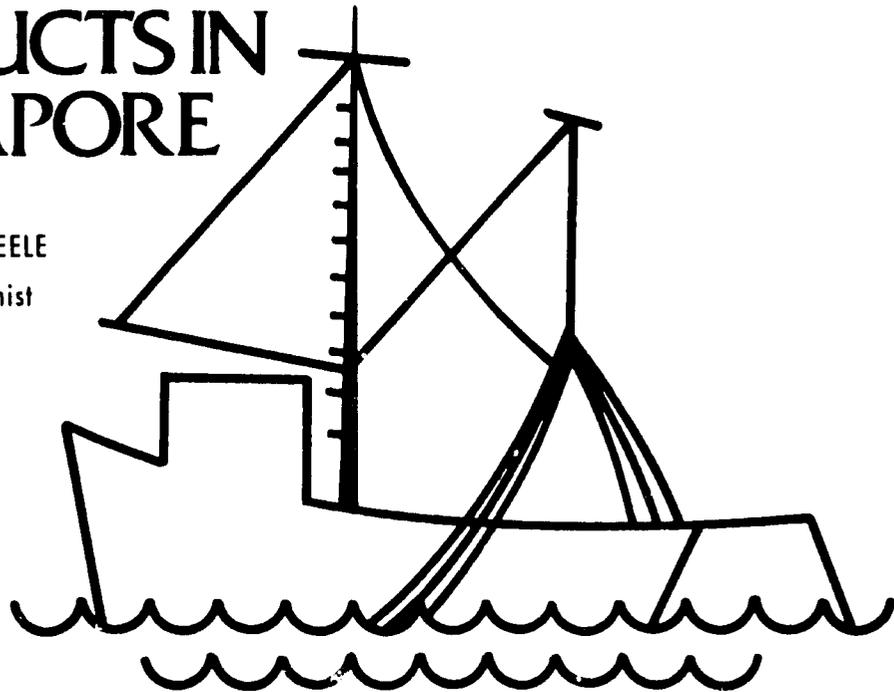


FDD Field Report 31

May 1973

DEMAND FOR SELECTED VIETNAM FISH PRODUCTS IN SINGAPORE

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Demand for Selected Fish Products in Singapore

ABSTRACT

Singapore's economy is growing at a real rate of 9 percent yearly. A combination of factors makes it an attractive export market; population is growing at 1.7 percent per year from the 1971 base of 2.1 million, the domestic market is quite active, and it is one of the world's largest transshipment ports. Singapore imported 100,000 metric tons of fish products worth more than \$26 million in 1971. The business climate is excellent, well organized, and anxious to reestablish contacts with Vietnam.

Vietnam can best earn foreign exchange from fish exports by supplying well-processed products to Singapore -- shrimp, prawn, lobsters, and crayfish, for example, if these enterprises are profitable and fish resources are properly managed for the long run. Mackerel, red snapper, and threadfin are also in strong demand. Nearly 20,000 M.T. of these seven species were imported into Singapore in 1971. Prices vary by species, quality, pack, and month of delivery. Freezer sea freight from Vietnam costs less than \$100 per M.T.

Shark fins, squid, and cuttlefish may also be profitable export items, although smaller in total volume. Specialty items requiring careful cost-return analyses as to profit potential include abalone, sea cucumber, fresh water eel, grouper, lizard fish, and skipjack.

Key Words: Vietnam, Singapore, fish, developing country, exports, trade, technical assistance.

PREFACE

This study was completed under a Participating Agency Service Agreement between the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Agency for International Development, Vietnam Mission.^{1/} Dr. Ralph Holben, Private Enterprise Division, USAID/Vietnam, was the project manager; his help and counsel were greatly appreciated throughout the study. The author is also grateful for help provided by G. Edward Thompson, O. I. Hauge, Niels Beck, Harris Magnusson, and Jeanne Pham Ngoc Houng, of the Private Enterprise Division.

Mr. Tran Van Tri and Mr. Le Van Dang of the Republic of Vietnam's Directorate of Fisheries and Mr. Le Dung Dan of the Export Development Center also were most helpful to the ERS team; their assistance was greatly appreciated. A number of organizations in Singapore provided information and assistance without which the study could not have been completed. A special word of thanks goes to Mr. John C. Bennett, Managing Director, FER0-Probe, to Mrs. Elizabeth Foo Yap Pin, Research Director for the study, and to the FER0-Probe staff which operated so effectively under their direction. Mr. Dick Morford, Economics Office, American Embassy, Singapore, was also very helpful to the ERS team on a number of occasions.

Dr. Cheng Tong Fatt, Director, Primary Production Department, Republic of Singapore, and Mr. Tan Woon Kiat, Assistant Director, were most helpful in supplying secondary fishery data to our team. A word of thanks is due them as well as to Mr. Sim Kee Boon, Chairman, INTRACO, Ltd., and to members of the Singapore Fish Merchants General Association who provided needed information through personal interviews. Thanks also go to Mr. B. A. Johnson, Cold Storage Group of Companies, and Mr. P. Proctor, Malayan Refrigerating Company, for their help on a number of occasions.

No research study is completed without the counsel and help of many colleagues. This work is no exception, so a special word of gratitude to S. Blair Hutchison, William S. Hoofnagle, William A. Faught, Edmund H. Farstad, W. J. C. Logan, Robert D. Niehaus, James R. Sayre, Keith Brouillard, and David P. Winkelmann. The typing of many drafts and the final manuscript were handled by Judy Glass, with excellent assists from S. Jean Barnes, and Yvette A. Jones. Correspondence and office management were ably handled in Singapore by Doris Lim. Data analysis was completed effectively in Washington by Lula W. White and Frances A. Burke. All of these people deserve our heartfelt thanks.

^{1/} The work was completed under USAID PIO/T Number 730-170-2(21)20031.

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HIGHLIGHTS ON DEMAND FOR SELECTED VIETNAM FISH PRODUCTS IN SINGAPORE

The domestic demand for fish products in Singapore is increasing. The city-state population of 2.1 million, predominately of Chinese origin, is growing at 1.7 percent per year. Per capita income, \$970.68 in 1970, is growing at a deflated rate of 9 percent per year. The market for fish products, on a net food supply basis, was approximately 42,000 metric tons in 1971.

However, on a product weight basis, the Port of Singapore imported 100,904 metric tons of fish, crustacea, mollusks, and other fish products in 1971. Total imports of various fish products exceeded \$26 million in 1971, while total exports were valued at more than \$10 million.

These statistics understate the importance of the market by the volume and value of transshipments clearing the free port of Singapore not recorded in published government documents. Estimates of these quantities and values were obtained for some species through personal interviews with traders. Thus the market for fish products in Singapore has a dual nature: (1) to satisfy increasing domestic consumption needs and (2) to supply processing firms and/or re-exporters who respond to market demands in third countries, principally in Europe, the Americas, and Japan.

The Vietnam fishery industry's best alternative for earning foreign exchange in the Singapore market is tied to supplying processed or semi-processed products that meet quality and pack standards for specialized domestic needs or re-export. Prices are highest for processed products and they can stand the freight from Vietnam (between \$80 and \$120 per metric ton in refrigerated storage on coastal vessels). Thorough cost-return analyses for particular species or products must be completed, however, and only those products which have a high probability of yielding positive net returns should be selected for merchandising efforts in international trade.

The shrimp and prawn market is very strong in Singapore. The quantity imported exceeded 9,400 metric tons in 1971; of this, about 2,900 arrived in some processed form, generally frozen and packaged. At least 1,000 metric tons were exported to third countries in processed form. Average unit price for all shrimp and prawn from declared imports was about \$900 per metric ton. This is a reflection of the large percentage of fresh chilled products arriving at the Jurong fish market in small local boats. Prices for processed products ranged from the average stated above to as much as \$4,440 per metric ton. September through December is the best time to deliver shrimp and prawn to Singapore; local deliveries from Malaysian and Indonesian waters are off because of monsoon rains, and prices are 20 to 40 percentage points above their average for the year.

Mackerel, snapper, and threadfin represent the most active market for fish species of interest to the Vietnam industry in Singapore. Imports of the three combined were more than 9,600 metric tons in 1971, representing a total value of \$4,844,000. Threadfin is a delicacy in the Singapore diet and is in short supply from May to August. Price per metric ton averaged \$1,235 for the year, but reached a seasonal high of \$1,674 in July. Supplying snapper and

mackerel block frozen fillets seems to be a viable possibility for Vietnam. Sample shipments and direct negotiations should be investigated by Vietnam's industry.

Processed lobster and crayfish, particularly frozen lobster tails for the restaurant trade in Singapore or re-export to Europe and American markets, seem to hold potential for Vietnam. Prices are very favorable; as much as \$11,000 per metric ton for a frozen, precooked, peeled product meeting very detailed quality specifications for the European market. Average price for processed imports was \$5,421 per metric ton. However, the market is limited and only represents a total volume of less than 240 metric tons per year.

Shark fins, a local delicacy, is an interesting specialty demand item in Singapore. The processed product commands a high price, as much as \$7,900 per metric ton, but is a joint product representing a small part of the total fish. Consequently, in order to supply the fin market, large quantities of meat and other byproducts, useful primarily for animal feed and fertilizer, have to be disposed of at very low returns near the supply area. The total market for processed fins is probably less than 50 metric tons per year.

Squid and cuttlefish also are much in demand; some 3,886 metric tons were imported during 1971, representing a total value of \$1,506,000, but average price was only \$388 per metric ton. This is a reflection of the large part of total imports arriving fresh in local fishing boats. Again, the processed product, dried or frozen, commands a premium price. Canneries are preparing a high quality product for the European market and are looking for sources of supply of fresh frozen squid and cuttlefish to can. The total market for imported squid and cuttlefish in some processed form is about 360 metric tons per year (plus any transshipments through the free port); contract prices ranged from the average quoted above to as high as \$5,655 per metric ton. Good quality dried squid from Korea was sold for \$1,364 per metric ton.

A very limited, although high price, market exists in Singapore for several specialty marine products such as abalone, sea cucumber, and fresh water eel. These represent special order items, low volume, requiring preparation to detailed processing and packing specifications, but may be potentially profitable items for particular companies. They, like grouper, pomfret, lizard fish, skipjack, and sea horse only represent latent potential for the Vietnam fisheries industry. Actual potential can only be determined following complete analyses of the supplies available for harvesting in Vietnamese waters and the cost of harvesting and processing in relation to firm price offers and shipping costs to the market.

The Singapore market is well organized. The business climate is excellent and traders have well developed contacts and markets in other countries. They are anxious to reestablish contacts with Vietnam exporters if the business and trade climate is favorable. Trial shipments, negotiations, associate company contracts, and even joint capital ventures seem feasible. The Singapore market should be carefully explored by Vietnam development leaders and fisheries industry firms which have supplies of quality products available for export.

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Singapore, an island republic lying at the tip of the Malay Peninsula, is 225 square miles in area and had a population of approximately 2.1 million in 1971. It has long been a center of trade and industry and stands as one of the world's most important sea and air ports. It links the people and produce of the Indian Ocean with those of the South China Sea and the Pacific Ocean beyond. Recent government statistics indicate that the Republic's population is growing 1.7 percent per year.

The demand for food, including fish products, is of a compound nature: (1) that created by the domestic economy, with its growing population and increasing per capita income,^{1/} and (2) that resulting from Singapore's role as a major import-export center in world trade. The latter is particularly significant for fish products since fishing fleets from Indonesia, Malaysia, and other points in the South China Sea and Indian Ocean regularly call at the Port of Singapore. Cold storage, grading and processing facilities, and the necessary commercial infrastructure are readily available; re-export trade to all parts of the world is an important part of Singapore's economy.

DATA SOURCES

The data obtained for this report were from a number of sources. Aggregated statistics for years prior to 1971 were obtained from secondary sources; primarily from published information provided by the Singapore Department of Statistics. Detailed data for 1971, and for selected fish species for specific years, were obtained from the Singapore Primary Production Department, Division of Fisheries. Personal interviews were conducted between July 25 and August 25, 1972, with a number of traders, importers, exporters, shipping companies, etc., and constitute the sources of other data included in the report indicated. The study was sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development, Vietnam Mission, Private Enterprise Division.

PROCEDURE

The report is divided into four sections. Section I includes an analysis of aggregate statistics underlying the basic market demand for fish products in Singapore. Additional demographic and economic data are included where appropriate.

^{1/} The average rate of growth in Singapore's Gross Domestic Product during the decade of the 1960's was 7.8 percent per year. Per capita GDP was estimated at Singapore \$2,682 in 1970, the equivalent of U.S. \$970.68. The official Singapore dollar per U.S. dollar exchange rate on August 1, 1972, was 2.763 to 1.00; however, for ease in computation, 2.80 to 1.00 was used in this study. The actual growth in GDP between 1951 and 1970 was at a deflated rate of S \$120.67 per capita, 9 percent per year.

Section II includes a detailed analysis of the demand, prices, and other market factors of importance for the specific fish species of particular interest to the Vietnam industry. Volumes of imports and exports by origins and destinations, major trading firms, trends, prices for specific products, and the general terms of trade are analyzed.

The data in Section III relate to qualitative variables of importance for specific fish species and their products. It includes information about special product specifications demanded, unique terms of trade, finance, and other data of special interest as obtained in personal interviews.

The last section summarizes and evaluates the research findings. It also critiques the methodology used, and suggests improvements applicable to future studies of a similar nature.

THE SINGAPORE MARKET SETTING

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimated that per capita consumption of fish in Singapore, on a net food supply basis, averaged 56 grams per day in 1969.^{1/} Expanding this datum by the population, the estimated domestic consumption of fish and fish products alone, on a product weight basis, in Singapore that year amounted to some 100,904 metric tons (M.T.).^{2/} A projection to 1980 using the rate of growth in net imports between 1967 and 1971 results in a demand estimate of 201,707 metric tons of fish and fish products in that year. This is based on a compound growth rate of 8 percent. Population increases account for approximately 1.3 percent of this rate, and income growth and transshipment for re-export growth and their effects on demand for fisheries products the balance.^{3/} Approximately 70 percent of the 100,904 metric tons of product imported in 1971 arrived in fresh, chilled, or frozen form. The remaining 30 percent arrived in some processed form, i.e., canned, salted, preserved, etc.

Conversely, of the 15,517 M.T. of fish, crustacea, mollusks, and other fish products exported in 1971, 74 percent was in some processed form. While it is difficult to compare weights and volumes of dissimilar products since they are not additive, the data above indicate that Singapore is an important market for large quantities of fish products. Total imports of the various fish products represented a value of more than U.S. \$26 million in 1971.^{4/} The value of total fishery products exported from Singapore in 1971 exceeded \$10 million.

^{1/} Production Yearbook, Volume 24, 1970, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations, Rome, Table 135.

^{2/} Metric tons = 1,000 kilograms or 2,200 American pounds.

^{3/} Elasticity of demand coefficients, based on regression analyses, were computed for selected fish products and are presented in Appendix 1.

^{4/} All monetary data designated \$ will be U.S. dollars in the remainder of the text unless specified to the contrary.

GROWTH IN SPECIFIC FISHERIES CATEGORIES

Data in Figures 1 and 2 below show the 5-year trend in import volumes and values for fresh, chilled, or frozen marine fish (excluding tuna) and fresh, chilled, or frozen crabs, lobsters, and shrimp. Both categories show a strong upward trend. The aggregate data shown here are further refined and reported for specific species of interest in the second section of the report. However, all but four of the 16 species of fish or mollusks of particular interest to the Vietnam industry are in the two groups depicted in Figures 1 and 2.

The 17 percent increase in import volume and the 25 percent increase in value of imports shown in Figure 1 is indicative of the growing demand for marine fish in the Singapore diet as well as in diets in other nations in the region. The data are even more dramatic for crabs, lobsters, and shrimp as shown in Figure 2. Volume imported into Singapore more than doubled during the 5-year period, while the value of the imports has increased more than two and one-half times. Both figures are indicative of very strong local and world demand for these marine foods.

Figure 1. Volume and Value of Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen MARINE FISH (EXCLUDING TUNA) Imported into Singapore, 1967-71.

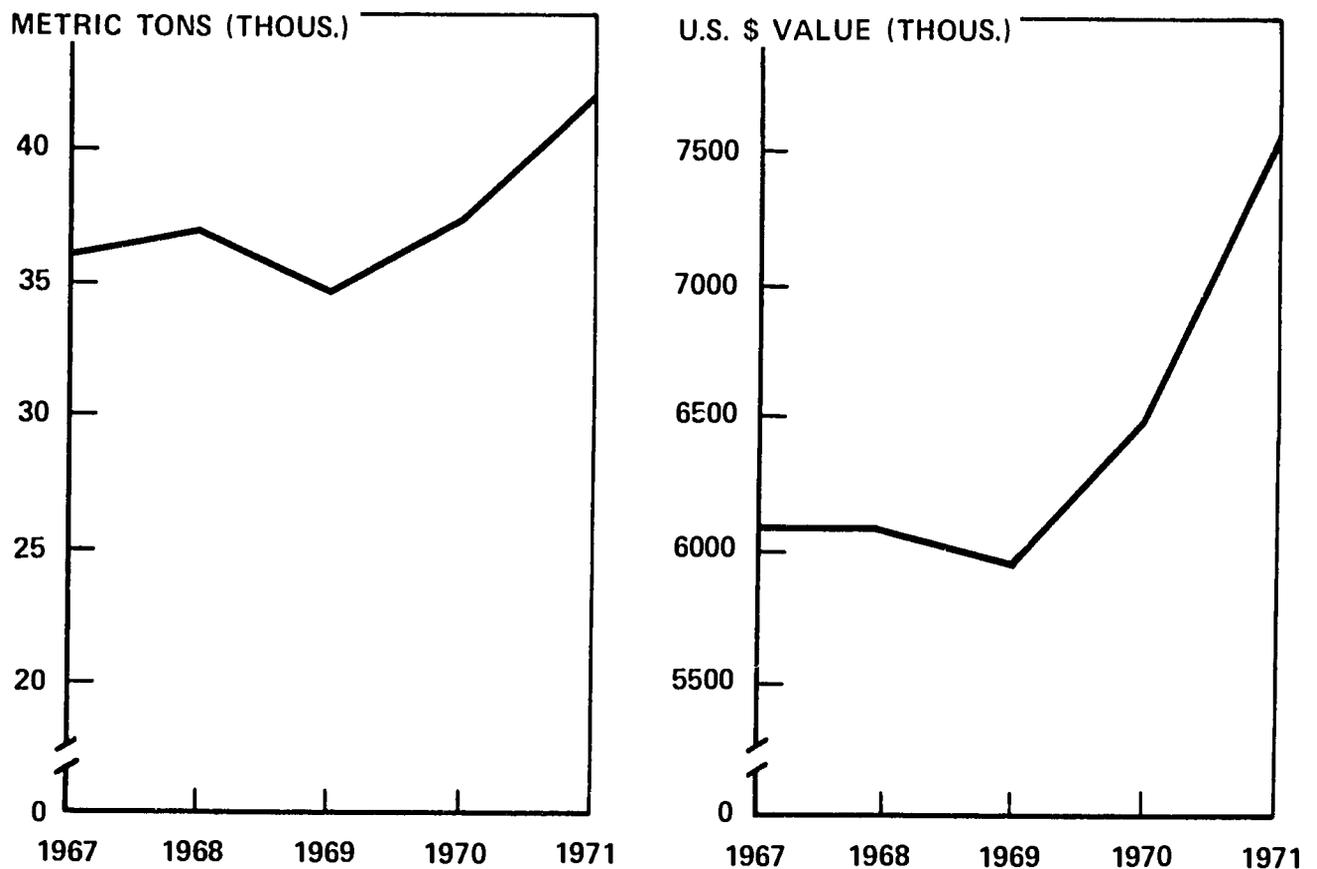
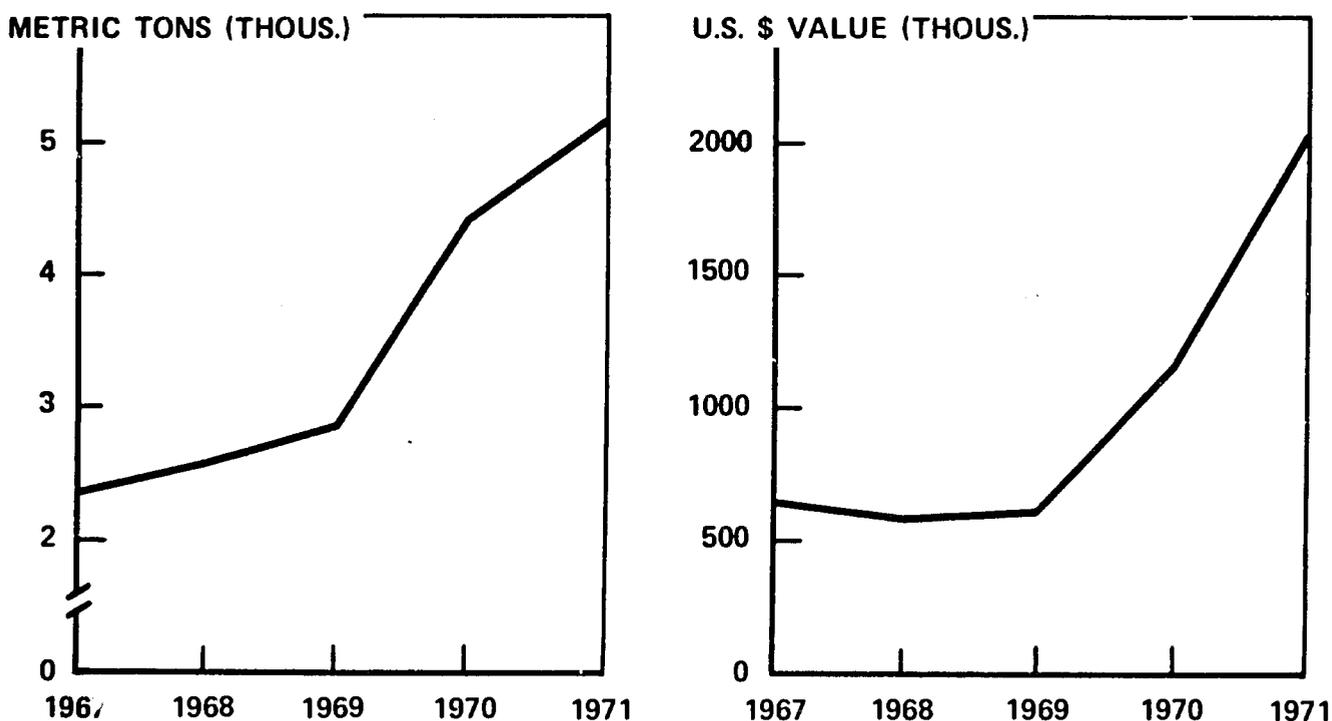


Figure 2. Volume and Value of Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen CRABS, LOBSTERS, AND SHRIMP Imported into Singapore, 1967-71.



Although Singapore is a net importer of fish products (imports exceeded exports by \$16 million in 1971), the processing and re-export trade is of interest to Vietnam in two respects:

1. Supplying Singapore's fish processing firms with raw products may be a viable alternative in addition to supplying the domestic market, since the former buys in excess of \$10 million worth of products per year.
2. It may be profitable for Vietnam's growing processing industry to serve some of the markets now receiving exports from Singapore. This is a viable alternative only if Vietnam has a comparative advantage over Singapore for specific items.

The six major fish exports from Singapore are shown in Table 1 in order of descending importance in 1971. Comparative data are also presented for 1967 through 1970. If categories 1 and 6 are combined, the exports of various crab, lobster, and shrimp products is by far the most important category.

Additional information is available for 30 different categories of fish products imported to or exported from Singapore in Appendix Tables 1 to 30. The 30 fisheries category designations are those of the Standard International Trade Code (SITC). Information for 1967 through 1971 includes total volume of imports for the year and the top 15 countries of origin by volumes. Also included is the total value of imports by year, and the top 15 countries' individual shares. Average unit values are computed for each of the above.

Table 1.--Major fishery products exported from Singapore, 1967 to 1971

| Product | Volume | | | | | Value | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
| | -----Metric tons----- | | | | | -----Million U.S. dollars----- | | | | |
| 1. Crabs, lobsters, shrimp-- fresh, chilled, or frozen..... | 435 | 456 | 376 | 809 | 1,144 | .97 | 1.05 | .94 | 1.68 | 2.89 |
| 2. Marine fish--salted or dried.. | 3,171 | 3,174 | 3,735 | 3,782 | 4,069 | 1.09 | 1.16 | 1.35 | 1.55 | 1.66 |
| 3. Canned abalone..... | 249 | 279 | 225 | 346 | 429 | .46 | .47 | .37 | .71 | 1.00 |
| 4. Canned fish and fish preparations..... | 1,383 | 1,319 | 1,588 | 1,756 | 2,201 | .55 | .53 | .64 | .68 | .89 |
| 5. Crustacea and mollusk preparations, not canned..... | 217 | 764 | 643 | 625 | 756 | .21 | .58 | .55 | .65 | .85 |
| 6. Crabs, lobsters, shrimp-- dried or boiled..... | 553 | 416 | 614 | 627 | 777 | .40 | .29 | .52 | .69 | .78 |

A similar treatment is given for exports. Total volume, value, and unit value for each year is shown. These data are supplemented by similar data for each of the top 15 countries of destination.

SECTION II

DEMAND FACTORS FOR SELECTED FISH SPECIES OF INTEREST TO VIETNAM

Discussions were held between the author, knowledgeable Vietnamese fisheries specialists, and their USAID counterparts in Saigon about the availability of selected marine species in Vietnam waters. The list selected and presented below is not meant to be all inclusive. However, it represents, in the absence of a complete oceanographic survey of Vietnam's coastal waters, best estimates of fish species in general current supply.^{1/} Further, a general belief was held that sufficient quantities of the species could be harvested, using modern fisheries management techniques, to make exportation for foreign exchange a viable alternative.

The list includes the following species:

1. Marine fish
 - a. Threadfin
 - b. Red snapper, bigeye snapper, and Nagasaki snapper
 - c. Spanish mackerel, frigate mackerel, other mackerel
 - d. Pompano
 - e. Grouper
 - f. Lizard fish
 - g. Skipjack
2. Shrimp and prawn
3. Spiny (rock) and springtail (bulldozer or shovelhead) lobsters
4. Cuttlefish
5. Squid
6. Fresh water eel
7. Fish sauce (nuoc mam)
8. Shark fins and meat
9. Abalone
10. Sea cucumber (beshe de mer)

Complete import-export data for these species were obtained for the calendar year 1971 from the Singapore Primary Production Department. The following analysis is based on inspection of individual inward-outward declaration forms filed with the Fisheries Division of the Department. The data have been

^{1/} We encourage the Government of the Republic of Vietnam to complete a thorough study of the supply of harvestable fish species in its coastal waters as soon as possible. The FAO/UN study completed beyond the 20-mile limit must be supplemented with similar offshore data before export marketing programs for fisheries products are planned.

checked for internal consistency and were found valid.^{1/} Thus, the tabular data and textual interpretations presented below are judged to be true indicators of the Singapore fisheries demand and market trading universe for 1971.

SHRIMP AND PRAWN

The most active market for fish products in Singapore currently is that for shrimp and prawn. This is a reflection of both an increase in the domestic demand and a very strong upward trend in total world demand. The former is reflected in the data presented in Figure 2 and discussed earlier in the text.

The inward and outward declarations for Singapore in 1971 show 7,029 M.T. of shrimp imported into the market (see Appendix Table 31). Of these, 498 arrived in some processed form aboard ocean or coastal vessels. The remaining 6,531 M.T. were received from local vessels and other trawlers at the fish auction market in Jurong. The outward declarations show that 969 M.T. of shrimp and prawn were exported from Singapore in various forms in 1971. Thus, net imports of shrimp and prawn into Singapore in 1971 amounted to 6,040 M.T.

However, since Singapore is a free transshipment port, the data above must be amended. The amount of shrimp and prawn brought to Singapore enroute to other markets in 1971 is estimated at 2,400 M.T.^{2/} Since no official government statistics are available which give details about these shipments, only a general picture can be obtained about their impact on the market. It is known that the major transshipping firms operating in the market couple distant suppliers' offerings (especially for frozen and packed products) with other local buyers. Thus, their net effect is to exert an upward pressure on quantity demanded and prices in the market. In summary, the total imports of shrimp and prawn to Singapore in 1971 exceeded 9,400 M.T.

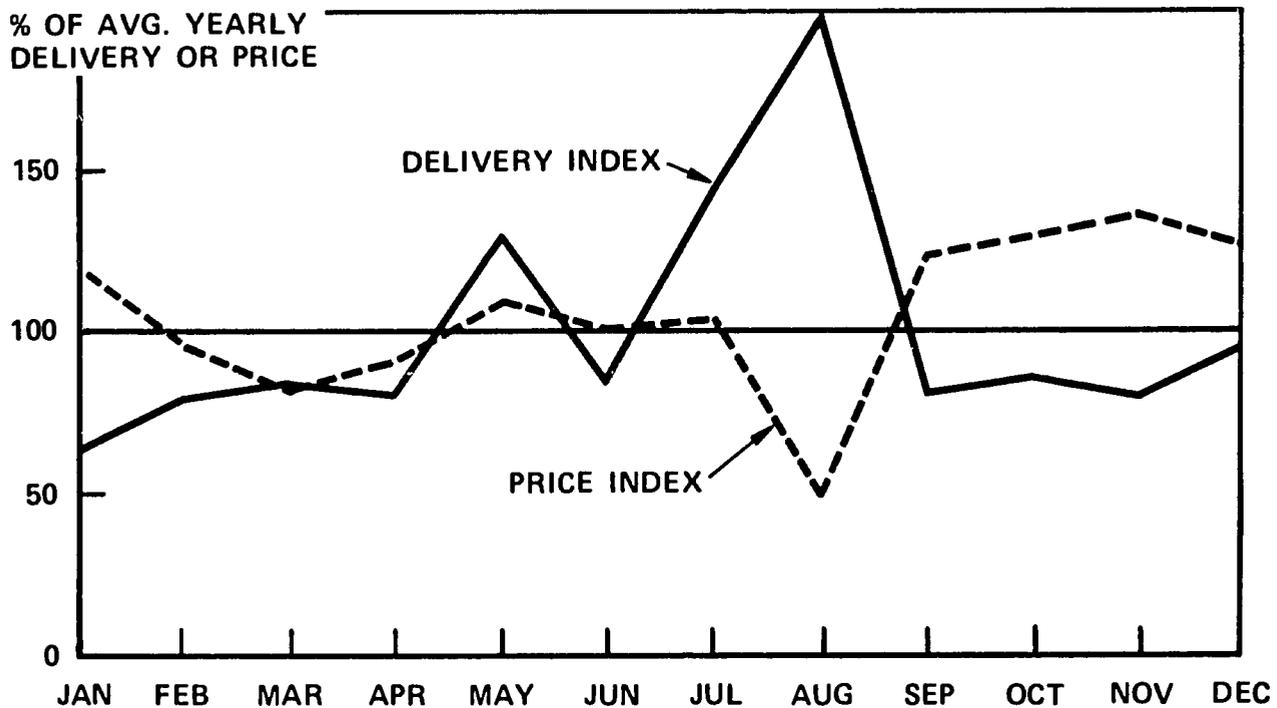
Seasonality of Supply

A distinct seasonal pattern in deliveries of shrimp and prawn was observed in the 1971 survey data (Figure 3). The seasonal index reaches 199 in August, i.e., deliveries are 99 percentage points above the average monthly deliveries for the year; some 1,168 M.T. were delivered to Singapore compared with the average of 586 M.T. Conversely, January was the month of smallest deliveries, 370 M.T., an index of 63 or 37 percentage points below the average monthly amount.

^{1/} The S.I.T.C. category "Marine Fish, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen (Excluding Tuna)," Code 031301, was used as a check. The Singapore Department of Statistics reported imports of 41,698 M.T. in this category in 1971. The total of "inward-outward declaration" items in the survey was 43,899 M.T. The average error of 5.3 percent is considered well within tolerance limits and is attributed to reporting bias only.

^{2/} Estimated from data obtained from interviews with major re-export firms in the market. Most of these firms act as intermediary agents bringing local or distant sellers together with distant buyers. The latter are located principally in Europe, the United States, Japan, and Australia.

Figure 3. Indices of Monthly Deliveries and Prices of SHRIMP AND PRAWN, Singapore, 1971.



The seasonality data also show that 46 percent of the total yearly supply of shrimp and prawn arrived in Singapore during a 4-month period in 1971--May, June, July, and August (see Table 2). The data in Figure 3 and Table 2 have importance for this study since harvests in the South China Sea toward Vietnam seem to be greatest from September through February each year.^{1/} A strong demand and price structure would be expected in Singapore during these months of seasonally low local deliveries. Unfortunately, data were not available on a monthly basis for prior years in order to trace the seasonal pattern over a longer period of time.

^{1/} Based on interview at New South Sea Shrimp Company, Saigon, Vietnam, July 20, 1972.

