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ANNEX TO THE  
**WORLDWIDE FISHERIES  
MARKETING STUDY:**  
PROSPECTS TO 1985

# GERMANY EAST



Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

Fisheries  
and Oceans

Pêches  
et Océans

(This report is one of a series of country and species annexes to the main study-entitled the Overview).

Annex to the  
Worldwide Fisheries Marketing Study:  
Prospects to 1985.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

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The views expressed in this Study, however, are ours alone and reflect the Canadian perception of worldwide markets.

With regard to the overall Study, we would like to acknowledge:

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E. Wong  
December, 1981.

## FOREWORD

As a consequence of global extension of fisheries jurisdictions, a radical shift has taken place in the pattern of worldwide fish supply and demand. This change is still going on and will continue for many years before a new dynamic equilibrium situation is reached. However, in the midst of this re-adjustment, a new trade pattern is emerging -- some net exporting countries are now importing and vice versa. In the longer term, some countries will experience shortages of supply and others will have a surplus. Fortunately, Canada is amongst the latter group.

The implications for the marketing of Canadian fisheries products arising from the worldwide introduction of the 200-mile limit are extensive. With our vastly improved supply position relative to world demand, government and industry are understandably concerned about ensuring that the bright promise of increased market opportunities are real and can be fulfilled. One of the steps in this process is the publication of the Worldwide Fisheries Marketing Study which assesses the global potential on a country and species basis.

Specifically, the purpose of the Study is to identify the longer term market opportunities for selected traditional and non-traditional species in existing and prospective markets and to identify factors which may hinder or help Canadian fisheries trade in world markets. To date, over 40 country markets and 8 species groups have been analyzed. It should be noted that while the information contained in the Reports was up-to-date when collected, some information may now be dated given the speed with which changes are occurring in the marketplace. In this same vein, the market projections should be viewed with caution given the present and still evolving re-alignment in the pattern of international fisheries trade, keeping in mind the variability of key factors such as foreign exchange rates, energy costs, bilateral fisheries arrangements and GATT agreements which have a direct effect on trade flows.

Notwithstanding, the findings contained in these Reports represent an important consolidation of knowledge regarding market potential and implications for improvements in our existing marketing and production practices. The results of the Study should, therefore, usefully serve as a basis for planning fisheries development and marketing activities by both government and industry in order to capitalize on the identified market opportunities.

This draft report is published for discussion purposes and as such we invite your critical comments.

Ed Wong

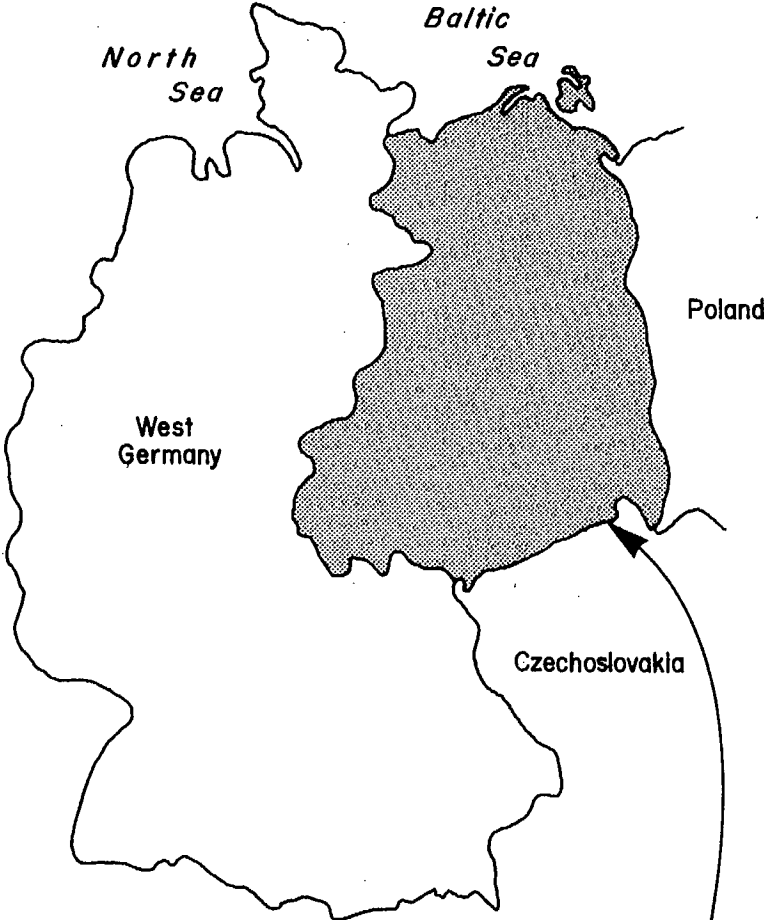
Marketing Services Branch.  
Marketing Directorate.  
Fisheries Economic Development and Marketing.  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans.  
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WORLDWIDE FISHERIES MARKETING STUDY  
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (GDR)

