

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 2

Fish: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, or Cured

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SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION BY SCHEDULES

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(In 14 volumes)**
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FOREWORD

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 2

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This volume, identified as volume 1:2, covers fish, live or dead (including portions), fit for human consumption, classifiable under parts 3A and 3B of schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). It also includes products of American fisheries provided for under part 15A of schedule 1 of the TSUS. Part 3A of schedule 1 covers fresh, chilled, or frozen fish; part 3B covers cured fish that has been dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered.

Wherever used, the term "fish" in this volume does not include shellfish or whales or other mammals. The data and information in the individual summaries cover only commercial operations and do not cover, for instance, fish caught by sportsmen, including those brought back free of duty under item 813.20.

The summaries in this volume appear in the numerical order of the TSUS item numbers and, whenever a summary contains more than one TSUS item, the first number of the summary controls the sequence of that summary in the volume. The data presented in the discussion that follows are all in terms of live weight equivalents.

The United States is one of the leading producers of the fish included in this volume. Nevertheless, it depends upon imports for a substantial part of its requirements. In the period 1962-66 total annual U.S. production (landings) of the fish covered herein declined by nearly 11 percent from about 2.3 billion pounds to 2.0 billion pounds. In the same period aggregate annual domestic consumption increased by close to 5 percent from about 3.8 billion pounds to 3.9 billion pounds. The rise in consumption reflects the growth in population as the per capita consumption of 2 pounds in 1966 was the same as in 1962. Exports of fish have been very small in relation to domestic production and imports.

Fresh, chilled, or frozen fish represent the bulk of the fish and marine products covered here. In 1962-66 they accounted for about 95 percent of total production and 93 percent of consumption. Domestic landings of such fish declined by 10 percent from about 2.2 billion pounds in 1962 to 1.9 billion pounds in 1966. The most important types of fish caught were salmon, tuna, fresh-water fish, and sea herring. Together these four kinds of fish accounted for 47 percent of the total domestic catch. Although annual domestic landings of fresh fish declined during 1962-66, annual consumption rose by about 6 percent.

Cured fish, which have not been important in U.S. trade for many years, have continued their longtime downward trend both with respect to domestic production and consumption. Between 1962 and 1966 annual domestic output dropped from 123 million pounds to 101 million pounds, or by about 18 percent. Similarly, annual domestic consumption in this period declined by 6 percent, compared with an increase in consumption of fresh fish as shown above of about 6 percent.

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Because of the decline in domestic output, imports of fish covered by this volume have supplied an increasing share of domestic consumption. Between 1962 and 1966 the ratio of imports to consumption increased from 40 percent to 49 percent. In absolute terms annual aggregate imports increased from about 1.5 billion pounds in 1962 to 1.9 billion pounds in 1966, or by nearly 30 percent. Imports consisted predominantly (about 90 percent) of fresh or frozen fish. In the period under review such imports increased by almost 34 percent, whereas imports of cured fish rose by 3 percent. During 1962-66 about 64 percent of the domestic consumption of cured fish was supplied by imports while the corresponding ratio for fresh fish was 42 percent. Canada and Japan have been the principal sources of imports.

The United States is a party to several international agreements designed to conserve fish resources in international waters. Among the more important of these treaties are those concerned with yellow-fin and skipjack tuna, salmon, halibut, and herring.

Appendix A to this volume reproduces pertinent segments of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) relating to the items covered by this volume. It includes the general headnotes to the TSUS, a list of products covered by schedule 1, the headnotes to part 3 and relevant subparts, and the individual product descriptions. The shaded portions of Appendix A denote those provisions not covered by this volume. Appendix A also shows the rates of duty applicable to the individual TSUS items, including the staged annual rate modifications that resulted from concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Historical notes in the appendix document the changes in the text of the tariff schedules after these schedules went into effect on August 31, 1963.

The following tabulation shows the number of TSUS items included in this volume and the actions taken on them at the trade conference under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 872), in terms of number of items affected and value of 1967 imports thereof.

<u>Action taken</u> <u>at trade</u> <u>conference</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>of items</u> <u>affected</u>	<u>Value of</u> <u>1967 imports</u> <u>(1,000 dollars)</u>
No concessions granted--	7	80.6
50 percent reduction in duty-----	16	5.3
Duty eliminated-----	17	115.6
Total-----	40	201.5

Appendix B to this volume shows the value of U.S. imports in 1967 for the TSUS items included in this volume. The data also show the percentage change from imports in 1966 and the three principal supplying countries.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Smelts, fresh, chilled, or frozen, whether or not whole, but not other- wise prepared or preserved-----	110.10 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

In recent years, about 70 percent of domestic consumption of smelts has been supplied by imports. Exports of smelts have been insignificant.

Description and uses

Smelt or smelts is the common name of a number of species of small slender fish weighing a few ounces each. American smelt, which is found in both the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes, is the principal commercial species in the United States. The American smelt of the Great Lakes tends to be smaller than those taken elsewhere. Pacific smelt, jack smelt, surf smelt, and eulachon, all of which are found in the Pacific Ocean, are included here.

Smelts are usually marketed fresh, chilled, or frozen, without further preparation other than beheading or eviscerating, for immediate human consumption. Insignificant amounts are further processed by filleting, curing, or canning. At times considerable quantities of Great Lakes smelts are used for animal feed.

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>
110.10 (pt.)	Smelts, fresh, chilled, or frozen, whether or not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved.	Free

The duty-free treatment of smelts was provided for in the original Tariff Act of 1930 and has been bound since January 1, 1948 in a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on

Tariffs and Trade. The duty-free status was not affected by the 1964-67 trade conference.

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of smelt has shown a strong downward trend in recent years. From a peak of 21 million pounds in 1962, annual domestic consumption dropped to 15 million pounds in 1966 on a live-weight basis (table 1), or by nearly 30 percent. To a large extent this decline is attributable to a change in consumers' preference. With a rise in the level of economic activity and an expansion of personal disposable incomes, there has been a shift by consumers of fish to higher-priced, fancier fish products.

U.S. producers and production

Smelt fishing is seasonal and no data are available on the number of fishermen engaged in catching smelts. Statistics on the catch of smelt in the United States cover only the commercial catch, as landed. No data are available on the quantities of smelt that are regularly caught for personal use. The amounts caught privately each year are known to be very substantial and are believed to exceed 1 million pounds.

The commercial catch of smelt in the United States has almost steadily declined, from 5.5 million pounds in 1961 to 3.0 million pounds in 1966 (table 2). The greater part of the catch is regularly landed in the Great Lakes area. In the 1961-66 period that area accounted for about 59 percent of the total domestic catch. The Pacific area accounted for 36 percent, and the New England area for 5 percent.

Smelt caught on the Atlantic Coast generally sell at substantially higher prices than those obtained in the Great Lakes and Pacific areas. Atlantic Coast smelt are said to be larger in size and of better quality than those caught in the other areas.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of smelts are not separately shown in official statistics; they are believed to be negligible.

U.S. imports of smelts reached a high of about 12.0 million pounds (net-weight basis), valued at \$1.7 million in 1962 (table 3) and thereafter irregularly declined to 7.8 million pounds, valued at \$1.3 million in 1967. In the period 1961-67 imports supplied nearly three-fourths of domestic consumption of commercially caught smelts. Canada was virtually the only source of supply.

SMELTS, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

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Table 1.--Smelts, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production (landings), imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

(Weights shown are live-weight equivalents)

Year	Production (landings) <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	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>
1961-----	5,484	13,018	18,502	70
1962-----	4,953	15,558	20,511	76
1963-----	4,894	11,415	16,309	70
1964-----	5,360	11,228	16,588	68
1965-----	4,119	11,440	15,559	74
1966-----	2,963	11,783	14,746	80

1/ Statistics cover only the commercial catch, as landed; they do not include smelts caught by noncommercial fishermen.

2/ Converted to live-weight equivalent at the rate of 1.30 pounds for each pound imported.

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, which are not separately shown in official statistics, have been negligible or nil.

SMELTS, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

Table 2.--Smelts, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production (landings), by region, 1961-66

Region	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds, live weight)						
Great Lakes-----	<u>1</u> /3,541	2,604	3,015	3,468	2,201	1,491
Pacific-----	1,804	2,179	1,663	1,635	1,606	1,113
New England-----	139	170	216	257	312	359
Total-----	<u>5,484</u>	<u>4,953</u>	<u>4,894</u>	<u>5,360</u>	<u>4,119</u>	<u>2,963</u>
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Great Lakes-----	<u>1</u> / 134	70	87	138	93	91
Pacific-----	193	193	132	155	169	104
New England-----	41	50	65	70	85	87
Total-----	<u>368</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>347</u>	<u>282</u>

1/ Includes 1 thousand pounds, valued at less than 5 hundred dollars, landed in Mississippi River region.

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

SMELTS, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

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Table 3.--Smelts, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-67

Source	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Canada-----	9,858	11,529	8,768	8,623	8,796	9,034	7,763
Japan-----	156	391	12	2	1	4	-
All other----	-	48	1	12	3	26	-
Total-----	10,014	11,968	8,781	8,637	8,800	9,064	7,763
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
Canada-----	1,180	1,568	1,161	1,319	1,307	1,460	1,286
Japan-----	30	74	4	1	<u>1/</u>	1	-
All other----	-	9	1	1	<u>1/</u>	4	-
Total-----	1,210	1,651	1,166	1,321	1,308	1,465	1,286

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Note.--The official import data shown in this table are on a net-weight basis (eviscerated and with heads removed) and differ from those given in table 1 which show the same data on a live-weight basis.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
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Tuna, fresh, chilled, or frozen-- 110.10 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

The United States depends upon imports for a substantial part of its requirements of fresh or frozen tuna. In the period 1962-66, imports supplied about 52 percent of annual U.S. consumption. Exports have been negligible.

Description and uses

The term "tuna" is used more restrictively in the United States than in most other countries. Under trade practice rules of the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, the name "tuna" may only be used in labeling certain species when canned, and this practice is followed with respect to the fish marketed fresh or frozen. These species are albacore, yellowfin tuna, skipjack tuna, bluefin tuna (including oriental tuna), blackfin tuna, bigeye tuna, and little tuna. The tuna-like fish bonito Sarda and yellowtail Seriola may not be labeled as tuna although in many foreign countries either one, or both, are marketed as such. Bonito and yellowtail are included elsewhere (see summary which includes items 110.15 (pt.), 110.25, 110.28, 110.35, and 110.36. It is understood that the same distinctions are made as to imports.

In the trade a distinction is made between white-meat tuna, which refers to albacore, and light-meat tuna, which covers all other species. White-meat tuna is less plentiful than light-meat tuna and, as a rule, commands a higher price than the other species.

Tuna migrate in schools over wide areas. They sometimes are found near shore and sometimes no closer than hundreds of miles from shore. Some of the species, such as albacore and bluefin, are caught only seasonally in waters of the temperate zone but are caught throughout the year in tropical and subtropical waters. Yellowfin and skipjack are found in greatest abundance in the warm waters of the tropical latitudes.

Tuna is marketed in several forms, either fresh, frozen, canned, salted, or boiled and dried. In the United States, substantially all tuna is canned (see items 112.30, 112.34, and 112.90). Small quantities are marketed as tuna pies (see item 182.95 (pt.)) and as smoked tuna (see item 111.92 (pt.)). Waste from the processing and packing

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TUNA, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

plants is utilized in the production of fish meal (see item 184.55 (pt.) and fish oil (see item 177.26 (pt.)).

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>
110.10 (pt.)	Tuna, fresh, chilled, or frozen, whether or not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved.	Free

The duty-free treatment was provided for in the original Tariff Act of 1930. The duty-free treatment of albacore has been bound since September 10, 1955, in a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The duty-free treatment of the tuna other than albacore has not been subject to a trade agreement.

The Tariff Commission completed two investigations of the domestic tuna industry under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, pursuant to resolutions of the Committee on Finance, United States Senate, to determine the effect of imports of fresh or frozen tuna on the livelihood of American fishermen. ^{1/}

U.S. consumption

The United States is the world's second largest consumer of fresh tuna after Japan. During 1962-66, annual U.S. consumption averaged 731 million pounds (live weight) (table 1), approximately 20 percent larger than in the preceding 5-year period. Substantially all of the raw tuna consumed in the United States was used for canning. Of the total consumption of tuna during 1962-66, about 75 percent consisted of light-meat tunas, predominantly of yellowfin and skipjack. Virtually all of the remainder consisted of white-meat tuna (albacore).

The increase in domestic consumption of tuna in 1962-66 compared with earlier years reflects in part population growth but also the continued popularity and rising demand for tuna. Per capita

^{1/} U.S. Tariff Commission, Tuna Fish, report on investigation conducted pursuant to a resolution by the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate dated June 26, 1952 (processed), Washington, March 1953; and U.S. Tariff Commission, Tuna Fish, report on investigation conducted pursuant to a resolution by the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate dated August 20, 1957 (processed), Washington, May 1958.

consumption of canned tuna rose from 1.6 pounds in 1956 to 2.2 pounds in 1966. A factor that contributed to this development was the availability of tuna as a result of an increase in the world catch.

U.S. producers

The tuna fishery is one of the country's leading fisheries and by far the most important one on the Pacific Coast. Three categories of vessels are employed in tuna fishing: purse seiners, albacore craft, and bait boats. Purse seiners, which account for the major share of total U.S. landings of tuna, derive their name from the purse seine, a strong nylon net used to encircle a school of fish. After the fish are encircled, the bottom of the net is closed (purse) and the net is hauled in by a power winch.

Purse seiners are of various sizes; the larger ones are equipped with refrigeration facilities and have a cruising range of 10,000 miles or more. All, or almost all, of the largest tuna purse seine vessels fish exclusively for tuna, mostly yellowfin and skipjack. According to official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, in 1964 the domestic purse seine fleet consisted of 115 vessels manned by about 1,300 men.

The albacore fleet consists predominantly of small- and medium-size craft much smaller than tuna purse seiners. Typically, each vessel is manned by 2 or 3 fishermen. Albacore are caught with a fishing pole and short line to which is attached a barbless, unbaited lure, or with trolling lures from outrigger poles. Because albacore are generally available off U.S. coasts for less than 6 months of the year, most of these craft are used in other fisheries such as the salmon fishery. In 1965 the domestic albacore fleet numbered about 1,200 vessels, manned by almost 3,000 fishermen.

The use of bait boats in the tuna fishery has declined greatly during recent years. The bait-boat method of fishing is to scatter small live fish as bait beside the boat when a school of tuna is encountered. The tuna are caught with pole and short line on a barbless, unbaited lure similar to the ones used by albacore boats. Since the late 1950's, many bait boats have been converted to purse seiners, largely because the latter are more efficient and more economical to operate. The number of bait boats of 50 gross tons or more declined from a total of 135 in 1958 to 30 in 1965.

U.S. production (landings)

Annual U.S. landings of tuna during 1962-66 fluctuated within narrow limits. They ranged from 334 million pounds in 1966 to a high of 373 million pounds in 1965 and averaged 352 million pounds

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(table 1). At that level they were 12 percent larger than the average in the 5-year period immediately preceding, despite the decline in the total number of tuna fishing vessels between 1960 and 1964 from a total of 1,081 ships, with a gross tonnage of about 64,500 tons, to 1,033 ships, with 62,500 tons.

The annual fluctuations in tuna landings primarily reflect changes in the catch which vary largely with the abundance of the fish and market conditions. Although average landings in 1962-66 exceeded those in the corresponding earlier period, U.S. fishermen provided a smaller proportionate share of the total domestic consumption. Compared to 60 percent during 1956-60, the share of domestic production in consumption was 48 percent in 1962-66.

The U.S. catch of tuna consists predominantly of the light meat tuna species--yellowfin and skipjack. Aggregate landings of these two species in 1962-66 represented about three-fourths of the total landings of tuna (table 3). The remainder of the domestic catch was made up in about equal proportion of albacore and bluefin. Virtually all the albacore is caught by albacore craft whereas the other species are caught mostly by purse seiners; the remainder is caught almost exclusively by bait boats.

Nearly all of the domestic catch of tuna is taken off the Pacific coast of North and South America in an area extending from the coast of Washington to the northern coast of Chile. Some of the catch, though taken off the Pacific coast, is landed in Puerto Rico. In 1964 and 1965, landings on the Pacific coast accounted for 80 percent of the total and those in Puerto Rico for about 14 percent; landings in Hawaii accounted for an additional 4 percent and those in Atlantic and gulf coast ports, for 2 percent.

U.S. exports and imports

Exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen tuna are not separately reported in official statistics; they are known to be small.

During 1962-67, annual U.S. imports of tuna fluctuated between 231 million pounds, valued at \$30.6 million in 1963 and 307 million pounds, valued at \$60.6 million in 1966, and averaged 272 million pounds, valued at \$43.2 million (table 4). By quantity, annual imports during 1962-67 were on the average about 40 percent larger than during the preceding 5-year period and also supplied a larger share of domestic consumption than formerly. On a live-weight basis, imports accounted for about 40 percent of consumption in 1957-61; this proportion increased to 52 percent in 1962-66.

Most of the imports consisted of albacore. In 1962-67 entries of this species averaged 112 million pounds a year and accounted for about two-fifths of total imports (tables 4 and 5). On a live-weight basis, they supplied about three-fourths of the domestic consumption of albacore (table 2). Aggregate imports of all other species in recent years averaged about 160 million pounds. On a live-weight basis, such imports supplied 42 percent of the total consumption of the light meat tuna species.

Japan has been by far the principal source of supply. During 1962-67 imports from that country accounted for more than half of total imports and for two-thirds of total albacore imports.

World production and trade

Total world catch of tuna in 1965 amounted to about 2 billion pounds. Japan has traditionally been the largest producer, accounting for about two-thirds of the world catch. The U.S. catch amounted to a little less than one-fifth of the total and a large number of countries made up the remainder.

Nearly all of the Japanese catch of skipjack and about 70 percent of the catch of all tuna is consumed in Japan and the remainder is exported. Most of Japan's tuna exports consist of frozen tuna for which the United States is the principal market. In recent years Japan's tuna exports to the United States represented about half of that country's total tuna exports.

Since March 1950, the United States has been a party to an international convention designed in part to conserve the population of yellowfin and skipjack tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean. At present the other parties to the convention are Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Mexico, and Canada. Under the terms of the convention, the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission is authorized to recommend from time to time actions for the purpose of keeping the population of the fishes covered at those levels of abundance which will permit the maximum sustained catch.

TUNA, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

Table 1.--Albacore and other tuna, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

(Weights shown are live-weight equivalents)

Year	Production (landings)	Imports ^{1/}	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>
1962-----	340,947	364,528	705,475	52
1963-----	358,644	320,910	679,554	47
1964-----	354,222	379,242	733,464	52
1965-----	373,471	378,637	752,108	50
1966-----	333,878	449,831	783,709	57

^{1/} Imports in other tables are as reported in official statistics. Imports in this table have been adjusted to a live-weight basis and include the live weight of foreign-caught fish delivered by fishing vessels to American Samoa.

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

Note.--Exports are not separately reported but they are known to be negligible.

Table 2.--Albacore tuna, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

(Weights shown are live-weight equivalents)

Year	Production (landings)	Imports ^{1/}	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>
1962-----	45,955	116,936	162,891	72
1963-----	60,802	120,204	181,006	66
1964-----	48,070	169,827	217,897	78
1965-----	37,220	191,586	228,806	84
1966-----	36,991	201,447	238,438	84

^{1/} Imports in other tables are as reported in official statistics. Imports in this table have been adjusted to a live-weight basis and include the live weight of foreign-caught fish delivered by fishing vessels to American Samoa.

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

Note.--Exports are not separately reported but they are known to be negligible.

Table 3.--Albacore and other tuna, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production (landings), 1/ by kinds, 1962-66

(In thousands of pounds, live weight)

Kind	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Yellowfin-----	131,483	114,501	163,419	169,163	158,564
Skipjack-----	122,307	139,451	107,797	142,986	98,523
Bluefin-----	41,172	43,807	34,774	23,814	39,709
Albacore-----	45,955	60,802	48,070	37,220	36,991
All other-----	30	83	162	288	91
Total-----	340,947	358,644	354,222	373,471	333,878

1/ Includes landings in Puerto Rico.

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

TUNA, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

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Table 4.--Albacore and other tuna, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Japan-----	150,730	112,984	163,954	157,386	173,534	130,451
British Western						
Pacific Islands--	17,469	5,835	4,304	9,158	19,763	18,341
Malaysia-----	895	2,341	7,831	9,509	19,624	16,967
Peru-----	33,460	50,702	25,537	21,298	20,828	28,582
Ecuador-----	11,686	2,628	7,975	12,094	11,087	19,610
Ivory Coast-----	-	-	11,337	14,108	7,311	6,376
Canary Islands						
(Spanish)-----	4,674	3,246	9,924	589	8,228	1,898
All other-----	55,230	53,040	56,989	49,941	46,443	38,793
Total-----	274,144	230,776	287,851	274,083	306,818	261,018
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Japan-----	25,785	17,718	25,597	22,594	36,127	26,871
British Western						
Pacific Islands--	3,075	863	683	1,400	4,312	3,766
Malaysia-----	158	373	1,231	1,510	4,320	3,689
Peru-----	4,140	4,433	2,250	2,174	2,842	3,077
Ecuador-----	1,156	217	696	1,165	1,435	2,049
Ivory Coast-----	-	-	1,563	2,005	1,497	1,382
Canary Islands						
(Spanish)-----	621	466	1,468	86	1,895	413
All other-----	7,106	6,507	7,131	5,997	8,188	6,990
Total-----	42,041	30,577	40,619	36,931	60,616	48,237

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

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TUNA, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

Table 5.--Albacore tuna, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Japan-----	54,539	54,484	81,770	86,372	73,327	74,802
British Western Pacific Islands--	14,096	3,925	3,000	7,293	15,510	12,783
Malaysia-----	-	-	3,466	5,176	9,006	9,979
Republic of South Africa-----	3,651	-	384	2,796	2,532	4,054
Ivory Coast-----	-	-	6,747	12,687	5,407	3,676
Netherlands Antilles-----	-	-	651	2,326	2,505	2,827
Canary Islands (Spanish)-----	1,499	4,264	9,101	589	5,108	1,896
Mauritius-----	-	-	-	1,064	1,532	-
All other-----	10,155	12,673	19,922	16,972	10,825	17,463
Total-----	83,940	75,346	125,041	135,275	125,752	127,482
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	9,759	9,091	13,373	12,743	16,230	16,923
British Western Pacific Islands--	2,522	616	474	1,121	3,421	2,941
Malaysia-----	-	-	552	826	2,043	2,307
Republic of South Africa-----	546	-	55	402	506	915
Ivory Coast-----	-	-	1,079	1,809	1,129	817
Netherlands Antilles-----	-	-	105	338	619	578
Canary Islands (Spanish)-----	182	623	1,342	86	1,126	413
Mauritius-----	-	-	-	146	414	-
All other-----	1,581	1,896	3,104	2,424	2,141	3,417
Total-----	14,590	12,226	20,084	19,895	27,629	28,311

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Sea herring, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	110.10 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

In recent years rising imports and declining domestic landings have resulted in a sharp increase to 62 percent in the ratio of imports to annual domestic consumption of sea herring.

Description and uses

Sea herring move in vast schools and are one of the most abundant of ocean fish. The principal commercial species are Atlantic sea herring and Pacific sea herring, both of the genus Clupea.

Very little sea herring is used for human consumption in the fresh or frozen state; virtually all of the catch is used as the raw material for several important fish-preparing and fish-preserving operations. In the United States most sea herring is canned (see items 112.08, etc. in volume 1:3) or used in the production of fish meal (see item 184.55 in volume 1:6) and herring oil (see item 177.22 in volume 1:12). Lesser quantities are smoked or kippered (see items 111.72-111.80), and used as bait and in the manufacture of pet food (see item 184.55 in volume 1:6). Herring scales are used to obtain guanine, an iridescent substance, the source of pearl essence (see item 473.82 in volume 4:10).

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>
110.10 (pt.)	Sea herring, fresh, chilled or frozen, whether or not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved.	Free

The duty-free treatment of sea herring was provided for in the original Tariff Act of 1930. The dutiable status has been bound since January 1, 1948 in a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

U.S. consumption

During 1962-66 annual domestic consumption of sea herring averaged 236 million pounds and ranged between 211.4 million pounds (1964) and 258.3 million pounds (1962) (table 1). In recent years slightly over half of the consumption was used in the manufacture of fish meal for use in animal feed and fish oil; about one-third was canned; and most of the remainder was used in the preparation of canned pet food and for fish bait.