Table 2.--Percentage of total yearly deliveries of shrimp and prawn to the Singapore market, by months, 1971*

| Month | : Percent of : total for : year | :: | Month | : Percent of : total for : year | :: | Month | : Percent of : total for : year |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|----|--------------|---------------------------------------|----|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| January.... | : 5.27 | :: | May..... | : 10.89 | :: | September. | : 7.21 |
| February... | : 6.55 | :: | June..... | : 7.03 | :: | October... | : 7.14 |
| March..... | : 6.97 | :: | July..... | : 11.98 | :: | November.. | : 6.37 |
| April..... | : 6.69 | :: | August.... | : 16.19 | :: | December.. | : 7.71 |
| Percent for | : _____ | :: | Percent for: | : _____ | :: | Percent for: | : _____ |
| 4 months | : 25.48 | :: | 4 months | : 46.09 | :: | 4 months | : 28.43 |

*Based on deliveries of 7,029 M.T.; total declared value was \$6,346,595, giving an average unit price per M.T. of \$903.

Price Relationships

The number of different types of shrimp and prawn clearing the Singapore market, their size, the nature of the pack, quality, and the amount of preprocessing all influence price. Consequently, individual prices may be misleading and comparisons are difficult unless the variables influencing the prices are carefully specified and only like products compared.

The average unit price for all shrimp, prawn, lobsters, and crabs entering Singapore in fresh, chilled, or frozen form in 1971 was \$401 per M.T. The figure for 1967 was \$361. This relatively low price reflects the large quantity of mixed, chilled shrimp and prawn arriving in various quality conditions from Malaysian and Indonesian waters and auctioned as "fresh" at the Jurong market. Interviews with traders and personal visits to the market leave one with the impression that the relatively low price is a reflection of price discounting due to low quality and a high percentage of spoilage loss inherent in the traditional handling system used by the small fishermen.

By way of contrast, the average unit value of shrimp, prawn, lobsters, and crabs exported from Singapore fresh, chilled, or frozen was \$2,568 per M.T. in 1971. This indicates a large value added by local processing firms for such marketing services as freezing, storing, grading, packing, heading, peeling, and the fact that a large percentage of weight loss is involved in these processing and packing functions. A summary of the 1971 outward declaration forms for shrimp and prawn, excluding lobster, showed an average unit value of \$2,434 per M.T. for the 989 tons exported.

Imports of salted, dried, or boiled shrimp, prawn, lobsters, and crabs averaged \$625 per M.T. in Singapore in 1971. Exports of these products yielded an average of \$1,016 per M.T. The data quoted above are simple weighted unit values. The great variability in quoted prices in the market can be seen from Table 3.

Table 3.--Selected price quotations for shrimp and prawn, demonstrating range in the Singapore market, 1971

| Price per M.T. U.S. \$ | Specifications | Pack | Origin | Market |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|
| 588..... | : Various types and : sizes | Frozen, loose 30 lb. tins | Hong Kong | Singapore |
| 1,929..... | : Various types and : sizes | Headless, frozen 5 lb. cartons | Malaysia | Singapore |
| 6,244..... | : Less than 30/lb., : potted | Processed, frozen, 5 lb. cartons | U.K. | Singapore |
| 4,444..... | : Tiger, 8-12/lb. : : : | Headless, shell on, glaze frozen polyethylene wrap, 5 lb. cartons | Singapore | Europe |
| 4,158 | : Tiger, 15-20/lb. : : | (Same as above) | Singapore | Europe |
| 2,530..... | : Tiger, 31-40/lb. : : | (Same as above) | Singapore | Europe |

Seasonality of Price

Marketing theory suggests that, given reasonably constant demand, an inverse relationship will exist between quantity supplied and price. Such a relationship is evident for shrimp and prawn in the Singapore market in 1971. An analysis of the data depicted in Figure 3 points up the relationship seasonally. As discussed earlier, supplies of shrimp and prawn arriving in Singapore reached their peak in August, 99 percentage points above average monthly deliveries for the year. Note from Figure 3 that August is also the month of lowest price for the year. Average price received per M.T. of shrimp and prawn delivered was only \$468, or 52 percent of the average annual price of \$903.

The importance of the supply and price variables discussed in the sections above for Vietnam's shrimp and prawn industry is quite evident. Local supplies of shrimp and prawn decrease significantly in Singapore following the seasonal high in August. September, October, November, December, and January represent the best months, from the point of view of average price received per M.T., to deliver to the market. This is the period of best shrimp and prawn harvest in the coastal waters of Vietnam.

The average prices per M.T. for shrimp and prawn by months in the Singapore market in 1971 are shown in Table 4. Prices averaged more than \$1,000 per M.T. in each of the last 4 months of the year, and were a maximum in November, \$1,217 or 35 percentage points above the average for the year.

Table 4.--Average monthly prices for shrimp and prawn delivered to Singapore, 1971*

| Month | Price US\$/MT | Month | Price US\$/MT | Month | Price US\$/MT |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| January.... | 1,083 | May..... | 973 | September.. | 1,115 |
| February... | 866 | June..... | 909 | October.... | 1,168 |
| March..... | 741 | July..... | 940 | November... | 1,217 |
| April..... | 833 | August.... | 444 | December... | 1,144 |
| Average for 4 months | 868 | Average for 4 months | 765 | Average for 4 months | 1,160 |

*Average yearly price in this analysis was \$903.

Major Shrimp and Prawn Importers-Exporters

A number of firms are very active in importing and exporting shrimp and prawn. Since data for individual buyers and sellers of fresh and chilled shrimp and prawn at the Jurong market are not available from the published statistics, information about such buyers and sellers was obtained by personal interviews. These qualitative data are presented from the interviews in Section III of this report. Since the volume of fresh and chilled shrimp and prawn arriving at Jurong exceeded 6,500 M.T. in 1971, the information in Section III is very important to operators of Vietnamese trawlers which might move west in the South China Sea and opt to sell the last trawl or two in fresh or chilled form at Jurong.

The data of interest to Vietnamese shrimp and prawn processing firms, including those firms who freeze shrimp on trawlers while enroute, is obtained from the Singapore inward-outward declaration forms. Singapore firms imported 498 M.T. of shrimp and prawn in various processed forms in 1971. Conversely, they exported more than 989 M.T. that year. The imports had a declared value of \$596,249, while the exports were valued at \$2,407,028. Two factors should be noted:

1. Exporters are buying significant quantities of shrimp at the auction market or through third party processors and then re-exporting it in further processed form.
2. Significant quantities of shrimp and prawn arrive at the free transshipping port in Singapore which do not appear in the detailed statistics reported in this section (see discussion on page 8). A list of several large transshipping agents engaged in this type of trade for shrimp and prawn is presented in Section III.

Table 5.--Major Singapore firms importing and exporting shrimp and prawn in processed form, 1971

| Name of firm | Imports | | Exports | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| | M.T. | U.S. dollars | M.T. | U.S. dollars |
| Southseas Fisheries, Pte., Ltd..... | 136.80 | 119,568 | 115.65 | 232,023 |
| Asia Fishing Industry Corp..... | 86.87 | 146,393 | 192.71 | 370,184 |
| Pacific Foods Co..... | 43.38 | 30,794 | -- | -- |
| Chip Chuan Trading Co..... | 40.85 | 76,378 | 26.63 | 60,505 |
| Sin Aik Trading Co..... | 22.11 | 23,214 | 8.60 | 36,688 |
| Taiyo Fishery Co., Ltd.... | 16.01 | 17,154 | 16.00 | 17,143 |
| Singapore Frozen Food Co.. | 15.43 | 13,543 | 225.78 | 717,540 |
| Connell Bros. Co., Ltd.... | -- | -- | 135.97 | 353,369 |
| Total..... | 361.45 | 427,044 | 721.34 | 1,787,452 |
| Total all importers-exporters | 498.27 | 596,249 | 989.28 | 2,407,028 |

Origins and Destinations of Shrimp and Prawn

It is estimated that more than 95 percent of the 6,531 M.T. of shrimp and prawn arriving fresh or chilled at Jurong are from Malaysian and Indonesian waters. The major countries of origin of the processed shrimp and prawn imported into Singapore are shown in Table 6. Each country's share of the total is also shown as a percentage. Similar data are presented in Table 7 for processed exports of shrimp and prawn. Again the data exclude origins and destinations of shrimp and prawn transshipped through Singapore. These are discussed in Section III.

Table 6.--Countries of origin of processed shrimp and prawn imported into Singapore, 1971*

| Country of origin | Percentage of total processed imports |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak)..... | 76.79 |
| Brunei..... | 14.45 |
| Indonesia..... | 3.97 |
| Ceylon..... | 2.51 |
| India..... | 1.65 |
| Hong Kong..... | .37 |
| West Germany..... | .18 |
| Australia..... | .05 |
| U.K..... | .03 |
| | 100.00 |

*Total imports of 498.27 M.T.

Table 7.--Countries of destination of processed shrimp and prawn exported from Singapore, 1971*

| Country of destination | Percentage of total processed exports |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Japan..... | 44.78 |
| Hong Kong..... | 18.28 |
| U.S.A..... | 15.05 |
| United Kingdom..... | 13.69 |
| Australia..... | 6.64 |
| Netherlands..... | .66 |
| Indonesia..... | .32 |
| West Germany..... | .23 |
| Canada..... | .18 |
| Christmas Island..... | .14 |
| Others..... | .03 |
| | 100.00 |

*Total exports of 989.28 M.T.

THREADFIN

The Vietnam fishing industry catches a number of marine fish species in the South China Sea. Threadfin is one species in plentiful supply. Singapore represents one of the largest markets for the species in the world. Total imports of threadfin in 1971 exceeded 629 M.T. (from inward declarations and the Jurong fish auction only). The imports were valued at \$777,123 (see Table 8). Exports were virtually nil (.04 M.T., \$114), indicating the strength of demand for the product among consumers in Singapore.

Table 8.--Volume and percentage of total imports of threadfin, by months, Singapore, 1971*

| Month | Volume of imports | Percent of | Month | Volume of imports | Percent of |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | M.T. | yearly total | | M.T. | yearly total |
| January..... | 27.96 | 4.44 | July..... | 20.10 | 3.19 |
| February..... | 28.98 | 4.61 | August..... | 47.16 | 7.49 |
| March..... | 43.79 | 6.96 | September.. | 83.37 | 13.25 |
| April..... | 33.82 | 5.37 | October.... | 129.70 | 20.62 |
| May..... | 39.51 | 6.28 | November... | 79.31 | 12.60 |
| June..... | 30.01 | 4.77 | December... | 65.52 | 10.42 |
| Total or | | | Total or | | |
| average for | | | average for | | |
| 6 months | 204.07 | 32.43 | 6 months | 425.16 | 67.57 |

*Total imports equal 629.23 M.T.; total declared value was \$777,123. Therefore, average unit price per M.T. was \$1,235.

The seasonality of supply of threadfin is shown in Table 8 and Figure 4. More than half the annual imports (56.89 percent) arrived in Singapore during September, October, November, and December in 1971. October had greatest deliveries, 129.7 M.T. The index of average deliveries reached 247 in October, which is 147 percentage points above the monthly average. The average unit monthly price was lowest in November, however, when the index was 86, or 16 percentage points below the average yearly price of \$1,235 per M.T.

Conversely, average prices were highest in July when deliveries were lowest, as one would expect. Deliveries in that month were only 20 M.T., an index of 38 or 42 percentage points below average monthly deliveries. The price index was 136 or 36 percentage points above the average yearly price. Thus, April, May, June, and July are the best months to deliver threadfin to the Singapore market, if the Vietnam industry can harvest and deliver the product at a cost that makes the alternative profitable.

The major importers of threadfin into Singapore, based on inward declarations only, are listed below. Countries of origin of the product are also shown.

| <u>Firm</u> | <u>Country of origin</u> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Lian Guan Hang | Indonesia |
| Chye Seng Trading Company | Indonesia |
| Pacific Foods | Sarawak |
| Seng Heng and Company | Sabah |
| Chye Seng Marine Products Company | Sarawak |
| Kon Chong Khew | Indonesia |

The average prices quoted per delivery showed a wide range; from \$912 per M.T. to \$1,674. As shown in Table 8, however, the weighted averaged value for the year was \$1,235 per M.T.

SNAPPER

Red snapper, Nagasaki snapper, and bigeye snapper are much in demand in the Singapore market. Unfortunately, the market data are not precise enough to permit separation of the varieties. Consequently, the broader category of "snapper" will be used in the balance of this section.

Total deliveries of 3,736 M.T. of snapper arrived in Singapore in 1971. Total value was estimated at \$1,168,757 for these shipments. Thus, average unit price was \$312.80 per M.T. delivered. Specific prices for various qualities and packs of snapper did vary based on the particular specifications required, but weighted monthly prices only varied within the range of \$247 to \$367 per M.T. (see Table 9).

An interesting seasonal delivery pattern may be seen from the data in Table 9 and Figure 5. Greatest delivery was in July when 16.41 percent of the total for the year arrived. In fact, nearly one-third of the total deliveries for the year arrived in Singapore during May, June, and July.

Figure 4. Indices of Monthly Deliveries and Prices of THREADFIN, Singapore, 1971.

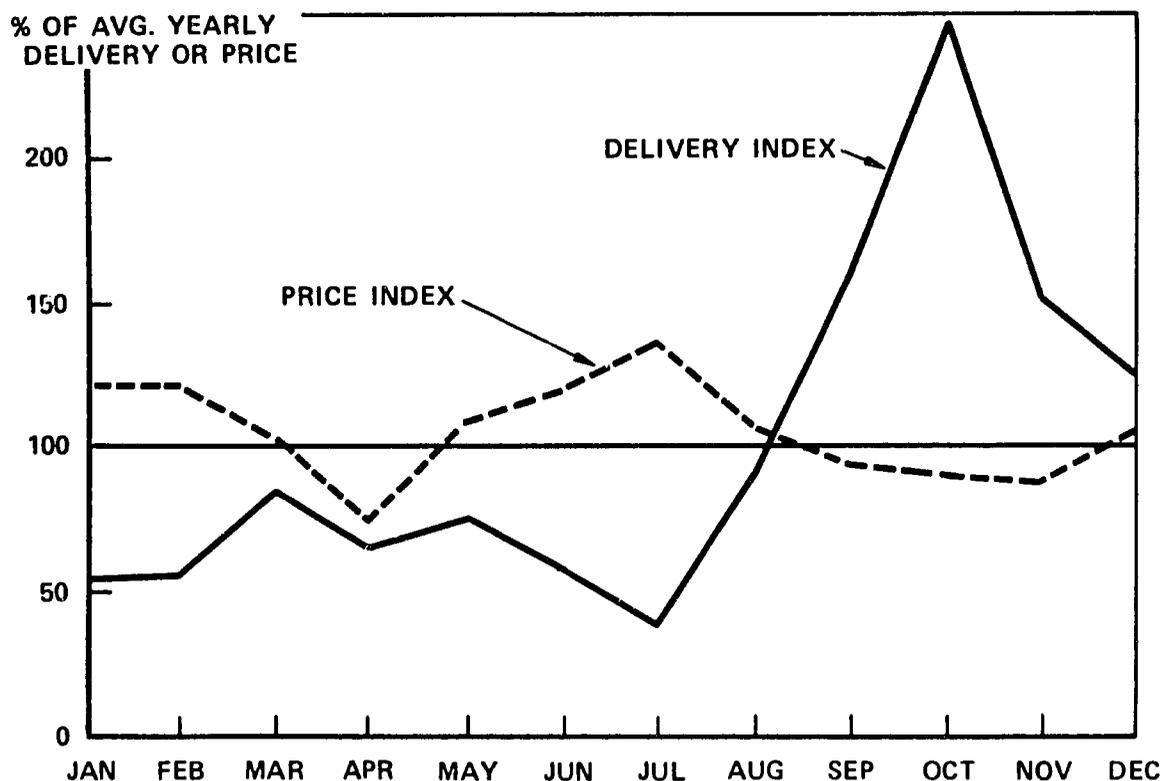


Table 9.--Volume, percentage of total imports, and average monthly prices, imports of snapper, by months, Singapore, 1971*

| Month | Volume of imports | | | Month | Volume of imports | | |
|------------|-------------------|---------|------------|------------|-------------------|---------|------------|
| | : Percent of: | Average | | | : Percent of: | Average | |
| | : yearly | : price | | | : yearly | : price | |
| | : M.T. | : total | :(Dollars) | | : M.T. | : total | :(Dollars) |
| Jan..... | 237.98 | 6.37 | 367 | July..... | 613.08 | 16.41 | 247 |
| Feb..... | 279.83 | 7.49 | 353 | Aug..... | 227.15 | 6.08 | 318 |
| March.... | 331.01 | 8.86 | 318 | Sept..... | 254.05 | 6.80 | 343 |
| April..... | 424.41 | 11.36 | 263 | Oct..... | 270.49 | 7.24 | 310 |
| May..... | 312.33 | 8.36 | 309 | Nov..... | 240.97 | 6.45 | 337 |
| June..... | 265.63 | 7.11 | 353 | Dec..... | 279.45 | 7.47 | 356 |
| Total or | | | | Total or | | | |
| average | | | | average | | | |
| for 6 | | | | for 6 | | | |
| months...: | 1,851.19 | 49.55 | 320 | months...: | 1,885.19 | 50.45 | 305 |

*Total imports equal 3,736 M.T.; total declared value was \$1,168,757. Therefore, average unit price per M.T. was \$312.80

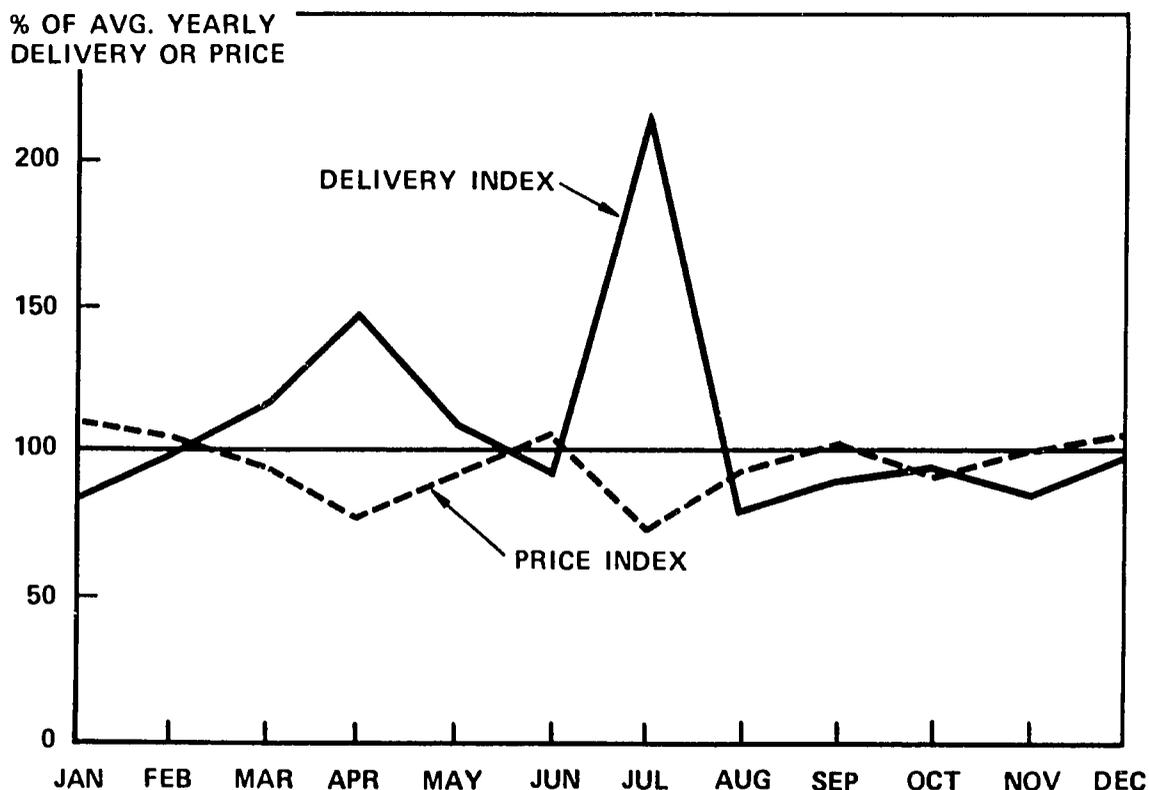
One would expect to find an inverse relationship between price paid and quantity supplied, assuming other variables to be constant. This was not the case for snapper in Singapore in 1971. Note from the data in Figure 5 that the delivery index reached a peak of 214 in July. The price index for that month was a relatively low 73. By way of contrast, deliveries reached a low during the month of August, 79 on the delivery index, when prices were at 93 on the price index. The second lowest month of deliveries was January, 83 on the delivery index, when prices were at the highest for any month of the year, 108 on the price index.

Exports of snapper from Singapore, as recorded in the inward-outward declarations, were only 8.35 M.T. in 1971. However, the product exported was in highly processed form since the declared value was \$23,054. This represents an average price of \$2,761 per M.T. Approximately 92 percent of the total exports (7.7 M.T.) was destined for the United States. Indonesia and Christmas Island received very small shipments of snapper processed in Singapore.

MACKEREL

Singapore is a large net importer of mackerel. The inward-outward declarations showed a total of 214.9 M.T. of mackerel imported in some processed form in 1971, while auction statistics from the Jurong fish market list a total of 5,020.16 M.T. imported. Declared exports of processed mackerel equaled only 40.27 M.T., thus net imports into Singapore were at least 5,194 M.T. in 1971.

Figure 5. Indices of Monthly Deliveries and Prices of SNAPPER, Singapore, 1971.



This statistic understates the true situation slightly since (1) no data by species are available for transshipments and (2) a number of the inward declarations simply listed "fish meat," or were mixed but not detailed, such as "Spanish mackerel and dorab." Consequently, the actual weight of each species in a mixed shipment could not be determined and the whole shipment was placed in a general category "fish meat--unspecified" for purposes of analysis.

The total value of all mackerel imported into Singapore in 1971 was \$2,898,176. This represented an average unit price or value of \$554 per M.T. (see Table 10). The major sources of processed mackerel imported were Tsingtoa, China (207.6 M.T.), and Indonesia (7.3 M.T.).

Table 10.--Volume, percentage of total imports, and average monthly prices, imports of mackerel, by months, Singapore, 1971*

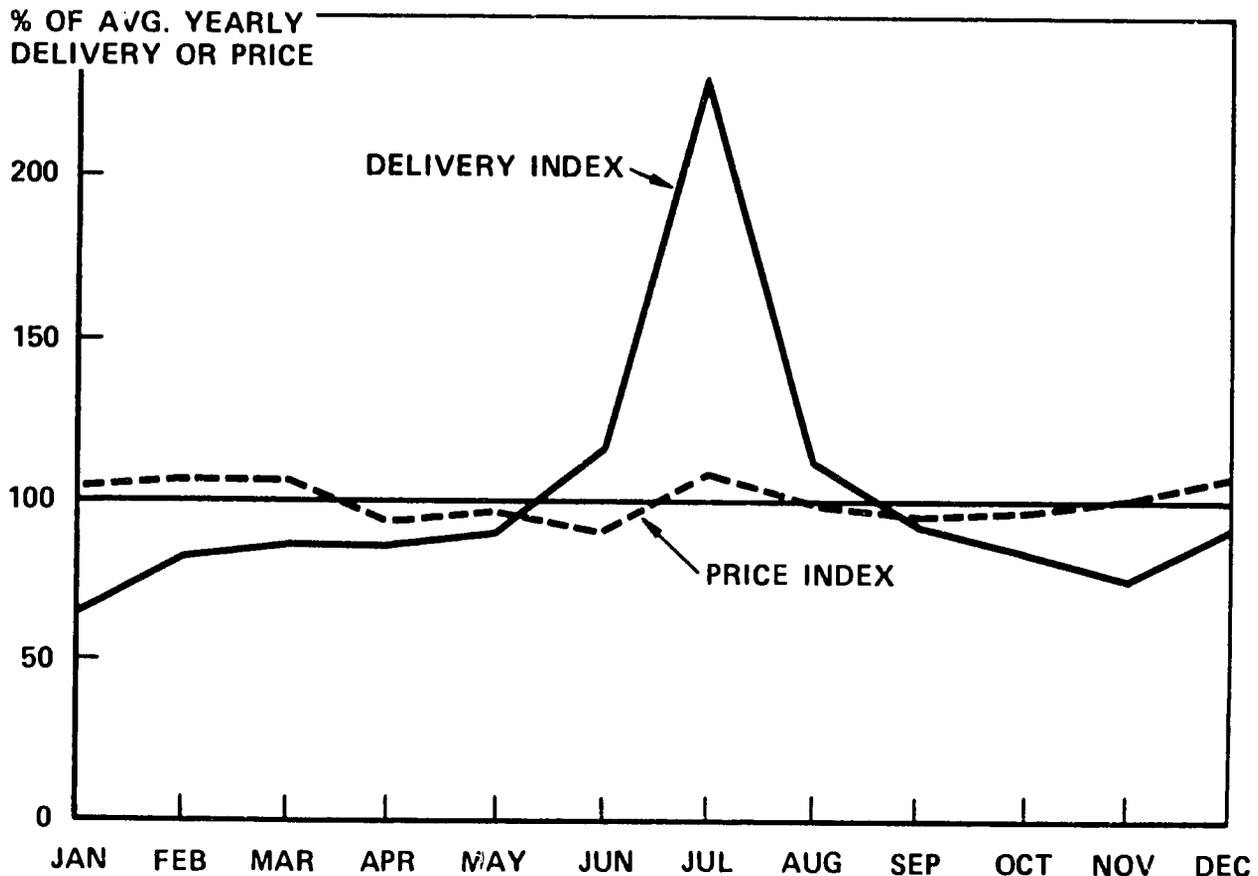
| Month | Volume of imports | | | Month | Volume of imports | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|---------|------------|
| | : Percent of: | Average | : | | : Percent of: | Average | : |
| | : yearly | : price | : | | : yearly | : price | : |
| | : M.T. | : total | :(Dollars): | | : M.T. | : total | :(Dollars) |
| Jan..... | 281.59 | 5.38 | 570 | July..... | 1,007.09 | 19.23 | 595 |
| Feb..... | 356.84 | 6.82 | 587 | Aug..... | 482.07 | 9.21 | 547 |
| March.... | 371.23 | 7.09 | 585 | Sept..... | 400.85 | 7.66 | 519 |
| April.... | 369.38 | 7.06 | 515 | Oct..... | 359.21 | 6.86 | 525 |
| May..... | 389.25 | 7.44 | 525 | Nov..... | 326.34 | 6.23 | 551 |
| June..... | 496.60 | 9.48 | 500 | Dec..... | 394.61 | 7.54 | 579 |
| Total or | | | | Total or | | | |
| average | | | | average | | | |
| for 6 | | | | for 6 | | | |
| months... | 2,264.89 | 43.27 | 543 | months... | 2,970.17 | 56.73 | 561 |

*Total imports equal 5,235.06 M.T.; total declared value was \$2,898,176. Therefore, average unit price per M.T. was \$554.

Note from the data in Table 10 that July was the month of greatest deliveries of mackerel, 1,007 tons. This represented 19.23 percent of the total deliveries for the year. Nearly 38 percent of the total deliveries for the year arrived in a 3-month period--June, July, and August.

The seasonality indices for mackerel shown in Figure 6 are quite similar to those for snapper in Figure 5. Mackerel, like snapper, is in great demand in July during the Chinese lunar holidays. The index of deliveries for mackerel reaches a high of 231 during July, but the price index for that month is also at its high point for the year, 107. This is a reflection of relatively strong demand despite very heavy supply deliveries in an attempt to satisfy that demand.

Figure 6. Indices of Monthly Deliveries and Prices of MACKEREL, Singapore, 1971.



LOBSTERS AND CRAYFISH

Lobsters and crayfish constituted a significant component of Singapore's foreign trade in fish products in 1971. According to statistics obtained from the Department of Primary Production, Division of Fisheries, imports of lobsters and crayfish were valued at more than \$298,834 in 1971. A closer inspection of the information obtained from the Department of Primary Production shows some inconsistencies. Thus, some estimations have been made where gaps exist in the data.

As is true of other marine products imported into Singapore, lobsters and crayfish enter the economy in two ways (1) through the local fish market at the Port of Jurong and (2) from ocean vessels docking at Singapore's deep water ports. A distinction between the two means of entry is useful for our purposes because those commodities entering Jurong are essentially unprocessed, while those entering Singapore prepurchased are processed in some form. Consider first the Jurong market.

Jurong Port

A total of 206.71 M.T. of lobster and crayfish valued at \$122,582 entered Singapore unprocessed in 1971, at an average price of \$593 per M.T.

Both quantity of imports per month and monthly average unit values appear to fluctuate seasonally. These fluctuations are shown in Figure 7. Supply seems to be most abundant early in the calendar year (February through April) and in August, when stocks are built up prior to the monsoon season.

One would expect that average unit price would vary inversely with supply. In August, this is the case. Lobster and crayfish prices drop to their lowest level for the year in order to clear the market when supply is great, but demand does not keep pace.

It is also interesting to note the behavior of prices in the Jurong market early in the year when supply is strong. Because prices in general remain high, although supplies increase, we may presume that demand increases in order to replenish stocks which have declined during the monsoon season.

Deep Water Ports

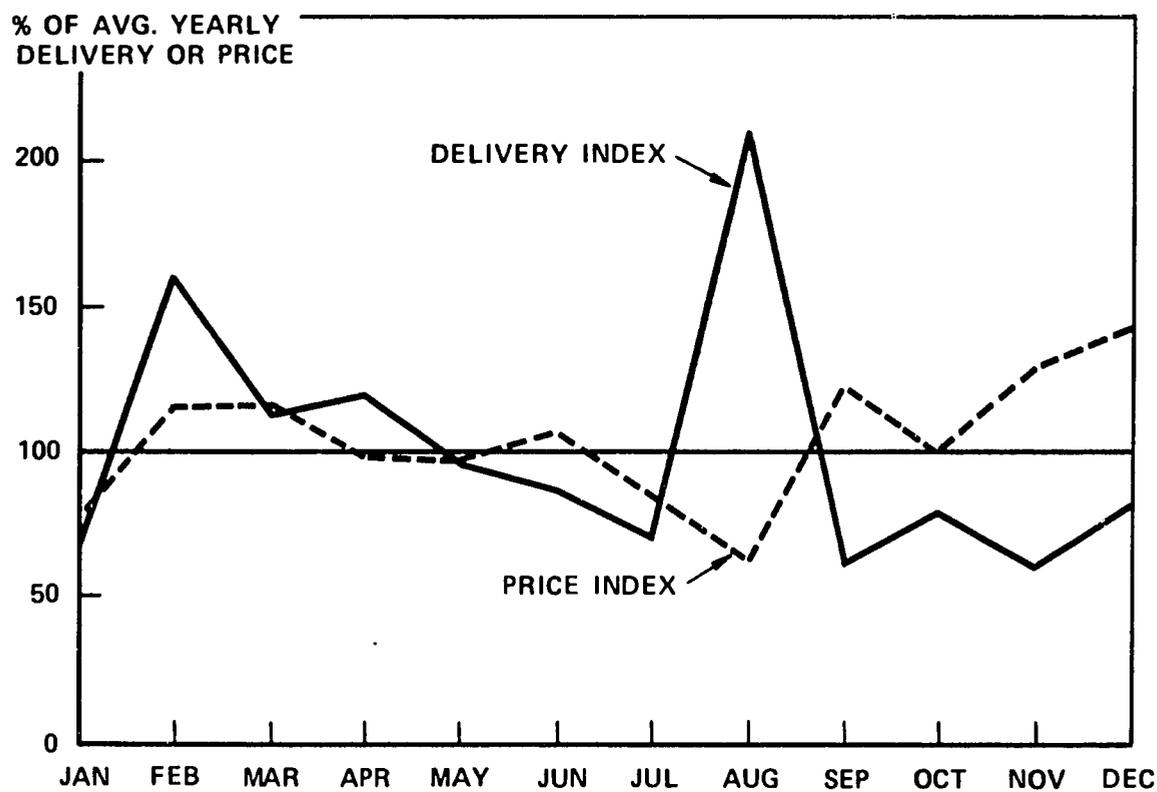
The other segment of the Singapore import market for lobster and crayfish provides a more confusing example of supply and price behavior. Data obtained from Singapore's inward-outward trade declarations contain significant inconsistencies and recording biases which make it difficult to discern what the primary price and supply relationships have been.

The primary difficulty lies in a recorded import of 268.63 M.T. of spiny lobster from the USSR, purchased in May 1971 by Taiyo Fishery Company, Ltd., and Straits Fisheries. If this recorded quantity was actually purchased at the recorded value of \$1,848, lobster would be selling for \$7 per M.T., an unlikely possibility. In turn, this would indicate that the annual average unit price for processed lobster entering Singapore was \$585 per M.T., only \$8 more per M.T. than the unprocessed lobster entering Jurong.

Consequently, the decision was made to delete the 268.63 M.T. imported from the Soviet Union as either an accounting or recording error and to maintain the listed total value of imports. This has the effect of raising the annual average unit price of lobster and crayfish imports to \$5,421 per M.T., a much more likely and workable figure. 1/

1/ Several of the inward declarations for these shipments were marked "for transshipment only." In the absence of further information one might hypothesize that the \$7 per M.T. was a customs inspection, or other special charge alluded to in the section entitled "Overview of the General Business and Governmental Climate in Singapore--Import Regulations," pages 34-50, in this report.

