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**CANADIAN FISHERIES RECONNAISSANCE
MISSION TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA**

FEBRUARY 26 - MARCH 17, 1966

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA, CANADA

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Report of the
2 Canada
CANADIAN FISHERIES RECONNAISSANCE
MISSION TO
NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

February 26 - March 17, 1966

Department of Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Canada

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CANADIAN FISHERIES RECONNAISSANCE MISSION

TO

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

FEBRUARY 26 - MARCH, 17, 1966

INTRODUCTION

In 1962 the Department of Trade and Commerce, in co-operation with the Federal and Provincial fisheries departments and the trade across Canada, inaugurated a systematic examination of fisheries production and markets in leading fish-producing and consuming countries of the world. As part of this programme, a Canadian Fisheries Reconnaissance Mission visited New Zealand and Australia from February 26 to March 17, 1966.

More complete details on the Mission findings in both New Zealand and Australia will be furnished by the members to the trade across Canada. Special notes on the economies of both New Zealand and Australia together with particulars on imports and exports, prices, tariffs, and shipping rates are contained in the Appendices to the report.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of the Mission were:

1. To learn at first hand the kinds and varieties of fisheries products sold in New Zealand and Australia by competitive fish-producing nations;
2. To examine possible outlets for supplies of Canadian fisheries products, particularly of a long-term nature;
3. To investigate fisheries development in both countries and see the methods of production and marketing being used.

MEMBERSHIP

Joseph E. Antonelli	General Sales Manager, Fresh and Frozen Fish Division, Fishermen's Co-Operative Federation, Vancouver, British Columbia.
Kenneth M. Campbell	Secretary-Manager, Fisheries Association of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia.
Leonce Chenard	Deputy Minister, New Brunswick Department of Fisheries, Fredericton, New Brunswick.
Maurice A. Foley	Chief, Engineering Section, Industrial Development Service, Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, Ontario.
Donald A. McLean	Director and Vice-President, Connors Bros. Limited, Black's Harbour, New Brunswick.
William E. Simpson	Divisional Manager, 40-Fathom Division, National Sea Products Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Ray Kinsella	Assistant Director (Fisheries), Agriculture and Fisheries Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ontario. (Mission Secretary)

ITINERARY

Auckland, New Zealand	- February 26-28
Gisborne, New Zealand	- March 1-2
Wellington, New Zealand	- March 3-5
Sydney, Australia	- March 7-8
Canberra, Australia	- March 9
Melbourne, Australia	- March 10-12
Adelaide, Australia	- March 13
Port Lincoln, Australia	- March 14
Perth, Australia	- March 15-17

ABSTRACT

Fish production in New Zealand is currently expanding under the impetus of government encouragement and fishing industry interest. The demand for canned salmon and sardines remains strong with a preference for Canadian products. An unfavourable balance of payments situation may necessitate a reduction in import quotas for canned fish in 1966-67. Restrictions prohibit the import of frozen fish and this is not likely to change for some time.

In Australia fish production falls far short of demand. The industry is growing but largely in the production of tuna, scallops, and prawns. It appears that production of fish for the fresh fish market will not expand significantly at least in the near future. Prospects for sales of both canned and frozen fish from Canada are excellent. However, unlike New Zealand, preference for Canadian products is not significant. Price is more important. Close attention must be given to quality and type of packaging for frozen fish.

NEW ZEALAND

The Mission itinerary included visits to fish-producing plants, fishing vessel shipyards, and retail outlets including supermarkets and chain stores. Calls were made also on government fisheries officials and importers of fisheries products. The members were afforded the opportunity of travelling on a fishing trawler in the New Zealand shore fishery. Well-attended receptions were arranged in Auckland, Gisborne, and Wellington which enabled the Mission members to have further informal discussions with leading importers, producers, and government fisheries officials on matters of mutual interest.

New Zealand's imports of all types of fisheries products from all sources in 1965 reached a c.i.f. value of \$2.3 million, of which Canada's share was 52 per cent. In a pre-assessment of the overall market potential, the Mission took cognizance of the fact that because of balance of payments difficulties and the New Zealand Government's policy of protecting the local fisheries industry, no licenses were being granted for imports of fresh or frozen fish. It is expected that a further restriction on imports of canned fish will be imposed during the 1966-67 import licensing year commencing July 1. Current import licenses relate to 110 per cent of the 1964-65 period.

The principal canned fish imports are salmon, sardines, and herring. Sources of supply for canned salmon are Canada, Japan, and Russia while the major suppliers of canned sardines are Norway, Canada, and Britain. Britain provides the largest quantity of canned herring.

While immediate prospects for selling increased supplies of Canadian fisheries products to New Zealand are not encouraging, the products of Canada enjoy a good reputation and are preferred to fish produced by other countries. This is particularly true for canned salmon and sardines. Enquiries were also received for canned herring and mackerel. The annual consumption of fish is about 14 pounds per capita and the industry faces keen competition from meat and other protein foods. However, with increases in population, refrigeration facilities, interest in convenience food packages, and an improvement in the balance of payments position, greater quantities of Canadian fisheries products may be sold in New Zealand in the years ahead. Interest in joint ventures presently being considered might also be explored by Canadian firms. The Mission members believe that established Canadian exporters should make more frequent visits to New Zealand to keep abreast of trends.

PRODUCTION

The total catch of fish and shellfish for 1964 was valued at \$10,929,801, an increase of \$1,402,176 over the previous year. Total landings of sea fish amounted to 66 million pounds valued at \$5,669,316. Snapper, tarakihi, gurnard, and trevalli are the most prominent of the 43 species, representing 68 per cent of the catch.

Among the many varieties of shellfish; crayfish, oysters, scallops, and mussels are the most abundant. Landings of crayfish (commonly known in Canada as "rock lobster") in 1964 totalled 10,114,384 pounds valued at \$3,472,464 to fishermen operating 659 inshore boats.

FISHING PORTS, VESSELS AND GEAR

The principal fishing ports in order of catch volume are Auckland, Timaru, Gisborne, Wellington, Napier, Lyttelton, and Manukau. Nearly 15 million pounds of fish and 145,000 pounds of crayfish were landed at Auckland in 1964 while less than six million pounds were landed at each of the other ports.

There were 1,567 fishing vessels registered in 1964 with 2,744 fishermen engaged in offshore fishing operations within a 30-mile range of the shore. The otter-trawl is the most common type of gear used on 45 to 70-foot vessels of wood or steel construction. The vessels are equipped for stern trawling, take back the cod end over the side and empty it amidships. Mission members visited two small shipyards at Auckland where 70 by 19½-foot groundfish draggers were in advanced stages of construction. Wooden trawler hulls are built entirely of hardwood, New Zealand "Kauri" which is extremely tough and durable. Frames are laminated from five inch by one-quarter stock and the two inch planking is fastened to them with one-quarter inch bronze bolts. The 300 h. p. DEUTZ or the 200 h. p. GARDNER is the most commonly used diesel engine in this type of vessel. The steel vessels have rounded hulls, designed by a local naval architect, with engine room and accommodation forward. The total cost of each vessel (either of steel or wood construction), fully equipped with electronic fish-finding devices and navigational equipment, is approximately \$126,000. Danish seines and longlines are also being used in the smaller types of groundfish vessels.

A 70-foot ground dragger, with a three man crew, lands about 50,000 pounds of snapper, valued at seven cents per pound, for a five-day

fishing trip. In most cases, the vessel is owned by the fish packer and the crew's share amounts to $53\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the net proceeds of the catch after deductions have been made for ice, fuel, and food. The gear expenditures are the responsibility of the owner of the vessel. At present, there is no government assistance programme, either in the form of grants or loans, but the newly-formed Fishing Industry Board is planning to introduce a loan scheme to assist fishermen in the purchase of new fishing vessels.

Two 138-foot stern ramp trawlers are now under construction in Norway to supply a new fish-filleting plant being built on the South Island. The calculated catching potential of each vessel is about 10 million pounds of rough fish per year. Of this, 60 per cent or 6,000,000 pounds is to be processed aboard in a 15-ton/day fish meal and oil plant. The edible fish will be iced in 100-pound plastic boxes and stored in a 9,200 cubic foot refrigerated fish hold kept at 34°F . These trawlers will cost about \$630,000 each and are equipped for fishing up to the 100 fathom line about 400 miles from the plant.

DEVELOPMENT

It would appear that New Zealand, after years of little development of fisheries, is embarking on a programme which, if successful, could have a marked effect on this primary industry.

Regulations limiting the number of fishermen and number and size of boats, in effect from the late 30's until the early 60's, tended to retard development. The rescinding of these regulations and the appointment

of the Fishing Industry Board in early 1964 are creating an environment favourable to development and expansion.

The industry at present is generally oriented to domestic markets only with a relatively small percentage of the total product being filleted and frozen for export. Vessels are small, less than 70 feet, and the few plants lack the capacity for large scale export production. Freezing facilities are limited, storage temperatures high (in the zero region), and the product labour content is high. Without regulations governing plant sanitation, construction and quality control, processing conditions are less than ideal.

However, there are firm indications that this is changing because of the government appointment of the Fishing Industry Board and the imaginative and progressive attitude of at least one firm which is building a modern processing plant and has two 138-foot stern ramp trawlers under construction in Europe. This enterprise should have operating standards comparable to the best in other fishing nations. Plant and processing regulations, to be introduced in 1966, will undoubtedly improve conditions in existing operations.

The modernization of New Zealand's fishing industry appears to be commencing, along with a growing awareness of its potential as an earner of foreign currency. However, the necessary expansion of facilities for basic and applied research and development will be costly. The development of the industry may be retarded as capital and the necessary disciplines and talents do not appear readily available.

For some time there has been growing criticism in New Zealand of foreign fishing boats, particularly Japanese, taking fish close to New

Zealand shores. As a result, the New Zealand Government established a 12-mile exclusive fishing zone effective January 1, 1966, with the inner three miles designated as territorial water and the outer nine miles as fishing area.

The Japanese have not accepted the validity of this unilateral action and are endeavouring to negotiate further, but as yet unsuccessfully. Some Japanese fishing vessels continue to be sighted inside the 12-mile limit, but to date little action other than protests has been taken.

AUSTRALIA

The fisheries industry of Australia, while not large in actual volume, is quite extensive. However, as in New Zealand, the Mission members concentrated their tour in the major marketing and production centres, including Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Port Lincoln, Perth, and Fremantle.

Reports indicated that the fisheries industry has been limited in the past by the ready availability of meat at moderate prices. In consequence, the yearly production of 48,000 tons of scale fish (1964-65) in terms of length of coastline is fairly low. Australians have not been considered as major fish-consumers and the estimated per capita consumption ranges around 11.7 pounds.

Commonwealth statistics show that half of the fresh or frozen fish, and the bulk of the canned fish consumed in Australia, is imported. The value of these imports has been rising steadily from \$10 million in 1956-57 to over \$28 million in 1964-65.

