

Japan's 1975 Fish Catch Within 200 Miles of Foreign Coasts Shows Continued Decline

Japan's fish catch within 200 miles of foreign coasts in 1975 was 3,744,000 metric tons (t), a 12-percent (512,000-t) drop from the 4,256,000 t caught in the same areas in 1974, according to Japanese Fisheries Agency data (Table 1). About 75 percent, or 2,806,000 t, of the 1975 catch off foreign shores was taken off the U.S. (1,410,000 t) and Russian (1,396,000 t) coasts. Meanwhile, Japan's fish catch within her own 200-mile zone increased from 5,236,000 t in 1974 to 5,503,000 t (5.1 percent) in 1975.

The 1975 catch off foreign coasts represented 35.5 percent of Japan's overall fisheries catch while the corresponding 1974 catch was 39.4 percent of that year's total catch. That is, the dependence of the Japanese fishing industry on catches off foreign nations was about 12 percent less than in 1974. The Japanese Fisheries Agency reportedly attributes the continued fish catch decline off foreign coasts to the drastically reduced pollock quotas in the Bering Sea and off the Soviet Union.

Japanese catches from within 200 miles of the U.S. coast—almost entirely from waters adjacent to U.S. Pacific coast—totaled 1,410,000 t in 1975. This was 13.4 percent of Japan's total 1975 catch and 37.7 percent of Japanese catches within 200 miles of all foreign countries. The 1974 Japanese catch taken within 200 miles of the

United States amounted to 1,585,000 t, representing 14.7 percent of Japan's total 1974 catch and 37.2 percent of the Japanese catch from within 200 miles. Thus, while the Japanese catch off the United States decreased in quantity between 1974 and 1975, its relative importance increased slightly, from 37.2 percent to 37.7 percent of all Japanese catches within 200 miles.

In 1975, Japan caught 14,000 t more off the United States than off the Soviet Union. In 1974, the situation was the reverse, as Japan caught 45,000 t more fish off the Soviet Union than off the United States. In 1975, the Japanese fisheries catch off these two countries alone was more than 25 percent of the Japanese total catch.

From 1974 to 1975, Japan's worldwide marine catch, which excludes inland and freshwater fishery catches, declined by 1.8 percent. During the same period, Japanese catches off the United States decreased by 11.0 percent. Although no estimate is yet available for Japan's 1976 marine catch, a preliminary estimate for catches off the United States shows that they decreased by 50,000 t, or by 3.5 percent.

According to the NMFS Office of International Fisheries, Japanese fishermen, mostly from southern Japan, catch about 650,000 t annually in the Yellow and East China Seas. In 1975, Japan caught 152,000

t within 200 miles of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and a reported 150,000 t within 200 miles of the Republic of Korea's (ROK) southern and western coasts. If the PRC and the ROK excluded Japanese fishing vessels from these grounds, Japan would lose 302,000 t (2.9 percent) of its total catch.

Hisao Katagiri, the Director of the International Affairs Division of the Japanese Fisheries Agency, stated that Japan will lose more than it will gain if it extends its fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles. Soviet fishermen catch from 400,000 to 500,000 t annually within 200 miles of the Japanese coast, while Republic of Korea fishermen catch only about 5,000 t annually in the same 200-mile zone.

Additional information on Japan's fisheries catch in foreign 200-mile zones giving species breakdown for catches off the United States and the USSR is available from the Language Services Branch, (F412), NMFS, NOAA, Commerce Department, Washington, DC 20235.

Japan and Russia Begin Large-scale Trade Talks

A large-scale trade involving over \$35 million worth of Japanese fishery plant equipment in exchange for supplies of fish from the Soviet Union is being worked out between a Japanese fishery firm Taiyo Fishery and the Soviet Union, according to an announcement in Tokyo on 15 February by the Taiyo's President Tojiro Nakabe, who had recently returned from Moscow after talks with the Soviet Fishery Minister, Alexander A. Ishkov. The Soviets reportedly proposed to purchase, through Taiyo, a refrigeration plant worth about \$11 million, tooling equipment for fishing net manufacturing machinery worth about \$12 million, and a canning plant worth about \$12 million. The Soviets also proposed a barter payment spread over 3 years in supplies of Alaska pollock (25,000 to 26,000 tons), frozen whale meat (600 tons), and pelagic armorhead or other species of fish (3,000 to 5,000 tons). Negotiations on the prices of bartered goods are scheduled to begin in June. Sources: *Suisan Keizai Shinbun* and *Suisan Tsushin*.