U.S. producers and production

The U.S. sea herring industry is concentrated in Maine and Alaska, although some herring are caught also in waters of other Atlantic and Pacific Coast States. The fishing season for sea herring is in the summer and fall. According to data published by the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, 733 fishermen were employed in the industry in 1965. Of these, 658 were in Maine and 75 in Alaska.

The annual catch of sea herring in the United States has steadily declined from 200.1 million pounds in 1962 to 96.4 million pounds in 1966 (table 2). The annual catch of herring depends upon the run of fish, but to a large extent also upon markets for the various herring products. Most of the U.S. catch of sea herring is landed in the Atlantic Coast States, predominantly in Maine. During 1962-66 landings in the Atlantic Coast States accounted for close to three-fourths of the total domestic catch. Nearly all of the remainder was landed in Alaska.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of sea herring are not separately shown in official statistics. It is known, however, that sea herring are regularly shipped to Canada, although such exports are small compared with domestic production and imports. As reported in official Canadian import statistics, annual shipments of sea herring from the United States have shown marked fluctuations. During 1962-66 they ranged from 258,000 pounds in 1966 to 5 million pounds in 1963 (table 1).

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of sea herring dropped from about 62.5 million pounds in 1962 to 45.4 million pounds in 1963 and then rose to 155.1 million pounds in 1966. The increase in imports, accompanied by a substantial decline in domestic landings, resulted in a sharp increase in the ratio of imports to annual domestic consumption, from 19 percent in 1963 to 62 percent in 1966.

Virtually all imports consist of whole sea herring imported from Canada and entered through Maine customs' ports. Imports of sea herring at other customs ports have been negligible.

SEA HERRING, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

Table 1.--Sea herring, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production (landings), imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	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>Percent</u>
1962-----	200,106	62,490	4,276	258,320	24
1963-----	193,604	45,455	5,031	234,028	19
1964-----	115,929	97,280	1,837	211,372	46
1965-----	110,293	117,993	3,634	224,652	53
1966-----	96,406	155,140	258	251,288	62

^{1/} Catch as landed.

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

Table 2.--Sea herring, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production (landings), areas, and principal States, 1962-66

Area and State	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Atlantic Coast States:					
Maine-----	156,699	152,317	60,866	70,180	58,299
All other-----	1,837	2,453	2,817	5,570	14,000
Total-----	158,536	154,770	63,683	75,750	72,299
Pacific Coast States:					
Alaska-----	33,876	31,216	47,904	25,636	19,256
All other-----	7,694	7,618	4,342	8,907	4,851
Total-----	41,570	38,834	52,246	34,543	24,107
Grand total-----	200,106	193,604	115,929	110,293	96,406
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Atlantic Coast States:					
Maine-----	2,375	1,649	1,275	1,168	1,209
All other-----	51	55	59	91	225
Total-----	2,426	1,704	1,334	1,259	1,434
Pacific Coast States:					
Alaska-----	379	468	719	361	289
All other-----	312	188	172	256	302
Total-----	691	656	891	617	591
Grand total-----	3,117	2,360	2,225	1,876	2,025

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Fresh-water fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	110.15 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

Fresh-water fish comprise a wide variety of species and although in the aggregate imports in recent years supplied only one-fifth of consumption, the ratio varied greatly between the species. The proportion of consumption supplied by imports has generally been large for species obtained from the Great Lakes; fish of the species caught in U.S. inland waters either were not imported at all or were imported in insignificant quantities.

Description and uses

Fresh-water fish live in lakes or streams. They comprise a wide variety of species, more than 30 of which enter international trade. Among the most important fresh-water fish are those shown in tables 2 and 3.

In the United States the commercial catch of fresh-water fish comes mostly from the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

The great bulk of these fishes are marketed without being advanced beyond the removal of heads, viscera, and fins. Important exceptions are yellow perch and pike-perch (yellow pike), which are marketed as fillets; chubs, which usually are smoked; and lake herring which usually are salted. About 90 percent of the catch of fresh-water fish is used for human consumption. The remainder, even though fit for human consumption and within this summary, is used primarily for animal feed.

Statistics of the catch of fresh-water fish and the subsequent discussion cover only the commercial catch, as landed. No data are available either on the quantity of fish that is regularly caught by private fishermen for personal use or that which comes from fish farms. The amounts so caught each year are known to be substantial for most of the fishes covered by this summary and for some of them it probably exceeds the commercial catch.

FRESH-WATER FISH, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

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
110.15(pt.)	Fresh-water fish, whole, or proc- essed by removal of heads, viscera, fins, or any com- bination thereof, but not otherwise processed.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	Free <u>1/</u>

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

The foregoing 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 (fourth) 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 in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 1.3 percent.

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of fresh-water fish during 1961-66 declined from 192 million pounds in 1961 to 159 million pounds in 1966 (table 1). Consumption consisted mostly of catfish, carp, buffalo fish, lake herring, and whitefish. Aggregate consumption of these five fishes accounted in 1963-65 for about two-thirds of the total.

Most fresh-water fish are consumed in the Great Lakes area and the Mississippi River region near where they are caught.

U.S. producers

In 1965, about 12,000 fishermen operating over 9,000 fishing craft were engaged in catching fresh-water fish. Most of the men and craft were based along the Mississippi River and its tributaries. The remainder of the men and craft were in the Great Lakes area or in the streams of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Catching fresh-water fish was a full-time occupation for less than one-third of the men engaged in U.S. fresh-water fishing.

U.S. production

Annual U.S. commercial landings of fresh-water fish declined from 151 million pounds in 1961 to an estimated 128 million pounds in 1966 (tables 1 and 2). About half of the annual catch is ordinarily obtained from the Mississippi River and its tributaries; an additional 30 percent is caught in the Great Lakes, and the remainder comes from other inland waters, principally in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

The domestic catch of fresh-water fish includes a wide variety of species. The most important of these on the basis of quantity marketed are catfish, carp, buffalo fish, and chubs. Aggregate landings of these species in recent years accounted for about three-fourths of the total domestic catch (table 2).

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of fresh-water fish are not separately shown in official statistics. They are known to be negligible.

Annual imports of fresh-water fish declined from 41 million pounds, valued at \$14 million in 1961 to 27 million pounds, valued at \$11 million in 1967 (table 3).

For the most part imports consisted of fishes native to the Great Lakes, the common source of fresh-water fish for much of both the United States and the Canadian catch. The principal fishes imported were whitefish, yellow pike and other pike, and lake trout and other trout. The aggregate quantity of these fishes imported in recent years accounted for 75 percent of total imports. The majority of species caught in the United States, i.e., virtually all of those obtained from the Mississippi River and its tributaries and the inland waters of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, were not imported at all or were imported only in insignificant quantities.

Imports supplied about one-fifth of total domestic consumption, but this ratio has differed greatly among the various fishes. For

some of them, e.g., catfish, buffalo fish, and carp, there was virtually no import competition, whereas imports of whitefish, lake trout, pike, and pickerel supplied all or nearly all of the domestic consumption.

Canada has been virtually the only source of supply for all freshwater fish except other trout (rainbow trout) (table 4). Japan and Denmark have been the predominant sources of rainbow trout (table 5).

Table 1.--Fresh-water fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

(Weights shown are live-weight equivalents)

Year	Production (landings) <u>1/</u>	Imports	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>Percent</u>
1961-----	150,916	40,945	191,861	21
1962-----	144,836	40,709	185,545	22
1963-----	142,750	36,742	179,492	20
1964-----	135,671	36,175	171,846	21
1965-----	128,869	35,436	164,305	22
1966-----	<u>2/</u> 128,000	31,346	<u>2/</u> 159,346	20

1/ Does not include farm-raised trout and catfish, fresh-water fish caught by noncommercial fishermen, and tullibees and fresh-water alewives.

2/ 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.

Note.--Exports are not separately recorded; they are believed to be negligible.

FRESH-WATER FISH, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

Table 2.--Fresh-water fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production (catch), by kinds, 1961-65

Kind	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Quantity (1,000 pounds, live weight)				
Catfish and bullheads-----	38,468	37,619	38,614	38,062	36,002
Lake herring, ciscoes, and chubs-----	28,227	24,493	19,507	13,487	15,750
Buffalo fish-----	15,823	18,508	18,295	18,475	18,230
Yellow perch-----	9,694	12,467	11,743	8,803	6,282
Carp-----	30,901	30,293	30,018	33,146	30,237
Whitefish-----	1,389	1,116	1,082	1,634	1,747
Yellow pike-----	2,004	1,640	1,727	1,543	1,291
Sheepshead, fresh-water---	1,249	7,321	10,973	10,258	9,032
All other <u>1</u> /-----	11,919	11,379	10,791	10,263	10,298
Total-----	150,916	144,836	142,750	135,671	128,869
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Catfish and bullheads-----	6,352	6,178	6,775	6,879	6,860
Lake herring, ciscoes, and chubs-----	2,784	2,268	2,050	1,531	2,296
Buffalo fish-----	1,837	1,913	1,815	1,953	2,027
Yellow perch-----	1,277	1,108	1,107	1,482	1,084
Carp-----	1,098	1,047	1,073	1,028	1,005
Whitefish-----	696	561	492	910	847
Yellow pike-----	556	491	488	516	448
Sheepshead, fresh-water---	523	333	425	442	407
All other <u>1</u> /-----	1,303	1,205	1,128	1,032	1,067
Total-----	16,426	15,104	15,353	15,773	16,041

1/ Does not include farm-raised trout and catfish, fresh-water fish caught by noncommercial fishermen, and tullibees and fresh-water alewives.

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

Note.--Totals for some varieties include fish used for animal food.

Table 3.--Fresh-water fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1961-67

Kind	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Whitefish-----	14,238	15,761	13,985	13,518	13,382	11,296	10,037
Yellow pike----	7,276	7,872	7,505	6,641	5,207	4,612	3,782
Trout, other--	4,248	4,420	4,049	3,912	4,035	3,104	4,114
Pike, other---	1/	1/	1/	3,183	2,576	2,165	1,437
Lake trout----	1,918	2,230	1,941	1,929	1,734	1,655	1,470
Lake herring, : ciscoes, and: chubs-----	2,017	1,864	1,530	1,543	488	975	459
All other-----	11,248	8,562	7,732	5,449	8,014	7,539	5,638
Total-----	40,945	40,709	36,742	36,175	35,436	31,346	26,937
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
Whitefish-----	5,604	5,768	5,294	5,260	5,278	4,783	4,525
Yellow pike----	2,592	2,856	2,918	2,583	2,671	2,495	1,634
Trout, other--	1,919	1,991	1,905	1,690	1,559	1,335	1,977
Pike, other---	1/	1/	1/	868	1,007	968	466
Lake trout----	784	926	712	711	701	741	631
Lake herring, : ciscoes, and: chubs-----	493	429	339	378	126	206	107
All other-----	2,823	1,863	1,786	1,122	1,626	1,533	1,343
Total-----	14,215	13,833	12,954	12,612	12,968	12,061	10,683

1/ Included with "All other."

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

Table 4.--Fresh-water fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports for consumption, total and from Canada, 1966 and 1967

Species	1966		1967	
	Total	Canada	Total	Canada
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Whitefish-----	11,296	11,285	10,037	10,037
Yellow pike-----	4,612	4,607	3,782	3,782
Trout, other-----	3,104	140	4,114	226
Pike, other-----	2,165	2,164	1,437	1,434
Lake trout-----	1,655	1,535	1,470	1,307
Lake herring, ciscoes, and chubs---	975	975	459	448
All other-----	7,539	5,660	5,638	3,883
Total-----	31,346	26,366	26,937	21,117
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Whitefish-----	4,783	4,778	4,525	4,525
Yellow pike-----	2,495	2,492	1,634	1,634
Trout, other-----	1,335	58	1,977	105
Pike, other-----	968	967	466	466
Lake trout-----	741	694	631	553
Lake herring, ciscoes, and chubs---	206	206	107	102
All other-----	1,533	982	1,343	828
Total-----	12,061	10,177	10,683	8,213

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

Table 5.--Trout, other, except lake trout, fresh, chilled, or frozen:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1966 and 1967

Country	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Japan-----	2,049	2,374
Denmark-----	840	1,433
Canada-----	140	226
West Germany-----	52	51
Netherlands-----	17	22
All other-----	6	8
Total-----	3,104	4,114
Value (1,000 dollars)		
Japan-----	823	1,129
Denmark-----	413	703
Canada-----	58	105
West Germany-----	26	24
Netherlands-----	13	12
All other-----	2	4
Total-----	1,335	1,977

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen:	
Whole; or processed by removal of heads, viscera, fins, or any combination thereof, but not otherwise processed:	
Cod, cusk, eels, haddock, hake, pollock, shad, and sturgeon-----	110.15 (pt.)
Mackerel:	
Fresh or chilled-----	110.25
Frozen-----	110.28
Other (not including sea herring, smelts, tuna, halibut, salmon, and swordfish)-----	110.35, -.36

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 fishes here considered is virtually all supplied from domestic sources; both imports and exports are relatively small.

Description and uses

This summary covers all fresh, chilled, or frozen fish fit for human consumption, except sea herring, smelts, and tuna (item 110.10), fresh-water fish (item 110.15 (pt.)), halibut and salmon (item 110.20), and swordfish (items 110.30 to 110.33). It includes more than 85 kinds of fishes, the most important of which are shown in tables 2 and 3.

Some of the fishes herein covered, because of limited supplies, are marketed primarily near the ports where they are landed. The bulk of the catch, which is distributed as fresh or frozen fish, is not marketed as fish for consumption as such, but is further processed into fillets and steaks. Substantially, the entire catch of Atlantic ocean perch and most of that of flounder, cod, and haddock are used in the production of fillets. Many other fishes covered here also are so used. On the other hand, appreciable quantities of fishes here under consideration are canned, pickled, or salted. Some of the fishes covered by this summary, although fit for human consumption, are used for animal feed.

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, whole; or proc- : essed by removal : of heads, viscera, : fins, or any com- : bination thereof, : but not otherwise : processed:			
110.15(pt.)	: Cod, cusk, eels, : haddock, hake, : pollock, shad, : sturgeon, fresh, : chilled, or : frozen.	: 0.5¢ : per : lb.	: 0.4¢ : per : lb.	: Free <u>1/</u>
110.25	: Mackerel: : Fresh or chilled---	: 0.5¢ : per : lb.	: 0.4¢ : per : lb.	: Free
110.28	: Frozen-----	: 0.75¢ : per : lb.	: 0.65¢ : per : lb.	: 0.35¢ : per : lb.
110.35	: Other, fresh, chilled : or frozen.	: 1¢ per : lb.	: 0.9¢ per : lb.	: 0.5¢ per : lb.
110.36	: If products of : Cuba (except : Atlantic ocean : perch (rosefish) : and totoaba or : white sea bass).	: 0.4¢ : per : lb. <u>2/</u>		

1/ Final rate will become effective Jan. 1, 1971.

2/ Rate suspended May 24, 1962.

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 (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

The rate shown for item 110.36 is a preferential rate for products of Cuba. Imports from Cuba have been prohibited since February 7, 1962.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty, based on 1967 imports, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Percent</u>
110.15 (pt.)	Sturgeon-----	1.3
110.15 (pt.)	Cod, cusk, eels, haddock, hake, pollock, and shad.	3.6
110.25	Mackerel, fresh or chilled-----	4.6
110.28	Mackerel, frozen-----	6.4
110.35	Other-----	3.6

U.S. consumption and production

Since U.S. consumption of the fishes covered here is almost entirely supplied from domestic sources, consumption is discussed in terms of production. During 1961-65, annual U.S. landings declined by about 100 million pounds, from a little over 1.1 billion pounds to about 1 billion pounds.

Nearly half of the total domestic catch in recent years consisted of haddock, flatfish, ocean perch, and whiting (tables 2 and 3). As a rule, the bulk of the U.S. landings are made at Atlantic coast ports, principally those of New England. In 1965 such landings accounted for 44 percent of the total domestic catch; Middle and South Atlantic ports accounted for 24 percent; Pacific coast ports, for 18 percent; and ports in the Gulf States, for 14 percent.

U.S. producers

All but a small part of the catch of the fishes herein covered is taken in inshore waters and waters close to the U.S. coast by fishing vessels known as otter trawlers. Trawlers are so named for the conical net, known as a trawl, which they drag on the sea bottom, engulfing fish with the large open end and trapping them in the small end of the net. Most of these trawlers are small craft having a crew of from 2 to 5 men.

In 1965, the latest year for which statistics are available, there were 1,392 trawlers manned by 5,422 fishermen. Of these, 590 trawlers and 2,949 crewmen were operating in New England; 490 trawlers and 1,450 fishermen, in the Middle and South Atlantic Coast States; 220 trawlers and 803 crewmen, in the Pacific Coast States; and 92 trawlers and 220 crewmen, in the Gulf States.

U.S. exports

Exports of the fishes covered by this summary are not separately shown in official statistics, except that aggregate exports of groundfish (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, ocean perch, and pollock) have been separately reported since January 1965. Such exports amounted to 500,000 pounds, valued at \$113,000, in 1965 and 824,000 pounds, valued at \$208,000, in 1966. Exports of the other fish are known to be larger than those of groundfish but considerably less than imports. Canada has been the chief outlet.

U.S. imports

Aggregate annual U.S. imports of the fishes covered by this summary increased irregularly from about 12.6 million pounds in 1961 to 20.3 million pounds in 1967 (table 4). In the aggregate, they supplied about 2 percent of U.S. consumption on a live-weight basis (table 1). Substantially all the imported fish are marketed in the condition in which they are imported, i.e., they are not further processed in this country. An important exception is sturgeon, most of which is prepared by smoking before being marketed. Imports consist mostly of a large variety of fish not separately shown in official statistics. In recent years such imports accounted for about 62 percent of total imports. Imports of mackerel accounted for 17 percent of total imports, those of cod, cusk, etc. for 16 percent, and those of sturgeon, 5 percent.

Canada and Mexico have been the principal sources of imports (table 5). Canada is virtually the only supplier of mackerel and is also the predominant source of many other fish. Imports from Mexico consist mainly of totoaba, sea trout, and red snapper. Iran has been the principal source of sturgeon.

Table 1.--Fish, not elsewhere enumerated, fresh, chilled, or frozen:
U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption,
1961-66

(Weights shown are live-weight equivalents)

Year	Production (landings)	Imports ^{1/}	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>Percent</u>
1961-----	1,111,851	14,442	1,126,293	1
1962-----	1,099,470	20,280	1,119,750	2
1963-----	1,057,889	17,878	1,075,767	2
1964-----	1,061,248	17,727	1,078,975	2
1965-----	1,011,540	21,360	1,032,900	2
1966-----	^{2/} 950,000	21,283	971,283	2

^{1/} Converted to live-weight equivalents at the rate of 1.15 pounds for each pound imported. The figures differ from those shown in tables 4 and 5 which include weights of beheaded and eviscerated fish.

^{2/} Estimated.

Source: Production 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 are not separately shown in official statistics; they are known to be very small and considerably less than imports (see text).

FISH, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN, NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Table 2.--Cod, cusk, eels, haddock, hake, pollock, shad, sturgeon, mackerel, and fish, not elsewhere enumerated, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. catch, 1961-65

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Quantity (1,000 pounds, live weight)				
Grand total-----	1,111,851	1,099,470	1,057,889	1,061,248	1,011,540
Cod, cusk, eels, haddock, hake, pollock, and shad, total-----	219,892	217,809	203,746	209,389	210,337
Cod-----	49,658	50,095	48,546	45,160	46,201
Cusk-----	1,905	1,858	1,909	2,319	2,177
Eels (common and conger)-----	856	686	1,018	1,121	1,642
Haddock-----	133,597	134,250	123,972	133,498	133,892
Hake (white)-----	5,214	5,728	6,249	6,917	6,007
Pollock-----	21,406	16,333	14,607	13,287	11,856
Shad-----	7,256	8,859	7,445	7,087	8,562
Sturgeon-----	775	699	638	594	586
Atlantic mackerel----	3,012	2,076	2,915	4,732	11,377
Pacific mackerel----	44,110	48,579	40,243	26,828	7,050
Other <u>1/</u> -----	844,062	830,307	810,347	819,705	782,190
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Grand total-----	65,204	68,962	69,564	67,597	74,360
Cod, cusk, eels, haddock, hake, pollock, and shad, total-----	15,519	16,837	17,476	17,044	19,602
Cod-----	3,145	3,453	3,456	3,020	3,402
Cusk-----	101	101	110	118	131
Eels (common and conger)-----	111	93	135	117	278
Haddock-----	9,907	10,913	11,705	11,845	13,630
Hake (white)-----	217	225	259	311	288
Pollock-----	795	685	670	658	723
Shad-----	1,243	1,367	1,141	975	1,150
Sturgeon-----	117	117	94	70	74
Atlantic mackerel----	445	319	314	356	608
Pacific mackerel----	956	1,027	861	666	224
Other <u>1/</u> -----	48,167	50,662	50,819	49,461	53,852

1/ Principal species identified in table 3.

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

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Table 3.--Fish, not elsewhere enumerated, fresh, chilled, or frozen:
U.S. catch, 1961-65

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Quantity (1,000 pounds, live weight)					
Flatfish, except halibut-----	133,182	155,409	176,895	176,444	180,200
Snapper, red-----	12,688	12,530	13,165	13,884	14,029
Ocean perch, Atlantic-----	132,062	123,983	108,292	89,268	83,608
Scup or porgy-----	46,584	46,306	41,922	38,525	35,870
Mullet-----	42,813	43,165	42,734	41,774	41,392
Jack mackerel-----	97,810	90,363	95,843	89,985	66,856
Whiting-----	100,729	105,088	92,643	94,233	82,574
Striped bass-----	9,495	8,664	9,358	8,606	7,754
Sea trout (spotted)-----	5,380	5,092	5,387	5,334	6,088
Sea bass, black (Atlantic)---	6,405	9,436	9,237	8,120	8,899
Rockfish-----	24,882	27,980	25,030	19,315	21,389
Ocean perch, Pacific-----	12,443	17,327	23,578	20,973	28,352
Alewives-----	56,077	57,888	62,440	54,985	78,758
Sea bass, white-----	695	581	898	1,400	1,428
Other-----	162,817	126,495	112,283	122,280	124,993
Total-----	844,062	830,307	810,347	819,705	782,190
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Flatfish, except halibut-----	12,667	14,395	15,417	15,011	17,952
Snapper, red-----	3,266	3,162	3,534	4,061	4,133
Ocean perch, Atlantic-----	5,114	5,223	5,417	3,781	3,394
Scup or porgy-----	2,931	3,048	3,099	2,934	3,266
Mullet-----	2,548	2,551	2,354	2,351	2,606
Jack mackerel-----	2,109	1,993	2,118	2,213	1,904
Whiting-----	2,245	2,340	2,178	2,067	2,204
Striped bass-----	1,270	1,345	1,314	1,380	1,461
Sea trout (spotted)-----	1,283	1,242	1,312	1,378	1,521
Sea bass, black (Atlantic)---	1,090	1,368	1,172	1,018	1,022
Rockfish-----	1,137	1,412	1,328	1,003	1,158
Ocean perch, Pacific-----	594	832	1,172	999	1,334
Alewives-----	716	884	906	920	1,138
Sea bass, white-----	217	177	242	309	315
Other-----	10,980	10,690	9,526	10,036	10,444
Total-----	48,167	50,662	50,819	49,461	53,852

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

FISH, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN, NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Table 4.--Fish, not elsewhere enumerated, fresh, chilled, or frozen:
U.S. imports for consumption, by kind, 1961-67

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Grand total---	12,558	17,635	15,546	15,415	18,574	18,507	20,344
Cod, cusk, eels, haddock, hake, pollock, and shad-----	1,675	2,302	2,298	2,278	2,689	2,864	3,476
Sturgeon-----	1,362	1,448	1,411	1,080	1,090	833	1,070
Mackerel-----	2,447	3,725	3,001	3,298	4,699	2,854	2,171
Fresh or chilled-----	1,561	2,104	1,976	2,288	3,219	2,132	1,450
Frozen-----	886	1,621	1,025	1,010	1,480	722	721
Other-----	7,074	10,161	8,836	8,759	10,096	11,956	13,627
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
Grand total---	2,986	4,157	3,470	3,920	4,448	4,368	4,960
Cod, cusk, eels, haddock, hake, pollock, and shad-----	224	333	334	285	360	421	478
Sturgeon-----	778	710	696	579	509	422	424
Mackerel-----	439	548	422	390	476	296	243
Fresh or chilled-----	306	307	294	266	332	207	159
Frozen-----	133	241	128	124	144	89	84
Other-----	1,545	2,566	2,018	2,666	3,103	3,229	3,815

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

Table 5.--Fish, not elsewhere enumerated, fresh, chilled, or frozen:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-67

Source	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
Canada-----	5,541	6,888	6,145	6,618	8,232	6,462	8,188
Netherlands--	654	1,534	1,287	1,194	1,500	1,297	1,385
Mexico-----	4,056	4,789	4,244	4,219	4,113	3,641	3,315
Japan-----	862	2,114	1,953	1,428	1,066	1,767	1,810
Iran-----	805	902	1,050	714	840	614	918
Brazil-----	-	-	3	-	671	845	1,595
All other----	639	1,408	864	1,241	2,152	3,881	3,133
Total-----	12,557	17,635	15,546	15,414	18,574	18,507	20,344
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Canada-----	1,331	1,405	1,291	1,054	1,208	1,047	1,335
Netherlands--	323	779	514	811	1,071	936	952
Mexico-----	686	896	845	890	819	732	738
Japan-----	168	463	269	295	240	400	387
Iran-----	244	208	291	213	227	173	238
Brazil-----	-	-	1	-	77	130	233
All other----	234	406	259	657	806	949	1,077
Total-----	2,986	4,157	3,470	3,920	4,448	4,367	4,960

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Halibut, fresh, chilled, or frozen---	110.20 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

In recent years about two-fifths of the U.S. annual consumption of halibut was supplied by imports. U.S. exports of halibut have been small and, in most recent years, were equal to less than 10 percent of domestic landings.