Figure 7. Indices of Monthly Deliveries and Prices of LOBSTERS AND CRAYFISH, JURONG PORT FISH MARKET, Singapore, 1971.



A second major discrepancy which appears to burden the inward-outward trade declarations concerns the values listed for imports arriving in March, April, and May. These values are such that, for March, the average unit value of lobster and crayfish was more than \$137,000 per M.T. For April, the comparable figure would be \$27,959 per M.T., and for May, \$7 per M.T. Clearly an error of recording or accounting is responsible for such distortions. No other explanation is possible from the available data.

Assuming that the total annual value of processed imports is correct (\$176,252), and that the total annual volume of imports minus the Soviet shipments is correct (32.51 metric tons), one derives an annual average unit price of \$5,421 per M.T. for the processed imports.

Inspection of the detailed information available concerning importing firms, origin, pack, preparation, etc., discloses that this figure is quite reasonable. Listed prices for cartons of frozen, whole, cooked lobster from Australia vary from \$3,900 per M.T. at the beginning of 1971 to \$4,600-4,800 per M.T. by October 1971. Limited orders of more expensive cartons of frozen, raw lobster tails from Australia at \$9,500-11,000 per M.T. appears to be sufficient to push the average annual price up to \$5,421 per M.T.

Because of the apparent distortions in the trade data, it is difficult to draw any conclusions about the seasonal price and supply variations for processed lobster and crayfish. Again discounting the Soviet imports, it

appears that import volumes tended to be heaviest during the latter 5 months of the calendar year, with a peak in October of 11 M.T. of processed lobsters and crayfish.

Table 11.--Volume and origin of processed lobsters and crayfish imported into Singapore, 1971

| Origin of Imports | Volume (metric tons) | Percent of total |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Australia..... | 13.77 | 4.6 |
| Thailand..... | .05 | -- |
| New Zealand..... | 6.37 | 2.1 |
| USSR..... | 268.63 | 89.2 |
| East Malaysia..... | 10.00 | 3.3 |
| Germany..... | .10 | 0.1 |
| Ceylon..... | 2.22 | 0.7 |
| Total..... | 301.14 | 100.0 |

Exports of Lobsters and Crayfish

The outward declarations of processed exports of lobsters and crayfish amounted to 132.95 M.T. in 1971 and had a declared value of \$972,602. This represents an average unit price of \$7,315 per M.T. Upon first inspection this average price might seem high. However, further study revealed that 71.3 percent of the exports were destined for the United States and Canada (see Table 12). Exports of frozen lobsters and lobster parts to these markets are made to high grade and health specifications, and would be expected to command top prices. Furthermore, the price is in line with that of all processed imports received (representing mixed qualities and grades) of \$5,421 reported above.

Table 12.--Countries of destination of processed lobsters and crayfish exported from Singapore, 1971

| Country of destination | Quantity (metric tons) | Percentage of total processed exports |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| USA..... | 70.98 | 53.4 |
| Canada..... | 23.84 | 17.9 |
| East Malaysia..... | 17.06 | 12.8 |
| Japan..... | 9.42 | 7.1 |
| Christmas Island..... | 7.76 | 5.8 |
| Indonesia..... | 1.56 | 1.2 |
| Australia..... | 1.20 | .9 |
| Thailand..... | 1.12 | .8 |
| Brunei..... | .01 | .1 |
| Total..... | 132.95 | 100.0 |

a high of \$5,655 per M.T. Specifications for a number of orders of well processed products read as follows: "Frozen, squid tubes, boneless, wingless, headless, skinless--\$755 per M.T."

The deliveries of unprocessed squid to Jurong and the processed products to the deep water port show a decided seasonal pattern, as did average unit prices paid (see Figure 8). Deliveries reached a peak in August when the delivery index was 192 percentage points in relation to average deliveries for the year. Prices lagged slightly, reaching their low point on the index in September, 79 percentage points.

The inverse relationship between price and quantity delivered can also be seen in January and November. Deliveries reached relatively low points on the index, while prices were relatively high. These seasonal relationships are shown in more detail in Table 14. Note that approximately two-thirds of yearly squid deliveries arrived in the last 6 months of the year; in fact, nearly 40 percent of the deliveries occurred in August, September, and October in 1971. These were also the 3 months of lowest average prices per M.T.

Figure 8. Indices of Monthly Deliveries and Prices of SQUID, Singapore, 1971.

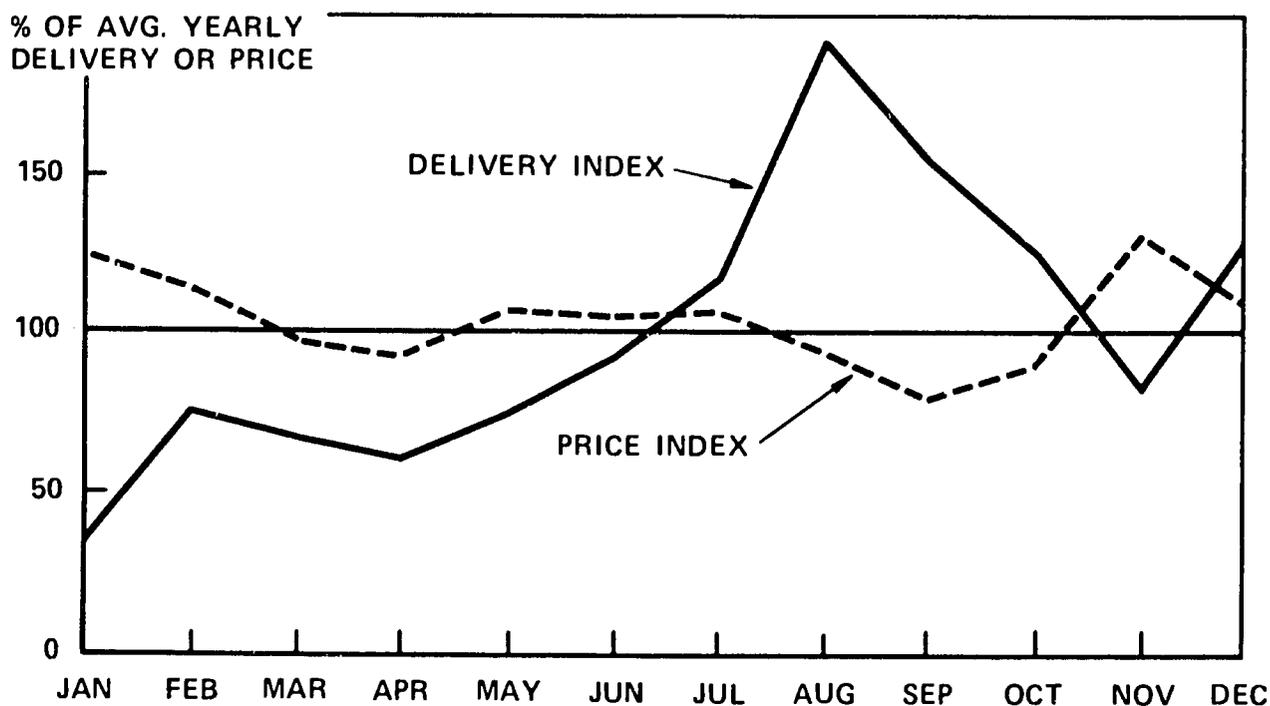


Table 14.--Volume, percentage of total imports, and average monthly prices, imports of squid, by months, Singapore, 1971*

| Month | Volume of imports | | | Month | Volume of exports | | |
|----------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|
| | M.T. | : Percent of: | : Average | | M.T. | : Percent of: | : Average |
| | | : yearly | : price | | | : yearly | : price |
| | : total | :(Dollars) | | : total | :(Dollars) | | |
| Jan..... | 71.26 | 2.91 | 586 | July... | 239.04 | 9.76 | 499 |
| Feb..... | 153.79 | 6.28 | 531 | Aug.... | 391.59 | 15.99 | 441 |
| March... | 135.12 | 5.52 | 450 | Sept... | 316.73 | 12.93 | 371 |
| April... | 122.84 | 5.01 | 433 | Oct.... | 255.94 | 10.45 | 414 |
| May..... | 152.53 | 6.23 | 496 | Nov.... | 169.79 | 6.93 | 604 |
| June.... | 189.03 | 7.72 | 483 | Dec.... | 254.63 | 10.40 | 513 |
| Total or | ----- | ----- | ----- | Total or | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| average | | | | average | | | |
| for 6 | | | | for 6 | | | |
| months | 824.57 | 33.67 | 490 | months | 1,627.72 | 66.46 | 460 |

*Based on total deliveries of 2,452.29 M.T. at an average unit price of \$470.

The major sources of processed squid imported into Singapore were as follows:

| | M.T. | Percent of total |
|---------------------|--------|------------------|
| Thailand | 107.62 | 62.2 |
| Tsingtoa, China | 64.82 | 37.5 |
| Hong Kong (Kowloon) | 2.59 | 0.3 |
| Total | 173.03 | 100.0 |

The principal importers and exporters of processed squid products are shown in Table 15. The major countries of destination of the processed squid products were Japan, East Malaysia, Brunei, Christmas Island, and Indonesia, in that order.

Table 15.--Major Singapore firms importing and exporting squid in processed form, 1971

| Firm | Imports | Exports |
|--|---------------------------------|---------|
| | - - - - - Metric tons - - - - - | |
| Tosca, Pte., Ltd..... | 90.58 | 20.01 |
| Tai Wee Co., Pte., Ltd.... | 54.82 | -- |
| Asia Fishing Industry Corporation..... | 17.04 | 8.45 |
| Siang Huat Hung..... | 10.00 | -- |
| Hung Kang Restaurant, Ltd.: | .56 | -- |
| Hong Kong Restaurant..... | .03 | -- |
| Singapore Frozen Food..... | -- | 2.50 |
| Other companies..... | -- | 3.37 |
| Total | 173.03 | 34.33 |

CUTTLEFISH

The importation of cuttlefish into Singapore was also an important activity in the fisheries subsector in 1971. Processed imports amounted to 185.83 M.T. with a value of \$28,737. Unprocessed imports arriving at the Jurong fish market equaled 1,245.6 M.T. at a declared value of \$324,236. Thus, total declared imports amounted to 1,431.43 M.T. and a total value of \$352,973. Average unit price for the year was \$247 per M.T.

Deliveries of cuttlefish to Singapore were highly seasonal in 1971. More than 40 percent of the annual supply arrived during November, at the Jurong fish market. Despite the extreme seasonal nature of deliveries, average unit prices were not influenced much (see Figure 9 and Table 16). No explanation is available for this phenomenon.

Exports of cuttlefish amounted to 60.26 M.T. in 1971. The declared value of these processed exports was \$22,024, or an average unit price of \$365.48. Major countries of origin of processed imports of cuttlefish as well as destination countries for exports of processed products are shown in Table 17.

Figure 9. Indices of Monthly Deliveries and Prices of CUTTLEFISH, Singapore, 1971.

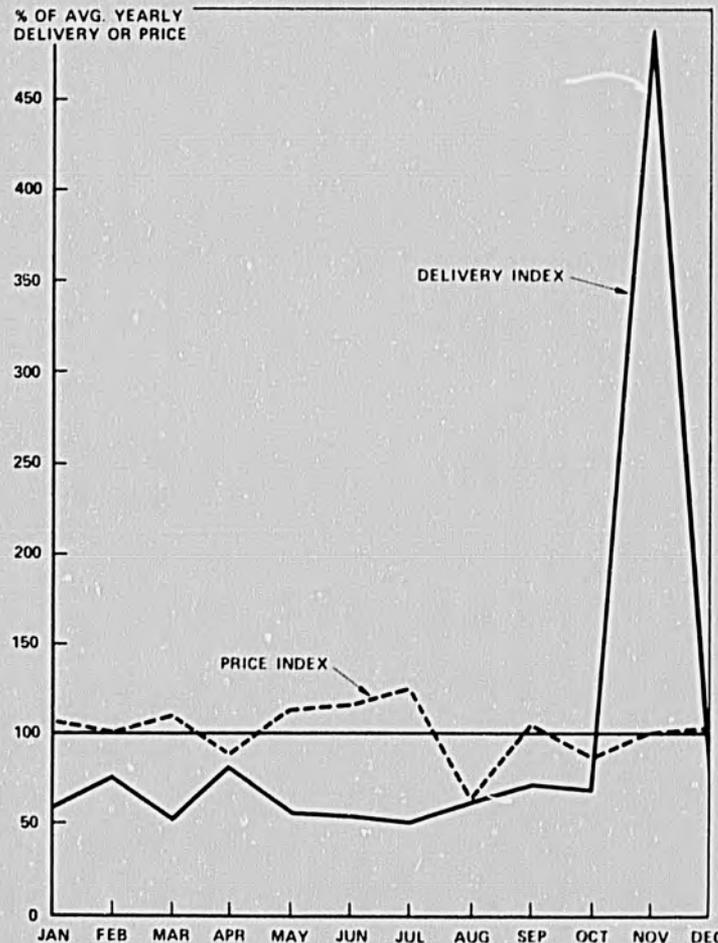


Table 16.--Volume, percentage of total imports, and average monthly prices, imports of cuttlefish, by months, Singapore, 1971*

| Month | Volume of imports | | | Month | Volume of imports | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|---------|------------|
| | :Percent of: | Average | | | :Percent of: | Average | |
| | : yearly | : price | | | : yearly | : price | |
| | : M.T. | : total | :(Dollars): | | : M.T. | : total | :(Dollars) |
| Jan..... | 67.49 | 4.71 | 263 | July... | 60.17 | 4.20 | 307 |
| Feb..... | 89.91 | 6.28 | 247 | Aug.... | 72.56 | 5.07 | 152 |
| March... | 61.16 | 4.27 | 266 | Sept... | 84.87 | 5.93 | 255 |
| April.... | 95.00 | 6.64 | 220 | Oct.... | 81.14 | 5.67 | 212 |
| May..... | 65.07 | 4.55 | 276 | Nov.... | 578.02 | 40.38 | 248 |
| June..... | 64.21 | 4.49 | 284 | Dec.... | 111.83 | 7.81 | 250 |
| Total or: | | | | Total or: | | | |
| average : | | | | average : | | | |
| for 6 : | | | | for 6 : | | | |
| months.. | 442.84 | 30.94 | 256 | months.. | 988.59 | 69.06 | 242 |

*Based on deliveries of 1,431.43 M.T. at an average unit price of \$247.

Table 17.--Major countries of origin and destination, processed imports and exports of cuttlefish, Singapore, 1971

| | Volume (M.T.) | Percent of total |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| <u>Origin of imports</u> | | |
| Tsingtoa, China..... | 184.49 | 99.3 |
| Thailand..... | 1.32 | .7 |
| East Malaysia..... | .01 | -- |
| Total..... | 185.82 | 100.0 |
| <u>Destination of exports</u> | | |
| Hong Kong..... | 28.45 | 47.2 |
| East Malaysia..... | 25.27 | 41.9 |
| Brunei..... | 4.26 | 7.1 |
| Christmas Island..... | 2.10 | 3.5 |
| Pakistan..... | .18 | .3 |
| Total..... | 60.26 | 100.0 |

The major importers and exporters of processed cuttlefish are shown in Table 18. Quoted prices per lot varied from a low of \$120 per M.T. for one shipment of frozen cuttlefish from China to a high of \$1,263 per M.T. for a shipment of dried product from Thailand.

Table 18.--Major Singapore firms importing and exporting cuttlefish in processed form, 1971

| Name of firm | Imports | Exports |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| | Metric tons | |
| Siang Huat Hung..... | 94.50 | 28.75 |
| Tai Wee Company, Pte., Ltd..... | 90.00 | 28.45 |
| Chop Thye Seng..... | 1.02 | -- |
| Koon Aik Company..... | .30 | -- |
| Chin Huat Company, Pte., Ltd.... | .01 | -- |
| Ng Chin Seng..... | -- | 1.25 |
| Ng Kiat Hoon..... | -- | .72 |
| Nam Cheong..... | -- | .77 |
| Malayan Refrigerating..... | -- | .30 |
| Ng Chye Mong..... | -- | .02 |
| Total..... | 185.83 | 60.26 |

SHARK FINS AND MEAT

One of the most popular foods in Chinese cuisine is shark fin soup. It is served in nearly all restaurants and homes in Singapore. While the fin meat itself is a delicacy and commands a high price, it is only a small part of the larger fish. Shark meat, glands, and skin have limited demand for human consumption, but are used for animal rations and fertilizer. Consequently, average unit prices and quantities imported must be separated carefully by products. Unfortunately, the data recorded in the Singapore inward-outward declarations forms are mixed. Interviews with traders served to clarify the market situation.

The inward declarations at the Jurong fish market show that 1,183 M.T. of shark meat and shark fins were received in 1971. The declared value was \$163,195. This only averages \$138 per M.T.; consequently, the product must have been primarily shark meat and other products for nonhuman uses. The processed imports in 1971 amounted to 16.50 M.T., a declared value of \$26,990, or \$1,636 per M.T. Judgment suggests that most of this product was shark fins in some processed form. This is substantiated by the unit price data per lot for fins from the import declarations, which ranged from a low of \$265 per M.T. to a high of \$4,800. The simple average for these lots was \$1,342 per M.T. Much of this product was unprepared dried fin (i.e., with the skin and bones still intact).

Data from the interviews with traders, reported in detail in Section III, show that fully prepared shark fin meat (i.e., dried, deboned, and skinned) was selling for \$4,642 to \$7,964 per M.T. This was obviously the highest quality product available, and the market would only absorb a limited tonnage. One of the major traders in the product, for example, has total demand of only 3 M.T. of well processed fins per year.

The data in Table 19 show the major sources and destinations of processed shark fins. Those in Table 20 show the major importing and exporting firms for the product. The seasonality data in Figure 10 indicate that demand, average unit prices, and supply were strongest for the product in the 4-month period of August through November, 1971.

Table 19.--Major countries of origin and destination, processed imports and exports of shark fins, Singapore, 1971

| | Volume (M.T.) | Percent of total |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| <u>Origin of imports</u> | | |
| Aden..... | 7.25 | 43.9 |
| Indonesia, Makassar..... | 3.42 | 20.7 |
| United Kingdom..... | 1.42 | 8.6 |
| Australia..... | 1.30 | 7.9 |
| East Malaysia..... | 1.13 | 6.9 |
| Ceylon..... | 1.02 | 6.2 |
| Pakistan..... | .50 | 3.0 |
| Thailand..... | .46 | 2.8 |
| Total..... | 16.50 | 100.0 |
| <u>Destination of exports</u> | | |
| East Malaysia..... | 6.23 | 54.7 |
| Hong Kong..... | 3.32 | 29.1 |
| Japan..... | 1.31 | 11.5 |
| Brunei..... | .53 | 4.7 |
| Total..... | 11.39 | 100.0 |

Table 20.--Major Singapore firms importing and exporting shark fins in processed form, 1971

| Name of firm | Imports | Exports |
|---------------------------------|--|---------|
| | - - - - - <u>Metric tons</u> - - - - - | |
| Hak Huat Trading..... | 5.00 | -- |
| Eng Thong Company..... | 4.73 | -- |
| K. J. Kim Company..... | 1.25 | -- |
| Chin Huat Chan Company..... | .99 | -- |
| Aik Eng Trading Company..... | .97 | -- |
| Chye Seng Tannery..... | .92 | -- |
| Kim Hing Company..... | .71 | -- |
| Hai Sua Company..... | .55 | -- |
| Tecke Ann Company..... | .54 | -- |
| Leng Lee..... | .50 | -- |
| Chin Joo Hong..... | .30 | -- |
| Chop Soon Ann..... | .04 | -- |
| | 16.50 | |
| | | |
| Ng Chye Mong..... | -- | 5.43 |
| Choon Hong..... | -- | 2.97 |
| Kim Kee Company..... | -- | 1.02 |
| Hiap Heng Chng..... | -- | 1.00 |
| Chop Guan Seng..... | -- | .36 |
| State Shipping Corporation..... | -- | .30 |
| Choo Kim Lee..... | -- | .25 |
| Nan Chiong..... | -- | .06 |
| | | 11.39 |

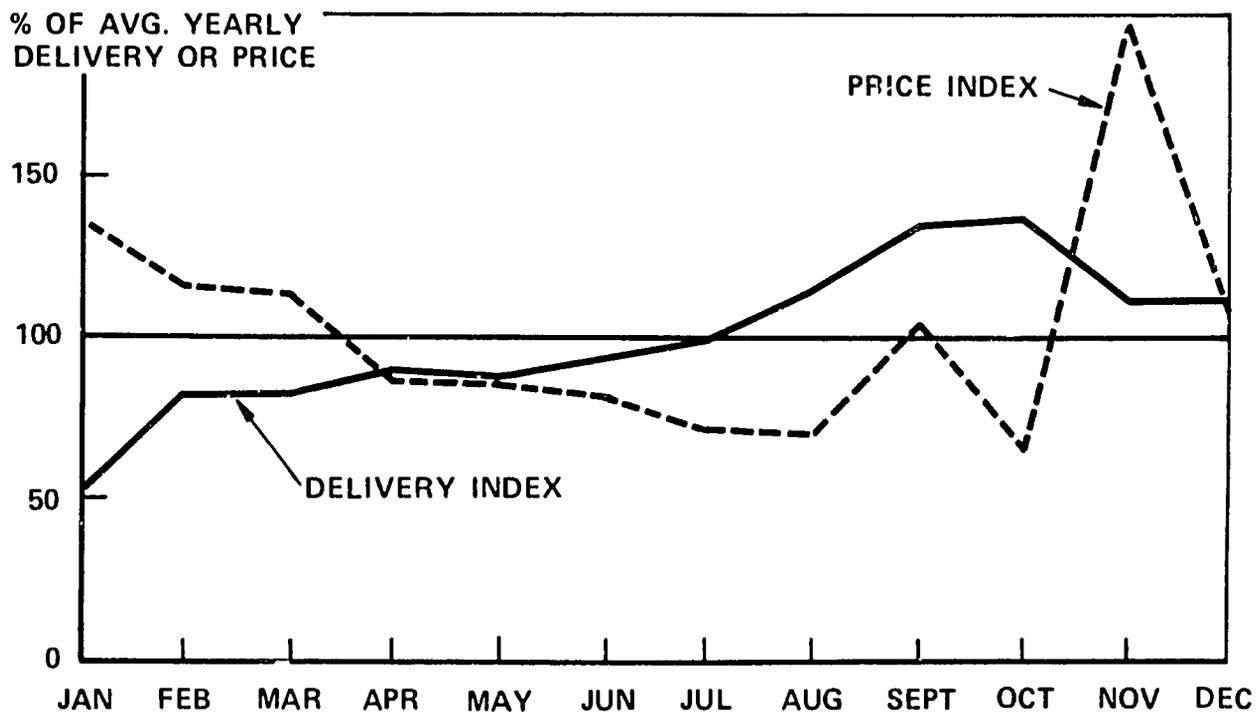
ABALONE, EEL, AND SEA CUCUMBER

Total imports of abalone into Singapore in 1971 amounted to 11.55 M.T. having a value of \$31,451. This represented an average unit price of \$2,723 per M.T. All imports came from Australia, approximately half arriving in November. Only 1.4 M.T. were exported from Singapore destined for East Malaysia, Brunei, and Taiwan. The major importing firms in Singapore were as follow:

| | <u>Metric tons imported</u> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Malayan Refrigerating Company | 5.84 |
| Winning Corporation | 3.18 |
| Ng Chye Mong | 2.28 |
| Chop Guan Bee | .14 |
| K. J. Kim Company | .01 |
| Total | 11.55 |

All of the abalone imported from Australia was frozen and packed in cartons. White skinned abalone is preferred, although some shipments of the green lip and black lip varieties were accepted. Prices per lot ranged from a low of \$1,429 per M.T. to a high of \$4,538.^{1/}

Figure 10. Indices of Monthly Deliveries and Prices of SHARK FINS AND MEAT, Singapore, 1971.



^{1/} Note from Appendix Table 26 that 925 British tons of canned abalone were recorded as imported to Singapore in 1971, while 422 B.T. were exported. One importer-exporter indicated at the time of interviewing that his firm had more than 200 metric tons of canned, frozen abalone in free port storage destined for transshipment to Europe. Transshipment activity in the free port probably accounts for the difference between declared imports and exports and those recorded in the S.I.T.C. data as shown in Appendix Table 26.

Only 1.18 M.T. of freshwater eel were imported into Singapore in 1971. This was a highly specialized item, imported in fully processed form, either smoked and boiled or smoked and frozen. The product was imported from Japan, Holland, and Germany. Total value of imports in 1971 was \$5,901, representing an average unit price of \$5,001 per M.T. Prices per lot, depending on the quality of the product and the nature of processing and packing, varied from a low of \$3,361 per M.T. to a high of \$6,212. No processed eel was exported from Singapore. The major importing firms were as follow:

| | <u>Metric tons imported</u> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Heap Seng Company | .91 |
| Cold Storage Company | .15 |
| Fitzpatrick's | .10 |
| Ming Court Hotel | .02 |
| Total | 1.18 |

Sea cucumber (beche de mer) is another specialty marine product in demand in Singapore. Imports into the market in 1971 totaled 15.62 M.T., valued at \$6,599. The product arrives in dried form and originates principally in Indonesia, Papua, Ceylon, and East Malaysia. Average unit price was \$422 per M.T., although individual lot prices ranged from a low of \$60 per M.T. to a high of \$2,143.

The principal importers and exporters of the product are shown in Table 21. All of the exports of sea cucumber were destined for Hong Kong in 1971.

Table 21.--Major Singapore firms importing and exporting sea cucumber, 1971

| Firm | Imports | Exports |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | <u>Metric tons</u> | |
| Eng Thong Company..... | 10.36 | -- |
| Chin Huat Company..... | 4.47 | -- |
| A. C. Galsta Company..... | .59 | -- |
| Lao Chin Tai Company..... | .20 | -- |
| Choon Hong..... | -- | 1.45 |
| Chop Sing Long..... | -- | .20 |
| Total..... | 15.62 | 1.65 |

Unfortunately, the inward-outward declaration statistics did not include a detailed breakdown for the four species--pompano, grouper, lizard fish, and skipjack. They are included in the combined category "fish meat, unspecified," and represented 414.24 M.T. imported in processed form. Data for the Jurong fish auction market, representing unprocessed deliveries of these species, were

not available. In the absence of the detailed data for these species, no analyses could be made. Some additional data was obtained about these species from traders, and is included in Section III.

FISH SAUCE (NUOC MAM)

Data were not available in the Singapore inward-outward declarations relative to this product. It is a popular product in Vietnam, and was suggested as one which might be exported. Consequently, importers of fish sauce were sought out in Singapore and the information below was obtained completely from personal interviews with the two major suppliers in the market.

Singapore utilizes about 2 million imperial gallons of soybean and fish sauce combined per year.^{1/} Approximately 500,000 gallons of this is fish sauce, very popular with the Teochew Chinese community in particular.

Fish sauce is imported primarily from mainland China, Hong Kong, Swatow, and Thailand. The product from mainland China is the traditional one, and has been popular in Singapore for generations. One importer doubted if Vietnam could penetrate the Singapore market with Nuoc Mam since (1) the Chinese community might not accept a product different from the traditional quality and taste they are accustomed to and (2) the price of the Chinese product when the raw ingredients from the mainland are blended in Singapore is so low it is highly improbable that Vietnam can compete. Apparently the mainland Chinese are zealously guarding this export market, even to the extent of engaging in loss-leader pricing at times.

Total value of the imported fish sauce was estimated at \$838,050 in 1971. Approximately 520,424 imperial gallons were utilized in the market, thus average unit price was \$1.61 per imperial gallon. There is a 20 percent ad valorem duty on all fish sauce imported from any country. One importer was interested in investigating Vietnam's product and prices, as described in Section III. Fish sauce is blended and bottled in either 27 fluid ounce bottles or the popular 600 cubic centimeter bottles.

^{1/} One imperial gallon equals approximately 1.2 American gallons. The former displaces 277.42 cubic inches while the American gallon requires 231.

SECTION III

OVERVIEW OF THE GENERAL BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENTAL CLIMATE IN SINGAPORE^{1/}

The government of the Republic of Singapore has, in recent years, implemented a number of measures designed to stimulate Singapore's growth as an industrial and financial center. To encourage the establishment of factories to produce items not already manufactured, the government has instituted a program whereby pioneer certificates are issued to industries manufacturing commodities not already available in Singapore or commodities inadequate for local requirements or produced primarily for export. The principal privilege of pioneer status is exemption from company income tax.

Full details of the privileges offered companies granted pioneer status are found in the Economic Expansion Incentives Act of October 1967 (Relief from Income Tax), and its Amendment Act of 1970. By way of summary, tax relief for a pioneer industry is granted for 5 years. Dividends received from pioneer enterprises and export enterprises are exempt from income tax. There is no restriction on the amount of capital that may be imported into Singapore, or on the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital in the currency of the original investments. Nonresidents with external accounts may remit their deposits at any time without restriction. Double taxation relief arrangements have been concluded with several countries, including Malaysia, Japan, the United Kingdom, Australia, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Negotiations were in progress with the United States and West Germany at the date of the publication cited above. Part IV of the Economic Expansion Incentives Act also provides tax incentives for export-oriented enterprises long established in the Republic with a view to accelerating their growth and expansion. Profits earned from the export of approved products are effectively taxed at a concessionary rate of 4 percent, which is one-tenth the normal rate.

IMPORT REGULATIONS

The Imports and Exports Department of the Ministry of Finance has jurisdiction in matters pertaining to imports. No import license or quota restrictions exist for most goods. In fact, import duties are not charged for fish or forestry products entering Singapore. The one exception found by the ERS team in Singapore was a 20 percent ad valorem import duty on fish sauce. The explanation given was that the major portion of this product was imported from mainland China.

^{1/} The information in this section was extracted from the excellent report, Business Guide to Singapore, prepared by the Charter Bank, Battery Road, Singapore.

However, for statistical purposes, all goods imported into Singapore must be registered and declared. Imports from Rhodesia and South Africa are prohibited. Imports from Albania, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, North Vietnam, People's Republic of China, and the People's Republic of Mongolia are subject to special import licensing.

Payment for Imports

The Foreign Exchange Control Department of the Ministry of Finance has jurisdiction in matters of foreign exchange. Every import license guarantees the necessary foreign exchange for the merchandise it covers. Foreign exchange is granted automatically for merchandise not requiring a license. There are no restrictions regarding the manner of payment for imports. There is, however, a time restriction of 6 months usance for drafts drawn under documentary letters of credit; this does not apply to drafts sent forward on a collection basis. If there is an unusual delay in the remittance of payment for an import, the Controller of Foreign Exchange may call for documentary evidence of that import.

It is customary for drawees to pay sight drafts or accept time drafts only upon arrival of merchandise. Importers may remit payments in advance for goods imported from outside the scheduled territories only with the prior approval of the Controller of Foreign Exchange. No prior approval is required if the goods are enroute to Singapore, even though they have not arrived at the time the remittance is effected. Documentary letters of credit for permitted imports may be opened without prior approval of the Controller of Foreign Exchange provided reimbursement is to be effected only after shipments have been made. When imports require an import license and advance payments are demanded, the authorities will give their decision on both points at the same time.

There are no restrictions regarding the payment in U.S. dollars for merchandise originating in or shipped from countries not within the scheduled territories. There is no maximum rate of interest in connection with collections.

Customs Procedure

Customs and excise duty is payable only on goods imported into or manufactured in Singapore as specified in the Customs Duties Order, 1969. Such goods are specified in the Singapore Trade Classification and Customs Tariff, 1968, which is based on the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature.

Imported goods may remain on the Singapore Port Authority Wharf free of charge for 3 days. Thereafter, storage charges are incurred. Goods not cleared within 3 weeks are liable to be sold by public auction.

RE-EXPORTS

Generally, goods in transit or being re-exported through Singapore do not require a license and need not be cleared through Customs. For goods under quotas, a re-export license (as well as routine Customs checks) may be required.

INTERVIEWS WITH SINGAPORE FISH PRODUCTS IMPORTERS-EXPORTERS

The world demand for shrimp and prawn is so strong that the subject dominated all but a few of the 21 interviews held with major fish products traders in Singapore.^{1/} Trade in shrimp and prawn in Singapore is of two distinct types (1) purchases of fresh, chilled shrimp and prawn for local consumption or further processing and (2) purchases of frozen, whole, semiprocessed or fully processed shrimp and prawn principally for re-export to other markets.

Chinese fish traders, operating primarily out of the Singapore fish auction market at Jurong, dominate trade in fresh shrimp. The Jurong auction operates daily beginning at 3 a.m. Most of the boats arriving are smaller ones from Malaysian or Indonesian waters. Many of the traders own these boats, or have 50-60 percent interest in them, with the masters and crew owning the balance. Others have "tied contracts" with associate firms in Indonesia, Malaysia, Hong Kong, or Japan.

Time and time again these traders emphasized that the trade wants fresh, whole, chilled fish, including shrimp and prawn. They stated that the distance between Vietnamese waters and Singapore was great, and felt that Vietnamese trawlers could not compete with local trawlers for the market from the point of view of freshness and price. However, all of the traders were quick to point out that they were referring to the market at this time of year.