Table 1.—Japan's fish catches, in 1,000 metric tons (t), within foreign 200-mile zones, by selected countries in 1974 and 1975.

Country	Catches within foreign 200-mile zones						Percent ¹ of total fish catch	
	1974		1975		Loss/gain		1974	1975
	1,000 t	%	1,000 t	%	1,000 t	%		
United States	1,585	37.2	1,410	37.7	-175	-11.0	14.7	13.4
Soviet Union ²	1,630	38.3	1,396	37.3	-234	-14.4	15.1	13.2
North and								
South Korea	209	4.9	241	6.4	+32	+15.3	1.9	2.3
China (PRC)	180	4.2	152	4.1	-28	-15.5	1.7	1.4
New Zealand	78	1.8	80	2.1	+2	+2.6	0.7	0.8
Canada	25	0.6	21	0.6	-4	-16.0	0.2	0.2
Australia	18	0.4	12	0.3	-6	-33.3	0.2	0.1
Others	530	12.5	432	11.5	-98	-18.5	4.9	4.1
Total	4,256	100.0	3,744	100.0	-512	12%	39.4	35.5

¹The total Japanese national fish catch in 1974 was 10,808 t; it was 10,545 t in 1975.

²If Soviet sovereignty over four disputed islands in the southern Kuriles is accepted as a premise, the Japanese catch off the USSR increased to 1,851,000 t in 1974 and the total 1974 Japanese catch within 200 miles of all foreign nations increased to 4,477,000. Percentages would increase to 17.1 percent and 42.5 percent respectively.

Note: The United States, the Soviet Union, and Canada have extended their fishery jurisdictions to 200 miles; South Korea (ROK), Australia, and New Zealand still maintained 12-mile fishery limits in early 1977. Source: Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Fisheries Agency.

United States Okays Fisheries Agreements With Canada, European Economic Community

The United States and Canada, on 24 February, signed in Washington, D.C. a Reciprocal Fisheries Agreement to permit continuation of fishing by fishermen of each country off the coasts of the other for 1977, following the extension of their respective fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles. The Agreement was signed on the Canadian side by L. H. Legault, Director General, International Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Environment, and on the United States side by Ambassador Rozanne L. Ridgway, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and Fisheries Affairs. The Agreement enters into force upon completion of internal procedures by both sides.

The Agreement was concluded following discussions between President Carter and Prime Minister Trudeau. The two leaders concurred that a fishery Agreement for 1977 should be concluded on the basis of the same spirit of cooperation which marked their overall discussions. They reviewed the

principles which would ensure that the interests of each in the fishery zone of the other are accommodated reciprocally for the remainder of this year.

The two sides looked forward to longer-term arrangements which are yet to be negotiated. They welcomed the signature of the Agreement as an important step in the evolution of their fisheries relationship and as a contribution to their close ties as neighboring states. Source: U.S. Department of State Press Release.

On 15 February, representatives of the United States and the European Economic Community signed a new agreement relating to fishing activities of member states of the Community off the coasts of the United States.

The agreement sets out the arrangements between the parties which will govern

fishing by vessels of member states of the Community within the fishery conservation zone of the United States which took effect on 1 March. The agreement was to enter into force after the completion of internal procedures by both parties.

The signing of this agreement took place in Washington, D.C. Lord Bridges, Minister to the United States of the United Kingdom, signed for the Presidency of the Council of the European Communities, and Jean-Pierre Leng signed on behalf of the Commission of the European Communities. Frederick Irving, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, signed for the United States. Both delegations expressed their satisfaction with the new accord, and the hope that it will strengthen cooperation between the European Economic Community and the United States. Sources: U.S. Department of State Press Releases.

