

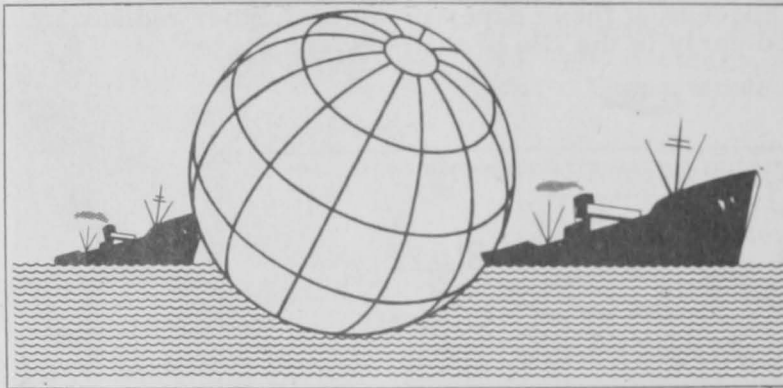
FISHERY TARIFF CONCESSIONS IN 1956 GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS

By A. M. Sandberg*

BACKGROUND

Trade agreement negotiations were completed by 22 countries, including the United States, during the conference which was held at Geneva, Switzerland, beginning on January 18, 1956, under the auspices of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The 22 countries were: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

This conference was one of a series of multilateral meetings held since World War II for the purpose of exchanging reciprocal concessions on tariffs. These countries



and others of the 35 countries which are parties to the GATT had also negotiated tariff reductions at earlier conferences held at Geneva (1947), Annecy (1949), Torquay (1950-51), and at Geneva in 1955, when negotiations were held for the accession of Japan to the GATT.

The United States obtained tariff concessions in these negotiations on over-

all exports valued at approximately \$400 million. United States export trade will also benefit from additional concessions granted in the course of negotiations between other pairs of countries; the total value of these indirect benefits is not now available. Products on which concessions were obtained by the United States cover a wide range of agricultural and industrial products.

In direct tariff negotiations, concessions were obtained by the United States for certain fishery export commodities, including certain shrimp, salmon, and oyster products. A description of these concessions is contained in table 1.

In return for the concessions obtained, the United States granted concessions valued at \$677 million in terms of United States imports of all commodities in 1954 from the country with which the concession was negotiated. Imports of the same items from other participating countries amounted to \$134 million, thus bringing the total of benefits to all participants to \$811 million.

Among the fishery items on which tariff concessions were granted by the United States were certain fish and fish-liver oils, shark and whale oil, isinglass, pearl essence, certain canned smoked sardines, antipasto, fish cakes, canned hering snacks and tidbits, mild-cured salmon, and certain unboiled caviar. A listing and further description of the items is given in table 2.

United States reductions were generally limited to reductions in duty of about 15 percent. In many cases, the reduction in duty exceeded the 15-percent limitation prescribed by the Trade Agreements Extension Act. The law permits minor

* Commodity-Industry Analyst (Fisheries), Economics and Cooperative Marketing Section, Branch of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

additional reductions on items in order to simplify tariff rates. The rules for applying these additional reductions of "roundings" provide that such reductions may not exceed one-half of one percent ad valorem or its equivalent if the tariff is in such terms as cents per pound.