The Mission members were afforded the opportunity of meeting with senior government fisheries officials, major importers, supermarket buyers, and producers of fish. Activities included early morning visits to local fish markets, on-the-spot studies of production methods in surrounding areas, visits to fish plants and fishing vessel construction companies, and trips in fisheries patrol boats to shore fisheries.

There were receptions in Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne, and Perth where the members discussed matters of mutual concern, informally, with government officials and importers.

The Australian fisheries officials are very efficient and able and are planning steps to improve present methods of handling, transporting, processing, and marketing of fresh fish in the leading cities. At present, wholesale marketing operates and is supervised by the local authority. Under the auction system, which is in vogue in the main centres of population, there are frequent and, at times, violent fluctuations in prices which result from gluts and shortages.

The view was expressed that out-of-date methods are affecting consumers' buying habits. The customers want a regular supply of fresh fish at reasonable prices and it was reported that when locally-caught fish is not available, or when prices are high, they turn to frozen, canned or cured fish, most of which is imported. Hotels, restaurants, and cooked fish shops also want a ready-available, good quality, stand-by supply of fish. In recent years they have come to rely more and more on imports.

The Mission members noted a strong demand for Canadian frozen fish as well as canned salmon and sardines. Up until the last few years Australian importers depended almost entirely on European sources for their requirements of frozen fish and prices were too low to interest Canadian firms which were enjoying higher returns in the United States and other markets. However, during their meetings with leading importers and super-market buyers the members received numerous requests for supplies of frozen and smoked fillets. A few enquiries were also received for salted herring and salt cod. These will be followed up.

It appears that lack of adequate supplies from the domestic catch, fewer shipments from European countries, and a steady influx of

immigrants from European fish-consuming countries have created a good opportunity for Canadian exporters of frozen fish, particularly flounder, sole, and cod. These would be new and continuing outlets. However, prices must be competitive and only good quality fish should be shipped to Australia and then only to the buyer's specifications. For example, existing Canadian one-pound fillet packages are not popular in the market. A wider and shorter package in the 12 and 14 ounce range is in demand in the supermarkets. In this connection, it is strongly recommended that sample packages of fish be sent to prospective customers to test the market. Exporters endeavouring to enter the Australian market should be prepared to assist the importers in publicizing their respective fisheries items which, outside of flounders and salmon, are not well known to the average consumer. There seems to be little interest in freshwater fish produced in Canada, principally because of the relatively high price and the lack of knowledge of this fish. Frozen mackerel and herring are not of interest.

More frequent visits by representatives of Canadian exporters to the principal markets in Australia would be helpful in cementing good public relations and enable them to iron out any trading difficulties which may occur from misunderstandings. If Canadian firms are not in a position to supply, they should at least acknowledge the receipt of trade enquiries. It would be preferable for Canadian exporters to make certain that their agents in Australia are not also acting for exporters from competitor countries such as Japan, Britain, Norway, and Denmark.

PRODUCTION

Statistics showed that total landings of fish and shellfish in the 1964-65 fiscal year amounted to 174 million pounds with a value to fishermen of approximately \$47 million. This was an increase of more than seven million pounds over the preceding year and an increase in value of slightly more than \$5 million.

The catch in 1964-65 consisted of approximately 94.4 million pounds of fish, 39.2 million pounds of crustaceans, and 40.8 million pounds of molluscs. Crayfish was the most valuable single species and fishermen realized an average of 85 cents per pound for the catch of about 26.3 million pounds.

Landings of fish since 1960-61 have increased by 15-17 million pounds. Crayfish landings in 1964-65 were about the same as in 1960-61, but down some five million pounds from the peak year of 1962-63. Prawn landings, at 12 million pounds, have doubled since 1960-61. Oysters, at 14.6 million pounds, have remained constant. Scallops, at 24.7 million pounds in 1964-65, have more than trebled in the five-year period.

Among the various commercial fish species the most important are tuna, predominately bluefin and striped tuna; mullet; "salmon" (a sea perch); barracouta; flathead and snapper.

FISHING PORTS, VESSELS AND GEAR

Fishing in Australia is largely an inshore operation, the present principal fishing areas being coastal lakes, streams, estuaries, and the beaches of the southern half of the continent. Fishing activities in Sydney and Port Lincoln compare favourably with ports in Canada as to number of vessels and port facilities.

However, most Australian fishing ports have only a few inshore boats, many in the 20-foot class, engaged chiefly in crayfish operations.

The tuna industry has grown rapidly since its inception in 1949 and the commercial fleet now consists of 51 vessels, ranging from 21-foot trawlers to 105-foot clippers, employing in the main the live bait pole method. Most of the tuna is canned for domestic consumption with small quantities exported, mainly to the United States. Australian "salmon" is caught principally by the beach seine method. There are about 9,000 boats in use in the general fisheries manned by some 11,800 commercially licensed fishermen. There are another 1,467 people and 1,424 small boats engaged in the oyster fisheries.

Plants for the canning of fisheries products increased from three in 1938 to 25 in 1964-65. Tuna, Australian salmon, barracouta, and herring are the main species being canned. Cannery production in 1964-65 totalled about 11.1 million pounds and included some 3.9 million pounds of Australian salmon and 5.5 million pounds of tuna. There are blast freezing plants in all States. There are some 43 crayfish vessels with refrigeration equipment and 48 shore plants for freezing crayfish for export, 18 in West Australia, nine in South Australia, six in Victoria, and 15 in Tasmania.

DEVELOPMENT

Fisheries jurisdiction in Australia is divided between the Commonwealth or Federal Government and the Governments of the States. The Commonwealth is generally responsible for extra territorial fisheries, (i.e. beyond the three-mile limit) and the States for territorial fisheries.

The Commonwealth Government participates in programmes of research and development when requested by a State or States which have common interests and in matters that are national in scope.

Oceanographic research is carried out by the National Government through the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.) with the assistance of the Royal Australian Navy. Biological research is carried out both by C.S.I.R.O. and the State authorities who combine efforts on projects of mutual or national interest. Most C.S.I.R.O. biological and oceanographic work is conducted from a well-equipped and well-staffed laboratory at Cronulla, near Sydney. There are small sub-stations or laboratories in a few fishing centres which carry out biological investigations under the general direction of the Cronulla laboratory and in collaboration with State researchers.

State research and investigation is confined to the biological and fishing gear fields and, except for New South Wales and to a lesser extent Western Australia, is not extensive. The small technological effort in processing, refrigeration, etc. is performed for the most part by the industry.

The greatest activity seems to be in the development of the tuna industry both in canning and in freezing tuna for export. Stock assessment is being carried out by C.S.I.R.O. and State Authorities and one company has purchased a 135-foot purse seiner from the United States for this purpose. To date this vessel has made only a few trial sets, with moderate success and presently is being used as a depot ship to cool or freeze in refrigerated brine, the fish from the "pole" vessels. It is intended to fish this vessel as a purse seiner at the termination of the "pole" season.

It would appear to be the consensus of local researchers that Australia cannot expect any dramatic general increase in fisheries, although it is felt that the tuna catch can be increased significantly, perhaps even doubled, especially through exploitation of offshore or ocean areas. However, it is thought the crayfish catch cannot be increased at all and the future yield will probably be somewhat below present figures. The prawn fishery, while increasing somewhat in certain areas, is deemed to be fairly fully exploited. The relatively narrow continental shelf and rough bottom would appear to preclude any large increase in the groundfish trawling effort.

The research effort, while of relatively small magnitude, would appear to be of high calibre. Staffs of State and Commonwealth organizations were most co-operative and helpful to the Mission.

APPENDIX I - NEW ZEALAND

ECONOMIC NOTE

New Zealand is a small country of 2.6 million inhabitants. Its industrial base is small as evidenced from the fact that 93 per cent of its export earnings are derived from primary products, notably wool, meat, butter, and cheese. Because of high prices for wool and meat, New Zealand's exports reached the record level of \$1.16 billion in 1964-65. Since that year, export earnings have levelled off with the decline in wool prices. Imports have been rising in the past few years, and in 1964-65 totalled \$.97 billion (f.o.b.)

Due to an unfavourable balance of payments position, New Zealand has been forced to apply quantitative restrictions on imports. However, with the strong export performance since 1963, the Government has embarked on a liberalization of import controls. This trend probably will be temporarily arrested for the import licensing year 1966-67 due to re-occurrence of balance of payments problems. Approximately one-third of New Zealand imports are free of quantitative restrictions.

Canadian exports to New Zealand have grown from \$31 million in 1963 to \$34 million in 1964 and \$37 million in 1965. Major items involved are primary aluminum; copper pipe and tubing; generators and parts; and locomotives, engines and parts.

Canadian imports from New Zealand have remained steady. The 1963 level of imports was \$14 million, \$14 million in 1964, and up slightly to \$15 million in the 12-month period ending in September, 1965. Leading imports were sausage casings; wool; mutton and lamb; and beef and veal.

Import licenses are not normally granted for fresh or frozen fish. Import licenses totalling 110 per cent of the 1964-65 value are being issued in the 1965-66 licensing period for fish in airtight containers, viz: herrings, pilchards, salmon, sardines, sild and brisling, and also fish preparations whether or not in airtight containers. This, however, just brings the total import license allocation for these products back to the 1962-63 level. It is probable that the licenses for 1966-67 will again be reduced.

NOTE: The 1966-67 import licensing schedule for New Zealand was released shortly after the conclusion of the Mission. It provides for quotas for all canned fish products at 85 per cent of 1965-66 licenses. This represents a reduction of about \$190,000 insofar as Canada is concerned.