Russia's 1976 Coast Salmon Catch 70 Percent Over Plan

The Soviet Ministry of Fisheries has reported that in 1976 a total of 69,723 metric tons (t) of salmon were caught by Soviet fishermen in the waters off the USSR Pacific coasts. The coastal catch was 70 percent above the year's plan figure of 41,000 t. The Ministry did not report any figures for the high-seas salmon fishery, although the Soviets were permitted to catch up to 5,000 t under the terms of a Japanese-Soviet salmon fisheries agreement. The Japanese Fishery Agency, which receives Soviet catch statistics as part of the agreement, does not believe that the Soviets conducted any high-seas salmon fishing in 1976.

The 1976 coastal catch was 48 percent greater than the 47,242 t taken in 1974, the previous lean harvest year. (Lean and bumper harvest years for salmon alternate in the Northwest Pacific. For that reason, all comparisons are made with 1974 rather than 1975 data.) The most notable change occurred in the pink salmon fishery which increased by 21,291 t, or 66 percent, over the amount caught in 1974. Except for coho salmon, the catches of all other species also increased (see tables).

By area, the catches along the Sea of Okhotsk and Anadyr coasts showed marginal declines from 1974. Catches in the other five areas increased. In particular,

Russia's salmon catch in metric tons and by species, 1971-1976.

Year	Red	Chum	Pink	Others	Total
1971	2,249	10,546	58,445	6,355	77,595
1972	952	5,112	20,428	4,121	30,613
1973	1,713	4,345	66,449	4,351	76,858
1974	1,103	7,058	31,981	5,718	45,860
1975	1,474	6,726	68,994	5,722	82,917
1976	1,128	9,789	53,272	5,534	69,723

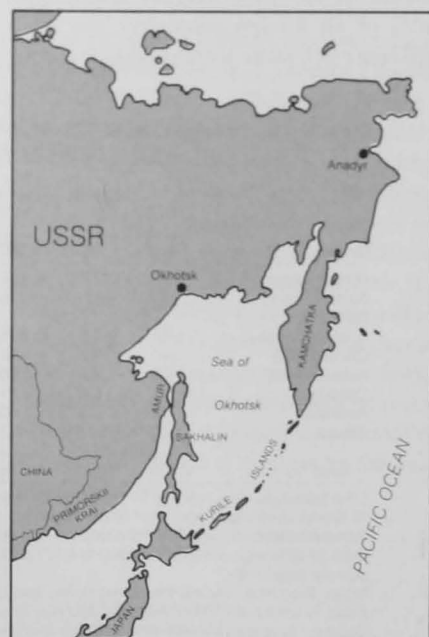
Indonesia Hikes Frozen Shrimp Export Prices

The Indonesian Government has raised minimum export prices of frozen shrimp for the first quarter of 1977, according to a February report in the *Suisan Shuho*. The new prices are shown below in comparison with those for the last quarter of 1976.

Indonesian minimum export prices (US\$/t) for frozen shrimp, January-March 1977.

Size	New	Old
<i>Shell on</i>		
Under 25	6,200	6,200
26-40	4,150	4,000
41-50	3,675	3,500
51-70	2,950	2,800
Over 71	1,350	1,350
<i>Peeled and deveined</i>		
Under 40	3,100	3,100
41-100	1,950	1,950
101-200	1,650	1,650
Over 201	1,350	1,350

Note: Prices are for Indonesia.



Soviet coastal salmon catch (in metric tons) by area during 1976 and 1974.

Area and species	1976	1974	Area and species	1976	1974
Sakhalin and the Kuriles			Kamchatka		
Chum	—	1,382	Red	1,127	1,040
Pink	37,796	25,093	Chum	1,443	1,070
Total	37,796	26,475	Pink	11,919	5,646
			Coho	3,473	3,910
			King	1,925	1,781
			Total	19,887	13,447
Okhotsk Coast			Primorskii Coast		
Red	1	—	Pink	894	1,686
Chum	386	603			
Pink	85	2	Anadyr		
Coho	135	27	Red	—	63
Total	607	632	Chum	1,105	1,371
			Total	1,105	1,434
Northern Okhotsk					
Chum	386	357	Total All Areas	1976	1974
Pink	1,118	292	Red	1,128	1,103
Coho	2	—	Chum	9,788	8,440
Total	1,506	649	Pink	53,272	31,981
			Coho	3,610	3,937
Amur			King	1,925	1,781
Chum	6,467	3,657			
Pink	1,460	782	Grand total ¹	69,723	47,242
Total	7,927	4,438			

¹Total does not add because of rounding.