Description and uses

Halibut, which for tariff purposes includes Greenland halibut, is of a group of fishes known as flatfish, which include flounder and sole. Halibut may reach a length of 10 feet and may weigh from 6 to 200 pounds. The meat of the halibut is firm and white and has a somewhat bland taste. Halibut are caught in the northern waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, usually the latter area furnishing most of the world catch.

Most of the halibut is marketed fresh or frozen for human consumption in the form of steaks and fillets (see item 110.60 (pt.)); only insignificant quantities are salted, smoked, or canned.

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:

HALIBUT, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

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
110.20(pt.)	Halibut, fresh, chilled, or frozen; whole; or processed by removal of heads, viscera, fins, or any combination thereof, but not otherwise processed.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	Free <u>1/</u>

1/ The final rate for this item will become effective January 1, 1970 at the third stage.

The foregoing 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 (third) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty based on 1967 imports was 1.6 percent.

U.S. consumption

Annual consumption of halibut reached a high of 86 million pounds in 1962 and declined thereafter to 63 million pounds in 1966. All or nearly all of the halibut consumed was used in the production of halibut steaks and fillets. The annual changes in the volume of consumption reflect primarily, if not entirely, changes in the availability or abundance of the fish.

U.S. producers and production

In 1965 the U.S. Pacific halibut fleet numbered slightly more than 200 vessels and carried a total of over 900 crewmen. On the Atlantic Coast the fishing for halibut is incidental to catching cod and haddock. During the halibut fishing season, which extends generally from March

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to October, halibut fishing craft also catch other fish, principally sablefish, lingcod, and rockfish, which usually account for slightly more than 10 percent of the vessels' gross receipts.

The annual U.S. catch of halibut (live weight) reached a peak of 54 million pounds in 1962 and thereafter irregularly declined to 41 million pounds in 1966 (table 1). During the 6-year period ending in 1966 the U.S. catch averaged about 45 million pounds; less than 1 percent was landed on the Atlantic Coast, and almost 99 percent on the Pacific Coast, principally in Alaska (table 2).

U.S. exports

There are no official statistics on exports of halibut, but they are known to go almost entirely to Canada. Official Canadian trade statistics show annual imports of halibut from the United States during 1961-66, ranging from 700,000 pounds (live weight) to 4 million pounds (table 1). On the basis of these data, U.S. exports of halibut were equal to considerably less than 10 percent of domestic landings in all recent years, except 1964, when they were equal to slightly more than 10 percent.

U.S. imports

Imports of halibut into the United States have in recent years supplied about two-fifths of domestic consumption (live-weight basis). Annual U.S. imports of halibut have fluctuated moderately and during 1961-67 averaged 21 million pounds annually, valued at almost \$7 million (table 3). Nearly all of the imports came from Canada. Under the terms of a convention between the United States and Canada of May 1950, Canadian halibut fishing vessels can land their catches at U.S. Pacific ports directly.

The threatened depletion of the supplies of halibut in the north Pacific led in 1924 to the Pacific Halibut Convention between the United States and Canada. The primary objective of the agreement was to conserve breeding stock and increase available supplies in the territorial waters and the high seas off the western coast of the United States and Canada, including the southern and western coasts (Bering Sea) of Alaska. An International Pacific Halibut Commission was created to carry out the provisions of the convention. The Commission has been continued in subsequent conventions (the last in 1953) and its power broadened.

Under the terms of the present agreement the Halibut Commission is empowered to (1) divide the convention waters into areas, (2) limit the catch of halibut to be taken from the area, (3) determine the length of the fishing season, (4) develop the stocks of halibut to

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levels which will permit maximum sustained yield and to maintain the stocks at those levels, and (5) to fix the size and kind of halibut fishing gear to be used in the area.

There is no allocation or quota between the United States and Canadian fishing fleets. In the period 1962-64, the United States accounted for 49 percent of the total Pacific catch and Canada accounted for 51 percent.

World production

In 1965 world production of halibut amounted to 183 million pounds. Canada and the United States have been the most important producers, accounting in 1965 for about 60 percent of total world catch. The Soviet Union accounted for most of the remainder.

Table 1.--Halibut, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production (catch), imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

(Weights shown are live-weight equivalents)

Year	Production (catch) <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports <u>2/</u>	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>
1961-----	53,523	29,211	979	81,755	36
1962-----	54,011	33,124	674	86,461	38
1963-----	45,841	30,220	2,160	73,901	41
1964-----	35,354	30,014	4,152	61,216	49
1965-----	40,825	28,896	3,141	66,580	43
1966-----	40,833	25,930	3,153	63,410	41

1/ Includes landings by U.S. fishing vessels in the United States and shipments landed by such vessels at foreign ports and entered as products of American fisheries.

2/ Converted to live-weight equivalent at rate of 1.33 pounds for each pound reported.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; exports compiled from official import statistics of the Canadian Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Trade of Canada) except as noted; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

HALIBUT, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

Table 2.--Halibut: U.S. catch, by States, 1961-66

State	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds, live weight)						
Alaska-----	33,423	36,792	29,886	22,758	30,984	33,354
Washington-----	19,370	16,480	15,416	12,149	9,354	6,826
All other-----	730	739	539	627	487	453
Total-----	53,523	54,011	45,841	35,354	40,825	40,633
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Alaska-----	4,888	7,467	4,161	3,573	6,770	7,815
Washington-----	3,447	4,010	2,678	2,324	2,405	1,854
All other-----	153	181	133	125	154	157
Total-----	8,488	11,658	6,972	6,022	9,329	9,826

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

HALIBUT, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

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Table 3.--Halibut, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-67

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
Canada----	21,278	23,548	22,328	22,303	21,451	19,421	15,430
Japan-----	148	394	36	138	28	19	68
Norway-----	508	807	277	114	134	22	27
Denmark----	22	74	-	-	22	-	22
West							
Germany--	-	-	-	-	-	26	2
All other--	7	82	81	12	91	8	18
Total--	21,963	24,905	22,722	22,567	21,726	19,496	15,567
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Canada----	6,133	7,782	6,216	6,126	7,406	7,497	4,781
Japan-----	42	107	5	36	10	8	22
Norway-----	147	296	113	46	54	13	15
Denmark----	6	25	-	-	8	-	13
West							
Germany--	-	-	-	-	-	12	1
All other--	2	25	24	3	30	1	5
Total--	6,330	8,235	6,358	6,211	7,508	7,531	4,837

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Salmon, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	110.20 (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 fresh, chilled, or frozen salmon is virtually all supplied from domestic sources. Exports have exceeded imports in recent years, but both are very small compared with domestic landings.

Description and uses

Commercially, the name "salmon" is restricted in U.S. trade to five kinds of North Pacific salmon and the Atlantic salmon. The Pacific salmon, which make up nearly all of the world's catch, are the (1) chinook or king, (2) chum or dog, (3) coho or silver, (4) pink or humpback, and (5) sockeye or red. The particular use of these species is determined by such factors as the color of the flesh, which varies to some extent within the species, and the effect produced on the flesh by methods of preserving (such as freezing, canning, salting, or smoking). Other factors affecting the use are size, oil content, and flavor.

Virtually all of the catch of salmon is marketed for human consumption. By far the greater part is canned (items 112.18-112.52); lesser quantities are sold fresh, chilled or frozen, salted or pickled (item 111.48), or smoked or kippered (item 111.88). In general, sockeye, chum, and pink are mostly canned; chinook and coho are also canned but large quantities are pickled, smoked or kippered, or sold fresh, chilled, or frozen. Atlantic salmon are mostly smoked.

SALMON, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

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
110.20(pt.)	Salmon, fresh, chilled, or fro- zen; whole; or processed by re- moval of heads, viscera, fins, or any combination thereof, but not otherwise proc- essed.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	Free <u>1/</u>

1/ The final rate for this item will become effective Jan. 1, 1970, at the third stage.

The foregoing 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 (third) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 0.7 percent.

U.S. consumption

During 1961-65 annual U.S. consumption of salmon ranged from about 299 million pounds (1963) to 339 million pounds (1964) and averaged 322 million pounds (table 1). In 1966, consumption reached a high of 374 million pounds, reflecting primarily increased landings by the U.S. fishing fleets.

U.S. producers and production (landings)

As reported by the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, a total of 26,100 men were employed in 1965 in domestic salmon fisheries. Of these, 17,100 were in Alaska and the remainder in the other Pacific Coast States. In the United States salmon are caught during their migration or "spawning run" to fresh-water streams. Because of the short seasonal run and legal fishing restrictions, annual salmon fishing activities, especially in Alaska (the main source), are generally confined to very short periods, sometimes less than 1 month.

The annual U.S. catch of salmon during 1961-66 ranged from about 294.2 million pounds in 1963 to 387.7 million pounds in 1966 (table 1). In recent years about 83 percent of the total catch was landed in Alaska (table 2), where virtually all of it is canned. The Pacific Coast States accounted for practically all of the remaining U.S. catch. These States supply most of the domestic salmon which is marketed fresh, chilled, or frozen. Sockeye and pink are the most important species caught by U.S. fishermen. Together, landings of these two species in recent years accounted for two-thirds of total landings (table 3).

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of fresh or frozen salmon generally constitute a small part of the annual catch, although in 1961-66 annual exports increased from the equivalent of less than 1 percent to 6 percent of total landings. Exports reached a high of about 22.6 million pounds in 1964, valued at \$5.4 million, dropped sharply the following year in quantity but not in value to 10.6 million pounds, valued at \$5.3 million (table 4). In 1967 they amounted to 18.9 million pounds, valued at \$11.8 million. France, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Japan took 85 percent of total exports in 1964-67.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports decreased from 12.3 million pounds, valued at \$5.9 million in 1961, to 8.9 million pounds, valued at \$5.1 million in 1963 (table 5). They have run at about that level during succeeding years. On a live-weight basis imports supplied between 2 and 3 percent of domestic consumption. Canada (British Columbia) was virtually the only source of imports.

Foreign production and trade

Well over 95 percent of the world catch of salmon is caught in the North Pacific Ocean, mainly along the coasts of the United States, Canada, the U.S.S.R., and Japan. The catch in the Pacific Ocean and along the coasts, which is now much smaller than in the 1930's, averaged 879 million pounds in the period 1960-65. In 1965, the latest year for which statistics are available, the world catch amounted to 924 million pounds, of which the United States and Japan each accounted for about 35 percent of the total. Most of the catch of all four countries is canned.

The United States is a party to certain agreements with foreign countries aimed at the conservation of the North Pacific salmon resource. The agreement, effective July 28, 1937, 1/ between the United States and Canada, concerns the sockeye salmon native to the Frazer River of British Columbia. This agreement was amended, effective July 3, 1957, 2/ to include pink salmon. These salmon enter both the United States and Canadian fisheries before ascending the Frazer River to spawn.

The United States, Canada, and Japan entered into another fisheries treaty, effective June 12, 1953, known as the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean. 3/ This treaty covers the conservation of all species of salmon as well as halibut and herring.

1/ Treaty Series 918; 50 Stat. 1355.

2/ TIAS 3867.

3/ TIAS 2786; TIAS 5385.

Table 1.--Salmon, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production (landings), imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

(Weights shown are live-weight equivalents)

Year	Production (catch)	Imports <u>1/</u>	Exports <u>2/</u>	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>
1961-----	310,398	14,525	1,291	323,632	2
1962-----	314,566	11,487	1,779	324,274	3
1963-----	294,178	10,500	5,768	298,910	3
1964-----	352,321	10,405	23,688	339,038	3
1965-----	326,871	9,276	12,221	323,926	3
1966-----	387,749	9,623	23,418	373,954	2

1/ Converted to live-weight equivalent at rate of 1.18 pounds for each pound imported.

2/ Converted to live-weight equivalent at the following rates per pound: 1.18 for 1961-63; 1.05 for 1964; and 1.16 for 1965-66.

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, except as noted.

SALMON, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

Table 2.--Salmon, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production
(landings), by States, 1961-66

State	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds, live weight)						
Alaska-----	264,814	277,848	223,063	311,623	274,844	333,325
Washington--	29,898	22,852	54,993	21,275	30,418	32,367
California--	8,638	6,673	7,859	9,481	9,738	9,447
Oregon-----	7,048	7,193	8,262	9,867	11,806	12,374
All other---	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	1	75	65	236
Total----	310,398	314,566	294,178	352,321	326,871	387,749
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Alaska-----	35,741	42,119	31,298	41,359	48,274	54,202
Washington--	9,009	7,642	11,147	6,531	8,383	10,441
California--	4,698	4,023	3,960	5,013	4,989	4,845
Oregon-----	2,579	2,569	2,606	3,055	3,477	3,976
All other---	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /	1	37	36	131
Total----	52,027	56,353	49,012	55,995	65,159	73,595
<u>1</u> / Less than 500 pounds. <u>2</u> / Less than \$500.						

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

Table 3.--Salmon, fresh, chilled, or frozen:
U.S. catch, by species, 1961-66

Species	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds, live weight)						
Sockeye (red)-----	103,644	58,049	43,424	57,350	148,119	102,012
Chinook (king)----	26,962	25,111	27,179	28,732	29,316	27,223
Pink (hump-back)-----	108,452	143,309	156,603	162,325	79,655	163,016
Coho (silver)--	23,201	27,752	28,131	38,071	38,515	38,992
Chum (dog)-----	48,139	60,345	38,840	65,842	31,266	56,506
Atlantic---	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	1	1	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Total--	310,398	314,566	294,178	352,321	326,871	387,749
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Sockeye (red)-----	20,324	12,828	10,337	13,464	32,878	22,930
Chinook (king)----	10,963	10,959	10,911	11,455	10,866	10,989
Pink (hump-back)-----	10,951	20,302	18,289	17,182	8,298	22,124
Coho (silver)--	5,535	6,956	5,848	8,659	10,323	10,878
Chum (dog)-----	4,254	5,308	3,626	5,235	2,794	6,674
Atlantic---	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Total--	52,027	56,353	49,012	55,995	65,159	73,595

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

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

SALMON, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

Table 4.--Salmon, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1961-67

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
France-----	329	584	1,549	2,298	2,535	4,700	5,216
United Kingdom--	208	244	1,478	2,139	2,287	5,136	4,635
Canada-----	390	433	1,252	1,364	2,460	3,779	2,527
Sweden-----	6	20	24	169	833	1,634	1,644
Japan-----	-	-	4	16,007	1,327	2,468	2,218
Belgium-----	72	119	192	184	393	524	692
All other--	89	108	389	399	724	1,604	1,979
Total--	1,094	1,508	4,888	22,560	10,559	19,845	18,911
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
France-----	203	359	803	1,290	1,449	2,916	3,724
United Kingdom--	141	138	777	1,178	1,209	3,168	3,181
Canada-----	192	197	582	547	997	1,428	1,275
Sweden-----	4	12	14	79	430	888	904
Japan-----	-	-	1	1,947	587	920	885
Belgium-----	51	89	128	113	253	358	529
All other--	56	77	225	217	405	948	1,348
Total--	647	872	2,530	5,371	5,330	10,626	11,846

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

Table 5.--Salmon, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-67

Source	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
Canada-----	12,190	9,280	8,472	8,780	7,737	8,282	8,802
Japan-----	11	166	369	8	13	14	1
Greenland-----	87	205	53	-	108	-	-
All other-----	21	84	4	31	3	1	12
Total-----	12,309	9,735	8,898	8,819	7,861	8,296	8,815
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Canada-----	5,860	5,298	4,810	5,532	5,074	5,906	6,494
Japan-----	4	114	261	9	8	7	1
Greenland-----	31	83	27	-	70	-	-
All other-----	14	44	5	19	2	1/	7
Total-----	5,909	5,539	5,103	5,560	5,154	5,914	6,502

1/ Less than \$500.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Swordfish:	
Fresh or chilled-----	110.30
Frozen-----	110.33

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

U.S. trade position

Imports have in recent years supplied about four-fifths of the U.S. consumption of swordfish. Exports of swordfish have been negligible or nil.

Description and uses

The term swordfish is applied solely to broadbill swordfish Xiphias gladius. The swordfish is one of the largest food fishes, sometimes attaining a weight of 800 pounds, although most of them weigh from 200 to 400 pounds. Swordfish has a richer flavor than the flesh of most fish, and fresh swordfish meat is superior in flavor to swordfish meat that has been frozen. For this reason fresh or chilled swordfish commands a higher price than the frozen product.

Almost all swordfish is marketed fresh, chilled, or frozen for human consumption in the form of steaks and fillets (item 110.70 (pt.)).

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:

SWORDFISH, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

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
	Swordfish, whole; or proc- essed by removal of heads, viscera, fins, or any combination thereof, but not otherwise proc- essed:			
110.30:	Fresh or chilled-----	1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	Free <u>1</u> /
110.33:	Frozen-----	0.75¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	Free <u>1</u> /

1/ The final rate for these items will become effective Jan. 1, 1971 at the fourth stage.

The foregoing 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 (fourth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

Based on 1967 imports, the ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty averaged 2 percent for both classes.

U.S. consumption

Annual domestic consumption of swordfish more than doubled from about 8 million pounds in 1961 to a peak of nearly 18 million pounds in 1964 (table 1). It then dropped to 11.6 million pounds in 1966. The sharp increase in consumption in 1961-64 reflected a larger catch of fish resulting from an improvement in fishing techniques and a lengthening of the fishing season. A decline in the abundance of swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean fishing grounds in more recent years, however, caused a reversal of the earlier trend of increasing consumption.

U.S. producers and production

Statistics are not available on the number of fishing vessels and crews engaged in swordfish fishing. As a rule swordfishing on the eastern seaboard is carried on only in fair weather and fishermen frequently switch to other fish, particularly mackerel, whenever a more profitable return therefrom is indicated or weather conditions are unfavorable.

The total U.S. catch of swordfish more than tripled from 1 million pounds in 1962 to 3.3 million pounds in 1964, but declined to 1.8 million pounds in 1966 (table 2).

The large increase in domestic landings of swordfish in 1962-64 was attributable to the adoption of more effective fishing techniques. Formerly swordfishing was done almost entirely with harpoons. A few years ago the industry adopted the so-called longline method, consisting of a buoyed floating mainline to which branch lines and baited hooks are affixed at intervals (a typical swordfish vessel may carry 10 to 20 miles of longlines). This development resulted not only in substantial increases in the catch by individual vessels, but led also to an extension of the commercial fishing season beyond the traditional June-November period.

Nearly all of the U.S. catch of swordfish is landed on the Atlantic Coast. In recent years such landings accounted for over 90 percent of total domestic landings; those in New England alone accounted for over half (table 2).

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of swordfish are not separately reported in official statistics; they are known to be nil or negligible.

In the 7-year period ending 1967, U.S. imports of swordfish averaged 7 million pounds annually and ranged from 3 million to 10 million pounds (table 3). On a live-weight basis they supplied about four-fifths of domestic consumption (table 1). Imports consisted almost entirely of fresh or chilled swordfish of which Canada has been the sole supplier in recent years (table 3). Canada has also been the chief source of frozen swordfish (table 4).

World production

World production of swordfish totaled 71 million pounds in 1965. Japan, the principal producer, accounted for about two-thirds of the world catch, followed by Canada which accounted for an additional 15 percent.

SWORDFISH, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

Table 1.--Swordfish, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

(Weights shown are live-weight equivalents)

Year	Production (landings)	Imports ^{1/}	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>
1961-----	1,293	6,692	7,985	84
1962-----	998	5,071	6,069	84
1963-----	2,875	13,971	16,846	83
1964-----	3,259	14,444	17,703	82
1965-----	3,049	10,070	13,119	77
1966-----	1,842	9,780	11,622	84

^{1/} Converted to live-weight equivalent at rate of 1.40 pounds for each pound imported; the figures for imports shown in tables 3 and 4 are on a net-weight basis.

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 have been negligible or nil.

Table 2.--Swordfish: U.S. catch (live weight), by geographical sections, 1961-66

Geographical section	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
New England-----	829	867	2,331	1,456	788	855
South Atlantic-----	-	-	1	483	524)
Chesapeake-----	-	-	183	635	302)
Middle Atlantic-----	72	67	240	478	1,089)
Pacific-----	369	39	98	183	327)
Hawaii-----	23	25	22	24	19)
Total-----	1,293	998	2,875	3,259	3,049	1,842
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
New England-----	320	377	577	431	305	346
South Atlantic-----	-	-	1	233	283)
Chesapeake-----	-	-	79	218	112)
Middle Atlantic-----	34	38	107	161	468)
Pacific-----	162	20	58	103	150)
Hawaii-----	4	4	4	4	4)
Total-----	520	439	826	1,150	1,322	804

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

SWORDFISH, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN

Table 3.--Swordfish, fresh or chilled: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-67

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Canada-----	3,199	3,334	9,777	10,172	7,029	6,916	7,169
All other-----	5	2	-	<u>1</u>	-	-	-
Total-----	3,204	3,336	9,777	10,172	7,029	6,916	7,169
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
Canada-----	1,634	1,993	3,196	4,127	3,728	3,773	3,919
All other-----	1	<u>2</u>	-	<u>2</u>	-	-	-
Total-----	1,635	1,993	3,196	4,127	3,728	3,773	3,919

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

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

Table 4.--Swordfish, frozen: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-67

Source	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
Canada-----	178	50	87	88	60	38	135
Japan-----	1,174	59	30	6	9	32	48
Norway-----	26	10	1	1	22	-	35
Trinidad-----	-	-	1	-	56	-	-
Peru-----	186	81	5	46	-	-	-
All other-----	12	86	78	4	17	-	5
Total-----	1,576	286	202	145	164	70	223
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Canada-----	89	22	25	32	26	18	57
Japan-----	442	22	7	2	3	16	18
Norway-----	7	3	1/	1/	6	-	8
Trinidad-----	-	-	1/	-	16	-	-
Peru-----	45	17	2	9	-	-	-
All other-----	4	18	16	3	5	-	1
Total-----	587	82	50	46	56	34	84

1/ Less than \$500.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Scaled fish:	
In bulk or in containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each---	110.40
Other-----	110.45

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

U.S. trade position

Although no statistics are available it is known that nearly all of the domestic consumption of the fish covered by this summary is supplied from domestic sources.

Comment

This summary covers all varieties of scaled fish except sea herring, smelts, and tuna. The products in the summary include fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen whether or not the heads, viscera, fins, or any combination thereof have been removed, but it does not include fish which have been otherwise processed such as filleting and removal of the backbone. The removal of scales is an essential step in the preparation of fish for the market. International trade in scaled fish is relatively small.

The customary means of transporting such fish is in large open boxes holding 25 pounds or more, if fresh or chilled, and in blocks weighing at least 15 pounds, if frozen.

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

SCALED FISH

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
110.40	Scaled fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, whether or not heads, viscera, fins, or any combination thereof have been removed, but not otherwise proc- essed: In bulk or in imme- diate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each.	1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	Free <u>1/</u>
110.45	Other-----	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% 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).

The average ad valorem equivalent of the 1-cent-per-pound rate of duty on item 110.40, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 2.4 percent.

The U.S. catch of fish of the species herein covered is very large and most of it is marketed fresh, chilled, or frozen, either whole or processed in various ways. Although statistics are not available, it is believed that the domestic production of fish scaled by fishermen or primary dealers greatly exceeds such imports.

Statistics on U.S. exports of scaled fish are not available and imports of such fish were not separately reported until September 1,

June 1968

1:2

1963. During 1964-67, annual imports of scaled fish ranged from 547,000 pounds, valued at \$194,000 to 364,000 pounds, valued at \$157,000 (tables 1 and 2). Nearly all imports entered in containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each. According to a sample analysis of entries, imports from the principal supplier, Canada, consisted chiefly of scaled yellow perch, yellow pike, and other fresh water fish.