FISH ENTERED FOR IMPORT INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1965

	<u>Quantity</u> <u>cwt.</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>c.d.v.</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>c.i.f.</u>
031.100.1	<u>Live Fish</u>		
	-	80	104
	2	175	500
	9	1,192	2,248
	-	246	521
	1	45	62
	Total:	1,738	3,435
031.100.4	<u>Other fresh, chilled, or frozen fish:</u>		
	<u>Otherwise packed</u>		
	-	18	50
	-	6	6
	9	56	91
	Total:	80	147
031.200.3	<u>Other fish, salted, in brine, dried, or smoked</u>		
	136	896	1,023
	1	92	105
	1	27	30
	65	828	1,126
	33	888	1,063
	6	539	567
	-	4	4
	1	4	5
	Total:	3,278	3,923
031.300.4	<u>Crustaceans and molluscs, raw, whether fresh, chilled or frozen: Otherwise packed</u>		
	-	12	12
031.300.5	<u>Crustaceans and molluscs, salted, in brine, or dried</u>		
	2	153	169
	44	651	797
	46	1,146	1,219
	2	368	380
	Total:	2,318	2,565
032.010.1	<u>Caviar</u> <u>lb.</u>		
	271	-	-
	222	180	185
	8	2	2
	Total:	182	187
032.010.2	<u>Caviar substitutes</u>		
	150	118	118
	338	57	66
	Total:	175	184

	<u>Quantity</u> <u>lb</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>c.d.v.</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>c.i.f.</u>	
032.010.3	<u>Fish pastes</u>			
	Australia	707	238	264
	United Kingdom	74,968	19,431	21,149
	France	444	126	165
	West Germany	67	62	75
	Netherlands	556	205	244
	Canada	7,235	2,681	3,051
	Sweden	265	93	99
	Total:	84,242	22,836	25,047
032.010.4	<u>Other fish preparations</u>			
	United Kingdom	995	153	162
	Denmark	848	143	153
	Norway	450	30	38
	Canada	180	18	19
	West Germany	938	176	210
	Total:	3,411	520	582
032.010.6	<u>Fish, in airtight containers,</u> <u>n.e.i.:</u> <u>Herrings</u>			
	Hong Kong	376	34	38
	United Kingdom	1,197,930	92,905	105,278
	Denmark	300	67	68
	Norway	12,556	1,918	2,200
	Sweden	510	103	125
	Switzerland	1,134	89	101
	West Germany	69,212	7,468	8,420
	Netherlands	14,975	1,290	1,761
	Canada	32,010	2,522	2,623
	China	584	120	144
	Portugal	125	45	53
	Total:	1,329,712	106,561	120,811
032.010.7	<u>Pilchards</u>			
	South Africa	117,351	7,217	8,401
	Netherlands	3,495	258	352
	China	78	19	21
	Total:	120,924	7,494	8,774
032.010.8	<u>Salmon</u>			
	United Kingdom	3,969	1,033	1,137
	West Germany	2,603	646	698
	Netherlands	226	137	144
	Canada	1,535,662	334,340	358,839
	U.S.A.	9,905	2,030	2,212
	Japan	988,829	186,112	202,383
	U.S.S.R.	177,608	34,881	37,159
	China	514	122	140
	Denmark	265	64	65
	Total:	2,719,581	559,365	602,777

	<u>Quantity</u> <u>lb</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>c.d.v.</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>c.i.f.</u>	
032.010.9	<u>Sardines, sild, brisling</u>			
	Hong Kong	222	26	30
	United Kingdom	84,878	10,618	11,448
	Norway	534,125	91,734	101,877
	Portugal	26,097	4,023	4,327
	Sweden	945	142	164
	West Germany	4,081	723	728
	Canada	300,813	28,841	30,080
	Bhutan	2,500	232	249
	China	40	6	7
	Denmark	2,285	362	398
	Total:	955,986	136,707	149,308
032.019.9	<u>Other kinds (specify kind)</u>			
	Hong Kong	4,082	835	991
	South Africa	178,844	18,012	19,612
	United Kingdom	5,220	814	890
	Denmark	155	69	89
	Norway	15,564	2,637	2,887
	Portugal	3,034	1,081	1,114
	Sweden	960	162	174
	Netherlands	6,470	430	578
	Canada	6,170	628	627
	U. S. A.	570	214	219
	China	7,616	1,477	1,714
	Japan	136,627	9,575	11,219
	Italy	33	3	3
	Yugoslavia	7,088	1,029	1,027
	Total:	372,433	36,966	41,144
032.020.2	<u>Pastes: (crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved):</u> <u>Oyster</u>			
	Hong Kong	22	5	6
032.020.3	<u>Other pastes</u>			
	Hong Kong	13	5	4
	United Kingdom	12,338	3,308	3,589
	Norway	192	52	54
	Canada	450	159	182
	China	133	14	16
	Total:	13,126	3,538	3,845
032.020.4	<u>Otherwise prepared</u>			
	U. S. A.	5,109	1,300	1,377
	Japan	2,100	298	291
	China	400	47	57
	Total:	7,609	1,645	1,725

	<u>Quantity</u> <u>lb</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>c.d.v.</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>c.i.f.</u>
032.020.9 Crustaceans or molluscs, in <u>airtight containers, n.e.i.</u>			
Australia	315	156	159
Hong Kong	357	81	93
Denmark	3,521	2,418	2,530
Norway	4,580	1,220	1,340
Portugal	1,463	366	371
Mexico	1,570	358	396
U. S. A.	42,343	12,441	13,098
Chile	525	209	224
China	388	99	108
Japan	269,679	37,176	41,350
U. S. S. R.	4,471	886	886
Total:	329,212	55,410	60,555

(Value in £N.Z.

£1 N.Z. = \$3 Canadian

cwt. = 112 lbs.)

c.d.v. = Current Domestic Value

Source: Issued by The Department of Statistics,
Wellington, New Zealand.

PARTICULARS OF FISH AND FISH PREPARATIONS

ENTERED FOR EXPORT FROM

NEW ZEALAND

DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE, 1965.

STATISTICAL HEADING NUMBER	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	WEIGHT	VALUE F.O.B.
<u>FISH, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN</u>		<u>cwt.</u>	<u>N.Z.£</u>
031.100.1	Barracouta Australia	500	3,424
031.100.2	Blue Cod Australia Fiji Gilbert & Ellice Is. Nauru Papua	2,421 4 2 6 -	17,668 42 16 57 5
		<u>2,433</u>	<u>17,788</u>
031.100.3	Brill Australia	73	926
031.100.4	Dory Australia	44	934
031.100.5	Flounder Australia Fiji Gilbert & Ellice Is. Nauru Western Samoa American Samoa	1,544 9 2 2 5 -	21,134 145 22 22 74 7
		<u>1,562</u>	<u>21,404</u>
031.100.6	Gurnard Australia Fiji Papua United States	10,068 46 3 2	84,121 431 33 21
		<u>10,119</u>	<u>84,606</u>
031.100.7	Hake Australia	31	496

Value in £N.Z.

£1 N.Z. = \$3 Canadian

cwt. = 112 lbs.

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STATISTICAL HEADING NUMBER	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	WEIGHT	VALUE F.O.B.
<u>FISH, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN (cont'd)</u>		<u>cwt.</u>	<u>N.Z.£</u>
031.100.8	Hapuka		
	Australia	62	792
	Fiji	2	22
	Hong Kong	27	375
	Hawaii	-	1
	United States	18	300
		<u>109</u>	<u>1,490</u>
031.100.9	Ling		
	Australia	115	1,100
	Malaysia	10	85
	United States	-	3
		<u>125</u>	<u>1,188</u>
031.101.1	Moki		
	Australia	4	40
031.101.2	Red Cod		
	Australia	189	1,378
	Hawaii	111	549
	United States	1	6
		<u>301</u>	<u>1,933</u>
031.101.3	Snapper		
	Australia	6,794	78,010
	Fiji	836	5,480
	Malaysia	1	18
	Nauru	5	71
	Papua	25	356
	Tonga	-	15
	Western Samoa	276	1,182
	American Samoa	1,234	6,781
	Hawaii	9	60
	United States	2	32
	Japan	3	23
		<u>9,185</u>	<u>92,028</u>
031.101.4	Soles		
	Australia	2,297	24,722
	Fiji	2	14
	Gilbert & Ellice Is.	3	47
	Nauru	2	20
	Papua	12	183
	West Germany	21	176
	American Samoa	-	2
	United States	71	803
	French Polynesia	9	130
	New Caledonia	51	666
		<u>2,468</u>	<u>26,763</u>

STATISTICAL HEADING NUMBER	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	WEIGHT	VALUE F.O.B.
	<u>FISH, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN (cont'd)</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>N.Z.£</u>
031.101.5	Lemon Soles		
	Australia	823	10,154
	Fiji	1	13
	United States	2	30
		<u>826</u>	<u>10,197</u>
031.101.6	Tarakihi		
	Australia	12,445	156,487
	Fiji	10	146
	Nauru	7	84
	Papua	8	247
	Western Samoa	1	7
	American Samoa	1	4
	Canada	5	90
	United States	2	32
		<u>12,479</u>	<u>157,097</u>
031.101.7	Trevalli		
	Australia	64	360
	Ceylon	982	6,344
	Fiji	1,043	6,397
	Gilbert & Ellice Is.	518	3,365
	Nigeria	2	11
	Papua	1	2
	Western Samoa	2,228	7,615
	American Samoa	321	1,205
	Hawaii	109	1,072
	United States	33	291
	Japan	17	65
		<u>5,318</u>	<u>26,727</u>
031.101.8	White Fillets		
	Australia	12,067	134,511
	United States	-	5
	New Caledonia	3	40
		<u>12,070</u>	<u>134,556</u>

STATISTICAL HEADING NUMBER	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	WEIGHT	VALUE F.O.B.
	<u>FISH, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN (cont'd)</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>N.Z.£</u>
031.101.9	Other Kinds		
	Australia	2,061	10,954
	Fiji	-	6
	Hong Kong	103	88
	Norfolk Is.	1	12
	Papua	-	5
	United Kingdom	298	2,309
	Western Samoa	49	139
	Denmark	23	296
	France	2	19
	West Germany	100	1,051
	Italy	78	756
	Netherlands	106	984
	American Samoa	128	662
	United States	39	431
	New Caledonia	7	122
	U.A.R. (Egypt)	29	308
		<u>3,024</u>	<u>18,142</u>
	<u>FISH, SALTED, IN BRINE, DRIED OR SMOKED</u>		
031.200.1	Fish, Smoked		
	Australia	554	7,197
	Fiji	82	899
	Gilbert & Ellice Is.	1	18
	Nauru	2	30
	Norfolk Is.	1	11
	Papua	-	6
	Tonga	2	25
	Western Samoa	33	353
	France	-	6
	Italy	-	5
	American Samoa	11	118
	Canada	-	7
	United States	5	43
	French Polynesia	2	33
	Japan	4	56
		<u>697</u>	<u>8,807</u>
031.200.9	Other Kinds		
	Australia	47	527
	Hong Kong	6	74
	Tonga	-	5
	Western Samoa	2	7
	American Samoa	8	40
		<u>63</u>	<u>653</u>

STATISTICAL HEADING NUMBER	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	WEIGHT	VALUE F.O.B.
	<u>CRUSTACEA AND MOLLUSCS</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>N.Z.£</u>
031.300.1	Live Crustacea and Molluscs		
	Australia		544
	France		1,517
	French Polynesia		72
			<u>2,133</u>
	<u>Crustacea and Molluscs, Raw</u>		
031.300.2	Oysters in the Shell		
	Australia - 50 doz.		8
	Fiji - <u>100</u> doz.		12
	<u>150</u> doz.		<u>20</u>
031.300.3	Oysters not in the Shell	<u>cwt.</u>	
	Australia		1
	Fiji		38
	United Kingdom		5
	Western Samoa		32
	Philippines		1
			<u>77</u>
031.300.4	Crayfish, Including Lobster		
	Australia	581	15,481
	Bermuda	40	2,418
	Fiji	18	562
	Malaysia	10	285
	Norfolk Is.	-	6
	Papua	4	108
	United Kingdom	-	5
	Western Samoa	-	35
	Switzerland	13	504
	Belgium	9	308
	France	201	6,253
	American Samoa	19	1,091
	Canada	89	6,549
	Hawaii	2,322	168,236
	United States	25,663	1,648,826
	French Polynesia	-	95
		<u>28,969</u>	<u>1,850,762</u>

