds each: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
United Kingdom-----	912	873	812	738	572
Norway-----	27	22	-	31	104
West Germany-----	11	8	30	9	51
All other-----	5	9	14	1	8
Total-----	955	912	856	779	735
Value (1,000 dollars)					
United Kingdom-----	216	205	184	173	135
Norway-----	5	4	-	8	29
West Germany-----	4	2	6	2	12
All other-----	1	3	6	1	2
Total-----	226	214	196	184	178

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

HERRING IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS

15

Table 4.--Herring, not in oil, but in airtight containers weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each (except herring smoked or kippered or in tomato sauce in containers weighing with their contents over 1 pound each): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Norway-----	3,460	3,907	3,760	4,334	4,377
Canada-----	1,683	1,953	1,191	1,784	1,824
West Germany-----	780	814	898	1,283	1,035
Sweden-----	469	431	408	442	498
United Kingdom-----	535	412	274	301	307
All other-----	473	222	205	518	296
Total-----	7,400	7,739	6,736	8,662	8,337
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Norway-----	1,311	1,455	1,406	1,674	1,644
Canada-----	443	532	384	459	434
West Germany-----	245	246	288	433	337
Sweden-----	225	230	235	266	286
United Kingdom-----	164	131	81	100	100
All other-----	156	82	81	220	105
Total-----	2,544	2,676	2,475	3,152	2,906

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

HERRING IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS

Table 5.--Herring, not in oil, but in airtight containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Sweden-----	298	257	224	257
Netherlands-----	8	1	10	40
Denmark-----	-	21	7	7
All other-----	31	26	8	7
Total-----	337	305	249	311
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Sweden-----	77	68	63	78
Netherlands-----	2	<u>1</u> / ¹	2	10
Denmark-----	-	5	2	2
All other-----	11	6	2	2
Total-----	90	79	69	92

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

HERRING IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS

17

Table 6.--Herring, in oil, in airtight containers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
West Germany-----	28	37	44	35
All other-----	7	15	6	9
Total-----	35	52	50	44
Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany-----	15	17	21	22
All other-----	4	7	4	4
Total-----	19	24	25	26

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Salmon, in airtight containers:	
Not in oil-----	112.18
In oil-----	112.52

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

The United States is a major world producer and consumer of canned salmon. U.S. consumption is virtually all supplied by domestic production. In recent years exports have been equal to 12 percent of domestic output; imports have been negligible.

Description and uses

Canned salmon (not in oil) consists generally of the dressed fish, beheaded, cut into segments, sealed in airtight containers, and cooked until the bones are soft. In the United States five species of salmon are canned: Red or sockeye, king or chinook, pink or humpback, chum or dog, and silver or coho. The canned product is graded commercially on the basis of species, color, fat content, and geographical origin. Red-meat salmon, mainly red and king, is in greatest demand and, as a rule, brings the highest prices. Most of the pack of canned salmon is put up in 1-pound tall cans; the remainder is packed in 1/2-pound flat cans.

Salmon canned in oil differs from ordinary canned salmon in that it generally consists of slices of smoked salmon with vegetable oil added. It is a specialty product usually packed in 4-ounce tins for the delicatessen trade.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Salmon, prepared or preserved in any man- ner, in airtight containers:			
112.18:	Not in oil-----	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
112.52:	In oil-----	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

U.S. consumption

During 1963-67 annual U.S. consumption of canned salmon averaged 152.5 million pounds and ranged from 138.2 million pounds to 171.6 million pounds (table 1). Nearly all of it consisted of ordinary canned salmon. Salmon canned in oil accounted for less than 1 percent of total domestic consumption.

U.S. producers

In 1966, about 75 companies, operating about 92 plants, produced ordinary canned salmon. Eight companies, operating 25 plants, put up slightly more than half the pack. The industry is concentrated in Alaska where about three-fourths of the canneries are located. Short seasonal runs of salmon and fishing restrictions limit canning activity to a very short period, usually from 4 to 12 weeks.

Some of the companies that produced ordinary canned salmon also produced canned smoked salmon in oil.

U.S. production

The annual domestic output of canned salmon fluctuates widely from year to year because of annual fluctuations in the runs of the fish. During 1963-67 annual production ranged from about 100 million pounds to 208 million pounds (table 1) and averaged 164 million pounds. Virtually the entire output consisted of ordinary canned salmon; in only 1 year in this period did the production of canned salmon in oil exceed 100,000 pounds. The share of the total annual domestic output of ordinary canned salmon accounted for by Alaskan canneries in the years 1963-67 ranged from 80 percent to 95 percent.

U.S. exports

The United States regularly exports substantial quantities of canned salmon. During 1963-67 annual exports ranged from 10.2 million pounds, valued at \$8.2 million to 24.9 million pounds, valued at \$15.9 million (table 2) and averaged 19.4 million pounds, valued at \$13.8 million. Exports in this period were equal to 12 percent of domestic production. About three-fourths of the exports in the period under review were shipped to the United Kingdom.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of canned salmon have always been very small compared with domestic production and exports. In all years during 1963-67 they supplied less than 1 percent of domestic consumption. In this period aggregate annual imports of ordinary canned salmon and salmon canned in oil ranged from 101,000 pounds to 1.3 million pounds in quantity, and from \$80,000 to \$633,000 in value (tables 3 and 4). About 98 percent of the imports in 1963-67 consisted of ordinary canned salmon. Japan was the predominant source of both ordinary canned salmon and salmon canned in oil.

World production and trade

Almost all canned salmon is packed from salmon caught on the high seas of the North Pacific Ocean and in coastal waters and streams of the Pacific Coasts of the United States, Canada, Japan, and the Soviet Union. No data are available on the output of the Soviet Union. Production in that country, although probably substantial, is believed to be less than in any of the other three countries.

Available statistics indicate that the world pack of canned Pacific salmon (exclusive of the Soviet Union) rose from 287 million pounds in 1963 to 366 million pounds in 1966. Of the total world output the United States accounted for 58 percent, Japan 22 percent, and Canada for 20 percent.

All four producing countries export a part of their pack of canned salmon, but the proportion exported varies widely between countries. Exports by the United States in the years 1963-67 were equal to 12 percent of production. By contrast, Japan exported 91 percent and Canada 50 percent of their output. Annual exports from the Soviet Union in this period ranged from 7.1 million pounds to 9.0 million pounds.

The United Kingdom has been the principal market for all producing countries. Imports into that country in 1963-66 accounted for nearly two-thirds of total imports of canned salmon by all countries. Most of the remainder was imported by other countries of Western Europe.

Table 1.--Salmon, canned: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, changes in yearend stocks, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

(In thousands of pounds)

Year	Pro- duction	Imports	Exports	Changes in yearend stocks	Con- sumption
1963-----	157,853	^{1/} 1,249	10,228	^{2/}	148,874
1964-----	180,390	236	20,924	^{2/}	159,702
1965-----	174,348	101	24,892	-22,034	171,591
1966-----	208,441	589	20,484	+50,327	138,219
1967-----	99,680	121	20,543	-65,100	144,358

^{1/} Excludes imports of salmon canned in oil.

^{2/} Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; changes in yearend stocks compiled from statistics of the National Cannery Association.

CANNED SALMON

Table 2.--Salmon, canned: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1963-67

Market	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
United Kingdom---	6,859	14,795	16,551	14,358	16,325
Netherlands-----	551	2,263	2,822	1,320	1,612
Australia-----	139	579	584	545	411
Canada-----	1,498	261	1,587	2,111	468
All other-----	1,181	3,026	3,348	2,150	1,727
Total-----	10,228	20,924	24,892	20,484	20,543
Value (1,000 dollars)					
United Kingdom---	6,006	11,559	10,843	10,371	12,701
Netherlands-----	397	1,243	1,681	923	1,091
Australia-----	108	302	345	378	298
Canada-----	905	119	1,076	1,352	245
All other-----	823	1,629	1,971	1,537	1,258
Total-----	8,239	14,852	15,916	14,561	15,593

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Salmon, canned, not in oil: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Japan-----	817	219	20	502	96
Norway-----	-	-	-	8	11
Canada-----	432	2	69	62	<u>1/</u>
All other-----	-	-	-	1	1
Total-----	1,249	221	89	573	108
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	407	99	14	271	72
Norway-----	-	-	-	7	5
Canada-----	198	1	40	35	<u>2/</u>
All other-----	-	-	-	1	4
Total-----	605	100	54	314	81

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

2/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

CANNED SALMON

Table 4.--Salmon, canned, in oil: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67 1/

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Japan-----	9	5	8	7
Sweden-----	4	3	5	4
All other-----	2	4	3	2
Total-----	15	12	16	13
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	16	10	13	14
Sweden-----	8	8	12	8
All other-----	4	8	6	3
Total-----		26	31	25

1/ Not separately classified before Aug. 31, 1963.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Canned sardines not in oil-----	112.20, -.22, -.24

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

In recent years the great bulk of domestic consumption of canned sardines not in oil has been supplied from imports. Exports, although equal to about half of domestic production, have been small compared with imports.

Description and uses

Several species of fish are canned and sold as sardines. Virtually the entire world pack of sardines is produced from small sea herring (sild), pilchards, and brisling (sprat). This summary covers canned sardines not in oil; canned sardines in oil are the subject of a separate summary relating to items 112.54-112.86, elsewhere in this volume.

Virtually all of the U.S. trade in the sardines included herein consists of sea herring and pilchards, which have been packed in tomato or mustard sauce. A small quantity is also packed in salt water or "natural" (without sauce added). Most of the canned sardines not in oil are not smoked, nor are they skinned and boned. As a rule, sea herring not in oil are packed in "quarter" cans having a labeled weight of 3-3/4 ounces. Pilchards are mostly packed in containers having a labeled weight of 15 ounces.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round) First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
112.20	Sardines, prepared or preserved in any manner, not in oil, in airtight containers: In containers weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each:	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
112.22	Other-----	6.25% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
112.24	Other-----	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb. <u>2/</u>

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

2/ Rate will become effective Jan. 1, 1970.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

The ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty on sardines described in item 112.24, based on imports during 1967, averaged 1.6 percent.

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

Apparent U.S. consumption of canned sardines not in oil cannot be computed precisely since the basis for reporting quantitative data for domestic production and for imports are not the same. ^{1/} On the basis of available information, it is estimated that domestic consumption of canned sardines not in oil amounted to about 29 million pounds in 1967.

According to official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, 25 plants, operated by 13 concerns, produced canned sardines not in oil, in the United States in 1967. Of these, 23 were located in Maine and 2 in California. The pack of canned sardines not in oil is a small part of the total output of these canneries. About 85 percent of the pack of the Maine canneries consists of canned sardines in oil. The California canneries produce mostly canned tuna, canned mackerel, and canned squid.

U.S. production of canned sardines not in oil declined from 7.8 million pounds, valued at \$2.5 million in 1963 to 3.8 million pounds, valued at \$1.7 million in 1967, or by about 52 percent in quantity and 30 percent in value (table 1). This decline in output was attributable principally to the disappearance of pilchards from the Pacific coastal waters, as a result of which production in California virtually ceased. Effective June 6, 1967, a California State law prohibited commercial fishing for sardines (pilchards) off the coast of California. Under that law, sardines taken with other fish cannot exceed 15 percent of the total catch.

U.S. exports

In 1963-67 about half of the domestic production of canned sardines not in oil was exported; during this period annual exports fluctuated from about 1.4 million pounds to 3.5 million pounds in quantity, and from \$485,000 to \$1.2 million in value (table 2). Canada and Central American countries were the principal foreign markets.

^{1/} Data on U.S. production and on imports are not strictly comparable. Data on domestic output represent the net weight of the fish (including the sauce) contained in the cans. For customs purposes, the weights for the imports include the contents of the can plus the weight of the immediate container. The weight of imports as reported for statistical purposes, however, has not been uniform; an unknown proportion of the total entries represent the labeled weight of the cans, exclusive of the weight of the immediate container.

U.S. imports

The reported imports of canned sardines not in oil increased annually from 21.6 million pounds in 1963, valued at \$3.4 million, to 34.0 million pounds in 1966, valued at \$5.5 million (table 3). They dropped the following year to 26.9 million pounds, valued at \$4.7 million, which was slightly above the 5-year average. In recent years imports are estimated to have supplied about 90 percent of domestic consumption.

Imports consisted predominately of sardines in containers weighing with their contents from 8 ounces to 15 pounds each (TSUS 112.22); by far, the greater part of such imports were sardines (pilchards) packed in 15-ounce cans. In 1963-67 the imports of this description accounted for about 88 percent of the quantity and 77 percent of the value of total imports. The Republic of South Africa has been the principal supplying country (table 4). Shipments from that country accounted for about 90 percent of total imports in recent years. Most imports of sardines in cans weighing with their contents less than 8 ounces came from Norway.

Table 1.--Canned sardines not in oil: U.S. production,
by States, 1963-67

State	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Maine-----	5,261	2,403	3,452	6,342	3,753
California-----	2,568	5,438	374	116	1/
Total-----	7,829	7,841	3,826	6,458	3,753
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Maine-----	1,787	681	1,104	1,919	1,733
California-----	685	1,030	71	25	1/
Total-----	2,472	1,711	1,175	1,944	1,733

1/ Data withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Note.--Data on U.S. production and on the imports shown in the following tables are not strictly comparable. Data on domestic output represent the net weight of the fish (including the sauce) contained in the cans. For customs purposes, the weights for the imports include the contents of the can plus the weight of the immediate container. The weight of imports as reported for statistical purposes, however, has not been uniform; an unknown proportion of the total entries represent the labeled weight of the cans, exclusive of the weight of the immediate container.

CANNED SARDINES NOT IN OIL

Table 2.--Canned sardines not in oil: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1963-67

Market	1963	1964	1965 <u>1/</u>	1966 <u>1/</u>	1967 <u>1/</u>
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada-----	-	-	1,813	1,533	625
Nicaragua-----	645	579	424	257	345
Honduras-----	114	132	105	165	134
Costa Rica-----	674	313	323	255	126
Congo-----	430	-	-	1,068	36
All other-----	1,630	1,402	711	79	107
Total-----	3,493	2,426	3,376	3,357	1,373
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	-	-	664	682	303
Nicaragua-----	121	116	92	57	79
Honduras-----	24	28	23	33	30
Costa Rica-----	126	63	69	55	29
Congo-----	81	-	-	273	10
All other-----	314	278	142	68	37
Total-----	666	485	990	1,168	488

1/ Includes undetermined amounts of sardines in oil.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Canned sardines not in oil: U.S. imports for consumption, by commodities, 1963-67

Commodity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
In airtight containers					
weighing, with their					
contents, not over 15					
pounds each:					
Under 8 ounces each-----	2,062	2,255	2,642	4,695	4,266
8 ounces to 15 pounds--	19,578	22,339	20,897	29,231	22,678
Over 15 pounds-----	-	8	-	61	1
Total-----	21,640	24,602	23,539	33,987	26,945
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
In airtight containers					
weighing, with their					
contents, not over 15					
pounds each:					
Under 8 ounces each-----	719	707	835	1,312	1,092
8 ounces to 15 pounds--	2,683	3,153	2,799	4,172	3,369
Over 15 pounds-----	-	2	-	11	1/
Total-----	3,402	3,862	3,634	5,495	4,661

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Canned sardines not in oil: U.S. imports
for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Republic of South Africa-----	14,844	20,966	21,081	30,260	23,331
Norway-----	1,879	1,925	1,866	2,893	2,808
Canada-----	-	25	91	178	387
Morocco-----	-	23	104	346	131
Denmark-----	64	132	34	90	103
Japan-----	2,593	96	105	110	41
All other-----	2,260	1,435	257	110	144
Total-----	21,640	24,602	23,538	33,987	26,945
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Republic of South Africa-----	2,004	2,967	2,824	4,316	3,460
Norway-----	696	627	656	925	934
Canada-----	-	5	20	42	99
Morocco-----	-	11	44	128	68
Denmark-----	20	29	11	38	45
Japan-----	445	19	19	22	10
All other-----	237	203	60	24	44
Total-----	3,402	3,861	3,634	5,495	4,660

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Tuna in airtight containers:	
Not packed in oil, within quota-----	112.30
Not packed in oil, over quota-----	112.34
Packed in oil-----	112.90

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of canned tuna has been supplied largely by domestic producers. ^{1/} Imports have supplied about 14 percent of consumption in recent years. Exports are known to be small, although no statistics are available.

Description and uses

In the United States, under trade-practice rules laid down by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the following species may be labeled tuna when canned: Albacore, big-eyed tuna, bluefin, little tunny, oriental tuna, yellowfin, skipjack, southern bluefin tuna, northern bluefin tuna, kawakawa, and blackfin tuna. The two species commonly known as bonito and yellowtail may not be labeled tuna, although in many foreign countries one, or both, are marketed as such.

In the trade a distinction is made between white meat, light meat, dark meat, and blended tunas. Under the aforementioned FDA rules, the term "white meat tuna" may be applied only to canned fish processed from the white meat of the albacore. "Light meat tuna" may be applied only to canned fish processed from white or light meat of any of the above mentioned species. "Dark meat tuna" applies to all canned fish processed from tuna meat darker than white or light, and "blended" tuna consists of a canned mixture of tuna meat, of which not less than 20 percent by weight consists of either white or light tuna, and the remainder of dark tuna.

Tuna is packed and marketed in several grades. The most important types, in descending order of their relative prices, are: (1) Solid pack, which may be "fancy" or "standard," depending on the amount of large pieces contained therein; (2) chunk or bite-size pack,

^{1/} For purposes of this summary, canned tuna produced in American Samoa is treated as domestic production.

consisting of tuna cut into smaller pieces; (3) flake pack, consisting of small pieces of tuna obtained incidentally in the packing of solid pack and of the chunk or bite-size type; (4) grated or shredded pack, consisting of mechanically shredded or grated residual meat from the first three types.

Tuna is packed either in water, brine, vegetable oil, or olive oil. Cottonseed oil and soybean oil are the most important vegetable oils used. Tuna canned in brine is almost identical in taste to tuna canned in oil. The only difference is that oil is added to one and salted water to the other. Nearly all the domestic pack is canned in oil.

The amount of canned tuna obtained from a given quantity of live tuna varies, depending on species, size, firmness of flesh, and whether or not the fish had previously been frozen. In general, 100 pounds of whole fresh tuna will yield about 43 pounds of canned tuna.

Most canned tuna (between 75 and 80 percent) is marketed in the United States for household use in cans of standard 1/2-pound size which contain 6 to 7 ounces each, including the weight of the oil or brine. Nearly all of the remainder marketed for household use is put up in 1/4-pound size cans containing 3 to 3-1/2 ounces each and in family-size cans containing 9-1/4 ounces each. Restaurants, hotels, and the institutional trade buy the bulk of their requirements in cans of various sizes containing up to 76 ounces each, most of which are imported.

The wastes of the tuna canning operations are used to produce fish oil, fish meal, and canned pet food.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
112.30	Tuna prepared or pre- served in any manner, in airtight containers: Not in oil: In containers weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each, for an aggregate quantity entered in any calendar year not to ex- ceed 20% of the United States pack of canned tuna during the immediately pre- ceding calendar year, as reported by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val.
112.34	Other-----	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
112.90	In oil-----	35% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

Canned tuna in oil (item 112.90) is the subject of a concession granted by the United States in the GATT, effective September 10, 1955.

U.S. consumption

The United States is the world's foremost consumer of canned tuna. Annual domestic consumption of such tuna, which greatly exceeds that of any other canned fish product, rose from 384 million pounds in 1963 to 456 million pounds in 1966 and was somewhat less (454 million pounds) in 1967 (table 1). It averaged 422 million pounds for the 5-year period, which was nearly 19 percent larger than the corresponding average for the 5-year period immediately preceding and slightly more than the increase in population during the decade.

U.S. producers

According to official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, 23 U.S. companies operated 29 tuna canneries in 1967. Nine of these canneries were located in California, 5 each in Oregon and Washington, 4 in Puerto Rico, 2 each in American Samoa and Maryland, and 1 each in Maine and Hawaii. Tuna is the principal product for almost all these canneries.

U.S. production

Tuna canning is the most important branch of the U.S. fish-canning industry. In 1967 the value of canned tuna was 59 percent of the total value of all edible fish and shellfish canned in the United States.

U.S. production of canned tuna increased from 327 million pounds, valued at \$202 million in 1963 to a peak of 394 million pounds, valued at \$270 million in 1966, but moderately declined the following year to 389 million pounds, valued at \$262 million (table 2). It averaged 364 million pounds a year, valued at \$237 million in the 5-year period, which was 21 percent greater in quantity and 32 percent larger in value than during 1958-62.

In all recent years more than half of the domestic pack of canned tuna was processed from imported tuna, either raw (see summary item 110.10) or cooked (see summary item 113.56). The following

tabulation shows for 1963-67 the domestic production of canned tuna, by kind, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

Year	Total pack	Pack from domestic tuna	Pack from imported tuna	Ratio of pack from imported tuna to total pack
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	326,712	160,822	165,890	51
1964-----	349,834	154,208	195,626	56
1965-----	358,405	161,515	196,890	55
1966-----	394,268	153,231	241,037	61
1967-----	388,845	183,382	205,463	53

California has been the principal producer of canned tuna. Nearly half of the domestic pack during 1963-67 came from that State, both in terms of quantity and value. Next in importance was Puerto Rico, whose output in the same period accounted for 27 percent of the total.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of canned tuna have not been reported separately in official trade statistics since 1964. They are known to be very small compared with domestic consumption indicated by the official data for 1963 and 1964, when exports totaled 201,000 pounds and 416,000 pounds, respectively (table 1).

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of canned tuna declined from 57.5 million pounds in 1963, valued at \$23.9 million to 51.0 million pounds, valued at \$20.4 million in 1965 (table 3). Thereafter they rose to 65.3 million pounds, valued at \$30.2 million in 1967, a level that was 14 percent higher in quantity and 26 percent larger in value than in 1963. Imports furnished about 14 percent of the apparent consumption of canned tuna in the United States in recent years.

Imports of canned tuna consisted almost entirely of tuna not in oil and virtually all of it entered within the quota. About 60 percent of the total imports consisted of canned white meat tuna (albacore). Almost all of the remainder consisted of canned light meat tuna.

Japan has been the major source of canned tuna not in oil. Imports from that country during 1963-67 accounted for 84 percent by quantity and 89 percent by value of total imports (tables 4 and 5). Formerly, Japan was also the principal supplier of canned tuna in oil. But in 1967 imports from Spain and Portugal exceeded those from Japan.

World production and trade

According to statistics of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, world production of canned tuna reached a high of slightly over 750 million pounds in 1966. Output in the United States accounted for 51 percent of total world production, and that of Japan, the second largest world producer, accounted for 18 percent.

About one-eighth of the total world output entered international trade. Japan, which exported about 52 percent of its output in 1966, accounted for nearly three-fourths of total world exports.

Table 1.--Tuna, canned: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	U.S. production	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	326,712	57,496	384,208	15
1964-----	349,834	54,646	404,480	14
1965-----	358,405	50,961	409,366	12
1966-----	394,268	61,561	455,829	14
1967-----	388,845	65,321	454,166	14

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note: Exports are not separately shown in official statistics but they are believed to be small.

Table 2.--Tuna, canned: U.S. production,
by area, 1963-67

Area	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
California-----	177,769	182,595	177,878	189,403	176,564
Puerto Rico-----	74,958	96,064	96,310	116,060	115,035
Maine, Maryland, Hawaii, and American Samoa-----	43,697	40,934	48,747	57,836	66,874
Oregon-----	22,168	19,830	27,166	24,690	27,867
Washington-----	8,120	10,411	8,304	6,281	2,505
Total-----	326,712	349,834	358,405	394,268	388,845
Value (1,000 dollars)					
California-----	108,849	112,356	118,633	128,750	116,390
Puerto Rico-----	46,899	61,164	61,259	78,526	77,049
Maine, Maryland, Hawaii, and American Samoa-----	26,963	24,646	30,262	40,540	45,430
Oregon-----	14,647	14,294	18,869	18,701	21,183
Washington-----	4,230	5,125	3,953	3,722	1,565
Total-----	201,588	217,585	232,976	270,239	261,617

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

CANNED TUNA

Table 3.--Tuna, canned: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1963-67

Year	Grand total	Not in oil		Total	In oil
		In quota	Over quota		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1963-----	57,496	57,271	<u>1/</u>	57,271	225
1964-----	54,646	54,412	33	54,445	201
1965-----	50,961	50,676	74	50,750	211
1966-----	61,561	61,401	-	61,401	160
1967-----	65,321	65,116	19	65,135	186
Value (1,000 dollars)					
1963-----	23,936	23,818	<u>2/</u>	23,818	118
1964-----	23,273	23,154	13	23,167	106
1965-----	20,428	20,275	32	20,307	121
1966-----	27,597	27,503	-	27,503	94
1967-----	30,198	30,083	10	30,093	105

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

2/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Tuna, canned, not in oil: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Japan-----	48,333	44,534	40,738	51,482	57,828
Ecuador-----	3,175	3,850	3,761	3,861	3,819
Angola-----	1,689	1,754	1,751	2,631	2,007
Portugal-----	1,297	1,736	1,992	1,629	1,084
All other-----	2,777	2,571	2,508	1,798	397
Total-----	57,271	54,445	50,750	61,401	65,135
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	21,094	20,194	17,305	24,469	27,608
Ecuador-----	830	1,058	1,017	1,043	1,158
Angola-----	562	559	537	849	769
Portugal-----	402	523	608	523	398
All other-----	930	833	840	619	160
Total-----	23,818	23,168	20,307	27,503	30,093

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 5.--Tuna, canned, in oil: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Spain-----	58	53	51	61	55
Portugal-----	11	10	27	18	33
France-----	12	8	13	7	13
Peru-----	-	-	1	-	63
Italy-----	<u>1/</u>	6	13	8	12
All other-----	<u>144</u>	124	105	67	10
Total-----	225	201	211	160	186
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Spain-----	38	30	34	47	42
Portugal-----	6	6	16	9	16
France-----	12	10	15	7	15
Peru-----	-	-	<u>2/</u>	-	14
Italy-----	<u>2/</u>	5	9	7	12
All other-----	62	55	47	24	6
Total-----	118	106	121	94	105

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

2/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Sardines prepared or preserved in any manner, in oil, in airtight containers-----	112.54, -.58, -.62, -.66, -.71, -.73, -.74, -.79, -.80, -.82, -.86

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

Somewhat less than half of U.S. consumption of canned sardines in oil is supplied by imports. Exports have been very small compared with domestic production and imports.