SCALED FISH

Table 1.--Scaled fish, in bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Canada-----	435	421	321	429
Netherlands-----	4	4	4	10
Japan-----	31	<u>1</u> / ¹	2	2
Mexico-----	3	5	6	1
All other-----	54	5	14	40
Total-----	527	435	347	482
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Canada-----	170	166	145	145
Netherlands-----	1	4	1	8
Japan-----	7	1	1	1
Mexico-----	<u>2</u> / ²	2	2	<u>2</u> / ²
All other-----	11	1	5	6
Total-----	189	174	154	160

1/¹ Less than 500 pounds.

2/² Less than \$500.

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

SCALED FISH

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Table 2.—Scaled fish, in immediate containers weighing with their contents 15 pounds or less each: U.S. imports for consumption, by source, 1964-67

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Thailand-----	16	-	11	42
Canada-----	4	2	6	8
Total-----	20	2	17	50
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Thailand-----	4	-	1	14
Canada-----	1	1	2	2
Total-----	5	1	3	16

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Fish blocks-----	110.47

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 foremost consumer and importer of fish blocks; domestic consumption is virtually all supplied from imports. Exports have been negligible.

Description and uses

Fish blocks covered by this summary are solidly frozen slabs weighing over 10 pounds, ordinarily rectangular in shape, of skinless, boneless fish fillets and pieces of fish flesh which are to be minced, ground, or cut into pieces of uniform weights and dimensions. Fish blocks that do not meet these specifications either by reason of weight, composition, or use are covered elsewhere. Thus fish blocks of the same composition as those above weighing 10 pounds or less are included under items 110.50 to 110.70 or 113.56 to 113.60, and fish blocks consisting of frozen ground or minced fish flesh are included under items 113.56 to 113.60.

The preferred species of fish used to make blocks are cod, haddock, and flatfish (flounder, sole, etc.). Blocks made from pollock, whiting, and Atlantic ocean perch fillets are of lesser importance.

The fish blocks in this summary constitute an intermediary product, having been devised to provide large pieces of frozen boneless fish suitable for cutting or sawing (while still frozen) into pieces of uniform weights and dimensions known as portions or fish sticks (see items 113.20 and 113.25 in another volume). Lesser amounts of these blocks are minced or ground to make products such as fish balls (see item 113.05-113.15 in another volume).

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	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, fresh, chilled, or frozen, whether or not whole, but not other- wise prepared or pre- served:			
110.47	Other: Skinned and boned, whe- ther or not divided into pieces, and fro- zen into blocks each weighing over 10 pounds, imported to be minced, ground, or cut into pieces of uniform weights and dimensions.	1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	Free

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 (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 4.3 percent.

U.S. consumption

Annual apparent consumption of fish blocks has increased markedly since 1953, when fish blocks first became an article of commerce. In the period 1962-66 annual consumption increased by 80 percent from 145 million pounds in 1962 to an all-time high of 218 million pounds in 1965. Consumption declined somewhat to 215 million pounds in 1966 (table 1). Virtually all of the domestic demand was supplied by imports.

Over 60 percent of the blocks consumed in recent years consisted of cod blocks; blocks of flatfish, haddock, and pollock made up most of the remainder. The large increase in domestic consumption of fish blocks reflects the strong domestic demand for fish sticks and portions.

U.S. producers and production

Fish blocks are produced in the United States in about 5 seafood processing plants located in New England. For all of them the manufacture of blocks is of relatively small importance and occurs only at certain times of year when raw fish prices are low.

The production of fish blocks in the United States has been small compared with imports and consumption. Annual domestic output rose from less than 2 million pounds in 1962 to 8 million pounds in 1966. A substantial, though indeterminable, part of the domestic output in recent years has consisted of fish blocks made of skin-on Atlantic ocean perch fillets. ^{1/} Most of the remainder has consisted of fish blocks made of pollock, cod, and haddock fillets. None of the domestically produced blocks have been made with imported fish or fillets.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of blocks are not separately recorded; they are known to be nil or negligible.

Annual U.S. imports of fish blocks increased from 144 million pounds, valued at \$28 million, in 1962 to 215 million pounds, valued at \$53 million, in 1965 (table 2). Coincident with a rise in domestic production, imports declined to 190 million pounds, valued at \$43 million, in 1967. In 1965-67 imports of blocks made of cod fillets accounted for 62 percent of total imports (table 3). Haddock blocks accounted for 11 percent and blocks of pollock and flatfish accounted for most of the remainder. Canada and Iceland have been the principal sources of supply. Imports from these 2 countries in 1965-67 accounted for about 70 percent of the total.

^{1/} If imported, these blocks are classifiable elsewhere.

FISH BLOCKS

Table 1.--Fish blocks: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Apparent consumption ^{2/}	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>
1962-----	1,661	143,541	145,202	99
1963-----	1,274	153,271	154,545	99
1964-----	1,392	166,166	167,558	99
1965-----	3,315	214,807	218,122	98
1966-----	8,401	206,574	214,975	96

^{1/} Includes substantial, though indeterminable, amounts of blocks made of fillets with skin on.

^{2/} Exports are not separately recorded, but they are known to be negligible.

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

Table 2.--Fish blocks: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1962-67

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Canada-----	76,101	75,746	98,681	119,792	97,963	96,035
Iceland-----	28,415	31,781	39,268	47,145	37,885	28,701
Norway-----	17,737	17,462	9,203	11,433	11,934	15,414
Greenland--	6,264	8,034	6,659	11,456	18,665	16,183
Denmark----	9,253	12,001	4,702	10,653	16,135	11,881
Poland-----	-	-	-	2,827	9,680	8,884
West						
Germany--	3,145	4,288	2,731	4,233	4,599	2,961
All other--	2,626	3,959	4,922	7,268	9,713	9,445
Total--	143,541	153,271	166,166	214,807	206,574	189,504
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Canada-----	15,162	15,374	22,417	30,105	24,738	22,385
Iceland-----	5,547	7,011	8,987	11,522	9,634	6,967
Norway-----	3,637	3,578	1,898	2,419	2,874	3,483
Greenland--	1,260	1,622	1,360	2,785	4,353	3,235
Denmark----	1,854	2,399	1,007	2,740	4,211	2,670
Poland-----	-	-	-	602	2,766	2,198
West						
Germany--	570	779	490	890	1,071	629
All other--	406	625	941	1,443	1,939	1,805
Total--	28,436	31,388	37,100	52,506	51,586	43,372

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

FISH BLOCKS

Table 3.--Fish blocks: U.S. imports for consumption,
by kinds, 1964-67

Item	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Cod-----	108,315	132,142	132,327	116,948
Flatfish-----	9,242	17,931	14,002	13,212
Haddock-----	22,287	23,118	23,861	21,356
Pollock-----	11,075	14,623	8,917	9,333
All other-----	15,247	26,993	27,467	28,655
Total-----	166,166	214,807	206,574	189,504
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Cod-----	23,811	32,250	32,749	25,920
Flatfish-----	2,548	5,043	4,029	3,627
Haddock-----	5,545	6,183	6,851	5,937
Pollock-----	1,853	2,669	1,762	1,708
All other-----	3,343	6,361	6,195	6,180
Total-----	37,100	52,506	51,586	43,372

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

FILLETS OF COD, CUSK, HADDOCK, HAKE, POLLOCK,
AND ATLANTIC OCEAN PERCH

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, otherwise processed:	
Cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and Atlantic ocean perch (rosefish):	
Inquota-----	110.50
Overquota-----	110.55

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. imports of the items here under consideration supply about 60 percent of domestic consumption; exports have been negligible.

Description and uses

This summary covers fresh, chilled, or frozen fish products of cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and Atlantic ocean perch. It includes skinned fish and such products as fillets, steaks, sticks, and other portions not minced or ground. Fillets are virtually bone-free strips of flesh cut away from the backbone. Steaks are cross-sectional slices of the dressed fish, ordinarily including skin, rib bones, and vertebrae. Sticks are pieces of fish cut lengthwise or crosswise from fillets into serving-size portions ordinarily of uniform width and length. Inasmuch as both domestic production and imports consist almost entirely of fillets and because the species from which they are prepared are known as groundfish, the term groundfish fillets will hereinafter be used to refer to all products here under consideration.

Groundfish fillets are sold either fresh, chilled, or frozen in consumer-size or institution-size packages for immediate consumption, or are further processed into fish blocks (item 110.47).

FILLETS OF COD, CUSK, HADDOCK, HAKE, POLLOCK,
AND ATLANTIC OCEAN PERCH

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:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and Atlantic ocean perch, fresh, chilled, or frozen:	
	Otherwise processed (whether or not heads, viscera, fins, scales, or any combination thereof have been removed):	
110.50	Inquota-----	1.875¢ per lb.
110.55	Overquota-----	2.5¢ per lb.

These rates of duty have been in effect since January 1, 1948 and reflect concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The rates were not affected by the 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round).

The ad valorem equivalent of the duty based on 1967 imports of the inquota imports (item 110.50) averaged 5.6 percent and ranged from 4.5 percent for haddock fillets to 6.7 percent for Atlantic ocean perch fillets; the ad valorem equivalent of the duty on overquota imports (item 110.55) averaged 9.1 percent and ranged from 8.1 percent for haddock fillets to 10.3 percent for Atlantic ocean perch fillets.

Imports of groundfish fillets have been subject to a tariff quota since January 1, 1939. Annual inquota imports are limited to 15 million pounds or 15 percent of the average apparent annual U.S. consumption during the three immediately preceding calendar years, whichever quantity is the greater. Of the total quantity of inquota groundfish fillets entitled to entry in any calendar year, not more than one-fourth can be entered during the first 3 months, not more than half during the first 6 months, and not more than three-fourths during the first 9 months of that year. As defined in the TSUS, apparent consumption is the sum of (1) U.S. production of groundfish fillets as reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (2) the quantity of such fillets entered as "products of American fisheries," and (3) total U.S. imports of both inquota and overquota fillets. Inquota imports for 1968 are limited to 24,895,000 pounds (F.R. February 7, 1968).

The U.S. Tariff Commission completed three investigations under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended,

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to determine whether groundfish were being imported in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry. In the first of these investigations the Commission determined that no injury had occurred to a domestic industry. 1/ In both of the other investigations the Commission recommended that the President modify and restrict the tariff concession that the United States had granted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. 2/ The President did not follow the recommendation of the Commission in either of the latter two instances.

U.S. consumption

In 1962-66 annual U.S. consumption of fresh, chilled, or frozen groundfish fillets fluctuated between 153 million and 172 million pounds and averaged 161 million pounds in the 5-year period (table 1). Haddock fillets supplied about 37 percent of U.S. consumption of the fish products in this summary in recent years; Atlantic ocean perch fillets, 32 percent; and cod fillets, 27 percent. The remainder (4 percent) consisted of fillets of cusk, hake, and pollock.

U.S. producers

In 1966 about 100 firms were engaged in filleting groundfish. Except for a few concerns on the West Coast, almost all of the plants were located in New York City and New England, principally in New Bedford, Boston, and Gloucester, Massachusetts, and Rockland and Portland, Maine. Most of the firms are small owner-operated companies, each producing less than 1 million pounds of fillets a year. There were about 15 larger firms, each producing more than 2 million pounds a year.

A close economic and financial relationship exists between the filleting concerns (especially the larger ones) and the operators of the New England fishing vessels engaged principally in catching groundfish. Many of the filleting concerns operate trawlers of their own or have a financial interest in trawlers owned and operated by others.

1/ Groundfish Fillets: Report on the Escape-Clause Investigation, Report No. 182 2d ser., 1953.

2/ Groundfish Fillets (1954): Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 25, 1954 (processed); Groundfish Fillets (1956): Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 47, 1956 (processed); and Groundfish: Fishing and Filleting, information on the domestic industry, production, consumption, foreign trade, and industries in foreign countries, 1957 (processed).

FILLETS OF COD, CUSK, HADDOCK, HAKE, POLLOCK,
AND ATLANTIC OCEAN PERCHU.S. production

Annual U.S. production of groundfish fillets, which fluctuates with the catch of fish, has long shown a downward trend. In the period 1962-66, production irregularly declined from 92 million pounds, valued at \$28 million in 1962 to 68 million pounds, valued at \$25 million in 1966 (table 2). Production in 1966 was smaller than in any year since the early 1930's and was about one-fourth less than in 1962.

Substantially all groundfish fillets are produced in New England. In 1966, New England accounted for 92 percent of total domestic output of these fillets. New York and the Pacific Coast States each accounted for 4 percent.

Haddock fillets were the principal variety of groundfish fillets produced in the United States, accounting for almost half the total in 1962-66; in the same period, fillets of Atlantic ocean perch accounted for nearly one-third, fillets of cod for one-eighth, and fillets of cusk, hake, and pollock for 6 percent. About 42 percent of the total output of groundfish fillets in 1962-66 was marketed fresh or chilled, the remainder were sold as frozen fillets (table 3).

The decline in the domestic output of fillets in 1962-66 is mainly attributable to smaller annual landings of groundfish by the U.S. fishing fleets. The decline extended to all varieties of groundfish fillets. Production of haddock fillets declined by 8 percent in 1962-66, production of Atlantic ocean perch fillets dropped by 44 percent, and the output of cod fillets, by 28 percent. Similarly, the aggregate annual production of fillets of cusk, hake, and pollock dropped by 41 percent.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of groundfish fillets are not separately recorded in official statistics but are known to be negligible.

Annual U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, and frozen groundfish rose from 78 million pounds, valued at \$19 million in 1962, to a peak of close to 109 million pounds, valued at \$31 million in 1966; they declined to 94 million pounds, valued at \$26 million in 1967. Because of the declining trend in the domestic output of groundfish fillets, the share of consumption supplied by imports has increased in recent years and reached a high in 1966 of 66 percent. As to the different varieties of fillets, imports accounted for three-fourths of the domestic consumption of cod fillets in recent years; they accounted for half of the consumption of Atlantic ocean perch fillets, and for almost two-fifths of that of haddock, hake, cusk, and pollock fillets.

Cod fillets have been the principal variety imported; Atlantic ocean perch fillets have ranked next in importance. During 1965-67 these two varieties together accounted for three-fourths of total imports (table 4). Fillets of haddock, cusk, hake, and pollock (mainly haddock) accounted for the remainder. Canada and Iceland have been the principal foreign suppliers.

Because of their extreme perishability, fresh (including chilled) groundfish fillets are imported almost wholly from certain areas of Canada from which relatively fast transportation service to the United States is available. As far as can be determined, Iceland and other supplying countries have never sent fresh fillets to the United States. The volume of fresh fillets entering the United States is not known. Available information indicates, however, that imports of fresh fillets from Canada are much smaller in volume than imports of frozen fillets. Canadian export statistics show that in recent years shipments of fresh fillets to the United States accounted for about 8 percent of total shipments.

For many years overquota imports of groundfish fillets have regularly exceeded inquota imports by substantial margins. In the period 1962-66 overquota imports constituted about 71 percent of total imports (table 6).

FILLETTS OF COD, CUSK, HADDOCK, HAKE, POLLOCK,
AND ATLANTIC OCEAN PERCH

Table 1.--Groundfish fillets, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production, imports for consumption, U.S. cold storage yearend holdings, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

Year	Produc- tion <u>1/</u>	Imports	Changes in U.S. yearend holdings	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio of imports to con- sumption
	<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>
1962-----	91,963	77,878	-2,142	171,983	45
1963-----	82,146	78,498	+1,457	159,187	49
1964-----	73,774	80,404	+1,211	152,967	53
1965-----	74,126	80,147	-3,153	157,426	51
1966-----	68,154	108,524	+12,822	163,856	66

1/ Data adjusted to exclude fish blocks.

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, which are not separately classified in official statistics, have been negligible or nil.

FILLETS OF COD, CUSK, HADDOCK, HAKE, POLLOCK,
AND ATLANTIC OCEAN PERCH

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Table 2.--Groundfish fillets, fresh, chilled, or frozen:
U.S. production, by species, 1962-66 ^{1/}

Year	Atlantic ocean perch	Cod	Haddock	Cusk, hake, and pollock	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1962-----	33,870	11,208	41,546	5,339	91,963
1963-----	29,076	10,424	36,708	5,938	82,146
1964-----	23,185	9,684	37,001	3,904	73,774
1965-----	21,657	9,269	39,029	4,171	74,126
1966-----	18,814	8,114	38,096	3,130	68,154
Value (1,000 dollars)					
1962-----	9,044	3,612	14,168	1,082	27,906
1963-----	8,196	3,394	13,284	1,223	26,097
1964-----	6,167	3,211	13,578	900	23,856
1965-----	5,880	3,272	15,844	1,041	26,037
1966-----	4,998	3,074	16,142	808	25,022

^{1/} Includes small quantity of steaks. Data adjusted to exclude fish blocks.

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

FILLETS OF COD, CUSK, HADDOCK, HAKE, POLLOCK,
AND ATLANTIC OCEAN PERCH

Table 3.--Groundfish fillets, fresh, chilled, or frozen:
U.S. production, 1962-66 ^{1/}

Year	Fresh or chilled	Frozen ^{2/}	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
1962-----	34,123	57,840	91,963
1963-----	32,698	49,448	82,146
1964-----	33,255	40,519	73,774
1965-----	33,854	40,272	74,126
1966-----	31,359	36,795	68,154
Value (1,000 dollars)			
1962-----	12,122	15,784	27,906
1963-----	12,057	14,040	26,097
1964-----	12,274	11,582	23,856
1965-----	13,755	12,282	26,037
1966-----	13,418	11,604	25,022

^{1/} Data adjusted to exclude fish blocks.

^{2/} Includes a small quantity of steaks.

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

FILLETS OF COD, CUSK, HADDOCK, HAKE, POLLOCK,
AND ATLANTIC OCEAN PERCH

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Table 4.--Groundfish fillets, fresh, chilled, or frozen:
U.S. imports for consumption, by species, 1962-67

Year	Cod	Atlantic ocean perch	Haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1962-----	32,981	19,452	25,445	77,878
1963-----	32,709	21,575	24,214	78,498
1964-----	33,457	22,933	24,014	80,404
1965-----	33,727	25,740	20,680	80,147
1966-----	40,820	41,587	26,117	108,524
1967-----	32,068	36,279	25,716	94,063
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1962-----	7,608	4,370	6,523	18,501
1963-----	7,663	4,710	6,569	18,942
1964-----	8,048	5,809	6,591	20,448
1965-----	8,850	6,746	5,832	21,428
1966-----	11,635	11,141	8,232	31,008
1967-----	9,270	8,871	8,299	26,440

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

FILLETS OF COD, CUSK, HADDOCK, HAKE, POLLOCK,
AND ATLANTIC OCEAN PERCH

Table 5.--Groundfish fillets, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports
for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Canada-----	51,803	52,008	54,101	57,930	82,211	73,119
Iceland-----	16,317	16,948	17,653	15,408	14,779	12,275
Denmark-----	2,229	2,420	1,663	2,955	5,474	2,534
West Germany-----	3,927	4,054	3,436	1,921	3,263	2,077
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands--	468	510	749	978	638	1,064
United Kingdom---	137	219	18	13	62	105
All other-----	2,997	2,339	2,784	942	2,097	2,889
Total-----	77,878	78,498	80,404	80,147	108,524	94,063
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Canada-----	12,526	12,481	14,073	15,752	23,494	19,917
Iceland-----	3,856	4,298	4,330	3,908	4,165	4,229
Denmark-----	514	594	457	899	1,841	764
West Germany-----	784	833	700	397	727	422
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands--	112	125	178	218	157	236
United Kingdom---	24	48	4	4	19	30
All other-----	685	563	706	250	605	842
Total-----	18,501	18,942	20,448	21,428	31,008	26,440

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

FILLETS OF COD, CUSK, HADDOCK, HAKE, POLLOCK,
AND ATLANTIC OCEAN PERCH

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Table 6.--Groundfish fillets, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports
for consumption, inquota, overquota, and total 1962-67

(In thousands of pounds)

Year	Inquota	Overquota ^{1/}	Total
1962-----	28,571	49,307	77,878
1963-----	24,875	53,623	78,498
1964-----	24,862	55,542	80,404
1965-----	24,384	55,763	80,147
1966-----	23,591	84,933	108,524
1967-----	24,883	69,180	94,063

^{1/} Calculated difference between inquota and total imports.

Source: Inquota imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of the Treasury; total imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Wolf fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, otherwise processed-----	110.57

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

U.S. trade position

Imports have supplied all but a relatively small part of domestic consumption of wolf fish fillets; exports have been nil or negligible.

Comment

The wolf fish, known in the trade as sea catfish, is a solitary dwelling species for which there is no specific fishery. In the United States the fish is generally caught incidentally by fishermen when fishing for other fish, mostly cod and haddock. This summary covers fresh, chilled, or frozen products of wolf fish. It includes skinned fish and such products as fillets, steaks, sticks, and other portions not minced or ground.

In the United States the trade in wolf fish products consists only of wolf fish fillets and this term is subsequently used in this summary to refer to all products under consideration.

Wolf fish fillets are virtually bone-free strips of flesh cut away from the backbone. They tend to be slightly oily which reduces their cold-storage life because the oil becomes rancid. They are marketed mostly for immediate human consumption; lesser amounts are frozen into fish blocks.

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

WOLF FISH FILLETS

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
110.57	Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, otherwise proc- essed: Wolf fish (sea catfish).	1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	Free

The foregoing 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 (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 2.4 percent.

Annual U.S. consumption of wolf fish fillets during 1961-66 fluctuated greatly without any apparent trend. It ranged from 6 million to 9 million pounds and averaged 7.4 million pounds in the 6-year period (table 1). Virtually all of the consumption has been supplied by imports.

In the United States wolf fish fillets were produced in 1966 by 9 small filleting firms, all of which were in Massachusetts. The production of wolf fish fillets is incidental to their main business of filleting cod and other species.

Annual U.S. production of fillets declined almost steadily from 315,000 pounds, valued at \$114,000 in 1962, to 94,000 pounds, valued at \$34,000 in 1965 but rose to 211,000 pounds, valued at \$83,000 in 1966 (table 2).

Exports of wolf fish fillets are not separately recorded; they are known to be nil or negligible.

Annual U.S. imports of wolf fish fillets during 1961-67 ranged from 3.9 million pounds, valued at \$1.6 million in 1967, to 8.9 million pounds, valued at \$2.3 million in 1964, and averaged 6.7 million pounds, valued at \$1.8 million in the 7-year period (table 3). Canada and Iceland have been the principal suppliers.

WOLF FISH FILLETS

Table 1.--Wolf fish (sea catfish) fillets, fresh, chilled, or frozen:
U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption,
1961-66

Year	Production	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>
1961-----	227	6,960	7,187	97
1962-----	315	8,274	8,589	96
1963-----	236	6,730	6,966	97
1964-----	102	8,907	9,009	99
1965-----	94	5,671	5,765	98
1966-----	211	6,460	6,671	97

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 have been negligible or nil.

Table 2.--Wolf fish (sea catfish) fillets, fresh, chilled or frozen:
U.S. production, 1961-66

Year	Fresh	Frozen	Total
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
1961-----	34	194	227
1962-----	24	291	315
1963-----	27	209	236
1964-----	20	82	102
1965-----	-	94	94
1966-----	23	188	211
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
1961-----	11	63	74
1962-----	8	105	114
1963-----	10	71	80
1964-----	6	26	32
1965-----	-	34	34
1966-----	9	74	83

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

WOLF FISH FILLETS

Table 3.--Wolf fish (sea catfish) fillets, fresh, chilled or frozen:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-67

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
Canada-----	1,446	1,412	1,133	1,439	1,437	2,374	769
Iceland-----	1,298	1,819	1,946	2,327	1,243	1,711	1,124
Norway-----	1,324	2,034	1,556	3,290	1,601	582	695
West							
Germany--	1,044	1,324	1,033	714	453	814	538
Greenland--	570	769	407	534	495	578	539
Denmark----	642	615	330	474	176	128	121
United							
Kingdom--	425	234	240	66	139	179	91
All other--	211	67	85	63	127	94	27
Total--	6,960	8,274	6,730	8,907	5,671	6,460	3,904
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Canada-----	416	391	320	401	413	694	548
Iceland-----	347	460	533	655	354	524	470
Norway-----	270	432	340	784	399	155	200
West							
Germany--	266	333	259	162	115	250	159
Greenland--	143	201	102	132	133	155	153
Denmark----	161	165	85	128	52	43	37
United							
Kingdom--	103	55	60	18	37	61	30
All other--	54	19	24	17	35	28	8
Total--	1,760	2,056	1,723	2,297	1,538	1,910	1,605

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Fresh-water fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, otherwise processed:	
Yellow perch-----	110.65
Other-----	110.70 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

In recent years imports accounted for most of total domestic consumption of fresh-water fish fillets, but the proportion of consumption supplied by imports varied greatly among the many species. For some species the domestic consumption of fillets is all, or almost all, supplied from domestic sources. Exports have been negligible.