Country and Tariff Item No.	Brief Commodity Description	Duty Status				Imports from the U. S., 1954 (US\$1,000)
		Before Agreement		Under Agreement		
BENELUX						
ex 103 120a3A	Menhaden oil Canned salmon	Free 20% <u>1</u> /		Free 15%		1,710 215
CANADA		<u>To U. S.</u>	<u>B. P. 2/</u>	<u>To U. S.</u>	<u>B. P. 2/</u>	
118c	Shrimp in sealed containers	15%	15%	10%	10%	1,171
ex 123(c)	Shrimp prepared or preserved	22½%	15¾%	10%	10%	N. S. S.
ex 123(c)	Oysters, prepared or preserved	22½%	15¾%	15%	15%	18
124	Oysters shelled in bulk	5¢ gal.	5¢ gal.	Free	Free	476
125	Oysters shelled in cans, not over 1 pt.	2½¢ can	1½¢ can	Free	Free	} 65
126	Oysters shelled in cans, over 1 pt., not over 1 qt.	4½¢ can	2½¢ can	Free	Free	
127	Oysters shelled in cans, over 1 qt.	4½¢ qt.	2½¢ qt.	Free	Free	
ex 133	Oysters shelled and frozen N. O. P.	17½%	12½%	Free	Free	3/147
ex 133	Shrimp fresh or frozen	12½%	12½%	10%	10%	3/642
ex 133	Shrimp peeled and deveined	17½%	12½%	10%	10%	N. S. S.
418	Fish meal machinery and parts	10%	Free	10%	Free	682
680a	Sponges of marine production	12½%	Free	Free	Free	33
JAPAN						
ex 324-1 031-0341	Shrimp, prawn, and lobsters, fresh shelled or frozen	10%		5%		11
NORWAY		Crowns Per Kilo				
141	Canned salmon	0.30		0.25		-
147	Salt salmon	0.30		0.25		3
UNITED KINGDOM 3 GAV	Prawn and shrimp, canned	MFN4/ Pref. 10%		MFN4/ Pref. 7½%		3/6

1/ Duty currently suspended.

2/ The British preferential rate applies to imports from all countries of the British Commonwealth. The preferential shown is the lowest rate under Canada's preferential tariff.

3/ Trade based on United States export statistics.

4/ Most favored nation.

Abbreviations: N.O.P. - not otherwise provided. N.S.S. - not specifically specified in foreign trade statistics.

Other countries' concessions, on the other hand, were in many cases deeper than the 15 percent permitted under the United States negotiating authority. For example, almost 80 percent of Germany's concessions consisted of tariff reductions of 25 percent or more. Half of Canada's concessions to us were reductions of more than 21 percent, and on a few items there was even complete elimination of duties. On \$13 million of United States trade, preferences were eliminated by Canada.

United States reductions will be put into effect in three annual stages in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955. The first of these stages was to enter into force on and after June 30, 1956; the next two stages are scheduled to become effective in each of the next two years, respectively. With few exceptions, other countries will put in effect all of their concessions at one time.

Public notice of intention to negotiate this agreement was given on September 21 and December 9, 1955. At the same time there were published lists of items on which concessions in United States tariffs would be considered. Interested parties were given opportunity to submit written briefs containing their views on concessions to be obtained and granted, and public hearings were held beginning October 31, 1955, and January 17, 1956, to obtain views from interested parties. The Committee for Reciprocity Information which conducted the hearings was made up of persons also members of the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements, which is the body formulating recommendations to the President on trade agreement matters. The information furnished in the written briefs and during the public

Table 2 - Fishery Items on which the United States Granted Tariff Concessions, Geneva, 1956