Description and uses

Several species of fish are canned and sold as sardines. Virtually the entire world pack is produced from small sea herring (sild), pilchards, and brisling (sprat). This summary covers canned sardines in oil. Canned sardines not in oil are covered in the summary on items 112.20-112.24, elsewhere in this volume.

Although sardines in oil are packed in tins of various sizes, the great bulk of the domestic and imported products are packed in "quarter" size cans having a labeled weight of 3-3/4 ounces. Domestically produced sardines usually contain from 4 to 12 fish per can packed in a single layer; such sardines consist almost entirely of sea herring, not smoked, and not skinned or boned, and are usually packed with soybean oil. Canadian sardines, like those produced in the United States, consist principally of sea herring; they are prepared and packaged much like those canned in the United States. Canned sardines in oil produced in the Scandinavian countries contain 8 to 12 sea herring per can or as many as 22 brisling per can; they are usually smoked and packed in olive oil or refined herring (sild) oil. Pilchards packed in olive oil comprise almost the entire pack of sardines produced in Portugal and Morocco; Portugese canned sardines in oil are often skinned and boned.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Sardines, prepared or pre- served in any manner, in oil, in airtight containers:			
112.54:	Valued not over 18 cents per pound (including weight of immediate container).	30% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	Valued over 18 but not over 23 cents per pound (including weight of immediate container):			
	Neither skinner nor boned:			
112.58:	Smoked-----	12.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	11.5% ad val. <u>2/</u>
112.62:	Not smoked-----	20% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
112.66:	Skinned or boned-----	30% ad val.	28% ad val.	20% ad val.
	Valued over 23 but not over 30 cents per pound (including weight of immediate container):			
	Neither skinned nor boned:			
112.71:	Smoked-----	15% ad val.	14% ad val.	11.5% ad val.
112.73:	Not smoked-----	15% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
112.74:	Skinned or boned-----	30% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Sardines, prepared or preserved in any manner, in oil, in airtight containers--Continued:				
	Valued over 30 cents per pound (including weight of immediate container):				
	Neither skinned nor boned:				
	Smoked:				
112.79:	Valued 45 cents or more per pound in tin-plate containers or 50 cents or more per pound in other containers.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val.	
112.80:	Other-----	12.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	2/
112.82:	Not smoked-----	15% ad val.	1/	1/	
112.86:	Skinned or boned-----	24% ad val.	1/	1/	

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

2/ This rate will become effective Jan. 1, 1970, at the third stage.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The concessions amounting to reductions of from 8 to 50 percent in the applicable duties, are being put into effect in five annual stages; only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

Sardines covered by item 112.74 are not subject to a trade agreement concession. All other items were the subject of GATT concessions when TSUS was effectuated in 1963.

U.S. consumption

Apparent U.S. consumption of canned sardines in oil cannot be computed precisely since the basis for reporting quantitative data for domestic production and for imports are not the same. From available information, it is estimated that domestic consumption of canned sardines in oil was about 45 - 50 million pounds in 1967. ^{1/} Somewhat more than half of such consumption consisted of fish that were neither smoked nor skinned or boned.

U.S. producers and production

According to official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, 23 canneries, all located in Maine, produced canned sardines in oil in 1967. Sardines are the only product produced by most of these concerns, and the principal product of the remainder.

In recent years, about 85 percent of the total domestic production of sardines consisted of sardines in oil. U.S. production of canned sardines in oil declined from about 32.6 million pounds, valued at \$11.5 million in 1963 to 17.9 million pounds, valued at \$6.9 million in 1964 (table 1). Thereafter output increased irregularly to 25.5 million pounds, valued at \$12.1 million in 1967--an amount substantially above the 1964 low, but about a fourth less than the quantity reported for 1963.

All of the domestic output is packed from young sea herring, a substantial part of which is regularly imported free of duty from Canada under TSUS item 110.10 (see separate summary in volume 1:2). The quantities imported depend upon the relative abundance or scarcity of suitable fish in domestic or Canadian waters. In 1967, somewhat less than half of the domestic pack was produced from imported fish.

^{1/} Data on U.S. production and on the imports are not strictly comparable. Data on domestic output represent the net weight of the fish (including the oil) contained in the cans. For customs purposes, the weights for the imports include the contents of the can plus the weight of the immediate container. The weight of imports as reported for statistical purposes, however, has not been uniform; an unknown proportion of the total entries represent the labeled weight of the cans, exclusive of the weight of the immediate container.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of sardines in oil have always been very small compared with domestic production or imports. In 1963 and 1964, the last years during which data were reported separately, exports amounted to 146,000 pounds and 839,000 pounds, respectively. Beginning in 1965, data on exports of canned sardines in oil were combined with those of canned sardines not in oil (see separate summary in this volume).

U.S. imports

In 1963-67, annual U.S. imports of canned sardines in oil increased from about 20 million to 25 million pounds; the value of imports in the same period rose from \$9.6 million to \$11.9 million (table 2). About three-fifths of the total consisted of smoked sardines; one-fifth was skinless or boneless; and one-fifth was of sardines not smoked and not skinned or boned. Since 1963, slightly over 75 percent of imports have consisted of sardines valued for duty purposes over 30 cents per pound (table 2). Imported sardines in this value bracket usually are priced higher in U.S. markets than canned sardines of the type produced in the United States.

Norway, Portugal, and Canada have been the principal sources of imports. In 1967 imports from these countries together accounted for about 87 percent of total imports (table 3). Imports from Norway consisted very largely of smoked sardines. Portugal supplied nearly all of the imports of skinless and boneless sardines, while shipments from Canada consisted predominantly of sardines not smoked, and not skinned or boned (tables 4, 5, 6, and 7).

In recent years the imports are estimated to have supplied somewhat less than half of the domestic consumption of sardines in oil.

CANNED SARDINES IN OIL

Table 1.--Canned sardines in oil: U.S. production, by type, 1963-67

Year	Soybean oil	Other <u>1/</u>	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
1963-----	31,964	667	32,631
1964-----	17,764	92	17,856
1965-----	<u>2/</u> 26,194	-	26,194
1966-----	24,654	168	24,822
1967-----	25,447	61	25,508
Value (1,000 dollars)			
1963-----	11,167	289	11,456
1964-----	6,860	44	6,904
1965-----	<u>2/</u> 9,765	-	9,765
1966-----	10,268	65	10,333
1967-----	12,090	39	12,129

1/ Includes olive oil, peanut oil, chili peppers, brine, and natural.

2/ Includes a small production in olive oil.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Note.--Data on U.S. production and on the imports shown in the following tables are not strictly comparable. Data on domestic output represent the net weight of the fish (including the oil) contained in the cans. For customs purposes, the weights for the imports include the contents of the can plus the weight of the immediate container. The weight of imports as reported for statistical purposes, however, has not been uniform; an unknown proportion of the total entries represent the labeled weight of the cans, exclusive of the weight of the immediate container.

CANNED SARDINES IN OIL

53

Table 2.--Canned sardines in oil: U.S. imports for consumption, by the dutiable value, 1963-67

Commodity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Valued not over 18 cents per pound-----	383	4	13	71	55
Valued over 18 but not over 23 cents per pound:					
Neither skinned nor boned:					
Smoked-----	282	836	1,673	683	670
Not smoked-----	131	146	752	773	950
Skinned or boned-----	-	-	-	-	13
Valued over 23 but not over 30 cents per pound:					
Neither skinned nor boned <u>1/-</u> :	3,257	2,955	1,844	2,556	4,123
Skinned or boned----- <u>2/</u>	156	17	31	13	59
Valued over 30 cents per pound:					
Neither skinned nor boned:					
Smoked-----	10,393	10,833	12,554	13,434	13,912
Not smoked-----	774	500	352	632	897
Skinned or boned-----	4,531	4,742	4,313	5,439	4,816
Total-----	19,908	20,033	21,532	23,601	25,495
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Valued not over 18 cents per pound-----	81	1	4	26	7
Valued over 18 but not over 23 cents per pound:					
Neither skinned nor boned:					
Smoked-----	88	222	421	163	224
Not smoked-----	34	39	202	195	227
Skinned or boned-----	-	-	-	-	5
Valued over 23 but not over 30 cents per pound:					
Neither skinned nor boned <u>1/-</u> :	1,145	1,044	623	786	1,090
Skinned or boned----- <u>2/</u>	56	8	10	4	19
Valued over 30 cents per pound:					
Neither skinned nor boned:					
Smoked-----	5,565	5,503	6,465	7,133	7,336
Not smoked-----	339	217	155	289	407
Skinned or boned-----	2,284	2,544	2,361	2,940	2,536
Total-----	9,592	9,578	10,241	11,536	11,851

1/ Although data were not reported for the years shown, imports are believed to have consisted predominantly of sardines not smoked.

2/ For the period Jan. 1-Aug. 31 includes imports of skinned or boned sardines valued at less than 23 cents per pound.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

December 1968

1:3

CANNED SARDINES IN OIL

Table 3.--Canned sardines in oil: U.S. imports for consumption by principal countries, 1963-67

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Norway-----	11,470	11,949	12,448	12,860	13,493
Portugal-----	5,905	5,593	5,027	6,024	5,229
Canada-----	29	36	286	1,083	3,425
Morocco-----	650	688	625	1,495	1,015
Denmark-----	827	868	851	719	701
United Kingdom-----	74	534	1,544	770	498
All other-----	953	365	751	650	1,133
Total-----	19,908	20,033	21,532	23,601	25,494
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Norway-----	5,857	5,806	6,316	6,745	7,085
Portugal-----	2,768	2,812	2,546	3,064	2,558
Canada-----	8	9	76	280	819
Morocco-----	243	287	283	616	502
Denmark-----	394	372	361	404	360
United Kingdom-----	32	140	390	188	122
All other-----	290	152	269	238	404
Total-----	9,592	9,578	10,241	11,535	11,850

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Canned sardines in oil, valued not over 23 cents per pound:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Norway	153	194	76	26	262
Venezuela	427	50	359	268	478
Canada	25	36	239	272	464
United Kingdom	37	427	1,402	642	360
Portugal	38	30	8	17	19
All other	117	249	353	302	105
Total	797	986	2,438	1,527	1,688
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Norway	49	62	22	8	119
Venezuela	92	14	108	73	114
Canada	6	9	61	82	111
United Kingdom	11	103	346	146	79
Portugal	10	8	3	5	11
All other	34	66	87	70	29
Total	202	262	627	384	463

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 5.--Canned sardines in oil, valued over 23 cents per pound but not over 30 cents per pound: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963 ^{1/}	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada-----	4	-	47	807	2,961
Portugal-----	1,062	796	768	842	564
Denmark-----	124	166	101	79	140
Venezuela-----	186	-	30	-	145
Norway-----	1,448	1,542	521	309	119
All other-----	588	468	408	532	253
Total-----	3,412	2,972	1,875	2,569	4,182
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada-----	2	-	15	196	708
Portugal-----	365	276	259	296	193
Denmark-----	39	52	30	25	47
Venezuela-----	53	-	10	-	41
Norway-----	540	555	180	101	40
All other-----	202	169	139	172	80
Total-----	1,201	1,052	633	790	1,109

^{1/} For period Jan.-Aug. 30, includes imports of sardines, canned, skinned or boned, valued over 9 cents per pound but not over 30 cents per pound.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Canned sardines in oil, smoked or not smoked, but not skinned or boned, valued over 30 cents per pound: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Norway-----	9,861	10,209	11,848	12,512	13,102
Denmark-----	617	503	469	640	550
Portugal-----	422	312	287	482	593
Morocco-----	76	97	18	126	164
Spain-----	55	32	41	60	104
All other-----	136	180	243	246	296
Total-----	11,167	11,333	12,906	14,066	14,809
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Norway-----	5,264	5,187	6,112	6,629	6,919
Denmark-----	330	266	266	378	305
Portugal-----	175	132	121	222	253
Morocco-----	30	40	7	53	72
Spain-----	23	12	16	26	46
All other-----	84	83	98	114	148
Total-----	5,906	5,720	6,620	7,422	7,743

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

CANNED SARDINES IN OIL

Table 7.--Canned sardines in oil, skinned or boned, valued over 30 cents per pound: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Portugal-----	4,383	4,454	3,964	4,683	4,053
Morocco-----	100	250	313	737	696
Italy-----	-	18	4	-	29
Norway-----	8	-	4	12	10
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	-	-	12
All other-----	40	20	28	7	16
Total-----	4,531	4,742	4,313	5,439	4,816
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Portugal-----	2,208	2,396	2,162	2,541	2,102
Morocco-----	48	122	176	387	389
Italy-----	-	12	1	-	20
Norway-----	4	-	2	7	7
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	-	-	7
All other-----	25	14	20	5	11
Total-----	2,284	2,544	2,361	2,940	2,536

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Canned fish, not in oil:	
Bonito and yellowtail----	112.05, -.06
Pollock-----	112.14, -.15
Fish, n.s.p.f-----	112.36, -.37
Canned fish, in oil:	
Bonito and yellowtail-----	112.42
Pollock, smoked-----	112.48
Pollock, not smoked-----	112.50
Fish, n.s.p.f-----	112.94

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

This summary includes a wide variety of canned fish. Although imports supplied a little over 40 percent of domestic consumption in recent years, they consisted for the most part of articles not produced in the United States or produced in insufficient volume.

Description and uses

This summary covers all fish in airtight containers, except anchovies (see summary on items 112.01 and 112.40), herring (see summary on items 112.08-112.12 and 112.46), salmon (see summary on items 112.18 and 112.52), sardines (see summary on items 112.20-112.24 and 112.54-112.86), and tuna (see summary on items 112.30-112.34 and 112.90).

Canned fish not elsewhere enumerated consist principally of canned bonito, yellowtail, mackerel, alewife, sturgeon, shad, and eel. Canned pollock is of lesser importance and is a specialty. These fish may be packed in oil--usually vegetable oil--or a sauce, or vinegar, or water and salt. They may or may not be smoked before canning.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

CANNED FISH NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

TSUS item	Commodity	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)		
		Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, in air- tight containers: Not in oil:			
112.05:	Bonito and yellowtail---	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val.
112.06:	If products of Cuba---	10% ad val. 1/	2/	2/
112.14:	Pollock-----	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val.
112.15:	If products of Cuba (except smoked pollock).	10% ad val. 1/	2/	2/
112.36:	Other 3/-----	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val.
112.37:	If products of Cuba---	10% ad val. 1/	2/	2/
	In oil:			
112.42:	Bonito and yellowtail---	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
	Pollock:			
112.48:	Smoked-----	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
112.50:	Not smoked-----	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
112.94:	Other 3/-----	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.

1/ The preferential rate for products of Cuba was suspended on May 24, 1962; imports from Cuba have been prohibited since Feb. 7, 1962.

2/ Effective Jan. 1, 1969, the separate tariff description will become obsolete because the Cuban rate will no longer be preferential.

3/ Other than anchovies, bonito and yellowtail, herring, pollock, salmon, sardines, and tuna.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

Annual U.S. consumption of canned fish not elsewhere enumerated irregularly declined from 76.6 million pounds in 1963 to 50.9 million pounds in 1967 (table 1).

In 1967 about 48 domestic canneries processed the types of canned fish covered by this summary. Nearly all of them were in the Pacific and Atlantic Coast States. Most of the canneries processed more than one type of fish and some of them also packed fish not covered by this summary.

Annual U.S. production of canned fish not elsewhere enumerated steadily declined from about 69.1 million pounds, valued at \$10.3 million, in 1963 to 28.7 million pounds, valued at \$6.6 million, in 1967 (table 2), or by about 58 percent in quantity and 36 percent in value. The large drop in output during the 5-year period reflects the sharp decline in the production of canned mackerel from 57.4 million to 12.7 million pounds, or by nearly 80 percent, due to a drop in the available supply of domestically caught fresh mackerel (see summary on item 110.25 in volume 1:2).

Domestic production of canned fish not elsewhere enumerated consisted principally of mackerel, bonito and yellowtail, and alewives. In 1963-67 the output of these species together accounted for nearly 87 percent of the total domestic output of the canned fish covered by this summary; canned mackerel alone accounted for 72 percent.

U.S. exports

Except for canned mackerel, exports of canned fish not elsewhere enumerated are not separately shown in official U.S. trade statistics. Exports of canned mackerel reached a high of about 8.6 million pounds, valued at \$1.1 million, in 1964 when it exceeded total imports of these canned fish in quantity though not in value. Since then, exports of canned mackerel, like domestic production, have sharply declined as is shown in the following tabulation:

	<u>Quantity</u> (1,000 pounds)	<u>Value</u> (1,000 dollars)
1963-----	4,940	681
1964-----	8,588	1,140
1965-----	2,174	401
1966-----	1,139	206
1967-----	538	116

Available information indicates that annual exports of these canned fish, exclusive of canned mackerel, are very small in comparison to either domestic output or imports.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of canned fish not elsewhere enumerated rose sharply from about 7.5 million pounds, valued at \$2.4 million, in 1963 to 25.6 million pounds, valued at \$4.3 million, in 1966 (table 3). They were moderately lower in 1967, amounting to close to 21 million pounds, valued at \$3.7 million. At this level they were nearly three times as large in quantity and half as much larger in value as in 1963.

The sharp rise in the volume of imports in recent years is attributable entirely to the increase in shipments to the United States of canned mackerel, which coincided with a drop of about equal magnitude in the domestic output of this product as discussed above. As a result of this development the ratio of imports to consumption increased from 10 percent in 1963 to 44 percent in 1967.

In most years during 1963-67 imports consisted predominantly of fish not canned in oil; in 1966-67 such imports accounted for 93 percent of total imports of canned fish not elsewhere enumerated. Japan and Peru have been the chief sources of supply (table 4). Imports from Japan were nearly all canned mackerel and imports from Peru consisted of canned bonito and yellowtail.

As distinct from fish not canned in oil, imports of those packed in oil steadily declined from about 4.1 million to 1.2 million pounds in quantity, and from \$1.3 million to \$513,000 in value (tables 3 and 5). Imports consisted principally of bonito and yellowtail from Peru. The remaining imports were mostly specialties not produced in this country, such as canned eel, codfish, herring fillets, smoked cod liver in oil, and smoked pollock.

Table 1.--Other canned fish (other than anchovies, herring, salmon, sardines, and tuna): U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	U.S. production	Imports	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	Percent
1963-----	69,086	7,481	76,567	10
1964-----	56,935	6,855	63,790	11
1965-----	43,266	9,731	52,997	18
1966-----	34,538	25,603	60,141	43
1967-----	28,712	22,158	50,870	44

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Note.--Exports are not separately reported; they are believed to be small.

CANNED FISH NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Table 2.--Other canned fish (other than anchovies, herring, salmon, sardines, and tuna): U.S. production, by kinds, 1963-67

Kind	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Bonito and yellowtail-----	1,387	467	944	4,426	5,996
Mackerel-----	57,395	48,187	31,655	18,575	12,733
Alewives-----	4,227	3,356	3,012	4,357	4,947
Sturgeon, smoked <u>1</u> /-----	35	50	23	28	33
Shad-----	463	56	78	336	262
All other-----	5,579	4,819	7,554	6,816	4,741
Total-----	69,086	56,935	43,266	34,538	28,712
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Bonito and yellowtail-----	570	177	394	1,829	2,528
Mackerel-----	7,603	6,760	4,997	3,346	2,363
Alewives-----	375	300	271	395	506
Sturgeon, smoked <u>1</u> /-----	48	62	35	40	52
Shad-----	103	11	11	59	46
All other-----	1,555	1,213	1,901	1,466	1,105
Total-----	10,254	8,523	7,609	7,135	6,600

1/ Includes spreads.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Table 3.--Other canned fish (other than anchovies, herring, salmon, sardines, and tuna): U.S. imports for consumption, by commodity, 1963-67

Commodity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Grand total-----	7,481	6,855	9,731	25,603	22,158
Not in oil:					
Bonito and yellowtail---	1/ 2,385	1,940	1,888	1,320	1,075
Pollock-----	2/ 1	1	3/	-	3/
Other-----	4/ 996	1,482	5,357	22,120	19,920
Total-----	3,382	3,423	7,245	23,440	20,995
In oil:					
Bonito and yellowtail---	3,480	3,050	2,044	1,534	558
Pollock:					
Smoked-----	2/ 5	8	11	7	7
Not smoked-----	-	1	3/	-	-
Other-----	5/ 614	373	431	622	598
Total-----	4,099	3,432	2,486	2,163	1,163
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Grand total-----	2,434	2,150	2,234	4,287	3,686
Not in oil:					
Bonito and yellowtail---	1/ 614	469	443	322	288
Pollock-----	2/ 1	6/	6/	-	1
Other-----	4/ 488	565	944	3,181	2,884
Total-----	1,103	1,034	1,387	3,503	3,173
In oil:					
Bonito and yellowtail---	1,003	894	600	472	192
Pollock:					
Smoked-----	4	7	10	6	6
Not smoked-----	-	1	6/	-	-
Other-----	5/ 324	214	237	306	315
Total-----	1,331	1,116	847	784	513

1/ Includes only bonito until Aug. 31, 1963.

2/ Data are for Aug. 31-Dec. 31; before that time, included with other.

3/ Less than 500 pounds

4/ Included yellowtail and pollock until Aug. 31, 1963.

5/ For Jan. 1-Aug. 30; includes small imports of canned salmon in oil.

6/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

December 1968.

CANNED FISH NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Table 4.--Other canned fish, not in oil (other than anchovies, herring, salmon, sardines, and tuna): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Japan-----	165	206	179	20,978	18,802
Peru-----	2,277	1,932	1,854	1,303	1,039
Poland-----	5	2	1	137	496
Canada-----	128	223	149	154	139
Hong Kong-----	82	125	77	49	21
Republic of South Africa-----	285	652	4,078	68	-
All other-----	440	283	907	751	498
Total-----	3,382	3,423	7,245	23,440	20,995
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	170	178	187	2,832	2,586
Peru-----	605	465	433	316	275
Poland-----	2	1	1/	33	97
Canada-----	29	89	40	60	46
Hong Kong-----	87	112	79	43	29
Republic of South Africa-----	27	62	436	7	-
All other-----	182	128	212	212	140
Total-----	1,102	1,035	1,387	3,503	3,173

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 5.--Other canned fish, in oil (other than anchovies, herring, salmon, sardines, and tuna): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Peru-----	3,417	2,900	1,966	1,433	466
Spain-----	73	99	81	87	127
Japan-----	261	100	96	262	199
Portugal-----	96	61	128	187	181
Hong Kong-----	68	92	77	61	65
All other-----	184	181	139	133	125
Total-----	4,099	3,433	2,487	2,163	1,163
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Peru-----	968	841	543	403	121
Spain-----	39	46	49	61	93
Japan-----	116	43	44	102	87
Portugal-----	39	27	59	78	73
Hong Kong-----	54	75	65	51	58
All other-----	115	83	88	90	81
Total-----	1,331	1,115	848	785	513

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Pastes and sauces-----	113.01
Balls, cakes, and puddings:	
In oil-----	113.05
Not in oil:	
In immediate containers weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each:	
In airtight containers-----	113.08
Other-----	113.11
Other-----	113.15

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

The bulk of the domestic consumption of the fish products covered by this summary is supplied from domestic production. Imports consist largely of fish specialties not produced domestically. Exports are believed to be negligible.

Comment

This summary covers a variety of food specialties that have fish as a principal ingredient and are prepared according to recipes indigenous to a country and region. In the preparation of these specialties the fish is either flaked, shredded, ground, or minced, to which is usually added a spice and a binder such as eggs, potatoes, or cereals. The principal difference between the various products is their consistency and shape.

Fish spreads (a kind of fish paste) and fish patties (a kind of fish cake) also are covered in this summary. The typical fish sauces covered here are salted and fermented products produced in the Philippine Republic and the Orient.