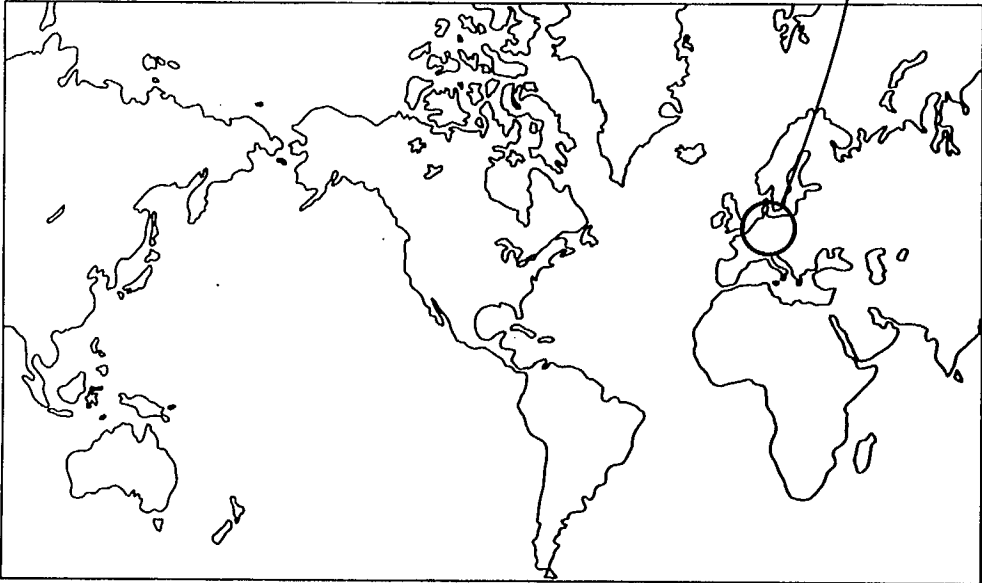
Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. DEMAND FOR FISH .....	1
1. The Market in General .....	1
2. Domestic Consumption .....	4
B. SUPPLY OF FISH .....	5
1. Domestic Production .....	5
2. Imports .....	10
C. THE GDR FISHERIES INDUSTRY .....	10
D. POTENTIAL FOR CANADIAN SALES .....	12
E. CONCLUSION .....	14
F. APPENDICES .....	15
I GDR: Fisheries production, 1972-1978 .....	16
II Nominal Catches by Species 1974-1978 .....	17

# GERMANY EAST



INDEX MAP



## A. DEMAND FOR FISH

### 1. The Market in general

On a per capita basis, the German Democratic Republic has the strongest economy among Communist bloc countries, with a gross national product that increased five-fold between 1950 and 1979 for a real growth rate of 17.8% per year, based on the pegged exchange rate of GDR mark.

However, economic performance notwithstanding, the GDR suffers from many of the problems common to authoritarian planned economies and its policies have placed more emphasis on industrial development than on meeting consumer requirements.

This would suggest that East Germany offers substantial market potential for imported fish products, but it is not an easy market to penetrate, and policies of the GDR government will limit the access of Canadian suppliers in the foreseeable future. Nonetheless, there are possibilities to be explored, and they will be discussed in a later chapter.

The country covers a territory of 108 178 square kilometres and in 1978 had a population of 16.8 million, which was down from 17.1 million a decade earlier. This slow decline in population is a matter of some concern to the GDR authorities and they have introduced measures to reverse the trend, including longer maternity leave for working mothers and financial assistance for parents.

Although it is known as East Germany, the GDR is in fact a northern European nation, with its most southerly point at roughly the same latitude as Winnipeg. Its climate is moderated by proximity to the North Sea and the Baltic.

Officially, the value of the GDR's "soft" currency is equal to that of the West German deutsch mark, but in fact the GDR mark is discounted four to one on the currency black market.