Tariff Par.	Stat. Class. (1956)	Brief Commodity Description	Rate of Duty				Negotiating Country	Total U. S. Imports, 1954 (US\$1,000)
			January 1, 1955	Geneva 1956 Agreement				
				1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage		
34	2220.250	Advanced in value: Shark-liver oil, including dogfish-liver oil	5% plus 1¢ per lb. IRC tax	4½% plus 0.95¢ per lb. IRC tax	4½% plus 0.9¢ per lb. IRC tax	4% plus 0.85¢ per lb. IRC tax	Japan	540
	2220.260	Shark oil including dogfish oil	"	"	"	"	"	14
	2220.270	Fish oils, n. e. s. (except cod oil and herring oil and not including whale oil)	5% plus ½¢ per lb. IRC tax	4½% plus 1.4¢ per lb. IRC tax	4½% plus 1.3¢ per lb. IRC tax	4% plus 1.25¢ per lb. IRC tax	"	2
	2220.300	Fish-liver oils, n. e. s. (except cod-liver oil)	"	"	"	"	"	1,629
1669	2210.920	Not advanced in value: Shark oil and shark-liver oil, including dogfish and dogfish-liver oil	Free plus 1¢ per lb. IRC tax	Free plus 0.95¢ per lb. IRC tax	Free plus 0.9¢ per lb. IRC tax	Free plus 0.85¢ per lb. IRC tax	"	-
	2210.980	Fish oils, n. e. s. (except cod oil and herring oil and not including whale oil)	Free plus 1½¢ per lb. IRC tax	Free plus 1.4¢ per lb. IRC tax	Free plus 1.3¢ per lb. IRC tax	Free plus 1.25¢ per lb. IRC tax	"	2
41	0941.700	Isinglass	25%	23½%	22½%	21%	United Kingdom	29
52	0803.000	Sperm oil, crude	1¼¢ per gal.	1.15¢ per gal.	1.1¢ per gal.	1¢ per gal.	Norway	804
	0803.500	Whale oil, n. s. p. f.	3¢ per gal. plus 1½¢ IRC tax	2.8¢ per gal. plus 1.4¢ per gal. IRC tax	2.7¢ per gal. plus 1.3¢ per gal. IRC tax	2½¢ per gal. plus 1¼¢ per gal. IRC tax	Canada	82
	0808.710	Shark oil, including oil produced from dogfish, n. s. p. f.	5% plus 1¢ per lb. IRC tax	4½% plus 0.95¢ per lb. IRC tax	4½% plus 0.9¢ per lb. IRC tax	4% plus 0.85¢ per lb. IRC tax	Japan	-
66	8420.270	Pearl essence	12½%	11½%	11%	11%	Norway	347
717(a)	0055.500	Swordfish, whole or be-headed or eviscerated	1½¢ per lb.	Bound at 1½¢ per lb.			Peru	1/161
717(b)	0060.320	Swordfish, filleted, skinned, boned or divided into portions	1½¢ per lb.	Bound at 1½¢ per lb.			Peru	1/118
717(c)	0062.250	Shark fins, dried and unsalted Product of Cuba	½¢ per lb.	0.59¢ per lb.	0.56¢ per lb.	0.53¢ per lb.	Japan Cuba	52 4
			¾¢ per lb.	Bound at ¾¢ per lb.				
718(a)	0063.390 (part)	Sardines, smoked, in oil or in oil and other substances, neither skinned nor boned, valued over 30¢ per lb. including weight of immediate container (canned)	15%	14%	13½%	12½%	Norway	3,400 (est.)
	0063.340	Sardines, smoked, in oil and in oil and other substances, neither skinned nor boned, valued over 18¢ but not over 23¢ per lb., including weight of immediate container (canned)	15%	14%	13½%	12½%	Norway	116
	0066.300	Antipasto, in oil or in oil and other substances, valued over 9¢ per lb. including weight of immediate container (canned)	15%	14%	13½%	12½%	Italy	170
	0066.700 (part)	"Other fish" in oil or in oil and other substances, valued over 9¢ per pound including weight of immediate container	30%	28½%	27%	25½%	Denmark	150 (est.)
Note: Includes such products as canned smoked salmon, canned smoked sturgeon, canned sprats, fillet of mackerel, and numerous oriental specialties when packed in oil or in oil and other substances (does not include prepared fish sticks).								
718(b)	0067.300	Fish cakes, balls, and puddings not in oil or in oil and other substances, in airtight containers weighing with contents not over 15 pounds each	6¼%	5½%	5½%	5%	Norway	178
	0067.720	"Other herring" (includes snacks, tidbits, rollmops, sprats) not in oil or in oil and other substances in airtight containers weighing with contents not over 15 pounds each (canned)	6¼%	5½%	5½%	5%	Norway	1,971
	0067.800	Bonito in brine in airtight containers weighing with contents not over 15 pounds each (canned)	12½%	Bound at 12½%			Peru	547
719	0068.000	Pickled or salted salmon	10%	9½%	9%	8½%	Canada	68
721(d)	0079.200	Caviar (except sturgeon roe) not boiled and not packed in airtight containers, n. s. p. f.	5¢ per lb.	4¼¢ per lb.	4½¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	Japan and Canada	67
775	1250.250	Pastes, balls, puddings, hash and similar mixtures of vegetables, meats or fish, n. s. p. f.	25%	23½%	22½%	21%	Italy	46
1538	0990.290	Shells and mother-of-pearl engraved, cut, ornamented or manufactured	17½%	16½%	15½%	15%	Japan	249

1/ Imports from Peru only, the concession is a rebinding of rates already bound in the General Agreement.
Abbreviations: IRC tax - Internal Revenue Can Tax, n. e. s. - not elsewhere specified, n. s. p. f. - not specifically provided for, est. - estimate.

hearing, as well as all relevant information available within the Government, and digests of confidential data and "peril point" findings prepared by the Tariff Commission on items under consideration were considered. Digests were prepared by the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, and Interior on items for which the United States sought to obtain concessions. This material was studied first by interdepartmental subcommittees, then by the Committee on Trade Agreements, which formulated recommendations to the President at every stage of the preparations. No concession was offered without the President's approval, and the overall results were also subject to his approval.