The column 1 (trade agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

FISH BALLS, CAKES, PUDDINGS, PASTES, AND SAUCES

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968 ^{1/}	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968 ^{1/}	Final stage effective Jan. 1, 1972 ^{1/}
	Fish balls, cakes, pud- dings, pastes, and sauces (including any of such articles in airtight containers):			
113.01:	Pastes and sauces-----	8% ad	7% ad val.	4% ad val.
	Balls, cakes, and puddings:			
113.05:	In oil-----	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
	Not in oil:			
	In immediate contain- ers weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each:			
113.08:	In airtight con- tainers.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	Free
113.11:	Other-----	12.5% val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val.
113.15:	Other-----	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb. ^{2/}

^{1/} The rates applicable to Philippine articles in 1963-64 were 20 percent of the normal rate, in 1965-67 were 40 percent of the normal rate, in 1968-70 are 60 percent of the normal rate, and in 1971-75 will be 80 percent of the normal rate.

^{2/} The final rate for this item will become effective January 1, 1971, at the fourth stage.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

The average ad valorem equivalent of the 1 cent per pound duty on articles described in item 113.15, based on dutiable imports during 1967, averaged 1.2 percent.

Annual domestic consumption of these fish products reached a high of 14 million pounds in 1966 but dropped to 12.8 million pounds in 1967 and averaged 10.4 million pounds during the 5-year period 1963-67 (table 1).

In 1967 about 30 fish processing concerns produced these products in the United States. The plants were widely distributed throughout the country, though most of them were in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In 1963-67 annual domestic output rose to 12.7 million pounds, valued at \$5.4 million, in 1966 and dropped the following year to 11.4 million pounds, valued at \$5.2 million (table 2). Production consisted predominantly (about 90 percent) of fish cakes and patties, principally cod fish cakes. Nearly all of the remainder consisted of fish pastes or spreads, mostly tuna spreads.

U.S. exports of the products here under consideration are not separately reported in official statistics, but they are believed to be negligible.

Annual U.S. imports of these fish products fluctuated within narrow limits during 1963-67. They ranged from about 1.3 million pounds, valued at \$381,000, to 1.4 million pounds, valued at \$433,000 (table 3). In recent years imports have supplied between 9 and 16 percent of domestic consumption. Norway, Japan, and Sweden were the principal suppliers (table 4). According to an analysis of entry papers, imports from Norway and Sweden consisted chiefly of canned fish balls in fish broth. Imports from Japan consisted mostly of canned fish cakes; those from the Philippines consisted almost entirely of fish sauces. For the most part, the imported products differ materially from the domestic articles and competition between them is limited.

FISH BALLS, CAKES, PUDDINGS, PASTES, AND SAUCES

Table 1.--Fish balls, cakes, puddings, pastes, and sauces:
U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption,
1963-67

Year	U.S. production	Imports	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	7,407	1,450	8,857	16
1964-----	7,019	1,384	8,403	16
1965-----	6,587	1,281	7,868	16
1966-----	12,747	1,285	14,032	9
1967-----	11,424	1,357	12,781	11

Source: U.S. production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--U.S. exports are not separately shown in official statistics but they are believed to be negligible.

Table 2.--Fish cakes, patties, pastes, and spreads: U.S. production, by kinds, 1963-67

Kind	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Fish cakes and patties-----	7,217	6,848	6,337	11,630	10,243
Pastes or spreads:					
Anchovy paste-----	101	51	66	72	67
Other ^{1/} -----	89	120	184	1,045	1,112
Total-----	7,407	7,019	6,587	12,747	11,424
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Fish cakes and patties-----	2,593	2,441	2,406	4,471	4,364
Pastes or spreads:					
Anchovy paste-----	84	73	104	112	98
Other ^{1/} -----	68	96	147	834	778
Total-----	2,745	2,610	2,657	5,417	5,240

^{1/} Contains small amounts of spreads and dips made from shellfish.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

FISH BALLS; CAKES, PUDDINGS, PASTES, AND SAUCES

Table 3.--Fish balls, cakes, puddings, pastes, and sauces, whether or not in airtight containers: U.S. imports for consumption, 1963-67

Commodity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Pastes and sauces-----	170	172	144	168	278
Balls, cakes, and puddings:					
In oil-----	<u>1/</u>	1	2	8	-
Not in oil:					
In immediate containers					
weighing with their					
contents not over 15					
pounds each:					
In airtight containers--	1,280	1,208	1,105	1,103	1,066
Other-----	<u>1/</u>	3	6	6	12
Other-----	<u>1/</u>	-	24	-	1
Total-----	1,450	1,384	1,281	1,285	1,357
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Pastes and sauces-----	89	96	83	104	138
Balls, cakes, and puddings:					
In oil-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1	2	-
Not in Oil:					
In immediate containers					
weighing with their					
contents not over 15					
pounds each:					
In airtight containers--	322	305	289	284	287
Other-----	<u>1/</u>	2	3	3	7
Other-----	<u>1/</u>	-	5	-	1
Total-----	411	403	381	393	433

1/ Not separately reported before Aug. 31, 1963.

2/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Fish balls, cakes, puddings, pastes, and sauces: U.S. imports, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Norway-----	855	807	767	839	735
Japan-----	363	352	282	231	257
Sweden-----	81	85	106	74	130
Philippine Republic-----	43	47	41	58	80
All other-----	107	93	85	83	155
Total-----	1,449	1,384	1,281	1,285	1,357
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Norway-----	184	174	177	188	165
Japan-----	139	138	110	111	125
Sweden-----	20	21	26	17	36
Philippine Republic-----	13	15	14	17	25
All other-----	55	55	54	60	82
Total-----	411	403	381	393	433

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Fish sticks and similar products of any size or shape, fillets, or other portions of fish, if breaded, coated with batter, or similarly prepared:	
Neither cooked nor in oil-----	113.20
Other-----	113.25

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of the breaded fish products here covered is virtually all supplied from domestic sources. Both imports and exports are negligible.

Comment

Breaded fish sticks and fish portions are uniform size, rectangular pieces of fish flesh that have been coated with batter. The difference between fish portions and fish sticks is chiefly their size--portions are serving-size pieces of about 3 ounces or more and sticks are small, finger-size pieces. Breaded fish fillets are practically boneless slices of fish cut away from the backbone. All three of the products are manufactured from various kinds of fish, principally cod. They may or may not be cooked (fried) before being marketed. As far as is known, none of these products is sold packed in oil.

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

BREADED FISH STICKS, PORTIONS, AND FILLETS

TSUS item	Commodity	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)		
		Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Fish sticks and similar products of any size or shape, fillets, or other portions of fish if breaded, coated with batter, or simi- larly prepared, wheth- er or not described or provided for elsewhere in this part:			
113.20:	Neither cooked nor in oil-----	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.
113.25:	Other-----	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	15% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

U.S. consumption of breaded fish products is virtually all supplied from domestic production. In 1967 such products were produced in about 65 plants; slightly over half of these plants were in the Atlantic Coast States from Virginia northward; the remaining plants were in the Midwestern, Gulf, and Pacific Coast States.

U.S. annual production of breaded fish products steadily increased from 175 million pounds in 1963 to 238 million pounds in 1967 (table 1). In recent years (1966-67) breaded portions accounted for 62 percent of the total annual output, breaded fish sticks for 33 percent, and breaded fish fillets for 5 percent (table 2). Cod and had-dock were the leading kinds of fish used in these products.

Exports of breaded fish products are not separately reported in official statistics; they are believed to be negligible.

Annual U.S. imports of breaded fish products have been very small compared with domestic production. During 1963-67, annual imports ranged from 210,000 to 395,000 pounds and averaged 329,000 pounds (table 3). Their value ranged from \$82,000 to \$166,000 and averaged \$121,000. Imports consisted predominantly of uncooked breaded fish products. Canada was by far the largest supplier, accounting for 97 percent of total imports in recent years.

BREADED FISH STICKS, PORTIONS, AND FILLETS

Table 1.--Breaded fish sticks, portions, and fillets: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

(In thousands of pounds)

Year	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption
1963-----	175,333	377	175,710
1964-----	186,113	210	186,323
1965-----	230,868	277	231,145
1966-----	237,965	384	238,349
1967-----	238,005	395	238,400

Source: U.S. production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Exports are not separately shown in official statistics but they are believed to be negligible.

Table 2.--Breaded fish sticks, portions, and fillets:
U.S. production, by kind, 1963-67

Kind	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Sticks-----	79,300	73,574	82,483	81,415	73,881
Portions-----	91,593	103,772	137,866	143,520	152,124
Fillets-----	4,440	8,767	10,519	13,030	12,000
Total-----	175,333	186,113	230,868	237,965	238,005
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Sticks-----	31,589	29,986	35,778	35,787	32,549
Portions-----	32,946	35,622	55,043	56,326	54,875
Fillets-----	2,113	2,933	5,405	5,542	1/ 5,100
Total-----	66,648	68,541	96,226	97,655	92,524

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, except as noted.

BREADED FISH STICKS, PORTIONS, AND FILLETS

Table 3.--Breaded fish sticks, portions, and fillets: U.S. imports for consumption, by commodity, 1963-67

Commodity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Neither cooked nor in oil-----	83	10	23	9	19
Other-----	294	200	254	375	376
Total-----	377	210	277	384	395
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Neither cooked nor in oil-----	19	7	6	4	5
Other-----	93	75	89	146	161
Total-----	112	82	95	150	166

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Sturgeon roe-----	113.30
Other fish roe:	
Boiled and in airtight containers-----	113.35
Other-----	113.40
Edible preparations, n.s.p.f.	
(salted sea-herring eggs on kelp)--	182.95 (pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of fish roes is virtually all supplied from domestic sources. Imports consist mostly of caviars in bulk subsequently repacked in small containers in this country. Exports are believed to greatly exceed imports, although statistics on exports are not available.

Description and uses

Fish roe refers to fish eggs with or without associated ovarian tissues. Fish roes are preserved principally by salting, canning, or a combination of the two processes. Roes of only a few species such as shad are marketed fresh or frozen without further processing.

The important kinds of salted roes are (1) salted roes still encased in the ovarian membrane, (2) salted eggs separated from the ovarian membrane and known as caviar, and (3) salted sea-herring eggs on kelp. Almost all sturgeon roes and whitefish roes are prepared as caviar. Salted sea-herring eggs on kelp are prepared from kelp to which naturally spawned eggs have adhered.

Canned roes may be boiled or not boiled; as a rule, canned caviars have not been boiled and all other kinds of canned roes have. In this summary the term "canned" means packed in airtight containers, whether of metal, glass, or other material.

In some areas of the United States salmon roes are used as fish bait (see summary on fish eggs not for human consumption, item 190.40 (pt.)).

FISH ROE

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Fish roe, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved:			
113.30:	Sturgeon roe-----	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	15% ad val.
	Other fish roe:			
113.35:	Boiled and in air- tight containers.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
113.40:	Other-----	4¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb. lb. ¹ / ₁
182.95:	Edible preparations, (pt.) n.s.p.f. (salted sea- herring eggs on kelp).	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.

¹/ The final rate for this item will become effective January 1, 1971, at the fourth stage.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

Based on dutiable imports in 1967, the ad valorem equivalent of the 4 cents per pound duty on fish roes other than boiled and canned (item 113.40) averaged 4.3 percent.

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

U.S. consumption of fish roes is virtually all supplied from domestic sources and consists mainly of caviars and canned roes. The consumption of salted eggs (other than caviars) is negligible.

Virtually all the U.S. output of salted eggs is produced by Alaskan fishermen or processors. Alaskan salmon-canning firms collect and salt nearly all the salmon eggs produced in the United States.

Alaskan fishermen and firms collect and salt all the sea herring roes or eggs produced in this country.

Canned eggs are produced by 22 canneries located in the coastal States, both east and west, except for one in Wisconsin. Most domestically produced and imported caviars in bulk are processed and repacked in New York City.

Statistics on the domestic production of fish roes are available only for salted and canned roes. Annual domestic output of salted roes--predominantly salmon roe--rose from 1.3 million pounds, valued at \$616,000, in 1963 to 4.4 million pounds, valued at \$4.2 million, in 1966 (table 1). The annual output of canned roes averaged 2.7 million pounds, valued at \$2.7 million, during 1963-67. It ranged in quantity from about 2.3 million to 3.2 million pounds, and in value from \$2.1 million to \$3.5 million. About two-thirds of the total annual pack, by quantity, consisted of canned alewife roe. By value, such production accounted for about one-sixth of the total value of output.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of fish roes are not separately shown in official statistics. Available information indicates that the United States regularly exports almost its entire production of salted salmon roes and salted sea-herring roes (including eggs on kelp) to Japan. Such exports greatly exceed total imports in both quantity and value.

Annual U.S. imports of fish roes during 1963-67 averaged 408,000 pounds, valued at \$1.3 million, and ranged in quantity from 307,000 to 527,000 pounds, and in value from slightly less than \$1 million to \$1.6 million (table 2). Imports consisted mostly of sturgeon caviar and lumpfish caviar in bulk, most of which is reprocessed and repacked in the United States.

Imports of sturgeon roe have come chiefly from Iran (table 3); those of fish roe boiled and in airtight containers have come principally from Norway (table 4) and consisted mostly of cod roe. Imports of fish roe (other than sturgeon roe) not boiled or in airtight containers were supplied mainly by Iceland (table 5) and consisted of lumpfish caviar.

Table 1.--Salted and canned fish roe: U.S. production, 1963-67

Kind	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Salted:					
Sea herring					
roe <u>1/</u> -----	184	275	198	751	<u>2/</u>
Mullet roe-----	10	19	26	19	<u>2/</u>
Salmon caviar--	489	505	332	158	<u>2/</u>
Salmon eggs----	<u>3/</u> 629	<u>3/</u> 2,623	<u>3/</u> 2,665	3,482	<u>2/</u>
Total-----	1,312	3,422	3,223	4,410	<u>2/</u>
Canned:					
River herring--	1,997	2,159	1,668	1,408	1,750
Salmon caviar--	233	286	264	290	132
Shad roe-----	106	32	88	66	93
Whitefish					
caviar-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	155	131	165
All other					
(mostly					
caviar)-----	237	710	563	384	421
Total-----	2,573	3,187	2,738	2,279	2,561
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Salted:					
Sea herring					
roe <u>1/</u> -----	78	164	307	937	<u>2/</u>
Mullet roe-----	7	14	19	13	<u>2/</u>
Salmon caviar--	281	508	332	195	<u>2/</u>
Salmon eggs----	<u>3/</u> 250	<u>3/</u> 1,275	<u>3/</u> 1,795	3,033	<u>2/</u>
Total-----	616	1,961	2,453	4,178	<u>2/</u>
Canned:					
River herring					
roe-----	537	578	419	370	507
Salmon caviar--	426	549	507	609	361
Shad roe-----	153	39	119	122	182
Whitefish					
caviar-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	243	214	277
All other					
(mostly					
caviar)-----	986	1,598	1,358	1,354	2,145
Total-----	2,102	2,764	2,646	2,669	3,474

1/ Includes sea herring eggs on kelp. 2/ Not available.

3/ Includes eggs used for bait.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Table 2.--Fish roe, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared or preserved: U.S. imports for consumption, by type, 1963-67

Type	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Sturgeon roe-----	146	168	135	114	177
Other fish roe:					
Boiled and in airtight					
containers-----	48	74	42	60	37
Other-----	113	201	234	353	138
Total-----	307	443	411	527	352
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Sturgeon roe-----	796	1,270	1,102	945	1,450
Other fish roe:					
Boiled and in airtight					
containers-----	26	32	28	35	26
Other-----	136	152	211	262	127
Total-----	958	1,454	1,341	1,242	1,603

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Sturgeon roe, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared or preserved:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Iran-----	112	147	122	104	176
U.S.S.R-----	34	7	7	4	1
All other-----	<u>1/</u>	14	6	6	<u>1/</u>
Total-----	146	168	135	114	177
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Iran-----	651	1,168	1,028	899	1,429
U.S.S.R-----	144	30	44	20	16
All other-----	1	72	30	26	5
Total-----	796	1,270	1,102	945	1,450

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Fish roe (except sturgeon) boiled and in airtight containers:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
France-----	7	8	11	11	8
Norway-----	35	41	22	24	19
All other-----	6	25	9	25	10
Total-----	48	74	42	60	37
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France-----	9	8	11	13	11
Norway-----	12	14	9	9	7
All other-----	5	10	8	13	8
Total-----	26	32	28	35	26

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 5.--Fish roe (except sturgeon), not boiled or in airtight containers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Japan-----	32	31	29	38	33
Denmark-----	22	22	30	42	28
Iceland-----	26	118	143	227	62
Canada-----	20	21	21	15	10
All other-----	13	9	11	31	5
Total-----	113	201	234	353	138
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	68	60	55	72	61
Denmark-----	29	27	42	64	39
Iceland-----	5	37	90	91	13
Canada-----	26	22	21	18	11
All other-----	8	6	3	17	3
Total-----	136	152	211	262	127

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Tuna, prepared or preserved, not in oil: In bulk or in containers (not airtight) weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each-----	113.56

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

Tuna loins are an intermediate product not produced in the United States for sale.

Comment

Theoretically this item covers tuna in several forms, but as a practical matter the current trade in such tuna consists entirely, or almost entirely, of imported tuna loins. Tuna loins are cooked pieces of light-meat or white-meat tuna fillets from which the bones, dark meat, and skin have been removed. Tuna discs are portions of cooked loins molded to can shape. Current trade in tuna discs is nil or negligible. Both the cutting of tuna loins and the shaping of tuna discs are intermediate steps in the canning of tuna.

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) is as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1971
113.56	Tuna, prepared or pre- served, not specially provided for: Not in oil: In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each.	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	

TUNA LOINS

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

The ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty, based on dutiable imports during 1967, averaged 2.2 percent.

Except for imports, tuna loins are not articles of commerce in the United States. Being intermediate products, tuna loins are never withdrawn from the continuous canning process of domestic canneries. Imports of tuna loins have generally gone to small canneries that prefer to use cooked tuna rather than the raw fish as the raw material for their canning operations.

Imports, which are believed to consist entirely, or almost entirely, of tuna loins, reached a high of 15.2 million pounds, valued at \$6.6 million, in 1966 (table 1). They dropped sharply the following year to about 8 million pounds, valued at \$3.5 million. Japan has been the principal source and has supplied about 95 percent of total imports in recent years (table 2).

Table 1.--Tuna loins: U.S. imports for consumption,
by kinds, 1963-67

Year	Albacore	Yellow fin	Other	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1963-----	4,932	<u>1/</u> 3,221	3,960	12,113
1964-----	7,329	7,225	364	14,918
1965-----	8,773	2,823	437	12,033
1966-----	7,737	6,274	1,224	15,235
1967-----	4,067	3,460	442	7,969
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1963-----	1,932	<u>1/</u> 1,091	1,367	4,390
1964-----	2,753	2,452	115	5,320
1965-----	3,025	968	133	4,126
1966-----	3,377	2,859	407	6,643
1967-----	1,914	1,489	140	3,543

1/ Reported with other loins before Aug. 31, 1963.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Tuna loins are not articles of Commerce in the United States and, therefore, are neither produced as such domestically nor exported.

Table 2.--Tuna loins: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Japan-----	11,847	14,568	11,597	14,614	7,641
Peru-----	199	136	300	385	254
Ecuador-----	37	214	136	236	51
All other-----	31	-	-	-	23
Total-----	12,114	14,918	12,033	15,235	7,969
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	4,320	5,211	3,994	6,465	3,448
Peru-----	53	43	91	106	71
Ecuador-----	11	66	42	72	16
All other-----	6	-	-	-	8
Total-----	4,390	5,320	4,127	6,643	3,543

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Fish, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for:	
In oil-----	113.50
Not in oil:	
In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each, except tuna-----	113.58
Other <u>1/</u> -----	113.60

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

Imports are believed to supply in the aggregate only a small part of the apparent consumption of the fish products covered here; exports are believed to be negligible.

Comment

This summary covers the basket provisions embracing various fish products not in airtight containers. Among the products classified under these provisions are frozen blocks of ground or minced fish flesh; frozen fish in sauces; frozen, cooked fish; dried, unsalted cooked fish; and sharkfin fiber (also known as refined sharkfins) consisting of cartilaginous fin rays obtained by boiling whole sharkfins. Customs officers are also classifying frozen fish blocks weighing no more than 10 pounds and unbreaded frozen fish portions cut from fish blocks under the subject basket provisions rather than under the provisions for "otherwise processed" fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen in items 110.50-110.70. Fish blocks weighing over 10 pounds and consisting of fish fillets and pieces are covered in the summary on item 110.47 in volume 1:2.

1/ Does not include tuna in bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each.

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Fish, prepared or pre- served, not specially provided for:			
113.50:	In oil-----	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
	Not in oil:			
113.58:	In bulk or in im- mediate contain- ers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each, except tuna.	1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	Free
113.60:	Other <u>1</u> /-----	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val.

1/ Does not include tuna in bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each (see summary on item 113.56).

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty on item 113.58 in effect at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, averaged 4.8 percent.

Complete statistics on the domestic production of the products covered by this summary are not available and hence there is no information on total domestic consumption. The only data on production regularly published by the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries are those showing the domestic output of unbreaded fish portions. In 1967 26 fish processing concerns operating 27 plants produced unbreaded fish portions. Most of these plants were in Massachusetts and other

Eastern Coastal States. Unbreaded fish portions comprised a relatively small part of their total output. During 1963-67 annual domestic output of unbreaded fish portions doubled in both quantity and value, as shown in the following tabulation of the production reported by the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u> (<u>1,000 pounds</u>)	<u>Value</u> (<u>1,000 dollars</u>)
1963-----	3,054	1,035
1964-----	2,541	910
1965-----	2,598	982
1966-----	4,061	1,687
1967-----	6,268	2,873

Exports of the products covered herein are not separately reported in official statistics; they are probably negligible.

Annual U.S. imports of fish products rose from about 1.0 million pounds in 1964, valued at \$462,000 to 2.2 million pounds in 1967, valued at \$553,000 (table 1). According to sample analyses of entries during recent years, imports consisted chiefly of various kinds of fish blocks, cooked fish, and refined sharkfins. Canada, Iceland, Greenland, Japan, and Denmark have been the principal supplying countries (table 2).

Table 1.--Fish, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for: U.S. imports for consumption, by commodity, 1964-67

Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
In oil-----	15	7	9	24
Not in oil:				
In bulk or in containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each, except tuna-----	925	1,539	1,784	1,910
Other <u>1</u> /-----	79	84	285	304
Total-----	1,019	1,630	2,079	2,238
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
In oil-----	10	5	11	13
Not in oil:				
In bulk or in containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each, except tuna-----	351	397	399	394
Other <u>1</u> /-----	101	108	99	146
Total-----	462	510	509	553

1/ Does not include tuna in bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Fish, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Japan-----	148	160	377	312
Canada-----	707	545	349	388
Iceland-----	24	168	533	458
Greenland-----	-	270	282	471
Denmark-----	29	407	274	340
All other-----	111	80	264	269
Total-----	1,019	1,630	2,079	2,238
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Japan-----	188	178	239	245
Canada-----	170	113	46	58
Iceland-----	7	48	83	49
Greenland-----	-	32	28	45
Denmark-----	3	53	28	44
All other-----	94	86	85	112
Total-----	462	510	509	553

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Clams, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved (including pastes and sauces):	
In airtight containers:	
Razor clams (<u>Siliqua patula</u>)-----	114.01
Other-----	114.05
Other-----	114.10
Clam juice in airtight containers-----	114.50

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of clams is virtually all supplied from domestic sources. Exports, if any, are believed to be negligible. Imports, which have been small relative to domestic production, supplied between 2 and 3 percent of U.S. consumption.

Description and uses

The name "clam" is applied to many species of bivalve mollusks, which vary in size, shape, color, texture, and flavor. Clams are distinguished from oysters and other mollusks by having a "foot" and a "neck," the foot being used for limited movement and the neck or siphon for feeding, respiration, and excretion.

Clams are used primarily as food, although substantial quantities, especially of the Pacific Coast razor clam (Siliqua patula), are used by fishermen as bait. When used as food, the clams are marketed fresh, chilled, or frozen either in the shell, or shucked whole, or as shucked meats (without neck, gills, and viscera); or canned--in the shell, shucked, or minced. Clam juice is the liquid collected when shucking fresh clams or cooking clams for canning. It is used in the preparation of broth, nectar, cocktail, and bouillon. Clam pastes and sauces are mainly oriental specialties and are of minor importance in this country.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Clams, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved (including pastes and sauces): In airtight containers:			
114.01:	Razor clams (<u>Siliqua</u> <u>patula</u>).	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
114.05:	Other-----	20% ad val. <u>1/</u>	18.5% ad val. <u>1/</u>	14% ad val. <u>1/</u>
114.10:	Other-----	Free	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
114.50:	Clam juice in airtight containers	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

1/ Duty is assessed on the basis of the American selling price as defined in sec. 402(g), Tariff Act of 1930.

2/ Duty-free status not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

The duty-free status of imports of fresh or frozen clams (item 114.10 (pt.)) was bound, effective January 1, 1948, in a concession granted by the United States under the GATT.

Canned clam chowder, which is usually a mixture of clams, pork, vegetables, and condiments, is classifiable under the provision for soups in item 182.52.

U.S. consumption

Annual U.S. apparent consumption of clams in all forms (in terms of shucked weight) rose from 65.0 million pounds in 1963 to a high of 74.8 million in 1966 but declined to an estimated 70.2 million pounds in 1967 (table 1). Total consumption in 1963-67 was 43 percent greater than in the previous 5 years, reflecting a rise in consumer demand and the increase in the domestic catch of clams resulting from the use of more modern fishing methods. Consumption of clam juice similarly rose from 3.1 million pounds in 1963 to a peak of 4.8 million pounds in 1966, but declined in 1967 to 4.7 million pounds (table 2).