STATISTICAL HEADING NUMBER	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	WEIGHT	VALUE F.O.B.
	<u>CRUSTACEA AND MOLLUSCS (cont'd)</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>N.Z.£</u>
031.300.5	Other kinds		
	Australia	169	3,208
	Fiji	6	112
	Malaysia	-	4
	Papua	-	9
	Western Samoa	7	141
	France	18	450
	Netherlands	90	1,056
	American Samoa	9	181
	Philippines	63	600
	United States	-	3
	French Polynesia	8	247
	Japan	8	143
	New Caledonia	2	19
		<u>380</u>	<u>6,173</u>
031.300.9	Crustacea and Molluscs, salted, in Brine, or dried		
	Fiji	23	363
	Hong Kong	-	3
	Tonga	-	6
	Western Samoa	63	922
	American Samoa	136	1,853
	French Polynesia	10	169
		<u>232</u>	<u>3,316</u>
	<u>FISH IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS, N.E.I., AND FISH PREPARATIONS, WHETHER OR NOT IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS</u>	<u>lb.</u>	
032.010.4	Fish Cooked with Vegetables or Other Food Substances		
	Australia	7,770	1,229
	Fiji	555	111
	Hong Kong	1,627	161
	Malaysia	3,308	385
	Nauru	252	39
	Papua	312	26
	Western Samoa	41	6
	New Caledonia	870	151
		<u>14,735</u>	<u>2,108</u>

STATISTICAL HEADING NUMBER	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	WEIGHT	VALUE F.O.B.
	<u>FISH IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS, N.E.I., AND FISH PREPARATIONS, WHETHER OR NOT IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS (cont'd)</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>N.Z.£</u>
032.010.9	Whitebait		
	Australia	7,523	3,990
	Fiji	210	77
	Gilbert & Ellice Is.	10	4
	United Kingdom	325	261
	Western Samoa	47	9
	American Samoa	60	3
	Canada	32	12
	United States	84	66
		<u>8,291</u>	<u>4,422</u>
032.011.9	Other Kinds		
	Australia	2,501	390
	Fiji	288	62
	Malaysia	150	23
	Western Samoa	37	6
	United States	560	73
		<u>3,536</u>	<u>554</u>
032.020.1	Oysters		
	Australia	588	361
	Nauru	240	150
	United Kingdom	300	182
	Western Samoa	24	8
	Canada	56	6
	United States	280	28
		<u>1,488</u>	<u>735</u>
032.020.2	Crayfish		
	Australia	95,398	22,131
	United Kingdom	96	32
	Western Samoa	48	12
	France	26,312	7,647
	Italy	631	158
	Netherlands	48	16
	Canada	704	155
	Hawaii	10	2
	United States	21,828	7,287
		<u>145,075</u>	<u>37,440</u>

STATISTICAL HEADING NUMBER	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	WEIGHT	VALUE F.O.B.
	FISH IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS, N.E.I., AND FISH PREPARATIONS, WHETHER OR NOT IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS (cont'd)	<u>lbs.</u>	N.Z.£
032.020.3	Toheroas		
	Australia	3,071	1,538
	Hong Kong	105	180
	United Kingdom	75	11
	United States	<u>48</u>	<u>26</u>
		<u>3,299</u>	<u>1,755</u>
032.020.9	Other Kinds		
	Australia	168	50
	Fiji	2,064	249
	Western Samoa	6,485	884
	American Samoa	2,556	354
	Hawaii	<u>6,540</u>	<u>3,057</u>
		<u>17,813</u>	<u>4,594</u>

Source: Issued by The Department of Statistics,
Wellington, New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND

TARIFF ON FISH

THE TARIFF RATES WHICH ARE APPLICABLE TO FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS ENTERING NEW ZEALAND ARE AS FOLLOWS. CANADA RECEIVES THE SAME RATES OF DUTY AS BRITAIN. MEMBERS OF THE GATT (GENERALLY SPEAKING THE TRADING NATIONS OF THE WEST) RECEIVE MOST FAVOURED NATION TARIFF TREATMENT.

RATES OF DUTY							
ITEM NUMBER	TARIFF AND STATISTICAL ITEMS	BRITISH PREFERENTIAL	AUSTRALIAN AGREEMENT	CANADIAN AGREEMENT	MOST FAVOURED NATION ("S" INDICATES ALSO APPLIES TO SWITZERLAND)	GENERAL TARIFF	STATISTICAL UNIT
FISH, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN:							
031.100.1	LIVE FISH	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	CWT
031.100.2	FISH LIVERS	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	CWT
OTHER FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN FISH:							
031.100.3	PACKED FOR RETAIL SALE .. .	25%	FREE	25%	25% PLUS 6s.	25% PLUS 6s.	CWT
031.100.4	OTHERWISE PACKED.. PER CWT	10s.	FREE	10s.	18s.	18s.	CWT
FISH, SALTED, IN BRINE, DRIED, OR SMOKED, BUT NOT FURTHER PREPARED:							
031.200.1	ANCHOVIES, SALTED, IN CONTAINERS OF A CAPACITY OF 28 LB NET WEIGHT OR OVER..	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	CWT
031.200.2	FISH LIVERS	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	CWT
031.200.3	OTHER FISH, SALTED, IN BRINE, DRIED OR SMOKED PER CWT	10s.	FREE	10s.	18s.	18s.	CWT
031.300.1	LIVE CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS..	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	CWT
*031.300.2	CRUSTACEANS IN SHELL, SIMPLY BOILED IN WATER	25%	20%	25%	55%	55%	CWT
CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS, RAW, WHETHER FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN							
031.300.3	PACKED FOR RETAIL SALE .. .	25%	FREE	25%	25% PLUS 6s.	25% PLUS 6s.	CWT
031.300.4	OTHERWISE PACKED PER CWT	10s.	FREE	10s.	18s.	18s.	CWT
031.300.5	CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS, SALTED IN BRINE, OR DRIED PER CWT	10s.	FREE	10s.	18s.	18s.	CWT
PREPARED OR PRESERVED FISH, INCLUDING CAVIAR AND CAVIAR SUBSTITUTES:							
**032.010.1	CAVIAR	25%	20%	25%	30%	30%	LB
**032.010.2	CAVIAR SUBSTITUTES	25%	20%	25%	30%	30%	LB
032.010.3	FISH PASTES	25%	FREE	25%	45%	45%	LB
032.010.4	OTHER FISH PREPARATIONS PER LBM	1½D.	FREE	1½D.	2½D.	3D.	LB

(SOUTH AFRICA- 1½D. PER LB)

* INCLUDING THE WEIGHT OF ANY LIQUOR, OIL, OR SAUCE

** EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1966

Note: No imports of frozen fish permitted.

RATES OF DUTY

ITEM NUMBER	TARIFF AND STATISTICAL ITEMS	BRITISH PREFERENTIAL	AUSTRALIAN AGREEMENT	CANADIAN AGREEMENT		GENERAL TARIFF	STATISTICAL UNIT
				1 1/2d.	2 1/2d.		
FISH, IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS, N.E.I.:							
032.010.6	HERRINGS PER LB*	1 1/2d.	FREE	1 1/2d.	2 1/2d.	3d.	LB
			(SOUTH AFRICA - 1 1/2d. PER LB)				
032.010.7	PILCHARDS PER LB*	1 1/2d.	FREE	1 1/2d.	2 1/2d.	3d.	LB
			(SOUTH AFRICA - 1 1/2d. PER LB)				
032.010.8	SALMON PER LB*	1 1/2d.	FREE	1 1/2d.	2 1/2d.	3d.	LB
			(SOUTH AFRICA - 1 1/2d. PER LB)				
032.010.9	SARDINES, SILD, BRISLING PER LB*	1 1/2d.	FREE	1 1/2d.	2 1/2d.	3d.	LB
			(SOUTH AFRICA - 1 1/2d. PER LB)				
032.019.9	OTHER KINDS (SPECIFY KIND) PER LB*	1 1/2d.	FREE	1 1/2d.	2 1/2d.	3d.	LB
			(SOUTH AFRICA - 1 1/2d. PER LB)				
CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS, PREPARED OR PRESERVED:							
PASTES:							
032.020.2	OYSTER	25%	FREE	25%	45%	45%	LB
032.020.3	OTHER PASTES	25%	FREE	25%	45%	45%	LB
032.020.4	OTHERWISE PREPARED .. PER LB*	1 1/2d.	FREE	1 1/2d.	2 1/2d.	3d.	LB
			(SOUTH AFRICA - 1 1/2d. PER LB)				
032.020.9	CRUSTACEANS OR MOLLUSCS, IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS, N.E.I. PER LB*	1 1/2d.	FREE	1 1/2d.	2 1/2d.	3d.	LB
			(SOUTH AFRICA - 1 1/2d. PER LB)				

SHIPPING RATES

SCHEDULE OF OCEAN FREIGHT RATES FOR CANNED AND FROZEN

FISH TO NEW ZEALAND

1. WEST COAST PORTS

Pacific Coast Australasian Tariff Bureau (Local Tariff)

W = 2,000 lbs.

M = 40 cubic feet

Canned Salmon, Pilchards, Sardines, Herring, Squid, Abalone, and Crab Meat	\$45.00 per 40 cubic feet
Canned Goods, N.O.S.	54.50 W/M
Fish, Frozen Under Refrigeration	6.00 per 100 lbs.
Fish, Frozen, Fillets or Fish Sticks, Solid Pack	77.00 W/M
Fish Heads Frozen Under Refrigeration	.044 per pound

2. GREAT LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC PORTS

Eastern Canada/Australia - New Zealand Conference

W = 2,240 lbs.

M = 40 cubic feet

	<u>Montreal and East Cdn. \$</u>	<u>Toronto/ Hamilton Cdn. \$</u>
Canned Herrings, Mackerel, Pilchards or Sardines	44.00 W/M	45.00 W/M
Canned Goods, N.O.S.	59.50 W/M	60.50 W/M
Fish, Frozen, Fillets, Solid Pack Including Fish Fingers and Fish Sticks	77.00 W/M	82.00 W/M
Sea Food Frozen Under Refrigeration*	6.25 per 100 lbs.	6.4732 per 100 lbs.
Fish, Frozen, Cooked in Packages Including Fish and Chips*	5.50 per 100 lbs.	5.7232 per 100 lbs.

*Toronto/Hamilton arbitrary over Montreal is \$5.00 W/M as freighted which is equivalent to approximately Cdn. \$0.2232 per 100 lbs.

N.B. Rates are subject to change without notice.