One concludes from their remarks that fresh and frozen shrimp and prawn are in very short supply in Singapore from September through February, prices are very favorable, and that the dealers are interested in investigating possible sources of supply from Vietnam during those months. The statistics presented in Section II substantiate this conclusion. The smaller boats and trawlers from Malaysia and Indonesia do not operate during this period of heavy monsoon rains and storms. Consequently, Vietnamese trawlers should consider Singapore a potentially profitable market during this period, which coincides with Vietnam's heaviest shrimp and prawn harvest months.

A second point made by several of the Chinese traders adds credence to the above conclusion; they expressed keen interest in knowing more about Vietnam's new capital investment law. They seemed willing to investigate joint capital ventures or to develop tie-in contracts with "associate firms" in Vietnam if such agreements offer mutually beneficial opportunities. The purpose is to assure a constant, reliable source of supply of shrimp and prawn which can be used to complete profitable sales to known buyers now under contract or potential contract buyers.

^{1/} Seventeen firms were selected for personal interviews based on the volume of business recorded for them by the Singapore Department of Primary Production. Repeat interviews were held with four of the firms in order to obtain additional data or clarification of information obtained from other sources.

The reproduction of notes taken during interviews discussed below point up this interest.

1. Interview with Mr. Chua Cheng - August 3 and 10, 1972
Kim Sin Guan Huat Fishing Industry Company
3 Beach Lane
Singapore
Telephone 34918 or 24828

"Used to buy threadfin and shrimp from Vietnam from 1954 until the war in 1964;" he had tie-in with an associate company at one of the fishing ports in Vietnam; he is interested in a joint capital venture if terms and guarantees of recovering profits and capital are sufficient. (Mr. Le Dung Dan furnished Mr. Chua a copy of the new Vietnam capital law passed in June 1972, during our second meeting on August 10.)

Chua insisted that the Vietnam Government cut red tape, and that all obstacles be cleared to allow him to negotiate terms directly with fishing industry representatives on a sound business basis. He complained about keen competition in Singapore, mobility of buyers in the strong world market for shrimp and prawn, the need to recover capital invested in boats in 2 years, and difficulty of obtaining long-term selling contracts, thus the need to recover money quickly.

Chua thinks that, with technical assistance, Vietnam can penetrate the Singapore market again with items like red snapper, threadfin, shrimp, and prawn. Shrimp and prawn can be shipped to Singapore for further processing and re-export to Europe, or Vietnam can ship directly to Japan and the United States if standards are met and supply guaranteed and maintained.

Chua has close contact with a shrimp freezer-processor-storer in Singapore who ships to Japan, England, the United States, or the best market. Chua buys at Jurong and other auctions, or delivers from his own boats^{1/} in large lots. Currently receiving S \$4.80 - S \$5.00 per kati at Jurong for fresh banana prawns from his ships (this is approximately U.S. \$2,905/M.T. since a rough estimate used is 1,660 katis = 1 M.T.; therefore, S \$4.90 x 1,660 = S \$8,134 ÷ S \$2.8/U.S. \$ = U.S. \$2,905).

^{1/} Chua's company has interest in 30 small trawlers; joint ownership common now. Company holds 50-60 percent interest; master or master and crew own balance. Chua's company furnishes market; they share proceeds of catch based on proportion of capital invested.

2. Interview with Mr. Ngoh
Chye Seng Marine Products Company
50 Jalan Tepong (Jurong Fishing Port)
Singapore 22

Mr. Ngoh suggested that fish must be unprocessed (for Chinese market); he was talking about white pomfret, black pomfret, threadfin, Spanish mackerel, and shrimp and prawn. He emphasized that they should be fresh, chilled, whole, and not immersed in water, but surrounded by chipped ice. He indicated that prices at the Jurong auction market are highest from November through January when monsoons influence fishing catches from Malaysia and Indonesia.

Mr. Ngoh has these suggestions for the Vietnam industry:

- (1) Before trawlers sail, contact the Trade Division of the Singapore Ministry of Finance to obtain permission to land. Preferably, photographs and size descriptions of the trawlers should be forwarded with the request to land.
- (2) Notify fish dealers at Jurong of intended date of landing and probable species of catch.
- (3) Leave fish with dealers to be auctioned; once auction is completed, dealers pay cash to master, less 10 percent sales commission.
- (4) Sell a shipment over a 2-3 day period to prevent flooding of market. This is normal time for trawler to resupply, give crew shore leave, etc., before return trip.

Information obtained from several other interviews pointed up the strong tradition among the Chinese fish traders of buying only through the auction or on consignment. A list of the 66 members of the Singapore Fish Merchants General Association, their addresses and telephone numbers, and the names of the general managers of each of the firms is included as an appendix to this report. It is significant, and bears repeating here, that these 66 fish merchants handled approximately 6,500 M.T. of the 9,400 M.T. of shrimp and prawn that entered the Singapore market in 1971; this represents 69 percent of the total.

The Chinese traders also expressed an interest in receiving sample shipments of dried shrimp and prawn from Vietnam. Samples of the products being sold in the Singapore market were obtained, explanatory notes attached, and the samples were given to USAID personnel in Saigon for discussions with Vietnamese counterparts.

Interviews with two firms resulted in the following information about dried shrimp. The firms and their operators were:

1. Mr. Lim Wee Boon
Nam Seng (Import and Export), Pte., Ltd.
40 Carpenter Street
Singapore
2. Mr. Tan or Mr. Tay
Guan Say
2-3 Fish Street
Singapore 1

The total market is estimated at an average of between 50 to 100 pikuls of dried shrimp per day; this would be equal to 4.5 M.T. per day, or 1,640 M.T. per year. This seems to be a reasonable estimate based on official government statistics which show that 1,313 M.T. of salted, dried, or boiled crabs, lobsters, and prawn were imported into Singapore in 1971. Shrimp and prawn were by far the largest component of these imports. The Guan Say Company said they alone receive 10 M.T. per month average. The Nam Seng Company imports their dried shrimp and prawn from India and Indonesia. Price varies with the quality (size and water content); the larger, dried shrimp command the highest price. Nam Seng prefers a lightly salted product; some processors heavily salt the product to cover up flavor of stale shrimp used; this is highly undesirable. No prices were quoted; unit values per M.T. from the Standard International Trading Code (SITC) data varied from a low of \$542 from West Malaysia and Pakistan to a high of \$4,289 per M.T. for a shipment of high quality dried shrimp from Australia in 1971.

Processed Shrimp and Prawn for Re-Export or Transshipment

The total imports of shrimp and prawn into Singapore in 1971 (9,429 M.T.) included approximately 2,900 M.T. that arrived in some processed form. More than 2,400 M.T. of this amount were transshipped to other markets. Generally, these products arrived frozen and highly standardized as to quality, size, and pack. They commanded the highest prices per unit. The following interviews were with the two largest transshippers in Singapore.

1. Mr. B. A. Johnson, Controller
Cold Storage Group of Companies
Refrigerated Foods and Exports Division
Empire Dock, Keppel Road
Singapore 4
2. Mr. P. Proctor, General Manager
Malayan Refrigerating Company
200 Cantonment Road
Singapore 2

Mr. Johnson (Interviews held August 15, 16, and 22, 1972)

Mr. Johnson expressed high interest in possible trade with the Vietnam fish industry for the following: shrimp and prawn, lobster, cuttlefish, squid, and abalone. He also considered snapper, mackerel, and shark fins to have good possibilities.

Johnson emphasized, for shrimp and prawn, that Singapore has a big shortage of supply in the market. Cold Storage Group acts as agent, storer, and transshipment point; does no processing of its own. Johnson has a large file of unfilled buyer requests from Switzerland, England, France--even Japan very active despite the cost of back shipping.

He emphasized that Singapore has much underutilized its shrimp processing capacity. Thus, Vietnamese trawlers could move west from Saigon, freezing the product for the transshipping firm under contract specifications as they move, then hold last two trawls fresh for auction to local processing firms or buyers in Singapore.

Taiwan has first "mother ship" operating out of Singapore this month, with five or six smaller boats, experimenting with catches and market. If all works well, Taiwan is prepared to locate five "mother ship" flotillas in these waters.

Cold Storage Group prefers to buy headless, shell on, glaze frozen shrimp and prawn in a polyethylene wrapped, 5-pound block, in waxed carton, six blocks per shipping carton (30 pounds net). There is also a big demand for headless, peeled, deveined, and individually frozen jumble packed shrimp and prawn. In fact, the market is so strong, according to Johnson, that he can sell any decent quality. Example: he has orders for very small shrimp (300 per pound or smaller--even broken) for French and English markets. The French want them headless, shell on, steamed; they even provide food coloring to turn white shrimp a preferred red or pink color in the steaming process.

Estimated prices quoted subject to change and/or negotiation for the packs indicated above:

| <u>Tiger</u> | <u>Prawn</u> |
|----------------|------------------|
| 8-12 per pound | \$4,444 per M.T. |
| 12-15 | 4,290 |
| 15-20 | 4,158 |
| 21-25 | 3,322 |
| 25-30 | 3,190 |
| 31-40 | 2,530 |

Mr. Proctor (Interviews held August 11 and 18, 1972)

Mr. Proctor gave nearly identical comments as Mr. Johnson relative to world demand and the strong demand in Singapore in the face of limited supply. Malayan Refrigerating Company is very much interested in a source of supply in Vietnam, not for the Singapore market, but for sale to Japan, Australia, the United States, and England. They require processed shrimp and prawn meeting U.S. and London health requirements regarding bacteria counts in the finished product (no bacteria count requirements are specified for the Singapore market).

The Malayan Refrigerating Company prefers shrimp and prawn headless, shell on, 5-pound pack, glaze frozen, and top layer nested; will accept any count less than 50 per pound. They also have a good market in London for cooked, head off, shell on, shrimp in 1-pound and 5-pound containers for English consumers who peel and eat.

As to estimated prices, company people cabled from London "that it is difficult to give prices without seeing samples. We hope you can arrange samples as soon as possible."

Various varieties, headless, shell on, 5-pound,
frozen block

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 26-30 per pound | \$3,900 per M.T. |
| 31-40 | 3,200 |
| 41-50 | 2,500 |
| 51-60 | 2,150 |
| 61-70 | 1,650 |

Various varieties, cooked, peeled, deveined,
5-pound, frozen block

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 81-120 per pound | \$1,760 per M.T. |
| 121-200 | 1,980 |
| 201-300 | 1,650 |

Threadfin, Snapper, and Mackerel

A number of interesting trade facts were recorded during the interviews held with the larger traders. Since the interviews were fairly open-ended and only structured at the beginning based on prior knowledge of the firm's volume traded of a particular species, information about other species was often volunteered. This information was probed by the interviewers, and relevant facts were recorded only after verification (cross-checks) in subsequent interviews.

1. Mr. Lee San Leung
686-B West Coast Road
Singapore 5

"The fish market (in Singapore) shows an increasing trend. In terms of value, the market (for our firms) has been increasing 40-50 percent annually." Mr. Lee indicated there was a strong upward trend in fish prices in Singapore because of (1) increasing population and (2) increasing living standards. Threadfin is a popular item with fish retailers in Singapore because they can make a 50 percent profit on it. Mr. Lee thinks that the nine Singapore owned trawlers can catch enough red snapper to supply the present domestic demand for fresh snapper. He did express an interest in dried and salted red snapper, which he says is quite a delicacy among the Chinese population. Although Mr. Lee did not specify a price for the product, a simple average of unit prices recorded from the inward declarations for salted, dried, and rolled marine fish (mixed species including snapper) in 1971 was \$1,092 per M.T.

Mr. Lee also trades regularly in grouper and pomfret. He thinks these are available in Vietnam waters and is interested in locating reliable supplies. White pomfret sells for \$5,324 to \$5,918 per M.T. during the Chinese festival seasons of January, February, June, and August. In other months the price varies from \$2,948 to \$5,324 per M.T., depending on quality and pack. Black pomfret is worth about \$1,188 per M.T. Mr. Lee's company has a demand for about 6 M.T. of the two varieties of pomfret per day. Grouper sells for \$572 to \$1,188 per M.T. No quantity needs were specified.

2. Mr. Ngoh
Chye Seng Marine Products Company
50 Jalan Tepong
Singapore 22

Mr. Ngoh indicated that threadfin, Spanish mackerel, white pomfret, black pomfret, and grouper are very popular in Singapore. Prices for these species are highest from November to January due to the scarcity of supply resulting from the monsoon rains.

Chye Seng Marine Products Company had daily sales of about 6 M.T. of threadfin and 6 M.T. of Spanish mackerel at the time of the interview. Mr. Ngoh expressed a fear that threadfin from Vietnam might be of the "hard flesh" variety, which he considers less desirable in the market. He specified a preference for threadfin weighing 10-15 katis (13-30 pounds) each, fresh chilled and eviscerated. He was paying the equivalent of \$1,078 to \$1,188 per M.T. for threadfin meeting those specifications in August.

Mr. Ngoh mentioned that Thailand was trying to enter the Singapore market with the species mentioned above, plus sea bream, red goat fish, lizard fish, trevally, catfish, and Jew fish. He indicated that the Thais were packing these species in wooden boxes 2 feet times 1-1/2 feet times 5 inches. About 30 katis of fish (40 pounds) are packed per box. Mr. Ngoh warned that, if not properly handled, i.e., kept properly chilled, the fish become stale and are a drag on the market, causing prices to be heavily discounted. He quoted discounted prices of \$589 to \$781 per M.T. paid for these species which arrived in Singapore in poor condition because of improper packing and chilling.

Mr. Ngoh sells between 1,000 and 1,400 pounds of pomfret per day. His company also sells about 500 pounds of grouper per day. These species should weigh between 1-1/2 to 4 pounds each and should be left whole. The trade demands that they not be eviscerated.

3. Mr. T. K. Koh
Tai Wee and Company
45 Market Street
Singapore

About 8 years ago Tai Wee's Associate Company, the Sin Guan Huat Company at Jurong, signed a contract agreement with the Vietnam government to receive fish. The war interrupted flow of that supply from Vietnam waters. Sin Guan Huat has its own fleet of 50 or 60 trawlers.

Mr. Koh suggested that, if the Vietnamese were to export again to Singapore, they should concentrate on threadfin, Spanish mackerel, white pomfret, and black pomfret. He said the Malays buy large quantities of these species to use in their many curry preparations. He reiterated what others have said about higher prices in October to February because of the monsoons.

Mr. Koh mentioned that costs of transportation and chilling (or storage enroute) from Vietnam would reduce the profitability and must be deducted from market prices quoted. He estimated chilling and storage costs enroute to be about \$12.50 per M.T. (as mentioned earlier in this report, shipping costs from Saigon to Singapore in reefer storage on coastal vessels were estimated at between \$80 and \$120 per M.T.).

Tai Wee and Company has a signed contract with mainland China to receive regular shipments of frozen mackerel, pomfret, and squid. These come in whole, packed in cartons weighing 20 kilograms (44 pounds). Since they are appointed the sole agent, they cannot enter into agreements with other exporters to receive those products.

4. Mr. Koh
Lian Guan Hang
23 Boon Tat Street
Singapore 1

This company has a branch office in Indonesia and a fleet of trawlers there. They were importing daily by air freight between 2 and 2-1/2 M.T. of each species from Surabaya, Indonesia, at the time of the interview. There is a concessional freight agreement between the company and Garuda (Indonesian) Airways of \$143 per M.T. for these shipments. The fish are packed in 55-pound cartons.

Mr. Koh indicated that his company would be interested in importing threadfin, Spanish mackerel, and pomfret from Vietnam. He would be willing to buy 3 M.T. per day of each species. It is preferable to pack the fish in wooden crates of 50 kilograms (110 pounds) if the fish are shipped by trawler. The fish should be properly chilled and maintained, but not frozen. If the fish are to be air freighted from Vietnam, they must be packed in plastic containers, chilled only.

Threadfin should be shipped whole but eviscerated (i.e., with head, scales, and fins intact). He prefers that white pomfret and Spanish mackerel be shipped whole but untouched (i.e., not eviscerated); they must be very well chilled. Mr. Koh quoted prices he was paying in August 1972 as follows:

Spanish mackerel - \$267.86 per M.T.
Threadfin - \$535.71 per M.T.
White pomfret - \$642.86 per M.T.

Mr. Koh stipulated terms of trade as follows:

1. Vietnamese exporter must give quotation CIF.
2. The means of transportation must be indicated.
3. The fish must be guaranteed fresh.

On the latter point he said he knew that the Joo Seng Company has been importing fish air freight from Vietnam since early in 1972. The trade has not been as profitable as anticipated since many times the fish are stale when they arrive in Singapore, even though they are shipped iced in plastic containers. He hypothesized that (1) the air flights from Vietnam have often been quite late in leaving and (2) the fish are not air freighted immediately upon arrival at the airport in Vietnam.

5. Mr. B. A. Johnson, Controller
Cold Storage Group of Companies
Kapel Road, Empire Dock
Singapore 4

Cold Storage Group would be interested in Vietnam's ability to supply filleted snapper and mackerel. They prefer them block frozen in 7-pound packages (no quantity demanded or price data were given).

6. Mr. Tan Hui Chong
Taiyo Fishing Company, Ltd.
50-A Boat Quay
Singapore 1

Mr. Tan suggested that the Singapore market has a very strong potential to absorb Vietnam threadfin, snapper, and pomfret. Japan is an excellent market for Spanish mackerel and red snapper, in his opinion. (Again, no quantity or price estimates were given.)

Lobster and Crayfish

Malayan Refrigerating Company in Singapore handles between 3 and 4 M.T. of lobster per month. They prefer whole, cooked lobsters, 14-16 ounces each. If the preferred sizes are not available, they do buy lobsters as large as 18-20 ounces each, but these only represent about 10 percent of the market demand. Consequently, premiums are paid for the 14-16 ounce size. The supply for the Singapore market comes principally from Australia and New Zealand. (No prices were quoted.)

Cold Storage Group expressed a preference for 12-16 ounce lobsters, whole, cooked. These go primarily to the institutional trade. Cold Storage Group owns lobster processing facilities in Australia. It also has a good market for frozen lobster tails, shell on, 4-6 ounces each, individually wrapped in polyethylene, packed in 20-pound wooden crates. The market is principally the United States and its possessions.

The Singapore manager of Taiyo Fishing Company indicated that processed springtail (bulldozer or slipper) lobster tails, frozen and packed, bring a good price in the United States. The Singapore domestic market requires live, chilled lobsters and crayfish.

Squid and Cuttlefish

1. Mr. Lim Wee Boon
Nam Seng Import and Export, Pte., Ltd.
40 Carpenter Street
Singapore

Mr. Lim indicated most of the squid he imports come from North and South Korea, with smaller quantities coming from mainland China. The dried squid which come from Korea are of better quality and command a price of about \$1,364 per M.T. Nam Seng Company is presently importing dried cuttlefish from Thailand. They have the skin on, are of low quality, and only command a price of \$594 per M.T.

2. Mr. Stephen Soon
Eng Thong Company, Pte., Ltd
74 South Bridge Road
Singapore

Mr. Soon took the position that squid is readily available in neighboring seas and that an abundant supply exists in the Singapore market. Therefore, he felt it would not be economically sound for Vietnam to consider exporting squid to Singapore.

3. Mr. B. A. Johnson
Cold Storage Group of Companies
Empire Dock, Keppel Road
Singapore 4

Mr. Johnson furnished data about transshipments of cuttlefish. He indicated that, in addition to the declared exports of cuttlefish (see Section II, pages 26-28), transshipments through the Singapore free port probably average 100 M.T. per month. He seemed to think this market should be investigated by Vietnam. Also, there is a new cannery in Singapore. Cold Storage Group was holding 400 M.T. of frozen squid and cuttlefish for the cannery in its warehouse on August 15, 1972. Mr. Johnson indicated that the cannery thaws the product, processes it, and cans it. The raw product arrives from Taiwan 80 percent dried. Although it only needs cool storage, the cannery is paying for frozen storage to assure quality maintenance.

Mr. Johnson indicated that a strong local demand exists for white cuttlefish clowns with the skin off. He said he also has back orders for this product at good prices for re-export to Monaco and France.

Shark Fins and Meat

1. Mr. Lim Wee Boon
Nam Seng Pte., Ltd.
40 Carpenter Street
Singapore

Mr. Lim indicated that shark fins are currently being imported mainly from Indonesia, Japan, and Hong Kong by firms that supply his company. Small quantities also come from Russia and Egypt. His company is currently paying an average price of \$2.11 per pound (\$4,642 per M.T.) for average size, dried, clean-cut fins, deboned and skinless. Dorsal fins of superior quality prepared as above bring the highest price, \$3.62 per pound (\$7,964 per M.T.). Medium to large fins meeting the specifications above average \$2.82 per pound (\$6,204 per M.T.), while large fins bring \$3.01 per pound (\$6,622 per M.T.).

2. Mr. Stephen Soon
Eng Thong Company, Pte., Ltd.
74 South Bridge Road
Singapore

Mr. Soon called attention to the fact that Vietnam has been exporting shark fins to Singapore this year. The first shipment arrived early in the year. The second cargo was diverted to Hong Kong because of a better price. Eng Thong Company has a market for 1/2 M.T. of white shark fins every 2 months. No prices were quoted.

3. Mr. B. A. Johnson
Cold Storage Group of Companies
Keppel Road, Empire Dock
Singapore 4

Mr. Johnson thinks shark fins are a very good possibility for Vietnam to consider. The market in Singapore is obviously for the prepared or processed fins. Prices are too low for shark meat and oil in Singapore to pay the freight from Vietnam. Cold Storage Group prefers dried fins, skinned and boned. Occasionally the company will import the frozen, whole fin for skinning and boning locally, but at heavily discounted prices. No prices were quoted.

Abalone, Eel, and Sea Cucumber

1. Mr. Ng
Ng Chye Mong
220 Rochore Road
Singapore

Mr. Ng described the preferred standards for abalone in the Singapore market: fresh frozen, white in color (black skinned and gray skinned abalone are not acceptable in the market), well washed, and packed in individual blocks, 2-3 pieces per pound preferred. The C.I.F. values of frozen abalone meeting these specifications at the time of the interview in August was \$1.60 per pound (\$3,520 per M.T.). Ng Chye Mong Company sells between 600 and 700 pounds of this frozen product to Singapore restaurants and hotels annually. These are supplied from Australia and Mexico.

Australian tinned abalone is classified into three grades:

1st grade - White, four inches in diameter, packed four dozen, one-pound tins per carton. Price: \$1.20 per pound or \$2,640 per M.T.

2nd grade - Slightly black, four inches in diameter, four dozen, one-pound tins per carton. Price: \$1 per pound, \$2,200 per M.T.

3rd grade - These are smaller black skinned abalone, two inches in diameter, that come from Mexico. They have been well washed so that they resemble the 2nd grade in color. Additional freight and processing raises the price to \$2.11 per pound, \$4,642 per M.T. The smaller size is preferred in some segments of the market.

Mr. Ng said his company's annual volume of tinned abalone is currently about 10 M.T. He also indicated that the Australian and New Zealand Governments have recently banned the harvesting of abalone in their waters. This will lead to sharp increases in price within 6 months to a year in Singapore. Mr. Ng is very much interested in Vietnam's ability to supply the product. He prefers to deal directly with the Vietnam exporters and not through commission agents. He will accept samples anytime for negotiation; suggested that green lipped abalone in plastic bags, block frozen and packed 20 pounds per carton (1-3 abalone per pound) will bring a high price.

2. Mr. P. Proctor
Malayan Refrigerating Company
200 Cantonment Road
Singapore 2

Malayan Refrigerating has a transshipping market demand of 3-5 M.T. of abalone per month. These are block frozen, but must be white skinned for the European market (black skinned are absolutely not acceptable). Price is very competitive; no prices were quoted.

3. Mr. B. A. Johnson
Cold Storage Group of Companies
Empire Dock, Keppel Road
Singapore 4

Mr. Johnson indicated a very strong market exists for abalone, both locally and worldwide. The Mexican varieties have captured the Asian market. The Singapore market prefers the canned pack; however, restaurants buy frozen. Must be white skinned. Mr. Johnson has had inquiries from local canneries for 20 M.T. shipments. He believes, with the European market and local demand, the Singapore processors can handle and market at good prices up to 360 M.T. of frozen abalone per year.

4. Mr. Ong
Heap Seng Company
283 Orchard Road
Singapore 9

Heap Seng Company only imports fresh water eel from Japan. This is the cooked, central portion of the eel, and is sold to the Japanese community in Singapore. It is shipped frozen, 5-6 pieces per plastic

bag, 75 bags per carton measuring 20 x 14 inches. Mr. Ong said he was paying a good price currently from Japan, C.I.F. about \$3,000 per M.T. His margin is 20 percent on the product. He is importing about 6 M.T. of the product per year, at least half of which is transshipped to Indonesia and Malaysia.

Mr. Johnson, from ColdStorage Group, pointed out that only soft skin, fresh water eel can be sold in Singapore. He believes that Holland has the best product, although New Zealand is promoting their product now. He said that, if Vietnam has the soft skin variety, they might find Singapore a profitable market for limited quantities.

5. Mr. Sng
Choon Hong
51 North Canal Road
Singapore

Sea cucumber importers sell their product by auction at Jurong. Two types are imported into the market--white and black. Indonesia ships primarily black, while India exports white. The Indonesian black cucumber is preferred; they are shipped dried, and run about seven pieces per pound. Large white cucumbers are packed 2 to 2-1/2 pieces per pound, while medium whites run 7-8 per pound. Prices vary greatly depending on quality (moisture content) and size; Choon Hong has paid as low as \$330 per M.T. and as high as \$3,000 for superior quality. Mr. Sng believes a Vietnam product can only be sold on consignment since it is an unknown product in the market, and quality is very important in traders' acceptance.

6. Mr. Stephen Soon
Eng Thong Company, Pte., Ltd.
74 South Bridge Road
Singapore

Mr. Soon's company has imported sea cucumbers from Ceylon, India, Indonesia, the Middle East, and Africa, but never from Vietnam. Those arriving from Ceylon, Africa, India, and the Middle East are packed in individual polyethylene bags and shipped in burlap bags. Indonesia ships their product in wooden cases. Prices range from \$.14 per pound to \$1.61 depending on quality and size.

New Zealand and Australia have been trying to penetrate the Singapore market with their cucumbers in recent years; the venture was not successful because moisture content was too high, resulting in large losses to importers. Mr. Soon said Vietnam firms interested in the possibility of exporting the product should contact Eng Thong's associate company in Vietnam:

Messrs. Hang Kong
180 Dai-Lo Khong-Tu
Cholen, Republic of South Vietnam

Two other fish items were mentioned in the interviews as being potentially profitable for Vietnam to supply. These were dried sea horse and salted ray fish. Mr. Lee San Leung, 686-B West Coast Road, Singapore 5, has a good market for dried sea horse (with eyes intact) in mainland China. Mr. Lee understands that Vietnamese fishermen throw sea horses out of their nets as of no value. He can pay up to \$8 per pound (\$17,600 per M.T.) for this product, which is used as a medicine in China and is in very short supply.

Mr. Tan, Guan Say, 3 Fish Street, Singapore, will buy salted ray fish, eviscerated and headless. He indicated that 5 years ago he imported these from Vietnam, which he says has an abundant supply. Now he imports from Bangkok, and has a market for 180 M.T. per year. He said the Vietnam fish can command \$.30 per pound (\$660 per M.T.).

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CLIMATE

Summarizing briefly, the ERS team found a very professional business community in Singapore. Business and trade practices are highly organized, rapid, and resemble those of the United States and western European countries, the models from which Singapore's institutions have copied. Importers of fresh fish at the Jurong fish market prefer to operate on a consignment basis. Importers interested in contracting for shipments in some processed form, or for transshipment, will engage in accepted international trade practices utilizing bills of exchange and letters of credit.

A majority of the businessmen interviewed in Singapore called attention to several problems encountered in trading with Vietnam in previous years. They compared it to present difficulties being encountered in trading with Indonesian firms. Their appeal was for elimination of export country governmental "red tape," duplicity, and interference in normal trade negotiations between exporters and importers. They desire freedom to negotiate directly with each other on competitive prices and terms, with a minimum of governmental interference. They are suspect of "special deals, tied contracts, special finders' fees," and other similar practices they have experienced in the past. Vietnamese officials would be well advised to take cognizance of this past history, to simplify present trade procedures, and to copy Singapore's model of professionalism in establishing and enforcing simplified trade policies.

SECTION IV

SUMMARY AND EVALUATION

The market for selected marine fish products in Singapore is quite active. Detailed information was available about the market and demand conditions for 12 of the 16 species of particular interest to the Vietnam fisheries industry. Declared imports into Singapore for these species in 1971 equaled 21,961 M.T. and had a value of \$13,203,158. Additional information was obtained by personal interviews with traders for all 16 species of interest.

The Singapore market for fish products is divided into three institutional sectors, each with its particular type of demand and trade characteristics. The largest sector is the fresh fish auction market located at Jurong. This market is characterized as the domestic supply center for fish products arriving primarily from Malaysian and Indonesian waters. Most of the trade is conducted by 66 traders who are members of the Singapore Fish Merchants General Association. Small, local fishing boats arrive with predominantly fresh fish which are auctioned at 3 a.m. daily, or are sold on consignment to a particular importer who may then dispose of them directly or place them in the auction. Complete monthly receipts by species and auction lots were obtained and are analyzed in this report.

Significant quantities of fish and other marine products arrive in some processed form at Jurong and the other deep water harbors in Singapore. This represents the second important market sector for fish products in Singapore. Each lot is declared by the importing firm in customs inward declarations which specify the species, pack, weight, value, origin, and importer. Each declaration for 1971 was analyzed in this study, and those of interest to the Vietnam industry were transcribed. The summaries of these, and similar data for fish species exported, make up an important part of this report.

The third category of fish marketing or institutional sector in Singapore is the free port or transshipping trade. Many of the firms, importers and exporters, operating at Jurong and other harbor locations, engage in this type of activity. No official government statistics are available for this trade since it is free of customs duties and fees. Consequently, the information obtained about that portion of Singapore's trade was obtained by personal interviews with selected import-export firm managers. This trade is predominately in processed fish products, highly standardized to quality and pack specifications.

The most viable marketing possibility for the Vietnam fisheries industry would seem to be sales of semi-processed or fully processed products to importers' specifications in the second and third institutional sectors described above. These traders have cultivated high priced markets, based on many years of demand analysis and merchandising skill, in the Singapore market as well as other markets in the region, in Europe, and in the Americas. The desire of these traders to discuss prices, trade terms, and other market information, and of their interest in contacting potential Vietnam exporters, is well documented in Section III of this report. It deserves special study.

Only one economically feasible export possibility seems available to the Vietnam industry insofar as the unprocessed market at Jurong is concerned. There is an opportunity to supply limited quantities of selected chilled species in the "off season." That is, analysis of seasonal supply, demand, and price data in Section II of this report suggests that Vietnam might find the Singapore market a profitable alternative during the monsoon season when local fishing boats and trawlers do not operate in Malaysian or Indonesian waters. This is at a time of year when the heavy monsoon storms have usually passed Vietnam's waters, and fishermen there are again harvesting large quantities of marine species.

However, the viability of each species alternative must be analyzed carefully using actual harvest and processing cost and shipping data in relation to Singapore importer specifications and firm prices offered. There are some species, such as snapper and mackerel, for which seasonal prices are highest during months of lunar or religious holidays. These have been discussed in detail in the body of the report.

The following table shows the relative importance of imports of the selected species studied in Singapore on an aggregate value basis. This does not indicate which species, pack, or subproduct alternative may be best for a particular firm or fisheries subsector in Vietnam. Nor does it say anything about relative profitability. Only through careful analysis of the data in Sections II and III, and additional study of supply cost in relation to trade offers and prices negotiated with Singapore importers, can evaluations of viable export profitability be determined.

Table 22.--Aggregate value, tonnage, and average unit prices of selected fish species imports, Singapore, 1971*

| Species | Value (Dollars) | Metric tons | Average unit price (Dollars) |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Shrimp and prawn..... | 6,346,595 | 7,029 | 903 |
| Mackerel..... | 2,898,176 | 5,235 | 554 |
| Snapper..... | 1,168,757 | 3,736 | 312 |
| Squid..... | 1,152,954 | 2,452 | 470 |
| Threadfin..... | 777,123 | 629 | 1,235 |
| Cuttlefish..... | 352,973 | 1,432 | 247 |
| Lobsters and crayfish.. | 298,834 | 236 | 1,266 |
| Shark..... | 163,795 | 1,183 | 138 |
| Abalone..... | 31,451 | 12 | 2,723 |
| Sea cucumber..... | 6,599 | 16 | 422 |
| Eel..... | 5,901 | 1 | 5,901 |
| | | | |
| Total..... | 13,203,158 | 21,961 | 601 |

*Data from Singapore inward-outward declarations only; excludes all trans-shipment data through the free port.

APPENDIX A.--RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Access to the inward-outward declarations in the Singapore Department of Primary Production, Fisheries Division, saved several weeks of time and many dollars of research resources. Otherwise, the valuable data obtained from this reliable secondary source would have to have been generated directly from interviews, requiring a large sample, much interview probing of a confidential nature, and tedious cross-check interviews for reliability testing.