About 60 percent of the annual domestic consumption consists of clams, sold alive in the shell, or shucked fresh for immediate use. About a third is canned as whole meats or as clam chowder and most of the remainder is consumed as breaded clams and other clam specialties or sold by fishermen as bait.

U.S. producers

Most clams formerly were caught by digging at low tide with hoe or shovel or by using hand-operated rakes and tongs from boats. In recent years a new method for catching clams has been developed that has brought about considerable changes in the industry. The new method consists of a dredge to which is attached a hydraulic device that washes the clams out of the bottom sediments and into the path of the dredge. The new method for harvesting clams has opened up vast new clam beds, particularly surf clam beds in water deeper than could be reached with tongs and rakes. As a result, the center of U.S. clam production shifted from the coastal waters of New England to those of New Jersey where this clam abounds. Hydraulic dredges were also found suitable for harvesting soft clams in the shallow waters of Chesapeake Bay. Although clams are still harvested with hoes and such, about four-fifths of current production is harvested with dredges.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, about 1,050 fishermen were aboard 520 fishing craft using clam dredges in 1966. In the same year slightly over 120 firms, mostly in the Atlantic Coast States, were engaged in processing clams, including shucking, canning, and breeding.

U.S. production

The annual U.S. catch of clams (in terms of shucked weight) rose from 63.4 million pounds, valued at \$14.2 million in 1963 to 72.8 million pounds, valued at \$18.6 million in 1966 (table 3). The average annual level of output in this period was 44 percent above that of

1959-62. Nearly two-thirds of the catch in 1965 and 1966 was surf clams and most of the remainder was hard clams and soft clams.

Although clams are commercially harvested in almost all coastal States, in recent years about 85 percent of the commercial catch was landed in the Middle Atlantic and Chesapeake Bay States (principally New Jersey, New York, and Maryland) (table 4). Most of the remainder originated in the New England States.

Annual U.S. production of processed clams, i.e., shucked clams, breaded clams, and canned clams, rose from 36.5 million pounds, valued at \$18.1 million in 1963 to 43.3 million pounds, valued at \$21.8 million in 1966 (table 5). Shucked clams accounted for nearly three-fourths by quantity and a little over half by value of the total output of processed clams. The domestic output of canned clam juice increased from 3.1 million pounds in 1963 to 4.8 million pounds in 1966 and amounted to 4.6 million pounds in 1967.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of clams are not separately reported in official statistics, but they are known to be negligible.

U.S. imports of clams irregularly rose from about 2.0 million pounds, valued at \$866,000 in 1963 to 2.6 million pounds, valued at \$1.4 million in 1966 but declined to 2.4 million pounds, valued at \$1.2 million in 1967 (table 6). About two-thirds of the quantity, but nine-tenths of the value of the imports, consisted of canned clams other than razor clams. Imports supplied between 2 and 3 percent of domestic consumption of clams.

Virtually all imports of canned clams came from Japan (table 8) and consisted of boiled baby clams packed in lightly salted water or smoked baby clams packed in cottonseed oil. Canada was the principal supplier of fresh, chilled, or frozen clams (table 9) and was the only source of razor clams.

Annual imports of clam juice in airtight containers have been relatively small. During 1963-67 they ranged from 3,000 pounds to 74,000 pounds in quantity and from \$1,000 to \$34,000 in value (table 6). Canada has been the predominant supplier (table 9).

World production and trade

Annual world production (catch) of clams (exclusive of mainland China) rose from 977 million pounds in 1963 to 1.1 billion pounds in 1966 in terms of inshell weight, according to official statistics of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. The principal producing countries were the United States and Japan, each accounting for about 40 percent of the world total. Most of the remainder was produced in Europe and Southeast Asia.

International trade in clams is almost entirely in canned form. Japan is the world's largest exporter. According to official Japanese trade statistics, exports amounted to about 12.1 million pounds annually in both 1966 and 1967. Japan's principal markets were Canada, the United States, and Italy.

Table 1.--Clams, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared or preserved (including pastes and sauces): U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

(Weights in terms of shucked clams)				
Year	Production	Imports ^{1/}	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	63,403	1,590	64,993	2
1964-----	64,464	1,494	65,958	2
1965-----	70,849	1,509	72,358	2
1966-----	72,751	2,083	74,834	3
1967-----	<u>2/</u> 68,400	1,842	70,242	3

^{1/} Including from the official statistics the quantity of fresh, chilled, or frozen clams multiplied by 0.4; and the quantity of canned clams multiplied by 0.93.

^{2/} Partially estimated.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Exports are not shown separately in official statistics, but they are known to be negligible.

Table 2.--Clam juice in airtight containers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	3,108	37	3,145	1
1964-----	3,644	3	3,647	<u>1/</u>
1965-----	4,353	47	4,400	1
1966-----	4,792	52	4,844	1
1967-----	4,623	74	4,697	2

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Exports are not separately reported in official statistics, but they are known to be negligible.

Table 3.--Clams: U.S. catch, by kinds, 1963-67

Kind	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds, shucked weight)				
Hard (<i>Venus mercenaria</i>)----	14,142	14,573	14,673	14,986	13,600
Soft-----	9,754	11,030	11,308	11,919	7,800
Surf-----	38,586	38,144	44,088	45,113	44,300
Razor (<i>Siliqua patula</i>)----	377	224	298	234	<u>1/</u>
All other <u>2/</u> -----	544	493	482	499	<u>1/</u>
Total-----	63,403	64,464	70,849	72,751	<u>1/</u>
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Hard (<i>Venus mercenaria</i>)----	8,218	8,816	9,770	10,360	10,500
Soft-----	2,926	3,121	3,381	3,974	4,200
Surf-----	2,676	2,619	3,197	3,876	4,300
Razor (<i>Siliqua patula</i>)----	167	140	191	137	<u>1/</u>
All other <u>2/</u> -----	215	194	194	204	<u>1/</u>
Total-----	14,202	14,890	16,733	18,551	<u>1/</u>

1/ Not available.

2/ Includes Pacific coast butter clams, littleneck clams, Manila clams, Pismo clams; Atlantic coast ocean quahog and razor clams; and Hawaiian catch.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Table 4.--Clams: U.S. catch, by area, 1963-66

Area	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds, shucked weight)			
Middle Atlantic States-----	45,801	46,016	52,240	54,895
New England States-----	6,896	6,398	6,535	7,459
Chesapeake Bay States-----	9,508	10,987	10,878	9,501
Pacific States-----	784	589	677	582
South Atlantic States-----	406	402	404	310
All other-----	8	72	115	4
Total-----	63,403	64,464	70,849	72,751
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Middle Atlantic States-----	7,029	7,820	9,452	11,133
New England States-----	3,873	3,515	3,608	4,140
Chesapeake Bay States-----	2,781	3,061	3,089	2,849
Pacific States-----	360	318	370	309
South Atlantic States-----	155	152	171	119
All other-----	4	24	43	1
Total-----	14,202	14,890	16,733	18,551

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Table 5.--Processed clam meats: U.S. production, by type, 1963-67

Type	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Shucked-----	26,456	23,562	30,525	33,013	1/
Breaded 2/-----	1,817	2,149	2,710	1,544	1/
Canned 3/-----	8,225	8,678	9,176	8,707	10,221
Total-----	36,498	34,389	42,411	43,264	1/
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Shucked-----	9,784	9,370	11,144	13,238	1/
Breaded 2/-----	1,931	2,229	2,388	1,638	1/
Canned 3/-----	6,374	6,694	7,028	6,922	8,807
Total-----	18,089	18,293	20,560	21,798	1/

1/ Not available.

2/ May contain small amounts reported under shucked clams.

3/ Does not include clams canned in the shell or clams used in canned clam chowder. In 1966 the estimated weight of clam meats used in canned clam chowder was 18 million pounds. The production of clams canned in the shell is believed to have been small.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Table 6.--Clams, fresh, chilled, or frozen, prepared or preserved (including pastes and sauces) and clam juice in airtight containers: U.S. imports for consumption, 1963-67

Item	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Clams, fresh, chilled, or frozen, prepared or preserved (including pastes and sauces):					
In airtight containers:					
Razor clams (<u>Siliqua patula</u>)-----	60	27	57	14	12
Other-----	1,447	1,403	1,319	1,924	1,664
Total-----	1,507	1,430	1,376	1,938	1,676
Other-----	469	411	573	703	708
Grand total-----	1,976	1,841	1,949	2,641	2,384
Clam juice in airtight containers-----	37	3	47	52	74
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Clams, fresh, chilled, or frozen, prepared or preserved (including pastes and sauces):					
In airtight containers:					
Razor clams (<u>Siliqua patula</u>)-----	34	15	33	9	8
Other-----	735	913	831	1,235	1,052
Total-----	769	928	864	1,244	1,060
Other-----	97	80	97	125	171
Grand total-----	866	1,008	961	1,369	1,231
Clam juice in airtight containers-----	24	1	34	7	19

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 7.--Clams, except razor clams, in airtight containers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds) ^{1/}				
Japan-----	1,360	1,319	1,213	1,800	1,549
Canada-----	19	-	-	3	-
All other-----	68	84	106	121	115
Total-----	1,447	1,403	1,319	1,924	1,664
	Value (1,000 dollars) ^{2/}				
Japan-----	810	872	769	1,164	980
Canada-----	4	-	-	1	-
All other-----	31	41	62	70	72
Total-----	845	913	831	1,235	1,052

^{1/} As reported in official statistics--usually reported in terms of net weight. The net weight often includes 50 percent liquids. The weight of the container is not included.

^{2/} Value is partially based on American selling price.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 8.--Clams, not in airtight containers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds) <u>1/</u>				
Canada-----	296	294	403	570	364
Japan-----	150	12	9	23	29
All other-----	23	105	161	110	<u>2/</u> 315
Total-----	469	411	573	703	708
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada-----	62	53	59	86	64
Japan-----	32	15	8	18	27
All other-----	2	12	30	21	<u>2/</u> 80
Total-----	97	80	97	125	171

1/ As reported in official statistics. Entries may or may not include clam shells.

2/ Includes 296 thousand pounds, valued at 55 thousand dollars from Mexico.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 9.--Clam juice, in airtight containers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Canada-----	-	35	48	55
Japan-----	2	-	-	10
India-----	-	11	-	-
All other-----	1	1	4	9
Total-----	3	47	52	74
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Canada-----	-	24	6	7
Japan-----	1	-	-	7
India-----	-	9	-	-
All other-----	1/	1	1	5
Total-----	1	34	7	19

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Crabs, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved (including pastes and sauces):	
Crabmeat:	
Fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	114.15
Prepared or preserved (including pastes and sauces):	
In airtight containers-----	114.20
Other-----	114.25
Other-----	114.30

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

The United States is the world's leading producer of crabs. Both imports, which consist largely of canned crabmeat, and exports are small compared with domestic production and consumption.

Description and uses

Crabs are short-tailed, 10 legged crustaceans. In the United States the principal commercial crabs are the blue crab found along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, the king crabs found in the North Pacific Ocean off the coast of Alaska, and the Dungeness crab found along the Pacific coast from Alaska to California. The blue crab is the only species marketed in two forms--hard shell and soft shell crab--the latter being a crab just after it sheds its hard shell.

The principal difference between the various kinds of crabs is their size. King crabs weigh on the average of 8 pounds, the Dungeness crab weighs from 1-1/4 to 2 pounds, and the blue crab weighs from 4 to 7 ounces.

Crabs are virtually all used as food for human consumption. They are marketed alive, frozen, fresh-cooked whole or in sections (legs or claws), or in the form of crabmeat (meat separated from the shell). To a large extent crabmeat is separately marketed. Crabmeat, the cooked product of the hard shell crab, is packed both in unsealed and sealed containers. That packed in unsealed containers, being highly perishable, must be kept refrigerated and is known generally as "fresh crabmeat," and that packed in sealed containers and heat sterilized is

known as "canned crabmeat." Crabmeat paste and sauce are minor items of trade.

Fresh crabmeat as well as canned crabmeat are used in salads, cocktails, soups, and other dishes.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968 <u>1/</u>	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Crabs, fresh,° chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved (including pastes and sauces): Crabmeat:			
114.15:	Fresh, chilled or frozen. Prepared or pre- served (in- cluding pastes and sauces):	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
114.20:	In airtight con- tainers.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	11% ad val.
114.25:	Other-----	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
114.30:	Other-----	Free	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

1/ These are the current rates applicable to U.S.S.R. products.

2/ Duty-free status not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). The duty-free status of fresh or frozen crabs was bound, effective January 1, 1948, as a concession granted by the United States under the GATT.

U.S. consumption

Annual U.S. consumption of crabs (on a meat-weight basis) reached 71.1 million pounds in 1966 (table 1). It declined to 64.1 million pounds in 1967 but for the 5-year period 1963-67, consumption was 44 percent greater than in the 5-year period immediately preceding.

About two-thirds of the consumption of crabs in recent years consisted of cooked crabmeat marketed fresh, chilled, or frozen; about a fifth was canned crabmeat; and the remainder consisted of cooked whole crabs and crab sections. The larger consumption of crabs in 1963-67 compared with 1958-62 was due almost entirely to increased landings of king crabs in Alaska by domestic producers.

U.S. producers

The three main crab fisheries of the United States are (1) the blue crab fishery of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast States, (2) the king crab fishery of Alaska, and (3) the Dungeness fishery of the Pacific Coast States. In all these fisheries the crab pot (baited traps with buoy and line attached) is the most important type of fishing gear. In the king crab and Dungeness fisheries the crab pot is virtually the only gear used, but in the blue crab fishery, pots, dip nets, and baited lines are used in the summer, trawls (cone shaped nets) and dredges dragged by the fishing vessel are used in the winter.

The number of fishermen engaged in the domestic crab fisheries is estimated to be in excess of 12,000 men most of whom fish for blue crabs along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

In 1966 some 250 firms produced crabmeat in the United States. Of these 165, located in the Atlantic and Gulf Coast States, produced mainly blue crabmeat, about 50, located in California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, produced Dungeness crabmeat, and 34 firms produced mainly king crabmeat in 23 shoreside plants in Alaska, on 17 factory vessels and 1 factory barge in Alaskan waters. Canned crabmeat was produced in 1966 by 25 firms operating 29 plants located mainly in the Pacific Coast States and Alaska. Some of these canning firms also produced fresh crabmeat.

U.S. production

The annual U.S. catch of crabs rose from 252 million pounds (live weight) in 1963, valued at \$21.4 million to a peak of 372 million pounds, valued at \$33.0 million in 1966 (table 2). It averaged 308 million pounds, valued at \$27.2 million during the 4-year period which was 43 percent larger in quantity and 60 percent greater in value than

the corresponding average during 1959-62. Most of the increase in the total domestic catch is attributable to the rise in landings of king crabs.

About half of the quantity and two-fifths of the value of the total U.S. catch of crabs consisted of blue crabs of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. King crabs accounted for about 37 percent by quantity and 41 percent by value, while nearly all of the remainder consisted of Dungeness crabs.

The bulk of the commercial catch of crabs is used in the production of fresh cooked and canned crabmeat; the remainder is marketed alive and in frozen crab sections. Production of crabmeat rose from 38.7 million pounds, valued at \$41.2 million in 1963 to 58.4 million pounds, valued at \$68.4 million in 1966 (table 3). Of the total output, fresh-cooked perishable crabmeat accounted for four-fifths by quantity and three-fourths by value. The king crab was the principal species used in the production of crabmeat whether sold fresh or canned.

The domestic output of crab sections, predominantly of king crab, increased nearly five-fold.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of crabs in any form were negligible until recent years when an export market for king crab was developed. Such exports have been shown in official statistics only since January 1968. For the first 3 months of 1968, U.S. exports of king crabmeat and sections totaled 384,000 pounds, valued at \$546,000, equivalent to an annual rate of about 1.5 million pounds, valued at about \$2.2 million.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports have been very small compared with domestic production and have consisted predominantly of canned crabmeat. Imports of crabmeat, virtually all canned, declined from 5.5 million pounds, valued at \$6.6 million in 1963 to 2.2 million pounds, valued at \$2.8 million in 1967 (table 4). Nearly all of it came from Japan (table 5). Annual imports of crabs in other forms, which consisted almost entirely of live whole cooked Dungeness crabs, during 1963-67 ranged from 323,000 pounds to 844,000 pounds in quantity and from \$80,000 to \$317,000 in value. They averaged 674,000 pounds, valued at \$224,000. Canada was the predominant supplier (table 6).

World catch and trade

According to the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, the world catch of crabs rose from about 600 million pounds in 1963 to almost 750 million pounds in 1966.

King crabs were by far the most important species reported in FAO statistics, accounting for slightly over two-fifths of the total catch; blue crabs accounted for about a quarter, Dungeness crabs for about one-twentieth; and all other crabs for about a fourth.

The U.S. catch led that of other nations and accounted for almost half of the world total. Japan accounted for about a fifth, and the U.S.S.R. for almost one-seventh.

The international trade in crabs is virtually all confined to canned crabmeat, the largest producers of which are the U.S.S.R., Japan, and the United States. The U.S.S.R. and Japan export a very large share of their production to European countries.

International convention

King crabs are a natural resource of the continental shelf over which coastal countries have sovereign fishing rights, according to the provisions of the Convention on the Continental Shelf, adopted at Geneva, 1958, and now ratified by almost 40 nations including the United States and the U.S.S.R. but not by Japan (T.I.A.S. 5578; 15 UST 471).

In 1965 the United States in an executive agreement with the U.S.S.R. agreed that Soviet fishermen could continue to fish in the Eastern Bering Sea at a reduced level and that Soviet fishermen could not fish elsewhere for king crabs on the continental shelf of the United States (agreement with the U.S.S.R. February 5, 1965, T.I.A.S. 5752; 15 UST 24, and February 13, 1967, T.I.A.S. 6217; 18 UST 187). The United States and Japan entered into a similar agreement for conservation purposes (agreement with Japan, November 25, 1964, T.I.A.S. 5688; 15 UST 2076, and November 29, 1966, T.I.A.S. 6155; 17 UST 2191).

Table 1.--Crabs and crabmeat in all forms: U.S. production, imports for consumption, changes in yearend cold-storage holdings, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

(Weights shown are meat-weight equivalents)

Year	Production (landings)	Imports	Changes in holdings	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio of imports to consump- tion
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	44,400	5,800	+2,200	48,000	12
1964-----	47,300	5,000	+2,600	49,700	10
1965-----	59,900	4,500	+400	64,000	7
1966-----	67,800	2,400	-900	71,100	3
1967-----	58,900	2,500	-2,700	64,100	4

Source: Compiled from unpublished statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Note.--Exports were not separately reported for the years shown and are believed to have been negligible.

Table 2.--Crabs: U.S. catch, by area and species, 1963-67

Area and species	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds live weight)				
Atlantic and Gulf States:					
Blue:					
Hard-----	141,743	152,297	166,996	166,827	142,200
Soft and peelers-----	3,514	4,795	4,273	3,172	<u>1/</u>
All other-----	3,207	3,283	3,197	3,149	<u>1/</u>
Pacific States:					
King-----	78,740	86,721	131,671	159,202	135,000
Dungeness-----	24,863	23,043	28,913	39,718	38,800
All other-----	267	303	357	357	<u>1/</u>
Total-----	252,334	270,442	335,407	372,425	<u>1/</u>
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Atlantic and Gulf States:					
Blue:					
Hard-----	7,719	9,267	11,236	9,963	8,200
Soft and peelers-----	1,295	1,886	1,612	1,245	<u>1/</u>
All other-----	391	442	468	560	<u>1/</u>
Pacific States:					
King-----	7,607	8,186	12,729	15,671	13,500
Dungeness-----	4,306	3,992	4,699	5,549	5,400
All other-----	36	40	48	49	<u>1/</u>
Total-----	21,354	23,813	30,792	33,037	<u>1/</u>

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Table 3.--Crabmeat and crab sections: U.S. production, by kinds, 1963-67

Kind	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Crabmeat:					
Fresh, chilled or frozen:					
Blue-----	15,983	16,244	18,300	17,481	1/
Dungeness-----	4,829	4,332	5,074	4,715	1/
King-----	10,549	12,311	20,078	25,214	1/
Total-----	31,361	32,887	43,512	47,410	1/
Canned:					
Blue-----	1,072	972	1,203	946	773
Dungeness-----	590	388	625	2/	2/
King-----	5,694	5,208	7,311	10,056	8,332
Total-----	7,356	6,568	9,139	11,002	9,105
Crabmeat, total-----	38,717	39,455	52,651	58,412	1/
Crab sections, fresh, chilled, or frozen:					
Dungeness-----	1,821	2,701	1,505	1,443	1/
King-----	861	6,207	7,635	12,158	1/
Stone-----	39	55	82	1/	1/
Total-----	2,721	8,963	9,222	13,601	1/
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Crabmeat:					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen:					
Blue-----	16,939	19,101	22,815	20,774	1/
Dungeness-----	4,623	4,206	4,464	5,215	1/
King-----	9,326	12,210	16,814	26,000	1/
Total-----	30,888	35,517	44,093	51,989	1/
Canned:					
Blue-----	1,240	1,143	1,421	1,233	967
Dungeness-----	1,005	680	1,100	2/	2/
King-----	8,078	6,813	12,218	15,211	17,917
Total-----	10,323	8,636	14,739	16,444	18,884
Crabmeat, total-----	41,211	44,153	58,832	68,433	1/
Crab sections, fresh, chilled, or frozen:					
Dungeness-----	776	1,292	566	520	1/
King-----	428	3,237	4,085	5,277	1/
Stone-----	35	52	92	1/	1/
Total-----	1,239	4,581	4,743	5,797	1/

1/ Not available.

2/ The production of canned dungeness crabmeat included with king crabmeat.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

December 1968

1:3

Table 4.--Crabs, fresh, chilled, or frozen, prepared or preserved (including pastes and sauces): U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1963-67

Kind	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Crabmeat:					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen---	251	107	49	40	52
Prepared or preserved (in-					
cluding pastes and					
sauces):					
In airtight containers----	5,296	4,508	4,152	2,233	2,159
Other-----		42	14	24	18
Total crabmeat-----	5,547	4,667	4,215	2,297	2,229
Other-----	681	844	841	323	681
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Crabmeat:					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen---	224	121	28	30	45
Prepared or preserved (in-					
cluding pastes and					
sauces):					
In airtight containers----	6,371	5,332	4,927	2,816	2,691
Other-----		26	8	4	17
Total crabmeat-----	6,595	5,479	4,963	2,850	2,755
Other-----	264	317	218	80	240

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 5.--Crabmeat, prepared or preserved in airtight containers:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963 <u>1/</u>	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Japan-----	5,249	4,378	3,856	2,124	1,839
Taiwan-----	1	17	163	55	289
U.S.S.R-----	-	40	54	23	6
All other-----	46	73	79	31	25
Total-----	5,296	4,508	4,152	2,233	2,159
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	6,331	5,216	4,690	2,738	2,503
Taiwan-----	1	15	101	31	156
U.S.S.R-----	-	36	53	22	7
All other-----	39	65	83	25	25
Total-----	6,371	5,332	4,927	2,816	2,691

1/ Data include small quantities of crabmeat, not in airtight containers, for period Jan. 1-Aug. 30.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Crabs and crabmeat, not in airtight containers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada-----	693	916	852	324	623
Japan-----	154	<u>1</u> / ¹	7	40	100
France-----	-	-	<u>1</u> / ¹	-	1
Dominican Republic-----	23	5	2	-	18
Australia-----	-	-	-	-	7
All other-----	62	72	43	25	2
Total-----	932	993	904	389	751
	Value (1,000 pounds)				
Canada-----	288	421	225	90	229
Japan-----	137	<u>2</u> / ²	4	14	45
France-----	-	-	3	-	16
Dominican Republic-----	23	2	1	-	5
Australia-----	-	-	-	-	3
All other-----	40	40	20	10	6
Total-----	488	463	253	114	304

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

2/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Oysters, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved (including pastes and sauces):	
In airtight containers:	
Smoked-----	114.34
Other-----	114.36
Other, including seed oysters-----	114.40
Oyster juice in airtight containers-----	114.55

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

The United States is the world's largest consumer of oysters, most of which come from domestic sources. Imports, which in 1967 supplied about one-fourth of consumption, consist primarily of canned oysters.

Description and uses

Oysters are marine mollusks with hinged double shells. They are found along almost every sea coast bordering temperate and subtropical waters. They are marketed fresh (alive) in the shell, fresh shucked (shelled), frozen shucked, dried, and canned (in brine or smoked). Oyster sauces and oyster juice are oriental flavoring specialties. Oyster paste is not an item of trade.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Oysters, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved (including pastes and sauces): In airtight contain- ers:			
114.34:	Smoked-----	4.5¢ per lb. <u>1</u> / ₂	4¢ per lb. <u>1</u> / ₂	2.2¢ per lb. <u>1</u> / ₂
114.36:	Other-----	6¢ per lb. <u>1</u> / ₂	5.4¢ per lb. <u>1</u> / ₂	3¢ per lb. <u>1</u> / ₂
114.40:	Other-----	Free	<u>2</u> / ₂	<u>2</u> / ₂
114.55:	Oyster juice in air- tight containers.	6¢ per lb. <u>1</u> / ₂	5.4¢ per lb. <u>1</u> / ₂	3¢ per lb. <u>1</u> / ₂

1/ Including weight of immediate container.