Thus in 1978 and 1979 the actual economic growth rate of the country was 4% against a five-year plan forecast of 5.2% and 4.3%. By comparison, the Soviet Union recorded growth of 2% in 1979.

Citizens of the GDR have enjoyed a steady increase in wages and purchasing power in recent years, though disposable incomes remain modest by Western standards. Average incomes grew from 669 marks in 1968 to 945 marks in 1978, for an annual increase of 4.2% over the decade.

A study conducted in 1978 by Morgan Guaranty Bank found the buying power of East Germans on a per capita GNP to be US \$4 221, the highest among communist nations and 18th in the world, ahead of the United Kingdom at US \$4 016, Italy at US \$3 048 and the Soviet Union at US \$2 759. However, visitors to the country see little evidence of this wealth. Stores are not well stocked, and prices of relatively modest items like small cars appear to be prohibitive.

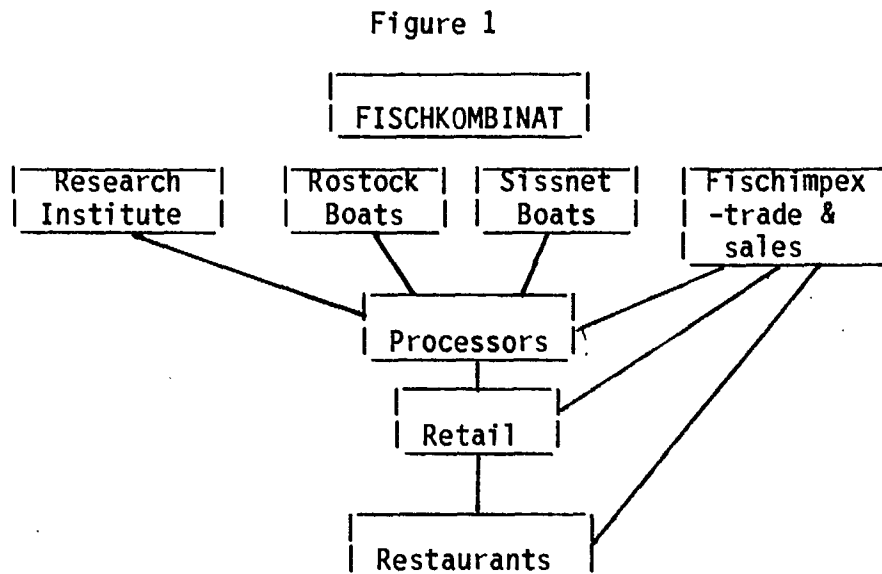
Prices are controlled for basic food items (including fish), as well as for clothing, shelter, transportation (except motor fuel) and public services. These items are subsidized by the government, at a cost of US \$9 billion in 1979, or 10% of the national budget. Thus a pound of bread sells for around C\$0.12, milk is C\$0.30 a quart, and modest 2½-room apartment in Berlin rents for \$35 a month. In theory, this leaves the average citizen with ready cash, but "discretionary goods" are expensive and frequently not available.

Business in the GDR in most areas is done by combines (kombinat) or by state agencies which integrate the operations of all firms in a given industry, from research to production and marketing.

In recent years there has been some decentralization in the handling of foreign contracts, with the result that several kombinats are now doing their own trading.

As for the fishing industry, it was reorganized in January 1981, with FISCHIMPEX created under FISCHKOMBINAT to handle all fish trading, including sales of domestic products and imports of fish.

The figure that follows illustrates the new structure of the East German fisheries sector.



The East German economy depends heavily on foreign trade, and as of 1978 the GDR was running a deficit of US \$2.4 billion on its international dealings. Exports in that year were worth \$15.2 billion, while imports amounted to \$17.6 billion. Of the total deficit, it is estimated that \$1.9 billion was with Western nations.

GDR's key Western trading partners are West Germany (FRG), France, Sweden and The Netherlands. Canada ranked 15th at \$27 million in 1978, and had a surplus in its dealings with East Germany. The continued trade deficit with the West has led to heavy GDR borrowings in the free world, which stood at US \$6.5 billion at the end of 1978.

Economic development policy emphasizes investment in heavy industry. As much as possible, food requirements are met from domestic or COMECON<sup>1</sup> sources. Imports of Western food products are held to the minimum, and in the case of fish must be paid for in hard currency from the earnings (if any) of the GDR fisheries sector.

1. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Hungary, Poland, Cuba, USSR, Mongolia and Vietnam are full members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA or COMECON)

Because of this policy, combined with the GDR burden of debt to Western countries and fixed official food prices, it is unlikely that Canadian fish can be sold on this market in significant quantities without some sort of quid pro quo or leverage, such as bilateral agreements allowing East German fishing vessels access to Canadian waters, or co-operative arrangements permitting the country's fleet and/or processors to earn hard currency.

## 2. Domestic consumption

Per capita consumption of fish products in the GDR has declined from eight kilograms in the mid-1970s to about five kilograms in 1980. This does not reflect any drastic change in consumer tastes, but is due mainly to a reduction in the supply of fish, which in turn was brought about largely by the adoption of 200-mile economic zones by coastal nations, resulting in restricted access, lower quotas and reduced catches for the East German fishing fleet.

Consumers have had no choice but to turn to fresh meat and poultry as protein foods. There remains, however, a strong demand for fish in a population long accustomed to quality products of the kind Canada is able to supply.

In the early 1970s, East Germans were consuming between 300 000 and 350 000 tonnes of fish products annually. By species, they consumed 120 000 to 150 000 tonnes of herring and mackerel, 80 000 to 90 000 tonnes of cod, pollock and redfish, 25 000 tonnes of halibut, with the remainder made up of flounder, sprats and other species.

There are no recently published statistics concerning overall demand and consumption, but obviously, given the drop in domestic supply in recent years, the GDR requires additional imports to meet consumer demand. But consumer demand notwithstanding, additional imports will be permitted only to the extent that the FISCHKOMBINAT agency can earn hard currency to pay for them.

B. SUPPLY OF FISH

1. Domestic Production

Data compiled by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) illustrate what has happened to the East German fishing industry.

In 1970, the country's total catch was 321 800 tonnes, made up of 308 200 tonnes from marine operations and 13 600 tonnes from inland waters. Landings reached a peak in 1975 at 376 186 tonnes, then began a steady decline, to 279 302 tonnes in 1976, 211 540 tonnes in 1977, and 198 401 tonnes in 1978 (183 361 from marine operations and 15 040 from inland waters).

Details of the East German catches from 1970 to 1978 are shown in Table 1, which follows.

TABLE 1  
GDR: Total catches of fish, 1970-1978.  
(tonnes)

	<u>INLAND WATERS</u>	<u>MARINE WATERS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1970	13 600	308 200	321 800
1971	14 100	324 000	338 100
1972	14 200	321 400	335 600
1973	13 100	351 500	364 600
1974	13 358	349 840	363 198
1975	14 781	361 405	376 186
1976	13 187	266 115	279 302
1977	16 117	195 423	211 540
1978	15 040	183 360	198 400

Source: FAO Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, COMMODITIES Vol 47, 1978, Rome, Italy.

As a traditional fishing nation in waters that now fall within the 200-mile limits of other nations, East Germany retains some access and has been allocated catch quotas, particularly in the northeast and northwest Atlantic, and including Canadian waters.

Following is an analysis of the GDR catch by major species:

Cod -- Most of the East German cod catch comes from the northeast Atlantic, where landings in 1978 were 12 449 tonnes, which represents a drop of about 50% since 1975.

The GDR allocation of cod from the International Commission on North Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) in 1975 was 26 700 tonnes. The country's 1980 allocation off Eastern Canada was 1 400 tonnes, but available data indicate the actual catch in the northwestern Atlantic was only 854 tonnes from Canadian waters.

TABLE 2

GDR: major cod landings, 1975-1978.  
(Brackets indicated inside Canadian zone)  
(tonnes)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
NW Atlantic	22 540	11 830	4 305(4 305)	2 177(2 110)	(1 559)	(854)
NE Atlantic	25 272	17 564	14 451	12 449	--	--

Note: Data for NE Atlantic catches not available for 1979 and 1980

Source: FAO, IBID and Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

Redfish -- Allocations of redfish for the GDR off Canada's Atlantic coast have decreased from 3 500 tonnes in 1975 to 2 660 tonnes in 1980. Allocations in the northeastern Atlantic have decreased more sharply. East German vessels continue to harvest redfish in both regions, but landings have declined by about 50% since 1975.