PRICES - NEW ZEALAND

Retail prices (Equivalent Canadian Currency)

New Zealand fresh crayfish meat		\$2.25 per lb.
" " " gurnard fillets		.38 " "
" " " whole snapper		.24 " "
" " " snapper fillets		.39 " "
" " " skinned snapper fillets		.54 " "
" " " skinned and boned snapper fillets		.66 " "
" " " lemon sole		.54 " "
Japanese canned fancy pink salmon		.49 per 7-3/4 oz. tin
Russian " " " "		.52 " " " "
Canadian " " " "		.52-.55 " " "
" " " " "		.32-.35 per 3-3/4 oz. tin
Japanese " " " "		.31-.35 " " " "
Canadian " " " "		1.08 per 15 1/2 oz. tin
Russian " keta or chum salmon		.47 per 7-3/4 oz. tin
British " herring		.38 per 14 oz. tin
West German canned herring fillets		.34 per 7-3/4 oz. tin
New Zealand " gurnard "		.38 per 11 oz. tin
Canadian canned sardines		.12-.17 per 3 1/4 oz. tin
Norwegian " brisling		.20-.30 " " " "
Norwegian " sild		.19-.22 " " " "
British " sardines		.12 per 3 1/4 oz. tin
Portuguese " sardines (in olive oil)		.25 per 4-3/8 oz. tin
Norwegian canned kippers		.19 per 3 1/4 oz. tin
New Zealand frozen Birdseye - 10 snapper fish fingers		.63 per 9 oz. pkg.
" " " " - 6 " " "		.41 per 5 1/2 oz. pkg.
" " " " - 6 " " cakes		.63 per 12 oz. pkg.
Japanese canned mackerel		.28 per 7 1/2 oz. tin

APPENDIX II - AUSTRALIA

ECONOMIC NOTE

Australia, with a population of 11.5 million, is experiencing a period of rapid expansion of its primary resources, industries, and secondary manufacturing. The principal resource developments have been in the field of iron ore and bauxite; the former spurred by new large contracts with Japan, the latter by the growth of the primary aluminum industry and the export potential for aluminum. In addition, secondary industry has expanded considerably in recent years. In 1962-63, the value of production of secondary industry had more than doubled from a decade earlier and accounted for approximately 30 per cent of the g.n.p.

Despite the growth of Australia's manufacturing industries, the performance of Australia's agricultural, pastoral, and mining sectors in export markets is vital to the overall health of the economy. In the 1964-65 period, over 60 per cent of Australia's merchandise exports was of unprocessed primary products and an additional 23 per cent was accounted for by processed primary products.

Because the heavy proportion of Australia's exports are accounted for by primary products such as wool, sugar cane, and wheat, the export earnings have a tendency to fluctuate. From a record high in 1964-65 of A£854 million (Cdn.\$ 2,059 million), Australia's foreign exchange reserves have declined to about A£580 million (Cdn.\$ 1,398 million). This present level of reserves is considered to be satisfactory.

The Australian economy has been buoyant in the last few years as the large export earnings and high level of investment of consumer spending

have combined to strengthen normal consumer demand. Australia's import bill has grown from \$2.13 billion in 1961-62, the low point of the cycle, to \$3.50 billion in the 1964-65 year.

Canadian exports have shown remarkable growth in the Australian market, rising from \$53 million in 1958, to \$101 million in 1963, to \$146 million in 1964. It was also \$146 million in the 12-month period ending November, 1965. Leading export items to Australia are newsprint; motor vehicles and parts; aircraft; and softwood lumber.

Canadian imports from Australia amounted to \$56 million in 1963, \$60 million in 1964, and \$49 million in the 12-month period ending in September, 1965. The reduction in 1965 imports of raw sugar for refining accounted for the drop. Leading imports from Australia are raw sugar, raisins, mutton and lamb, and wool.

The Australian Tariff Board issued a Report on Fish in Airtight Containers in August, 1964. As a result of its recommendations, duties were imposed on canned salmon which has a f.o.b. price less than \$.54 Canadian per pound. Above that price, canned salmon is free of duty under the new tariff. The tariff on canned sardines was eliminated as a result of the Tariff Board's recommendations.

On February 14, 1966, Australia introduced a decimal currency system. The new unit of currency is the dollar (\$) which is equivalent in value to 10 shillings of the old system. One Australian dollar is worth \$1.21 Canadian.

IMPORTS - FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS

IMPORTS OF FISH, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN

1. WHOLE OR BEHEADED, WHETHER OR NOT EVICERATED

	1963/64		1964/65	
	lbs.	\$A	lbs.	\$A
United Kingdom	376,222	94,448	261,371	50,034
Australian Territories				
Papua	67,862	21,272	46,386	15,312
Norfolk Island	-	-	1,454	480
Other	400	120	-	-
CANADA	38,622	20,162	24,731	12,252
Hong Kong	246	36	-	-
New Zealand	1,255,429	230,300	1,096,584	244,346
Other C'wealth Countries	-	-	1,270	596
Argentina	92,655	17,476	-	-
Denmark	99,832	24,648	68,754	17,892
Germany, Federal	128,629	35,004	55,786	12,634
Republic of				
Iceland	60,662	12,062	-	-
Japan	129,953	45,392	107,551	34,112
Netherlands	450,239	62,848	599,640	88,928
Norway	168,697	17,762	-	-
South Africa	-	-	133,656	17,394
U.S.A.	-	-	87,775	11,150
Other Foreign Countries	<u>143,551</u>	<u>18,726</u>	<u>203,477</u>	<u>21,952</u>
	<u>3,012,999</u>	<u>600,256</u>	<u>2,688,435</u>	<u>527,082</u>

2. FILLETED, SKINNED, BONED, SLICED, DIVIDED AND THE LIKE (INCLUDING FISH FINGERS, FISH STICKS, ETC.) IN PACKAGES OF 1 LB. OR LESS

	1963/64		1964/65	
	lbs.	\$A	lbs.	\$A
United Kingdom	7,293,078	2,637,648	6,801,680	2,625,632
Ireland	84,126	20,590	274,803	70,524
New Zealand	227,635	58,682	227,482	63,612
Other C'wealth	11,577	4,192	4,194	1,556
Countries				
Denmark	2,629,709	748,550	2,080,784	689,852
Germany, Federal	153,514	53,688	101,928	40,060
Republic of				
Japan	-	-	65,500	15,570
Netherlands	36,937	12,588	-	-
Norway	1,007,867	298,604	791,006	251,138
South Africa	543,666	124,108	702,349	153,208
Sweden	18,856	12,146	-	-
U.S.A.	43,875	14,372	-	-
Other Foreign Countries	<u>38,831</u>	<u>16,770</u>	<u>78,024</u>	<u>26,772</u>
	<u>12,089,671</u>	<u>4,001,938</u>	<u>11,127,750</u>	<u>3,937,924</u>

3. OTHERWISE

	1963/64		1964/65	
	lbs.	\$A	lbs.	\$A
United Kingdom	5,597,318	1,043,964	6,680,303	1,336,928
CANADA	-	-	910,415	284,184
Hong Kong	59,190	19,954	-	-
Ireland	-	-	97,880	18,464
New Zealand	3,384,778	762,344	4,220,755	1,036,544
Other C'wealth Countries	89,734	31,588	36,159	10,244
Argentina	126,275	21,408	86,965	15,614
China (Mainland)	189,313	25,508	531,846	73,680
Denmark	2,233,998	531,142	1,647,802	451,048
Germany, Federal Republic of	3,308,686	644,948	1,746,324	366,932
Greece	-	-	99,797	21,870
Japan	141,950	36,224	910,427	171,328
Netherlands	1,067,898	276,914	859,162	220,142
Norway	182,357	37,700	312,056	66,624
South Africa	6,400,309	1,097,718	4,987,490	656,434
U.S.A.	-	-	215,081	16,086
Other Foreign Countries	104,092	24,148	55,645	38,594
	<u>22,885,898</u>	<u>4,553,560</u>	<u>23,398,107</u>	<u>4,784,716</u>

CRUSTACEANS (INCLUDING IN SHELL SIMPLY BOILED IN WATER) AND MOLLUSCS

4. PRAWNS AND SHRIMPS

Hong Kong	451,445	268,958	333,666	194,382
India	688,006	384,064	896,363	486,836
New Zealand	-	-	47,468	31,234
Other C'wealth Countries	3,986	3,216	7,600	5,092
China (Mainland)	291,576	185,100	490,518	275,360
Japan	210,490	130,748	414,737	251,824
U.S.A.	-	-	25,000	16,816
Other Foreign Countries	10,765	6,388	62,874	24,628
	<u>1,656,268</u>	<u>978,474</u>	<u>2,278,226</u>	<u>1,286,172</u>

5. OTHER CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS

Hong Kong	109,844	57,752	-	-
India	119,550	61,814	-	-
Malaya	28,950	13,286	-	-
New Zealand	34,170	18,506	91,769	51,386
Other Commonwealth Countries	15,440	11,242	3,061	1,996
China (Mainland)	29,066	15,436	-	-
Japan	132,034	50,974	151,926	54,664
U.S.A.	-	-	212,169	25,518
Other Foreign Countries	62,980	10,784	14,055	1,616
	<u>532,034</u>	<u>239,794</u>	<u>472,980</u>	<u>135,180</u>

6. FISH PACKED IN AIRTIGHT CANS, BOTTLES, JARS AND THE LIKE

	1963/64		1964/65	
	lbs.	\$A	lbs.	\$A
Commonwealth countries	-	-	37,530	10,962
Netherlands	not recorded		23,065	14,036
Spain	separately		472,785	116,240
Other Foreign countries			<u>55,103</u>	<u>20,682</u>
			<u>588,483</u>	<u>161,920</u>

7. DRIED, BUT NOT SALTED

	1963/64		1964/65	
	lbs.	\$A	lbs.	\$A
Hong Kong	28,123	36,002	28,193	37,900
Other Commonwealth Countries	3,141	2,094	8,325	3,286
Norway	158,702	62,208	87,065	36,606
Other Foreign Countries	3,492	5,284	9,506	9,422
	<u>193,458</u>	<u>105,588</u>	<u>133,089</u>	<u>87,214</u>

8. SMOKED, INCLUDING FROZEN SMOKED (IN PACKAGES NOT EXCEEDING 1 LB.)

	1963/64		1964/65	
	lbs.	\$A	lbs.	\$A
United Kingdom	207,189	52,612	126,793	29,098
Other Commonwealth Countries	-	-	2,852	1,812
Japan	-	-	311,443	171,710
Netherlands	12,955	11,646	-	-
South Africa	304,408	63,206	481,706	91,394
Other Foreign Countries	6,125	5,636	7,120	12,244
	<u>530,677</u>	<u>133,100</u>	<u>929,914</u>	<u>306,258</u>

9. OTHERWISE

United Kingdom	2,516,621	532,216	2,123,156	497,934
CANADA	15,443	21,088	30,131	32,476
New Zealand	82,729	17,728	60,018	16,096
Other Commonwealth Countries	4,885	2,582	10,250	5,482
Netherlands	136,787	28,674	76,713	18,380
Norway	33,934	10,458	-	-
South Africa	4,955,181	1,042,330	3,612,428	770,698
Other Foreign Countries	53,289	17,472	27,122	23,018
	<u>7,798,869</u>	<u>1,672,548</u>	<u>5,939,818</u>	<u>1,364,084</u>