2/ Duty-free status not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). The duty-free status of oysters, fresh or frozen, except seed oysters, was bound in the GATT effective January 1, 1948; the duty-free status of oysters, except seed oysters, prepared or preserved in any manner (other than in airtight containers) was bound in the GATT effective September 10, 1955.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty on canned oysters and oyster juice in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports in 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
114.34-----	8.7
114.36-----	20.4
114.55-----	10.5

U.S. consumption

Total annual U.S. consumption of oysters (in terms of shucked weight) fluctuated greatly in 1963-67. It reached a high of 74.5 million pounds in 1967 and averaged 66.2 million pounds annually during the 5-year period (table 1). About two-thirds of the consumption was marketed shucked or in the shell; slightly over a fourth was used for canning, and most of the remainder was breaded.

The large increase in consumption in 1967 over 1966 reflects a rise in both the domestic catch of oysters and the imports of canned oysters.

U.S. producers

Edible oysters inhabit shallow tidal water and are harvested with dredges, tongs (two rakes hinged together), rakes, forks, and by hand. In recent years somewhat less than two-thirds of the catch was harvested with dredges, about a third with tongs, and less than 5 percent with other gear.

In 1966 about 14,500 men were engaged in catching oysters commercially along the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts. Some 500 firms processed oysters, including shucking, breading, and canning. Almost all of the shucking houses and oyster canning firms depend on sales of oysters for most of their incomes.

U.S. production

In 1963-67 the total annual U.S. production of oysters in terms of shucked weight ranged from 51.2 million pounds to 58.4 million pounds in quantity, and from \$27.1 million to \$31.6 million in value (table 2). It averaged about 56.5 million pounds, valued at \$28.4 million. The Atlantic Coast States, principally Virginia and Maryland, accounted for about 50 percent of total production in recent years; the Gulf States, 34 percent; and the Pacific Coast States, 16 percent.

About one-seventh of the domestic catch of oysters in recent years has been processed and marketed as breaded or canned oysters. The U.S. production of breaded or canned oysters, as reported in official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, is shown in the following tabulation (in thousands of pounds):

Year	Breaded	Canned		Total
		Regular	Smoked	
1963-----	2,862	6,249	43	9,154
1964-----	3,173	5,912	15	9,100
1965-----	3,126	4,033	20	7,179
1966-----	3,654	2,800	26	6,480
1967-----	1/	4,623	24	1/

1/ Not available.

Substantially all of the remainder was sold shucked or in the shell.

The U.S. production of oysters is from three different varieties, two of which are native and one of which is of Japanese origin. The native Eastern oyster found along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts accounted for nearly seven-eighths of total U.S. production in recent years. The native small Olympia oyster is found along the Pacific coast. The large Pacific oysters, which are grown from seed imported principally from Japan and partly from Canada, and to some extent oysters from Eastern seed, are cultivated along the Pacific coast. Normally neither of these two varieties propagates in these waters and the beds must be reseeded regularly.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of oysters are not separately reported in official trade statistics. It is known, however, that oysters are regularly exported in substantial quantities to Canada. The following tabulation shows for 1963-67 imports of oysters into Canada from the United States as reported in the official Canadian trade statistics:

Year	Fresh, chilled, or frozen		Canned	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1963-----	851	604	72	45
1964-----	826	547	61	63
1965-----	834	546	70	72
1966-----	768	511	26	32
1967-----	931	623	60	68

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of oysters rose from 9.6 million pounds, valued at \$3.6 million in 1963 to 19.1 million pounds, valued at \$6.6 million in 1967 (table 3). Nearly 90 percent of the imports consisted of canned oysters, mostly oysters canned in brine. Japan has been the predominant supplier (table 4). Imports have supplied an increasing share of the domestic consumption of oysters during 1963-67, owing largely to a rise in imports of canned oysters. The percentage of total imports (in terms of shucked weight) increased from 13 percent to 23 percent of domestic consumption. Imported canned oysters supplied about 70 percent of the domestic consumption of canned oysters.

Annual imports of oyster juice, virtually all from Hong Kong, during 1964-67 averaged 524,000 pounds, valued at \$306,000.

Annual imports of seed oysters during 1964-67 averaged 140,000 pounds, valued at \$513,000 (table 5). These imports, virtually all from Canada and Japan, are essential to the maintenance of the oyster beds in the Pacific waters.

World production and trade

According to official statistics of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the world production of oysters (in terms of shucked weight) was about 1 billion pounds annually in 1963-66. It is very largely confined to four countries, the United States, Japan, France, and South Korea. In 1963-66 the United States produced nearly half of total world production.

The world trade in oysters is small relative to production and consists mostly of exports of canned oysters from Japan.

December 1968

1:3

Table 1.--Oysters (except seed oysters), fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, changes in year-end cold-storage holdings, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

(Weights shown are shucked--weight equivalents)

Year	Pro- duction	Imports ^{1/}	Exports ^{2/}	Changes in year-end holdings	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963--	58,444	8,712	923	+714	65,519	13
1964--	60,534	7,676	888	-375	67,697	11
1965--	54,688	8,520	903	-418	62,723	14
1966--	51,223	11,584	795	+1,427	60,585	19
1967--	57,700	17,127	991	-644	74,480	23

^{1/} Includes from official statistics the quantity of fresh, chilled, or frozen oysters multiplied by 0.75, and the quantity of canned oysters multiplied by 0.93.

^{2/} Quantities not strictly comparable; it includes oysters in the shell, shucked oysters, and canned oysters.

Source: Production and changes in year-end cold-storage holdings compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted, and exports compiled from official import statistics of the Canadian Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Trade of Canada).

Table 2.--Oysters, except seed oysters: U.S. catch, 1963-67

(Shucked weight)					
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Eastern oyster:					
New England States-----:	452	195	340	408	<u>1/</u>
Middle Atlantic States--:	951	1,356	757	917	<u>1/</u>
Chesapeake Bay States---:	18,274	22,098	21,188	21,232	<u>1/</u>
South Atlantic States---:	4,837	3,527	4,082	3,657	<u>1/</u>
Gulf States-----:	24,139	23,385	19,156	17,182	<u>1/</u>
Pacific Coast States----:	14	5	8	13	<u>1/</u>
Total-----:	48,667	50,566	45,531	43,409	<u>1/</u>
Western (Olympia) oyster: :					
Pacific Coast States----:	31	34	40	35	<u>1/</u>
Pacific (Japanese) oyster: :					
Pacific Coast States----:	9,746	9,934	9,117	7,779	<u>1/</u>
Grand total-----:	58,444	60,534	54,688	51,223	57,700
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Eastern oyster:					
New England States-----:	533	326	652	849	<u>1/</u>
Middle Atlantic States--:	1,155	1,367	1,064	1,168	<u>1/</u>
Chesapeake Bay States---:	13,728	15,806	16,697	14,543	<u>1/</u>
South Atlantic States---:	2,020	1,509	1,513	1,575	<u>1/</u>
Gulf States-----:	7,186	6,273	5,712	6,493	<u>1/</u>
Pacific Coast States----:	5	10	21	41	<u>1/</u>
Total-----:	24,627	25,291	25,659	24,669	<u>1/</u>
Western (Olympia) oyster: :					
Pacific Coast States----:	101	98	122	104	<u>1/</u>
Pacific (Japanese oyster: :					
Pacific Coast States----:	2,377	2,537	2,087	2,600	<u>1/</u>
Grand total-----:	27,105	27,926	27,868	27,373	31,600

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Table 3.--Oysters (except seed oysters), fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared or preserved, and oyster juice in airtight containers: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1963-67

Kind	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Oysters:					
In airtight containers: ^{1/}					
Smoked-----	3,014	2,670	3,070	4,524	4,199
Other-----	5,241	4,785	5,051	7,014	11,329
Not in airtight con-					
tainers-----	1,380	991	1,290	1,138	3,581
Total-----	9,635	8,446	9,411	12,676	19,109
Oyster juice in airtight					
containers ^{1/} -----	^{2/} 209	515	517	476	587
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Oysters:					
In airtight containers: ^{1/}					
Smoked-----	1,430	1,242	1,504	2,237	2,181
Not smoked-----	1,531	1,324	1,415	1,985	3,327
Not in airtight con-					
tainers-----	604	444	617	560	1,067
Total-----	3,565	3,010	3,536	4,782	6,575
Oyster juice in airtight					
containers ^{1/} -----	^{2/} 140	310	306	272	337

^{1/} In reporting these weights to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Customs officials are instructed to exclude weight of immediate container.

^{2/} Aug. 31-Dec. 31 only, for earlier months included with "other."

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Oysters (except seed oysters) fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared or preserved: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Japan-----	7,302	7,842	11,295	17,790
Hong Kong-----	268	252	312	386
Canada-----	713	1,005	825	559
Republic of Korea-----	49	83	73	152
Taiwan-----	51	155	84	22
All other-----	61	74	87	200
Total-----	8,446	9,411	12,676	19,109
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Japan-----	2,453	2,783	4,059	5,853
Hong Kong-----	278	297	293	325
Canada-----	207	343	324	233
Republic of Korea-----	27	45	42	58
Taiwan-----	14	44	35	10
All other-----	31	24	29	96
Total-----	3,010	3,536	4,782	6,575

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

OYSTERS

Table 5.--Seed oysters: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 bushels)				
Japan-----	118	59	17	43
Canada-----	42	90	62	126
All other-----	-	-	<u>1/</u>	1
Total-----	161	149	79	170
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	402	324	183	532
Canada-----	95	92	129	295
All other-----	-	-	1	<u>2/</u>
Total-----	497	416	313	827

1/ Less than 500 bushels.2/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Lobsters, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared or preserved (including pastes and sauces)-----	114.45 (pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

The United States is the world's largest consumer of lobsters and lobster products, and it depends upon imports for a major share of its requirements. In recent years imports supplied about 63 percent of the aggregate domestic consumption of lobsters and lobster products. Exports have been very small compared with domestic production and imports.

Description and uses

The commercial products covered by this summary include lobsters (whole, tails, or meat) fresh, chilled, or frozen; cooked lobsters; canned lobster meat; and lobster paste and sauces. Lobsters are edible marine crustaceans. The two principal kinds of lobsters and the only ones important in international trade are northern and spiny lobsters. The northern lobster, of which there are three principal varieties--the American lobster, the Norway lobster, and the European lobster--is distinguished by having the first three pairs of legs terminating in pincers the first pair of which are large, powerful claws. The American lobster is found on the Atlantic coast of North America from Cape Hatteras to Labrador while the European and Norwegian lobsters are caught on the European coast of the Atlantic Ocean from Norway to the Mediterranean.

The difference between the three northern lobsters is chiefly their size. The American lobster may reach a weight of 35 pounds or more although the usual market size is much less. The European lobster is smaller and rarely reaches 10 pounds in weight. On the other hand the Norway lobster is very small being about the size of a large shrimp.

Spiny lobsters, also known as rock lobsters and sea crawfish, have no large legs and claws, virtually all of the meat being in the tail. They are caught principally in tropical and subtropical waters and in the temperate waters of the Southern Hemisphere. In the United

States they are taken in the commercial fisheries only in the waters off Florida and California and range in size from less than a pound to over 5 pounds, depending on age and species.

In the United States at least 90 percent of the domestic catch of American lobsters is marketed alive. Most of the remainder is marketed whole cooked and as fresh-cooked lobster meat; relatively small amounts are canned.

Most spiny lobsters are marketed fresh or frozen (whole or tails only); lesser quantities are marketed cooked whole and as canned meat.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
114.45 (pt.)	Lobsters, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared or preserved (including pastes and sauces).	Free

The duty-free treatment of lobsters, fresh or frozen, prepared or preserved in any manner (including pastes and sauces) was bound on January 1, 1948 in a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

U.S. consumption

Annual U.S. consumption of lobsters and lobster products reached a high of about 94.8 million pounds in 1965 but thereafter dropped to 84.3 million pounds in 1967 (table 1). The drop in consumption in recent years reflects a decline in the abundance of American lobsters (the principal species consumed in the United States) on the Atlantic coasts of New England and Canada. Generally a little less than half the annual consumption consists of live American lobsters, about one-third consists of spiny lobster tails, and the remainder is marketed in the form of canned lobster meat, cooked lobsters, and specialties containing lobster meat.

U.S. producers

In recent years the U.S. lobster fishery ranked sixth among U.S. commercial fisheries in value of production. Most of the catch is

taken with traps (pots). The bulk of the remainder is caught with otter trawls (large conical nets dragged over the ocean bottom).

According to statistics published by the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, about 13,200 fishermen fished for lobsters in 1966. Of these close to 11,700, mostly in Maine and Massachusetts, fished for American lobsters, and 1,500, in Florida and California fished for spiny lobsters. For 45 percent of the men the lobster fisheries represented part-time employment.

In 1966 about 80 concerns sold cooked lobster meat in addition to live lobsters. Of these 70 were located in New England, 9 in Florida, and 1 in California. Only 1 U.S. firm produced canned lobster meat.

U.S. production

The annual U.S. catch of lobsters in 1963-67--American and spiny combined--averaged about 34.6 million pounds, valued at \$23 million (table 2). American lobsters constituted 85 percent of the total in terms of quantity and 89 percent in terms of value. Nearly 70 percent of the catch of American lobsters was landed in Maine and about 18 percent in Massachusetts. Of the total catch of spiny lobsters about 90 percent was landed in Florida and nearly all of the remainder in California.

All but a small part of the domestic catch of American lobsters is marketed live, most of the remainder being marketed as cooked whole lobsters or as fresh cooked meat. Spiny lobsters are marketed either as cooked whole lobsters or as frozen, cooked lobster tails.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of lobsters are not separately reported in official statistics. They are known to be small compared with either domestic production or imports and to consist mostly of shipments of live American lobsters to Canada. According to official Canadian trade statistics, such annual shipments during 1963-67 ranged from about 800,000 pounds to 1.6 million pounds (table 1).

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of lobsters in all forms declined from about 58.5 million pounds in 1963 to 53.5 million pounds in 1967 (table 3). In the same period the value of imports, however, because of an upward trend in lobster prices, rose from about \$59.3 million in 1963 to \$83.6 million in 1966 but dropped to \$78.3 million the following year.

Based on quantity about 63 percent of domestic consumption of lobsters in all forms was supplied by imports.

In 1963-67 about half the quantity of imports and 60 percent of value consisted of spiny lobster tails. Imports of live lobsters accounted for about 32 percent by quantity and 19 percent by value; the remainder consisted of lobsters in various forms, principally of cooked lobster meat and whole cooked lobsters. Canada, Australia, and the Union of South Africa have been the major supplying countries (table 4). Imports from Canada consisted predominantly of live lobsters and those from Australia and the Union of South Africa of frozen spiny lobster tails.

World production

According to statistics of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the world catch of lobsters during 1963-66 averaged about 266 million pounds annually. Of this total, spiny lobsters accounted for 45 percent, the American lobsters and Norway lobsters each accounted for about 25 percent, and the remainder consisted of European lobsters.

The principal producers of spiny lobsters were Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Cuba. Together the catch of these four countries accounted for about three-quarters of the total world catch of spiny lobsters; the remainder was produced by about 25 countries.

American lobsters were caught only in Canada and the United States, and Canada accounted for about 58 percent of the total catch. France, Spain, and the United Kingdom were the principal sources of Norway and European lobsters. The production in these three countries in 1963-65 accounted for 62 percent of the total world catch of these two kinds of lobsters.

Table 1.--Lobsters, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved (including pastes and sauces): U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports				Exports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
		Live	Tails	Other	Total			
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963--	34,454	20,826	28,752	8,960	58,538	962	92,030	64
1964--	35,046	20,047	29,302	9,151	58,500	982	92,564	63
1965--	36,483	18,283	30,923	10,185	59,391	1,066	94,808	63
1966--	35,385	16,703	29,337	10,949	56,989	1,554	90,820	63
1967--	31,600	15,313	27,024	11,158	53,495	837	84,258	63

1/ Catch (as landed) of American and spiny lobsters.

2/ Represents imports into Canada from the United States as reported in official statistics of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The figures on total imports of lobsters are not comparable with the data on domestic production (catch as landed) inasmuch as imports include: Live lobsters, canned lobster, fresh-cooked lobster meat, frozen lobsters, and frozen lobster tails. If all imports were expressed in terms of whole lobsters as caught, the ratio to domestic consumption would be higher.

Table 2.--Lobsters: U.S. production (landings),
by kind and area, 1963-67

Kind and area	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
American:					
Maine-----	22,804	21,413	18,862	19,916	<u>1/</u>
Massachusetts-----	4,506	5,488	6,360	4,828	<u>1/</u>
All other-----	2,964	4,057	5,024	4,797	<u>1/</u>
Total-----	30,274	30,958	30,246	29,541	26,800
Spiny:					
Florida-----	3,586	3,631	5,749	5,350	<u>1/</u>
California-----	584	447	480	489	<u>1/</u>
All other-----	10	10	8	5	<u>1/</u>
Total-----	4,180	4,088	6,237	5,844	4,800
Grand total-----	34,454	35,046	36,483	35,385	31,600
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
American:					
Maine-----	12,636	14,182	14,177	14,905	<u>1/</u>
Massachusetts-----	2,565	3,316	4,472	3,697	<u>1/</u>
All other-----	1,568	2,358	3,308	3,664	<u>1/</u>
Total-----	16,769	19,856	21,957	22,266	21,700
Spiny:					
Florida-----	1,409	1,563	3,234	2,469	<u>1/</u>
California-----	381	309	385	409	<u>1/</u>
All other-----	8	8	7	4	<u>1/</u>
Total-----	1,798	1,880	3,626	2,882	2,400
Grand total-----	18,567	21,736	25,583	25,148	24,100

1/ Not shown separately in official statistics.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Table 3.--Lobsters, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved (including pastes and sauces): U.S. imports for consumption, by commodity, 1963-67

Commodity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
In airtight containers----	2,643	3,010	2,980	3,018	2,864
Other:					
Live lobsters-----	20,826	20,047	18,283	16,703	15,313
Spiny lobster tails----	28,752	29,302	30,923	29,337	27,024
Other-----	6,317	6,141	7,205	7,931	8,294
Total-----	58,538	58,500	59,391	56,989	53,495
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
In airtight containers----	4,819	6,963	7,336	7,064	7,294
Other:					
Live lobsters-----	13,313	14,866	15,772	14,386	14,119
Spiny lobster tails----	33,896	38,368	53,917	52,432	46,077
Other-----	7,264	6,354	9,012	9,757	10,804
Total-----	59,292	66,551	86,037	83,639	78,294

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

LOBSTERS

Table 4.--Lobsters in all forms: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada-----	24,209	23,275	21,452	19,986	18,287
Australia-----	9,255	8,114	9,308	9,679	10,357
Union of South Africa-----	10,387	13,394	12,309	11,006	8,732
New Zealand-----	2,976	3,000	2,999	3,576	4,685
Brazil-----	3,977	2,887	2,685	2,474	2,072
Chile-----	1,134	1,296	1,549	1,159	1,699
Mexico-----	1,528	1,730	1,652	2,251	1,552
All other-----	5,072	4,804	7,437	6,858	6,111
Total-----	58,538	58,500	59,391	56,989	53,495
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada-----	20,590	22,761	24,557	22,461	22,074
Australia-----	11,619	11,561	18,304	19,030	19,060
Union of South Africa-----	13,154	17,411	21,462	20,067	15,361
New Zealand-----	3,400	4,005	5,722	6,448	7,819
Brazil-----	3,823	3,410	4,017	3,829	3,015
Chile-----	916	1,030	1,269	1,006	1,495
Mexico-----	1,012	1,170	1,164	1,495	1,064
All other-----	4,778	5,203	9,542	9,303	8,406
Total-----	59,292	66,551	86,037	83,639	78,294

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Scallops, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared or pre- served (including pastes and sauces)-----	114.45 (pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

The United States, although the world's largest producer of scallops, depends upon imports for a substantial share of its requirements. In 1963-67 imports supplied nearly half of domestic consumption. Exports are small or negligible.

Description and uses

Scallops are marine mollusks found in seas throughout the world. Of the many species only three are of commercial importance in the United States: The bay scallop, the sea scallop, and the calico scallop. Sea scallops predominate in U.S. trade, whereas bay scallops are high-priced delicacies of only regional importance. Calico scallops only recently have become an article of commerce.

Scallops have two shells which close tightly except for two openings near the hinge. These openings prevent scallops from being shipped in the shell like clams or oysters, as the shell loses its water when removed from the sea causing the scallop to die within a few hours. The adductor muscle, which closes the two shells and is known as the meat, is the only part of the scallop which is eaten in the United States and must be cut out immediately after capture. Unless otherwise noted, subsequent references to scallops are to scallop meat.

Scallops are marketed mostly fresh or chilled, frozen, and breaded (raw or precooked); lesser quantities are dried or canned.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade agreement) rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) is as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
114.45 (pt.)	Scallops, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared or preserved (including pastes and sauces).	Free

The duty-free status of scallops, fresh but not frozen (whether or not packed in ice) was bound in a concession granted by the United States in the first round of trade negotiations, effective January 1, 1948, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The duty-free status of scallops, except unfrozen fresh scallops, was bound in a GATT concession effective July 24, 1955.

U.S. consumption

Annual U.S. consumption of scallops reached a peak of about 38.8 million pounds in 1966 but declined to 28.4 million pounds the following year (table 1). The drop in consumption in 1967 reflects a short supply of sea scallops. Landings by U.S. vessels and those of Canada, the principal supplying country, have been smaller because of a decline in abundance of sea scallops off the Atlantic coast of the United States, the principal fishing grounds for both U.S. and Canadian vessels.

About 70 percent of the annual consumption of scallops is marketed fresh, chilled, or frozen, 27 percent is breaded, and the remainder is canned, dried, or further processed.

U.S. producers

U.S. vessels catch sea scallops mostly on Georges Bank (off Cape Cod) and on the fishing grounds off the Middle Atlantic States of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware. Because of the shortage of sea scallops on the Atlantic coast fishing grounds, a fishery for sea scallops is being developed off Alaska. Bay scallops are caught primarily along the coasts of New York, Massachusetts and North Carolina. Most calico scallops are taken off the coast of North Carolina.

Nearly all scallops are caught by dragging the sea bottom with scallop dredges (a net of metal mesh supported by a metal frame). The meat of the sea scallop as a rule is removed from the shell by the

crew of the boat while at sea. The meat of the bay and calico scallops is removed either at sea or on shore.

According to official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries the U.S. scallop fisheries employed about 3,700 fishermen in 1965. Most of these men (about 2,000) fished for bay scallops, mainly in the fall of the year. The remaining 1,700 fishermen fished for sea scallops aboard 156 vessels, mostly on a year-round basis. New Bedford, Massachusetts, is the home port of most of these vessels. No employment data are available for calico scallops.

In recent years over 50 firms processed scallops. Eleven of these, mostly located in New Bedford, produced packaged fresh and frozen scallops; about 40 firms located in almost all regions of the United States produced breaded scallops from imported and domestic scallops.

U.S. production

During 1963-67 the annual U.S. commercial catch of scallops declined irregularly to 19.6 million pounds, valued at about \$9.7 million in 1966 and then dropped sharply in quantity to 12.8 million pounds in 1967 (table 2) but, due to higher prices, to only \$9.3 million in value. About seven-eighths of the total consisted of sea scallops. About 60 percent of the total was landed in Massachusetts and most of the remainder in New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and North Carolina.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of domestically produced scallops are not separately reported in official statistics; they are believed to be negligible.

Annual U.S. imports for consumption were at record levels in 1963-67 averaging 15.2 million pounds, valued at \$8.6 million (table 3), as compared with 7.2 million pounds, valued at \$3.1 million in the immediately preceding 5-year period. The ratio of imports to domestic consumption increased from 39 percent in 1963 to 47 percent in 1967.

According to a sample analysis of import entries, most of the imports consisted of frozen scallops. Appreciable amounts of frozen scallop blocks, breaded scallops, and fresh or chilled scallops were also entered. Canada supplied about 97 percent of all imports in 1963-67.

World production

The United States is the world's leading producer of scallops. According to statistics published by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, in 1963-65 the U.S. catch of scallops accounted for 47 percent of total world output. Canada, which ranked second, produced about 39 percent of the total; Japan, France, and Australia produced most of the remainder.

Leading all other nations, the United States consumed about three-fourths of the world supply of scallops during 1963-65.

Table 1.--Scallops: U.S. production, imports for consumption, changes in yearend stocks, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production (landings)	Imports	Changes in year- end stocks	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio of imports to con- sumption
	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	Percent
1963-----	21,456	13,397	+526	34,327	39
1964-----	18,801	16,175	-197	35,173	46
1965-----	22,801	16,494	+2,778	36,517	45
1966-----	19,612	16,712	-2,456	38,780	43
1967-----	<u>1/</u> 12,800	13,461	-2,153	28,414	47

1/ Partly estimated by the staff of the Tariff Commission.

Source: Production and changes in yearend stocks compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, except as noted; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Exports of scallops are not separately reported in official statistics, but they are known to be negligible.