The method used permitted concentrating on accurate data transcription, tabulation, and analysis. The services of Chinese speaking statistical clerks and interviewers were contracted. Once the secondary data had been obtained, tabulated, and analyzed, the research leader could carefully select a limited number of traders to be interviewed based on their volume of business and share of the market for a given species. This permitted concentration on qualitative variables influencing market trade, the nuances that make or break trade relations. It also permitted more thorough training of Chinese speaking interviewers in the interviewing techniques to be used, and left more time for proper supervision and followup.

One criticism of the methodology, superimposed from outside, is the limited time permitted by the contracting agency for analysis and reporting. Consequently, this report can only be tentative or preliminary. This is true since the Singapore market is only one part of the insular Southeast Asia and Asia markets in general. Trade flows rather freely between these markets; backhauls are not uncommon, especially from the several free ports. Thus, it is important to study the peculiarities, and common practices, used in several markets before final conclusions can be drawn about the most viable ways to try to penetrate one or the other markets since they seem to be interrelated.

APPENDIX B.--SELECTED SINGAPORE FISH DEMAND RELATIONSHIPS

Simple regression analysis was utilized to evaluate the relationship between changes in per capita income in Singapore and changes in demand for selected fish products on a per capita basis. The statistic used to measure changes in per capita income was gross domestic expenditure (GDE) for the years 1967 through 1971. These data were deflated by the Singapore consumer price index using 1967 as the base year. The deflated aggregate GDE for each year was then divided by the population estimate for that year as announced by the Singapore Government.

The statistic used to estimate per capita demand in Singapore was the yearly net import figure for the species being analyzed. Again, the net import values were aggregated, then deflated by the official wholesale price index using 1967 as the base year. Technically, this is not a true indicator of per capita demand since it ignores inventory changes and losses in the marketing system from point of importation to consumption. The latter error is offset somewhat by the fact that the values are computed at CIF (cost, insurance, and freight at the port of entry) wholesale prices. In this analysis all of the supply is classified as "imported," including the 15 percent of total supply landed in Singapore licensed boats.

Several important relationships are seen from the data in Appendix Figures 1, 2 and 3. In Appendix Figure 1 all fish net imports per capita have been regressed against GDE per capita for the 5-year period 1967 through 1971. The coefficient of determination (r^2) was .77, indicating that 77 percent of a change in the dependent variable Y (net fish imports per capita) was associated with a unit change in the independent variable X (Singapore gross domestic expenditure per capita). Or more simply, the independent variable GDE "explained" 77 percent of the change in the dependent variable net fish imports per capita, but 23 percent remained unexplained. The latter was due to the effects of other variables not included in the analysis.

A coefficient of elasticity of demand with respect to income was computed from the data.^{1/} The coefficient had a value of +.78, indicating the important role of fish in the typical Singapore family's diet. In effect the statistic implies that, given a one percent increase in gross domestic expenditure per capita, Singapore citizens will increase per capita demand (as measured by change in the value of net imports) by .78 percent.

^{1/} The relationship is:
$$CED_I = \frac{\text{Percent Change in Net Fish Imports Per Capita}}{\text{Percent Change in Gross Domestic Expenditure Per Capita}}$$

The formula used was
$$CED_I = \frac{\frac{Q_{nfi_1} - Q_{nfi_2}}{Q_{nfi_1} + Q_{nfi_2}}}{\frac{GDE_1 - GDE_2}{GDE_1 + GDE_2}}$$

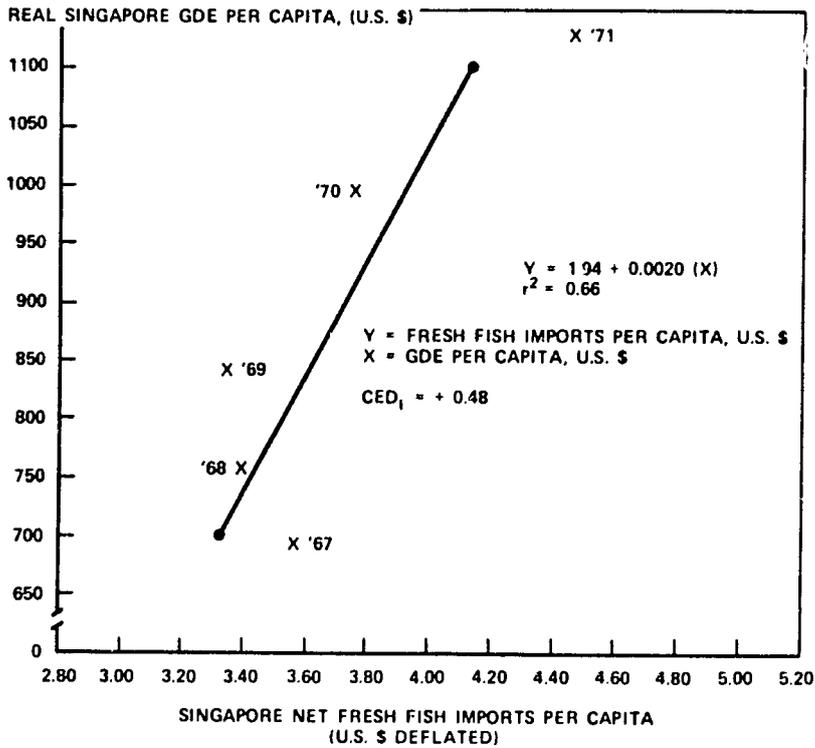
When the net fish import statistics were disaggregated, some important relationships became evident. The demand for high value, processed fish products in Singapore is relatively elastic. The coefficient of elasticity of demand with regard to income for processed fish imports was +1.06, Appendix Figure 2. This indicates that as per capita incomes increase one percent, quantity demanded of processed fish products increases 1.06 percent. The r^2 of .91 for this regression also indicates a high degree of correlation between the two variables, per capita income (as measured by GDE) and quantity of net processed fish imports per capita.

These data are logically consistent since per capita incomes have been increasing rapidly in Singapore in the past decade (9 percent per year on a deflated or real income basis). Then too, populations usually switch to higher protein, higher value products, demanding more preparation and marketing services incorporated in final products, as their incomes rise.

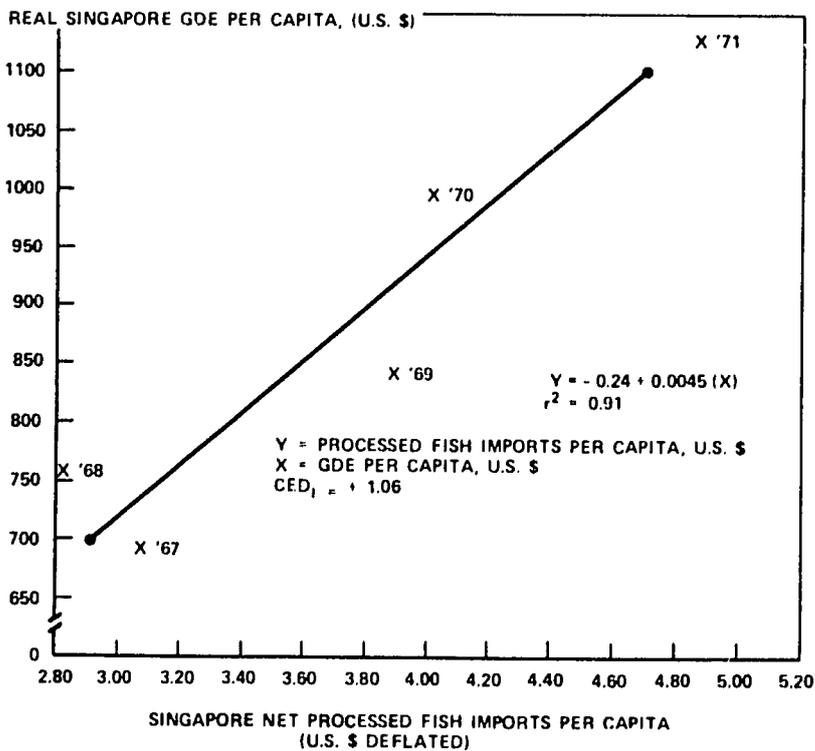
A contrasting situation, but corroborative of the above, is seen in Appendix Figure 3. Here only fresh, unprocessed fish demand has been regressed against per capita income. The demand elasticity coefficient of +.48 is logically consistent. It indicates that as incomes increase one percent, only .48 percent more fresh fish are consumed in Singapore. In other words, the demand for fresh fish is relatively inelastic, given increases in income, while the demand for processed fish products is relatively elastic.

The Vietnamese fishery industry would be well advised to further study these relationships along with a number of pricing variables. It appears as though demand for highly processed fish products will continue to grow in Singapore. The production of such products in Vietnam probably has two advantages: (1) they provide additional employment opportunities and value added in Vietnam, and (2) the processed products sold command higher prices in the importing country, contribute more to foreign exchange earnings, and yield a higher gross return per dollar of freight cost encumbered.

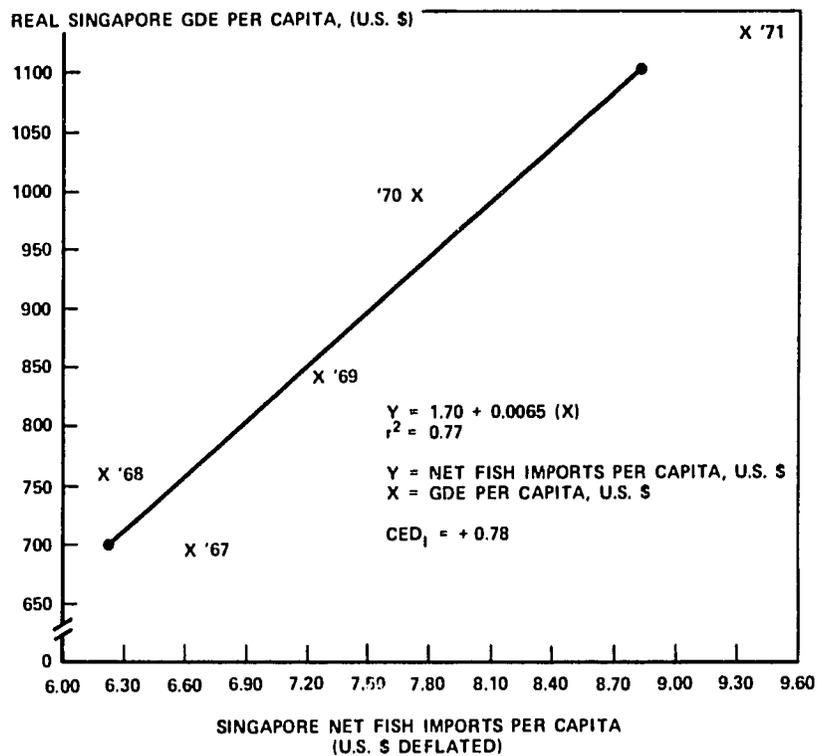
Appendix Figure 1. Relationship Between Gross Domestic Expenditure and Net Fish Imports Per Capita, Singapore, 1967-1971.



Appendix Figure 2. Relationship Between Gross Domestic Expenditure and Net Processed Fish Imports Per Capita, Singapore, 1967-1971.



Appendix Figure 3. Relationship Between Gross Domestic Expenditure and Fresh Fish Imports Per Capita, Singapore, 1967-1971.



APPENDIX C.--IMPORT AND EXPORT STATISTICS FOR SINGAPORE FISH AND
FISH PRODUCTS, BY STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CODE
DESIGNATIONS, 1967-1971

AND

INDIVIDUAL SPECIES STATISTICS OBTAINED FROM THE
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE, DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Appendix Table 1.--Import and export statistics for marine fish, fresh, chilled or frozen, excluding tuna,^{1/}
Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-------|
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| IMPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 35,036 | 36,179 | 34,301 | 36,563 | 41,041 | 6,169,369 | 6,124,282 | 5,956,086 | 6,459,315 | 7,527,207 | 177 | 183 |
| West Malaysia | 32,341 | 33,605 | 30,780 | 31,111 | 34,051 | 5,248,664 | 5,272,981 | 4,963,533 | 5,044,319 | 5,770,196 | 162 | 169 |
| Thailand | --- | --- | 730 | 3,566 | 5,165 | --- | --- | 83,038 | 599,890 | 925,206 | 168 | 179 |
| China | 1,731 | 1,811 | 1,235 | 1,021 | 989 | 503,158 | 500,528 | 400,585 | 318,843 | 317,125 | 312 | 321 |
| Formosa | 259 | --- | --- | 336 | 204 | 22,614 | --- | --- | 101,832 | 81,515 | 303 | 394 |
| Korea, Red | --- | 222 | 60 | 232 | --- | --- | 30,321 | 10,452 | 95,030 | --- | 410 | --- |
| United Kingdom | 213 | 193 | 181 | 172 | 141 | 228,036 | 205,101 | 188,588 | 176,564 | 158,576 | 1,027 | 9,888 |
| Norway | 5 | 3 | 34 | 45 | 42 | 4,190 | 2,893 | 30,190 | 42,645 | 41,993 | 948 | 1,000 |
| Denmark | 47 | 58 | 45 | 25 | 30 | 33,968 | 40,841 | 38,607 | 27,795 | 33,725 | 1,112 | 1,124 |
| Canada | 10 | 10 | 16 | 18 | 23 | 12,203 | 12,530 | 21,610 | 28,206 | 40,027 | 1,567 | 1,740 |
| Cambodia | 210 | 58 | 2 | 10 | --- | 18,297 | 6,723 | 139 | 1,089 | --- | 1,089 | --- |
| Hong Kong | 25 | 58 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 9,716 | 20,371 | 791 | 5,146 | 3,447 | 858 | 492 |
| Burma | --- | Neg. ^{3/} | --- | 6 | 1 | --- | --- | 536 | --- | 4,646 | 714 | 714 |
| Germany Fed. Rep. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | --- | 1,588 | 537 | 832 | 2,343 | --- | 781 | --- |
| Philippines | --- | --- | 1,188 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | 205,536 | 732 | --- | 244 | --- |
| Sarawak | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 109 | 357 | 2,429 | 2,875 | 3,649 | 71,585 | 1,216 | 657 |
| Others as percent of total | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | 1 | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | --- | --- |
| EXPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 2,439 | 1,699 | 1,163 | 1,059 | 959 | 564,155 | 349,199 | 314,900 | 326,281 | 319,535 | 308 | 333 |
| Sarawak | 547 | 449 | 326 | 455 | 231 | 174,145 | 127,256 | 95,009 | 135,300 | 70,501 | 297 | 305 |
| West Malaysia | 1,404 | 1,081 | 677 | 426 | 399 | 263,316 | 152,217 | 143,640 | 73,815 | 79,866 | 173 | 200 |
| USA | --- | --- | 11 | 71 | 6 | --- | --- | 7,191 | 27,341 | 4,914 | 385 | 819 |
| Brunei | 123 | 125 | 83 | 68 | 143 | 42,547 | 42,308 | 32,378 | 46,661 | 55,576 | 686 | 389 |
| Sabah | 45 | 34 | 22 | 12 | 21 | 19,391 | 16,969 | 10,627 | 9,125 | 13,803 | 760 | 657 |
| Australia | --- | --- | --- | 6 | 7 | --- | 2 | --- | 9,614 | 13,165 | 602 | 1,881 |
| Hong Kong | --- | 1 | 31 | 5 | Neg. | --- | 399 | 5,471 | 4,895 | 11 | 979 | --- |
| Thailand | Neg. | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 345 | 2,236 | 1,183 | 5,317 | 3,020 | 1,063 | 1,510 |
| United Kingdom | --- | --- | 5 | 5 | 3 | --- | --- | 14,038 | 8,929 | 12,071 | 1,786 | 4,024 |
| Christmas Is. | 25 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 14,480 | 5,973 | 4,466 | 2,096 | 2,138 | 699 | 713 |
| Japan | 295 | --- | --- | 2 | 143 | 49,302 | --- | --- | 1,429 | 59,216 | 715 | 414 |
| Vietnam Rep. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 60 | 45 | 310 | 947 | 268 | 947 | 268 |
| Cambodia | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 305 | --- | --- | --- |
| Loas | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 39 | 17 | 130 | 261 | 824 | --- | --- |
| OC Africa | --- | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | --- | 12 | 88 | 246 | --- | --- | --- |
| Other as percent of total | --- | 1 | --- | Neg. | --- | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | --- | --- |

1/ Standard International Trade Code 031101.

2/ An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

3/ Negligible.

Appendix Table 2.--Import and export statistics for fresh water fish, fresh, chilled or frozen,^{1/}Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|-------|
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | IMPORTS | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 250 | 404 | 247 | 151 | 154 | 136,850 | 157,352 | 108,086 | 151,897 | 121,587 | 1,006 | 790 |
| Cambodia | 106 | 57 | 12 | 22 | --- | 37,798 | 19,509 | 3,963 | 7,458 | --- | 339 | --- |
| Canada | 28 | 26 | 24 | 42 | 32 | 47,206 | 49,564 | 48,358 | 97,641 | 66,659 | 2,325 | 2,083 |
| Denmark | 8 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12,075 | 11,691 | 6,592 | 10,985 | --- | 1,831 | --- |
| Germany Fed. Rep. | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,533 | --- | 1,533 | --- |
| Hong Kong | Neg. ^{3/} | --- | --- | Neg. | Neg. | 500 | --- | --- | 176 | 10,962 | --- | --- |
| Japan | 3 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3,868 | 10,108 | 5,298 | 9,377 | 8,671 | 1,563 | 2,167 |
| Thailand | --- | --- | 1 | 6 | 2 | --- | --- | 375 | 1,486 | 321 | 248 | 161 |
| United Kingdom | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 11,813 | 3,863 | 5,604 | 3,842 | 3,217 | 1,921 | 804 |
| West Malaysia | 101 | 298 | 197 | 66 | 104 | 23,790 | 56,600 | 55,753 | 19,399 | 29,965 | 293 | 288 |
| Sarawak | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 7 | --- | 1,624 | --- | 1,624 |
| USA | --- | 4 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 6,017 | 2,136 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Others as percent of total | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | 2,123 | --- |
| | | | | | | EXPORTS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 5 | 15 | 9 | 18 | 45 | 10,379 | 23,174 | 18,352 | 38,219 | 44,141 | --- | 981 |
| Brunei | Neg. | 1 | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 774 | 1,102 | 500 | 1,104 | 2,564 | 1,104 | 256 |
| Laos | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 134 | 354 | 867 | 189 | 538 | --- | --- |
| Sabah | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Neg. | 1,738 | 3,878 | 1,641 | 4,243 | 1,631 | 4,243 | --- |
| Pakistan | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | Neg. | --- | 9 | 21 | 554 | 259 | --- | --- |
| Sarawak | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | Neg. | 637 | 633 | 366 | 1,102 | 768 | 1,102 | --- |
| Thailand | Neg. | 3 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 719 | 5,920 | 5,762 | 20,081 | 25,623 | 3,510 | 2,562 |
| USA | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,429 | --- | 476 | --- |
| Vietnam Rep. | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | 1 | Neg. | 58 | 2,855 | 2,353 | 2,541 | 39 | 2,541 | --- |
| West Malaysia | 4 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5,896 | 7,513 | 6,437 | 6,976 | 6,064 | 2,325 | 2,021 |
| Burma | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 32 | --- | 22 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cambodia | --- | Neg. | Neg. | --- | Neg. | --- | 31 | 175 | --- | 30 | --- | --- |
| Ceylon | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | --- | 86 | 711 | 15 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Christmas Is. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | Neg. | 43 | 129 | 83 | --- | 251 | --- | --- |
| India | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | --- | 46 | 30 | 110 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hong Kong | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 171 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OC Africa | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | 45 | --- | --- | --- | 50 | --- | --- |
| Others as percent of total | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | 14.3 | --- | --- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 031102.

^{2/} An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

^{3/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 3.--Import and export statistics for fish, boiled and steamed,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------|
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | IMPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 22 | 10 | 19 | 12 | 28 | 4,099 | 2,211 | 8,748 | 7,447 | 11,720 | 621 | 419 |
| Japan | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 2 | -- | -- | 2,936 | 5,257 | 7,154 | 5,257 | 3,577 |
| New Zealand | Neg. ^{3/} | -- | Neg. | Neg. | -- | 156 | -- | 319 | 454 | -- | -- | -- |
| West Malaysia | 22 | 10 | 17 | 11 | 23 | 3,943 | 2,211 | 3,047 | 1,736 | 3,325 | 158 | 145 |
| Netherlands | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,446 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Thailand | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,241 | -- | 414 |
| | EXPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 91 | 24 | 37 | 25 | 34 | 14,569 | 3,896 | 7,840 | 3,307 | 4,381 | 132 | 129 |
| Cambodia | -- | -- | -- | Neg. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62 | -- | -- | -- |
| Christmas Is. | -- | Neg. | -- | Neg. | 1 | -- | 114 | -- | 98 | 532 | -- | 532 |
| Sabah | 8 | 4 | 11 | 1 | -- | 3,020 | 1,507 | 4,332 | 286 | -- | 286 | -- |
| West Malaysia | 83 | 20 | 26 | 24 | 33 | 11,549 | 2,275 | 3,347 | 2,861 | 3,849 | 119 | 117 |
| Hong Kong | -- | -- | Neg. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 161 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 031103.

^{2/} An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

^{3/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 4.--Import and export statistics for tuna, fresh, chilled or frozen,^{1/}Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|--------------------------|---|------|------|-------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|--------------------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | IMPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | -----Volume in English tons ^{2/} ----- | | | | | -----Value in U.S. dollars----- | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 10 | 45 | 34 | 2,644 | 1,369 | 4,886 | 20,550 | 15,000 | 1,128,004 | 643,731 | 427 | 470 |
| Formosa | -- | -- | 34 | 2,354 | 1,299 | --- | --- | 15,000 | 959,917 | 606,231 | 411 | 467 |
| Japan | -- | -- | -- | 110 | 50 | --- | --- | --- | 60,944 | 26,786 | 554 | 536 |
| Korea, Rep. | -- | -- | -- | 200 | 20 | --- | --- | --- | 107,143 | 10,714 | 536 | 536 |
| China | 10 | 45 | -- | --- | --- | 4,886 | 20,550 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | EXPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | -- | -- | -- | 2,865 | 1,100 | --- | --- | --- | 1,214,995 | 625,320 | 424 | 568 |
| Italy & San Marino | -- | -- | -- | 1,252 | 317 | --- | --- | --- | 521,249 | 183,000 | 416 | 577 |
| Japan | -- | -- | -- | 726 | 228 | --- | --- | --- | 272,280 | 120,390 | 375 | 528 |
| USA | -- | -- | -- | 885 | 472 | --- | --- | --- | 421,466 | 281,566 | 476 | 597 |
| Denmark | -- | -- | -- | --- | 82 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 40,357 | --- | 492 |
| Brunei | -- | -- | -- | --- | Neg. ^{3/} | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7 | --- | --- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 051105.

^{2/} An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

^{3/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 5.--Import and export statistics for fish maws,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|-------|
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | IMPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 110 | 134 | 172 | 163 | 162 | 207,146 | 318,915 | 441,269 | 455,153 | 446,536 | 2,792 | 275 |
| Ceylon | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 1,905 | 3,889 | 5,085 | 21,955 | 10,110 | 3,136 | 2,024 |
| Hong Kong | 7 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 10,324 | 10,375 | 6,498 | 5,023 | 11,123 | 2,512 | 3,708 |
| India | 46 | 68 | 94 | 100 | 105 | 103,811 | 208,219 | 311,420 | 336,034 | 347,235 | 3,360 | 3,307 |
| Korea Rep. | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1,571 | 4,750 | 4,859 | 4,750 | 2,430 |
| Pakistan | 34 | 35 | 50 | 30 | 29 | 39,499 | 46,905 | 60,768 | 29,938 | 35,282 | 998 | 1,217 |
| Sarawak | Neg. ^{3/} | 1 | 1 | Neg. | Neg. | 357 | 5,727 | 3,831 | 105 | 881 | --- | --- |
| Thailand | 1 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 1,381 | 4,998 | 12,810 | 17,986 | 3,170 | 1,799 | 1,585 |
| Papua | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | 565 | 810 | 248 | 736 | --- | --- | --- |
| Trucial Oman | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4,754 | 6,645 | 31,336 | 23,284 | 20,643 | 3,881 | 5,161 |
| O.C. Middle East | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 3 | Neg. | 151 | 197 | 820 | 9,004 | 166 | 3,001 | --- |
| West Malaysia | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5,273 | 3,359 | 6,556 | 6,338 | 4,605 | 1,584 | 768 |
| Aden | 2 | 1 | Neg. | --- | --- | 2,944 | 2,337 | 183 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Other as percent of total | 11 | 7 | --- | --- | 4 | 18 | 8 | Neg. | --- | 2 | --- | 1 |
| | EXPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 87 | 99 | 125 | 113 | 112 | 261,088 | 244,434 | 284,752 | 301,027 | 310,754 | 2,664 | 2,775 |
| Brunei | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 191 | 200 | 164 | 356 | 616 | --- | --- |
| Hong Kong | 33 | 58 | 65 | 72 | 69 | 79,043 | 139,125 | 167,770 | 218,158 | 206,571 | 3,030 | 2,994 |
| Sabah | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 1 | Neg. | 452 | 1,554 | 1,513 | 1,141 | 1,334 | 1,141 | --- |
| Sarawak | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 2 | 2 | 111 | 338 | 330 | 2,184 | 1,990 | 1,092 | 995 |
| Thailand | 18 | 18 | 34 | 16 | 18 | 21,562 | 23,561 | 48,664 | 21,059 | 28,133 | 1,316 | 1,563 |
| United Kingdom | 26 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 133,844 | 52,907 | 43,937 | 33,930 | 48,636 | 4,847 | 4,864 |
| West Malaysia | 10 | 13 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 25,689 | 26,749 | 22,374 | 24,199 | 23,455 | 1,613 | 1,804 |
| Netherlands | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | 196 | --- | --- | --- | 18 | --- | --- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 031201.

^{2/} An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

^{3/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 6.--Import and export statistics for shark fins, salted or dried, not further prepared,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | -----Volume in English tons ^{2/} ----- | | | | | -----IMPORTS----- | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | -----Value in U.S. dollars----- | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,063 | 1,240 | 1,430 | 1,353 | 1,193 | 1,774,849 | 2,207,179 | 2,987,669 | 3,001,092 | 2,652,824 | 2,218 | 2,224 |
| Japan | 382 | 307 | 325 | 369 | 355 | 935,953 | 782,231 | 951,499 | 1,055,812 | 937,084 | 2,861 | 2,640 |
| Pakistan | 244 | 318 | 306 | 252 | 193 | 161,591 | 240,606 | 293,754 | 221,839 | 178,458 | 880 | 925 |
| Aden | 88 | 203 | 196 | 193 | 118 | 162,015 | 411,353 | 486,120 | 452,982 | 221,250 | 2,347 | 1,875 |
| India | 167 | 136 | 150 | 144 | 156 | 185,892 | 166,659 | 402,726 | 419,970 | 403,019 | 2,916 | 2,622 |
| West Malaysia | 29 | 52 | 75 | 87 | 52 | 39,803 | 94,456 | 147,653 | 164,164 | 113,247 | 1,887 | 2,178 |
| Korea, Rep. | 22 | 72 | 70 | 86 | 112 | 49,068 | 168,168 | 197,680 | 213,427 | 320,098 | 2,482 | 2,858 |
| Ceylon | 45 | 49 | 60 | 60 | 67 | 65,270 | 77,262 | 151,075 | 185,064 | 211,334 | 3,084 | 3,154 |
| Brazil | --- | 7 | 43 | 53 | 47 | --- | 4,971 | 24,136 | 31,821 | 28,786 | 600 | 612 |
| Trucial Oman | 48 | 56 | 145 | 41 | 29 | 87,121 | 135,771 | 195,031 | 104,622 | 70,576 | 2,552 | 2,434 |
| OC Africa | 1 | 1 | 12 | 20 | 9 | 1,414 | 3,561 | 29,577 | 26,574 | 9,661 | 1,329 | 1,073 |
| Hong Kong | --- | 1 | 12 | 12 | 7 | --- | 2,800 | 28,359 | 35,920 | 48,535 | 2,993 | 6,934 |
| OC Middle East | 14 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 23 | 22,800 | 37,155 | 33,791 | 34,772 | 48,255 | 3,161 | 2,098 |
| Liberia | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 22,493 | --- | --- | 3,213 |
| OC Asia | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7,196 | 5,618 | 3,729 | 7,772 | 5,288 | 1,554 | 1,322 |
| Kenya | --- | Neg. ^{3/} | 1 | 4 | Neg. | --- | 195 | 1,179 | 5,007 | 1,071 | 1,252 | --- |
| Others as percent of total | 2 | 2 | 1 | Neg. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | | | | -----EXPORTS----- | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 368 | 436 | 476 | 461 | 445 | 686,281 | 824,060 | 977,139 | 1,050,634 | 876,258 | 2,279 | --- |
| Brunei | 1 | 1 | 1 | Neg. | Neg. | 2,947 | 3,018 | 2,756 | 941 | 893 | --- | --- |
| Hong Kong | 157 | 260 | 301 | 294 | 231 | 285,068 | 473,721 | 622,390 | 728,886 | 482,025 | 2,479 | 2,087 |
| Sabah | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,394 | 279 | 1,815 | 2,089 | 2,421 | 2,089 | 2,421 |
| Sarawak | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 19,227 | 11,133 | 9,613 | 10,332 | 16,216 | 2,583 | 2,703 |
| Thailand | 41 | 48 | 61 | 52 | 47 | 78,622 | 94,374 | 127,314 | 111,555 | 101,229 | 2,145 | 2,155 |
| Vietnam Rep. | 1 | Neg. | 1 | Neg. | --- | 1,143 | 286 | 2,229 | 820 | --- | --- | --- |
| West Malaysia | 161 | 123 | 108 | 110 | 159 | 296,818 | 241,249 | 209,367 | 196,011 | 270,261 | 1,782 | 1,700 |
| Cambodia | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1,607 | --- | 3,214 | --- | 3,214 |
| Portuguese Timor | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 134 | --- | 50 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Japan | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 889 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Liberia | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 39 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

^{1/} Standard International Code 051202.

^{2/} An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

^{3/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 7.--Import and export statistics for marine fish, salted, dried,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-------|
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | IMPORTS | | | | | EXPORTS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 6,940 | 6,476 | 7,470 | 7,882 | 8,783 | 1,539,459 | 1,571,760 | 1,999,249 | 2,065,839 | 2,590,288 | 259 | 273 |
| Aden | --- | --- | 10 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 14,675 | 4,500 | --- | 2,350 | --- |
| Canada | 5 | --- | --- | 6 | 19 | 1,181 | --- | --- | 2,413 | 7,704 | 402 | 405 |
| China | 287 | 173 | 197 | 55 | 11 | 151,972 | 104,008 | 116,734 | 45,013 | 7,743 | 818 | 703 |
| Formosa | --- | Neg. ^{3/} | 1 | 4 | 4 | --- | 355 | 2,130 | 7,192 | 11,621 | 1,798 | 449 |
| Greece | --- | --- | 1 | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | 754 | 276 | --- | --- | --- |
| Hong Kong | 45 | 27 | 98 | 120 | 108 | 31,315 | 17,642 | 80,172 | 88,882 | 122,548 | 741 | 1,132 |
| India | 11 | 29 | 15 | 33 | 17 | 9,134 | 12,041 | 7,709 | 15,279 | 11,286 | 463 | 003 |
| Italy, San Marino | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | 302 | 296 | --- | --- |
| Japan | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2,184 | 5,703 | 3,542 | 4,862 | 11,607 | 2,431 | 2,321 |
| Korea, Dem. Peoples Rep. | --- | --- | --- | 22 | 32 | --- | --- | --- | 17,959 | 11,746 | 816 | 307 |
| Netherlands | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2,322 | 5,864 | 3,602 | 2,429 | 1,911 | 810 | 955 |
| Sabah | 137 | 129 | 137 | 100 | 60 | 105,013 | 98,584 | 102,804 | 89,440 | 59,078 | 894 | 984 |
| Norway | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 7,321 | 4,970 | 4,994 | 7,900 | 3,494 | 1,317 | 1,164 |
| Sarawak | 10 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 7,028 | 2,049 | 3,388 | 3,931 | 3,694 | 983 | 738 |
| Thailand | 87 | 133 | 101 | 318 | 536 | 33,334 | 54,432 | 41,245 | 80,000 | 121,200 | 252 | 226 |
| West Malaysia | 4,639 | 5,964 | 6,849 | 7,207 | 7,918 | 1,106,358 | 1,195,756 | 1,615,564 | 1,695,461 | 1,975,534 | 235 | 249 |
| Others as percent of total | 13 | 4 | Neg. | --- | --- | 5 | 1 | Neg. | --- | 2 | --- | --- |
| TOTAL | 3,121 | 3,124 | 3,676 | 3,722 | 4,005 | 1,090,060 | 1,165,435 | 1,354,894 | 1,550,115 | 1,659,109 | 416 | 414 |
| Sarawak | 1,249 | 1,396 | 1,561 | 1,856 | 1,540 | 524,945 | 584,594 | 661,684 | 767,283 | 705,923 | 413 | 458 |
| West Malaysia | 1,399 | 763 | 716 | 553 | 584 | 368,501 | 187,837 | 186,578 | 148,074 | 142,030 | 268 | 343 |
| Ceylon | 94 | 337 | 597 | 450 | 836 | 15,538 | 66,554 | 135,401 | 71,625 | 161,842 | 159 | 193 |
| Hong Kong | 40 | 234 | 296 | 148 | 437 | 21,031 | 150,166 | 190,407 | 351,246 | 345,047 | 784 | 789 |
| Sabah | 193 | 221 | 224 | 188 | 246 | 86,884 | 92,239 | 93,175 | 86,524 | 108,605 | 460 | 441 |
| Brunei | 94 | 107 | 124 | 154 | 231 | 43,705 | 49,884 | 53,843 | 70,353 | 96,094 | 456 | 415 |
| Netherlands | 20 | 27 | 30 | 34 | 34 | 8,011 | 11,989 | 15,297 | 19,166 | 16,921 | 564 | 497 |
| OC Africa | --- | --- | 11 | 16 | 17 | --- | --- | 6,149 | 11,254 | 12,279 | 703 | 722 |
| United Kingdom | 5 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 21 | 2,478 | 1,804 | 4,266 | 7,004 | 11,750 | 778 | 559 |
| Christmas Is. | 13 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 7,530 | 6,531 | 5,518 | 4,916 | 5,413 | 546 | 492 |
| Japan | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 44 | --- | --- | --- | 9,195 | 47,413 | 4,598 | 1,077 |
| Australia | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 352 | 548 | 875 | 1,429 | 3,841 | 1,429 | 1,280 |
| Thailand | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Neg. | 1,973 | 1,095 | 1,233 | 746 | 588 | 746 | --- |
| USA | 1 | 1 | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 426 | 269 | 123 | 1,041 | 1,003 | 1,041 | 1,003 |
| Mauritius | 2 | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | 671 | --- | --- | 243 | --- | --- | --- |
| Others as percent of total | Neg. | 1 | --- | Neg. | --- | 1 | 1 | Neg. | Neg. | --- | --- | --- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 031203.