10. SALTED OR IN BRINE

	1963/64		1964/65	
	cwt.	\$A	cwt.	\$A
United Kingdom	5,145	90,708	5,721	105,530
Other Commonwealth Countries	399	7,424	599	10,988
Greece	614	26,964	-	-
Netherlands	3,037	34,938	2,387	25,784
Norway	1,034	25,578	1,215	32,246
Spain	6,347	191,108	2,354	61,864
Other Foreign Countries	455	10,374	539	19,172
	<u>17,031</u>	<u>387,094</u>	<u>12,815</u>	<u>255,584</u>

11. POTTED OR CONCENTRATED, INCLUDING EXTRACTS, OF, AND CAVIAR

	1963/64		1964/65	
	lbs.	\$A	lbs.	\$A
United Kingdom	99,929	61,896	99,120	66,570
CANADA	31,278	22,902	24,161	29,112
Other Commonwealth Countries	4,299	1,564	3,832	1,668
Denmark	-	-	15,188	19,714
Germany, Federal Republic of	20,377	16,566	10,942	11,258
Japan	9,008	12,222	-	-
Norway	-	-	25,382	17,530
Other Foreign Countries	18,993	14,858	21,621	13,458
	<u>183,884</u>	<u>120,008</u>	<u>200,246</u>	<u>159,310</u>

PRESERVED IN TINS OR OTHER AIRTIGHT VESSELS

12. HERRINGS (INCLUDING KIPPER SNACKS)

	1963/64		1964/65	
	lbs.	\$A	lbs.	\$A
United Kingdom	3,223,362	676,750	3,549,252	729,422
CANADA	315,924	80,064	368,678	87,274
Other Commonwealth Countries	639	284	1,472	234
Germany, Federal Republic of	364,376	85,866	597,326	153,400
Norway	441,878	85,294	222,407	79,886
Other Foreign Countries	29,443	5,966	34,045	10,218
	<u>4,375,622</u>	<u>934,224</u>	<u>4,773,180</u>	<u>1,060,434</u>

13. SALMON

	1963/64		1964/65	
	lbs.	\$A	lbs.	\$A
United Kingdom	47	56	-	-
CANADA	3,359,886	1,439,882	2,466,460	1,234,304
Other Commonwealth Countries	-	-	1,232	1,080
Japan	7,744,026	3,760,104	7,868,798	4,176,732
Korea, Republic of	274,706	125,886	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	7,078	13,594
Norway	-	-	41,949	20,970
U.S.S.R.	124,034	70,106	738,123	415,458
U.S.A.	136,251	74,006	786,166	361,984
Other Foreign Countries	3,007	4,944	1,893	3,958
	<u>11,641,957</u>	<u>5,474,984</u>	<u>11,911,699</u>	<u>6,228,080</u>

14. SARDINES, SILD, BRISLINGS AND SIMILAR SMALL IMMATURE FISH

	1963/64		1964/65	
	lbs.	\$A	lbs.	\$A
United Kingdom	981,276	325,132	1,877,182	511,410
CANADA	2,438,222	599,690	972,697	251,690
Other Commonwealth Countries	5,083	9,460	7,297	3,190
Denmark	44,988	16,662	-	-
Japan	71,123	12,496	69,304	18,898
Norway	2,192,349	785,654	2,708,720	975,504
Portugal	432,058	133,908	568,636	187,552
Spain	-	-	40,470	19,526
Venezuela	197,922	59,098	-	-
Other Foreign Countries	55,218	14,924	97,028	35,014
	<u>6,418,239</u>	<u>1,957,024</u>	<u>6,341,334</u>	<u>2,002,784</u>

15. TUNA, CANNED

	1963/64		1964/65	
	lbs.	\$A	lbs.	\$A
Japan	427,158	126,422	189,021	50,260
U.S.A.	-	-	124,908	39,028
Yugoslavia	64,900	20,360	-	-
Other Foreign Countries	4,707	2,022	2,344	1,092
	<u>496,765</u>	<u>148,804</u>	<u>316,273</u>	<u>90,380</u>

16. OTHER FISH

	1963/64		1964/65	
	lbs.	\$A	lbs.	\$A
Hong Kong	28,498	14,432	22,125	11,974
United Kingdom	14,061	2,538	-	-
Other Commonwealth Countries	37,356	9,990	51,138	19,476
Germany, Federal Republic of	-	-	28,207	14,358
Japan	658,559	88,510	771,694	96,258
Portugal	143,097	79,738	247,055	168,246
South Africa	51,689	6,208	140,010	15,964
South West Africa	10,390	1,394	-	-
Spain	50,443	17,326	121,302	80,934
Other Foreign Countries	273,647	53,576	199,128	53,552
	<u>1,267,740</u>	<u>273,712</u>	<u>1,580,659</u>	<u>460,762</u>

17. CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS - PRAWNS AND SHRIMPS

	1963/64		1964/65	
	lbs.	\$A	lbs.	\$A
Commonwealth Countries	4,426	3,354	5,146	3,980
Japan	46,134	32,628	12,370	7,330
Norway	10,658	11,300	-	-
Other Foreign Countries	6,537	5,850	11,902	12,116
	<u>67,755</u>	<u>53,132</u>	<u>29,418</u>	<u>23,426</u>

18. OTHER CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS

	1963/64		1964/65	
	lbs.	\$A	lbs.	\$A
New Zealand	-	-	588	880
Other Commonwealth Countries	7,455	6,208	6,331	6,204
Japan	674,684	417,878	717,423	568,598
Mexico	-	-	17,927	10,400
U.S.A.	46,074	21,722	106,267	14,974
U.S.S.R.	47,708	52,874	106,628	103,454
Other Foreign Countries	43,129	28,234	41,564	27,928
	<u>819,050</u>	<u>526,916</u>	<u>996,728</u>	<u>732,438</u>

19. FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS, PREPARED OR PRESERVED, N.E.I.

United Kingdom	-	-	663,410	272,506
India	-	-	57,450	32,018
Other Commonwealth Countries	42,224	4,764	4,483	3,116
Japan	-	-	44,859	27,696
Norway	22,288	4,784	111,442	34,332
South Africa	-	-	115,820	29,732
Other Foreign Countries	8,400	3,832	57,592	20,074
	<u>72,912</u>	<u>13,380</u>	<u>1,055,056</u>	<u>419,474</u>

SOURCE: Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Canberra, Australia.

EXPORTS OF FISHERIES PRODUCTS FROM

AUSTRALIA

1964-65

PRODUCT AND COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT	QUANTITY lbs.	VALUE A\$
FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS		
FRESH FISH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN		
1. <u>TUNA</u>		
Commonwealth Countries	1,427	788
United States of America	2,619,428	298,366
Other Foreign Countries	38,520	3,566
States of Final Shipment		
New South Wales	131,516	16,772
Victoria	543	296
Queensland	2,132	500
South Australia	2,525,184	285,152
Australian Produce	2,659,329	302,696
Re-exports	46	24
TOTAL:	<u>2,659,375</u>	<u>302,720</u>
PREVIOUS YEAR:	<u>3,280,181</u>	<u>408,762</u>
2. <u>OTHER FISH</u>		
Australian Territories		
Papua and New Guinea	64,992	18,550
Other	2,194	572
Other Commonwealth Countries	17,142	8,296
Foreign Countries	56,349	21,948
States of Final Shipment		
New South Wales	64,141	21,502
Victoria	24,388	10,450
Queensland	28,437	12,430
South Australia	14,603	2,770
Western Australia	7,908	1,844
Tasmania	1,200	370
Australian Produce	66,354	26,702
Re-exports	74,323	22,664
TOTAL:	<u>140,677</u>	<u>49,366</u>
PREVIOUS YEAR:	<u>79,948</u>	<u>32,456</u>

PRODUCT AND COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT	QUANTITY lbs.	VALUE A\$
CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS IN SHELL OR NOT, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN		
3. CRAYFISH, UNCOOKED WHOLE		
Commonwealth Countries	14,079	9,980
France	372,919	296,112
United States of America	47,678	47,396
Other Foreign Countries	<u>12,483</u>	<u>8,756</u>
States of Final Shipment		
Victoria	53,145	49,958
South Australia	48,900	67,628
Western Australia	332,204	232,436
Tasmania	<u>12,910</u>	<u>12,222</u>
Australian Produce	446,759	361,934
Re-exports	<u>400</u>	<u>310</u>
TOTAL:	<u><u>447,159</u></u>	<u><u>362,244</u></u>
PREVIOUS YEAR:	<u><u>1,616,548</u></u>	<u><u>1,112,916</u></u>

**4. CRAYFISH, UNCOOKED - WHOLE, WHETHER
OR NOT EVISCARATED**

Commonwealth Countries	5,364	4,600
France	23,450	25,354
United States of America	61,160	58,604
Other Foreign Countries	<u>3,214</u>	<u>2,554</u>
States of Final Shipment		
New South Wales	13,304	18,078
Victoria	29,144	22,442
Queensland	500	250
South Australia	17,800	19,638
Western Australia	15,000	17,704
Tasmania	<u>17,440</u>	<u>13,000</u>
Australian Produce	93,128	91,068
Re-exports	<u>60</u>	<u>44</u>
TOTAL:	<u><u>93,188</u></u>	<u><u>91,112</u></u>
PREVIOUS YEAR:	<u>See Item 3</u>	

PRODUCT AND COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT	QUANTITY lbs.	VALUE A\$
5. CRAYFISH TAILS UNCOOKED		
Canada	29,950	50,914
Other Commonwealth Countries	10,750	17,170
Arabian States:		
Saudi Arabia	6,004	11,196
Other	2,325	4,002
France	53,275	87,254
United States of America	7,678,322	13,403,224
Other Foreign Countries	21,822	27,318
States of Final Shipment		
New South Wales	144,150	221,956
Victoria	652,547	1,129,900
Queensland	10,000	9,202
South Australia	750,196	981,410
Western Australia	5,889,879	10,590,310
Tasmania	355,676	668,300
Australian Produce	7,801,063	13,599,598
Re-exports	1,385	1,480
TOTAL:	7,802,448	13,601,078
PREVIOUS YEAR:	9,125,557	10,934,960
6. SHRIMPS, PRAWNS, SHRIMP MEAT AND PRAWN MEAT		
United Kingdom	66,100	62,094
Australian Territories:		
Papua and New Guinea	15,993	13,898
Other	1,118	780
Canada	17,820	13,486
Other Commonwealth Countries	18,322	11,200
France	15,720	11,574
French Possessions--New Caledonia	12,562	11,008
Japan	465,584	398,692
South Africa	220,696	225,386
United States of America	107,500	86,784
Other Foreign Countries	12,426	11,550
States of Final Shipment		
New South Wales	101,320	95,864
Victoria	9,950	7,046
Queensland	668,945	609,984
Western Australia	173,600	133,542
Northern Territory	26	16
Australian Produce	942,463	840,112
Re-exports	11,378	6,340
TOTAL:	953,841	846,452
PREVIOUS YEAR:	Not recorded separately.	