Source: *Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho*.

along Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands the salmon take increased by 11,321 t, or 43 percent, and along Kamchatka by 6,440 t, or 48 percent.

These data indicate that the Soviet catch has risen to the high lean-year level regis-

tered in 1960 and that the stocks of salmon are abundant in the Northern Pacific. This abundance is evidenced by the fact that the total Soviet coastal catch in recent bumper years was on the level of 70,000 t. Source: *Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho*.

Black Cod, Butterfish Prices High in Japan

Butterfish, caught by Japanese trawlers in waters off New York, continued to hold high prices in February in Japan. The prices being charged on the latest Taiyo Fishery shipment as of 1 February were: ¥13,500/20 kg (\$2,126/short ton at ¥288=US\$1) for large size, ¥11,000/20 kg (\$1,732/short ton) for medium, ¥8,500/20 kg (\$1,339/short ton) for small, and ¥7,000/20 kg (\$1,102/short ton) for extra small. Comparing with the previous shipments by Kuokuyo and Hoko Fisheries earlier this year, Taiyo's prices remained the same for sizes large and medium, but were between ¥1,000 and 1,500 higher per case of 20 kg for small and extra small.

Prices of black cod in Japan rose sharply since the turn of the new year, and in late January reached ¥500/kg (US\$1,575/short ton at ¥288=US\$1) for the large size, an all-time high, ¥430/kg (\$1,354/short ton) for the medium size, and ¥390/kg (\$1,228/short ton) for the small size. The sharp gain in price for black cod was attrib-

uted to the general lapse in shipment of northern-water bottomfish. Informed sources predicted further rises in price of black cod and other northern-water bottomfish in February and March, as few shipments were expected during those months. Source: *Suisan Keizai Shinbun*.

Mauritanian Fishery Companies Tabulated

The U.S. Regional Fishery Attache for Africa, William B. Folsom, has prepared a 20-page report on Mauritanian fishery companies. The author briefly summarizes fishery developments in 1974 and 1975 and then describes each company. The major activities of each company are detailed along with basic data on the company's processing plants and/or vessels. Folsom also provides details on joint venture arrangements which Mauritanian fishery companies may have with foreign governments or companies.

A copy of this report may be purchased (paper, \$3.50; microfiche, \$3.00) by ordering NTIS Accession No. PB-261 862,

"Fishery Companies of Mauritania" from the Sales Desk, National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161. Please enclose a self-addressed label to facilitate mailing.

USSR Ups Alaska Pollock Cost to Japan 54 Percent

The prolonged negotiations for this year's high-seas purchase of Soviet-caught Alaska pollock between Japanese fishery firm Hokuyo Fishery and the Soviet Union have reportedly settled on a price of \$81.15 per metric ton and a total supply of 65,000 tons. The new price represented a 54 percent hike over last year, whereas the supply remained the same as before. The negotiations were carried out under the influence of the concurrent foreign fishing fee negotiations between Japan and the United States within the U.S. economic zone. The Soviet Union initially proposed \$120 per metric ton apparently in keeping with the ex-vessel price of \$158 contained in the original U.S. foreign fishing fee schedule, and settled on a price of \$81.15 after Japan and the United States subsequently worked out an agreement on an ex-vessel price of \$98 per metric ton. Source: *Suisan Tsushin*.

JAPAN BARRED FROM EC 200-MILE ZONE

The European Community (EC) Commission on 23 February officially notified the Japanese Government of its decision reconfirming the policy of barring Japanese fishing activities within the 200-mile zone of European Community countries and their colonial territories. The decision also refused to negotiate with the Japanese Government on this matter. The European Community had adopted this policy at its foreign ministers council last December, and the Japanese Government has been requesting the Commission to reconsider the decision. As an immediate result of this decision, Japanese fishing activities off French Guyana involving twelve firms and 110 vessels faced a wholesale shut-out. Sources: *Suisan Keizai Shinbun* and *Minato Shinbun*.