Description and uses

This summary covers fresh, chilled, or frozen products of fresh-water fish. It includes skinned fish and such products as fillets, steaks, sticks, and other portions not minced or ground. Fillets are virtually bone-free strips of flesh cut away from the backbone. Steaks are cross-sectional slices of the dressed fish, ordinarily including skin, rib bones, and vertebrae. Sticks are pieces of fish cut lengthwise or crosswise from fillets into serving-size portions, usually of uniform width and length.

Fresh-water fish comprise a wide variety of fishes (see items 110.10 (pt.) and 110.15 (pt.)) of which, as a rule, less than half are marketed as fillets. Catfish are virtually the only fish sold as skinless carcasses. Inasmuch as both domestic production and imports consist almost entirely of fillets, this term will hereinafter be used to refer to all products here under consideration.

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:

FRESH-WATER FISH FILLETS

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, fresh, chilled or frozen, otherwise proc- essed: Fresh-water fish:			
110.65	Yellow perch-----	1.5¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
110.70(pt.)	Other-----	1.5¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>	1¢ per lb.	Free

1/ Dutiable status not affected by this 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. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

Average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty, based on dutiable imports during 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
110.65-----	2.2
110.70 (pt.)-----	3.5

The present TSUS item 110.70 became operative on January 1, 1968, to effectuate the trade agreement of June 30, 1967. The articles covered by this summary were previously provided for under former TSUS item 110.60.

U.S. consumption

Annual domestic consumption of fresh-water fish fillets during 1962-66 ranged from 19 million to 23 million pounds and averaged 21 million pounds (table 1). Almost two-thirds of the consumption in this period was supplied by imports. About four-fifths of the consumption in recent years consisted of fillets of carp, yellow perch,

and pike perch. For carp fillets all, or nearly all, of the consumption came from domestic sources. For pike perch fillets, imports supplied over four-fifths of the consumption, and for yellow perch fillets, imports supplied close to three-fifths.

U.S. producers and production

Fillets are produced in practically all States bordering the area where most of the fresh-water fish is caught--the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River and its tributaries. In 1966 about 70 U.S. firms produced fillets. Most of them were wholesalers that also distributed fillets of salt-water fish as well as whole fresh fish.

Annual domestic production of fresh-water fish fillets during 1962-66 averaged 7.7 million pounds, valued at \$4.4 million, and ranged from 6.9 million pounds, valued at \$3.8 million, to 8.1 million pounds, valued at \$4.9 million (table 2). Most of the domestic output consisted of fillets of carp, yellow perch, and yellow pike. Aggregate production of these three species in 1962-66 accounted for about three-fourths of the total domestic output.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of fresh-water fish fillets are not separately reported in official statistics; they are known to be negligible.

Annual U.S. imports of fresh-water fish fillets have exceeded, in the aggregate, domestic production in each of the years during 1962-67. They ranged from about 15 million pounds, valued at \$6.5 million, in 1963 to 11.4 million pounds, valued at \$6.3 million, in 1964 (table 3) and averaged 13.4 million pounds, valued at \$6.7 million, in the 6-year period. In recent years about 90 percent of the imports consisted of fillets of yellow perch and yellow pike. Canada has been the predominant source of imports (table 4).

FRESH-WATER FISH FILLETS

Table 1.--Fresh-water fish fillets: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

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>1,000 Percent</u>
1962-----	7,928	14,140	22,068	64
1963-----	6,853	15,120	21,973	69
1964-----	7,686	11,390	19,076	60
1965-----	7,823	11,564	19,387	60
1966-----	8,127	14,955	23,082	65

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 have been negligible or nil.

Table 2.--Fresh-water fish fillets: U.S. production, by kinds, 1962-66

Kind	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Yellow perch-----	4,642	4,138	3,067	3,322	3,388
Sauger-----	699	758	852	776	623
Yellow pike-----	4,642	4,138	3,067	3,322	588
Whitefish-----	565	404	378	465	663
Carp-----	-	-	1,590	1,538	1,536
Pike or pickerel-----	46	50	50	60	400
Lake trout-----	173	52	77	88	104
White bass-----	122	160	178	122	121
Lake herring-----	122	39	34	25	21
All other <u>1/</u> -----	174	113	80	467	683
Total-----	7,928	6,853	7,686	7,823	8,127
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Yellow perch-----	1,804	1,706	1,917	2,181	2,078
Sauger-----	548	616	602	707	572
Yellow pike-----	1,017	894	1,040	798	541
Whitefish-----	439	281	281	363	491
Carp-----	-	-	329	348	348
Pike or pickerel-----	22	23	24	35	255
Lake trout-----	136	47	49	70	97
White bass-----	63	80	90	71	69
Lake herring-----	17	10	9	9	7
All other <u>1/</u> -----	132	94	52	298	491
Total-----	4,178	3,751	4,393	4,880	4,949

1/ "Unclassified" fish fillets in Great Lakes and Mississippi River regions.

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

FRESH-WATER FISH FILLETS

Table 3.--Fresh-water fish fillets: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1962-67

Kind	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Yellow perch---	<u>1/</u> 3,467	4,519	6,616	4,921	4,683	3,933
Pike, pickerel, pike-perch (yellow pike)-----	<u>2/</u> 4,238	<u>3/</u> 8,085	3,664	5,157	7,603	6,207
All other-----	<u>4/</u> 6,435	2,516	1,110	1,486	2,669	3,023
Total-----	14,140	15,120	11,390	11,564	14,955	13,163
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Yellow perch---	<u>1/</u> 2,293	2,999	3,962	3,536	3,821	2,673
Pike, pickerel, pike-perch (yellow pike)-----	<u>2/</u> 1,276	<u>3/</u> 2,622	1,860	2,780	3,407	2,927
All other-----	<u>4/</u> 2,227	892	448	624	991	1,066
Total-----	5,796	6,513	6,270	6,940	8,219	6,666

1/ July-December only; formerly included under "All other."

2/ Pike-perch (yellow pike) only.

3/ Pike-perch (yellow pike) only from Jan. 1-Aug. 30.

4/ Includes yellow perch fillets, January-June.

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

Table 4.--Fresh-water fish fillets: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada-----	13,846	14,934	11,134	11,205	13,333	10,788
Mexico-----	67	110	171	227	505	993
Brazil-----	-	-	-	-	715	1,108
All other-----	227	76	85	132	402	274
Total-----	14,140	15,120	11,390	11,564	14,955	13,163
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	5,694	6,441	6,184	6,788	7,612	5,870
Mexico-----	24	37	56	78	173	350
Brazil-----	-	-	-	-	186	288
All other-----	78	35	30	74	248	158
Total-----	5,796	6,513	6,270	6,940	8,219	6,666

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Flatfish, except halibut, fresh, chilled, or frozen, otherwise processed-----	110.70 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

Imports of flatfish fillets, which have supplied an increasing share of consumption in recent years, accounted for 42 percent of consumption in 1966. Exports have been negligible.

Description and uses

The most common types of flatfish are the halibut, flounder, and sole. Other flatfish are the dab, fluke, brill, megrim, plaice, turbot, and witch. This summary covers fresh, chilled, or frozen fish products of flatfish, except halibut. It includes skinned fish and such products as fillets, steaks, sticks, and other portions not minced or ground. Most flatfish are not large enough to be sliced into steaks. Both domestic production and imports consist almost entirely of fillets, i.e., virtually bone-free strips of flesh cut away from the backbone, and the term "fillets of flatfish" will hereafter be used to refer to all products here under consideration.

Most fresh, chilled, or frozen fillets of flatfish are marketed for consumption without further processing, although a significant quantity is regularly used to make fish blocks (see item 110.47).

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:

FILLETS OF FLATFISH, EXCEPT HALIBUT

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
110.70(pt.)	Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, other- wise processed: Flatfish, except halibut.	1.5¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	Free

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 (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 based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 4.5 percent.

The present TSUS item 110.70 became operative on January 1, 1968, to effectuate the trade agreement of June 30, 1967. The articles covered by this summary were previously provided for under former TSUS item 110.60.

U.S. consumption

Annual U.S. consumption of fillets of flatfish rose from about 57 million pounds in 1962 to 83 million pounds in 1966 (table 1), or by 46 percent. The increase in consumption reflects a rising demand for fillets and an increase in the available supply, largely from imports.

U.S. producers and production

In 1966, fillets of flatfish were produced domestically by about 115 firms. The industry is concentrated in New York City; New Bedford, Boston, and Gloucester, Massachusetts; and Portland, Maine. Most of the remaining concerns are located in fishing ports on the west coast. Many of the firms are small and produce only fillets for local distribution. Almost all of the firms also produce fillets from other species of fish.

Annual U.S. production of flatfish fillets rose from about 38.2 million pounds in 1962 to 45.9 million pounds in 1963 and has since fluctuated within narrow limits. It amounted to 48.1 million pounds in 1966 (table 2). About two-thirds of the total output was produced in New England (table 3).

U.S. exports and imports

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

Annual U.S. imports of flatfish fillets increased from about 18.4 million pounds, valued at \$5.7 million in 1962, to a high of 34.7 million pounds, valued at \$11.3 million in 1966 (table 4). They moderately declined to 33.3 million pounds, valued at \$11.1 million in 1967. Between 1963 and 1966, the ratio of imports to annual domestic consumption increased from 27 to 42 percent.

Canada supplied over 90 percent of the imports.

FILLETS OF FLATFISH, EXCEPT HALIBUT

Table 1.--Filletts of flatfish, except halibut: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

Year	Production	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>
1962-----	38,198	18,439	56,637	33
1963-----	45,894	16,597	62,491	27
1964-----	48,554	21,574	70,128	31
1965-----	49,508	24,122	73,630	33
1966-----	48,112	34,727	82,839	42

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, adjusted to exclude production of fish blocks; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Exports, which are not separately shown in official statistics, have been nil or negligible.

Table 2.--Fillets of flatfish, except halibut: U.S.
production, fresh or frozen, 1962-66

Year	Fresh	Frozen	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
1962	24,782	13,416	38,198
1963	28,980	16,914	45,894
1964	33,210	15,344	48,554
1965	35,253	14,255	49,508
1966	33,091	15,021	48,112
Value (1,000 dollars)			
1962	9,773	4,324	14,097
1963	11,107	5,319	16,426
1964	12,550	4,907	17,457
1965	15,013	5,187	20,200
1966	15,742	6,403	22,145

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, adjusted to exclude production of fish blocks.

FILLETS OF FLATFISH, EXCEPT HALIBUT

Table 3.—Fillets of flatfish, except halibut: U.S. production, by geographic regions, 1962-66

Geographic region	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
New England-----	26,019	31,064	32,696	34,150	31,351
Middle Atlantic-----	4,790	4,789	4,919	4,500	4,245
Chesapeake, South					
Atlantic and Gulf-----	-	64	436	1,336	744
Pacific coast-----	7,389	9,977	10,503	9,522	11,772
Total-----	38,198	45,894	48,554	49,508	48,112
Value (1,000 dollars)					
New England-----	8,881	10,043	10,486	13,370	14,072
Middle Atlantic-----	2,481	2,656	2,743	2,671	2,813
Chesapeake, South					
Atlantic and Gulf-----	-	42	213	506	361
Pacific coast-----	2,735	3,685	4,015	3,653	4,899
Total-----	14,097	16,426	17,457	20,200	22,145

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, adjusted to exclude production of fish blocks.

Table 4.--Fillets of flatfish, except halibut: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Canada-----	17,595	15,453	20,586	23,251	33,941	32,555
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands--	195	391	531	468	436	463
Iceland-----	341	246	83	222	129	87
United Kingdom---	163	354	222	85	152	92
All other-----	145	153	152	96	69	93
Total-----	18,439	16,597	21,574	24,122	34,727	33,290
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Canada-----	5,422	4,594	6,576	7,358	11,067	10,821
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands--	57	114	149	139	133	139
Iceland-----	130	101	34	88	52	35
United Kingdom---	37	83	58	23	47	33
All other-----	63	78	62	50	44	52
Total-----	5,709	4,970	6,879	7,659	11,343	11,080

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Halibut, fresh, chilled, or frozen, otherwise processed---	110.70 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

Imports of halibut steaks and fillets currently supply less than one-fifth of the U.S. market; exports have been negligible.

Description and uses

This summary covers fresh, chilled, or frozen halibut products. It includes skinned fish and such products as steaks, fillets, sticks, and other portions not minced or ground. Halibut steaks are cross-sectional slices of the fish, including rib bones and vertebrae, whereas halibut fillets are the boneless or almost boneless pieces of fish cut from the side of the fish. Some of the fillets (known as fletches), and some of the steaks, are very large and must be cut into serving-size pieces before ultimate sale. All or nearly all halibut steaks and fillets, fresh, chilled, or frozen, are marketed for consumption without further processing; very little is used to make fish blocks. Since the steak is the form in which most of the fish is marketed, the term "halibut steaks" is used in the discussion that follows to include all products here under consideration.

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.

HALIBUT STEAKS AND FILLETS

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
110.70(pt.)	Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, other- wise processed: Halibut-----	1.5¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	Free

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 (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, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 3.8 percent.

The present TSUS item 110.70 became operative on January 1, 1968, to effectuate the trade agreement of June 30, 1967. The articles covered by this summary were previously provided for under TSUS item 110.60.

U.S. consumption

In 1961-66 annual U.S. consumption of halibut steaks averaged 36 million pounds and ranged from 32 million to 44 million pounds (table 1). Although there were significant year-to-year fluctuations, consumption of halibut steaks has not shown a meaningful upward or downward trend in recent years. The annual fluctuations reflected variations in the supply (catch) of halibut rather than changes in the demand.

U.S. producers and production

Halibut steaks are prepared by food wholesalers and grocery chains as well as by firms that specialize in the production of fish products. The latter group, which numbered about 26 concerns in 1966, distribute their products in frozen packages of various sizes and

descriptions over a wide area. The distribution by food wholesalers and grocery chains occurs generally within a more limited area. Complete statistics are not published on the domestic production of halibut steaks. Based on data on the domestic consumption of halibut (live-weight equivalent) (see item 110.20 (pt.)), annual production of halibut steaks during 1962-66 ranged from 26 million (1964) to 37 million pounds (1962) and averaged 30 million pounds (table 1).

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of halibut steaks are not separately reported but they are known to be negligible.

Annual U.S. imports of halibut steaks during 1962-67 averaged 6.3 million pounds, valued at \$3.1 million (table 2). Imports have been equivalent to somewhat less than a fifth of U.S. consumption. Canada and Japan have been the principal suppliers.

HALIBUT STEAKS AND FILLETS

Table 1.--Halibut steaks or fillets: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

Year	Production ^{1/}	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>
1962-----	37,178	7,169	44,347	16
1963-----	31,777	4,817	36,594	13
1964-----	26,322	5,569	31,891	17
1965-----	28,629	5,942	34,571	17
1966-----	27,052	5,699	32,751	17

^{1/} Estimated on basis of a yield of 0.43 pound of steaks or fillets per pound of halibut (live-weight) of domestic and foreign origin (see summary on item 110.20 (pt.)).

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.--U.S. exports are not separately reported, but are believed to be negligible.

Table 2.--Halibut steaks or fillets, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada-----	2,406	2,810	3,075	3,448	3,316	6,242
Japan-----	4,335	1,810	2,224	2,232	2,051	1,949
Iceland-----	282	98	121	131	135	115
Greenland-----	-	-	69	25	180	46
All other-----	146	99	80	106	17	25
Total-----	7,169	4,817	5,569	5,942	5,699	8,377
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	1,550	1,710	1,745	2,455	1,904	2,457
Japan-----	1,723	658	776	1,085	1,055	819
Iceland-----	120	45	56	60	67	77
Greenland-----	-	-	17	6	47	13
All other-----	53	27	26	47	6	12
Total-----	3,446	2,440	2,620	3,653	3,079	3,378

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Swordfish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, otherwise processed----	110.70 (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 swordfish steaks and fillets has largely been supplied by imports, which in 1964-66 accounted for about three-fourths of total consumption. Exports have been negligible or nil.

Description and uses

This summary covers fresh, chilled, or frozen products of swordfish. It includes skinned fish and such products as fillets, steaks, sticks, and other portions not minced or ground. In the trade the only swordfish products known are fillets and steaks.

A swordfish fillet is the boneless or almost boneless piece of the flesh cut from the side of the whole fish. It may weigh 20 pounds or more and is used to make swordfish steaks. A swordfish steak is a serving-size portion consisting of a cross-sectional slice of the fish cut from either the carcass or a fillet. A typical swordfish steak consists of both dark and light meat. All swordfish steaks and fillets, fresh, chilled, or frozen are marketed for consumption without further processing; very little is cured, canned, or otherwise preserved. In the discussion that follows the term swordfish steak is used to include all products here under consideration.

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:

SWORDFISH STEAKS AND FILLETS

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
110.70(pt.)	Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, other- wise processed: Swordfish-----	1.5¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	Free

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 (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, based on dutiable imports during 1967 was 4.0 percent.

The present TSUS item 110.70 became operative on January 1, 1968, to effectuate the trade agreement of June 30, 1967. The articles covered by this summary were previously provided for under former TSUS item 110.60.

U.S. consumption

Annual U.S. consumption of swordfish steaks during 1962-66 averaged 25 million pounds and ranged from 23 million to 27 million pounds (table 1). Yearly changes in the volume of consumption have reflected largely changes in the available supply of swordfish.

U.S. producers and production

Swordfish steaks are prepared by food wholesalers and grocery chains as well as by firms that specialize in the production of seafood. The latter group consists of about 10 concerns, mostly located in the States of California and Washington. They distribute their products in frozen packages of various sizes and descriptions over a wide area. The distribution by food wholesalers and grocery chains

occurs within a more limited area and their operations are more diversified than those of specialized seafood distributors.

No complete statistics are available on the domestic production of swordfish steaks. Based on data on the domestic consumption of fresh, chilled, or frozen swordfish (see items 110.30-110.33), estimated annual U.S. production of swordfish steaks during 1962-66 averaged 7 million pounds and ranged from 3 million to 9 million pounds (table 1).

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of swordfish steaks are not separately shown in official statistics; they are known to be nil or negligible.

U.S. imports of swordfish steaks fluctuated between 19 million pounds, valued at \$7 million in 1962 and 14 million pounds, valued at \$5 million in 1967. In the 6-year period ending in 1967 they averaged 17 million pounds annually, valued at \$6 million (table 2). In 1965-66 imports supplied three-fourths of domestic consumption. Japan has been by far the principal source of supply. Imports from that country accounted for about four-fifths of total imports.

SWORDFISH STEAKS AND FILLETS

Table 1.--Swordfish steaks and fillets: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

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>
1962-----	3,277	19,358	22,635	86
1963-----	9,097	17,982	27,079	66
1964-----	9,560	17,214	26,774	64
1965-----	7,084	17,759	24,843	71
1966-----	4,650	17,910	22,560	79

^{1/} Estimate by U.S. Tariff Commission based on a yield of 0.54 pound of steaks per pound of swordfish (live weight).

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

Note.--Exports of swordfish are not separately reported, but they are believed to be negligible or nil.

SWORDFISH STEAKS AND FILLETS

Table 2.--Swordfish fillets and steaks; U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Japan-----	18,426	14,733	15,209	15,476	16,142	11,670
Peru-----	307	101	218	473	255	1,031
Canada-----	118	2,342	1,116	1,092	773	512
Taiwan-----	58	229	263	177	290	199
British Western Pacific Islands-----	286	222	252	200	166	138
All other-----	163	355	156	341	284	452
Total-----	19,358	17,982	17,214	17,759	17,910	14,002
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Japan-----	6,232	4,609	4,639	6,188	6,756	4,447
Peru-----	93	28	44	107	67	276
Canada-----	60	884	450	493	391	237
Taiwan-----	15	84	69	66	104	55
British Western Pacific Islands-----	63	56	67	62	62	49
All other-----	54	102	43	105	99	138
Total-----	6,517	5,763	5,312	7,021	7,479	5,202

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Fish, not elsewhere enumerated, fresh, chilled, or frozen, otherwise processed-----	110.70 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

In recent years, imports supplied about a third of domestic consumption of the fish products here under consideration; exports were negligible.

Description and uses

This summary covers fresh, chilled, or frozen fish products of all fish, except groundfish, wolf fish, fresh-water fish, flatfish including halibut, and swordfish. It includes skinned fish and such products as fillets, steaks, sticks, and other portions not minced or ground. Both domestic production and imports consist almost entirely of fillets and the term "other fish fillets" will hereafter be used to refer to all products here under consideration.

Fillets are virtually bone-free strips of flesh cut away from the backbone. The principal fish covered by this summary from which fillets are prepared in the United States are ocean perch, rockfishes, whiting, lingcod, salmon, Spanish mackerel, and groupers. Approximately 100 pounds of round fish (as they come from the water) are required to produce 30 to 40 pounds of fillets, depending upon the species.

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:

FILLETS OF FISH, NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

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
110.70(pt.)	Fish (other than cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, Atlantic ocean perch, wolf- fish, fresh-water fish, flatfish in- cluding halibut, and swordfish), fresh, chilled, or frozen, otherwise processed.	1.5¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	Free

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 (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, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 3.8 percent.

The present TSUS item 110.70 became operative in January 1, 1968, to effectuate the trade agreement of June 30, 1967. The articles covered by this summary were previously provided for under former TSUS item 110.60.

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

In the period 1962-66, annual U.S. consumption of other fish fillets rose from about 30 million pounds to 38 million pounds (table 1). Fillets are produced in practically all coastal States by a large, though unknown, number of concerns. Most of the firms are small and process various other kinds of seafoods. Domestic processors of other fish fillets are dependent upon the domestic catch for their raw material. Filleting of imported fish, if at all, is on a negligible scale.

Annual U.S. production of other fish fillets declined from about 20.5 million pounds in 1962 to 19.1 million pounds in 1964, but rose thereafter to 25.3 million pounds in 1966 (table 1). In 1964-66 about four-fifths of the total production of these fillets was from 5 species of fish: Pacific ocean perch, rockfishes, whiting, salmon, and Spanish mackerel (table 2).

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of other fish fillets are not separately reported in official statistics but they are known to be negligible.

U.S. annual imports of other fish fillets showed an upward trend and rose irregularly from about 9.1 million pounds, valued at \$2.6 million, in 1962 to 11.1 million pounds, valued at \$4.3 million, in 1967 (table 3). They supplied about a third of domestic consumption in recent years.

Mexico, Canada, and Japan have been the principal foreign suppliers. Imports from Mexico and Japan consisted chiefly of fillets or steaks made from tropical or subtropical fish such as grouper and red snapper.

FILLETS OF FISH, NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Table 1.--Fillets of fish, not elsewhere enumerated, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

Year	Production	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>
1962-----	20,477	9,063	29,540	31
1963-----	19,810	7,624	27,434	28
1964-----	19,131	8,900	28,031	32
1965-----	22,606	9,665	32,271	30
1966-----	25,254	12,957	38,211	34

Source: Domestic 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, which are not separately classified in official statistics, are known to be negligible.

Table 2.--Fillets of fish, not elsewhere enumerated, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production, by species, 1962-66

Kind	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Salmon-----	1,475	1,077	1,979	1,951	2,887
Ocean perch, Pacific-----	5,199	6,995	5,533	8,044	6,417
Spanish mackerel-----	1,500	904	967	1,136	3,264
Rockfishes-----	5,150	5,270	4,170	4,399	5,821
Whiting-----	3,180	2,405	2,094	2,286	2,445
Lingcod-----	1,749	1,174	1,451	2,149	2,472
Groupers-----	627	780	1,272	1,422	588
Red snapper-----	561	402	572	506	294
All other-----	1,036	803	1,093	713	1,066
Total-----	20,477	19,810	19,131	22,606	25,254
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Salmon-----	1,112	787	1,345	1,551	2,452
Ocean perch, Pacific-----	1,202	1,646	1,283	1,857	1,750
Spanish mackerel-----	472	298	329	433	1,555
Rockfishes-----	1,121	1,246	918	989	1,546
Whiting-----	641	535	460	509	618
Lingcod-----	423	285	351	531	640
Groupers-----	297	327	530	595	294
Red snapper-----	416	306	428	426	280
All other-----	495	454	545	376	524
Total-----	6,179	5,884	6,189	7,267	9,659

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

Table 3.--Fillets of fish, not elsewhere enumerated, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Mexico-----	3,089	3,143	3,842	4,384	5,157	3,100
Canada-----	705	1,013	1,111	1,720	3,718	3,647
Taiwan-----	19	278	688	688	1,221	1,622
Japan-----	3,904	2,277	2,614	2,039	2,271	1,145
Argentina-----	643	300	231	314	70	490
Norway-----	244	118	157	134	119	102
Hong Kong-----	75	56	79	108	119	18
All other-----	384	438	178	279	282	1,001
Total-----	9,063	7,623	8,900	9,666	12,957	11,125
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Mexico-----	886	944	1,140	1,456	1,888	1,544
Canada-----	218	356	447	672	1,347	1,308
Taiwan-----	4	76	171	213	392	482
Japan-----	1,161	747	816	707	824	401
Argentina-----	123	55	47	61	18	101
Norway-----	68	35	44	45	39	34
Hong Kong-----	33	23	33	33	35	10
All other-----	110	125	50	80	104	420
Total-----	2,603	2,361	2,748	3,267	4,647	4,300

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Fish, dried, whether or not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved, and not in airtight containers:	
Cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock--	111.10
Shark fins-----	111.15
Other-----	111.18

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

U.S. trade position

Imports provide virtually all of the U.S. consumption of dried fish.