Table 2.--Scallops: U.S. catch, by kinds, 1963-67

Kind	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Scallops:					
Sea-----	19,939	16,914	20,070	15,975	10,200
Bay-----	1,517	1,887	1,859	1,780	<u>1/</u> 1,200
Calico-----	<u>2/</u>	-	872	1,857	<u>1/</u> 1,400
Total-----	<u>21,456</u>	<u>18,801</u>	<u>22,801</u>	<u>19,612</u>	<u>1/</u> 12,800
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Scallops:					
Sea-----	9,257	9,244	13,182	7,625	7,800
Bay-----	1,077	1,668	1,548	1,672	<u>1/</u> 1,200
Calico-----	<u>3/</u>	-	246	369	<u>1/</u> 280
Total-----	<u>10,334</u>	<u>10,912</u>	<u>14,976</u>	<u>9,666</u>	<u>1/</u> 9,280

1/ Estimated by the staff of the Tariff Commission.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

3/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, except as noted.

Table 3.--Scallops, fresh, chilled, or frozen, prepared or preserved (including pastes and sauces): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada-----	13,233	15,527	15,315	16,590	13,129
Japan-----	36	69	31	51	130
U.S.S.R-----	-	429	647	-	72
All other-----	128	150	501	71	130
Total-----	13,397	16,175	16,494	16,712	13,461
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada-----	6,185	8,217	10,123	8,209	9,032
Japan-----	66	90	60	117	120
U.S.S.R-----	-	141	157	-	37
All other-----	88	92	303	49	125
Total-----	6,339	8,540	10,643	8,375	9,314

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Shrimp, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved (including pastes and sauces)-----	114.45 (pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

Although the United States is the world's leading producer and consumer of shrimp, it depends upon imports for a major part of its requirements. During 1963-67 imports supplied about three-fifths of domestic consumption. Exports, which are appreciable, were equal to about 17 percent of domestic production.

Description and uses

Shrimp and shrimp products covered by this summary include fresh or frozen shrimp whether or not beheaded, peeled, deveined, or cooked; also covered are canned shrimp, and shrimp that have been breaded, salted, dried, pickled, smoked, or otherwise processed.

Shrimp are crustaceans that abound in the salt waters of many parts of the world, especially in the coastal waters of the tropics and subtropics; a few kinds live in fresh water. Shrimp caught commercially vary greatly in size, depending upon the species and stage of growth.

Shrimp are used as fish bait, but by far the most important use is for human food. They are one of the most popular seafood products in the United States and in many other countries. The edible portion, comprising about 50 percent of its weight, consists of the muscular section (called shrimp meat) that remains after the head, thorax, legs, swimmerets, swimming fans, and shell have been removed. Small amounts of shrimp are sold in the form in which the shrimp are taken from the water (i.e., with all the inedible parts). The bulk undergo processing, such as the removal of one or more of the inedible parts, freezing, breading, cooking, and drying. The various forms in which processed shrimp are marketed may be grouped as follows: Fresh (iced) heads-off, shell-on; frozen, raw, heads-off, shell-on; frozen, raw, peeled, and deveined; frozen, cooked, peeled, and deveined; frozen, breaded, raw, or cooked; cured (i.e., dried, salted, spiced, smoked, or pickled); canned; canned specialties, such as pastes, sauces, soups, and cocktails; and frozen specialties, such as burgers, chow mein, and cocktails.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) is as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
114.45 (pt.)	Shrimp, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved (including pastes and sauces).	Free

"Shrimp, peeled, in airtight containers; and shrimp, peeled, not in airtight containers, if dried or cooked but not breaded," were bound free of duty in a concession granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1, 1968.

The U.S. Tariff Commission completed two investigations of shrimp under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930. 1/

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of shrimp rose from about 278 million pounds in 1963 to 344 million pounds in 1967 (table 1). It averaged 308 million pounds annually in this period which was 30 percent greater than the corresponding average for 1958-62. Shrimp now accounts for about half of the total U.S. consumption of all shellfish and in regard to all seafood is second only to canned tuna. In terms of raw, heads-off, shell-on shrimp, about half of the consumption is usually in the form of heads-off, shell-on shrimp, and most of the remainder consists of peeled shrimp and breaded shrimp. Consumption of canned shrimp is of relatively lesser importance; the consumption of dried shrimp is negligible.

1/ Shrimp: Report on Investigation No. 332-38 under Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 Pursuant to a Resolution of the Committee on Ways and Means of the United States House of Representatives Adopted February 9, 1960, dated May 1960, and Shrimp: Report on Investigation No. 332-40 Under Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 Pursuant to a Resolution of the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate Adopted in August 1960, dated March 1961.

U.S. producers

Shrimp producers include (1) fishing vessels, (2) shrimp packing-houses (where the shrimp are unloaded), and (3) firms that further process shrimp.

According to official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the domestic fishing fleet consisted in 1966 of about 9,500 craft manned by 17,000 fishermen. Many of these craft, especially in Louisiana and Mississippi, are individually owned and operated by their captain. In Texas and Florida, however, ownership of a fleet of vessels by a firm or individual is common. Frequently fleet owners also operate packinghouses and other enterprises servicing shrimp craft.

Shrimp are caught with many types of gear including haul seines, bag nets, pots and traps, push nets, and brush traps, but over 98 percent of the domestic catch is taken with otter trawls (large, cone-shaped nets dragged over the ocean floor).

Packinghouses, as a rule, are small waterfront establishments in full operation only part of the year. Packinghouses wash, weigh, grade, and pack shrimp in ice for shipment to processors or for shipment to market for direct consumption. There are no statistics on the total number of packinghouses.

The total number of firms that process shrimp by freezing, drying, etc., is believed to be in excess of 200. In 1966 over 84 firms produced frozen heads-off, shell-on shrimp; 29 of these firms were in Texas, 20 in Louisiana, 16 in Florida, 7 in Alabama, 4 each in California and Georgia, 2 in Mississippi, and 1 each in Maine and South Carolina. About 56 firms (with about as many plants) produced breaded shrimp; 38 of these were in the Gulf and South Atlantic States including 16 in Florida, 11 in Texas, 6 in Georgia, 4 in Louisiana, and 1 in North Carolina. Seven of the breading firms were in California, 2 each were in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and 1 each in New Jersey, New York, and Ohio. In addition to breaded shrimp, most of these firms also produced other shrimp products, such as frozen heads-off packaged shrimp, and peeled and deveined shrimp.

Canned shrimp were produced by about 36 firms in 1966. Fifteen of these were in Louisiana, 10 in Mississippi, 5 in Alaska, 2 in Texas, and 1 each in Maine, Alabama, Washington, and Oregon.

U.S. production

In terms of value of landings, the U.S. shrimp fishery is the most important fishery in this country. During 1963-67, annual U.S.

landings of shrimp (heads-off, shell-on) rose from about 151 million pounds, valued at \$70 million to a peak of 192 million pounds, valued at \$103 million in 1967 (table 2). They averaged 155 million pounds a year, valued at \$84 million in the 5-year period which was 18 percent greater in quantity and 31 percent greater in value than the average in 1958-62. About three-quarters of the catch in recent years was landed in the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico; about 15 percent in the Pacific Coast States, mainly in Alaska; and most of the remainder was landed in the South Atlantic States, principally Georgia.

Along with the rise in shrimp landings, U.S. production of shrimp products increased from 184 million pounds, valued at \$151 million in 1963 to 212 million pounds, valued at \$220 million in 1967 (table 3). Breaded shrimp accounted for about 50 percent of the total domestic output of shrimp products; heads-off, shell-on raw shrimp, 27 percent; peeled shrimp, 19 percent; and canned shrimp, 3 percent.

U.S. exports

In the official U.S. export statistics, shrimp have since 1965 been reported under three classifications: (1) Fresh or chilled shrimp, packaged or not packaged; (2) frozen shrimp; and (3) canned shrimp, in airtight containers. Total exports of products covered by these three classifications fluctuated during 1963-65 between 11.3 million and 11.7 million pounds, valued at about \$10.9 million. In 1966 exports declined to 9.4 million pounds, valued at \$10.2 million and then rose to 13.4 million pounds, valued at \$14.2 million in 1967 (table 4). Exports have consisted mostly of frozen shrimp.

Besides exporting domestic shrimp products, the United States regularly exports shrimp products of foreign origin. Such exports rose from about 5.8 million pounds, valued at \$5.3 million in 1963 to 15.9 million pounds, valued at \$16.6 million in 1967 (table 5). According to reports from the trade, almost all exports of foreign shrimp consisted of frozen shrimp produced in Mexico.

Exports of shrimp products go to many countries. Japan and Canada, however, have long been the principal foreign markets. Of the total exports in 1967, shipments to Japan accounted for 76 percent and those to Canada for 16 percent.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of shrimp in all forms increased from 152 million pounds, valued at \$103 million in 1963 to a record high of 186 million pounds, valued at \$151 million in 1967 (table 6). About 70

percent of the imports in this period, by both quantity and value, consisted of heads-off, shell-on shrimp, almost all of which was frozen. The remainder consisted of various forms of frozen peeled shrimp. In terms of heads-off, shell-on shrimp, imports have supplied between 57 percent and 62 percent of the annual domestic consumption of shrimp in all forms during 1963-67.

Mexico has been the principal supplying country and in recent years accounted for about two-fifths of total imports by both quantity and value. Imports from that country consisted of fresh, chilled, or frozen heads-off, shell-on shrimp and peeled and deveined shrimp. Next in importance was India which supplied peeled shrimp in airtight containers and peeled shrimp, not in airtight containers (tables 7, 8, and 9). According to a sample of entry papers, all or virtually all peeled shrimp in airtight containers was canned; all of the peeled shrimp not in airtight containers was frozen.

World production and trade

According to data published by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, world production of shrimp (exclusive of that of mainland China) increased from 861 million pounds in 1963 to a high of 894 million pounds in 1966. The United States produced about 16 percent of the total and was followed by India (13 percent), Mexico and Japan (10 percent each) and Thailand (7 percent). With the exception of Mexico, each of the leading shrimp producing countries consumed most of its production. In 1966 a little less than 20 percent of world production of shrimp was exported, three-fourths of which was destined for the United States.

Table 1.--Shrimp, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved (including pastes and sauces): U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of foreign and domestic merchandise, yearend changes in cold-storage holdings, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

(In terms of heads-off, shell-on shrimp)

Year	Production (landings)	Imports <u>1/</u>	Exports <u>2/</u>	Changes in year- end holdings	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio of imports to con- sumption
	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	Percent
1963--	150,737	167,344	20,736	+19,372	277,973	60
1964--	133,113	169,510	23,402	-10,600	289,821	58
1965--	152,346	178,955	24,004	-7,055	314,352	57
1966--	148,255	194,946	25,438	+5,224	312,539	62
1967--	192,000	202,687	34,655	+16,373	343,659	59

1/ Includes from the official import statistics (1) the quantity of heads-off, shell-on shrimp as reported, (2) the quantity of canned shrimp multiplied by 2.02, (3) the quantity of raw shrimp multiplied by 1.28, (4) the quantity of cooked but not breaded shrimp multiplied by 1.97, (5) the quantity of dried shrimp multiplied by 4.83, (6) the quantity of breaded shrimp multiplied by 0.63, and (7) the quantity of "other" shrimp multiplied by 1.28.

2/ Includes from the official export statistics (1) the quantity of fresh or frozen shrimp as reported, (2) the quantity of canned shrimp multiplied by 2.02, and (3) the quantity of dried shrimp multiplied by 4.58.

Source: Production and changes in yearend cold-storage holdings compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 2.--Shrimp: U.S. catch, by principal areas, 1963-67

Area	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds, heads-off, shell-on)					
Gulf States-----	127,760	112,611	122,804	112,736	142,028
South Atlantic States-----	9,768	10,907	16,474	13,508	12,894
Pacific States-----	12,118	8,263	11,452	19,630	33,573
All other states---	1,091	1,332	1,616	2,381	3,505
Total-----	150,737	133,113	152,346	148,255	192,000
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Gulf States-----	63,539	62,695	70,907	82,973	90,300
South Atlantic States-----	5,246	6,633	10,160	10,814	8,700
Pacific States-----	1,181	929	1,083	1,956	3,200
All other states---	78	119	259	533	900
Total-----	70,044	70,376	82,409	96,276	103,100

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Table 3.--Shrimp products: U.S. production, 1963-66

Item	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Heads-off, shell-on, raw <u>1</u> /----	66,441	64,537	64,449	62,210
Peeled, including deveined, raw and cooked-----	24,477	26,693	27,640	30,130
Breaded, raw and cooked-----	76,215	91,333	98,144	104,926
Canned, regular-----	15,906	9,740	15,629	14,201
Dried <u>2</u> /-----	454	226	275	340
Total-----	183,493	192,529	206,137	211,807
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Heads-off, shell-on, raw <u>1</u> /----	47,687	52,895	52,598	60,094
Peeled, including deveined, raw and cooked-----	29,460	31,065	33,565	42,486
Breaded, raw and cooked-----	53,527	63,388	77,091	94,169
Canned, regular-----	19,531	12,986	20,655	21,973
Dried <u>2</u> /-----	380	461	547	685
Total-----	150,585	160,795	184,456	219,407

1/ These shrimp may be counted more than once; they may be included under "Peeled, including deveined, raw and cooked" and under "Breaded, raw and cooked."

2/ Sun-dried only. There also is a small production of freeze-dried shrimp and smoked shrimp but such production is not separately reported.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Table 4.--Shrimp: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by kinds, 1963-67

Kind	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Fresh or chilled:					
Not packaged-----)			(186	314	238
Packaged-----)	8,078	7,852	(334	608	1,371
Frozen-----)			(6,317	4,005	6,503
Salted, pickled, or dry-cured-----)	80	157	1/	1/	1/
Prepared or preserved in airtight containers-----)	3,199	3,692	4,510	4,479	5,255
Total-----)	11,357	11,701	11,347	9,406	13,367
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Fresh or chilled:					
Not packaged-----)			(192	327	266
Packaged-----)	7,748	7,103	(308	605	1,560
Frozen-----)			(5,644	4,114	6,828
Salted, pickled, or dry-cured-----)	81	145	1/	1/	1/
Prepared or preserved in airtight containers-----)	3,054	3,664	4,809	5,192	5,585
Total-----)	10,883	10,912	10,953	10,238	14,239

1/ No longer separately classified.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 5.--Shrimp: U.S. exports of foreign merchandise, by kinds, 1963-67

Kind	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Fresh or chilled:					
Not packaged---)			(382	292	375
Packaged-----)	5,733	7,254	(321	396	1,147
Frozen-----)			(7,285	10,708	14,368
Salted, pickled, or dry-cured---	2	6	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Prepared or pre- served in air- tight contain- ers-----	33	25	34	33	19
Total-----	5,768	7,285	8,022	11,429	15,909
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Fresh or chilled:					
Not packaged---)			(363	303	401
Packaged-----)	5,276	6,012	(292	375	1,055
Frozen-----)			(6,207	10,402	15,094
Salted, pickled, or dry-cured---	3	3	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Prepared or pre- served in air- tight contain- ers-----	42	24	33	29	25
Total-----	5,321	6,039	6,895	11,109	16,574

1/ No longer separately classified.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Shrimp, fresh, chilled, or frozen, prepared or preserved (including pastes and sauces): U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1963-67

Kind	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Shell on-----	111,681	112,149	114,177	129,919	131,927
Peeled:					
In airtight con-					
tainers-----	<u>1/</u>	3,004	2,248	1,547	2,225
Other:					
Raw-----	<u>1/</u>	27,385	31,961	37,233	38,959
Cooked but not					
breaded-----	<u>1/</u>	2,585	2,883	1,987	1,797
Dried-----	<u>1/</u>	404	407	578	336
Breaded, whether					
or not cooked--	484	508	778	527	830
Other-----	39,849	8,541	10,488	6,759	9,999
Total-----	151,530	154,576	162,940	178,550	186,073
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Shell on-----	74,222	75,580	76,468	102,147	105,813
Peeled:					
In airtight con-					
tainers-----	<u>1/</u>	2,638	2,201	1,500	2,070
Other:					
Raw-----	<u>1/</u>	20,340	24,635	31,255	31,875
Cooked but not					
breaded-----	<u>1/</u>	1,473	1,921	1,733	1,450
Dried-----	<u>1/</u>	261	276	390	255
Breaded, whether					
or not cooked--	431	450	704	527	1,029
Other-----	28,500	6,512	7,549	5,577	8,285
Total-----	103,153	107,254	113,754	143,129	150,777

1/ Not separately reported Jan. 1-Aug. 30. All entries for year included under "other."

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

SHRIMP

Table 7.--Shrimp, heads-off, shell-on: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-1967

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Mexico-----	63,700	55,914	43,864	54,014	54,294
Panama-----	7,291	7,854	5,681	8,072	8,851
Kuwait-----	3,615	5,311	5,647	5,627	8,053
Guyana-----	5,152	5,473	7,947	8,631	8,390
French Guiana-----	2,789	2,961	3,860	4,570	6,339
Salvador-----	5,691	5,439	4,294	6,009	5,786
Ecuador-----	2,724	2,889	3,723	2,756	3,073
Venezuela-----	5,325	7,749	9,967	1,925	3,509
Nicaragua-----	1,476	1,919	2,263	2,858	3,432
Pakistan-----	2,111	2,501	2,776	3,794	3,335
All other-----	11,807	14,139	24,155	31,663	26,865
Total-----	111,681	112,149	114,177	129,919	131,927
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico-----	40,398	38,369	27,495	40,433	43,573
Panama-----	5,294	5,602	4,211	6,277	7,355
Kuwait-----	2,689	3,516	3,721	4,110	6,229
Guyana-----	4,419	4,000	6,111	7,219	5,972
French Guiana-----	1,952	1,956	2,880	4,151	5,328
Salvador-----	3,608	3,254	2,807	4,647	5,023
Ecuador-----	2,403	2,211	3,117	2,483	2,980
Venezuela-----	3,134	4,366	6,151	1,593	2,959
Nicaragua-----	809	1,239	1,483	2,190	2,584
Pakistan-----	1,341	1,433	1,828	2,870	2,444
All other-----	8,176	9,634	16,665	26,174	21,367
Total-----	74,222	75,580	76,468	102,147	105,813

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 9.--Peeled shrimp, other than in airtight containers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Mexico-----	16,204	7,245	14,701	16,164
India-----	6,133	4,039	12,887	13,968
Pakistan-----	2,215	1,493	4,304	2,805
Ecuador-----	2,870	1,388	2,474	2,913
Panama-----	4,268	3,756	1,651	2,252
Nicaragua-----	602	339	1,056	1,621
Thailand-----	130	155	1,080	1,896
Australia-----	23	84	956	188
Venezuela-----	155	1,705	112	1,264
All other-----	6,824	3,392	7,862	8,851
Total-----	39,424	23,596	47,083	51,922
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Mexico-----	15,053	6,865	14,997	17,372
India-----	2,973	2,044	8,381	8,011
Pakistan-----	1,187	879	3,138	2,456
Ecuador-----	2,054	911	2,015	2,379
Panama-----	2,827	2,600	1,556	1,971
Nicaragua-----	547	312	1,006	1,564
Thailand-----	85	121	776	1,412
Australia-----	24	81	841	1,341
Venezuela-----	91	1,045	120	1,108
All other-----	4,194	2,216	6,653	5,279
Total-----	29,036	17,074	39,483	42,893

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Shellfish (other than clams, crabs, oysters, lobsters, scallops, and shrimp), fresh, chilled, or frozen, prepared or preserved (including pastes and sauces)-----	114.45 (pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. production of the shellfishes covered by this summary consist of a limited number of species. Although imports are substantial compared with domestic output, they consist mostly of specialties not produced domestically. Exports have in most recent years exceeded imports.

Description and uses

This summary covers all shellfishes (except crabs, clams, oysters, lobsters, scallops, and shrimp fit for human consumption whether fresh, chilled, frozen, or prepared or preserved (including pastes and sauces). The U.S. commercial catch of these shellfishes consists of abalone, crawfish (fresh water), squid, conchs, sea mussels, octopus, periwinkles and cockles, limpets, and sea urchins. The production of other countries includes a number of species that are commercially unimportant in the United States or not available in U.S. waters.

These shellfishes are generally used as food for human consumption, although some species, such as squids and octopuses, are also used for fish bait. When used as food for human consumption the meats from these shellfishes are marketed fresh, cooked, dried, pickled, or canned. The shells of the abalone yield mother-of-pearl and are used in inexpensive jewelry (see summary covering item 190.65).

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
114.45 (pt.)	Shellfish (other than clams, crabs, oysters, lobsters, scallops, and shrimp) fresh, chilled, or frozen, prepared or preserved (including pastes and sauces).	Free

The duty-free status was bound, 1/ effective September 10, 1955, pursuant to a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

U.S. consumption

Annual U.S. consumption of shellfishes here included reached a high of 31.1 million pounds and averaged 28 million pounds in 1963-66 (table 1). Consumption is generally confined to certain racial groups residing in the United States, notably Latin Americans, some Europeans, and Orientals. A substantial, although undetermined, part of the consumption was used as fish bait.

U.S. producers and production

The catching of the various shellfishes is seasonal and does not afford steady employment to fishermen. Most of the species have a wide distribution in U.S. fishing areas, but the bulk of each of the several species is caught in a limited number of States as follows: Fresh-water crawfish--Louisiana; abalones and squids--California; conchs--the Atlantic Coast States of New Jersey to Massachusetts, inclusive; sea mussels--the Atlantic Coast States from New York to Massachusetts, inclusive; octopuses--California, Washington, Oregon, and Alaska; limpets--Hawaii; periwinkles and sea urchins--Maine.

In 1966, about 55 plants processed these shellfish. About 25 of these plants produced fresh or frozen shellfish, mainly frozen abalone, and frozen squid (for bait); 20 plants produced cooked shellfish, mainly cooked fresh-water crawfish; and 10 plants canned shellfish, principally squid.

1/ Abalone and all pastes and sauces were excluded from the concession.

The total annual catch of these shellfish averaged 26.5 million pounds, valued at \$2.1 million in 1963-66, and ranged from 21.5 million pounds, valued at \$1.7 million to 32.3 million pounds, valued at \$2.5 million (table 2). In the U.S. catch squid was the most important species, accounting for nearly three-fourths of the total pounds caught, but for only a little over one-fourth of the value. Similarly squid was the most important species that was further processed. Processed squid accounted for about 92 percent of the quantity and 49 percent of the value of total domestic production of processed shellfish (table 3). Most of the output of processed squid was for export.

U.S. exports

Statistics on U.S. exports of shellfish covered by this summary are available only for canned squid (shown in official statistics as squid in airtight containers). Exports of other shellfish whether fresh or processed, if any, are believed to be small. Exports of canned squid rose from 7 million pounds, valued at \$662,000 in 1963 to 12.8 million pounds, valued at \$1.6 million in 1967 (table 4). Greece and the Philippine Republic were the principal markets.

U.S. imports

In 1963-67, annual U.S. imports of the shellfish here included varied little from year to year and averaged 10.6 million pounds, valued at \$4.9 million (table 5). Abalone was the most important species imported, accounting for somewhat over half of the quantity and nearly two-thirds of the value of total imports. Mexico was virtually the only supplier of abalone, all of which was shipped in airtight containers. Imports from other countries, principally Japan and Spain, consisted mostly of specialties not produced in the United States (table 6).

SHELLFISH, NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Table 1.--Shellfish, not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production (landings)	Imports	Exports <u>1/</u>	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio of imports to con- sumption
	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	Percent
1963-----	21,490	10,750	8,048	24,192	44
1964-----	24,115	10,636	7,005	27,746	38
1965-----	32,313	10,705	11,911	31,107	34
1966-----	28,199	10,862	10,159	28,902	38
1967-----	<u>2/</u>	10,235	12,787	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

1/ Represents exports only of squid in airtight containers. Exports of other shellfish are not separately enumerated in official statistics and are believed to be small.

2/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Shellfish, not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. landings, by species, 1963-66

Species	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Abalones-----	869	817	915	998
Squids-----	16,314	18,710	21,234	21,735
Crawfishes, fresh water-----	2,135	3,338	8,779	3,273
Conchs-----	1,091	674	637	1,258
Sea mussels-----	801	320	480	563
Octopus-----	158	83	88	172
Periwinkles and cockles <u>1/</u> -----	34	48	51	52
Limpets-----	4	4	3	5
Sea urchins-----	84	121	126	143
Total-----	21,490	24,115	32,313	28,199
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Abalones-----	626	574	698	920
Squids-----	531	512	512	680
Crawfishes, fresh water-----	304	571	1,039	539
Conchs-----	182	94	121	258
Sea mussels-----	66	34	60	69
Octopus-----	17	11	17	39
Periwinkles and cockles <u>1/</u> -----	11	13	12	13
Limpets-----	9	9	7	16
Sea urchins-----	3	3	3	4
Total-----	1,749	1,821	2,469	2,538

1/ Cockles are clams but statistics are not gathered separately for cockles.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

SHELLFISH, NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Table 3.--Shellfish, not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. production of processed products, 1963-66

Product	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Squid:				
Frozen, natural-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	5,963	6,810
Canned-----	7,167	10,303	12,420	11,363
Abalone meat and steaks, fresh and frozen-----	<u>2/</u> 552	604	619	816
Conch meat:				
Fresh and frozen-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	214	336
Canned-----	356	269	307	312
Freshwater crawfish, cooked meat---	<u>1/</u>	44	178	100
Octopus, frozen meat-----	-	-	21	117
Total-----	8,075	11,202	19,722	19,854
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Squid:				
Frozen, natural-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	667	816
Canned-----	621	887	1,116	1,148
Abalone meat and steaks, fresh and frozen-----	<u>2/</u> 823	956	992	1,356
Conch meat:				
Fresh and frozen-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	98	170
Canned-----	172	183	178	188
Freshwater crawfish, cooked meat---	<u>1/</u>	60	222	138
Octopus, frozen meat-----	-	-	6	39
Total-----	1,616	2,086	3,279	3,855

1/ Not separately reported.