TABLE 3

GDR: major redfish landings 1975-1980.  
 (brackets indicate inside Canadian zone)  
 (tonnes)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
NW Atlantic	2 452	2 473	1 449(1 519)	1 061(656)	(274)	(1 328)
NE Atlantic	32 513	22 636	17 614	16 165	--	--

Note: Data for NE Atlantic catches not available for 1979 or 1980.

Source: FAO, IBID and Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa

Herring -- Allocations off Atlantic Canada have dropped from 31 900 tonnes in 1975 to zero since 1977. East German landings in the northeastern Atlantic have also shown a steady decline.

TABLE 4

GDR: major herring landings, 1975-1978.  
 (tonnes)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
NW Atlantic	30 901	7 891	--	--
NE Atlantic	76 409	62 019	62 452	46 261

Source: FAO, IBID.

Mackerel -- Traditionally, the GDR harvested most of its mackerel from the northwestern Atlantic, but there has been no access to the mackerel fishery off the Canadian coast since 1976, when ICNAF allocated 48 900 tonnes to East Germany. FAO statistics indicate the country has not been able to find alternative sources of mackerel.

TABLE 5

GDR: major mackerel landings, 1975-1978  
(tonnes)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
NW Atlantic	48 343	38 150	7 981	--
NE Atlantic	9 835	4 768	473	233

Source: FAO, IBID

Halibut -- Allocations off Canada have dropped from 3 000 tonnes in 1975 to zero in 1980, with varying quantities allocated in the intervening years. Given the dramatic drop in GDR landings and consumption that used to amount to around 25 000 tonnes yearly, East Germany is understandably interested in purchasing this species.

TABLE 6

GDR: major Greenland halibut landings, 1975-1980  
(brackets indicate inside Canadian Zone)  
(tonnes)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
NW Atlantic	2 081	1 672	2 528(2 331)	1 632(1 603)	(76)	(291)
NE Atlantic	25 460	8 955	8 176	4 611	--	--

Source: FAO, IBID and Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa

## 2. Imports

As noted previously, the policy of the GDR government tends to discourage imports of food products, including seafoods, regardless of consumer demand. Therefore, even though the country's domestic landings of fish have declined significantly, so have East German imports of fish and fish products, as illustrated in the table that follows.

Table 7  
GDR: imports of fisheries products, 1970-1978  
(tonnes)

	Fish, fresh chilled or frozen	Fish, dried salted or smoked	Fish Meals	Total
1970	40 100	2 200	140 000	182 300
1971	26 900	1 000	210 000	237 900
1972	12 400	1 800	80 000	94 200
1973	12 900	400	40 000	53 300
1974	10 800	300	139 000*	150 100
1975	14 100	100	154 000*	168 200
1976	16 100	0	177 000*	193 100
1977	3 950	--	133 000*	136 950
1978	1 836	--	97 500	99 336

Note: \* indicates insufficient data, estimates only.

Source: FAO, IBID.



C. THE GDR FISHERIES INDUSTRY

VEB FISCHKOMBINAT is the firm that controls all aspects of the fishing industry in the GDR, the organization of which is shown on the accompanying chart. The head of the firm is the general director and each unit is headed by a deputy general director. FISCHKOMBINAT consists of a central directorate that controls numerous subsidiary companies involved in the fishing, processing, research, distribution and trade components of the industry. Total employment in the firm is about 22 000 people. The fishing companies catch the fish and sell it to the processing companies, which in turn sell it to other FISCHKOMBINAT-controlled companies that distribute it to restaurants and retail outlets. FISCHKOMBINAT owns some of the fish stores and fish restaurants.