Japan's 1976 Fishery Imports Hit New High

Total Japanese imports of fishery products in 1976 were a record both in quantity and value at 817,430 metric tons with ¥563,884 million (US\$1,905 million, based on ¥296 = US\$1) on a customs clearance basis, according to the Finance

Ministry. Compared with 1975, the imports were up 15 percent in quantity and 46 percent in value.

Frozen shrimp imports, which totaled 123,334 tons worth \$739 million, led all other products both in quantity and value, accounting for 15

percent in quantity and 39 percent in value of the total imports. Fresh and frozen tuna imports, which totaled \$133 million, recorded a 17 percent gain over 1975. Frozen salmon imports, which totaled \$11 million, were off 44 percent from 1975. Sources: *Suisan Keizai Shinbun*, *Minato Shinbun*, *Shokuyo Shinbun*, and *Suisan Shuho*.

Japanese imports of Fishery Products, 1950-76.

Year	Quantity in Metric tons	Value (¥ Million)	Year	Quantity in Metric tons	Value (¥ Million)
1950	6,322	699	1964	232,120	32,266
1951	5,995	1,316	1965	278,939	37,422
1952	8,480	1,201	1966	333,799	60,331
1953	11,945	1,915	1967	330,949	68,966
1955	14,336	1,966	1968	370,143	72,134
1956	17,151	2,617	1969	362,627	93,844
1957	18,272	2,647	1970	374,568	114,628
1958	19,602	3,351	1971	398,071	153,347
1959	19,270	2,766	1972	480,649	190,338
1960	47,476	5,523	1973	658,425	300,074
1961	56,634	8,173	1974	604,141	323,239
1962	89,623	10,694	1975	710,373	385,008
1963	156,330	21,385	1976	813,430	563,884

Japanese fishery imports by selected species, 1974-76.

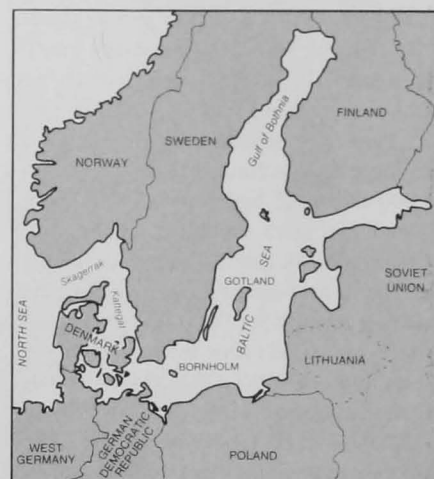
Fishery products	Quantity (metric tons)			Value ¹ (US\$1,000)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Fresh/Frozen						
Yellowfin	15,083	23,042	31,163	23,770	37,128	36,753
Skipjack	3,322	9,623	8,863	1,485	4,301	4,514
Albacore	1,619	7,988	1,639	1,405	6,740	2,219
Bluefin	1,725	1,867	708	5,065	5,848	3,416
Other tuna	24,896	48,427	126	28,162	60,473	92
Marlin (incl. swordfish)	17,616	19,116	21,536	14,632	19,041	23,189
Porgy	8,262	6,195	8,728	8,223	6,858	11,264
Salmon	3,957	6,823	3,664	9,168	19,726	11,057
Spanish mackerel	11,332	8,077	8,313	12,883	11,760	12,223
Yellowtail	1,389	1,264	1,609	1,914	1,574	2,439
Shark	1,779	2,144	712	777	1,331	594
Croaker	3,339	2,067	2,378	2,938	2,125	4,791
Hairtail	2,103	1,779	1,708	1,024	1,645	1,432
Herring	5,688	8,856	5,910	4,247	6,483	5,611
Cod roe	3,133	4,421	4,136	3,041	4,010	4,368
Herring roe	103	173	169	285	480	551
Shrimp	103,311	113,672	123,334	404,024	464,527	738,986
Octopus	67,678	74,613	94,387	71,052	81,426	121,405
Squid	44,762	58,580	68,532	63,158	99,105	135,111
Clam	17,742	15,823	14,483	12,629	9,345	9,561
Crab	9,337	10,463	12,496	17,076	16,172	28,091
Abalone	741	891	1,647	3,333	3,953	7,713
Scallop	285	322	144	1,199	1,378	693
Whale meat	28,578	28,822	32,475	15,660	19,676	29,176
Live						
Young eel	303	222	137	7,704	3,838	8,594
Adult eel	7,739	10,927	14,206	46,275	64,730	79,956
Salted/Dried						
Salmon roe	4,335	3,486	5,773	41,120	40,071	59,429
Herring roe	12,573	7,610	11,697	67,649	46,736	97,743
Herring roe on kelp	249	519	370	1,148	2,314	1,919
Sea urchin roe (incl. fresh and frozen)	1,354	1,684	1,874	7,615	10,297	14,389
Canned						
Abalone	679	623	708	3,309	3,240	5,223