2/ Includes breaded specialties.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Table 4.--Canned squid: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise,
by principal markets, 1963-67

Market	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Greece-----	5,201	4,452	8,529	5,399	7,199
Philippine Republic-----	2,551	1,903	2,452	3,816	4,832
West Germany-----	27	132	471	444	179
All other-----	269	518	459	500	577
Total-----	8,048	7,005	11,911	10,159	12,787
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Greece-----	483	427	837	571	942
Philippine Republic-----	233	175	229	398	539
West Germany-----	3	13	47	47	17
All other-----	23	47	47	51	64
Total-----	742	662	1,160	1,067	1,562

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 5.--Shellfish (except clams, crabs, oysters, lobsters, scallops, and shrimp), fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved (including pastes and sauces): U.S. imports for consumption, by type, 1963-67

Type	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Abalone-----	6,879	6,487	5,993	5,027	4,234
All other-----	3,871	4,149	4,712	5,835	6,001
Total-----	10,750	10,363	10,705	10,862	10,235
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Abalone-----	3,663	3,468	3,298	2,844	2,471
All other-----	1,207	1,506	1,760	2,127	2,253
Total-----	4,870	4,974	5,058	4,971	4,724

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Shellfish (except clams, crabs, oysters, lobsters, scallops, and shrimp), fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved (including pastes and sauces): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Mexico-----	6,727	6,292	5,852	4,777	3,777
Japan-----	1,812	1,488	1,510	2,047	1,350
Australia-----	9	7	67	186	460
Spain-----	368	718	1,003	1,166	992
Portugal-----	760	970	859	812	909
Canary Islands-----	15	-	-	161	938
All other-----	1,059	1,161	1,414	1,713	1,809
Total-----	10,750	10,636	10,705	10,862	10,235
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico-----	3,440	3,224	3,085	2,574	1,973
Japan-----	753	715	724	843	732
Australia-----	2	4	67	181	451
Spain-----	91	189	292	390	369
Portugal-----	195	252	237	217	278
Canary Islands-----	3	-	-	23	133
All other-----	386	590	653	743	788
Total-----	4,870	4,974	5,058	4,971	4,724

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

A P P E N D I X A

Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968):
General headnotes and rules of interpretation, and
excerpts relating to the items included in this
volume.

NOTE: The shaded areas in this appendix cover
headnotes and TSUS items not included in the
summaries in this volume.

GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION

Page 3

1. Tariff Treatment of Imported Articles. All articles imported into the customs territory of the United States from outside thereof are subject to duty or exempt therefrom as prescribed in general headnote 3.

2. Customs Territory of the United States. The term "customs territory of the United States", as used in the schedules, includes only the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

3. Rates of Duty. The rates of duty in the "Rates of Duty" columns numbered 1 and 2 of the schedules apply to articles imported into the customs territory of the United States as hereinafter provided in this headnote:

(a) Products of Insular Possessions.

(i) Except as provided in headnote 6 of schedule 7, part 2, subpart E, [and] except as provided in headnote 4 of schedule 7, part 7, subpart A, articles imported from insular possessions of the United States which are outside the customs territory of the United States are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules, except that all such articles the growth or product of any such possession, or manufactured or produced in any such possession from materials the growth, product, or manufacture of any such possession or of the customs territory of the United States, or of both, which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 50 percent of their total value, coming to the customs territory of the United States directly from any such possession, and all articles previously imported into the customs territory of the United States with payment of all applicable duties and taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation which were shipped from the United States, without remission, refund, or drawback of such duties or taxes, directly to the possession from which they are being returned by direct shipment, are exempt from duty.

(ii) In determining whether an article produced or manufactured in any such insular possession contains foreign materials to the value of more than 50 percent, no material shall be considered foreign which, at the time such article is entered, may be imported into the customs territory from a foreign country, other than Cuba or the Philippine Republic, and entered free of duty.

(b) Products of Cuba. Products of Cuba imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules. Preferential rates of duty for such products apply only as shown in the said column 1. ^{1/}

(c) Products of the Philippine Republic.

(i) Products of the Philippine Republic imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty which are set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules or to fractional parts of the rates in the said column 1, as hereinafter prescribed in subdivisions (c)(ii) and (c)(iii) of this headnote.

(ii) Except as otherwise prescribed in the schedules, a Philippine article, as defined in subdivision (c)(iv) of this headnote, imported into the customs territory of the United States and entered on or before July 3, 1974, is subject to that rate which results

^{1/} By virtue of section 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, the application to products of Cuba of either a preferential or other reduced rate of duty in column 1 is suspended. See general headnote 3(e), *infra*. The provisions for preferential Cuban rates continue to be reflected in the schedules because, under section 401, the rates therefor in column 1 still form the bases for determining the rates of duty applicable to certain products, including "Philippine articles".

from the application of the following percentages to the most favorable rate of duty (i.e., including a preferential rate prescribed for any product of Cuba) set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules:

(A) 20 percent, during calendar years 1963 through 1964,

(B) 40 percent, during calendar years 1965 through 1967,

(C) 60 percent, during calendar years 1968 through 1970,

(D) 80 percent, during calendar years 1971 through 1973,

(E) 100 percent, during the period from January 1, 1974, through July 3, 1974.

(iii) Except as otherwise prescribed in the schedules, products of the Philippine Republic, other than Philippine articles, are subject to the rates of duty (except any preferential rates prescribed for products of Cuba) set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules.

(iv) The term "Philippine article", as used in the schedules, means an article which is the product of the Philippines, but does not include any article produced with the use of materials imported into the Philippines which are products of any foreign country (except materials produced within the customs territory of the United States) if the aggregate value of such imported materials when landed at the Philippine port of entry, exclusive of any landing cost and Philippine duty, was more than 20 percent of the appraised customs value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States.

(d) Products of Canada.

(i) Products of Canada imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules. The rates of duty for a Canadian article, as defined in subdivision (d)(ii) of this headnote, apply only as shown in the said column numbered 1.

(ii) The term "Canadian article", as used in the schedules, means an article which is the product of Canada, but does not include any article produced with the use of materials imported into Canada which are products of any foreign country (except materials produced within the customs territory of the United States), if the aggregate value of such imported materials when landed at the Canadian port of entry (that is, the actual purchase price, or if not purchased, the export value, of such materials, plus, if not included therein, the cost of transporting such materials to Canada but exclusive of any landing cost and Canadian duty) was --

(A) with regard to any motor vehicle or automobile truck tractor entered on or before December 31, 1967, more than 60 percent of the appraised value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States; and

(B) with regard to any other article (including any motor vehicle or automobile truck tractor entered after December 31, 1967), more than 50 percent of the appraised value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 4

(e) Products of Communist Countries. Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions of this headnote, the rates of duty shown in column numbered 2 shall apply to products, whether imported directly or indirectly, of the following countries and areas pursuant to section 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, to section 231 or 257(e)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, or to action taken by the President thereunder:

Albania
Bulgaria
China (any part of which may be under Communist domination or control)
Cuba 1/
Czechoslovakia
Estonia
Germany (the Soviet zone and the Soviet sector of Berlin)
Hungary
Indochina (any part of Cambodia, Laos, or Vietnam which may be under Communist domination or control)
Korea (any part of which may be under Communist domination or control)
Kurile Islands
Latvia
Lithuania
Outer Mongolia
Rumania
Southern Sakhalin
Tanna Tuva
Tibet
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the area in East Prussia under the provisional administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(f) Products of All Other Countries. Products of all countries not previously mentioned in this headnote imported into the customs territory of the United States are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules.

(g) Effective Date; Exceptions - Staged Rates of Duty. Except as specified below or as may be specified elsewhere, pursuant to section 501(a) of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-456, approved May 24, 1962), the rates of duty in columns numbered 1 and 2 become effective with respect to articles entered on or after the 10th day following the date of the President's proclamation provided for in section 102 of the said Act. If, in column numbered 1, any rate of duty or part thereof is set forth in parenthesis, the effective date shall be governed as follows:

(i) If the rate in column numbered 1 has only one part (i.e., 8¢ (10¢ per lb.), the parenthetical rate (viz., 10¢ per lb.) shall be effective as to articles entered before July 1, 1964, and the other rate (viz., 8¢ per lb.) shall be effective as to articles entered on or after July 1, 1964.

(ii) If the rate in column numbered 1 has two or more parts (i.e., 5¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.) and has a parenthetical rate for either or both parts, each part of the rate shall be governed as if it were a one-part rate. For example, if a rate is expressed as "4¢ (4.5¢) per lb. + 8% (9%) ad val.", the rate applicable to articles entered before July 1, 1964, would be "4.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val."; the rate applicable to articles entered on or after July 1, 1964, would be "4¢ per lb. + 8% ad val."

(iii) If the rate in column numbered 1 is marked with an asterisk (*), the foregoing provisions of (i) and (ii) shall apply except that "January 1, 1964" shall be substituted for "July 1, 1964", wherever this latter date appears.

1/ In Proclamation 3447, dated February 3, 1962, the President, acting under authority of section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 445), as amended, prohibited the importation into the United States of all goods of Cuban origin and all goods imported from or through Cuba, subject to such exceptions as the Secretary of the Treasury determines to be consistent with the effective operation of the embargo.

4. Modification or Amendment of Rates of Duty. Except as otherwise provided in the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules --

(a) a statutory rate of duty supersedes and terminates the existing rates of duty in both column numbered 1 and column numbered 2 unless otherwise specified in the amending statute;

(b) a rate of duty proclaimed pursuant to a concession granted in a trade agreement shall be reflected in column numbered 1 and, if higher than the then existing rate in column numbered 2, also in the latter column, and shall supersede but not terminate the then existing rate (or rates) in such column (or columns);

(c) a rate of duty proclaimed pursuant to section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall be reflected in both column numbered 1 and column numbered 2 and shall supersede but not terminate the then existing rates in such columns; and

(d) whenever a proclaimed rate is terminated or suspended, the rate shall revert, unless otherwise provided, to the next intervening proclaimed rate previously superseded but not terminated or, if none, to the statutory rate.

5. Intangibles. For the purposes of headnote 1 --

(a) corpses, together with their coffins and accompanying flowers,

(b) currency (metal or paper) in current circulation in any country and imported for monetary purposes,

(c) electricity,

(d) securities and similar evidences of value, and

(e) vessels which are not "yachts or pleasure boats" within the purview of subpart D, part 6, of schedule 6,

are not articles subject to the provisions of these schedules.

6. Containers or Holders for Imported Merchandise. For the purposes of the tariff schedules, containers or holders are subject to tariff treatment as follows:

(a) Imported Empty: Containers or holders if imported empty are subject to tariff treatment as imported articles and as such are subject to duty unless they are within the purview of a provision which specifically exempts them from duty.

(b) Not Imported Empty: Containers or holders if imported containing or holding articles are subject to tariff treatment as follows:

(i) The usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders, if not designed for, or capable of, reuse, and containers of usual types ordinarily sold at retail with their contents, are not subject to treatment as imported articles. Their cost, however, is, under section 402 or section 402a of the tariff act, a part of the value of their contents and if their contents are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty such containers or holders are, in effect, dutiable at the same rate as their contents, except that their cost is deductible from dutiable value upon submission of satisfactory proof that they are products of the United States which are being returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any means while abroad.

(ii) The usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders, if designed for, or capable of, reuse, are subject to treatment as imported articles separate and distinct from their contents. Such holders or containers are not part of the dutiable value of their contents and are separately subject to duty upon each and every importation into the customs territory of the United States unless within the scope of a provision specifically exempting them from duty.

(iii) In the absence of context which requires otherwise, all other containers or holders are subject to the same treatment as specified in (ii) above for usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders designed for, or capable of, reuse.

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 5

7. Commingling of Articles. (a) Whenever articles subject to different rates of duty are so packed together or mingled that the quantity or value of each class of articles cannot be readily ascertained by customs officers (without physical segregation of the shipment or the contents of any entire package thereof), by one or more of the following means:

(i) sampling,

(ii) verification of packing lists or other documents filed at the time of entry, or

(iii) evidence showing performance of commercial settlement tests generally accepted in the trade and filed in such time and manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, the commingled articles shall be subject to the highest rate of duty applicable to any part thereof unless the consignee or his agent segregates the articles pursuant to subdivision (b) hereof.

(b) Every segregation of articles made pursuant to this headnote shall be accomplished by the consignee or his agent at the risk and expense of the consignee within 30 days (unless the Secretary authorizes in writing a longer time) after the date of personal delivery or mailing, by such employee as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate, of written notice to the consignee that the articles are commingled and that the quantity or value of each class of articles cannot be readily ascertained by customs officers. Every such segregation shall be accomplished under customs supervision, and the compensation and expenses of the supervising customs officers shall be reimbursed to the Government by the consignee under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

(c) The foregoing provisions of this headnote do not apply with respect to any part of a shipment if the consignee or his agent furnishes, in such time and manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, satisfactory proof --

(i) that such part (A) is commercially negligible, (B) is not capable of segregation without excessive cost, and (C) will not be segregated prior to its use in a manufacturing process or otherwise, and

(ii) that the commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties. Any article with respect to which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all customs purposes as a part of the article, subject to the next lower rate of duty, with which it is commingled.

(d) The foregoing provisions of this headnote do not apply with respect to any shipment if the consignee or his agent shall furnish, in such time and manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, satisfactory proof --

(i) that the value of the commingled articles is less than the aggregate value would be if the shipment were segregated;

(ii) that the shipment is not capable of segregation without excessive cost and will not be segregated prior to its use in a manufacturing process or otherwise; and

(iii) that the commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties. Any merchandise with respect to which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all customs purposes to be dutiable at the rate applicable to the material present in greater quantity than any other material.

(e) The provisions of this headnote shall apply only in cases where the schedules do not expressly provide a particular tariff treatment for commingled articles.

8. Abbreviations. In the schedules the following symbols and abbreviations are used with the meanings respectively indicated below:

\$	-	dollars
¢	-	cents
%	-	percent
+	-	plus
ad val.	-	ad valorem
bu.	-	bushel
cu.	-	cubic
doz.	-	dozen
ft.	-	feet
gal.	-	gallon
in.	-	inches
lb.	-	pounds
oz.	-	ounces
sq.	-	square
wt.	-	weight
yd.	-	yard
pcs.	-	pieces
prs.	-	pairs
lin.	-	linear
I.R.C.	-	Internal Revenue Code

9. Definitions. For the purposes of the schedules, unless the context otherwise requires --

(a) the term "entered" means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in the customs territory of the United States;

(b) the term "entered for consumption" does not include withdrawals from warehouse for consumption;

(c) the term "withdrawn for consumption" means withdrawn from warehouse for consumption and does not include articles entered for consumption;

(d) the term "rate of duty" includes a free rate of duty; rates of duty proclaimed by the President shall be referred to as "proclaimed" rates of duty; rates of duty enacted by the Congress shall be referred to as "statutory" rates of duty; and the rates of duty in column numbered 2 at the time the schedules become effective shall be referred to as "original statutory" rates of duty;

(e) the term "ton" means 2,240 pounds, and the term "short ton" means 2,000 pounds;

(f) the terms "of", "wholly of", "almost wholly of", "in part of" and "containing", when used between the description of an article and a material (e.g., "furniture of wood", "woven fabrics, wholly of cotton", etc.), have the following meanings:

(i) "of" means that the article is wholly or in chief value of the named material;

(ii) "wholly of" means that the article is, except for negligible or insignificant quantities of some other material or materials, composed completely of the named material;

(iii) "almost wholly of" means that the essential character of the article is imparted by the named material, notwithstanding the fact that significant quantities of some other material or materials may be present; and

(iv) "in part of" or "containing" mean that the article contains a significant quantity of the named material.

With regard to the application of the quantitative concepts specified in subparagraphs (ii) and (iv) above, it is intended that the de minimis rule apply.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 6

10. General Interpretative Rules. For the purposes of these schedules --

(a) the general, schedule, part, and subpart headnotes, and the provisions describing the classes of imported articles and specifying the rates of duty or other import restrictions to be imposed thereon are subject to the rules of interpretation set forth herein and to such other rules of statutory interpretation, not inconsistent therewith, as have been or may be developed under administrative or judicial rulings;

(b) the titles of the various schedules, parts, and subparts and the footnotes therein are intended for convenience in reference only and have no legal or interpretative significance;

(c) an imported article which is described in two or more provisions of the schedules is classifiable in the provision which most specifically describes it; but, in applying this rule of interpretation, the following considerations shall govern:

(i) a superior heading cannot be enlarged by inferior headings indented under it but can be limited thereby;

(ii) comparisons are to be made only between provisions of coordinate or equal status, i.e., between the primary or main superior headings of the schedules or between coordinate inferior headings which are subordinate to the same superior heading;

(d) if two or more tariff descriptions are equally applicable to an article, such article shall be subject to duty under the description for which the original statutory rate is highest, and, should the highest original statutory rate be applicable to two or more of such descriptions, the article shall be subject to duty under that one of such descriptions which first appears in the schedules;

(e) in the absence of special language or context which otherwise requires --

(i) a tariff classification controlled by use (other than actual use) is to be determined in accordance with the use in the United States at, or immediately prior to, the date of importation, of articles of that class or kind to which the imported articles belong, and the controlling use is the chief use, i.e., the use which exceeds all other uses (if any) combined;

(ii) a tariff classification controlled by the actual use to which an imported article is put in the United States is satisfied only if such use is intended at the time of importation, the article is so used, and proof thereof is furnished within 3 years after the date the article is entered;

(f) an article is in chief value of a material if such material exceeds in value each other single component material of the article;

(g) a headnote provision which enumerates articles not included in a schedule, part, or subpart is not necessarily exhaustive, and the absence of a particular article from such headnote provision shall not be given weight in determining the relative specificity of competing provisions which describe such article;

(h) unless the context requires otherwise, a tariff description for an article covers such article, whether assembled or not assembled, and whether finished or not finished;

(i) a provision for "parts" of an article covers a product solely or chiefly used as a part of such article, but does not prevail over a specific provision for such part.

11. Issuance of Rules and Regulations. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue rules and regulations governing the admission of articles under the provisions of the schedules. The allowance of an importer's claim for classification, under any of the provisions of the schedules which provide for total or partial relief from duty or other import restrictions on the basis of facts which are not determinable from an examination of the article itself in its condition as imported, is dependent upon his complying with any rules or regulations which may be issued pursuant to this headnote.

12. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe methods of analyzing, testing, sampling, weighing, gauging, measuring, or other methods of ascertainment whenever he finds that such methods are necessary to determine the physical, chemical, or other properties or characteristics of articles for purposes of any law administered by the Customs Service.

General statistical headnotes:

1. Statistical Requirements for Imported Articles.

Persons making customs entry or withdrawal of articles imported into the customs territory of the United States shall complete the entry or withdrawal forms, as provided herein and in regulations issued pursuant to law, to provide for statistical purposes information as follows:

- (a) the number of the Customs district and of the port where the articles are being entered for consumption or warehouse, as shown in Statistical Annex A of these schedules;
- (b) the name of the carrier or the means of transportation by which the articles were transported to the first port of unloading in the United States;
- (c) the foreign port of lading;
- (d) the United States port of unloading;
- (e) the date of importation;
- (f) the country of origin of the articles expressed in terms of the designation therefor in Statistical Annex B of these schedules;
- (g) a description of the articles in sufficient detail to permit the classification thereof under the proper statistical reporting number in these schedules;
- (h) the statistical reporting number under which the articles are classifiable;
- (i) gross weight in pounds for the articles covered by each reporting number when imported in vessels or aircraft;
- (k) the net quantity in the units specified herein for the classification involved;
- (l) the U.S. dollar value in accordance with the definition in Section 402 or 402a of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, for all merchandise including that free of duty or dutiable at specific rates; and
- (m) such other information with respect to the imported articles as is provided for elsewhere in these schedules.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

2. Statistical Annotations. (a) The statistical annotations to the Tariff Schedules of the United States consist of --

- (i) the 2-digit statistical suffixes,
- (ii) the indicated units of quantity,
- (iii) the statistical headnotes and annexes, and
- (iv) the italicized article descriptions.

(b) The legal text of the Tariff Schedules of the United States consists of the remaining text as more specifically identified in headnote 10(a) of the general headnotes and rules of interpretation.

(c) The statistical annotations are subordinate to the provisions of the legal text and cannot change their scope.

3. Statistical Reporting Number. (a) General Rule: Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this headnote, and in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary elsewhere, the statistical reporting number for an article consists of the 7-digit number formed by combining the 5-digit item number with the appropriate 2-digit statistical suffix. Thus, the statistical reporting number for live monkeys dutiable under item 100.95 is "100.9520".

(b) Wherever in the tariff schedules an article is classifiable under a provision which derives its rate of duty from a different provision, the statistical reporting number is, in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary elsewhere, the 7-digit number for the basic provision followed by the item number of the provision from which the rate is derived. Thus, the statistical reporting number of mixed apple and grape juices, not containing over 1.0 percent of ethyl alcohol by volume, is "165.6500-165.40".

4. Abbreviations. (a) The following symbols and abbreviations are used with the meanings respectively indicated below:

s. ton	-	short ton
C.	-	one hundred
Cwt.	-	100 lbs.
mg.	-	milligram
M.	-	1,000
bd. ft.	-	board feet
M. bd. ft.	-	1,000 board feet
mc.	-	millicurie
cord	-	128 cubic feet
square	-	amount to cover 100 square feet of surface
sup. ft.	-	superficial foot
oz.	-	ounces avoirdupois
fl. oz.	-	fluid ounce
oz. troy	-	troy ounce
pf. gal.	-	proof gallon

(b) An "X" appearing in the column for units of quantity means that no quantity (other than gross weight) is to be reported.

(c) Whenever two separate units of quantity are shown for the same article, the "v" following one of such units means that the value of the article is to be reported with that quantity.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
General
HeadnotesAmendments and ModificationsPROVISIONS

Gen Hdnto--Language "Except as provided in headnote 6 of
3(a)(1) schedule 7, part 2, subpart E," added; language
"except that all articles" deleted and language
"except that all such articles" inserted in
lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-805, Secs. 1(a), (c),
Nov. 10, 1966, 80 Stat. 1521, 1522, effective
date Jan. 1, 1967.

Language "Except as provided in headnote 4 of
schedule 7, part 7, subpart A," added. Pub. L.
89-806, Secs. 2(b), (c), Nov. 10, 1966, 80 Stat.
1523, effective date March 11, 1967.

PROVISIONS

Gen Hdnto--Headnotes 3(d), (e), and (f) redesignated as
3(d), (e), headnotes 3(e), (f), and (g), respectively,
(f) and (g) and now headnote 3(d) added. Pub. L. 89-283,
Secs. 401(a), 403, Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat.
1021, 1022; entered into force Oct. 22, 1965,
by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR,
1965 Supp., p. 68.

Gen Hdnto--Language "and containers of usual types ordi-
6(b)(1) narily sold at retail with their contents,"
added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 4,
Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective
date Dec. 7, 1965.