^{2/} An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

^{3/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 8.--Import and export statistics for fresh water fish, salted or dried,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|-----------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1970 | 1971 | |
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | IMPORTS | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 651 | 66 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 155,212 | 12,529 | 6,286 | 6,577 | 5,637 | 3,288 | 1,409 | |
| Japan | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5,134 | 2,896 | 4,906 | 6,527 | 4,613 | 3,288 | 1,644 | |
| West Malaysia | 37 | 13 | 9 | Neg. ^{3/} | Neg. | 8,517 | 1,280 | 1,305 | 50 | 396 | --- | --- | |
| India | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 75 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Cambodia | 595 | 50 | --- | --- | --- | 120,285 | 3,857 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| China | Neg. | 22 | --- | --- | --- | 795 | 4,516 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Hong Kong | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 485 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Korea, Dem. Peoples Rep. . . | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 628 | --- | 314 | |
| | | | | | | EXPORTS | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 13 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 6,086 | 1,874 | 4,244 | 3,414 | 4,430 | 379 | 443 | |
| Netherlands | 11 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5,536 | 1,685 | 3,114 | 1,497 | 671 | 748 | 671 | |
| West Malaysia | 2 | Neg. | 4 | 7 | 8 | 550 | 191 | 1,127 | 1,917 | 2,459 | 274 | 307 | |
| Pakistan | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Others as percent of total | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 29 | --- | --- | |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 051204.

^{2/} An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

^{3/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 9.--Import and export statistics for salmon, smoked,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | Volume in pounds | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | | |
| | IMPORTS | | | | | EXPORTS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 25,580 | 26,507 | 19,489 | 34,277 | 63,987 | 44,053 | 37,036 | 44,323 | 71,928 | 108,570 | 2.10 | 1.70 |
| Canada | 17,923 | 15,526 | 9,784 | 23,858 | 57,253 | 23,024 | 20,614 | 15,165 | 41,082 | 81,148 | 1.72 | 1.42 |
| Denmark | 2,966 | 458 | 633 | 5,080 | 2,039 | 2,826 | 900 | 2,234 | 13,139 | 8,446 | 2.59 | 4.14 |
| Japan | --- | --- | --- | 26 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 82 | --- | 3.15 | --- |
| United Kingdom | 5,583 | 6,643 | 9,072 | 4,369 | 4,695 | 18,155 | 13,063 | 26,924 | 16,534 | 18,975 | 3.78 | 4.04 |
| USA | --- | 1,680 | --- | 944 | --- | --- | 2,016 | --- | 1,091 | --- | 1.16 | --- |
| West Malaysia | --- | 2,000 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 443 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sweden | 17 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 48 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Others as percent of total | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TOTAL | 6,134 | 5,877 | 3,292 | 4,851 | 3,737 | 13,095 | 11,067 | 5,448 | 7,714 | 7,540 | 1.59 | 2.02 |
| Brunei | 7 | --- | 30 | 93 | 247 | 5 | --- | 44 | 209 | 555 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| Canada | --- | 18 | 163 | 5 | --- | --- | 70 | 489 | 6 | --- | 1.20 | --- |
| Ceylon | 12 | 3 | 5 | 40 | 15 | 30 | 8 | 14 | 104 | 46 | 2.60 | 3.07 |
| India | 16 | 26 | 143 | 36 | 10 | 33 | 73 | 241 | 70 | 27 | 1.94 | 2.7 |
| Laos | 40 | 100 | 108 | 331 | 152 | 77 | 164 | 201 | 423 | 304 | 1.28 | 2.00 |
| Sabah | 510 | 674 | 341 | 849 | 605 | 766 | 1,209 | 594 | 1,643 | 1,608 | 4.96 | 2.66 |
| Pakistan | 20 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 243 | 42 | 33 | 23 | 37 | 565 | 2.64 | 2.33 |
| Sarawak | 34 | 58 | 82 | 71 | 50 | 69 | 168 | 164 | 138 | 168 | 1.94 | 3.36 |
| Thailand | 2,577 | 2,475 | 110 | 1,430 | 500 | 8,365 | 5,779 | 226 | 1,685 | 598 | 1.18 | 1.20 |
| Vietnam Rep. | 72 | 181 | --- | 112 | --- | 113 | 330 | --- | 245 | --- | 2.19 | --- |
| OC Asia | --- | --- | --- | 5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5 | --- | 1.67 | --- |
| West Malaysia | 2,840 | 2,328 | 2,269 | 1,867 | 1,908 | 3,579 | 3,230 | 3,407 | 3,149 | 3,648 | 1.69 | 1.91 |
| Christmas Is. | --- | --- | 28 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 45 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Burma | 6 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 16 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Others as percent of total | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | Neg. ^{2/} | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 031205.

^{2/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 10.--Import and export statistics for fish, smoked, except salmon,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|------|------|
| | Volume in pounds | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| IMPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 121,776 | 167,268 | 148,754 | 150,486 | 69,993 | 48,275 | 62,312 | 55,071 | 55,288 | 35,074 | .42 | 5.01 | |
| Canada | --- | --- | 120 | 2,150 | --- | --- | --- | 74 | 3,693 | --- | 1.72 | --- | |
| Denmark | 829 | 1,424 | --- | 500 | 1,090 | 1,056 | 1,574 | --- | 680 | 1,458 | 1.36 | 1.34 | |
| Japan | --- | --- | --- | 44 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 233 | --- | 5.30 | --- | |
| Netherlands | 716 | 1,440 | 715 | 1,034 | 550 | 848 | 3,111 | 1,280 | 1,889 | 1,161 | 1.83 | 2.11 | |
| New Zealand | 360 | 600 | --- | 60 | --- | 256 | 338 | --- | 24 | --- | .40 | --- | |
| Norway | 308 | 864 | 2,430 | 2,032 | --- | 306 | 565 | 1,501 | 1,480 | --- | .73 | --- | |
| United Kingdom | 117,790 | 151,049 | 145,589 | 124,638 | 67,528 | 45,436 | 56,283 | 48,583 | 47,271 | 31,583 | .38 | .47 | |
| West Malaysia | 400 | 1,315 | --- | 28 | --- | 43 | 98 | --- | 18 | --- | .64 | --- | |
| Others as percent of total | 1 | Neg. ^{2/} | 1 | --- | --- | Neg. | 1 | 3 | --- | 3 | --- | --- | |
| EXPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 8,771 | 22,797 | 18,208 | 14,870 | 15,918 | 4,340 | 9,730 | 7,260 | 7,089 | 7,028 | .48 | .51 | |
| Brunei | 145 | 124 | 468 | 1,272 | 1,153 | 73 | 63 | 240 | 708 | 731 | .56 | .63 | |
| India | 3 | 28 | 345 | 661 | 290 | 1 | 18 | 150 | 281 | 119 | .43 | .41 | |
| Laos | --- | --- | --- | 182 | 204 | --- | --- | --- | 65 | 182 | .36 | .89 | |
| New Zealand | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | .33 | --- | |
| Cambodia | 6 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Sabah | 1,077 | 2,608 | 862 | 2,415 | 2,222 | 605 | 1,254 | 439 | 1,362 | 1,294 | .56 | .58 | |
| Pakistan | 22 | 17 | 12 | 18 | 1,811 | 11 | 12 | 20 | 13 | 900 | .72 | .50 | |
| Portuguese Timor | --- | --- | --- | 100 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 52 | --- | .52 | --- | |
| Sarawak | 228 | 956 | 598 | 1,174 | 849 | 110 | 404 | 303 | 697 | 470 | .59 | .55 | |
| Ceylon | 5 | 7 | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Thailand | 782 | 435 | 174 | 150 | --- | 384 | 631 | 71 | 154 | --- | 1.18 | --- | |
| OC Africa | --- | 84 | --- | 70 | 599 | --- | 27 | --- | 26 | 292 | .37 | .49 | |
| West Malaysia | 6,503 | 18,536 | 15,749 | 8,845 | 6,776 | 3,149 | 7,315 | 6,037 | 3,730 | 3,029 | .42 | .45 | |
| Philippines | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Others as percent of total | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.15 | --- | --- | |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 051206.

^{2/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 11.--Import and export statistics for crabs, lobsters, prawns, etc., fresh, chilled or frozen,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-------|
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | IMPORTS | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 2,305 | 2,499 | 2,823 | 4,406 | 5,067 | 794,592 | 664,854 | 724,610 | 1,268,591 | 2,029,596 | 288 | 401 |
| Australia | 2 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 4,439 | 17,714 | 13,896 | 5,789 | 41,149 | 5,789 | 4,572 |
| Ceylon | --- | --- | --- | Neg. ^{3/} | 15 | --- | --- | --- | 818 | 38,333 | --- | 2,556 |
| China | Neg. | 16 | 10 | Neg. | --- | 1,041 | 11,742 | 10,065 | 95 | --- | --- | --- |
| Hong Kong | --- | Neg. | --- | Neg. | Neg. | --- | 107 | --- | 577 | 313 | --- | --- |
| Japan | --- | --- | --- | 1 | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | 1,143 | 45 | 1,143 | --- |
| New Zealand | 1 | Neg. | --- | 1 | 3 | 2,406 | 154 | --- | 4,587 | 10,408 | 4,587 | 3,493 |
| Sabah | 108 | 20 | 3 | 6 | 91 | 83,974 | 14,549 | 3,041 | 12,036 | 192,539 | 2,006 | 2,116 |
| Sarawak | --- | 12 | 1 | 138 | 198 | --- | 12,857 | 3,146 | 127,045 | 178,804 | 921 | 903 |
| Thailand | 1 | --- | 24 | 146 | 16 | 645 | --- | 6,504 | 50,458 | 5,186 | 346 | 324 |
| United Kingdom | Neg. | Neg. | --- | Neg. | Neg. | 1,190 | 160 | --- | 234 | 737 | --- | --- |
| West Malaysia | 2,193 | 2,445 | 2,779 | 4,113 | 4,474 | 700,863 | 605,216 | 686,630 | 1,065,809 | 1,295,622 | 259 | 290 |
| Others as percent of total | --- | 2 | 1 | --- | 5 | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | 13 | --- | --- |
| TOTAL | 428 | 449 | 370 | 796 | 1,126 | 970,140 | 1,053,867 | 937,561 | 1,681,374 | 2,891,273 | 2,112 | 2,568 |
| Australia | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 21 | 49 | 25 | 1,596 | 2,109 | 48,045 | 119,793 | 2,288 | 2,445 |
| Brunei | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | 2 | 121 | 640 | 565 | 1,737 | 3,309 | 1,737 | 1,655 |
| Christmas Is. | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 9,604 | 7,330 | 4,150 | 1,439 | 5,605 | 1,439 | 1,868 |
| Eire | --- | --- | 2 | 6 | --- | --- | --- | 6,743 | 8,600 | --- | 1,433 | --- |
| Germany Fed. Rep. | Neg. | --- | --- | Neg. | Neg. | 27 | --- | --- | 188 | 19 | --- | --- |
| Hong Kong | --- | 1 | 11 | 241 | 179 | --- | 2,725 | 10,693 | 299,564 | 248,208 | 1,243 | 1,387 |
| Japan | 344 | 294 | 230 | 315 | 415 | 838,822 | 765,165 | 559,892 | 809,205 | 1,263,972 | 2,569 | 3,046 |
| New Zealand | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3,929 | --- | --- | 1,964 |
| Sabah | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3,586 | 3,581 | 2,357 | 5,713 | 3,616 | 1,904 | 3,616 |
| Sarawak | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2,371 | 1,324 | 3,546 | 4,764 | 3,969 | 1,588 | 992 |
| Thailand | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | 10 | 2,593 | 5,975 | 2,593 | 5,975 |
| United Kingdom | --- | 3 | 64 | 102 | 97 | --- | 8,421 | 196,246 | 285,039 | 340,386 | 2,794 | 3,509 |
| USA | 54 | 124 | 34 | 79 | 233 | 97,154 | 239,320 | 108,578 | 192,954 | 661,634 | 2,442 | 2,840 |
| Vietnam Rep. | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | 2 | --- | 1,295 | 628 | 4,584 | 3,680 | --- | 1,840 | --- |
| OC Africa | Neg. | --- | Neg. | 2 | 1 | 107 | --- | 675 | 4,700 | 6,945 | 2,350 | 6,945 |
| West Malaysia | 14 | 14 | 11 | 17 | 86 | 9,363 | 11,848 | 7,644 | 9,224 | 15,482 | 543 | 180 |
| Others as percent of total | 1 | 1 | 3 | --- | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | --- | 7 | --- | --- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 031301.

^{2/} An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

^{3/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 14.--Import and export statistics for other mollusks, fresh, chilled or frozen,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|-------|------|
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | IMPORTS | | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 5,482 | 4,563 | 4,789 | 5,660 | 5,560 | 315,008 | 301,444 | 328,141 | 352,407 | 418,490 | 62 | 75 | |
| Argentina | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9,080 | --- | 9,080 | --- | |
| Australia | 6 | 18 | 30 | 36 | 20 | 11,045 | 53,615 | 60,496 | 77,287 | 57,351 | 2,147 | 2,868 | |
| China | 555 | 392 | 167 | 171 | 169 | 91,573 | 72,767 | 27,951 | 29,885 | 32,325 | 175 | 191 | |
| France and Monaco | --- | --- | --- | Neg. ^{3/} | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Hong Kong | Neg. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 69 | 491 | 5,017 | 4,255 | 1,434 | 2,128 | 1,434 | |
| New Zealand | Neg. | Neg. | --- | 6 | Neg. | 14 | 18 | --- | 8,005 | 352 | 1,334 | --- | |
| Thailand | --- | --- | 14 | 12 | 99 | --- | --- | 3,049 | 3,079 | 57,325 | 257 | 579 | |
| West Malaysia | 4,915 | 4,147 | 4,573 | 5,432 | 5,270 | 202,170 | 189,434 | 228,968 | 220,796 | 268,750 | 41 | 51 | |
| Others as percent of total | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | --- | 5 | 2 | 1 | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | |
| | | | | | | EXPORTS | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 179 | 164 | 243 | 254 | 297 | 28,491 | 29,055 | 50,750 | 77,284 | 81,574 | 304 | 275 | |
| Brunei | 4 | 7 | 15 | 49 | 21 | 384 | 1,472 | 3,252 | 52,368 | 8,670 | 661 | 413 | |
| Christmas Is. | 2 | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 698 | 154 | 783 | 289 | 2,776 | 289 | 694 | |
| Hong Kong | --- | Neg. | 11 | 6 | 28 | --- | 54 | 4,505 | 7,330 | 10,160 | 1,222 | 363 | |
| India | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Vietnam Rep. | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 118 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Japan | --- | --- | 6 | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | 3,696 | --- | 986 | --- | --- | |
| Sabah | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 761 | 1,595 | 2,235 | 4,649 | 2,705 | 1,550 | 1,353 | |
| Pakistan | --- | --- | --- | 1 | Neg. | --- | --- | 9 | 492 | 100 | 492 | --- | |
| Sarawak | 104 | 129 | 184 | 177 | 211 | 9,720 | 17,241 | 27,044 | 16,789 | 23,026 | 95 | 109 | |
| Thailand | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 344 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| USA | --- | --- | --- | 4 | 5 | --- | --- | --- | 2,607 | 10,149 | 652 | 2,030 | |
| West Malaysia | 68 | 26 | 20 | 13 | 15 | 16,928 | 8,158 | 8,600 | 12,758 | 1,741 | 981 | 116 | |
| Cambodia | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 11 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Ceylon | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 354 | 15 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| OC Africa | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 138 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Others as percent of total | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 251504.

^{2/} An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

^{3/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 15.--Import and export statistics for mollusks, salted, dried or boiled,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-------|
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | IMPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 2,863 | 1,816 | 1,840 | 1,560 | 1,787 | 2,152,620 | 1,417,550 | 1,699,500 | 1,909,326 | 2,457,757 | 1,224 | 1,375 |
| Aden | 7 | 10 | 14 | 4 | Neg. ^{3/} | 9,195 | 19,831 | 29,036 | 6,614 | 1,218 | 1,654 | --- |
| China | 632 | 561 | 530 | 265 | 216 | 405,935 | 411,211 | 215,354 | 210,436 | 176,046 | 794 | 815 |
| France and Monaco | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 400 | --- | --- | --- |
| Hong Kong | 19 | 54 | 41 | 54 | 29 | 26,256 | 45,534 | 51,618 | 71,328 | 54,245 | 1,321 | 1,871 |
| Japan | 88 | 10 | 138 | 28 | 20 | 224,571 | 116,628 | 344,383 | 360,397 | 178,208 | 12,871 | 8,910 |
| Korea, Rep. | 157 | 4 | 222 | 277 | 256 | 128,981 | 3,102 | 229,940 | 356,923 | 357,181 | 1,289 | 1,395 |
| Korea, Dem. Peoples Rep. | --- | --- | 958 | 779 | 643 | --- | --- | 712,072 | 782,881 | 805,137 | 1,005 | 1,252 |
| Sabah | --- | Neg. | 1 | 2 | 1 | --- | 75 | 759 | 1,372 | 1,371 | 686 | 1,311 |
| Sarawak | --- | --- | 4 | 8 | 13 | --- | --- | 3,852 | 4,576 | 7,217 | 572 | 555 |
| Thailand | 50 | 78 | 109 | 96 | 526 | 19,088 | 67,039 | 77,252 | 95,206 | 830,022 | 992 | 1,578 |
| OC Asia | 1,877 | 603 | --- | Neg. | --- | 1,300,555 | 403,301 | --- | 352 | --- | --- | --- |
| West Malaysia | 51 | 20 | 27 | 47 | 79 | 10,461 | 8,616 | 11,697 | 18,841 | 35,554 | 401 | 450 |
| Others as percent of total | Neg. | 26 | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | 24 | 2 | --- | Neg. | --- | --- |
| | EXPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,713 | 1,544 | 1,262 | 801 | 886 | 991,261 | 752,518 | 754,559 | 637,869 | 615,623 | 796 | 695 |
| Brunei | 26 | 52 | 35 | 30 | 33 | 19,559 | 25,656 | 30,816 | 31,250 | 38,205 | 1,042 | 1,158 |
| Christmas Is. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | 2 | 328 | 150 | 109 | 1,084 | 1,808 | 1,084 | 542 |
| Formosa | --- | 1 | 12 | 1 | 5 | --- | 512 | 11,035 | 753 | 4,675 | 753 | 4,675 |
| Hong Kong | 45 | 56 | 55 | 79 | 64 | 44,484 | 36,193 | 92,698 | 180,693 | 119,974 | 2,287 | 1,875 |
| Japan | --- | --- | 18 | 1 | 6 | --- | --- | 26,917 | 500 | 2,946 | 500 | 491 |
| Netherlands | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 16 | 23 | 208 | 286 | 321 | --- | --- |
| New Caledonia, etc. | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 227 | --- | --- | --- |
| Sabah | 66 | 61 | 73 | 69 | 64 | 51,982 | 46,155 | 49,552 | 56,815 | 57,706 | 825 | 902 |
| Pakistan | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 60 | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- | --- |
| Portuguese Timor | 1 | 1 | 1 | Neg. | Neg. | 878 | 716 | 670 | 555 | 675 | --- | --- |
| Sarawak | 142 | 184 | 204 | 117 | 113 | 87,974 | 125,857 | 145,069 | 102,602 | 82,679 | 877 | 732 |
| Thailand | 171 | 174 | 99 | 90 | 130 | 119,051 | 97,451 | 64,658 | 59,209 | 111,608 | 858 | 859 |
| West Malaysia | 1,241 | 1,033 | 752 | 413 | 471 | 657,699 | 414,375 | 326,906 | 203,892 | 194,586 | 494 | 413 |
| Vietnam Rep. | 21 | Neg. | 13 | --- | --- | 9,200 | 12 | 6,188 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Burma | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 33 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OC Africa | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 300 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Others as percent of total | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | 1 | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 031305.

^{2/} An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

^{3/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 16.--Import and export statistics for beche de mer,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|-------|
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | IMPORTS | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 288 | 348 | 339 | 392 | 317 | 202,522 | 286,083 | 365,350 | 413,902 | 349,578 | 1,056 | 1,103 |
| Aden | 10 | 42 | 10 | 27 | 7 | 8,853 | 43,179 | 9,363 | 32,463 | 7,028 | 1,202 | 1,004 |
| Australia | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 882 | 333 | --- | 166 | --- |
| Ceylon | 88 | 85 | 113 | 95 | 95 | 60,736 | 76,810 | 125,710 | 129,347 | 137,832 | 1,362 | 1,451 |
| Fiji | --- | 1 | Neg. ^{3/} | 1 | --- | --- | 3,478 | 1,484 | 5,066 | --- | 5,066 | --- |
| Hong Kong | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | 326 | 1,104 | 933 | 878 | 1,062 | --- | 1,062 |
| India | 42 | 57 | 88 | 87 | 104 | 7,815 | 15,323 | 102,750 | 109,969 | 109,332 | 1,264 | 1,051 |
| Korea Dem. Peoples Rep. | --- | --- | 10 | 4 | Neg. | --- | --- | 21,785 | 24,777 | 2,724 | 6,194 | --- |
| Sabah | 26 | 16 | 22 | 128 | 57 | 9,872 | 7,065 | 9,044 | 55,360 | 32,946 | 432 | 578 |
| Tanzania | 1 | 10 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 1,662 | 8,615 | 21,845 | 26,261 | 27,004 | 1,194 | 1,350 |
| Syria | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 199 | --- | --- | --- |
| Madagascar | 81 | 81 | 29 | 6 | 8 | 63,824 | 74,312 | 31,301 | 4,722 | 8,132 | 787 | 1,017 |
| Mozambique | 4 | 22 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 1,102 | 18,731 | 3,288 | 3,922 | 3,817 | 357 | 347 |
| Papua | 10 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 16,980 | 16,729 | 10,878 | 19,761 | 5,974 | 2,470 | 2,987 |
| West Malaysia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 379 | 828 | 553 | 844 | 1,560 | 844 | 520 |
| Others as percent of total .. | 9 | 7 | 7 | --- | --- | 15 | 7 | 7 | --- | 3 | --- | --- |
| | | | | | | EXPORTS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 269 | 315 | 315 | 293 | 398 | 171,830 | 216,068 | 216,068 | 212,572 | 171,465 | 726 | 431 |
| Brunei | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 811 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 2,492 | 2,147 | 1,246 | 1,074 |
| Christmas Is. | Neg. | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | 18 | --- | --- | 11 | --- | --- | --- |
| Fomosa | --- | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | --- | 7,243 | 7,243 | 4,136 | 4,821 | 591 | 964 |
| Hong Kong | 41 | 58 | 58 | 63 | 37 | 37,052 | 67,511 | 67,511 | 77,857 | 43,527 | 1,236 | 1,176 |
| Netherlands | --- | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | 79 | 79 | 157 | 11 | --- | --- |
| Sabah | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 414 | 841 | 841 | 1,289 | 2,232 | 1,289 | 1,116 |
| Portuguese Timor | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 34 | 102 | 102 | 238 | 282 | --- | --- |
| Sarawak | 19 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 17,744 | 20,989 | 20,989 | 26,081 | 26,186 | 1,242 | 1,309 |
| Thailand | 16 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 11 | 24,746 | 42,918 | 42,918 | 38,880 | 19,359 | 1,440 | 1,760 |
| West Malaysia | 192 | 202 | 202 | 172 | 319 | 90,999 | 74,685 | 74,685 | 61,431 | 69,194 | 357 | 217 |
| Vietnam Rep. | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 12 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 051306.

^{2/} An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

^{3/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 17.--Import and export statistics for sardines, canned,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------|-------|
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | IMPORTS | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 199 | 152 | 154 | 163 | 157 | 107,871 | 88,356 | 93,268 | 104,094 | 94,336 | 639 | 689 |
| Australia | --- | 2 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | 2,211 | 1,424 | 1,142 | --- | 1,142 | --- |
| Bulgaria | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2,456 | --- | 819 | --- |
| Canada | 2 | 11 | 15 | 13 | --- | 1,924 | 9,171 | 12,615 | 9,431 | --- | 725 | --- |
| China | 9 | 9 | 51 | 47 | 31 | 3,354 | 3,518 | 16,800 | 18,664 | 11,666 | 397 | 376 |
| Denmark | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1,741 | 1,351 | 5,447 | 1,855 | 1,448 | 928 | 1,448 |
| France and Monaco | --- | Neg. ^{3/} | --- | Neg. | 1 | --- | 71 | --- | 208 | 411 | --- | 411 |
| Greece | --- | --- | 2 | 4 | 5 | --- | 1,053 | 707 | 1,926 | 2,295 | 482 | 459 |
| Italy & San Marino | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 55 | 524 | 206 | 1,129 | 954 | 1,129 | 954 |
| Japan | 75 | 26 | 3 | 31 | 10 | 35,588 | 11,365 | 1,765 | 18,156 | 5,647 | 585 | 565 |
| Morocco | --- | Neg. | 6 | 18 | 20 | --- | 788 | 3,179 | 14,693 | 12,336 | 816 | 617 |
| Netherlands | 3 | 2 | Neg. | Neg. | 9 | 1,273 | 996 | 203 | 59 | 6,184 | --- | 687 |
| Norway | 57 | 27 | 31 | 39 | 41 | 30,494 | 21,625 | 21,646 | 30,032 | 38,070 | 770 | 929 |
| Portugal | 15 | 20 | 22 | Neg. | 8 | 10,448 | 14,732 | 16,177 | 516 | 7,429 | --- | --- |
| United Kingdom | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3,135 | 2,602 | 5,225 | 2,315 | 1,483 | 2,315 | 1,483 |
| USA | --- | Neg. | 11 | 3 | --- | 2 | 50 | 7,630 | 1,500 | --- | 500 | --- |
| West Malaysia | 49 | 49 | --- | Neg. | 3 | 17,979 | 17,589 | --- | 32 | 1,261 | --- | 420 |
| Others as percent of total | 3 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | 2 | 1 | Neg. | --- | 5 | --- | --- |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 199 | 120 | 206 | 122 | 144 | 91,357 | 75,663 | 98,399 | 58,660 | 81,527 | 483 | 566 |
| Sarawak | 67 | 61 | 123 | 55 | 46 | 29,170 | 40,989 | 54,604 | 22,845 | 23,145 | 415 | 503 |
| Brunei | 4 | 5 | 11 | 30 | 28 | 1,995 | 2,633 | 5,638 | 15,544 | 16,546 | 518 | 591 |
| West Malaysia | 53 | 16 | 58 | 18 | 22 | 25,474 | 12,251 | 27,039 | 9,284 | 14,450 | 516 | 657 |
| Sabah | 68 | 36 | 13 | 15 | 36 | 29,124 | 16,897 | 8,244 | 7,635 | 19,271 | 509 | 535 |
| Christmas Is. | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3,465 | 1,205 | 497 | 711 | 1,368 | 356 | 119 |
| India | 1 | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 756 | 367 | 410 | 894 | 704 | 894 | 704 |
| OC Africa | --- | Neg. | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | 96 | --- | 429 | 868 | 429 | 434 |
| Pakistan | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 616 | 597 | 700 | 354 | 231 | --- | --- |
| Canada | --- | --- | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | --- | 71 | 214 | 36 | --- | --- |
| Ceylon | --- | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 140 | 130 | 141 | 176 | 70 | --- | --- |
| Portuguese Timor | --- | --- | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | --- | 14 | 148 | 71 | --- | --- |
| Australia | Neg. | --- | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | 113 | --- | 75 | 125 | 560 | --- | 560 |
| Burma | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 233 | 257 | 101 | 102 | 660 | --- | --- |
| United Kingdom | --- | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 2 | 14 | 107 | 164 | 100 | 929 | --- | 465 |
| Cambodia | --- | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | 7 | 11 | 61 | 99 | 357 | --- | 357 |
| Others as percent of total | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | Neg. | 3 | --- | --- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 032011.

^{2/} An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

^{3/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 18.--Import and export statistics for herrings and bristlings, canned,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average | unit value |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|------------|
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | IMPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 328 | 31 | 44 | 35 | 55 | 144,945 | 26,623 | 35,694 | 33,952 | 36,040 | 970 | 655 |
| Canada | --- | --- | --- | Neg. ^{3/} | --- | --- | --- | --- | 161 | --- | --- | --- |
| Denmark | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 872 | 1,138 | 705 | 1,972 | 2,930 | 1,972 | 2,930 |
| Germany Fed. Rep. | 1 | Neg. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1,526 | 589 | 1,969 | 1,181 | 1,795 | 1,181 | 1,181 |
| Hong Kong | --- | --- | --- | 4 | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | 2,364 | 283 | 591 | --- |
| Netherlands | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 894 | 1,803 | 3,642 | 3,094 | 7,986 | 1,547 | 726 |
| Norway | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 14,107 | 9,143 | 7,813 | 11,803 | 4,030 | 1,967 | 2,015 |
| United Kingdom | 11 | 19 | 31 | 21 | 16 | 8,808 | 11,537 | 18,740 | 13,377 | 10,927 | 637 | 683 |
| China | 10 | 4 | 2 | --- | 16 | 3,775 | 1,285 | 824 | --- | 4,313 | --- | 270 |
| Poland | 295 | --- | --- | --- | 5 | 112,515 | --- | --- | --- | 2,027 | --- | 406 |
| Sweden | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | Neg. | 2,053 | 1,112 | 2,001 | --- | 1,135 | --- | --- |
| West Malaysia | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 393 | --- | --- | --- | 616 | --- | 205 |
| New Zealand | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 16 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | EXPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 42 | 29 | 33 | 5 | 6 | 22,791 | 14,846 | 17,566 | 4,401 | 5,575 | 880 | 929 |
| Brunei | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | 126 | 55 | 171 | 221 | 724 | --- | 724 |
| Burma | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 17 | --- | 2 | 2 | --- | --- | --- |
| Cambodia | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 | --- | --- | --- |
| Ceylon | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 15 | 6 | 5 | 1 | --- | --- | --- |
| Christmas Is. | --- | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | 8 | 100 | 27 | 60 | --- | --- |
| India | Neg. | 1 | 1 | Neg. | Neg. | 209 | 683 | 344 | 5 | 17 | --- | --- |
| Sabah | 1 | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | 648 | 33 | 259 | 324 | 402 | --- | 402 |
| Pakistan | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | 33 | 45 | 35 | 38 | --- | --- | --- |
| Sarawak | 1 | 1 | 1 | Neg. | Neg. | 420 | 488 | 621 | 355 | 567 | --- | --- |
| Thailand | --- | Neg. | Neg. | --- | Neg. | 3 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 12 | --- | --- |
| Vietnam Rep. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 4 | --- | --- | --- |
| West Malaysia | 40 | 27 | 31 | 5 | 3 | 21,301 | 13,415 | 16,019 | 3,413 | 3,261 | 683 | 1,087 |
| OC Asia | Neg. | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | 19 | 106 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Philippines | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 032012.