¹Based on ¥ 291 = US\$1 for 1974; ¥ 296 = US\$1 for 1975 and 1976.

Sweden to Extend Its Baltic Fishing Zone

A proposal has been presented to the Swedish Parliament (Riksdag) to extend Sweden's fishery limits in the Baltic Sea. Under this proposal, Sweden would control about 45 percent of the Baltic, thereby affecting the fishing zones of Denmark, the German Democratic Republic (GDR), Poland, and the Soviet Union.

A line demarcating the extended fishing zone would begin off the GDR, swing north of Bornholm Island, and off Poland's northern coast and then move north-northeast between the island of Gotland and Soviet Lithuania (see map). The Soviet Union was expected to object to this line as the Swedes measure their baseline from the eastern shore of Gotland while the Soviets measure the baseline as originating from the Swedish mainland. It was uncertain whether Sweden would extend its fishing zone in the Skagerrak and Kattegat straits since fishing there was already regulated by agreements be-



tween Denmark, Norway, and Sweden which were first concluded in 1933. There was no indication that Sweden was considering extending its fishing zone in the Gulf of Bothnia, where an accord with Finland exists.

According to the Swedes, the new proposal was the result of European Economic Community's (EC) extension of its fisheries jurisdiction in the North Sea as well as the recent decision by the Baltic Fisheries Commission to reduce Sweden's fishing effort in the Baltic. Source: U.S. Embassies in Copenhagen and Stockholm.

According to the NMFS Office of International Fisheries, the proposal to extend the Swedish fishing zone to the midline in the Baltic was presented in the Riksdag by S.

Lundquist, a former Minister of Agriculture on behalf of opposition parties. In addition to the 1 January 1977 extension of fisheries jurisdiction by the EC in the North Sea, the Soviet Union also was to begin enforcing its 200-mile fishing zone and the Soviet move will require an agreement on the location of the Baltic midline between both states. This was expected to activate a long-standing argument with the USSR which claims that the midline should run halfway between the coast of the Swedish mainland and the Soviet mainland, while Sweden maintains that the midline should run halfway between Gotland and the Soviet mainland.

The Lundquist proposal generated considerable coverage in Swedish news media. The daily *Dagens Nyheter* asserted on 1

February, on the front page, that the Swedish Government would be unable to withstand pressures from Swedish fishermen and the Social Democratic opposition and was planning unilaterally to extend the fishing zone in the Baltic before March, and then negotiate with neighboring countries affected by the extension.

The midline argument with the Soviet Union is essentially the same as is the attempt to divide the continental shelf between both countries. Discussions on the latter have been unsuccessful since 1968.

According to *Dagens Nyheter*, the Swedish extension of its Baltic Sea fishing jurisdiction also worried Danish salmon fishermen who would no longer be able to fish salmon in the Baltic.