Comment

Dried fish is prepared from the whole fresh fish by removing the viscera and head, and thoroughly drying the remaining fish, usually by exposing it in the open air to the sun and wind.

U.S. production and trade of the dried unsalted products covered by this summary consist principally of (1) stockfish, a dried and unsalted cod product, (2) shark fins, and (3) dried and unsalted products prepared from a variety of fish. In the United States stockfish is consumed almost entirely by Latins and Scandinavians. Shark fins and other dried fish are consumed mainly by Orientals.

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

DRIED FISH

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
	Fish, dried, whether or not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved, and not in airtight containers:			
111.10:	Cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>	0.1¢ per lb.
111.15:	Shark fins-----	0.53¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>	0.1¢ per lb.
111.18:	Other-----	0.3125¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>	0.1¢ per lb.

1/ The final rate for this item became effective January 1, 1968, at the first 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.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty, based on dutiable imports during 1967, were as follows:

TSUS item	Percent
111.10-----	0.3
111.15-----	0.5
111.18-----	0.4

Except for a small amount of dried shark fins, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of shark leather, there is no domestic production of dried fish. Consumption is virtually all supplied by imports.

During 1962-67, annual U.S. imports ranged in quantity from 0.9 million pounds to 1.4 million pounds (table 1), and averaged 1.2 million pounds. In terms of value they ranged from \$575,000 to \$901,000, and averaged \$775,000. Imports consisted predominantly of stockfish and were supplied mainly by Norway (table 2). Dried shark fins and other dried fish came principally from Mexico and Japan (tables 3 and 4).

Table 1.--Dried fish: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1962-67

Year	Cod, cusk, haddock : hake, and pollock	Shark fins	Other	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1962-----	648	125	158	931
1963-----	1,090	120	153	1,363
1964-----	1,021	103	157	1,281
1965-----	930	101	129	1,160
1966-----	842	114	103	1,059
1967-----	981	154	110	1,245
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1962-----	354	102	119	575
1963-----	567	132	126	825
1964-----	559	107	139	805
1965-----	554	112	117	783
1966-----	547	120	91	758
1967-----	642	164	95	901

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

Note.--Statistics on domestic production and exports are not available. Domestic production is known to be very small; exports are believed to be nil.

DRIED FISH

Table 2.--Dried cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Year	Norway	Canada	Other	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1962	643	-	5	648
1963	901	184	5	1,090
1964	860	159	2	1,021
1965	740	179	11	930
1966	616	153	73	842
1967	793	72	116	981
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1962	352	-	2	354
1963	522	44	1	567
1964	526	31	1	559
1965	492	56	6	554
1966	483	42	22	547
1967	588	18	36	642

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

Table 3.--Dried shark fins: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1962-67

Year	Mexico	Japan	Other	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1962-----	64	57	4	125
1963-----	55	56	9	120
1964-----	51	45	7	103
1965-----	62	34	5	101
1966-----	76	23	15	114
1967-----	110	33	31	174
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1962-----	30	65	7	102
1963-----	26	77	29	132
1964-----	25	73	9	107
1965-----	42	62	8	112
1966-----	59	39	22	120
1967-----	91	58	15	164

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

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

DRIED FISH

Table 4.--Dried fish, other than cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock,
and dried shark fins: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1962-67

Year	Japan	Hong Kong	Norway	Other	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1962-----	116	26	14	2	158
1963-----	98	26	23	6	153
1964-----	100	25	26	6	157
1965-----	84	21	9	15	129
1966-----	74	12	10	7	103
1967-----	71	13	17	9	110
Value (1,000 dollars)					
1962-----	83	29	5	2	119
1963-----	82	29	10	5	126
1964-----	92	29	13	5	139
1965-----	78	26	5	8	117
1966-----	66	15	6	4	91
1967-----	61	20	10	4	95

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Salted or pickled cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock, not in airtight containers: Whole, or processed by removal of heads, fins, viscera, scales, vertebral columns, or any combination thereof-----	111.22
Otherwise processed-----	111.28

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of salted and pickled cod and related species is supplied almost entirely by imports. Domestic production is believed to be very small and exports are negligible or nil.

Comment

The products covered by this summary consist of salted or pickled cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock hereafter referred to as salted cod, since cod is by far the most important of these species used for salting or pickling.

In the trade a distinction is made between three kinds of products: wet-salted (green-salted) cod and dry-salted cod (item 111.22), and boneless cod (item 111.28). Wet-salted cod is prepared by removing the head, viscera, and two-thirds of the backbone of the fresh fish and then heavily salting the carcass. Carrying this process one step further by drying produces dry-salted cod, the only substantial distinction between the two being the moisture content. Wet-salted cod usually has a moisture content of 50 to 55 percent compared with a moisture content of not more than 43 percent for the dry-salted product. The third kind of product, boneless cod, is produced from the wet-salted fish by drying, skinning, and removing as many bones as possible. Boneless cod is marketed in many forms, such as bricks, strips, middles, and fibered cod. Included in this category are cod fillets salted in brine, a newer form of salted cod prepared from fresh fillets rather than from wet-salted cod.

SALTED OR PICKLED COD AND RELATED SPECIES

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
	Cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock:			
111.22	Whole, or processed by removal of heads, fins, viscera, scales, vertebral columns, or any com- bination thereof.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	Free <u>1/</u>
111.28	Otherwise processed (whether or not heads, fins, viscera, scales, vertebral columns, or any com- bination thereof have been removed).	0.75¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	Free <u>2/</u>

1/ The final rate for this item will become effective January 1, 1970, at the third stage.

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

The foregoing 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 equivalents of the specific rates of duty, based on dutiable imports during 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
111.22-----	0.8
111.28-----	1.9

Statistics on domestic production of salted cod are not shown because they include large, though unknown, quantities of boneless cod processed from imported wet-salted cod. Available information indicates that domestic production of salted cod from domestic raw fish is small and sporadic. Imports supply the great bulk, if not all, of the domestic consumption of salted cod.

Annual U.S. imports in 1962-66 ranged in quantity from about 40.4 million pounds (1964) to 44.2 million pounds (1962) and averaged 42.1 million pounds (table 1). They almost steadily increased in value from about \$8.9 million in 1962 to \$10.7 million in 1966. Imports dropped sharply in 1967 in terms of quantity but only moderately in value and amounted to 36.6 million pounds, valued at \$10.3 million.

Nearly four-fifths of the total imports consisted of wet-salted and dry-salted cod, predominantly of dry-salted cod. The bulk of the imports entered in Puerto Rico, which is the main consuming center. Canada has been the chief supplier of salted cod (tables 2 and 3).

As far as is known, there are no exports of salted cod.

SALTED OR PICKLED COD AND RELATED SPECIES

Table 1.--Salted or pickled cod: U.S. imports for consumption, by article, 1962-67

Item	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Whole or beheaded						
or eviscerated--	34,351	33,470	31,489	32,931	33,278	28,826
Otherwise						
processed-----	9,823	9,359	8,889	8,610	8,291	7,734
Total-----	44,174	42,829	40,378	41,541	41,569	36,560
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Whole or beheaded						
or eviscerated--	5,900	5,994	5,926	6,749	7,695	7,238
Otherwise						
processed-----	2,968	2,896	2,884	2,838	2,983	3,059
Total-----	8,868	8,890	8,810	9,587	10,678	10,297

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

Note.--Statistics on U.S. production of salted or pickled cod are not shown because they include large, though unknown, quantities of boneless cod processed from imported wet-salted cod. U.S. exports are believed to be nil; no statistics are available.

Table 2.--Salted or pickled cod, whole, or beheaded, or eviscerated:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Canada-----	22,362	22,959	11,448	14,275	17,856	16,281
France-----	5,893	2,889	4,456	6,991	8,275	6,069
Spain-----	4,587	6,228	14,520	9,561	6,383	5,524
All other-----	1,509	1,394	1,065	2,105	764	952
Total-----	34,351	33,470	31,489	32,931	33,278	28,826
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Canada-----	3,920	4,147	2,326	3,099	4,358	4,311
France-----	967	514	821	1,402	1,789	1,411
Spain-----	672	1,008	2,496	1,764	1,322	1,227
All other-----	341	325	283	484	226	289
Total-----	5,900	5,994	5,926	6,749	7,695	7,238

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

SALTED OR PICKLED COD AND RELATED SPECIES

Table 3.--Salted or pickled cod, otherwise processed: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada-----	8,490	7,998	8,147	8,136	7,840	7,449
Norway-----	226	304	203	159	82	113
France-----	-	50	22	28	58	73
Iceland-----	799	815	247	190	225	52
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands----	-	-	2	12	36	24
All other-----	308	192	268	85	50	23
Total-----	9,823	9,359	8,889	8,610	8,291	7,734
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	2,779	2,668	2,721	2,724	2,880	2,959
Norway-----	67	93	64	51	29	42
France-----	-	21	9	12	23	34
Iceland-----	73	84	24	20	22	5
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands----	-	-	1	5	11	8
All other-----	49	30	65	26	18	11
Total-----	2,968	2,896	2,884	2,838	2,983	3,059

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Herring, salted or pickled, not in airtight containers:	
In bulk or in containers, over 15 pounds gross-----	111.32
Other-----	111.37

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of salted or pickled herring is virtually all supplied by imports. Exports are nil or negligible.

Description and uses

Herring is cured or preserved by salt or by salt and vinegar in various forms and by various methods, resulting in different grades and products. Generally, the term "pickled or salted" refers to herring pickled in brine. Production of, and trade in, dry-salted herring are negligible.

The names and grades of salted or pickled herring are determined by origin, size of fish, method of cutting and packing, the quantity of salt and vinegar added, the amount of viscera remaining, and the quantity of spice added. In some methods the whole fish is cured; in others the head, viscera, and spine of the fresh fish are removed before salting; and in still others the fish is prefilleted or split. The duty provisions (1) in bulk or in immediate containers of over 15 pounds gross, and (2) in containers of 15 pounds or less correspond roughly to the manner in which salted or pickled herring moves in commerce. The first, being usually marketed in barrels, half barrels, or kegs, predominates in the import trade and is important in the domestic wholesale trade. The second, usually a more advanced product, being further processed and repacked in small containers, is insignificant in import trade but important in domestic production.

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:

HERRING, SALTED OR PICKLED

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
	Herring, salted or pickled, whether or not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved, and not in airtight containers:			
111.32	In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each.	0.1¢ per lb.	.05¢ per lb.	Free <u>1/</u>
111.37	Other-----	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val.

1/ The final rate for this item will become effective January 1, 1969, at the second 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 (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

Based on 1967 imports, the ad valorem equivalent of the 0.1 cent per pound rate of duty on item 111.32 averaged 0.7 percent.

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

Relatively little of the salted or pickled herring covered herein enters into immediate consumption channels. Nearly all is further processed and repacked in small airtight containers (item 112.10).

During 1962-65 annual U.S. consumption of salted or pickled herring fluctuated within narrow limits between 27 million and 28 million pounds, but in 1966 it rose sharply to about 32.7 million pounds (table 1). The industry falls generally into two groups: primary producers who pickle or salt the fresh herring, and the repackers and distributors who may further process the salted or pickled herring obtained from the primary producers and, in any event, repack it in small containers.

In the United States there is little, if any, production by primary producers of salted or pickled herring made from sea herring. About 95 percent of U.S. consumption consists of imported salted or pickled sea herring, virtually all of which was further processed in this country by 15 or 20 firms. Most of these firms are located near New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and Minneapolis. The remaining 5 percent of domestic consumption consists of salted or pickled lake herring produced by 7 firms in the Great Lakes area.

Domestic production of salted and pickled herring in primary form has been very small compared with consumption. In all years during 1962-66, annual output was less than 2 million pounds; it amounted to about 1.2 million pounds in 1966 (table 2).

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of salted or pickled herring are not separately recorded in official statistics but are believed to be nil or negligible.

In recent years imports have supplied from 93 percent to 98 percent of the domestic consumption of salted or pickled herring. In the period 1962-67, annual imports ranged from about 24 million pounds, valued at \$3.6 million, to 31.5 million pounds, valued at \$4.7 million (table 3), and averaged 26.8 million pounds, valued at \$3.9 million. Salted or pickled herring are nearly all imported in "bulk or containers over 15 pounds gross" (barrels and half barrels). The herring in these large containers may be marketed as originally packed, or may be repacked in this country. Canada, Norway, and Iceland have been the principal suppliers of herring shipped in bulk containers (table 4). Imports in small containers (weighing 15 pounds gross or less) have come mostly from Norway, Canada, and the Netherlands and consisted of specialty products (table 5).

HERRING, SALTED OR PICKLED

Table 1.--Salted or pickled herring: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

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>
1962-----	1,997	25,860	27,857	93
1963-----	1,737	25,501	27,238	94
1964-----	654	27,297	27,951	98
1965-----	491	26,742	27,233	98
1966-----	1,194	31,493	32,687	96

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 of salted or pickled herring are not separately shown in official statistics; they are believed to be nil or negligible.

Table 2.--Salted or pickled lake herring: U.S. production, 1962-66

Year	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1962-----	1,997	243
1963-----	1,737	205
1964-----	654	86
1965-----	<u>1/</u> 491	<u>1/</u> 63
1966-----	1,194	290

1/ Includes 110 thousand pounds of salted or pickled pilchards, valued at 13 thousand dollars.

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

HERRING, SALTED OR PICKLED

Table 3.--Salted or pickled herring: U.S. imports for consumption, by article, 1962-67

Article	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Salted or pickled herring:						
In bulk or in containers of over 15 pounds gross-----	25,830	25,495	27,274	26,726	31,460	24,063
Other-----	30	6	23	16	33	14
Total-----	25,860	25,501	27,297	26,742	31,493	24,077
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Salted or pickled herring:						
In bulk or in containers of over 15 pounds gross-----	3,617	3,586	3,871	3,751	4,684	3,619
Other-----	8	3	9	5	6	5
Total-----	3,625	3,589	3,880	3,756	4,690	3,624

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

Table 4.--Salted or pickled herring, in bulk or containers of over 15 pounds gross: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Canada-----	10,498	10,904	11,209	13,655	14,053	13,585
Norway-----	8,543	7,192	7,475	5,070	5,960	4,440
Iceland-----	2,797	4,674	5,748	5,256	8,863	4,644
United Kingdom----	1,210	786	1,205	1,134	1,376	856
Netherlands-----	1,220	930	739	717	498	351
Sweden-----	579	535	420	382	520	141
All other-----	1,013	476	478	512	190	46
Total-----	25,860	25,497	27,274	26,726	31,460	24,063
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Canada-----	1,138	1,256	1,239	1,551	1,687	1,697
Norway-----	1,409	1,203	1,287	901	1,073	867
Iceland-----	351	594	802	740	1,349	754
United Kingdom----	189	138	208	204	264	163
Netherlands-----	220	192	153	155	121	86
Sweden-----	140	119	97	104	153	42
All other-----	178	86	85	96	37	2
Total-----	3,625	3,588	3,871	3,751	4,684	3,619

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

HERRING, SALTED OR PICKLED

Table 5.--Salted or pickled herring, in containers of 15 pounds or less gross weight: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Norway-----	-	-	-	2	1	10
Canada-----	-	-	16	1	25	-
Netherlands-----	27	5	5	13	7	-
All other-----	4	1	2	-	-	4
Total-----	31	6	23	16	33	14
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Norway-----	-	-	-	1	1	4
Canada-----	-	-	5	-	3	-
Netherlands-----	8	3	3	4	2	-
All other-----	1	1/	1	-	-	1
Total-----	9	3	9	5	6	5

1/ Less than \$500.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Salted or pickled mackerel, not in airtight containers:	
In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds	
each-----	111.40
Other-----	111.44

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic consumption of salted or pickled mackerel is virtually all supplied by imports. Exports have been nil.

Comment

Pickled or salted mackerel are known in commerce as salt mackerel and dried salt mackerel. Salt mackerel is further distinguished as split salt mackerel, split down the back with backbone removed, and as salt mackerel fillets. Approximately 3 pounds of fresh mackerel are required to produce 2 pounds of split salt mackerel and 4 pounds of fresh mackerel are required to produce 2 pounds of salt fillets.

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

SALTED OR PICKLED MACKEREL

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
111.40	Salted or pickled mack- erel, not in air- tight containers: In bulk or in imme- diate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	Free <u>1/</u>
111.44	Other-----	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.

1/ The final rate for this item will become effective January 1, 1970, at the third stage.

The foregoing 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 (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

The average ad valorem equivalent of the 0.2 cent rate of duty on item 111.40, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 1.1 percent.

The domestic consumption of salted or pickled mackerel has decreased as improved and expanded transportation and marketing facilities have increased the markets for fresh and frozen fish. In recent years, U.S. imports have supplied virtually all of the domestic consumption of salted or pickled mackerel; negligible quantities of dried salted mackerel are produced in Hawaii for local consumption.

In 1962-67 annual imports of salted or pickled mackerel ranged from 1.4 million to 2.5 million pounds, averaging 2.0 million pounds (table 1). Norway and Canada were the principal suppliers (table 2). Virtually all of the mackerel is imported in large containers and re-packed in consumer-size containers for the retail trade.

U.S. exports are believed to be nil.

Table 1.--Salted or pickled mackerel: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1962-67

Commodity	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Salted or pickled mackerel:						
In bulk or in containers over 15 pounds gross-----	2,332	2,025	2,120	1,357	2,071	1,705
Other-----	140	64	37	-	9	1
Total-----	2,472	2,089	2,157	1,357	2,080	1,706
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Salted or pickled mackerel:						
In bulk or in containers over 15 pounds gross-----	377	357	357	220	383	307
Other-----	25	19	10	-	1	<u>1/</u>
Total-----	402	376	367	220	384	307

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Note.--No official statistics are available on domestic production and exports of salted or pickled mackerel. Production is believed to be very small and exports are nil or negligible.

SALTED OR PICKLED MACKEREL

Table 2.--Salted or pickled mackerel, in bulk or in containers 15 pounds gross: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Norway-----	1,309	1,071	1,006	570	1,396	1,085
Canada-----	810	830	1,114	739	610	609
All other-----	213	124	-	48	65	11
Total-----	2,332	2,025	2,120	1,357	2,071	1,705
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Norway-----	222	197	182	100	261	201
Canada-----	123	137	175	114	110	102
All other-----	32	23	-	6	12	3
Total-----	377	357	357	220	383	306

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Salmon, salted or pickled, not in airtight containers-----	111.48

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic consumption of salted and pickled salmon is supplied almost entirely from domestic sources. Exports are known to exceed imports but both are very small compared with domestic production.

Description and uses

This summary covers products referred to in the trade as mild-cured salmon, pickled salmon, and dry-salted salmon. Mild-cured salmon accounts for 95 to 98 percent of the total domestic production and pickled salmon for most of the remainder. Most of the pickled and dry-salted salmon is marketed as such, but substantially all mild-cured salmon is an intermediate product which is smoked before entering the usual channels of trade. See separate summary on smoked or kippered salmon, item 111.88.

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
111.48	Salted or pickled salmon, whether or not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved, and not in airtight containers.	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val. : 4% ad val.

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

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

In 1962-66, annual U.S. consumption of salted or pickled salmon fluctuated between 3.8 million pounds in 1962 and 4.8 million pounds in 1965 and averaged 4.4 million pounds in the 5-year period (table 1).

In 1966 there were 25 domestic producers of salted or pickled salmon located in the Pacific Coast States of Alaska, Washington, and California, where virtually all of the U.S. catch of salmon is landed. All, or virtually all, of the firms also manufacture other fishery products and the relative importance of salted or pickled salmon in their total operations varies greatly among the various producers.

Annual U.S. production of salted or pickled salmon reached a high of about 5.2 million pounds in 1963 and 1964 and thereafter dropped to 4.2 million pounds in 1966 (table 2). The decline in output reflects largely the availability of suitable fish and the loss of export markets. About 97 percent of the total domestic production in 1965 and 1966 consisted of mild-cured salmon. Alaska and Washington accounted for approximately two-fifths and one-third, respectively, of the total pack. Production of other kinds of salted or pickled salmon is confined almost entirely to Washington.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of salted or pickled salmon have sharply declined and, beginning in 1965, are no longer shown in official statistics. Before that time, annual exports ranged from 500,000 to 1 million pounds (table 3). Western European countries have been the principal foreign markets.

U.S. imports of salted and pickled salmon have been negligible and supplied less than 1 percent of domestic consumption (table 1). Imports have consisted predominantly of mild-cured salmon from Canada (table 4).

Table 1.--Salmon, salted or pickled: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	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>	Percent
1962-----	4,393	19	569	3,843	<u>1/</u>
1963-----	5,170	52	574	4,782	1
1964-----	5,170	3	1,000	4,210	<u>1/</u>
1965-----	4,803	40	<u>2/</u>	4,843	<u>1/</u>
1966-----	4,190	43	<u>2/</u>	4,233	1

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

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.

SALMON, SALTED OR PICKLED

Table 2.--Salmon, salted or pickled: U.S. production, 1962-66

Year	Mild-cured	Other	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
1962-----	4,203	190	4,393
1963-----	5,170	<u>1/</u>	5,170
1964-----	5,170	<u>1/</u>	5,170
1965-----	4,677	126	4,803
1966-----	4,095	95	4,190
Value (1,000 dollars)			
1962-----	4,038	136	4,174
1963-----	4,565	<u>1/</u>	4,565
1964-----	4,533	<u>1/</u>	4,533
1965-----	3,868	102	3,970
1966-----	3,718	72	3,790

1/ Not available.

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

Table 3.--Salmon, salted or pickled: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1962-64

Market	1962	1963	1964
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Sweden-----	223	180	223
West Germany-----	177	239	168
United Kingdom-----	-	-	255
All other-----	169	155	354
Total-----	569	574	1,000
Value (1,000 dollars)			
Sweden-----	213	172	198
West Germany-----	166	213	149
United Kingdom-----	-	-	143
All other-----	149	124	253
Total-----	528	509	743

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

SALMON, SALTED OR PICKLED

Table 4.--Salmon, salted or pickled: U.S. imports for consumption, by sources, 1962-67

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Canada-----	16	48	-	34	42	7
Japan-----	3	4	3	2	1	2
Hong Kong-----	-	-	-	4	-	-
Total-----	19	52	3	40	43	9
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Canada-----	4	34	-	23	31	4
Japan-----	3	4	4	3	1	3
Hong Kong-----	-	-	-	3	-	-
Total-----	7	38	4	29	32	7

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Salted or pickled fish, other than cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, herring, mackerel, and salmon, not in airtight containers:	
In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each:	
Alewives-----	111.52
Other-----	111.56
In immediate containers weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each---	111.60

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

U.S. trade position

Nearly all of the U.S. consumption of the salted or pickled fish covered by this summary is supplied from domestic sources. Exports are believed to be negligible.

Comment

This summary covers all pickled or salted fishes except cod and the related species (cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock), herring, mackerel, and salmon. Many kinds of fish are salted or pickled, but virtually all of the domestic output of the fish products covered by this summary is prepared from alewives, sablefish, mullet, and tuna.

In the trade a distinction is made between several kinds of salted or pickled alewives, based on the manner of processing. The most important of these are corned, pickled, and spiced alewives. Pickled alewives are an intermediate product used in making a pickled and spiced product packed in glass jars which is generally marketed as spiced or pickled herring (item 112.10). All of the other products herein covered are marketed as originally packed.