^{2/} An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

^{3/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 19.--Import and export statistics for pilchards, canned,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|------|
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | IMPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 13 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5,677 | 3,355 | 3,127 | 2,403 | 1,750 | 601 | 583 |
| Netherlands | -- | -- | Neg. ^{3/} | Neg. | -- | -- | -- | 31 | 60 | -- | -- | -- |
| Poland | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2,005 | 1,055 | 704 | 750 | 938 | 375 | 469 |
| United Kingdom | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1,745 | 2,300 | 1,707 | 1,547 | 813 | 774 | 813 |
| West Malaysia | -- | -- | -- | Neg. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46 | -- | -- | -- |
| Mozambique | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,927 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| USA | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 685 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | EXPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1,556 | 1,630 | 1,833 | 1,035 | 770 | 1,035 | 770 |
| Brunei | -- | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | -- | 18 | 8 | 41 | 64 | -- | -- |
| Sabah | -- | -- | -- | Neg. | Neg. | -- | -- | -- | 55 | 58 | -- | -- |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Sarawak | Neg. | -- | -- | Neg. | Neg. | 21 | -- | -- | 40 | 22 | -- | -- |
| West Malaysia | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Neg. | 1,401 | 1,266 | 1,707 | 897 | 334 | 897 | -- |
| India | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | -- | -- | 134 | 296 | 118 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| OC Asia | -- | Neg. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

1/ Standard International Trade Code 032013.
2/ An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249.
3/ Negligible.

Appendix Table 20.--Import and export statistics for salmon, canned,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|------|
| | Volume in pounds | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| IMPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 194,501 | 159,900 | 106,724 | 142,856 | 145,596 | 163,952 | 130,969 | 92,656 | 132,045 | 142,844 | .92 | .98 |
| Australia | 4,320 | 6,624 | 4,320 | 9,072 | 3,840 | 1,723 | 2,630 | 1,717 | 3,589 | 1,527 | .40 | .40 |
| Canada | 91,379 | 77,560 | 49,583 | 41,795 | 45,233 | 69,551 | 58,869 | 39,413 | 58,994 | 45,798 | .93 | .97 |
| Denmark | 1,214 | 3,140 | 4,022 | 1,543 | 2,249 | 1,847 | 3,918 | 4,896 | 2,510 | 4,246 | .61 | 1.89 |
| Japan | 28,910 | 26,172 | 16,711 | 10,484 | 25,243 | 28,354 | 22,360 | 18,552 | 7,026 | 24,280 | .67 | .96 |
| USSR | 5,100 | 2,343 | --- | 4,650 | --- | 2,876 | 1,955 | --- | 3,543 | --- | .76 | --- |
| United Kingdom | 19,684 | 11,975 | 16,308 | 14,013 | 4,329 | 15,060 | 9,518 | 11,655 | 13,547 | 4,268 | .97 | .99 |
| USA | 43,442 | 32,045 | 15,513 | 60,944 | 63,516 | 44,374 | 31,623 | 16,222 | 62,269 | 64,283 | 1.02 | .99 |
| West Malaysia | 452 | --- | 264 | 355 | 276 | 167 | --- | 186 | 567 | 442 | 1.60 | 1.60 |
| Sweden | --- | 41 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | 96 | 15 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Others as percent of total | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | Neg. ^{2/} | --- | --- |
| EXPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 50,198 | 28,230 | 22,220 | 18,466 | 9,019 | 34,759 | 28,657 | 26,190 | 23,603 | 12,328 | 1.28 | 1.37 |
| West Malaysia | 24,017 | 21,474 | 14,966 | 8,133 | 2,897 | 27,640 | 20,963 | 17,367 | 10,715 | 4,567 | 1.32 | 1.58 |
| Sabah | 1,581 | 1,602 | 2,818 | 2,325 | 1,313 | 1,761 | 1,807 | 3,253 | 2,594 | 1,598 | 1.12 | 1.22 |
| Brunei | 1,217 | 1,839 | 1,734 | 1,932 | 1,799 | 1,093 | 1,878 | 1,776 | 2,342 | 2,110 | 1.21 | 1.17 |
| United Kingdom | --- | --- | --- | 1,456 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,732 | --- | 1.19 | --- |
| India | 345 | 338 | 403 | 910 | 343 | 406 | 369 | 566 | 953 | 614 | 1.05 | 1.79 |
| Thailand | 381 | 284 | 107 | 890 | 469 | 576 | 457 | 174 | 1,090 | 670 | 1.22 | 1.43 |
| Sarawak | 322 | 1,353 | 668 | 664 | 971 | 921 | 1,318 | 784 | 760 | 1,276 | 1.14 | 1.32 |
| Pakistan | 322 | 604 | 659 | 464 | 320 | 1,269 | 931 | 998 | 817 | 541 | 1.76 | 1.69 |
| Vietnam Rep. | 86 | 2 | 10 | 452 | 22 | 103 | 4 | 14 | 717 | 43 | 1.59 | 1.96 |
| Nepal | --- | --- | --- | 356 | 103 | --- | --- | --- | 486 | 175 | 1.37 | 1.70 |
| Christmas Is. | 361 | 323 | 188 | 300 | 48 | 228 | 408 | 237 | 436 | 60 | 1.45 | 1.38 |
| Ceylon | 187 | 170 | 350 | 234 | 227 | 286 | 248 | 520 | 459 | 364 | 1.81 | 1.60 |
| Portuguese Timor | --- | 5 | --- | 210 | --- | --- | 5 | --- | 306 | --- | 1.46 | --- |
| Burma | 137 | 62 | 120 | 102 | 27 | 173 | 77 | 184 | 169 | 55 | 1.66 | 2.04 |
| Cambodia | 31 | 99 | 69 | 10 | 138 | 45 | 120 | 86 | 15 | 249 | 1.50 | 1.81 |
| Others as percent of total | 1 | Neg. | 1 | Neg. | --- | 1 | Neg. | 1 | Neg. | 2 | --- | --- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 052014.

^{2/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 21.--Import and export statistics for fish paste, excluding belachan,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|------|
| | Volume in pounds | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | IMPORTS | | | | | EXPORTS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 205,774 | 211,185 | 259,186 | 228,725 | 274,068 | 52,046 | 50,011 | 60,032 | 57,736 | 68,931 | .25 | .25 |
| Australia | --- | --- | --- | 650 | 192 | --- | --- | --- | 889 | 274 | 1.37 | 1.43 |
| China | 8,565 | 3,931 | 9,976 | 4,525 | 2,123 | 2,838 | 1,605 | 2,648 | 1,172 | 586 | .26 | .28 |
| France and Monaco | 227 | --- | --- | 45 | --- | 199 | --- | --- | 42 | --- | .93 | --- |
| Greece | --- | --- | --- | 861 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 645 | --- | .75 | --- |
| Hong Kong | 5,169 | 6,020 | 3,087 | 3,264 | 1,104 | 2,138 | 2,358 | 1,093 | 1,693 | 576 | .52 | .52 |
| Sweden | 82 | 372 | 47 | 66 | --- | 90 | 373 | 57 | 146 | --- | 2.21 | --- |
| United Kingdom | 16,398 | 20,394 | 15,105 | 13,863 | 10,039 | 10,902 | 11,267 | 7,998 | 8,330 | 5,834 | .60 | .58 |
| West Malaysia | 174,663 | 180,418 | 227,872 | 205,451 | 260,175 | 35,258 | 34,306 | 46,941 | 44,819 | 60,694 | .22 | .23 |
| Japan | 670 | 50 | 1,213 | --- | 360 | 621 | 102 | 394 | --- | 775 | --- | 2.15 |
| Italy and San Marino | --- | --- | 86 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 173 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| USA | --- | --- | 1,800 | --- | 75 | --- | --- | 728 | --- | 191 | --- | 2.55 |
| TOTAL | 452,656 | 136,840 | 85,504 | 40,103 | 59,800 | 32,706 | 18,510 | 14,508 | 7,521 | 10,569 | .19 | .18 |
| Australia | 70 | 132 | 172 | 385 | 1,739 | 21 | 62 | 81 | 214 | 712 | .56 | .41 |
| Brunei | 502 | 664 | 1,034 | 380 | 623 | 158 | 277 | 376 | 175 | 419 | .46 | .67 |
| Ceylon | 13 | 5 | 3 | 6 | --- | 18 | 8 | 6 | 13 | --- | 2.17 | --- |
| India | 9 | 6 | 52 | 3 | --- | 14 | 8 | 29 | 2 | --- | .67 | --- |
| Japan | --- | --- | --- | 5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | .20 | --- |
| Netherlands | 7,247 | 6,706 | 7,149 | 6,293 | 9,216 | 2,484 | 2,261 | 2,121 | 1,334 | 2,036 | .21 | .22 |
| Sabah | 8,074 | 5,054 | 1,988 | 474 | 292 | 2,721 | 1,638 | 641 | 157 | 138 | .33 | .47 |
| Pakistan | 41 | 22 | 7 | 2 | --- | 57 | 37 | 11 | 4 | --- | .50 | --- |
| Sarawak | 4,128 | 5,670 | 4,578 | 9,351 | 9,269 | 921 | 1,778 | 1,425 | 2,222 | 2,049 | .24 | .22 |
| West Malaysia | 56,345 | 41,301 | 45,237 | 23,204 | 36,914 | 9,343 | 7,327 | 6,505 | 3,399 | 4,696 | .15 | .13 |
| Cambodia | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sudan | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thailand | 375,347 | 76,619 | 4,828 | --- | --- | 16,770 | 4,924 | 273 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| United Kingdom | 864 | 507 | 375 | --- | --- | 179 | 114 | 132 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OC Asia | 13 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 18 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Others as percent of total | --- | Neg. ^{2/} | 23 | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | 20 | --- | 5 | --- | --- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 032015.

^{2/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 22.--Import and export statistics for shark fins, prepared,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|------|------|------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | -----Volume in English tons ^{2/} ----- | | | | | IMPORTS | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | -----Value in U.S. dollars----- | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 10 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 30,253 | 44,974 | 38,458 | 26,828 | 20,318 | 5,366 | 10,159 |
| Hong Kong | 1 | Neg. ^{3/} | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,617 | 1,606 | 7,183 | 7,942 | 15,062 | 7,942 | 15,062 |
| India | -- | -- | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | -- | -- | 649 | 128 | 1,792 | -- | -- |
| Japan | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 12,503 | 23,474 | 26,941 | 18,304 | 3,300 | 4,576 | 3,300 |
| West Malaysia | 2 | 1 | Neg. | Neg. | -- | 3,349 | 864 | 375 | 454 | -- | -- | -- |
| China | 4 | 6 | 1 | -- | -- | 12,784 | 19,030 | 3,310 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | | | | | | EXPORTS | | | | | | |
| ^{2/} TOTAL | 11 | 28 | 27 | 20 | 20 | 32,328 | 76,565 | 87,171 | 91,045 | 89,160 | 4,552 | 4,458 |
| Borneo | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 54 | 2,523 | 3,850 | 4,973 | 4,629 | 4,973 | 4,629 |
| France and Monaco | -- | -- | -- | Neg. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hong Kong | Neg. | Neg. | -- | Neg. | Neg. | 1,429 | 306 | -- | 1,354 | 1,389 | -- | -- |
| Netherlands | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 500 | 536 | 2,321 | 2,686 | 2,857 | -- | -- |
| Sabah | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1,385 | 2,309 | 4,024 | 11,686 | 17,022 | 5,843 | 5,674 |
| Portuguese Timor | -- | Neg. | -- | Neg. | -- | -- | 57 | 29 | 80 | -- | -- | -- |
| Sarawak | 3 | 6 | 6 | -- | -- | 8,721 | 26,375 | 28,905 | 35,248 | 37,050 | 5,035 | 5,293 |
| Thailand | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Neg. | 2,648 | 3,558 | 9,013 | 1,911 | 2,494 | 1,911 | -- |
| United Kingdom | -- | -- | -- | Neg. | Neg. | -- | -- | -- | 571 | 692 | -- | -- |
| West Malaysia | 7 | 19 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 17,561 | 40,901 | 38,776 | 32,429 | 22,793 | 3,603 | 2,849 |
| Denmark | -- | -- | -- | -- | Neg. | 30 | -- | -- | -- | 191 | -- | -- |
| Vietnam Rep. | -- | -- | Neg. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 205 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| OC Asia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 48 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 052016.

^{2/} An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

^{3/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 24.--Import and export statistics for fish preps, not canned,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | Volume in pounds | | | | | IMPORTS | | | | | | |
| | ----- | | | | | ----- | | | | | | |
| | Volume in pounds | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | | |
| | ----- | | | | | ----- | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 51,538 | 68,591 | 160,826 | 108,644 | 141,668 | 14,545 | 17,383 | 48,421 | 24,131 | 40,545 | .22 | .29 |
| Japan | 32,952 | 32,342 | 115,174 | 41,191 | 60,695 | 11,134 | 10,878 | 39,360 | 13,935 | 23,091 | .34 | .38 |
| Netherlands | 1,140 | 428 | --- | 637 | 4,049 | 638 | 279 | --- | 402 | 2,306 | .63 | .57 |
| West Malaysia | 16,244 | 32,727 | 44,893 | 66,816 | 74,917 | 2,138 | 5,084 | 8,650 | 9,794 | 13,332 | .15 | .18 |
| China | 1,000 | 1,100 | 718 | --- | --- | 511 | 839 | 385 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| United Kingdom | 202 | --- | --- | --- | 116 | 124 | --- | --- | --- | 154 | --- | 1.33 |
| USA | --- | --- | 41 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 26 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hong Kong | --- | 1,994 | --- | --- | 480 | --- | 303 | --- | --- | 257 | --- | .54 |
| | ----- | | | | | EXPORTS | | | | | | |
| | ----- | | | | | ----- | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 322,441 | 186,814 | 129,717 | 101,505 | 94,607 | 50,169 | 23,557 | 20,761 | 19,046 | 38,327 | .19 | .41 |
| Brunei | 84 | --- | 2,907 | 560 | 3,911 | 20 | --- | 980 | 183 | 3,324 | .33 | .85 |
| Christmas Is. | --- | --- | 60 | 448 | 154 | --- | --- | 16 | 114 | 75 | .25 | .49 |
| India | --- | --- | --- | 20 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8 | --- | .40 | --- |
| Netherlands | --- | --- | 2,100 | 24,080 | 7,280 | --- | --- | 589 | 8,446 | 2,527 | .35 | .35 |
| Sabah | 27 | 180 | 758 | 1,236 | 840 | 10 | 65 | 207 | 292 | 609 | .24 | .73 |
| Sarawak | 546 | 527 | 870 | 3,538 | 16,816 | 198 | 207 | 357 | 1,196 | 6,203 | .34 | .57 |
| United Kingdom | --- | --- | --- | 150 | 231 | --- | --- | --- | 64 | 583 | .43 | 2.52 |
| USA | --- | --- | 100 | 84 | 92 | --- | --- | 54 | 56 | 96 | .67 | 1.04 |
| West Malaysia | 321,783 | 186,053 | 122,338 | 71,389 | 51,040 | 49,940 | 23,266 | 18,390 | 8,687 | 9,434 | .12 | .19 |
| Pakistan | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Australia | --- | 54 | 48 | --- | --- | --- | 19 | 17 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Philippines | --- | --- | 8 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vietnam Rep. | --- | --- | 528 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 143 | --- | --- | --- | --- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 032018.

Appendix Table 25.--Import and export statistics for fish and fish preps, canned,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-------|
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | IMPORTS | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 4,886 | 5,059 | 8,286 | 6,980 | 12,962 | 2,126,247 | 2,242,159 | 3,373,311 | 2,732,783 | 5,637,945 | 392 | 434 |
| Japan | 4,326 | 4,696 | 8,019 | 6,764 | 12,443 | 1,859,241 | 2,024,255 | 3,202,798 | 2,577,137 | 5,298,853 | 381 | 425 |
| China | 488 | 273 | 202 | 165 | 359 | 199,980 | 133,529 | 101,446 | 86,419 | 171,225 | 524 | 477 |
| West Malaysia | 36 | 44 | 12 | 21 | 75 | 19,252 | 18,902 | 5,830 | 11,950 | 40,949 | 569 | 546 |
| Hong Kong | 12 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 7,774 | 5,995 | 8,327 | 7,404 | 7,502 | 926 | 834 |
| Norway | 14 | 23 | 10 | 8 | 22 | 10,270 | 18,220 | 9,818 | 6,523 | 27,278 | 815 | 1,240 |
| Australia | --- | 3 | 6 | 5 | 19 | --- | 3,200 | 5,246 | 4,772 | 11,609 | 954 | 611 |
| Denmark | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 9,025 | 9,368 | 10,954 | 12,386 | 15,747 | 3,097 | 3,149 |
| Portugal | Neg. ^{3/} | Neg. | 1 | 3 | 17 | 596 | 884 | 3,215 | 6,796 | 12,299 | 2,265 | 723 |
| France and Monaco | --- | 1 | 1 | 1 | Neg. | 3 | 1,605 | 1,025 | 1,219 | 1,176 | 1,219 | --- |
| Italy and San Marino | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | Neg. | 4,875 | 6,692 | 3,088 | 3,141 | 1,885 | 3,141 | --- |
| USSR | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 6,500 | 10,213 | 8,176 | 11,325 | 24,732 | --- | --- |
| United Kingdom | 2 | 3 | 2 | Neg. | 4 | 2,843 | 4,889 | 2,883 | 1,972 | 5,509 | --- | 1,377 |
| Formosa | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 465 | 5,441 | --- | 2,721 |
| Germany Fed. Rep. | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | Neg. | 2 | 675 | 573 | 1,118 | 415 | 6,103 | --- | 3,052 |
| Greece | --- | --- | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | --- | 116 | 274 | 170 | --- | --- |
| Others as percent of total | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | --- |
| | | | | | | EXPORTS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,361 | 1,298 | 1,563 | 1,728 | 2,166 | 545,624 | 525,782 | 637,786 | 679,466 | 891,629 | 393 | 412 |
| West Malaysia | 741 | 417 | 770 | 602 | 1,002 | 274,431 | 154,490 | 300,637 | 215,560 | 387,101 | 358 | 386 |
| Sabah | 348 | 455 | 359 | 495 | 488 | 141,278 | 185,586 | 139,997 | 192,884 | 207,458 | 390 | 425 |
| Sarawak | 228 | 358 | 334 | 308 | 348 | 105,086 | 140,070 | 142,800 | 120,771 | 129,341 | 392 | 372 |
| Thailand | 9 | 12 | Neg. | 170 | 70 | 3,961 | 6,793 | 925 | 73,754 | 38,249 | 434 | 546 |
| Brunei | 26 | 33 | 63 | 136 | 165 | 14,144 | 17,346 | 33,016 | 63,643 | 76,782 | 468 | 465 |
| USA | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 818 | 699 | 1,163 | 2,601 | 966 | 650 | 966 |
| Australia | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 460 | 525 | 1,471 | 1,961 | 2,089 | 654 | 696 |
| Canada | Neg. | --- | 1 | 2 | 1 | 214 | --- | 758 | 1,202 | 437 | 601 | 437 |
| Christmas Is. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1,832 | 1,974 | 1,478 | 1,432 | 1,780 | 716 | 593 |
| Portuguese Timor | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 2 | 5 | 207 | 244 | 108 | 854 | 1,985 | 427 | 397 |
| United Kingdom | Neg. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 45 | 2,701 | 1,393 | 1,456 | 1,550 | 728 | 775 |
| Japan | Neg. | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 65 | --- | 1 | 1,357 | --- | 1,357 | --- |
| OC Africa | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 50 | 376 | 285 | 103 | 1,074 | 103 | 537 |
| Netherlands | 2 | Neg. | 2 | Neg. | Neg. | 804 | 313 | 1,374 | 411 | 16 | --- | --- |
| New Guinea British | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 368 | --- | --- | --- |
| Others as percent of total | Neg. | 3 | 2 | Neg. | --- | Neg. | 3 | 2 | Neg. | --- | --- | --- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 032019.

^{2/} An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

^{3/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 26.--Import and export statistics for abalone, canned,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-------|
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | IMPORTS | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | |
| TOTAL | 721 | 693 | 761 | 852 | 925 | 1,402,068 | 1,352,550 | 1,440,137 | 1,953,827 | 2,659,601 | 2,293 | 2,875 |
| Australia | 270 | 352 | 397 | 242 | 179 | 423,333 | 517,836 | 546,401 | 494,830 | 482,054 | 2,045 | 2,693 |
| Japan | 8 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 31,700 | 36,785 | 40,774 | 15,010 | 64,648 | 7,505 | 5,387 |
| Mexico | 424 | 310 | 320 | 445 | 368 | 907,822 | 757,129 | 800,274 | 1,155,539 | 1,233,899 | 2,597 | 3,352 |
| New Zealand | --- | --- | 30 | 152 | 331 | --- | --- | 42,135 | 256,358 | 785,254 | 1,687 | 2,372 |
| USA | 8 | 19 | 4 | 4 | 18 | 18,409 | 37,758 | 10,553 | 13,286 | 47,738 | 3,322 | 2,652 |
| West Malaysia | 11 | 2 | --- | 7 | 6 | 20,804 | 3,042 | --- | 18,804 | 20,949 | 2,686 | 3,491 |
| | | | | | | EXPORTS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 245 | 275 | 221 | 341 | 422 | 462,565 | 467,527 | 374,819 | 712,572 | 1,004,697 | 2,090 | 2,381 |
| Australia | Neg. ^{3/} | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 117 | 193 | 206 | 288 | 1,175 | --- | --- |
| Brunei | 14 | 17 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 20,776 | 25,289 | 38,067 | 51,873 | 58,900 | 2,470 | 3,100 |
| Cambodia | --- | --- | Neg. | 2 | 12 | 7 | --- | 307 | 5,815 | 27,876 | 2,908 | 2,323 |
| Formosa | --- | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | --- | 4,286 | 3,946 | 16,379 | 8,625 | 2,730 | 2,875 |
| Hong Kong | 50 | 66 | 56 | 179 | 126 | 110,036 | 116,977 | 102,471 | 407,390 | 387,675 | 2,276 | 3,076 |
| India | --- | --- | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | 14 | 28 | 312 | 286 | --- | --- |
| Japan | --- | --- | --- | 4 | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | 8,929 | 121 | 2,232 | --- |
| Sabah | 25 | 27 | 27 | 22 | 22 | 37,283 | 41,939 | 42,999 | 37,560 | 46,815 | 1,707 | 2,127 |
| Portuguese Timor | 1 | 1 | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 982 | 1,545 | 575 | 679 | 1,075 | --- | --- |
| Sarawak | 13 | 19 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 21,879 | 30,668 | 16,040 | 16,781 | 25,616 | 1,678 | 2,328 |
| Thailand | 22 | 5 | 13 | 36 | 94 | 52,247 | 8,014 | 25,556 | 61,607 | 167,661 | 1,711 | 1,783 |
| Vietnam Rep. | --- | --- | 3 | 6 | 67 | 6 | --- | 3,333 | 7,672 | 151,547 | 1,279 | 2,261 |
| West Malaysia | 115 | 137 | 88 | 55 | 69 | 210,912 | 235,899 | 139,553 | 97,287 | 126,606 | 1,769 | 1,834 |
| Christmas Is. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | Neg. | 883 | 584 | 398 | --- | 507 | --- | --- |
| Laos | 5 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 6,943 | 2,071 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Others as percent of Total | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | --- | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | Neg. | --- | --- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 032021.

^{2/} An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

^{3/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 27.--Import and export statistics for crustacea and mollusks, canned,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|--------|
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | IMPORTS | | | | | 1970 | 1971 |
| | | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 701 | 682 | 526 | 1,132 | 462 | 428,110 | 398,196 | 559,514 | 772,076 | 305,431 | 682 | 661 |
| Australia | 2 | --- | 5 | Neg. ^{3/} | 1 | 3,618 | --- | 8,774 | 49 | 6,068 | --- | 6,068 |
| Canada | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | 391 | 977 | --- | --- |
| China | 191 | 147 | 119 | 145 | 317 | 82,931 | 75,296 | 66,866 | 78,923 | 127,684 | 544 | 403 |
| Denmark | 1 | 1 | 1 | Neg. | 1 | 3,231 | 2,472 | 2,399 | 595 | 1,689 | --- | 1,689 |
| Formosa | --- | --- | --- | 5 | 5 | --- | --- | --- | 7,319 | 6,754 | 2,440 | 2,251 |
| France and Monaco | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1,771 | 6,082 | 9,965 | 6,861 | 11,453 | 6,861 | 11,453 |
| Hong Kong | 1 | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 522 | 628 | 197 | 115 | 6 | --- | --- |
| India | Neg. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 953 | 3,962 | 4,627 | 8,718 | 4,719 | 2,180 | 2,360 |
| Japan | 397 | 486 | 348 | 832 | 60 | 241,068 | 271,034 | 211,310 | 590,551 | 83,172 | 710 | 1,386 |
| Korea Rep. | 1 | Neg. | --- | 15 | Neg. | 2,713 | 430 | --- | 7,396 | 579 | 493 | --- |
| Norway | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 135 | --- | --- | --- |
| Pakistan | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 16 | --- | --- | --- |
| United Kingdom | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3,029 | 3,901 | 4,864 | 5,565 | 2,335 | 2,782 | 2,335 |
| USA | 4 | 5 | 6 | 32 | 3 | 15,899 | 11,545 | 6,998 | 18,082 | 10,650 | 565 | 3,550 |
| West Malaysia | 97 | 38 | 41 | 98 | 67 | 65,766 | 23,068 | 23,516 | 47,360 | 41,343 | 483 | 617 |
| Others as percent of total | 1 | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | 2 | Neg. | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- |
| | | | | | | EXPORTS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 544 | 503 | 469 | 592 | 365 | 305,737 | 248,287 | 253,100 | 330,635 | 208,858 | 559 | 572 |
| Sabah | 147 | 123 | 94 | 166 | 88 | 72,887 | 58,363 | 41,476 | 76,353 | 45,223 | 460 | 514 |
| Brunei | 88 | 107 | 115 | 154 | 117 | 49,866 | 56,169 | 65,413 | 93,043 | 70,640 | 604 | 604 |
| Sarawak | 118 | 130 | 92 | 135 | 56 | 71,621 | 63,238 | 44,385 | 63,260 | 26,778 | 469 | 478 |
| West Malaysia | 169 | 129 | 146 | 120 | 60 | 75,723 | 57,952 | 82,404 | 80,363 | 35,669 | 670 | 594 |
| Australia | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 2,058 | 2,920 | 3,396 | 4,026 | 5,671 | 805 | 630 |
| Canada | 1 | --- | 2 | 2 | 1 | 558 | --- | 1,446 | 1,586 | 640 | 793 | 640 |
| Thailand | Neg. | 1 | Neg. | 2 | Neg. | 489 | 1,271 | 100 | 2,059 | 821 | 1,030 | --- |
| United Kingdom | Neg. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 150 | 619 | 2,984 | 1,871 | 3,018 | 936 | 755 |
| USA | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Neg. | 354 | 570 | 585 | 1,339 | 239 | 670 | --- |
| Christmas Is. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 782 | 1,330 | 685 | 664 | 520 | 664 | 520 |
| Hong Kong | 13 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 25 | 21,663 | 3,504 | 7,481 | 1,560 | 13,990 | 1,560 | 560 |
| Pakistan | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | --- | 545 | 753 | 520 | 217 | --- | 217 | --- |
| OC Africa | 1 | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | Neg. | 2,826 | 209 | 15 | 1,789 | 61 | 1,789 | --- |
| Greece | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | 604 | 274 | --- | --- |
| Laos | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 500 | --- | --- | --- |
| Others as percent of total | 1 | Neg. | Neg. | Neg. | --- | 2 | 1 | 1 | Neg. | 2.5 | --- | --- |

1/ Standard International Trade Code 032023.

2/ An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

3/ Negligible.

Appendix Table 28.--Import and export statistics for preparations of crustacea and mollusks, not canned,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|------|--|
| | Volume in pounds | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | 1970 : 1971 | | |
| IMPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 447,510 | 1,179,727 | 914,002 | 1,133,661 | 966,108 | 361,053 | 731,052 | 773,089 | 684,608 | 586,934 | .60 | .61 | |
| Brunei | --- | --- | 1,289 | 141 | --- | --- | --- | 546 | 42 | --- | .30 | --- | |
| China | 74,102 | 67,450 | 63,800 | 49,358 | 75,316 | 21,306 | 18,299 | 18,292 | 15,131 | 25,834 | .31 | .34 | |
| Hong Kong | 492 | 3,767 | 412 | 845 | 600 | 269 | 2,921 | 225 | 569 | 407 | .67 | .68 | |
| Japan | 330,307 | 1,058,584 | 757,127 | 1,010,084 | 669,883 | 321,671 | 699,996 | 729,505 | 654,529 | 471,564 | .65 | .70 | |
| Korea Rep. | 15,861 | 2,640 | 13,022 | 528 | --- | 12,169 | 1,898 | 12,623 | 506 | --- | .96 | --- | |
| United Kingdom | --- | --- | --- | 920 | 261 | --- | --- | --- | 376 | 313 | .41 | 1.45 | |
| West Malaysia | 26,710 | 45,606 | 78,352 | 71,785 | 138,471 | 5,519 | 7,581 | 11,898 | 13,455 | 27,476 | .19 | .20 | |
| Sabah | --- | 1,680 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 357 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Denmark | 38 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 119 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| EXPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 480,334 | 1,655,351 | 1,392,378 | 1,351,969 | 1,637,079 | 213,756 | 577,935 | 550,605 | 646,543 | 845,583 | --- | .52 | |
| West Malaysia | 63,438 | 965,748 | 706,971 | 488,420 | 618,789 | 18,516 | 219,816 | 200,502 | 150,165 | 187,334 | .31 | .30 | |
| Sarawak | 156,843 | 201,993 | 233,999 | 269,607 | 228,777 | 50,725 | 70,161 | 76,944 | 93,317 | 86,055 | .35 | .38 | |
| Hong Kong | 63,363 | 107,450 | 141,385 | 220,290 | 166,630 | 72,318 | 114,804 | 142,043 | 249,452 | 246,680 | 1.13 | 1.48 | |
| Netherlands | 17,297 | 33,253 | 66,146 | 112,594 | 171,460 | 6,538 | 13,501 | 24,569 | 42,403 | 62,031 | .38 | .36 | |
| Sabah | 102,433 | 139,815 | 84,148 | 102,064 | 111,788 | 31,735 | 56,231 | 28,414 | 34,350 | 37,478 | .34 | .34 | |
| Brunei | 33,576 | 87,990 | 58,542 | 83,672 | 137,793 | 8,293 | 28,025 | 18,143 | 29,987 | 58,915 | .36 | .49 | |
| Thailand | 20,380 | 64,408 | 44,406 | 35,577 | 272,476 | 15,754 | 40,556 | 38,119 | 30,687 | 21,141 | .86 | .08 | |
| Aden | 11,918 | 20,547 | 20,893 | 16,187 | 19,737 | 3,452 | 4,303 | 4,956 | 5,048 | 4,789 | .31 | .24 | |
| Australia | 3,265 | 6,799 | 5,508 | 6,949 | 8,601 | 1,430 | 3,672 | 2,483 | 3,239 | 4,751 | .47 | .55 | |
| USA | 1,963 | 670 | 2,831 | 6,000 | 3,465 | 926 | 300 | 1,226 | 2,027 | 1,324 | .34 | .38 | |
| Japan | --- | --- | --- | 4,620 | 132,082 | --- | --- | --- | 1,511 | 120,710 | .33 | .91 | |
| Portuguese Timor | 800 | 2,787 | 1,360 | 2,799 | 6,266 | 389 | 1,120 | 516 | 780 | 2,682 | .28 | .43 | |
| Canada | 480 | 480 | 500 | 1,488 | 2,315 | 604 | 614 | 616 | 1,882 | 2,686 | 1.26 | 1.16 | |
| United Kingdom | 140 | --- | --- | 1,030 | 2,539 | 65 | --- | --- | 1,427 | 6,637 | 1.39 | 2.61 | |
| OC Africa | 11 | 208 | 1,523 | 672 | 901 | 33 | 154 | 520 | 268 | 531 | .40 | .59 | |
| Others as percent of total | 1 | 1 | 2 | Neg. ^{2/} | --- | 1 | 4 | 2 | Neg. | Neg. | --- | --- | |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 032028.

^{2/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 29.--Import and export statistics for prawn dust,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1970 | 1971 | | |
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | IMPORTS | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Value in U.S. dollars | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,404 | 1,666 | 3,408 | 2,578 | 1,886 | 364,481 | 131,654 | 742,857 | 193,184 | 129,658 | 75 | 69 | | |
| China | 822 | 811 | 1,141 | 226 | 197 | 218,499 | 59,627 | 226,086 | 18,162 | 17,781 | 80 | 90 | | |
| Hong Kong | 18 | --- | --- | 26 | --- | 3,197 | --- | --- | 1,916 | --- | 74 | --- | | |
| Pakistan | 25 | --- | --- | 2 | 2 | 6,145 | --- | --- | 354 | 316 | 177 | 158 | | |
| Thailand | 55 | --- | 88 | 366 | 216 | 14,067 | --- | 15,265 | 26,895 | 35,180 | 73 | 163 | | |
| West Malaysia | 262 | 747 | 2,090 | 1,958 | 1,471 | 65,113 | 55,691 | 460,985 | 145,857 | 277,188 | 74 | 188 | | |
| Cambodia | 216 | 108 ^{3/} | 89 | --- | --- | 55,505 | 16,333 | 40,521 | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |
| Sabah | --- | Neg. ^{3/} | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |
| | | | | | | EXPORTS | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,730 | 1,239 | 876 | 789 | 1,124 | 390,320 | 84,243 | 176,972 | 57,581 | 83,765 | 73 | 75 | | |
| Brunei | 127 | 201 | 150 | 278 | 274 | 36,713 | 19,890 | 42,665 | 24,536 | 22,624 | 88 | 83 | | |
| Hong Kong | 7 | --- | 2 | Neg. | Neg. | 12,550 | --- | 1,500 | 4 | 21 | --- | --- | | |
| Sabah | 7 | 5 | 5 | 32 | 18 | 2,176 | 477 | 1,297 | 3,146 | 1,714 | 98 | 95 | | |
| Sarawak | 119 | 56 | 26 | 37 | 132 | 26,731 | 5,650 | 8,026 | 3,302 | 16,446 | 89 | 125 | | |
| Thailand | --- | --- | --- | Neg. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 94 | --- | --- | --- | | |
| United Kingdom | --- | --- | --- | 6 | 5 | --- | --- | --- | 721 | 521 | 120 | 104 | | |
| West Malaysia | 1,464 | 975 | 693 | 436 | 691 | 309,847 | 58,023 | 123,123 | 25,778 | 41,835 | 59 | 61 | | |
| Christmas Is. | 3 | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | 956 | 203 | 361 | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |

1/ Standard International Trade Code 081401.