PRODUCT AND COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT	QUANTITY lbs.	VALUE A\$
7. PRAWNS AND SHRIMPS, IN SHELL SIMPLY BOILED IN WATER		
United Kingdom	15,000	13,496
Other Commonwealth Countries	7,146	4,662
France	58,432	30,452
Japan	144,050	118,680
Other Foreign Countries	<u>16,749</u>	<u>10,090</u>
States of Final Shipment		
New South Wales	4,627	3,166
Victoria	7,866	4,620
Queensland	152,727	128,588
Western Australia	<u>76,157</u>	<u>41,006</u>
Australian Produce	241,233	177,240
Re-exports	<u>144</u>	<u>140</u>
TOTAL:	<u>241,377</u>	<u>177,380</u>
PREVIOUS YEAR:	<u>123,568</u>	<u>93,228</u>

8. OTHERWISE

United Kingdom	42,666	31,178
Other Commonwealth Countries	20,616	18,200
France	26,090	17,260
Japan	885,569	696,978
South Africa	62,600	57,362
United States of America	25,775	20,100
Other Foreign Countries	<u>24,023</u>	<u>17,632</u>
States of Final Shipment		
New South Wales	12,178	9,726
Victoria	300	142
Queensland	593,863	500,876
Western Australia	<u>480,998</u>	<u>347,966</u>
Australian Produce	1,086,287	857,880
Re-exports	<u>1,052</u>	<u>830</u>
TOTAL:	<u>1,087,339</u>	<u>858,710</u>
PREVIOUS YEAR:	<u>1,200,267</u>	<u>1,045,696</u>

PRODUCT AND COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT	QUANTITY lbs.	VALUE A\$
9. SCALLOPS		
United Kingdom	134,430	67,672
Other Commonwealth Countries	32,831	17,750
Belgium-Luxembourg	156,304	74,728
France	1,312,038	596,624
Netherlands	33,980	17,014
United States of America	191,475	96,500
Other Foreign Countries	<u>24,662</u>	<u>12,500</u>
States of Final Shipment		
New South Wales	18,567	10,244
Victoria	1,669,188	770,264
Queensland	55,385	27,494
Western Australia	20	12
Tasmania	<u>142,560</u>	<u>74,774</u>
Australian Produce	1,872,674	875,660
Re-exports	<u>13,046</u>	<u>7,128</u>
TOTAL:	<u><u>1,885,720</u></u>	<u><u>882,788</u></u>
PREVIOUS YEAR:	<u>Included in Item 10</u>	

10. OTHER CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS

Malaysia	86,907	30,698
Other Commonwealth Countries	35,878	12,302
France	28,020	17,170
Japan	46,245	16,876
Other Foreign Countries	<u>21,428</u>	<u>15,350</u>
States of Final Shipment		
New South Wales	116,110	37,936
Victoria	85,731	44,800
Queensland	3,126	2,886
South Australia	55	24
Western Australia	7,840	3,750
Tasmania	<u>5,616</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Australian Produce	216,314	91,310
Re-exports	<u>2,164</u>	<u>1,086</u>
TOTAL:	<u><u>218,478</u></u>	<u><u>92,396</u></u>
PREVIOUS YEAR:	<u><u>1,055,945</u></u>	<u><u>594,336</u></u>

PRODUCT AND COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT	QUANTITY lbs.	VALUE A\$
CRUSTACEANS, IN SHELL, SIMPLY BOILED IN WATER		
<u>11. SHRIMPS AND PRAWNS</u>		
Australian Territories		
Christmas Island	648	436
Papua and New Guinea	15,112	11,396
Other Commonwealth Countries	14,385	9,634
France	23,205	13,556
Japan	66,750	56,876
United States of America	2,450	11,258
Other Foreign Countries	15,310	9,750
States of Final Shipment		
New South Wales	19,431	12,384
Victoria	726	726
Queensland	61,100	60,760
Western Australia	56,603	39,036
Australian Produce	137,787	112,840
Re-exports	73	66
TOTAL:	<u>137,860</u>	<u>112,906</u>
PREVIOUS YEAR:	<u>See Item 7</u>	

12. OTHER

Malaysia	47,950	43,498
Other Commonwealth Countries	1,798	1,532
France	297,067	250,328
Spain	13,760	10,778
United States of America	102,770	82,678
Other Foreign Countries	25,752	20,832
States of Final Shipment		
New South Wales	7,302	5,724
Victoria	132,465	104,712
Queensland	8,760	8,154
South Australia	50,760	32,992
Western Australia	234,730	212,056
Tasmania	55,080	46,008
Australian Produce	487,315	408,314
Re-exports	1,782	1,332
TOTAL:	<u>489,097</u>	<u>409,646</u>
PREVIOUS YEAR:	<u>See Item 8</u>	

PRODUCT AND COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT	QUANTITY lbs.	VALUE A\$
FISH, PRESERVED IN TINS OR OTHER AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS		
13. SALMON		
Australian Territories	26,862	12,682
Other Commonwealth Countries	19,650	6,980
Foreign Countries	<u>7,073</u>	<u>2,586</u>
States of Final Shipment		
New South Wales	11,086	6,166
Victoria	32,884	13,132
Queensland	2,496	752
Western Australia	<u>7,119</u>	<u>2,198</u>
Australian Produce	40,776	14,870
Re-exports	<u>12,809</u>	<u>7,378</u>
TOTAL:	<u>53,585</u>	<u>22,248</u>
PREVIOUS YEAR:	<u>57,010</u>	<u>21,334</u>
14. TUNA, CANNED		
Australian Produce	22,532	9,490
Re-exports	<u>120</u>	<u>70</u>
TOTAL:	<u>22,652</u>	<u>9,560</u>
PREVIOUS YEAR:	<u>41,669</u>	<u>14,000</u>
15. OTHER		
Australian Territories	58,024	16,216
Malaysia	59,520	31,636
Other Commonwealth Countries	89,475	20,324
Foreign Countries	<u>22,229</u>	<u>11,832</u>
States of Final Shipment		
New South Wales	46,434	18,918
Victoria	131,837	34,328
Queensland	15,849	9,112
South Australia	3,467	1,044
Western Australia	365	252
Tasmania	<u>31,296</u>	<u>16,354</u>
Australian Produce	181,736	67,714
Re-exports	<u>47,512</u>	<u>12,294</u>
TOTAL:	<u>229,248</u>	<u>80,008</u>
PREVIOUS YEAR:	<u>202,006</u>	<u>43,988</u>

PRODUCT AND COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT	QUANTITY lbs.	VALUE A\$
16. CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS		
Australian Territories	27,717	12,266
Hong Kong	21,216	10,160
Malaysia	378,867	195,762
Other Commonwealth Countries	4,999	3,780
Japan	24,496	12,512
Other Foreign Countries	<u>20,589</u>	<u>12,476</u>
States of Final Shipment		
New South Wales	257,540	135,554
Victoria	134,534	72,946
Queensland	10,773	2,354
Western Australia	2,355	1,036
Tasmania	72,672	35,060
Northern Territory	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>
Australian Produce	472,405	242,610
Re-exports	<u>5,479</u>	<u>4,346</u>
TOTAL:	<u>477,884</u>	<u>246,956</u>
PREVIOUS YEAR:	<u>91,457</u>	<u>38,154</u>

17. OTHERWISE PREPARED OR PRESERVED

Malaysia	42,487	20,766
Other Commonwealth Countries	13,770	7,974
United States of America	22,980	16,316
Other Foreign Countries	<u>13,502</u>	<u>7,042</u>
States of Final Shipment		
New South Wales	68,881	34,432
Victoria	19,061	14,916
Queensland	3,780	2,332
South Australia	1,011	414
Western Australia	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
Australian Produce	80,339	47,252
Re-exports	<u>12,400</u>	<u>4,846</u>
TOTAL:	<u>92,739</u>	<u>52,098</u>
PREVIOUS YEAR:	<u>See Items 18 & 19</u>	

PRODUCT AND COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT	QUANTITY lbs.	VALUE A\$
FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS, PREPARED OR PRESERVED, N.E.I.		
<u>18. CRAYFISH MEAT REMOVED FROM SHELL</u>		
Australian Produce	126	110
Re-exports	-	-
TOTAL:	<u>126</u>	<u>110</u>
PREVIOUS YEAR:	<u>1,449</u>	<u>1,152</u>
 <u>19. OTHER</u>		
Australian Produce	7,817	5,556
Re-exports	3,155	1,084
TOTAL:	<u>10,972</u>	<u>6,640</u>
PREVIOUS YEAR:	<u>31,248</u>	<u>31,218</u>

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Canberra, Australia.

AUSTRALIA

TARIFF ON FISH

COPIES OF THE TARIFF APPLICABLE TO FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS ENTERING AUSTRALIA ARE AS FOLLOWS.

BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NEW ZEALAND, CANADA, PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA MAY QUALIFY FOR THE PREFERENTIAL RATE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. NO IMPORT LICENSES ARE REQUIRED IN AUSTRALIA.