The Department of the Interior participated in the preparation for these negotiations. Harry M. Shooshan, International Activities Assistant, Technical Review Staff, represented the Department of the Interior at the tariff negotiating conference, as well as on the Committee for Reciprocity Information and Trade Agreements Committee deliberations.

The nongovernmental advisers assigned by the President to attend the deliberations at the Geneva conference reported as follows to the President: "Having had an opportunity to observe at first hand the tariff negotiations now drawing to a conclusion at Geneva, we are happy to report to you that the interests of our country have been well served. We have been greatly impressed by the competence of the career men from the nine departments and agencies of the Government who have handled these important negotiations. The members of the Trade Agreements Committee, particularly, have worked long hours for many months with a high degree of concentration and effort.

"We were particularly impressed with the unfailing concern of our negotiators to advance the broad interests of the United States. By no stretch of the imagination could the tariff negotiations, as we observed them, be called a give-away program. The entire program is, of course, based upon reciprocal concessions, and we found our negotiating teams and the Trade Agreements Committee to be bargaining in what seemed to us to be the best Yankee tradition. They insisted on obtaining concessions of full value for each concession made by the United States. There is great need for a better public knowledge of these facts."

TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES IN DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS

In direct negotiations, the United States obtained from other countries concessions in their duties for certain fishery export commodities. These include various forms of shrimp, salmon, and oysters. Tariff concessions obtained by the United States from other countries were also scheduled to go into effect on June 20, 1956.

BENELUX CONCESSIONS ON MENHADEN OIL AND CANNED SALMON: A duty-free binding was obtained for menhaden oil. This product is also exempt from Netherlands monopoly fees or corresponding Belgian-Luxembourg charges if imported for further processing. Benelux imports from the United States in 1954 were valued at \$1,710,000.

The duty on canned salmon has been suspended for some time. The reduction in the statutory rate of duty from 20 to 15 percent was obtained. This provides that should the suspension of duty be lifted, the duty would revert to the 15-percent rate, rather than the higher rate.

CANADA IN CONCESSIONS ON SHRIMP, OYSTERS, AND SPONGES: The United States obtained direct tariff concessions from Canada which are of substantial value to the domestic shellfish industry. These negotiations resulted in the elimination of the margin between the preferential rates applying to countries of the British Commonwealth and those to the United States.

Duties were eliminated on shelled oysters and reduced on fresh, frozen, and canned shrimp. Canadian imports from the United States in these shellfish items totaled \$2,519,000 in 1954. On fresh or frozen shrimp, the duty was reduced from 12½ percent to 10 percent ad valorem. According to United States export statistics, shipments of this product to Canada were valued at \$642,000 in 1954 and \$888,000 in 1955. On canned shrimp, for which United States export trade to Canada amounted to \$1,188,000 in 1954 and \$1,875,000 in 1955, the duties were cut from 15 to 10 percent.

Reductions were also negotiated in the duties on prepared and preserved and peeled and deveined shrimp. In the former case, the concession lowered the duty from 22½ percent to 10 percent, and in the latter from 17½ percent to 10 percent. Data on these products are not separately shown in the foreign trade statistics.

Duties on prepared and preserved oysters were reduced from 22½ percent to 15 percent. The duty of 5 cents a gallon on oysters shucked in bulk was eliminated as were the duties on shucked oysters in the can. The duties in the latter case were 2½ cents per can for cans not over 1 pint; 4½ cents per can for cans over one pint and not over one quart; and 4½ cents per can for cans exceeding one quart. The 17½ percent ad valorem duty on shucked and frozen oysters was also eliminated. United States oyster exports to Canada, which were valued at about \$700,000 in 1954, will likely be increased as a result of the reductions in the various duties.