OTHER FISH, SALTED OR PICKLED

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	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
	Salted or pickled fish, other than cod, cusk, haddock, hake, herring, mackerel, and salmon, not in airtight con- tainers: In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each:			
111.52:	Alewives-----	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb. ^{1/}
111.56:	Other-----	1.25¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.
111.60:	In immediate containers weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each.	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	12.5% ad val.

^{1/} The final rate for this item becomes effective January 1, 1969, at the second stage.

The foregoing 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 (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

The average ad valorem equivalent of the 1.25¢ per pound duty for item 111.56, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 1.6 percent. There were no entries for item 111.52.

Domestic consumption of the salted or pickled fish included here is supplied almost entirely by U.S. producers. In 1966 about 60 firms in various parts of the country produced salted or pickled fish; all of them also processed other seafood products.

Domestic production of the salted or pickled fish included here has fluctuated widely in recent years. It reached a high of 11.4 million pounds in 1965 and then dropped to a little over half that amount (6.1 million) in 1966 (table 1). About 94 percent of the total domestic output consisted of salted or pickled alewives, most of which are relatively low-priced products sold throughout the South-Central and Midwestern States. Virtually all of the remainder was derived from sablefish, mullet, and tuna. Most of the salted sablefish is consumed in the Western States and most salted mullet in the Southeastern States, where they are produced. Salted tuna is a sun-dried product made and consumed in Hawaii. Salted fish is also produced from other species than those shown immediately above but such output is known to be small and is not separately shown in official statistics.

Exports of salted or pickled fish here covered are not separately shown in official statistics but they are believed to be very small.

U.S. imports of salted or pickled fish have in recent years supplied from 2 to 5 percent of domestic consumption. They ranged from 540,000 pounds in 1962, valued at \$265,000, to 225,000 pounds in 1967, valued at \$167,000 (table 3). Nearly all of the imports entered in containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds. A sample analysis of invoices covering imports in 1966 indicated that most of the imports consisted of dried, salted oriental specialty products not produced domestically. Hong Kong and Japan have been the principal suppliers (table 4).

OTHER FISH, SALTED OR PICKLED

Table 1.--Other fish, ^{1/} salted or pickled: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

Year	Production	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>
1962-----	9,624	540	10,164	5
1963-----	8,620	375	8,995	4
1964-----	8,207	258	8,465	3
1965-----	11,428	256	11,684	2
1966-----	6,137	303	6,440	5

^{1/} Other than cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, herring, mackerel, and salmon.

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

Table 2.--Salted or pickled alewives, tuna, sable, and mullet:
U.S. production, by species, 1962-66

Species	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Alewives-----	8,870	7,960	7,677	10,690	5,737
Tuna-----	1/	1/	89	149	115
Sablefish-----	122	34	143	167	143
Mullet-----	632	626	298	422	142
Total-----	9,624	8,620	8,207	11,428	6,137
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Alewives-----	628	572	438	675	588
Tuna-----	1/	1/	96	149	148
Sablefish-----	40	13	54	58	52
Mullet-----	89	81	33	43	21
Total-----	757	666	621	925	809

1/ Not separately reported.

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

OTHER FISH, SALTED OR PICKLED

Table 3.--Other fish, ^{1/} salted or pickled: U.S. imports for consumption, by type of packaging, 1962-67

Type of packaging	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
In bulk or in containers of over 15 pounds gross:						
Alewives-----	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other-----	528	366	250	249	264	202
Total-----	528	367	251	249	264	202
In containers of 15 pounds gross or less-----	12	8	7	7	39	23
Grand total-----	540	375	258	256	303	225
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
In bulk or in containers of over 15 pounds gross:						
Alewives-----	-	^{2/}	^{2/}	-	-	-
Other-----	258	183	153	191	197	155
Total-----	258	183	153	191	197	155
In containers of 15 pounds gross or less-----	7	5	6	5	15	12
Grand total-----	265	188	159	196	212	167

^{1/} Other than cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, herring, mackerel, and salmon.

^{2/} Less than \$500.

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

Table 4.--Other fish, ^{1/} salted or pickled: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Hong Kong-----	174	140	94	131	105	95
Japan-----	120	64	65	48	44	57
Canada-----	41	27	50	12	45	26
Venezuela-----	-	-	3	31	43	7
All other-----	205	144	46	34	66	40
Total-----	540	375	258	256	303	225
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Hong Kong-----	159	119	93	130	111	102
Japan-----	61	35	42	31	31	40
Canada-----	9	6	13	3	8	7
Venezuela-----	-	-	1	21	40	7
All other-----	36	28	10	11	22	11
Total-----	265	188	159	196	212	167

^{1/} Other than cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, herring, mackerel, and salmon.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Smoked or kippered cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock, not in airtight containers:	
Whole or processed by removal of heads, viscera, vertebral columns, or any combination thereof, but not otherwise processed-----	111.64
Otherwise processed-----	111.68

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

U.S. trade position

In recent years the declining U.S. consumption of smoked cod and the related species has been supplied largely by imports. Exports of these products are nil or negligible.

Description and uses

Domestic production and imports covered by the two tariff items in this summary consist principally of finnan haddie (smoked haddock) and smoked fillets (principally haddock and cod). Finnan haddie is prepared from haddock only, but fillets are prepared from cod, haddock, hake, and cusk, with cod accounting for most of production and imports. Both types of products are perishable and, unless sold for immediate consumption, are kept in cold storage or frozen. They will be referred to here as smoked cod and related fish.

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
111.64	Smoked or kippered cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock, not in airtight containers; Whole; or processed by removal of heads, viscera, vertebral col- umns, or any com- bination thereof, but not otherwise processed.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	Free <u>1/</u>
111.68	Otherwise proc- essed.	1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	Free

1/ The final rate for this item will become effective Jan. 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 ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty, based on imports in 1967, averaged 1.5 percent for item 111.64 and 3.1 percent for item 111.68.

U.S. consumption

Annual U.S. consumption of smoked cod and related fish declined from about 2.5 million pounds in 1962 to 1.8 million pounds in 1965

and rose to 2.0 million pounds in 1966 (table 1). By far the largest share of consumption consisted of smoked cod fillets.

U.S. producers and production

The number of concerns producing smoked cod and related fish in the United States varies from year to year. Production activities are sporadic in that for the most part they are seasonal. In 1966, there were about 10 producing concerns, virtually all of them located in New England. All of the companies manufacture other fish products and their income from the sale of smoked cod and related fish is believed to be a minor part of their total income.

U.S. production of smoked cod and related fish has shown a strong downward trend in recent years. It declined from nearly 700,000 pounds in 1962 to 300,000 pounds in 1966 (table 1). In 1966, 56 percent of the domestic output consisted of smoked cod fillets (table 2).

U.S. exports and imports

Exports of smoked cod and related fish are not separately reported in official statistics, but are known to be nil or negligible.

Annual U.S. imports of smoked cod and related fish declined from about 1.8 million pounds in 1962 to 1.4 million pounds in 1964, but rose thereafter and in 1967 were again at about the same level as in 1962 (table 3). In the period 1962-66 imports supplied nearly three-fourths of U.S. consumption.

About 90 percent of the imports have consisted of smoked fillets ("otherwise processed"--item 111.68). Canada and the United Kingdom have been virtually the only suppliers (tables 4 and 5).

COD AND RELATED FISH, SMOKED OR KIPPERED

Table 1.--Smoked or kippered cod and related fish: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

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>
1962-----	668	1,813	2,481	73
1963-----	973	1,436	2,409	60
1964-----	707	1,435	2,142	67
1965-----	360	1,485	1,845	80
1966-----	327	1,677	2,004	84

Source: Production 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 these products are nil or negligible.

Table 2.--Smoked or kippered cod and related fish:
U.S. production, 1962-66

Product	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Smoked:					
Cod-----	442	694	526	252	186
Haddock and finnan haddie-----	226	218	181	108	123
Cusk, hake, and pollock-----	1/	61	1/	1/	18
Total-----	668	973	707	360	327
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Smoked:					
Cod-----	163	296	209	106	75
Haddock and finnan haddie-----	89	89	80	50	64
Cusk, hake, and pollock-----	1/	15	1/	1/	6
Total-----	252	400	289	156	161

1/ Not listed separately in statistics.

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

COD AND RELATED FISH, SMOKED OR KIPPERED

Table 3.--Smoked or kippered cod and related fish:
U.S. imports for consumption, 1962-67

Year	Whole, beheaded, or eviscerated or both	Otherwise processed	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
1962-----	125	1,688	1,813
1963-----	145	1,291	1,436
1964-----	100	1,335	1,435
1965-----	111	1,374	1,485
1966-----	174	1,503	1,677
1967-----	254	1,519	1,773
Value (1,000 dollars)			
1962-----	35	483	518
1963-----	38	381	419
1964-----	30	381	411
1965-----	33	425	458
1966-----	56	489	545
1967-----	86	495	581

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

Table 4.--Smoked or kippered cod and related fish, whole, beheaded, or eviscerated: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Canada-----	78	110	48	86	144	220
United Kingdom-----	47	35	50	24	30	34
All other-----	-	-	2	1	-	-
Total-----	125	145	100	111	174	254
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Canada-----	23	29	14	25	46	75
United Kingdom-----	12	9	14	7	10	11
All other-----	-	-	2	1	-	-
Total-----	35	38	30	33	56	86

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

Table 5.--Smoked or kippered cod and related fish, otherwise processed: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Canada-----	833	796	863	1,160	1,077	993
United Kingdom-----	846	490	460	214	426	503
All other-----	9	5	12	-	-	23
Total-----	1,688	1,291	1,335	1,374	1,503	1,519
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Canada-----	257	252	258	363	360	347
United Kingdom-----	224	128	119	62	129	140
All other-----	2	1	4	-	-	8
Total-----	483	381	381	425	489	495

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Herring, smoked or kippered:	
Whole or beheaded but not otherwise processed:	
Hard smoked-----	111.72
Other-----	111.76
Otherwise processed (whether or not beheaded)-----	111.80

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of smoked herring products is declining. Currently imports supply three-fourths of consumption. Exports are negligible or nil.

Description and uses

This summary covers several kinds of smoked herring, the most important of which are hard-smoked herring and other kinds of bloaters, kippered herring, and boneless herring.

In the preparation of hard-smoked herring, the fresh herring are placed in salt brine from 12 to 72 hours and smoked for 4 to 8 weeks. Large herring are preferred for this purpose. The fish are smoked whole or beheaded and the cured product may be kept in ordinary storage over an extended period.

Other bloaters are less strongly salted and smoked and have a higher moisture content than hard-smoked bloaters. As a result, they are perishable and, unless intended for immediate consumption, must be kept chilled or frozen.

Boneless herring is processed from hard-smoked bloaters by removing the head, part of the belly, backbone, belly bones, and skin, leaving two strips of almost boneless flesh. To prepare the product known as kippered herring, the whole fish is split down the back and eviscerated before smoking but, as a rule, not beheaded. Kippers are perishable and must be kept chilled or frozen. One-hundred pounds of fresh herring yield 50 pounds of smoked, which in turn will produce 25 pounds of boneless smoked herring.

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
	Herring, smoked or kip- pered, whether or not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved, and not in airtight con- tainers: Whole or beheaded but not otherwise proc- essed:			
111.72	Hard smoked-----	0.1¢ per lb.	Free <u>1/</u>	Free
111.76	Other-----	0.625¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.
111.80	Otherwise processed (whether or not be- headed).	0.9¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	Free

1/ The final rate for this item became effective Jan. 1, 1968, at the first stage.

The foregoing 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 (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty, based on dutiable imports during 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
111.72-----	5.4
111.76-----	4.0
111.80-----	3.7

June 1968

1:2

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

Smoked or kippered herring accounts for an insignificant and declining share of the U.S. consumption of all smoked or kippered fish. During 1961-66 consumption irregularly declined from 3.6 million pounds to 2.7 million pounds (table 1).

In 1965 there were 25 firms that produced smoked or kippered herring products. Of these, 11 were located in the Great Lakes area and produced smoked lake herring; 11 were located near large cities on the Eastern Seaboard and produced kippers and bloaters from sea herring; and 3 were located in northern Maine and produced hard-smoked and boneless herring from sea herring.

Aggregate annual U.S. production of smoked or kippered herring products declined from 1.2 million pounds in 1961 to 0.6 million pounds in 1965 (table 2). About three-fourths of the domestic output in recent years consisted of sea herring products.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports are not separately recorded but they are known to be nil or negligible.

U.S. imports of smoked or kippered herring products declined from 2.4 million pounds, valued at \$492,000 in 1961 to 2.0 million pounds, valued at \$403,000 in 1967 (table 3), and accounted for three-fourths of U.S. consumption in recent years.

In most recent years imports consisted mainly of boneless smoked herring and kippered herring "otherwise processed" (item 111.80). Canada and the United Kingdom were the chief supplying countries (table 4). Next in importance were other bloaters (item 111.76) from Canada, Norway, and the United Kingdom (table 5). Imports of hard smoked herring (item 111.72) were supplied by Canada and Norway (table 6).

SMOKED OR KIPPERED HERRING

Table 1.--Smoked or kippered herring: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

Year	Production	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>
1961-----	1,201	2,405	3,606	67
1962-----	796	2,192	2,988	74
1963-----	651	2,576	3,227	80
1964-----	588	1,679	2,267	74
1965-----	644	1,933	2,577	75
1966-----	600	2,117	2,717	78

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 of these products are nil or negligible.

Table 2.--Smoked or kippered herring: U.S. production, by principal kinds, 1961-65

Year	Sea herring		Lake herring	Total
	Boneless	Other		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1961	445	546	210	1,201
1962	225	396	175	796
1963	<u>1/</u>	534	117	651
1964	<u>1/</u>	454	134	588
1965	<u>1/</u>	410	234	644
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1961	146	181	58	385
1962	73	125	54	252
1963	<u>1/</u>	165	44	209
1964	<u>1/</u>	138	41	179
1965	<u>1/</u>	134	68	202

1/ Included with "other."

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

SMOKED OR KIPPERED HERRING

Table 3.--Smoked or kippered herring: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1961-67

Year	Whole or beheaded		Otherwise processed	Total
	Hard smoked	Other		
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
1961-----	530	384	1,491	2,405
1962-----	516	322	1,354	2,192
1963-----	152	1,093	1,331	2,576
1964-----	109	712	858	1,679
1965-----	20	904	1,009	1,933
1966-----	60	1,067	990	2,117
1967-----	18	965	1,026	2,009
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
1961-----	62	100	330	492
1962-----	62	65	307	434
1963-----	18	159	292	469
1964-----	13	115	170	298
1965-----	3	132	209	344
1966-----	8	161	226	395
1967-----	3	150	250	403

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

Table 4.--Smoked or kippered herring, "Otherwise processed:" U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-67

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Canada-----	1,260	1,216	1,133	720	911	904	827
United King- dom-----	216	133	166	138	92	78	179
All other-----	15	5	32	<u>1</u> / ¹	6	8	20
Total-----	1,491	1,354	1,331	858	1,009	990	1,026
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
Canada-----	282	280	250	140	189	210	206
United King- dom-----	44	26	35	30	19	15	41
All other-----	5	2	7	<u>2</u> / ²	1	1	3
Total-----	331	308	292	170	209	226	250

¹/ Less than 500 pounds.

²/ Less than \$500.

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

SMOKED OR KIPPERED HERRING

Table 5.--Smoked or kippered herring, whole or beheaded, "Other:"
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-67

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
Norway-----	286	241	846	572	713	967	888
Netherlands-----	28	13	56	2	16	23	27
Canada-----	9	23	118	62	154	39	13
United Kingdom-----	15	35	48	62	19	28	5
All other-----	46	10	25	14	2	10	32
Total-----	384	322	1,093	712	904	1,067	965
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Norway-----	67	44	114	81	102	139	132
Netherlands-----	4	2	10	1	3	6	6
Canada-----	3	4	16	13	20	4	3
United Kingdom-----	5	11	12	16	5	9	1
All other-----	21	4	7	4	2	3	8
Total-----	100	65	159	115	132	161	150

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

Table 6.--Smoked or kippered herring, whole or beheaded, "Hard smoked:"
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-67

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Canada-----	136	127	111	81	12	29	2
Norway-----	391	389	40	28	8	9	11
All other-----	3	-	1	-	-	22	5
Total-----	530	516	152	109	20	60	18
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
Canada-----	17	15	12	9	2	4	1
Norway-----	44	47	6	4	1	1	1
All other-----	1	-	1/	-	-	3	1
Total-----	62	62	18	13	3	8	3

1/ Less than \$500.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Fish, smoked or kippered, whether or not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved, and not in airtight containers:	
Mackerel-----	111.84
Salmon-----	111.88
Other (except cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and herring)-----	111.92

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic output supplies virtually all of domestic consumption; both exports and imports are negligible.

Comment

This summary covers all smoked or kippered fish except cod and related species (items 111.64 and 111.68) and herring (items 111.72, 111.76, and 111.80). A large number of different fish are smoked or kippered, but the bulk of the domestic production is prepared from only five fish: salmon, chubs, sablefish, whitefish, and sturgeon. Smoked or kippered fish are very perishable and relatively high-priced products.

As a rule smoked or kippered fish is prepared from fresh or frozen fish which are salted before smoking. The salting and smoking is usually done in the same plant, except for salmon. Much of the smoked or kippered salmon is prepared locally from mild-cured salmon (item 111.48) produced in the Pacific Coast States.

1944 MACKEREL, SALMON, AND CERTAIN OTHER FISH, SMOKED OR KIPPERED

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, smoked or kippered, whether or not whole, but not otherwise pre- pared or preserved, and not in airtight con- tainers:			
111.84:	Mackerel-----	6.25% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
111.88:	Salmon-----	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
111.92:	Other-----	6.25% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	3% ad val.

The foregoing 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 (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

U.S. consumption of the smoked or kippered fish covered herein is virtually all supplied by domestic producers. In 1964 smoked or kippered fish was produced by about 100 firms. Most of them were located in or near large consuming areas of the Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, Pacific Coast, and New England States. As a rule, smoked or kippered fish is produced for immediate consumption as it cannot be stored for extended periods.

During 1961-66 annual domestic production of smoked or kippered fish ranged from about 25.9 million pounds (1964) to 31.9 million pounds (1962) and averaged 29.2 million pounds (table 1). In recent years about 43 percent of the domestic output consisted of smoked or kippered salmon and an additional 43 percent was accounted for by three other species--chubs, sablefish, and whitefish (table 2).

Smoked or kippered sturgeon accounted for 5 percent, and the balance consisted of smoked or kippered fish prepared from a number of different species. In 1964 nearly 70 percent of the domestic output was produced in the Middle Atlantic States and most of the balance in the Pacific Coast and Great Lakes States.

Because of their perishability, smoked or kippered fish is generally not shipped long distances. U.S. exports of these products, which are not separately shown in official statistics, are believed to be nil or negligible. Imports have in all recent years been equal to less than 1 percent of domestic consumption. They increased from 43,000 pounds in 1961, valued at \$37,000 to 216,000 pounds in 1966, valued at \$172,000, but dropped to 169,000 pounds in 1967, valued at \$119,000 (table 3).

Imports have consisted mostly of frozen smoked ling cod fillets (ling cod is not a true cod) from the United Kingdom, and smoked salmon from nearby areas of Canada.

196 MACKEREL, SALMON, AND CERTAIN OTHER FISH, SMOKED OR KIPPERED

Table 1.--Mackerel, salmon, and other fish, ^{1/} smoked: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

Year	Production	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>
1961-----	31,151	43	31,194	0.1
1962-----	31,919	126	32,045	.4
1963-----	27,846	163	27,009	.7
1964-----	25,862	194	26,056	.7
1965-----	30,569	181	30,750	.6
1966-----	^{2/} 28,000	216	28,216	.7

^{1/} Other than cod and related species and herring.

^{2/} Estimated by the staff of the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Source: Production 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 these products, which are not separately shown in official statistics, are nil or negligible.

MACKEREL, SALMON, AND CERTAIN OTHER FISH, SMOKED OR KIPPERED 197

Table 2.--Mackerel, salmon, and other fish, smoked: U.S. production, by principal species, 1961-65

Article	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Mackerel, Atlantic-----	78	77	66	82	118
Salmon-----	12,598	11,823	11,728	11,365	13,419
Other:					
Chubs-----	8,205	8,547	6,371	4,501	7,335
Sablefish-----	3,389	3,829	3,138	3,014	3,208
Sturgeon-----	1,451	1,441	1,238	1,478	1,367
Whitefish-----	3,274	3,131	3,037	2,918	3,071
Miscellaneous <u>1</u> /-----	2,156	3,071	2,268	2,504	2,051
Total-----	18,475	20,019	16,052	14,415	17,032
Grand total-----	31,151	31,919	27,846	25,862	30,569
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mackerel, Atlantic-----	48	49	41	36	51
Salmon-----	18,137	17,447	17,196	17,502	20,444
Other:					
Chubs-----	4,825	4,957	3,544	2,869	4,543
Sablefish-----	2,325	2,809	2,055	2,161	2,239
Sturgeon-----	3,605	3,545	2,879	2,729	2,563
Whitefish-----	2,707	2,474	2,442	2,526	2,640
Miscellaneous <u>1</u> /-----	1,272	1,848	1,289	1,441	1,058
Total-----	14,734	15,633	12,209	11,726	13,043
Grand total-----	32,919	33,129	29,446	29,264	33,538

1/ Includes small amounts of smoked shellfish.

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

198 MACKEREL, SALMON, AND CERTAIN OTHER FISH, SMOKED OR KIPPERED

Table 3.--Mackerel, salmon, and other fish, smoked: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1961-67

Kind	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
Mackerel-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	2	-	1	-	1
Salmon-----	25	45	83	102	90	89	51
Other-----	18	81	78	92	90	127	117
Total-----	43	126	163	194	181	216	169
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Mackerel-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	1	-	<u>2/</u>	-	<u>2/</u>
Salmon-----	30	56	111	135	122	130	79
Other-----	7	23	21	28	31	42	40
Total-----	37	79	133	163	153	172	119

1/ Not separately recorded before Sept. 1, 1963.

2/ Less than \$500.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Products of American fisheries-----	180.00, -.10, -.20

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

Comment

The headnotes of the TSUS pertaining to products of American fisheries, which appear in part 15A of schedule 1, are reproduced in appendix A to this volume.

For tariff purposes, an American fishery is a fishing enterprise conducted under the American flag by vessels of the United States on the high seas or in foreign waters in which such vessels have the right, by treaty or otherwise, to take fish or other marine products. It may include a shore station operated in conjunction with such vessels by the owner or master thereof.

When brought into the United States the products of American fisheries are free of duty in the following circumstances: (1) Where the products (including fish, shellfish, and other marine animals, spermaceti, and marine animal oils) have not been landed in a foreign country, or landed therein solely for transshipment without change in condition (item 180.00); (2) where fish (except cod, cusk, haddock, hake, mackerel, pollock, and swordfish) have been landed in a foreign country and processed only by removal of heads, viscera, or fins, by chilling or freezing, or any combination of such processes (item 180.10); and (3) where the products have been prepared or preserved by an American fishery on the treaty coasts of Labrador, Magdalen Islands, and Newfoundland (item 180.20).

An American fishery may employ citizens of a foreign country without affecting the duty-free status of the fishery products when landed in the United States, but the purchase by an American fishery of fish or other marine products taken by citizens of a foreign country on the high seas or in foreign waters subjects such fish or other marine products to treatment as foreign merchandise. The products of an American fishery are free of duty although prepared, preserved, or otherwise changed in condition, provided the work is done at sea by the master or crew of the fishery or by persons employed by and under the supervision of the master or owner of the fishery.

In accordance with Customs Regulations, section 10.78(a), (19 CFR 10.78(a)), no entry is required for fish or other marine

products (except marine-animal oils other than cod liver oil and cod oil) taken on the high seas by vessels of the United States or by residents of the United States in undocumented vessels owned in the United States when such fish or other products are brought into port by the taking vessel, or are transferred at sea to another fishing vessel of the same fleet and brought into port. Information as to entry requirements and proof necessary to establish merchandise as the product of an American fishery are included in Customs Regulations, sections 10.78 and 10.79 (19 CFR 10.78 and 10.79).

The statistics shown in this summary for the products of American fisheries brought into the United States are limited to products for which entry papers were filed with the U.S. Customs Bureau. Although shown as imports in the official import statistics they are part of the domestic catch as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

The importance of marine products which are subject to entry as products of American fisheries has greatly declined in recent years. Such entries steadily decreased from about 18.3 million pounds in 1961 to 597,000 pounds in 1966 (see table). The principal cause for this decrease was the sharp drop and subsequent cessation of entries of tuna, which during 1961-63 accounted for over 90 percent of total "imports." Formerly, tuna was caught by vessels of U.S. registry and transshipped in frozen condition aboard refrigerated carrier vessels from Peru to the United States. In 1963, the fishing vessels referred to were sold to Peruvian interests.