ITEM	GOODS	RATES OF DUTY		CODE	UNIT	STATISTICAL KEY
		GENERAL	PREFERENTIAL			DESCRIPTION
03.01	* FISH, FRESH (LIVE OR DEAD), CHILLED OR FROZEN:					
03.01.100	- LIVE	FREE	FREE	18	No	
03.01.900	- OTHER	\$0.008 PER LB	\$0.008 PER LB NZ: FREE	22 33 11	LB LB LB	FILLETED, SKINNED, BONED, SLICED, DIVIDED AND THE LIKE: IN PACKS NOT EXCEEDING 1 LB IN PACKS EXCEEDING 1 LB OTHER
03.02	* FISH, SALTED, IN BRINE, DRIED OR SMOKED:					
03.02.100	- PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT CANS, BOTTLES, JARS OR SIMILAR CONTAINERS	FREE	FREE	14	LB	
03.02.200	- DRIED OR SMOKED, NOT SALTED AND NOT FALLING WITHIN SUB-ITEM 03.02.1	\$0.008 PER LB	\$0.008 LB NZ: FREE	1X 20 31	LB LB LB	DRIED SMOKED: IN PACKS NOT EXCEEDING 1 LB IN PACKS EXCEEDING 1 LB
03.02.900	- OTHER	\$0.004 PER LB	\$0.004 PER LB NZ: FREE	18	LB	
03.03	* CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS, WHETHER IN SHELL OR NOT, FRESH (LIVE OR DEAD), CHILLED, FROZEN, SALTED, IN BRINE OR DRIED: CRUSTACEANS, IN SHELL, SIMPLY BOILED IN WATER:					
03.03.100	- OYSTERS, FRESH, IN SHELL	\$0.002 PER LB	\$0.001 PER LB NZ: FREE	10	LB	
			PRIMAGE 10% PRIMAGE 5%			
03.03.2	- CRUSTACEANS, IN SHELL, SIMPLY BOILED IN WATER:					
03.03.210	- - SHRIMPS AND PRAWNS	\$0.10 PER LB	\$0.10 PER LB NZ: \$0.017 PER LB	10	LB	

ITEM	GOODS	RATES OF DUTY		STATISTICAL KEY		
		GENERAL	PREFERENTIAL	CODE	UNIT	DESCRIPTION
03.03.290	- - OTHER	\$0.008 PER LB	\$0.008 PER LB	17	LB	
			NZ: FREE			
03.03.9	- OTHER:					
03.03.910	- - DRIED, NOT SALTED	\$0.008 PER LB	\$0.008 PER LB	19	LB	
			NZ: FREE			
03.03.920	- - SHRIMPS, PRAWNS, SHRIMP MEAT AND PRAWN MEAT, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	\$0.10 PER LB	\$0.10 PER LB	13	LB	
			NZ: \$0.017 PER LB			
03.03.99	- - OTHER:					
03.03.991	- - - FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	\$0.008 PER LB	\$0.008 PER LB	19	LB	
			NZ: FREE			
03.03.999	- - - OTHER	\$0.004 PER LB	\$0.004 PER LB	18	LB	
			NZ: FREE			
16.04	* PREPARED OR PRESERVED FISH, INCLUDING CAVIAR AND CAVIAR SUBSTITUTES:					
16.04.100	- FISH BALLS, CAKES, SAUSAGES AND THE LIKE	30%	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	10	LB	
			NZ: 10%			
		PRIMAGE 10%	PRIMAGE 5%			
16.04.2	- POTTED OR CONCENTRATED FISH; FISH EXTRACTS; FISH PASTES; CAVIAR; CAVIAR SUBSTITUTES; FISH ROE:					
16.04.210	- - FISH PASTES	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	10	LB	
			NZ: FREE			
16.04.290	- - OTHER	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	17	LB	
			NZ: 14%			

ITEM	GOODS	RATES OF DUTY			STATISTICAL KEY	
		GENERAL	PREFERENTIAL	CODE	UNIT	DESCRIPTION
16.04	* PREPARED OR PRESERVED FISH, INCLUDING CAVIAR AND CAVIAR SUBSTITUTES: - CONTINUED					
16.04.9	- OTHER:					
16.04.91	- - PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT CANS, BOTTLES, JARS OR SIMILAR CONTAINERS:					
16.04.911	- - - SALMON	AN AMOUNT PER POUND CALCULATED BY REFERENCE TO THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS, EQUAL TO THE SUM OF \$0.012 AND TWO-THIRDS OF THE AMOUNT BY WHICH THE FOB PRICE PER POUND CALCULATED BY REFERENCE TO THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS, IS LESS THAN \$0.45	AN AMOUNT PER POUND CALCULATED BY REFERENCE TO THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS, EQUAL TO TWO-THIRDS OF THE AMOUNT BY WHICH THE FOB PRICE PER POUND CALCULATED BY REFERENCE TO THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS, IS LESS THAN \$0.45	10	LB **	*** ** TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS *** FOB PRICE PER LB
16.04.912	- - - TUNA	\$0.133 PER LB CALCULATED BY REFERENCE TO THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS	\$0.117 PER LB CAL- CULATED BY REFERENCE TO THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS NZ: FREE	16	LB **	** TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS
16.04.913	- - - SARDINES, SILD, BRISLING AND SIMILAR SMALL IMMATURE FISH	\$0.008 PER LB CALCULATED BY REFERENCE TO THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS	FREE	1X	LB **	** TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS
16.04.914	- - - CUTLETS, CHUNKS, FLAKE OR SOLID PACK, OTHER THAN OF SALMON OR TUNA	\$0.075 PER LB CALCULATED BY REFERENCE TO THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS	\$0.058 PER LB CAL- CULATED BY REFERENCE TO THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS	13	LB **	** TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS NZ: FREE

ITEM	GOODS	RATES OF DUTY		STATISTICAL KEY		
		GENERAL	PREFERENTIAL	CODE	UNIT	DESCRIPTION
16.04.919	- - - OTHER	\$0.017 LB CALCULATED BY REFERENCE TO THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS	FREE	11 22	LB * * LB * *	HERRINGS (INCLUDE KIPPER SNACKS) OTHER * * TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS
16.04.990	- - OTHER	\$0.008 PER LB	\$0.008 PER LB NZ: FREE	15	LB	
16.05	* CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS, PREPARED OR PRESERVED:					
16.05.100	- POTTED OR CONCENTRATED; EXTRACTS; PASTES	32%	17% NZ: FREE	17	LB	
16.05.9	- OTHER:					
16.05.91	- - PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT CANS, BOTTLES, JARS OR SIMILAR CONTAINERS:					
16.05.911	- - - CRUSTACEANS	\$0.025 PER LB CALCULATED BY REFERENCE TO THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS	FREE	19 2X 30 41 52	LB * * LB * * LB * * LB * * LB * *	SMOKED: IN PACKS NOT EXCEEDING 1 LB OTHER OTHER: CRAB SHRIMPS; PRAWNS OTHER * * TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS
16.05.912	- - - MOLLUSCS	\$0.017 PER LB CALCULATED BY REFERENCE TO THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS	FREE	12 23 34 45	LB * * LB * * LB * * LB * *	SMOKED: IN PACKS NOT EXCEEDING 1 LB OTHER OTHER: OYSTERS OTHER * * TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONTENTS
16.05.99	- - OTHER					
16.05.991	- - - SHRIMPS, PRAWNS, SHRIMP MEAT AND PRAWN MEAT	\$0.10 PER LB	\$0.10 PER LB NZ: \$0.017 PER LB	15 26 37	LB LB LB	SMOKED: IN PACKS NOT EXCEEDING 1 LB OTHER OTHER
16.05.999	- - - OTHER	\$0.008 PER LB	\$0.008 PER LB NZ: FREE	14 25 36	LB LB LB	SMOKED: IN PACKS NOT EXCEEDING 1 LB OTHER OTHER

SHIPPING RATES

SCHEDULE OF OCEAN FREIGHT RATES FOR CANNED AND FROZEN

FISH TO AUSTRALIA

1. WEST COAST PORTS

Pacific Coast Australasian Tariff Bureau (Local Tariff)

W = 2,000 lbs.

M = 40 cubic feet

Canned Salmon, Pilchards, Sardines, Herring, Squid, Abalone, and Crab Meat	\$ 45.00 per 40 cubic feet
Canned Goods, N.O.S.	54.50 W/M
Fish, Frozen Under Refrigeration	6.00 per 100 lbs.
Fish, Frozen, Fillets or Fish Sticks, Solid Pack	77.00 W/M
Fish Heads Frozen Under Refrigeration	.044 per pound

2. GREAT LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC PORTS

Eastern Canada/Australia - New Zealand Conference

W = 2,240 lbs.

M = 40 cubic feet

	<u>Montreal And East Cdn. \$</u>	<u>Toronto/ Hamilton Cdn. \$</u>
Canned Herrings, Mackerel, Pilchards or Sardines	44.00 W/M	45.00 W/M
Canned Goods, N.O.S.	59.50 W/M	60.50 W/M
Fish, Frozen, Fillets, Solid Pack Including Fish Fingers and Fish Sticks	77.00 W/M	82.00 W/M
Sea Food Frozen Under Refrigeration*	6.25 per 100 lbs.	6.4732 per 100 lbs.
Fish, Frozen, Cooked in Packages Including Fish and Chips*	5.50 per 100 lbs.	5.7232 per 100 lbs.

* Toronto/Hamilton arbitrary over Montreal is \$5.00 W/M as freighted which is equivalent to approximately Cdn. \$0.2232 per 100 lb.

N.B. Rates are subject to change without notice.

PRICES - AUSTRALIA

Retail Prices (Equivalent Canadian Currency)

Australian fresh whiting	\$1.18 per lb.
" " garfish	.94 " "
" " snook	.48 " "
" " mullet	.42 " "
" " snapper	.42 " "
" frozen crayfish meat	1.14 per 12 oz. pkg.
" " whiting fillets	1.32 " " " "
" " garfish "	.94 " " " "
" " snook "	.59 " " " "
" " mullet "	.54 " " " "
" " snapper "	.62 per lb.
" canned salmon	.33 per 7 oz. tin
" " "	.46 per 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tin
" " tuna in oil	.20 per 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tin
" " " in brine	.37 per 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tin
" " " in brine	.58 per 15 oz. tin
Canadian canned sockeye salmon	.82-.86 per 7-3/4 oz. tin
" " " "	1.17 per 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tin
" " coho "	.67 per 7-3/4 oz. tin
" " sardines	.09-.12 per 3-3/4 oz. tin
" " kippered snacks	.10-.12 per 3-3/4 oz. tin
" frozen flounder fillets	.74 per lb.
" " sole "	.70 per lb.
" " fish and chips (cod)	.71-.95 per lb.
" " fish fingers - 6 (cod)	.33 per 6 oz. pkg.

Canadian frozen fish fingers - 10 (cod)	.52 per 10 oz. pkg.
" " " " - 14 (cod)	.70 per 14 oz. pkg.
" " fillets of cod (8)	.54 per 8 oz. pkg.
" " breaded haddock portions	.59 per 12 oz. pkg.
Japanese canned pink salmon	.40-.42 per 7-3/4 oz. tin
" " " "	.26 per 3-3/4 oz. tin
" " sockeye tidbits	.35 per 3-3/4 oz. tin
" " mackerel	.22 per 7 1/2 oz. tin
Russian canned sockeye salmon	.94 per 7-3/4 oz. tin
" " " "	1.44 per 15 1/2 oz. tin
British canned sardines	.08 per 1 1/2 oz. tin
" " "	.14 per 3-3/4 oz. tin
" " herring	.22 per 7 oz. tin
" smoked cod	.63 per lb.
" frozen fish fingers (cod)	.72 per 14 oz. pkg.
" " bream fillets	.57 per 14 oz. pkg.
" " whiting "	.47 per 14 oz. pkg.
Norwegian canned sild	.09 per 3-3/4 oz. tin
" " sardines	.12-.19 per 3-3/4 oz. tin
Portuguese canned sardines	.15 per 4-3/8 oz. tin
South African frozen fish fingers	.49 per 10 oz. pkg.
" " " " "	.30 per 6 oz. pkg.
Danish frozen whiting fillets	.53 per 14 oz. pkg.
" " " "	.34 per 8 oz. pkg.
" " haddock "	.53 per 14 oz. pkg.
" " " "	.30 per 8 oz. pkg.
" " flounder "	.86 per 14 oz. pkg.