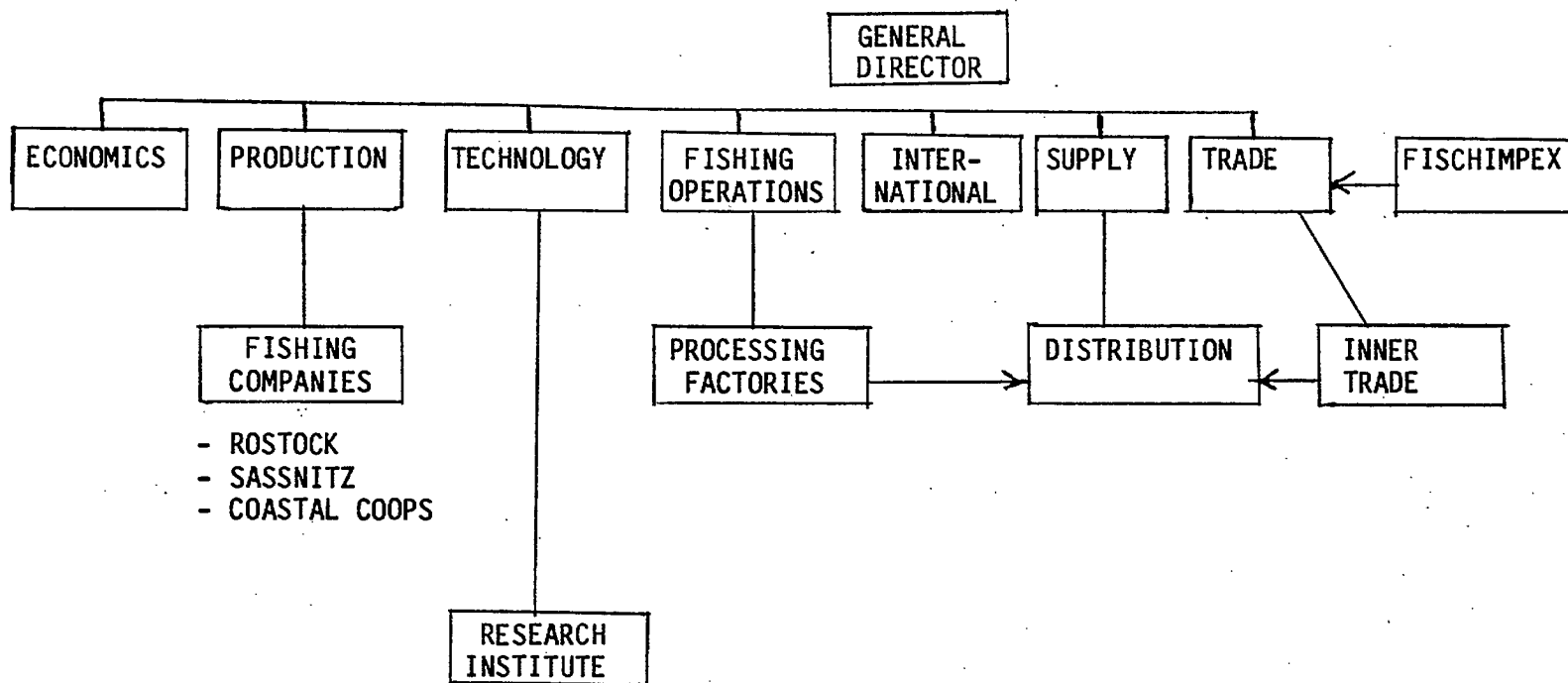
FISCHKOMBINAT also has a research institute that employs about 500 people. Research here is carried out on all aspects of the industry, including fish biology and new catching techniques. All fishing vessels are built in the GDR and naval architects at the research institute are involved in their design. Within the institute is a product development division that passes on new products and species samples to a marketing company that then does the market testing.

The central offices of the company are located in Rostock (two hours by car north of Berlin), where the main component of the offshore trawlers, four transport vessels and two processing vessels with 21 feeder trawlers based in Rostock. As well there are two trawlers based in Sassnitz and numerous smaller boats based along the coast. Rostock also has a cold storage facility capable of storing 20 000 tonnes of primary and end products.

All foreign trade of fish (imports and exports) is handled by FISCHIMPEX, a subsidiary company formed in January, 1981.

The government body that controls the activities of the fishing fleet is the Board of Fisheries, which oversees the granting of licences and the discipline of the fleets fishing in both domestic and foreign waters.

FIGURE 2  
FISCHKOMBINAT



D. POTENTIAL FOR CANADIAN SALES

In spite of all the problems and difficulties, as outlined in earlier chapters, the German Democratic Republic clearly offers the greatest market potential among countries of the Eastern Bloc.

Given the dramatic drop in the GDR domestic catch and the well-established taste of East German consumers for a variety of quality seafood products, there is obviously a significant demand that is being undersupplied.

Government policies and regulations that discourage food imports present the main obstacle, and in the circumstances it will take considerable effort and imaginative marketing on the part of Canadian suppliers to make significant inroads into the market.

Furthermore, since GDR imports of fisheries products are controlled by a state agency, FISCHKOMBINAT and its subsidiary FISCHIMPEX, any export sales will probably require close co-operation between the Canadian government and prospective suppliers.