The remaining entries of products of American fisheries during 1961-66 consisted almost entirely of shrimp, transhipped from Mexico and Central America, and halibut from the Canadian Pacific Coast. For many years, U.S. fishing vessels have landed catches of halibut in Prince Rupert, British Columbia, to be frozen and shipped in bond by rail to Midwestern U.S. cities, mainly Chicago.

There have been no entries of fish products resulting from operations of American concerns on the treaty coasts since 1955.

Products of American fisheries received at ports of the United States,
by principal product, 1961-66

Species	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Shrimp-----	-	301	159	654	340	-
Halibut-----	1,327	668	310	808	331	597
Tuna-----	16,998	9,604	3,407	-	-	-
All other-----	-	16	-	-	-	-
Total-----	18,325	10,589	3,876	1,462	671	597
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Shrimp-----	-	78	75	568	248	-
Halibut-----	415	247	101	249	124	261
Tuna-----	2,106	1,198	429	-	-	-
All other-----	-	4	-	-	-	-
Total-----	2,521	1,527	605	817	372	261

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

Note.--The statistics shown in this table, although included in the official import statistics of the United States, are part of the U.S. catch as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

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.**

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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

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.

^{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".

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(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.

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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
c	-	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.

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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.

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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) Whenever 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 "185.8500-185.40".

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
sq. ft.	-	superficial foot
oz.	-	ounces avoirdupois
fl. oz.	-	fluid ounces
oz. troy	-	troy ounces
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.

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HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
General
HeadnotesAmendments and ModificationsPROVISIONS

Gen Hdnte--Language "Except as provided in headnote 6 of
3(a)(1) schedule 7, part 2, subpart B," 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 Hdnte--Headnotes 3(d), (e), and (f) redesignated as
3(d), (e), headnotes 3(e), (f), and (g), respectively,
(f) and (g) and new headnote 3(d) added. Pub. L. 89 285,
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 Hdnte--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

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE I. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

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<p>Part 1 - Live Animals</p> <p>Part 2 - Meats</p> <p>A. Bird Meat</p> <p>B. Meats Other Than Bird Meat</p>	<p>Part 12 - Beverages</p> <p>A. Fruit Juices</p> <p>B. Non-Alcoholic Beverages</p> <p>C. Fermented Alcoholic Beverages</p> <p>D. Spirits, Spirituous Beverages and Beverage Preparations</p>
<p>Part 3 - Fish and Shellfish</p> <p>A. Fish, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen</p> <p>B. Fish, Dried, Salted, Pickled, Smoked, or Kipperd</p> <p>C. Fish in Airtight Containers</p> <p>D. Other Fish Products</p> <p>E. Shellfish</p>	<p>Part 13 - Tobacco and Tobacco Products</p> <p>Part 14 - Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats and Greases</p> <p>A. Oil-Bearing Vegetable Materials</p> <p>B. Vegetable Oils, Crude or Refined</p> <p>C. Animal Oils, Fats, and Greases, Crude or Refined</p> <p>D. Hardened Oils, Fats, and Greases; Mixtures</p>
<p>Part 4 - Dairy Products; Birds' Eggs</p> <p>A. Milk and Cream</p> <p>B. Butter, Oleomargarine, and Butter Substitutes</p> <p>C. Cheeses</p> <p>D. Other Milk Products</p> <p>E. Poultry and Other Birds' Eggs</p>	<p>Part 15 - Other Animal and Vegetable Products</p> <p>A. Products of American Fisheries</p> <p>B. Edible Preparations</p> <p>C. Animal Feeds</p> <p>D. Feathers, Downs, Bristles, and Hair</p> <p>E. Shellac and Other Lacs; Natural Gums, Gum Resins, Resins, and Balsams; Turpentine and Rosin</p> <p>F. Miscellaneous Animal Products</p> <p>G. Miscellaneous Vegetable Products</p>
<p>Part 5 - Hides, Skins, and Leather; Furskins</p> <p>A. Hides, Skins, and Leather</p> <p>B. Furskins</p>	
<p>Part 6 - Live Plants; Seeds</p> <p>A. Live Plants</p> <p>B. Seeds</p>	
<p>Part 7 - Cereal Grains, Milled Grain Products, and Malts and Starches</p> <p>A. Grains</p> <p>B. Milled Grain Products</p> <p>C. Malts and Starches</p>	
<p>Part 8 - Vegetables</p> <p>A. Vegetables, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen</p> <p>B. Vegetables, Dried, Desiccated, or Dehydrated</p> <p>C. Vegetables, Packed in Salt, in Brine, Pickled, or Otherwise Prepared or Preserved</p> <p>D. Mushrooms and Truffles</p>	
<p>Part 9 - Edible Nuts and Fruits</p> <p>A. Edible Nuts</p> <p>B. Edible Fruits</p> <p>C. Fruit Flours, Peels, Pastes, Pulps, Jellies, Jams, Marmalades, and Butters</p> <p>D. Glacé Nuts, Fruits, and Other Vegetable Substances</p>	
<p>Part 10 - Sugar, Cocoa; Confectionery</p> <p>A. Sugars, Syrups, and Molasses</p> <p>B. Cocoa</p> <p>C. Confectionery</p>	
<p>Part 11 - Coffee, Tea, Maté, and Spices</p> <p>A. Coffee and Coffee Substitutes, Tea, Maté</p> <p>B. Spices and Spice Seeds</p>	

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	
		PART 3. - FISH AND SHELLFISH				
		<u>Part 3 headnotes:</u>				
		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				
		<u>Subpart A headnote:</u>				
		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 filets, steaks, and sticks of the named fish as defined on October 30, 1947, and as reported, by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, (b) the quantity of such filets, steaks, and sticks entered into the United States free of duty under the provisions for "products of American fisheries" in part 15 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.				
		Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, whether or not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved:				
110.10		Sea herring, smelts, and tuna.....	Lb.	Free	Free	
	06	Smelts.....	Lb.			
		<u>Tuna:</u>				
		Albacore:				
	10	Whole fish.....	Lb.			
	15	Other.....	Lb.			
		<u>Yellowfin:</u>				
	80	Whole fish.....	Lb.			
		<u>Eviscerated fish:</u>				
	25	Head-on.....	Lb.			
	30	Head-off.....	Lb.			
	37	Other.....	Lb.			
	45	Skipjack.....	Lb.			
	50	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

1 - 3 - A
110.15-110.47

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, etc. (con.):			
		Other:			
		Whole; or processed by removal of heads, viscera, fins, or any combination thereof, but not otherwise processed:			
110.15		Cod, cusk, eels, haddock, hake, pollock, shad, sturgeon, and fresh-water fish.....	Lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
	10	<i>Fresh-water fish:</i>			
	20	<i>Whitefish</i>	Lb.		
	30	<i>Yellow pike</i>	Lb.		
	40	<i>Pike, except yellow pike</i>	Lb.		
	50	<i>Lake trout</i>	Lb.		
	60	<i>Other trout</i>	Lb.		
	70	<i>Lake herring, ciscoes, and chubs</i>	Lb.		
	80	<i>Other</i>	Lb.		
	90	<i>Sturgeon</i>	Lb.		
110.20		Halibut and salmon.....	Lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
	20	<i>Halibut</i>	Lb.		
	40	<i>Salmon</i>	Lb.		
		Mackerel:			
110.25	00	Fresh or chilled.....	Lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
110.28	00	Frozen.....	Lb.	0.65¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
		Swordfish:			
110.30	00	Fresh or chilled.....	Lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
110.33	00	Frozen.....	Lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
110.35	00	Other.....	Lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
110.36		If products of Cuba (except Atlantic ocean perch (rosefish) and totoaba or white sea bass)...		0.4¢ per lb. (s)	
		Scaled (whether or not heads, viscera, fins, or any combination thereof have been removed), but not otherwise processed:			
110.40	00	In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each.....	Lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.
110.45	00	Other.....	Lb.	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
110.47		Skinned and boned, whether or not divided into pieces, and frozen into blocks each weighing over 10 pounds, imported to be minced, ground, or cut into pieces of uniform weights and dimensions.....		0.8¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.
	10	<i>Cod</i>	Lb.		
	20	<i>Flatfish</i>	Lb.		
	30	<i>Haddock</i>	Lb.		
	40	<i>Pollock</i>	Lb.		
	50	<i>Other</i>	Lb.		

(s) = Suspended. See general headnote 3(b).

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
Part 3. - Fish and Shellfish

1 - 3 - A
110.50-110.70

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, etc. (con.):			
		Other (con.):			
		Otherwise processed (whether or not heads, viscera, fins, scales, or any combination thereof have been removed):			
		Cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and Atlantic ocean perch (rosefish):			
110.50		For an aggregate quantity entered in any calendar year of 15,000,000 pounds, or not more than a quantity equal to 15% of the average aggregate apparent annual consumption of such fish during the 3 calendar years immediately preceding the year in which the imported fish are entered, whichever quantity is greater, of which total quantity not over 1/4 shall be entered during the first 3 months, not over 1/2 during the first 6 months, and not over 3/4 during the first 9 months of that year..	1.875¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
	20	Atlantic ocean perch (rosefish).....	Lb.		
	40	Cod.....	Lb.		
	60	Cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock.....	Lb.		
110.55		Other.....	2.5¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
	20	Atlantic ocean perch (rosefish).....	Lb.		
	40	Cod.....	Lb.		
	60	Cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock.....	Lb.		
110.57	00	Wolf fish (sea catfish).....	Lb.....	0.8¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
110.65	00	Yellow perch.....	Lb.....	1.5¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
110.70		Other.....	1¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
		Fresh-water fish:			
	10	Pike, pickerel, pike perch....	Lb.		
	20	Other.....	Lb.		
	30	Flatfish, except halibut.....	Lb.		
	40	Halibut.....	Lb.		
	50	Swordfish.....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
Part 3. - Fish and Shellfish

1 - 3 - B
III.10-III.68

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
Subpart B. - Fish, Dried, Salted, Pickled, Smoked or Kippered					
Subpart B headnote:					
1. In this subpart, the term "dried" means dried (but not salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered), the term "salted or pickled" means salted or pickled (whether or not dried, but not smoked or kippered), and the term "smoked or kippered" means smoked or kippered (whether or not dried, salted, or pickled).					

Fish, dried, whether or not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved, and not in airtight containers:					
111.10	00	Cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock.....	Lb.....	0.1¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
111.15	00	Shark fins.....	Lb.....	0.2¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.
111.18	00	Other.....	Lb.....	0.1¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.
Fish, salted or pickled, whether or not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved, and not in airtight containers:					
Cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock:					
111.22	00	Whole; or processed by removal of heads, fins, viscera, scales, vertebral columns, or any combination thereof, but not otherwise processed.....	Lb.....	0.1¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.
111.28	00	Otherwise processed (whether or not heads, fins, viscera, scales, vertebral columns, or any combination thereof have been removed).....	Lb.....	0.5¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
Herring:					
111.32	00	In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each.....	Lb.....	0.05¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
111.37	00	Other.....	Lb.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
Mackerel:					
111.40	00	In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each.....	Lb.....	0.1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
111.44	00	Other.....	Lb.....	9% ad val.	25% ad val.
111.48	00	Salmon.....	Lb.....	7.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
Other:					
In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each:					
111.52	00	Alewives.....	Lb.....	0.4¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.
111.56	00	Other.....	Lb.....	1¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.
111.60	00	In immediate containers weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each.....	Lb.....	22% ad val.	25% ad val.
Fish, smoked or kippered, whether or not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved, and not in airtight containers:					
Cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock:					
111.64	00	Whole; or processed by removal of heads, viscera, vertebral columns, or any combination thereof, but not otherwise processed.....	Lb.....	0.4¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
111.68	00	Otherwise processed (whether or not heads, viscera, vertebral columns, or any combination thereof have been removed).....	Lb.....	0.8¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
Part 3. - Fish and Shellfish

1 - 3 - B, C
III. 72-112. 37

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Fish, smoked or kippered, etc. (con.):			
		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.	1.25¢ per lb.
111.80	00	Otherwise processed (whether or not beheaded).....	Lb.....	0.7¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
111.84	00	Mackerel.....	Lb.....	5.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
111.88	00	Salmon.....	Lb.....	9% ad val.	25% ad val.
111.92	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:			
		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	00	If products of Cuba.....		10% ad val. (s)	
		Herring:			
		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.
112.08	00	Other.....	Lb.....	4% ad val.	25% ad val.
112.10	00	Other.....	Lb.....	0.9¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.
112.12	00	Pollock.....	Lb.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
112.14	00	If product of Cuba (except smoked pollock).....		10% ad val. (s)	
112.15	00	Salmon.....	Lb.....	13% ad val.	25% ad val.
		Sardines:			
		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:			
		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.....	7% ad val.	25% ad val.
112.36	00	Other.....	Lb.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
112.37	00	If products of Cuba.....		10% ad val. (s)	

(s) - Suspended. See general headnote 3(b).

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. 19002:

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.	0.5¢ 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.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
110.40	1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.5¢ 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.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	Free
110.57	1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ 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.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	Free	Free
111.32	0.1¢ per lb.	0.05¢ per lb.	Free	Free	Free	Free
111.37	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% 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.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
111.48	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% 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.	22% 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
111.68	1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.5¢ 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.	4.8% 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	18% ad val.	15% 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.	24% 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.

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. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002 (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.	0.8¢ 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.	15% 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--2.5¢ per lb.) and 110.61 (Cuba--1¢ per lb.) deleted and items 110.65 110.65 and 110.70 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

111.16--Item 111.16 (Cuba--0.5¢ per lb.) deleted. Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002, 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 112.73 112.73 and heading immediately preceding item 112.71 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

112.76--Item 112.76 (column 1 rate--12.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--30% ad val.) deleted and items 112.79 and 112.80 112.80 and heading immediately preceding item 112.79 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 3
Schedule 1,
Part 3

Statistical Notes

PROVISION	Effective date	PROVISION	Effective date
110.10--		112.54--	
35--Disc. (transferred to 110.1037).....	Jan. 1, 1968	00--Estab. (transferred from 112.3420 & 40)....	Jan. 1, 1968
37--Estab. (transferred from 110.1035 & 40)....	do	20--Disc. (transferred to 112.3400).....	do
40--Disc. (transferred to 110.1037).....	do	40--Disc. do	do
110.35--		112.70--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab. (transferred from 110.3520 & 40)....	Jan. 1, 1968	00--Disc. (transferred to 112.7100 & 112.7300).....	Jan. 1, 1968
20--Disc. (transferred to 110.3500).....	do	112.71--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
40--Disc. do	do	00--Estab. (transferred from 112.7000pt).....	Jan. 1, 1968
110.60--See Other Amendments and Modifications		112.73--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
10--Disc. (transferred to 110.6090).....	Jan. 1, 1968	00--Estab. (transferred from 112.7000pt).....	Jan. 1, 1968
20--Disc. (transferred to 110.7010).....	Jan. 1, 1968	112.78--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
30--Disc. (transferred to 110.6500).....	do	00--Disc. (transferred to 112.7300 & 112.8000).....	Jan. 1, 1968
40--Disc. (transferred to 110.7020).....	do	112.79--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
50--Disc. (transferred to 110.7030).....	do	00--Estab. (transferred from 112.7800pt).....	Jan. 1, 1968
60--Disc. (transferred to 110.7040).....	do	112.80--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
70--Disc. (transferred to 110.7050).....	do	00--Estab. (transferred from 112.7800pt).....	Jan. 1, 1968
80--Disc. (transferred to 110.6090).....	Jan. 1, 1968	112.86--	
90--Estab. (transferred from 110.6010 & 80)....	do	05--Disc. (transferred to 114.4580).....	Jan. 1, 1968
Disc. (transferred to 110.7080).....	Jan. 1, 1968	36--Disc. (transferred to 114.4537).....	do
110.65--See Other Amendments and Modifications		37--Estab. (transferred from 114.4535 & 40)....	do
00--Estab. (transferred from 110.6030).....	Jan. 1, 1968	40--Disc. (transferred to 114.4537).....	do
110.70--See other Amendments and Modifications		50--Disc. (transferred to 114.4580).....	do
10--Estab. (transferred from 110.6020).....	Jan. 1, 1968	90--Estab. (transferred from 114.4505 & 80)....	do
20--Estab. (transferred from 110.6040).....	do		
30--Estab. (transferred from 110.6050).....	do		
40--Estab. (transferred from 110.6060).....	do		
50--Estab. (transferred from 110.6070).....	do		
60--Estab. (transferred from 110.6090).....	do		
112.14--			
00--Estab. (transferred from 112.1420 & 40)....	Jan. 1, 1968		
20--Disc. (transferred to 112.1400).....	do		
40--Disc. do	do		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

Part 15. - Other Animal and Vegetable Products

1 - 15 - A, B
180.00-180.20

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
PART 15. - OTHER ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Subpart A. - Products of American Fisheries					
<u>Subpart A headnotes:</u>					
<p>1. An American fishery, for the purposes of this subpart, is a fishing enterprise conducted under the American flag by vessels of the United States on the high seas or in foreign waters in which such vessels have the right, by treaty or otherwise, to take fish or other marine products and may include a shore station operated in conjunction with such vessels by the owner or master thereof.</p> <p>2. None of the items in this subpart shall apply to fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, in the form of fillets, steaks, or slices substantially free of bone (including any of the foregoing divided into sections), if produced in a foreign country, or its territorial waters, in whole or in part with the use of the labor of persons who are not residents of the United States.</p>					
180.00	00	Products of American fisheries (including fish, shellfish, and other marine animals, spermaceti, and marine animal oils), which have not been landed in a foreign country, or which, if so landed, have been landed solely for transshipment without change in condition.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
180.10	00	Fish (except cod, cusk, haddock, hake, mackerel, pollock, and swordfish), the product of American fisheries, landed in a foreign country and there processed by removal of heads, viscera, or fins, or by chilling or freezing, or by any combination of these processes, but not otherwise processed.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
180.20	00	Products of American fisheries, prepared or preserved by an American fishery on the treaty coasts of Labrador, Magdalen Islands, and Newfoundland, as such coasts are defined in the convention of 1818 between the United States and Great Britain.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
Subpart B. - Edible Preparations ^{1/}					
<u>Subpart B headnotes:</u>					
<p>1. This subpart covers preparations fit for human consumption not provided for elsewhere in schedule 1.</p> <p>2. The standard of proof of vinegar is 4 percent by weight of acetic acid.</p> <p>3. The term "edible preparations" in Items 182.90, 182.92, 182.93, and 182.95 embraces only substances prepared and chiefly used as a human food or as an ingredient in such food, but such term does not include any substance provided for in schedule 4 (except part 2E thereof) or schedule 5 (except part 1K thereof).</p>					
<p>^{1/} Imports of articles in chief value of cane and beet sugar are, in certain circumstances, subject to an additional import duty. See Appendix to Tariff Schedules.</p>					

A P P E N D I X 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-cent	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1967	change from 1966						
Smelts, fresh, chilled, or frozen (p. 5)								
110.10 (pt.):	1,286	-12.3	Canada	1,286	-	-	-	-
Tuna, fresh, chilled, or frozen (p. 11)								
110.10 (pt.):	48,237	-20.4	Japan	26,871	Br. West. : Pacific Is.:	3,766	Malaysia	3,689
Sea herring, fresh, chilled, or frozen (p. 21)								
110.10 (pt.):	1,753	-6.4	Canada	1,536	Mexico	151	Portugal	29
Fresh-water fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen (p. 27)								
110.15 (pt.):	10,683	-11.4	Canada	8,213	Japan	1,192	Denmark	720
Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, not elsewhere enumerated (p. 37)								
110.15 (pt.):	902	7.1	Canada	601	Iran	238	New Zealand:	25
110.25 :	159	-23.4	Canada	158	Japan	1/	-	-
110.28 :	84	-5.5	Canada	71	Japan	13	Ecuador	1/
110.35 :	3,815	18.2	Netherlands:	952	Mexico	738	Canada	505
Halibut, fresh, chilled, or frozen (p. 47)								
110.20 (pt.):	4,837	-35.8	Canada	4,781	Japan	22	Norway	15
Salmon, fresh, chilled, or frozen (p. 55)								
110.20 (pt.):	6,502	9.9	Canada	6,494	Mexico	5	W. Germany	1
Swordfish, fresh, chilled, or frozen (p. 65)								
110.30 :	3,919	3.9	Canada	3,919	-	-	-	-
110.33 :	84	146.3	Canada	57	Japan	18	Norway	8
Scaled fish (p. 73)								
110.40 :	160	3.4	Canada	145	Netherlands:	8	Argentina	4
110.45 :	16	2/	Mexico	8	Denmark	5	Canada	2
Fish blocks (p. 79)								
110.47 :	44,028	-14.7	Canada	22,385	Iceland	6,967	Greenland	3,235
Fillets of cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and Atlantic ocean perch (p. 85)								
110.50 :	3,600	14.5	Iceland	3,172	Canada	313	Miquelon & : St. Pierre Is:	56
110.55 :	22,840	18.0	Canada	19,604	Iceland	1,057	Norway	789
Wolf fish fillets (p. 97)								
110.57 :	1,605	-16.0	Canada	548	Iceland	470	Norway	200
Fresh-water fish fillets (p. 103)								
110.65 :	2,927	-14.1	Canada	2,914	Gaza Strip :	13	-	-
110.70 (pt.):	3,739	-22.3	Canada	2,956	Mexico	350	Brazil	288
Fillets of flatfish, except halibut (p. 111)								
110.70 (pt.):	11,080	-2.3	Canada	10,821	Miquelon & : St. Pierre Is:	139	Iceland	35

See footnotes at end of table.

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1:2

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						
Halibut steaks and fillets (p. 119)								
110.70 (pt.):	3,378	: 9.7	: Canada	: 2,457	: Japan	: 819	: Iceland	: 77
Swordfish steaks and fillets (p. 125)								
110.70 (pt.):	5,202	: -30.4	: Japan	: 4,447	: Peru	: 276	: Canada	: 237
Fillets of fish, not elsewhere enumerated (p. 131)								
110.70 (pt.):	4,300	: -7.5	: Mexico	: 1,544	: Canada	: 1,308	: Taiwan	: 482
Dried fish (p. 137)								
111.10	: 642	: 7.3	: Norway	: 588	: France	: 28	: Canada	: 18
111.15	: 164	: 37.0	: Mexico	: 91	: Japan	: 58	: Venezuela	: 5
111.18	: 95	: 4.1	: Japan	: 61	: Hong Kong	: 20	: Norway	: 10
Salted or pickled cod and related species (p. 143)								
111.22	: 7,238	: -5.9	: Canada	: 4,311	: France	: 1,411	: Spain	: 1,227
111.28	: 3,059	: 2.6	: Canada	: 2,959	: Norway	: 42	: France	: 34
Herring, salted or pickled (p. 149)								
111.32	: 3,619	: -22.7	: Canada	: 1,697	: Norway	: 867	: Iceland	: 754
111.37	: 5	: -22.3	: Norway	: 4	: U.K.	: 1	: W. Germany	: 1/
Salted or pickled mackerel (p. 157)								
111.40	: 306	: -20.0	: Norway	: 201	: Canada	: 102	: Phil. Rep.	: 2
111.44	: 1/	: -75.3	: Netherlands	: 1/	: -	: -	: -	: -
Salmon, salted or pickled (p. 161)								
111.48	: 7	: -76.4	: Canada	: 4	: Japan	: 3	: -	: -
Other fish, salted or pickled (p. 167)								
111.56	: 155	: -21.4	: Hong Kong	: 102	: Japan	: 30	: Canada	: 7
111.60	: 12	: -15.2	: Japan	: 10	: U.K.	: 2	: Hong Kong	: 1/
Cod and related fish, smoked or kippered (p. 175)								
111.64	: 86	: 53.2	: Canada	: 75	: U.K.	: 11	: -	: -
111.68	: 495	: 1.3	: Canada	: 347	: U.K.	: 140	: Australia	: 7
Smoked or kippered herring (p. 183)								
111.72	: 3	: -59.5	: Norway	: 1	: U.K.	: 1	: Canada	: 1
111.76	: 150	: -6.7	: Norway	: 132	: Netherlands	: 6	: W. Germany	: 4
111.80	: 250	: 10.7	: Canada	: 206	: U.K.	: 41	: Belgium	: 3
Mackerel, salmon, and certain other fish, smoked or kippered (p. 193)								
111.84	: 1/	: 3/	: Netherlands	: 1/	: -	: -	: -	: -
111.88	: 79	: -38.8	: Canada	: 72	: U.K.	: 7	: Sweden	: 1/
111.92	: 40	: -4.6	: U.K.	: 26	: Netherlands	: 6	: Sweden	: 2

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ More than 200 percent.

3/ No imports reported for 1966.