The Canadian import duty on marine sponges was reduced from 12½ percent to free status.

JAPANESE CONCESSION ON SHRIMP AND LOBSTERS: Japan's participation in the 1956 tariff negotiations at Geneva came eight months after the completion of the 1955 negotiations. In the postwar years, Japan consistently has purchased more merchandise from the United States than it has sold. This imbalance has been defrayed in large measure by special dollar earnings resulting from the expenditures by and for the United States Armed Forces in Japan. When these special dollar earnings cease, Japan will have to find other sources to compensate for them. In the interest of conserving foreign exchange for the purchase of essential commodities, Japan has exercised strict trade and exchange controls. In 1955, Japan's trade picture improved somewhat and the deficit in trade with the United States was reduced. As a result of this improvement, Japan partially relaxed some of its exchange restrictions.

The rate of duty for shrimp, prawn, and lobsters, fresh, chilled, or frozen was reduced from 10 percent to 5 percent ad valorem. Japanese imports of these products from the United States in 1954 totaled about \$11,000.

NORWEGIAN CONCESSION ON CANNED AND SALTED SALMON: Norway granted a reduction of about 16 percent in its rate on canned salmon and salted salmon. The duty was reduced from 0.30 crowns per kilogram to 0.25 crowns. United States exports of salted salmon to Norway amounted to \$3,000 in 1954. Trade in this item has been hampered by import restrictions but efforts are under way to seek liberalization. No trade was reported in 1955. Norway did not import canned salmon from the United States in 1954 and 1955.

UNITED KINGDOM CONCESSION ON CANNED SHRIMP: The United Kingdom granted a concession on canned shrimp (a reduction of 25 percent, from a duty of 10 percent ad valorem to 7½ percent). United States exports of canned shrimp to that country in 1955 were valued at \$6,000. Trade in this item has been subject to import restrictions.

TARIFF CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES

Concessions were granted to Japan on certain fish and fish-liver oils. The principal concessions granted Norway consisted of reductions in the duty on canned smoked sardines, crude sperm oil, and pearl essence. Our import duty on mild-cured salmon was reduced in negotiations with Canada. The United States duty on imports of swordfish and on canned bonito in brine were bound to Peru. The items negotiated with Peru were previously bound in trade negotiations with other countries but were granted to Peru in this negotiation by direct concession.

Our import-duty reductions will apply to imports into the United States from all free-world countries. The reductions will not apply to imports from the Soviet-dominated bloc.

CERTAIN FISH OILS AND FISH-LIVER OILS, PAR. 34, 52, AND 1169: The oils included in the concessions made by the United States are chiefly fish-liver oils (except cod, cod-liver, and halibut-liver oil), whale oil, and crude sperm oil. Small quantities of viscera and body oils are included. The principal oils are those obtained from the livers of the shark, including dogfish, and from the livers of tuna, swordfish, and other miscellaneous types of fish. Herring, menhaden, and pilchard body oils are not included.

Japan is the principal source of United States imports of fish-liver oils. United States total imports of the oils upon which concessions were made were valued at \$2,188,000 in 1954 of which Japan supplied \$2,055,000. In 1955, imports were valued at \$2,034,000 of which \$1,902,000 was supplied by Japan.

Production of shark-liver oil has declined in the United States from \$937,000 in 1950 to \$298,000 in 1954. Production of other fish-liver oils has also declined but their combined value probably well exceeds the value of the production of shark-liver oils. These natural vitamin oils also encounter sharp competition from synthetic vitamins.

PEARL ESSENCE, PAR. 66: Our rate of duty on pearl essence was reduced from 12½ percent to 11 percent in negotiations with Norway. United States imports of this product from all countries in 1954 totaled \$347,000 and \$250,000 in 1955.

PICKLED OR SALTED SALMON, PAR. 719: The United States granted a concession to Canada which will reduce the duty on canned mild-cured salmon from 10 percent ad valorem to 8½ percent. United States imports during 1954 had a value of \$68,000 and during 1955 of \$41,000.