In the past, Canadian exporters have experienced great difficulty in obtaining payment for products shipped to the GDR. However, in January 1981 there was an agreement reached on a new system under which FISCHKOMBINAT would arrange payment for goods delivered within two weeks of receiving an invoice. Payment will be in the form of a bank transfer, and GDR authorities pointed out that the transfer would be expedited if the Canadian company, or its bank, had an account with the Bank of America.

Canadian sales of fish to East Germany have been relatively small over recent years, representing only a fraction of total exports, and fluctuating in value from C \$184 000 in 1977 to C \$260 000 in 1978, C \$784 000 in 1979 and running at \$133 000 for the January-June period of 1980. For 1979, whole or dressed fish, fresh or frozen, accounted for the bulk of sales at \$575 000. Details of Canadian trade with the GDR are shown in the following table.

TABLE 8

Canada: GDR fisheries and total trade 1977-1980

Canada's exports of fisheries products

	1977	Value (\$000)		1980 (Jan/June)
		1978	1979	
Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or frozen	--	121	575	--
Fish, fillets and blocks, fresh or frozen	184	139	--	133
Other fishery foods and feeds	--	--	209	--
TOTAL	\$ 184	\$ 260	\$ 784	\$ 133

General Canada - GDR trade

	1977	Value (\$000)		1980 (Jan/Sept)
		1978	1979	
Canadian Exports	31 523	24 384	35 858	3 768 (Jan/Sept)
Canadian Imports	5 371	7 667	9 776	5 196 (Jan/June)

Source: Statistics Canada, Exports by Commodity, Ottawa, 1980.

According to species, probably the best prospects for Canadian exporters are in sales of cod. In fact GDR authorities have indicated that they could easily take 10 000 tonnes of cod fillets from Canada -- under the right circumstances.

The right circumstances, of course, must of necessity include some sort of arrangement through which the East German fisheries agencies can earn enough hard currency to purchase the product.

Other species in which the GDR is interested include herring, mackerel, redfish and halibut but, once again, only if the problem of hard currency can be overcome.

E. CONCLUSION

There is a significant unsatisfied market for fish products in the German Democratic Republic.

The major obstacle facing foreign suppliers is government policy that restricts seafood imports by requiring that the GDR fisheries industry earn the hard currency to pay for foreign products.

Nonetheless, the GDR clearly offers the greatest market potential among Communist Bloc nations.

The solution to significant penetration of this market probably lies in finding some sort of quid pro quo or leverage, for example bilateral agreements allowing the GDR fleet access to Canadian waters, or other co-operative arrangements that permit the country's fishermen and/or processors to earn hard currency.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

GDR: FISHERIES PRODUCTION 1972-1978.

000 tonnes

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	54.0*	54.0*	54.0*	51.9	49.8	20.8	27.5

Note:\* Indicates insufficient data, estimates only

Source: FAO, IBID

APPENDIX II

NOMINAL CATCHES BY COUNTRIES AND SPECIES  
FISH, CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS, 1974-1978

SPECIES	(TONNES)				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Freshwater Breems NE1	302	533	882	991	1 140
Common Carp	9 966	10 688	9 167	11 863	10 202
Roaches	1 508	979	1 866	1 992	3 241
Cyprinids NE1	172	162	138	111	115
Northern Pike	484	452	462	471	386
European Perch	534	419	669	704	648
Pike-Perch	817	925	903	590	576
Freshwater Fishes NE1	442	1 958	1 576	1 062	1 008
European Eel	934	1 016	936	935	843
Vendace	100	103	91	84	106
Trouts NE1	1 258	1 424	1 445	1 950	2 429
Alewife	2 659	2 121	1 260	69	--
Allis Shad and Twaite Shad	--	1	--	--	--
Flatfishes NE1	--	23	--	--	14
Atlantic Halibut	--	7	--	--	2
European Plaice	46	100	97	41	1 231
Greenland Halibut	35 017	27 541	10 627	10 704	6 243
Witch Flounder	272	456	110	203	51
Amer, Plaice (=Long Rough Dab)	34	397	104	44	31
Common Dab	18	81	30	36	60
European Flounder	2 301	2 039	2 631	3 263	2 720
Turbot	25	41	57	55	31
Tusk (CUSK)	--	5	--	--	1
Atlantic Cod	39 247	47 812	29 394	18 752	14 626
Ling	28	26	18	6	4
Haddock	462	490	369	152	406
Saithe (=Pollock)	35 563	34 916	14 104	9 618	8 888
Pollack	2	4	3	1	4
Polar Cod	--	--	--	--	--
Blue Whiting (=Poutassou)	--	--	5 061	3 125	10 003
Whiting	4	8	55	--	22
European Hake	2	5	--	--	--
Silver Hake	38	37	1	--	--
North Pacific Hake	1 246	10 573	26 905	--	--
Cape Hakes	--	--	3 140	4 923	4 825
Senegalese, Mauritanian Hakes	--	--	--	1	--
Roundnose Grenadier	4 645	3 643	719	774	1 842
Argentines	187	21	--	5	--
Sea Catfishes	--	--	--	40	--
Groupers NE1	--	--	1	--	--
Seabasses, Seaperches NE1	--	--	--	4	--
Snappers NE1	--	--	--	39	--
Grunts (=Grunters) NE1	--	--	--	3	--
West African Croakers	--	--	--	18	--