Japan's 14-Year Frozen Shrimp Imports Listed

Japanese frozen shrimp imports in 1976 registered all-time highs in quantity and value with 123,334 metric tons at ¥218,740 million (US\$739 million at ¥296=US\$1) according to the customs clearance data released by the Japanese Finance Ministry. The 1976 imports eclipsed the previous record high of 1973 by 5 percent in quantity and 72 percent in value, indicating that the imports involved not only an increased quantity but also an increased proportion of high-quality shrimp. Thus, the average unit value of the 1976 imports, at \$5,992 per metric ton, was also a new record, surpassing the previous high of \$4,087 per metric ton for 1975 by a wide margin.

Since Japan liberalized shrimp imports in 1961, purchases from foreign countries

have risen year after year save for brief lapses in 1968 and 1974. The 1976 imports experienced an almost elevenfold increase over 1965 and more than a twofold increase over 1970. Up to 1970, Mexico and the People's Republic of China were major suppliers of shrimp to Japan. Since 1971, however, India and Indonesia took over as dominant suppliers with India leading all other countries to date. In 1976, India, still the leader, had its supply slightly behind 1975, whereas imports from Indonesia, Australia, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and Malaysia increased markedly. India and Indonesia together accounted for 42.5 percent of total Japanese shrimp imports in 1976, a slight decline from the 44.9 percent in 1975. By region, imports from the Far

East and Southeast Asia accounted for approximately 80 percent, those from Latin and South America about 8 percent, from Australia and Papua New Guinea 5.5 percent, from Africa 4 percent, and from the Middle East 2.5 percent. Imports from the United States were 332 metric tons. Sources: *Shokuryo Shinbun* and *Suisan Keizai Shinbun*.

Japan's frozen shrimp imports in metric tons, by leading countries, 1963-76.

Year	Total imports	Value (US\$1,000)	India	Indonesia	PRC ¹	Mexico
1963	11,708	23,475	N.A. ²	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1964	18,167	31,437	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1965	21,011	35,938	851	N.A.	5,875	5,210
1966	36,156	60,085	993	N.A.	11,769	4,889
1967	44,466	79,732	2,147	15	5,004	7,995
1968	35,204	78,079	3,164	661	3,769	5,769
1969	48,886	121,748	4,864	2,604	4,136	5,511
1970	57,146	137,026	6,210	3,684	6,248	7,210
1971	78,874	214,591	9,702	8,223	4,990	6,520
1972	88,120	291,943	12,812	13,824	3,519	5,407
1973	117,474	429,845	21,903	18,764	4,475	8,839
1974	103,311	404,024	19,898	19,385	9,483	4,580
1975	113,672	464,527	29,942	21,060	9,768	4,085
1976	123,334	738,986	26,901	25,510	5,569	5,235

¹People's Republic of China.

²Not available.

Japanese frozen shrimp imports in metric tons and by country of origin, 1973-76.

Country of origin	1973	1974	1975	1976
India	21,903	19,898	29,942	26,901
Indonesia	18,764	19,385	21,060	25,510
PRC	4,475	9,483	9,768	5,569
Mexico	8,839	4,580	4,085	5,235
Thailand	9,884	6,314	8,837	9,849
Taiwan	5,040	3,245	3,395	3,241
Pakistan	4,231	2,305	2,951	3,892
S. Korea	2,571	3,127	2,932	4,673
Malaysia	5,190	2,619	2,392	3,877
Iran	859	854	651	803
Australia	4,769	5,189	4,663	6,189
Hong Kong	3,052	4,051	4,140	4,627
Cuba	1,985	3,193	3,548	1,693
Kuwait	768	236	379	1,031
Vietnam	662	2,154	1,639	2,356
Philippines	2,281	1,521	1,109	2,081
Nigeria	375	771	867	831
Sabar	1,347	1,728	1,515	2,296
Bahrain	1,447	1,227	1,014	974
Brazil	1,196	855	391	770
Liberia	475	611	330	320
Guyana	850	762	939	900
Cameroon	768	809	474	386
Singapore	831	517	345	336
United States	636	130	68	332
Bangladesh	628	220	339	565
USSR	6,141	1,294	0	0
Total ¹	117,474	103,311	113,672	123,334

¹Including other countries.