SMOKED SARDINES:

In oil or in oil and other substances, neither skinned nor boned; valued over 30 cents per pound, including weight of immediate container Par. 718(a): Our rate of duty on smoked sardines, in oil or in oil and other substances neither skinned nor boned, valued over 30 cents per pound, including weight of immediate containers was reduced from 15 percent ad valorem to 12½ percent ad valorem in the negotiations with Norway. This concession is a part of an import classification which included similarly prepared sardines valued over 23 cents a pound. No concession was granted on the value bracket over 23 cents but not over 30 cents a pound. Norway has been the principal source of imports of the grade of sardines upon which the concession was made. United States total imports amounted to an estimated \$3.5 million in 1954, and \$4.5 million in 1955.

Domestic production of smoked sardines, comparable to the types imported (valued at over 30 cents a pound) is estimated as less than \$15,000 annually.

In oil or in oil and other substances, neither skinned nor boned; valued over 18 cents per pound, but not over 23 cents including weight of immediate container: Our rate of duty on these products was also reduced. This merely provides for a similar rate of duty for smoked sardines valued over 30 cents a pound. The rate of duty on smoked sardines between 23 and 30 cents a pound was not changed by the negotiations and remains at 15 percent ad valorem. United States total imports of items coming within this class on which the concession was granted were valued at \$116,000 in 1954 and \$54,000 in 1955.

"OTHER FISH" IN OIL OR IN OIL AND OTHER SUBSTANCES, VALUED OVER 9 CENTS PER POUND: Our duty on these products was reduced by a concession to Denmark, primarily to benefit imports of canned sprats which are in certain cases classifiable under this tariff item. United States total imports of these products in 1954 were valued at about \$150,000; in 1955 these imports were valued at \$83,000.

"OTHER HERRING", NOT IN OIL OR IN OIL AND OTHER SUBSTANCES, IN AIR-TIGHT CONTAINERS, WEIGHING WITH CONTENTS NOT OVER 15 POUNDS EACH: Our duty for these products was reduced in a concession to Norway. This item includes such products as canned herring snacks, tidbits, rollmops, and sprats not in oil or other substances. United States total imports of these products in 1954 were valued at \$1,971,000, and in 1955 at \$2,022,000.

NO CONCESSIONS GRANTED ON CERTAIN LISTED ITEMS

A number of items listed for consideration for possible reduction of import duty were not subject to concessions. In some instances, no basis was found for granting concession; in others, peril-point findings precluded granting a concession. Among the items listed for public hearing on which no concessions were granted were sodium alginate, fish livers, refined sperm oil, fresh-water fish fillets, fresh or frozen sablefish, canned mackerel and jack mackerel, fishhooks, nylon gill-netting, pearl or shell button blanks, and natural pearls.

TARIFF CHANGES ON FISHERY ITEMS RESULTING FROM NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN OTHER COUNTRIES

Many of the benefits derived from bindings or reductions of rates of duty which were negotiated between other countries will accrue to United States products exported to the country granting the concession. As a result of the "most-favored-nation" provision of the agreement, concessions granted by one party to any one of the others automatically are extended to all countries participating in the GATT.

Concessions made by other countries of interest to United States fishery industries included the following:

Canada - prepared or preserved mussels; fish hooks.

Norway - nylon fish nets.

United Kingdom - fish meal, fish hooks, fish-cutting machines, caragheen extracts.

Italy - dried cod and haddock, canned salmon, fish hooks.

West Germany - fish fillets, oysters, canned salmon, small herring, prepared or preserved lobster.

Principal fishery items included in the negotiations between other countries which are of interest to United States fishery interests are listed in table 3.

Table 3 - Tariff Concessions on Fishery Items Resulting from Third-Country Negotiations, Geneva, 1956