APPENDIX II (Cont'd)

NOMINAL CATCHES BY COUNTRIES AND SPECIES  
FISH, CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS, 1974-1978

SPECIES	(TONNES)				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Croakers, Drums NE1	--	--	--	--	34
Black Bream	--	--	--	23	--
Scup	13	71	8	--	--
Porgies, Seabreams NE1	--	--	691	68	16
Marbled Notothenia	--	--	--	420	1 232
Bumphead Notothenia	--	--	--	370	1 961
Notothenids (=Antarctic Cods)	--	--	--	--	20
Scotia Sea Icefish	--	--	--	--	200
Antarctic Icefish	--	--	--	--	2 769
South Georgia Icefish	--	--	--	--	4 288
Atlantic Wolffish (=Catfish)	9	208	19	57	14
Wolffishes (=Catfishes) NE1	39	5	--	37	3
Sandeels (=Sandlances)	--	--	--	--	169
Atlantic Redfishes	32 054	34 965	25 109	19 063	17 226
Scorpionfishes NE1	--	101	13	--	--
Capelin	--	7	418	1 014	407
Garfish	356	172	315	427	616
Barracudas	--	--	--	--	62
Threadfins	--	--	--	--	2
Bluefish	16	62	1	--	6
Atlantic Horse Mackerel	49	107	215	45	--
Pacific Jack Mackerel	--	10	53	--	--
Rough Scad	--	1	--	--	--
Jack and Horse Mackerels NE1	--	--	1 076	11 803	34 126
Jacks, Trevallia	--	--	--	380	--
Black Pomfret	--	--	--	9	--
Atlantic Rutterfish	--	1	3	--	--
Atlantic Herring	108 734	107 310	69 907	62 452	46 261
Pacific Herring	--	1 538	465	--	--
Sardinellas NE1	--	--	--	123	387
South African Pilchard	--	--	--	203	--
Red-eye Round Herring	--	--	--	192	676
European Pilchard (=Sardine)	3 352	5 858	9 755	13 159	196
Sprat	14 168	16 702	14 015	18 647	13 710
European Anchovy	--	--	29	--	--
Atlantic Bonite	--	--	--	--	--
Northern Bluefin Tuna	42	--	--	--	--
Tuna-like Fishes NE1	1	--	13	--	31
Silver Scabbardfish	--	--	65	528	89
Chub (=Spanish) Mackerel	--	--	--	1 380	898
Atlantic Mackerel	63 107	58 178	42 915	8 454	233
Picked (=Spiny) Dogfish	100	62	12	6	--
Dogfish Sharks NE1	6	1	--	2	--
Skates and Rays NE1	--	52	15	70	159
Marine Fishes NE1	2 839	854	51	20	892

APPENDIX II (Cont'd)

NOMINAL CATCHES BY COUNTRIES AND SPECIES  
FISH, CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS, 1974-1978

SPECIES	(TONNES)				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Common Shrimp	--	--	2	--	--
Natantian Decapods NE1	--	--	--	--	12
Antarctic Krill	--	--	--	--	8
Long-finned Squid	--	620	317	9	--
Short-finned Squid	--	295	996	--	--
Squids NE1	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	363 198	376 186	279 299	211 590	126 653

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics - Catches and Landings, Vol. 46, Rome, Italy, 1978.