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

10

Part 1 - Live Animals	Part 12 - Beverages
Part 2 - Meats	A. Fruit Juices
A. Bird Meat	B. Non-Alcoholic Beverages
B. Meats Other Than Bird Meat	C. Fermented Alcoholic Beverages
Part 3 - Fish and Shellfish	D. Spirits, Spirituous Beverages and Beverage Preparations
A. Fish, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen	Part 13 - Tobacco and Tobacco Products
B. Fish, Dried, Salted, Pickled, Smoked, or Kippered	Part 14 - Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats and Greases
C. Fish in Airtight Containers	A. Oil-Bearing Vegetable Materials
D. Other Fish Products	B. Vegetable Oils, Crude or Refined
E. Shellfish	C. Animal Oils, Fats, and Greases, Crude or Refined
Part 4 - Dairy Products; Birds' Eggs	D. Hardened Oils, Fats, and Greases; Mixtures
A. Milk and Cream	Part 15 - Other Animal and Vegetable Products
B. Butter, Oleomargarine, and Butter Substitutes	A. Products of American Fisheries
C. Cheeses	B. Edible Preparations
D. Other Milk Products	C. Animal Feeds
E. Poultry and Other Birds' Eggs	D. Feathers, Downs, Bristles, and Hair
Part 5 - Hides, Skins, and Leather; Furskins	E. Shellac and Other Lacs; Natural Gums; Gum Resins, Resins, and Balsams; Turpentine and Rosin
A. Hides, Skins, and Leather	F. Miscellaneous Animal Products
B. Furskins	G. Miscellaneous Vegetable Products
Part 6 - Live Plants; Seeds	
A. Live Plants	
B. Seeds	
Part 7 - Cereal Grains, Milled Grain Products, and Malts and Starches	
A. Grains	
B. Milled Grain Products	
C. Malts and Starches	
Part 8 - Vegetables	
A. Vegetables, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen	
B. Vegetables, Dried, Desiccated, or Dehydrated	
C. Vegetables, Packed in Salt, in Brine, Pickled, or Otherwise Prepared or Preserved	
D. Mushrooms and Truffles	
Part 9 - Edible Nuts and Fruits	
A. Edible Nuts	
B. Edible Fruits	
C. Fruit Flours, Meals, Pastes, Pulps, Jellies, Jams, Marmalades, and Butters	
D. Glacé Nuts, Fruits, and Other Vegetable Substances	
Part 10 - Sugar, Cocoa; Confectionery	
A. Sugar, Syrups, and Molasses	
B. Cocoa	
C. Confectionery	
Part 11 - Coffee, Tea, Mate, and Spices	
A. Coffee and Coffee Substitutes, Tea, Mate	
B. Spices and Spice Seeds	

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
Part 3. - Fish and Shellfish

1 - 3 - A
110.10

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
PART 3. - FISH AND SHELLFISH					
Part 3 headnotes:					
1. The term "fish", as used in this part, does not include shellfish, or whales or other mammals. This part covers only fish and shellfish, live or dead, fit for human consumption.					
2. In subparts A and B of this part, the term "whether or not whole" means if whole, or if processed by removal of heads, fins, viscera, scales, skins, or bones, or by filleting, division into pieces, or other cutting or slicing operations, but not minced or ground.					
3. In subparts C and D of this part, the term "in oil" means packed in added oil or fat, or in added oil or fat and other substances, whether such oil or fat was introduced at the time of packing or prior thereto.					
4. Live fish and shellfish imported to be used for purposes other than human consumption are covered by item 190.45 (see part 15F of schedule 1) and certain other fish and shellfish products are covered by parts 14 and 15 of schedule 1.					
Subpart A. - Fish, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen					
Subpart A headnote:					
1. In item 110.50 of this subpart, "apparent consumption" shall be the sum of (a) the production in the United States of fresh and frozen fillets, steaks, and sticks of the named fish as defined on October 10, 1947, and as reported, by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, (b) the quantity of such fillets, steaks, and sticks entered into the United States free of duty under the provisions for "products of American fisheries" in part 13 of schedule 1, and (c) the quantity of the named fish entered into the United States and provided for in items 110.50 or 110.55.					
110.10		Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, whether or not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved:		Free	Free
	25	Sea herring, smelts, and tuna.....	Lb.		
		Smelts.....	Lb.		
		Tuna.....	Lb.		
		Albacore:			
	70	Whole fish.....	Lb.		
	75	Other.....	Lb.		
		Yellowfin:			
	70	Whole fish.....	Lb.		
		Eviscerated fish.....	Lb.		
	55	Head-on.....	Lb.		
	70	Head-off.....	Lb.		
	77	Other.....	Lb.		
	60	Skipjack.....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		
	55	Sea herring.....	Lb.		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
Part 3. - Fish and Shellfish

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Fish, smoked or kippered, etc. (see 111.72-111.82)			
		Herring:			
		Whole or beheaded, but not otherwise processed:			
111.72	00	Hard smoked.....	Lb.....	Free	1.25¢ per lb.
111.76	00	Other.....	Lb.....	0.5¢ per lb.	1.45¢ per lb.
111.80	00	Otherwise processed (whether or not beheaded).....	Lb.....	0.7¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
111.84	00	Mackerel.....	Lb.....	5.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
111.88	00	Salmon.....	Lb.....	3% ad val.	25% ad val.
111.82	00	Other.....	Lb.....	5.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
Subpart C. - Fish in Airtight Containers					
Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, not in oil, in airtight containers:					
Anchovies:					
112.01	00	In containers weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each.....	Lb.....	12.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
112.03	00	Other.....	Lb.....	1¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.
112.05	00	Bonito and yellowtail.....	Lb.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
112.06		If products of Cuba.....		10% ad val. (s)	
Herring:					
112.08	00	In containers weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each: In tomato sauce, smoked, or kippered, and in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 1 pound each..	Lb.....	7% ad val.	25% ad val.
112.10	00	Other.....	Lb.....	4% ad val.	25% ad val.
112.12	00	Other.....	Lb.....	0.9¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.
112.14	00	Pollock.....	Lb.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
112.15		If product of Cuba (except smoked pollock)....		10% ad val. (s)	
112.18	00	Salmon.....	Lb.....	13% ad val.	25% ad val.
Sardines:					
112.20	00	In containers weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each: In immediate containers weighing with their contents under 8 ounces each....	Lb.....	9% ad val.	25% ad val.
112.22	00	Other.....	Lb.....	6.25% ad val.	25% ad val.
112.24	00	Other.....	Lb.....	0.9¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.
Tuna:					
112.30		In containers weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each, for an aggregate quantity entered in any calendar year not to exceed 20% of the United States pack of canned tuna during the immediately preceding calendar year, as reported by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.....		11% ad val.	25% ad val.
	20	Albacore.....	Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Lb.		
112.34	00	Other.....	Lb.....	22% ad val.	25% ad val.
112.36	00	Other.....	Lb.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
112.37		If products of Cuba.....		10% ad val. (s)	

(s) = Suspended. See general headnote 3(b).

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

Page 22

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
Part 3. - Fish and Shellfish

1 - 3 - C, D
112.40-113.40

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, in oil, in airtight containers:			
112.40	00	Anchovies.....	Lb.....	10.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
112.42	00	Bonito and yellowtail.....	Lb.....	13% ad val.	30% ad val.
112.46	00	Herring.....	Lb.....	22.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Pollock:			
112.48	00	Smoked.....	Lb.....	13% ad val.	30% ad val.
112.50	00	Not smoked.....	Lb.....	22.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
112.52	00	Salmon.....	Lb.....	22.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Sardines:			
112.54	00	Valued not over 18 cents per pound (including weight of immediate container).....	Lb.....	30% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Valued over 18 but not over 23 cents per pound (including weight of immediate container):			
		Neither skinned nor boned:			
112.58	00	Smoked.....	Lb.....	12% ad val.	30% ad val.
112.62	00	Not smoked.....	Lb.....	20% ad val.	30% ad val.
112.66	00	Skinned or boned.....	Lb.....	28% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Valued over 23 but not over 30 cents per pound (including weight of immediate container):			
		Neither skinned nor boned:			
112.71	00	Smoked.....	Lb.....	14% ad val.	30% ad val.
112.73	00	Not smoked.....	Lb.....	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
112.74	00	Skinned or boned.....	Lb.....	30% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Valued over 30 cents per pound (including weight of immediate container):			
		Neither skinned nor boned:			
		Smoked:			
112.79	00	Valued 45 cents or more per pound in tin-plate containers or 50 cents or more per pound in other containers.....	Lb.....	11% ad val.	30% ad val.
112.80	00	Other.....	Lb.....	12% ad val.	30% ad val.
112.82	00	Not smoked.....	Lb.....	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
112.86	00	Skinned or boned.....	Lb.....	24% ad val.	30% ad val.
112.90	00	Tuna.....	Lb.....	35% ad val.	45% ad val.
112.94	00	Other.....	Lb.....	22.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Subpart D. - Other Fish Products			
		Fish balls, cakes, puddings, pastes, and sauces, (including any of such articles in airtight containers):			
113.01	00	Pastes and sauces.....	Lb.....	7% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Balls, cakes, and puddings:			
113.05	00	In oil.....	Lb.....	22.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Not in oil:			
		In immediate containers weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each:			
113.08	00	In airtight containers.....	Lb.....	2% ad val.	25% ad val.
113.11	00	Other.....	Lb.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
113.15	00	Other.....	Lb.....	0.9¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.
		Fish sticks and similar products of any size or shape, fillets, or other portions of fish, if breaded, coated with batter, or similarly prepared, whether or not described or provided for elsewhere in this part:			
113.20	00	Neither cooked nor in oil.....	Lb.....	18% ad val.	20% ad val.
113.25	00	Other.....	Lb.....	27% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Fish roe, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved:			
113.30	00	Sturgeon roe.....	Lb.....	27% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Other fish roe:			
113.35	00	Boiled and in airtight containers.....	Lb.....	4.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
113.40	00	Other.....	Lb.....	3.5¢ per lb.	20¢ per lb.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
Part 3. - Fish and Shellfish

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
113.50	00	Fish, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for:			
		In oil.....	Lb.....	22.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Not in oil:			
		In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each:			
113.56		Tuna.....	0.9¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.
	20	Albacore.....	Lb.		
	40	Yellowfin (<i>Neothunnus</i>).....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		
113.58	00	Other.....	Lb.....	0.8¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.
113.60	00	Other.....	Lb.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
Subpart E. - Shellfish					
Subpart E headnote:					
1. Subject to the provisions of section 336(f) of this Act, the merchandise provided for in item 114.05 shall be subject to duty upon the basis of the American selling price of like or similar articles produced in the United States.					

Shellfish, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved (including pastes and sauces):					
Clams:					
In airtight containers:					
114.01	00	Razor clams (<i>Siliqua patula</i>).....	Lb.....	6.5% ad val.	23% ad val.
114.05	00	Other.....	Lb.....	18.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
114.10	00	Other.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
Crabs:					
Crabmeat:					
114.15	00	Fresh, chilled, or frozen.....	Lb.....	13% ad val.	15% ad val.
Prepared or preserved (including pastes and sauces):					
114.20	00	In airtight containers.....	Lb.....	20% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
114.25	00	Other.....	Lb.....	13% ad val.	15% ad val.
114.30	00	Other.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
Oysters:					
In airtight containers:					
114.34	00	Smoked.....	Lb.....	4¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	8¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)
114.36	00	Other.....	Lb.....	5.4¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	8¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)
114.40		Other.....	Free	Free
	20	Seed oysters.....	Bu.		
	40	Other.....	Lb.		

APPENDIX A

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

Part 3. - Fish and Shellfish

1 - 3 - E
114.45-114.55

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
114.45		Shellfish, fresh, chilled, frozen, etc. (con.):			
	10	Other shellfish.....	Lb.	Free	Free
		<i>Abalone</i>	Lb.		
	15	<i>Lobsters:</i>			
		<i>In airtight containers</i>	Lb.		
		<i>Other:</i>			
	20	<i>Live Lobsters</i>	Lb.		
	25	<i>Rock Lobster tails</i>	Lb.		
	30	<i>Other</i>	Lb.		
	37	<i>Scallops</i>	Lb.		
		<i>Shrimp:</i>			
	45	<i>Shell-on</i>	Lb.		
		<i>Peeled:</i>			
	50	<i>In airtight containers</i>	Lb.		
		<i>Other:</i>			
	55	<i>Raw</i>	Lb.		
	60	<i>Cooked, but not breaded</i>	Lb.		
	65	<i>Dried</i>	Lb.		
	70	<i>Breaded, whether or not</i>			
		<i>cooked</i>	Lb.		
	75	<i>Other</i>	Lb.		
	90	<i>Other</i>	Lb.		
114.50	00	Shellfish juices in airtight containers:			
		Clam juice.....	Lb.....	15.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
114.55	00	Oyster juice.....	Lb.....	5.4¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	8¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)

APPENDIX A
TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p.1
Schedule 1,
Part 3

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 1922:

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
110.15	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	Free	Free
110.20	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	Free	Free	Free
110.25	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	Free
110.28	0.75¢ per lb.	0.65¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.45¢ per lb.	0.35¢ per lb.
110.30	1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	Free	Free
110.33	0.75¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	Free	Free
110.35	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
110.40	1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	Free	Free
110.45	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
110.47	1¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	Free
110.57	1¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	Free
110.70	1.5¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	Free
111.10	0.2¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.
111.15	0.53¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.
111.18	0.3125¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.
111.22	0.2¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	Free	Free	Free
111.28	0.75¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	Free	Free
111.33	0.1¢ per lb.	0.05¢ per lb.	Free	Free	Free	Free
111.37	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
111.40	0.2¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	Free	Free	Free
111.44	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
111.48	6.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
111.52	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.
111.56	1.25¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.
111.60	25% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
111.64	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	Free	Free
111.65	1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	Free
111.72	0.1¢ per lb.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
111.76	0.625¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.35¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.
111.80	0.9¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	Free
111.84	6.25% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
111.88	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
111.92	6.25% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
112.05 1/	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
112.08	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
112.10	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1% ad val.	Free
112.12	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
112.14 1/	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
112.18	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
112.20	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
112.24	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
112.30	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
112.34	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
112.36 1/	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
112.40	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
112.42	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
112.46	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
112.48	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
112.50	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
112.52	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
112.58	12.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	12% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.
112.66	30% ad val.	28% ad val.	26% ad val.	22% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.
112.71	15% ad val.	14% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	11.5% ad val.
112.79	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
112.80	12.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	12% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.

1/ Subordinate Cuban provisions (items 112.06, 112.15, and 112.37) deleted, effective Jan. 1, 1969.

APPENDIX A

A-17

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 2
Schedule 1,
Part 3

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3821 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1963, 32 F.R. 19602 (con.):

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
112.94	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
113.01	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
113.05	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
113.08	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	1% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free
113.11	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
113.15	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
113.20	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
113.25	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
113.30	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
113.35	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
113.40	4¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
113.50	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
113.56	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
113.58	1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	Free
113.60	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
114.01	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
114.05	20% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.	14% ad val.
114.15	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
114.20	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
114.25	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
114.34	4.5¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	4¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	3.5¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	3¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	2.5¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	2.2¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)
114.36	6¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	5.4¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	4.8¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	4.2¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	3.5¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	3¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)
114.50	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
114.55	6¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	5.4¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	4.8¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	4¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	3.5¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	3¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)

Other Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION
110.60--Items 110.60 (column 1 rate--1.5¢ per lb.; column 2 rate--7.5¢ per lb.) and 110.61 (Cuba--1¢ per lb.) deleted and items 110.65 and 110.70 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3821 (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R. 19602, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.
111.16--Item 111.16 (Cuba--0.5¢ per lb.) deleted. Pres. Proc. 3821 (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R. 19602, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

PROVISION
112.70--Item 112.70 (column 1 rate--15% ad val.; column 2 rate--30% ad val.) deleted and items 112.71 and 112.73 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3821 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1963, 32 F.R. 19602, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.
112.71--Item 112.71 (column 1 rate--12.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--30% ad val.) deleted and items 112.79 and 112.80 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1963, 32 F.R. 19602, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

APPENDIX A
TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)
STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 3
Schedule 1,
Part 3

Statistical Notes

<u>PROVISION</u>	<u>Effective date</u>	<u>PROVISION</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
110.12--		112.34--	
20--Etab. (transferred to 110.1037).....	Jan. 1, 1966	00--Etab. (transferred from 112.3420 & 40)....	Jan. 1, 1966
37--Etab. (transferred from 110.1035 & 40)....	do	20--Disc. (transferred to 112.3400).....	do
40--Disc. (transferred to 110.1067).....	do	40--Disc. do	do
110.25--		112.70--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Etab. (transferred from 110.3520 & 40)....	Jan. 1, 1966	00--Disc. (transferred to 112.7100 & 112.7300).....	Jan. 1, 1966
20--Disc. (transferred to 110.3570).....	do		
40--Disc. do	do	112.71--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
110.60--See Other Amendments and Modifications		00--Etab. (transferred from 112.7000pt).....	Jan. 1, 1966
10--Disc. (transferred to 110.6092).....	Jan. 1, 1966	112.73--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
20--Disc. (transferred to 110.7072).....	Jan. 1, 1966	00--Etab. (transferred from 112.7000pt).....	Jan. 1, 1966
40--Disc. (transferred to 110.6060).....	do		
40--Disc. (transferred to 110.7080).....	do	112.78--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
60--Disc. (transferred to 110.7040).....	do	00--Disc. (transferred to 112.7900 & 112.8000).....	Jan. 1, 1966
60--Disc. (transferred to 110.7040).....	do		
70--Disc. (transferred to 110.7050).....	do	112.79--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
80--Disc. (transferred to 110.8080).....	Jan. 1, 1966	00--Etab. (transferred from 112.7800pt).....	Jan. 1, 1966
90--Etab. (transferred from 110.6010 & 40)....	do		
Disc. (transferred to 110.8060).....	Jan. 1, 1966	112.80--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
110.65--See Other Amendments and Modifications		00--Etab. (transferred from 112.7800pt).....	Jan. 1, 1966
00--Etab. (transferred from 110.6030).....	Jan. 1, 1966		
110.66--See other Amendments and Modifications		114.45--	
10--Etab. (transferred from 110.6020).....	Jan. 1, 1966	05--Disc. (transferred to 114.4590).....	Jan. 1, 1966
20--Etab. (transferred from 110.6040).....	do	35--Disc. (transferred to 114.4537).....	do
30--Etab. (transferred from 110.8050).....	do	37--Etab. (transferred from 114.4535 & 40)....	do
40--Etab. (transferred from 110.8080).....	do	40--Disc. (transferred to 114.4537).....	do
50--Etab. (transferred from 110.6070).....	do	80--Disc. (transferred to 114.4590).....	do
60--Etab. (transferred from 112.6090).....	do	90--Etab. (transferred from 114.4505 & 80)....	do
112.14--			
00--Etab. (transferred from 112.1420 & 40)....	Jan. 1, 1966		
20--Disc. (transferred to 112.1400).....	do		
40--Disc. do	do		

APPENDIX B

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by
TSUS items included in the individual
summaries of this volume, total and from
the 3 principal suppliers, 1967

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

Summary title and page: TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Per-	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1967	cent change from 1966						
Canned anchovies (p. 3)								
112.01	132	+47	Spain	79	Portugal	13	Italy	13
112.03	184	+15	Spain	167	Phil. Rep.	8	Morocco	6
112.40	3,378	-9	Portugal	2,283	Spain	1,045	Italy	25
Herring in airtight containers (p. 9)								
112.08	178	-3	U.K.	135	Norway	29	W. Germany	12
112.10	2,906	-8	Norway	1,644	Canada	434	W. Germany	337
112.12	92	+32	Sweden	78	Netherlands	10	Denmark	2
112.46	26	+9	W. Germany	22	Hong Kong	2	Poland	1
Canned salmon (p. 19)								
112.18	81	-74	Japan	72	Norway	5	Sweden	2
112.52	25	-18	Japan	14	Sweden	8	W. Germany	2
Canned sardines, not in oil (p. 27)								
112.20	1,292	-2	Norway	885	Rep. S. Af.	169	Canada	99
112.22	3,369	-19	Rep. S. Af.	3,290	Norway	49	Italy	14
112.24	1/	-97	Phil. Rep.	1/	-	-	-	-
Canned tuna (p. 37)								
112.30	30,084	+9	Japan	27,601	Ecuador	1,158	Angola	769
112.34	10	-63	Japan	7	Spain	2	-	-
112.90	105	+12	Spain	42	Portugal	16	France	15
Canned sardines in oil (p. 47)								
112.54	7	-72	Morocco	4	Rep. S. Af.	3	Norway	1/
112.58	224	+38	Norway	118	U.K.	79	Denmark	9
112.62	227	+17	Canada	111	Venezuela	107	Morocco	6
112.66	5	+100	Portugal	5	Spain	1/	-	-
112.70	2/	+39	Canada	708	Portugal	187	Denmark	47
112.74	19	+352	Norway	13	Portugal	6	-	-
112.78	3/	+3	Norway	6,904	Denmark	304	U.K.	33
112.82	407	+41	Portugal	242	Morocco	69	Spain	44
112.86	2,536	-14	Portugal	2,102	Morocco	389	Italy	20
Canned fish, not elsewhere enumerated (p. 59)								
112.05	288	-11	Peru	275	Portugal	5	Angola	4
112.14	1	+100	W. Germany	1	-	-	-	-
112.36	2,884	-10	Japan	2,586	Poland	97	Canada	46
112.42	192	-59	Peru	121	Spain	53	Greece	11
112.48	6	-7	Norway	4	W. Germany	2	-	-
112.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
112.94	315	+3	Japan	87	Portugal	72	Hong Kong	58
Fish balls, cakes, puddings, pastes, and sauces (p. 69)								
113.01	138	+33	Japan	25	Phil. Rep.	25	U.K.	18
113.05	-	-100	-	-	-	-	-	-
113.08	287	+1	Norway	160	Japan	92	Sweden	32
113.11	7	+115	Japan	7	-	-	-	-
113.15	1	+100	Denmark	1	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

December 1968

1:3

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

Summary title and page; TSUS item 4/	All countries		First supplier	Second supplier		Third supplier		
	Amount in 1967	Per-cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Breaded fish sticks and portions (p. 77)								
113.20	5	+19	Canada	4	Hong Kong	1	Japan	1/
113.25	161	+10	Canada	161	-	-	-	-
Fish roe (p. 83)								
113.30	1,450	+54	Iran	1,429	U.S.S.R.	16	Canada	3
113.35	26	-24	France	11	Norway	7	Denmark	3
113.40	127	-51	Japan	61	Denmark	39	Iceland	13
Tuna loins (p. 91)								
113.56	3,543	-47	Japan	3,448	Peru	71	Ecuador	16
Fish, prepared or preserved, not elsewhere enumerated (p. 95)								
113.50	13	+11	Portugal	5	Spain	3	Japan	2
113.58	394	-1	Japan	174	Canada	55	Iceland	49
113.60	146	+47	Japan	70	Hong Kong	36	Norway	24
Clams (p. 101)								
114.01	8	-21	Canada	8	-	-	-	-
114.05	1,052	-15	Japan	980	Spain	33	Italy	15
114.10	171	+37	Canada	64	Mexico	55	Japan	27
114.50	19	+168	Japan	7	Canada	7	Taiwan	4
Crabs (p. 115)								
114.15	45	+50	Canada	39	Japan	2	Korea Rep.	1
114.20	2,691	-4	Japan	2,503	Taiwan	156	Norway	13
114.25	17	+376	Canada	15	Dom. Rep.	2	-	-
114.30	240	+199	Canada	175	Japan	43	France	16
Oysters (p. 127)								
114.34	2,181	-2	Japan	2,120	Korean Rep.	46	Taiwan	10
114.36	3,327	+68	Japan	3,055	Hong Kong	257	Korean Rep.	12
114.40	1,894	+117	Japan	1,210	Canada	528	Hong Kong	66
114.55	337	+24	Hong Kong	318	Japan	12	India	5
Lobsters (p. 137)								
114.45 15	7,294	+3	Canada	6,996	Rep. S. Af.	199	Iceland	28
20	14,119	-2	Canada	13,907	Bahamas	79	Leeward & Windward Is.	32
25	46,596	-11	Australia	16,132	Rep. S. Af.	15,112	New Zealand	5,997
30	10,804	+11	Australia	2,894	New Zealand	1,802	Chile	1,227
Scallops (p. 145)								
114.45 37	9,314	+11	Canada	9,032	Japan	120	Australia	106

See footnotes at end of table.

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

Summary title and page TSUS item ^{4/}	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Per- cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Shrimp (p. 151)								
114.45 ⁴⁵	105,813	+4	Mexico	43,573	Panama	7,355	Kuwait	6,229
50	2,070	+38	India	1,282	Pakistan	207	Japan	137
55	31,875	+2	Mexico	14,398	India	6,487	Panama	1,777
60	1,450	-16	India	493	Japan	455	Chile	162
65	255	-35	Japan	104	India	102	Nicaragua	26
70	1,029	+95	Mexico	1,017	Australia	9	Canada	3
75	8,285	+49	Mexico	1,956	Ecuador	1,519	Venezuela	1,065
Shellfish, not elsewhere enumerated (p. 165)								
114.45 ¹⁰	2,471	-13	Mexico	1,973	Australia	348	Japan	145
90	2,253	+6	Japan	587	Spain	369	Portugal	278

^{1/} Less than \$500.

^{2/} Effective Jan. 1, 1968, item 112.70 became items 112.71 and 112.73.

^{3/} Effective Jan. 1, 1968, item 112.78 became items 112.79 and 112.80.

^{4/} TSUSA item where appropriate.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

OTHER AVAILABLE VOLUMES OF THE SUMMARIES SERIES

<i>Schedule</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Title</i>
1	1	Animals and Meats
1	2	Fish: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, or Cured
1	4	Dairy Products and Birds' Eggs
1	5	Live Plants and Seeds
1	6	Cereal Grains, Malts, Starches, and Animal Feeds
1	7	Vegetables and Edible Nuts
1	11	Tobacco and Tobacco Products
1	12	Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
1	13	Hides, Skins, Leather, Feathers, and Miscellaneous Articles of Animal Origin
2	1	Wood and Related Products I
2	2	Wood and Related Products II
2	3	Paper and Related Products I
3	5	Textile Furnishings and Apparel
3	6	Cordage, Braids, Elastic Yarns and Fabrics, Trimmings, Packing, Polishing Cloths, Sacks, Labels, Lacings, Rags, and Other Miscellaneous Textile Products
4	2	Inorganic Chemicals I
4	3	Inorganic Chemicals II
4	4	Inorganic Chemicals III
4	9	Glue, Gelatin, Aromatic Substances, Toilet Preparations, Surface-Active Agents, Soaps, Dyes, and Tannins
4	10	Pigments, Inks, Paints, and Related Products
4	12	Fatty Substances, Waxes, and Miscellaneous Chemical Products