Country and Tariff Item	Brief Commodity Description	Rate Under Agreement	Country and Tariff Item	Brief Commodity Description	Rate Under Agreement
Canada 9c	Whale meat, for use exclusively in the feeding of fur-bearing animals or in the manufacture of feeds for such purposes	Free	Austria (Cont'd.) 58, 05	Fishing nets machine-made of a length of more than 100 metres and of a width of more than 3 metres, for persons practising fishing as a profession under certificate of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Free
123 Ex (c).	Mussels, prepared or preserved	17½ percent	West Germany 0301	Fish, live or dead, fresh, chilled or frozen: A. Fresh-water fish: ex 1 - Other than salmon and trout: Eel: From October 1 to 31 From January 1 to April 30 Other fish, not including eels and carp	3 percent Free 5 percent
Ex 440	Fish hooks, n.o.p.	10 percent		B. Sea fish: 1. Whole or cut up, not including fillets: ex c - Other than herring or sprat: Haddock, ling, ocean perch, halibut, from August 1 to December 31 Plaice and flounder 2. In fillets	Free 6 percent 16 percent
Norway Ex 797	Nylon fishing nets	5 percent ad valorem but not less than kr. 2.00 per kg.		C-2 Oysters (other than spat)	Free
United Kingdom 3 G. A. V.	Fish meal, other than herring meal	10 percent	0303	Prepared or preserved fish and fish products: 1C. In hermetically sealed containers (canned): a. Of the salmon family d. Sprat (<i>Clupea sprattus</i>)	20 percent 14 percent
3 XVIII(22) (I) 3 V(5) (xix)	Fish hooks	20 percent	1604	ex e. Herring, the live length not over 18 centimeters, in oil or tomato or both Other, in containers of a weight of more than five hundred grams	14 percent 20 percent
3 X (1)	Fish processing machines, skinning, gutting, opening, splitting, slicing, and cutting machines; head-, tail- and bone-removing machines	17½ percent		ex f. Eel, boiled, fried, or similarly treated, with added vinegar or aromatic herbs	20 percent
3 G. A. V.	Carageen extract	10 percent		ex 3. In other packages: Fish of the salmon family Sprat, herring, in containers of a weight of more than five hundred grams Eel, boiled, fried, or similarly treated	20 percent 20 percent 20 percent
Haiti Ex 12013	Fish and shellfish, not specified, dried	0.33 gourdes per kg. 20 percent ad valorem	Ex 1605	Lobster, prepared or preserved	20 percent
Italy 34b	Fish, simply salted, dried or smoked: codfish (baccala) or similar fish (haddock, klipfish, stockfish)	Free			
156	Prepared or preserved fish in airtight containers Salmon (canned)	14 percent			
1340b	Fish hooks, including anchor type	12 percent			
Austria 18 04 Ex B-1-b	Fish, cooked or smoked, in sauces, mayonnaise, remoulade or in non-jellying liquids Kipper herring (salted or smoked herring without any addition in airtight containers (canned)	220 schillings per 100 kgs. 150 schillings per 100 kgs.			

Note: Complete date on all tariff items negotiated in 1956 tariff negotiations and related information are contained in these U. S. Department of State publications for sale by Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

1. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade--Analysis of United States Negotiations--Sixth Protocol of Supplementary Concessions, Geneva, 1956 (State Department Publication No. 6348, Commercial Policy Series No. 158), \$1.
2. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Schedule XX (State Department Publication 6362, Commercial Policy Series 159), 60 cents.



SHRIMP--A FAVORITE AMERICAN FOOD

The glamorous shrimp continues to win favor with Americans.

Statistics released here April 18, 1956, by the Shrimp Association of the Americas in connection with the Eleventh Annual Convention of the National Fisheries Institute at Miami Beach, Fla., show that the United States is now consuming more than 350 million pounds (heads on) of shrimp a year, valued at \$225 million ex-vessel, an increase of about ten percent a year.

"Americans are now consuming shrimp at the rate of two pounds per capita," Manny Sanchez, Brownsville, Tex., president of the Shrimp Association declared. "Our shrimp products, once classified chiefly in the cocktail category, are rapidly moving into the main-dish area on Americans' menus.

"Sales in 1955 reached an all-time high and shrimp is now the largest single fish product in dollar volume of sales."



Frozen shrimp for the first time took a lead over fresh shrimp in consumer sales. The frozen product sales rose 21 percent last year. Frozen shrimp now accounts for 54 percent of the total shrimp volume.

Shrimp consumption in 1955 was 356.1 million pounds (heads on) as compared to 325.1 million pounds in 1954. Frozen shrimp consumption in 1955 was 191 million pounds (heads on) as compared to 157.6 million pounds in 1954. Domestic production accounted for approximately three-fourths of the total; imports for about one-fourth.

--Excerpt from address at National Fisheries Institute Eleventh Annual Convention, April 18, 1956.