2/ An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

3/ Negligible.

Appendix Table 30.--Import and export statistics for oils of fish and marine mammals,^{1/} Singapore, 1967-1971

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Average unit value | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| | Volume in English tons ^{2/} | | | | | IMPORTS | | | | | Value in U.S. Dollars | |
| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1970 | 1971 |
| TOTAL | 455 | 594 | 521 | 439 | 197 | 128,888 | 418,333 | 116,777 | 138,307 | 66,314 | 292 | 337 |
| Australia | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 637 | --- | 637 | --- |
| Brazil | 1 | 16 | 15 | 25 | 22 | 71 | 3,770 | 1,147 | 2,000 | 1,786 | 80 | 81 |
| Cambodia | 23 | 119 | --- | 111 | --- | 2,863 | 97,221 | --- | 24,557 | --- | 221 | --- |
| Japan | Neg. ^{3/} | Neg. | --- | Neg. | 1 | 56 | 386 | --- | 244 | 256 | --- | 256 |
| Netherlands | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,874 | --- | 268 | --- |
| New Zealand | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 257 | --- | 257 | --- |
| Norway | 372 | 367 | 407 | 130 | 97 | 109,008 | 250,735 | 88,014 | 39,572 | 32,865 | 304 | 339 |
| United Kingdom | 41 | 60 | 74 | 159 | 73 | 13,838 | 48,655 | 21,472 | 57,673 | 28,176 | 363 | 386 |
| OC Western Europe | 1 | 13 | 11 | 4 | --- | 301 | 10,007 | 3,686 | 1,333 | --- | 333 | --- |
| West Malaysia | --- | Neg. | Neg. | 1 | 2 | --- | Neg. | 84 | 160 | 147 | 160 | 74 |
| Others as percent of total | 4 | 3 | 3 | --- | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | --- | 5 | --- | --- |
| | | | | | | EXPORTS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 55 | 211 | 68 | 59 | 13 | 25,454 | 131,059 | 15,147 | 19,094 | 3,798 | 324 | 292 |
| Brunei | Neg. | --- | Neg. | 2 | Neg. | 85 | --- | 333 | 650 | 146 | 325 | --- |
| Sabah | --- | Neg. | 3 | Neg. | Neg. | --- | 767 | 753 | 121 | 24 | --- | --- |
| Sarawak | 29 | 25 | 23 | 9 | Neg. | 8,053 | 20,127 | 5,597 | 2,357 | 149 | 262 | --- |
| West Malaysia | 20 | 5 | 42 | 48 | 12 | 15,758 | 5,048 | 8,464 | 15,966 | 3,479 | 333 | 290 |
| Cambodia | 5 | 84 | --- | --- | --- | 1,319 | 45,032 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Others as percent of total | 2 | 54 | --- | --- | 8 | 1 | 54 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

^{1/} Standard International Trade Code 411100.

^{2/} An English ton, or "long" ton, equals 2,249 pounds.

^{3/} Negligible.

Appendix Table 31.--Selected processed and unprocessed fish imports, by months and firms, Singapore, 1971

| Product/Importer | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | Jul. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|---|-----------------------|------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------------|
| | -----Metric tons----- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>SHRIMP AND PRAWN</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asia Fishing Industry Corp., Pte., Ltd..... | 5.59 | 6.85 | 12.19 | -- | 15.69 | 2.35 | 11.52 | 6.30 | -- | 7.17 | -- | 19.21 | 86.87 |
| Southseas Fisheries, Pte., Ltd..... | 3.66 | 3.34 | 32.77 | 36.97 | 25.71 | 29.99 | 4.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 136.80 |
| Chip Chuan Trading Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.18 | 4.06 | 11.50 | 11.11 | 40.85 |
| Malayan Refrigerating Co.... | -- | -- | -- | Neg. ^{1/} | -- | -- | -- | 5.44 | 3.36 | -- | 2.34 | 5.04 | 16.18 |
| Fairsea International..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.52 | -- | 12.52 |
| Pacific Foods Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.65 | 11.74 | 9.83 | 6.29 | 5.52 | .97 | 1.59 | 2.79 | 43.38 |
| Sin Aik Trading Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.72 | -- | 6.53 | 12.86 | 22.11 |
| Yong Siang Importers & Exporters..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .34 | 3.02 | 2.24 | 3.55 | 3.17 | 1.65 | 2.63 | 6.22 | 22.82 |
| Taiyo Fisheries Co., Ltd.... | -- | -- | -- | Neg. | -- | -- | -- | 16.01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.01 |
| Singapore Frozen Food Co., Ltd..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .57 | 1.27 | 10.02 | 2.27 | .29 | .84 | 0.17 | 15.43 |
| Mitsui & Co., Ltd..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.65 | -- | -- | 3.65 |
| Hong Tye Hang, Pte., Ltd.... | -- | -- | -- | 1.53 | 9.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.31 |
| Cold Storage (M) Sdn. Bhd.... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.66 | -- | 3.66 |
| Hekola Aquarium..... | -- | 0.73 | -- | -- | 3.21 | 6.73 | .89 | .14 | .29 | -- | .11 | 0.80 | 12.90 |
| Hock Heng & Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.19 | 15.44 | 21.63 |
| Zanta Trading Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.03 | 1.74 | -- | .66 | 1.38 | -- | 5.93 | 12.74 |
| Central Air Cargo Agency Pte., Ltd..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.70 | -- | -- | -- | 2.23 | .30 | -- | -- | 7.23 |

^{1/} Negligible

Continued--

Appendix Table 31.--Selected processed and unprocessed fish imports, by months and firms, Singapore, 1971 (Cont'd.)

| Product/Importer | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | Jul. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| -----Metric tons----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>SHRIMP AND PRAWN</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chye Seng..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .28 | .23 | .45 | .45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.41 |
| Ben & Co., Ltd..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .91 |
| Chan Huat..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .75 | .20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .95 |
| Seng Hong & Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .99 |
| Red Sea Aquarium..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .89 | -- | .89 |
| Fitzpatrick's Food Supplies: (F.E.), Ltd..... | -- | -- | -- | .02 | -- | -- | -- | .06 | -- | -- | .04 | .02 | .14 |
| San Seng..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .50 | .20 | .70 |
| Phoon Huat & Co., Pte., Ltd..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .44 | -- | -- | -- | .44 |
| Hock Huat Fish Merchant..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .04 | 2.26 | 2.30 |
| Liatson Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .22 | .84 | -- | -- | 1.06 |
| Chin Joo Hong, Pte., Ltd..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .05 |
| Tiong Huat Fish Merchant..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .49 | -- | -- | -- | .49 |
| International Services & Supply, Pte., Ltd..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 |
| Heng Kee Fishery Industry Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .09 |
| Connell Bros. Co., Ltd..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 |
| Monthly total..... | 9.25 | 10.92 | 44.96 | 38.52 | 66.35 | 58.41 | 32.51 | 48.32 | 35.55 | 20.31 | 49.38 | 82.05 | 496.53 |
| Prawns supplied at Jurong fish port..... | 360.53 | 447.20 | 443.66 | 429.61 | 689.48 | 434.28 | 806.48 | 1,120.39 | 438.91 | 480.55 | 416.32 | 463.58 | 6,530.79 |
| Total..... | 369.58 | 458.12 | 488.62 | 468.13 | 755.83 | 492.69 | 838.99 | 1,168.71 | 474.46 | 500.86 | 465.70 | 545.65 | 7,027.32 |

Continued--

Appendix Table 31.--Selected processed and unprocessed fish imports, by months and firms, Singapore, 1971 (Cont'd.)

| Product/Importer | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------------|
| -----Metric tons----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>ABALONE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chop Guan Bee..... | -- | .14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .14 |
| Winning Corporation..... | -- | -- | 1.00 | -- | 2.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.18 |
| Ng Chye Mong..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.07 | -- | -- | -- | .57 | -- | -- | .64 | 2.28 |
| K. J. Kim Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 |
| Central Air-Cargo Agency... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Malayan Refrigerating Co... | -- | -- | -- | .89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.05 | -- | 5.94 |
| Monthly totals..... | -- | .14 | 1.00 | .89 | 3.25 | -- | -- | .01 | .57 | -- | 5.05 | .64 | 11.55 |
| <u>FRESHWATER EEL</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cold Storage..... | -- | .08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .07 | .15 |
| Heap Seng & Co..... | -- | .23 | .23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .45 | -- | .91 |
| Fitzpatrick's..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .10 | .10 |
| Ming Court Hotel..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 | .02 |
| Monthly totals..... | -- | .31 | .23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .45 | .19 | 1.18 |
| <u>CUTTLEFISH</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Siang Huat Hung..... | 24.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 9.90 | -- | 40.00 | 94.50 |
| Tai Wee Co., Pte., Ltd..... | -- | 20.00 | -- | 40.00 | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90.00 |
| Koon Aik Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .30 |
| Chin Huat Co., Pte., Ltd.... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 | -- | -- | .01 |
| Chop Thye Seng..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.02 | 1.02 |
| Monthly total..... | 24.60 | 20.00 | -- | 40.00 | .30 | -- | -- | 30.00 | 20.00 | 9.91 | -- | 41.02 | 185.83 |
| Fish supplied at Jurong fish port..... | 42.89 | 69.91 | 61.16 | 55.00 | 64.77 | 64.21 | 60.17 | 42.56 | 64.87 | 71.23 | 578.02 | 70.81 | 1,245.60 |
| Total..... | 67.49 | 89.91 | 61.16 | 95.00 | 65.07 | 64.21 | 60.17 | 72.56 | 84.87 | 81.14 | 578.02 | 111.83 | 1,431.43 |

Continued--

Appendix Table 31.--Selected processed and unprocessed fish imports, by months and firms, Singapore 1971 (Cont'd)

| Product/Importer | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| -----Metric tons----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| THREADFIN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lian Guan Hang..... | .30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.15 | 14.50 | 17.95 | -- | -- | 40.90 |
| Koh Chong Khew..... | .30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .30 |
| Chye Seng Marine Prod. Co.. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .53 |
| Pacific Foods..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .41 | 1.46 | .80 | 1.31 | -- | 3.98 |
| Chye Seng Trading Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.06 | 3.64 | 1.00 | .60 | 9.30 |
| Seng Heng & Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .54 | -- | .70 |
| Monthly total..... | .60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .16 | .53 | 8.56 | 20.02 | 22.39 | 2.85 | .60 | 55.71 |
| Fish supplied at Jurong fish port..... | 27.36 | 28.98 | 43.79 | 33.82 | 39.51 | 29.85 | 19.57 | 38.60 | 63.35 | 107.31 | 76.46 | 64.92 | 573.52 |
| Total..... | 27.96 | 28.98 | 43.79 | 33.82 | 39.51 | 30.01 | 20.10 | 47.16 | 83.37 | 129.70 | 79.31 | 65.52 | 629.23 |
| SEA CUCUMBER (BECH-DE-MER) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eng Thong Co., Pte., Ltd.... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .41 | 1.60 | -- | -- | -- | 2.36 | 3.98 | 2.01 | 10.36 |
| Chin Huat Co., Pte., Ltd.... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.32 | .15 | -- | 4.47 |
| A. C. Galsta Co., Pte., Ltd. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .09 | .50 | -- | -- | .59 |
| Lao Chin Tai Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 | .18 | -- | .20 |
| Monthly total..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .41 | 1.60 | -- | -- | .09 | 7.20 | 4.31 | 2.01 | 15.62 |
| SHARK FINS AND MEAT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chin Huat Chan Co., Pte., Ltd..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .30 | .67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 | -- | .99 |
| Hai Sua Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .05 | -- | .46 | .02 | -- | .02 | -- | -- | .55 |
| Chin Joo Hong, Pte., Ltd.... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .25 | -- | .05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .30 |
| Teck Ann Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .54 |
| K. J. Kim Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.25 | -- | -- | -- | 1.25 |
| Chop Soon Ann..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .04 | -- | -- | -- | .04 |
| Eng Thong On Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .50 | -- | -- | 1.27 | -- | 1.98 | .98 | 4.73 |
| Aik Eng Trading..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .50 | -- | .47 | -- | .97 |
| Kim Hing Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .71 | -- | .71 |
| Hak Huat Trading..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | -- | 5.00 |
| Chye Seng Tannery..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .92 | -- | .92 |
| Leng Lee..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .50 | -- | .50 |
| Monthly total..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .35 | 1.42 | .46 | .61 | 3.06 | .02 | 9.60 | .98 | 16.50 |
| Fish supplied at Jurong fish port (shark meat only)..... | 51.72 | 80.85 | 81.52 | 88.92 | 96.49 | 91.69 | 96.34 | 111.59 | 127.87 | 133.15 | 99.19 | 107.42 | 1,166.75 |
| Total..... | 51.72 | 80.85 | 81.52 | 88.92 | 96.84 | 93.11 | 96.80 | 112.20 | 130.93 | 133.17 | 108.79 | 108.40 | 1,183.25 |

Continued--

Appendix Table 31.--Selected processed and unprocessed fish imports, by months and firms, Singapore, 1971 (Cont'd)

| Product/Importer | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|--|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| <u>MACKEREL</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Metric tons | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tai Wee Co., Pte., Ltd..... | 5.30 | 26.80 | 2.00 | 40.80 | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 50.00 | -- | -- | 60.00 | 214.90 |
| Monthly total..... | 5.30 | 26.80 | 2.00 | 40.80 | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 50.00 | -- | -- | 60.00 | 214.90 |
| Fish supplied at Jurong fish port..... | 276.29 | 330.04 | 369.23 | 328.58 | 389.25 | 496.60 | 1,007.09 | 452.07 | 350.85 | 359.21 | 326.34 | 334.61 | 5,020.16 |
| Total..... | 281.59 | 356.84 | 371.23 | 369.38 | 389.25 | 496.60 | 1,007.09 | 482.07 | 400.85 | 359.21 | 326.34 | 394.61 | 5,235.06 |
| <u>SQUID</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hung Kang Restaurant, Ltd.. | .01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .55 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .56 |
| Tai Wee Co., Pte., Ltd..... | -- | 14.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.99 | 19.87 | -- | 9.99 | -- | 54.82 |
| Hong Kong Restaurant..... | -- | -- | .03 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .03 |
| Siang Huat Hung..... | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 |
| Asia Fishing Industry Corp.. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.80 | 2.80 | -- | -- | 11.44 | -- | 17.04 |
| Tosca, Pte., Ltd..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.58 | 20.00 | -- | 90.58 |
| Monthly total..... | .01 | 14.97 | .03 | 10.00 | -- | -- | 2.80 | 13.34 | 19.87 | 70.58 | 41.43 | -- | 173.03 |
| Fish supplied at Jurong fish port..... | 71.25 | 138.82 | 135.09 | 112.84 | 152.53 | 189.03 | 236.24 | 378.25 | 296.86 | 185.36 | 128.36 | 254.63 | 2,452.29 |
| Total..... | 71.26 | 153.79 | 135.12 | 122.84 | 152.53 | 189.03 | 239.04 | 391.59 | 316.73 | 255.94 | 169.79 | 254.63 | 2,452.29 |
| <u>SPINY (ROCK) AND SPRINGTAIL (BULLDOZER OR SHOVELHEAD)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>LOBSTERS AND CRAYFISH</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fitzpatrick's Food Supplies: | .68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .40 | .23 | .50 | .50 | .37 | -- | 2.68 |
| Malayan Refrigerating Co...: | -- | 2.68 | -- | -- | 1.15 | .89 | -- | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.70 | -- | 2.68 | 11.18 |
| Henry Tan..... | -- | -- | .36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .36 |
| Cold Storage..... | -- | -- | -- | 1.52 | -- | 1.04 | .82 | 2.04 | .51 | 9.33 | -- | -- | 15.26 |
| Taiyo Fishery Co., Ltd..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 158.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 158.60 |
| Ben & Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .23 | -- | -- | .34 | -- | -- | -- | .28 | .85 |
| Straits Fisheries..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 110.03 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 110.03 |
| Soon Thye Breeding and Hatchery..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .09 | -- | -- | .09 |
| Fairsea International..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.99 | -- | 1.99 |
| Ming Court Hotel..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .10 | .10 |
| Monthly total..... | .68 | 2.68 | .36 | 1.52 | 270.01 | 1.93 | 1.22 | 3.65 | 2.05 | 11.62 | 2.36 | 3.06 | 301.14 |
| Fish supplied at Jurong fish port..... | 11.79 | 27.31 | 19.38 | 20.51 | 16.53 | 15.28 | 12.48 | 36.32 | 10.08 | 13.36 | 10.09 | 13.58 | 206.71 |
| Total..... | 12.47 | 29.99 | 19.74 | 22.03 | 286.54 | 17.21 | 13.70 | 39.97 | 12.13 | 24.98 | 12.45 | 16.64 | 507.85 |

Continued--

Appendix Table 31.--Selected processed and unprocessed fish imports, by months and firms, Singapore, 1971 (Cont'd)

| Product/Importer | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|------|--------------|
| | -----Metric tons----- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>FISH MEAT--UNSPECIFIED</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koh Teck Hin..... | .05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .05 |
| Lian Guan Hang..... | .15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | -- | -- | 15.15 |
| Heng Kee Fishery Industry... | .19 | .41 | .56 | 1.56 | .18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.90 |
| Kwang Yiak Trading Co..... | 5.39 | -- | .20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.59 |
| Lao Chin Tai Co..... | .07 | -- | .01 | .03 | -- | -- | .07 | -- | -- | .24 | -- | -- | .42 |
| Chua Boon Leong..... | .10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .10 |
| Hung Kang Restaurant..... | .11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .11 |
| Ng Chye Mong..... | .90 | -- | .90 | -- | 3.27 | -- | .90 | .90 | -- | -- | .90 | -- | 7.77 |
| Heap Seng & Co..... | -- | .18 | .18 | -- | 1.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | -- | 3.86 |
| Keng Hin Trading Co..... | -- | 1.35 | 1.52 | 2.32 | 1.35 | -- | 4.04 | -- | 4.76 | -- | 1.08 | 2.64 | 19.06 |
| Hong Kong Restaurant..... | -- | .07 | .03 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .10 |
| Siang Huat Hung..... | -- | -- | -- | 20.32 | -- | -- | 39.42 | -- | 26.65 | -- | -- | -- | 86.39 |
| Koon Aik Co., Pte., Ltd.... | -- | -- | -- | 8.47 | 3.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.86 |
| Hong Tye Hang, Pte., Ltd.... | -- | -- | -- | .24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .24 |
| Tong Lian Textile..... | -- | -- | -- | 9.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.80 |
| Hekola Aquarium..... | -- | -- | -- | .62 | .34 | 1.12 | 2.92 | 1.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.19 |
| Malayan Refrigerating Co... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .46 |
| Chin Huat Chan Co., Pte., Ltd..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.34 | -- | -- | .81 | -- | 1.89 | -- | -- | 4.04 |
| Chye Seng Marine Products Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | -- | 1.92 | 3.77 | .57 | 1.04 | -- | .30 | 8.80 |

Continued--

Appendix Table 31.--Selected processed and unprocessed fish imports, by months and firms, Singapore, 1971 (Cont'd)

| Product/Importer | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| FISH MEAT--UNSPECIFIED | -----Metric tons----- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seng Hong & Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .28 |
| Singapore Frozen Food Co.... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .51 | -- | -- | .20 | .40 | -- | -- | -- | 1.11 |
| Pacific Foods..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .20 | -- | -- | .41 | .71 | 3.05 | -- | -- | 4.37 |
| Yong Siang Importers & Exporters..... | -- | -- | -- | .01 | .85 | -- | .11 | .37 | -- | -- | -- | 1.05 | 2.39 |
| Hua Siang Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .98 | 4.00 |
| Chuan Huat..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 |
| Tan Yong Joo..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .70 |
| Straits Fisheries..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 182.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 182.09 |
| Mock Siew Leng..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .60 |
| Eng Siong Huat Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 |
| Tiong Huat Fish Merchant.... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.34 | 2.89 | 3.63 | 1.66 | 9.52 |
| Aik Eng Trading Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 |
| Commercial Trading Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | -- | -- | 1.50 |
| San Seng..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .57 | -- | -- | .83 |
| Liang Seng Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.95 | 5.96 | 11.91 |
| Chop Thye Seng..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.19 | 6.19 |
| Hock Huat Fish Merchant..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .88 | .88 |
| Monthly total..... | 6.96 | 2.01 | 3.40 | 43.37 | 14.62 | 1.12 | 53.80 | 192.74 | 35.83 | 26.18 | 13.81 | 20.40 | 414.24 |

Source: Singapore Government Inward-Outward Declarations.

Appendix Table 32.--Selected processed fish exports, by months and firms, Singapore, 1971

| Product/Exporter | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|--|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| -----Metric tons----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SHRIMP AND PRAWN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fairsea International..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.35 | 15.35 |
| Lity & Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.41 | 10.41 |
| Malayan Frozen Food Sdn. Bhd..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.76 | 4.76 |
| Siong Heng Fish Merchant.... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .55 | .55 |
| Sin Aik Trading Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.60 | -- | 8.60 |
| Sing Kwang Kee, Pte., Ltd.... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.88 | -- | 4.88 |
| Agip Indonesia Bhd. S'pore.... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .03 | -- | -- | .03 |
| Angeline Aquarium..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .07 | -- | -- | -- | .07 |
| Chip Chuan Trading Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.96 | -- | 16.67 | -- | 26.63 |
| State Shipping Corp..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.08 |
| Chan Ching Trading Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 |
| Asia Fishing Industry Corp. Pte., Ltd..... | 15.65 | 14.09 | 9.49 | 27.79 | 7.24 | 12.40 | 25.05 | 22.73 | 21.86 | 26.38 | 4.56 | 7.49 | 192.71 |
| Cold Storage (M) Sdn. Bhd.... | -- | .06 | .05 | .05 | .07 | .09 | .26 | .42 | .20 | .24 | 7.53 | .22 | 9.19 |
| Singapore Frozen Food..... | 3.71 | 6.14 | 29.30 | 15.26 | 16.88 | 15.67 | 27.30 | 27.62 | 27.99 | 16.22 | 32.23 | 7.46 | 225.78 |
| Southeast Fishery..... | 1.07 | .01 | 22.41 | 25.28 | 33.07 | 18.80 | 5.18 | 2.72 | 4.10 | 3.00 | -- | .01 | 115.65 |
| Ng Kiat Moon..... | .12 | .04 | .04 | .06 | .28 | .09 | .06 | .09 | .21 | -- | .12 | .18 | 1.29 |
| Kasho Co., Ltd..... | .51 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .51 |
| Malayan Refrigerating..... | .07 | -- | -- | .02 | .12 | -- | -- | 2.72 | 2.96 | -- | 2.15 | .05 | 8.09 |
| Kee Guan Frozen Food Co.... | -- | 6.86 | 4.09 | .01 | 6.12 | -- | 17.01 | -- | -- | -- | 5.45 | 4.09 | 43.63 |
| Straits Fisheries..... | -- | 3.90 | .02 | 12.62 | 1.15 | 6.90 | -- | -- | -- | 7.98 | -- | 11.50 | 44.07 |
| Hock Heng & Co..... | -- | 34.29 | 5.08 | 5.08 | 4.07 | 10.16 | 10.16 | 5.08 | 11.18 | 5.08 | 10.16 | 11.18 | 111.52 |
| Ben & Co..... | -- | .05 | -- | .04 | .22 | .35 | .15 | -- | -- | -- | .33 | .01 | 1.15 |
| Central Air-Cargo..... | -- | -- | -- | Neg. 1/ | -- | -- | .05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .05 |
| L. E. Tels Trading Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.84 |
| C. B. C. Co., Pte., Ltd.... | -- | -- | -- | .01 | -- | 55.60 | 52.86 | 1.04 | -- | 16.91 | -- | 9.55 | 135.97 |
| Daarnhower & Co., Pte., Ltd | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 | -- | 2.27 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.28 |
| Ernest Kan..... | -- | .01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 |
| Fitzpatrick's..... | -- | -- | -- | .01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 |
| Ng Chin Seng..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 | -- | -- | .02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .04 |
| Nakochi Trading Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .12 |
| Tai Yo Fishery Co., Ltd.... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 |
| Monthly total..... | 19.11 | 65.45 | 70.48 | 86.23 | 69.37 | 124.90 | 140.35 | 83.53 | 78.53 | 75.84 | 92.68 | 82.81 | 989.28 |

1/ Negligible.

Continued--

Appendix Table 32.--Selected processed fish exports, by months and firms, Singapore, 1971 (Cont'd)

| Product/Exporter | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|--|------|------|------|------|-----|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|--------------|
| -----Metric tons----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>RED SNAPPER</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American Seafoods, Pte., Ltd. Cold Storage..... | -- | 7.71 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.71 |
| Ng Chin Seng..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 | -- | .05 | .06 | .10 | .03 | .26 |
| Monthly total..... | -- | 7.71 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 | -- | .08 | .41 | .10 | .03 | 8.35 |
| <u>SKIPJACK</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Singapore Frozen Food Co., Ltd..... | .03 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .03 |
| Tan Yong Joo..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.72 |
| Monthly total..... | .03 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.75 |
| <u>SPANISH MACKEREL</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cold Storage..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 |
| Monthly total..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 |
| <u>THREADFIN "KURAU"</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cold Storage (M), Ltd..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .08 | .04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .12 |
| Monthly total..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .08 | .04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .12 |
| <u>SEA CUCUMBER</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choon Hong..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .24 | -- | -- | -- | .37 | .84 | -- | 1.45 |
| Chop Sing Long..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .20 |
| Monthly total..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .24 | .20 | -- | -- | .37 | .84 | -- | 1.65 |
| <u>ABALONE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ng Chye Mong..... | -- | .07 | .05 | -- | .04 | .05 | .07 | .05 | .01 | .20 | .01 | -- | .55 |
| Nan Chiong..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .15 | .15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .30 |
| Chop Thyo Seng..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 | -- | .02 | .30 | -- | -- | .33 |
| Ben & Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .22 | -- | -- | -- | .22 |
| Monthly total..... | -- | .07 | .05 | -- | .04 | .20 | .23 | .05 | .25 | .50 | .01 | -- | 1.40 |

Continued--

Appendix Table 32.--Selected processed fish exports, by months and firms, Singapore, 1971 (Cont'd)

| Product/Exporter | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|------------------------------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------------|
| -----Metric tons----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SHARK FINS AND MEAT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ng Chye Mong..... | .16 | .31 | .56 | .18 | .39 | .51 | .47 | .51 | .41 | .79 | .38 | .76 | 5.43 |
| State Shipping Corp..... | .08 | -- | .22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .30 |
| Choo Kim Kee..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .25 | -- | .25 |
| Choon Hong..... | -- | -- | .24 | .06 | .48 | .72 | -- | -- | -- | .12 | .97 | .38 | 2.97 |
| Kim Kee Co..... | .18 | -- | .18 | .36 | .08 | .06 | .07 | .09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.02 |
| Hiap Heng Chung..... | -- | -- | 1.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 |
| Nan Chiang..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .06 |
| Chop Guan Seng..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .36 |
| Monthly total..... | .42 | .31 | 2.20 | .60 | .95 | 1.29 | .60 | .96 | .47 | .91 | 1.60 | 1.14 | 11.39 |
| LOBSTER, CRAYFISH | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cold Storage (M) Sdn. Bhd.: | .20 | .22 | .02 | .20 | .41 | .09 | .28 | .05 | .71 | .41 | .15 | .40 | 3.14 |
| Ng Kiat Hoon..... | -- | .02 | -- | -- | .05 | .12 | .46 | .12 | 1.34 | .06 | .06 | .11 | 2.34 |
| Singapore Frozen Food..... | -- | .60 | 1.41 | 3.03 | -- | 6.52 | .21 | 2.16 | 12.69 | 9.79 | 9.30 | -- | 45.71 |
| Ng Chin Seng..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 | .03 | .04 | .04 | .05 | .02 | .04 | .19 | .43 |
| Taiyo Fishery Co., Ltd..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | -- | -- | 7.64 | 3.27 | -- | -- | -- | 14.91 |
| Fitzpatrick's Food Supplies: | -- | .60 | -- | -- | -- | .01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .61 |
| David Mohlef Organization..: | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.09 |
| C.B.C. Co., Pte., Ltd..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.47 | 1.91 | 9.67 | -- | -- | 11.60 | -- | 36.65 |
| Straits Fisheries..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 |
| Ben & Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| Malayan Refrigerating..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .13 | -- | -- | .21 | 5.50 | .10 | 5.94 |
| Fairsea International..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.01 | -- | -- | 20.01 |
| Monthly total..... | .20 | 1.44 | 1.43 | 3.23 | 4.48 | 20.26 | 3.03 | 21.77 | 18.06 | 30.50 | 26.65 | 1.90 | 132.95 |
| CUTTLEFISH | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Siang Huat Heng..... | -- | 12.72 | .67 | .40 | .60 | 1.27 | -- | -- | 2.97 | -- | 10.12 | -- | 28.75 |
| Ng Chye Mong..... | -- | .02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 |
| Nam Cheong..... | -- | -- | .42 | .30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .77 |
| Malayan Refrigerating..... | -- | -- | .18 | .02 | -- | .02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .08 | -- | .30 |
| Ng Kiat Hoon..... | -- | -- | -- | .06 | -- | .06 | .18 | .12 | .18 | -- | .12 | -- | .72 |
| Tai Wee Co..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.45 |
| Ng Chin Seng..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 | .02 | -- | -- | .23 | -- | .14 | .84 | 1.25 |
| Monthly total..... | -- | 12.74 | 1.32 | .78 | 29.07 | 1.37 | .18 | .12 | 3.38 | -- | 10.46 | .84 | 60.26 |

Continued--

Appendix Table 32.--Selected processed fish exports, by months and firms, Singapore, 1971 (Cont'd)

| Product/Exporter | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------------|
| -----Metric tons----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>OTHER MACKEREL</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cold Storage (M)..... | -- | -- | .03 | -- | 5.04 | -- | .04 | .08 | -- | .04 | .17 | -- | 5.40 |
| Malayan Refrigerating..... | -- | -- | .22 | -- | -- | .07 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.18 | .09 | 33.56 |
| Nan Chiong Co..... | -- | -- | 1.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.17 |
| Ng Chin Seng..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .03 | .06 | -- | .04 | -- | .13 |
| Monthly total..... | -- | -- | 1.42 | -- | 5.04 | .07 | .04 | .11 | .06 | .04 | 33.39 | .09 | 40.26 |
| <u>SQUID</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hergly Fresh Food Supplies Co..... | .19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .19 |
| Ng Kiat Hoon..... | .12 | .04 | .09 | .16 | .21 | .12 | .19 | .09 | .18 | .12 | .12 | .32 | 1.76 |
| Nan Chiong..... | -- | -- | -- | .76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .37 | 1.13 |
| Malayan Refrigerating..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 |
| Ng Cing Seng..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 | .02 | .09 | .04 | -- | -- | .03 | .04 | .24 |
| Asia Fishery Industry Corp.: | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.80 | -- | -- | -- | 5.65 | 8.45 |
| Cold Storage..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 | -- | .01 | .01 | -- | .03 |
| Tosca, Pte., Ltd..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | .01 | -- | 20.01 |
| Singapore Frozen Food..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.27 | .89 | .34 | 2.50 |
| Monthly total..... | .31 | .04 | .09 | .92 | .23 | .16 | .28 | 2.94 | .18 | 21.40 | 1.06 | 6.72 | 34.33 |

Source: Singapore Government Inward-Outward Declarations.

Appendix Table 33.--Sources of selected processed fish imports, Singapore, 1971

| Product/Country | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|---------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| -----Metric tons----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SHRIMP AND PRAWN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hong Kong..... | 1.83 | -- | -- | -- | .01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.84 |
| East Malaysia..... | 7.42 | 7.89 | 31.76 | 29.36 | 53.14 | 44.04 | 26.03 | 37.93 | 27.62 | 14.98 | 32.44 | 70.01 | 382.62 |
| India..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.65 | 3.66 | -- | 8.22 |
| Indonesia..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | Neg. 1/ | -- | 9.66 | 3.03 | -- | -- | 7.11 | 19.80 |
| U.K..... | -- | -- | -- | .02 | -- | -- | -- | .06 | -- | -- | .04 | .02 | .14 |
| Brunei..... | -- | 3.03 | 13.20 | 9.13 | 12.28 | 14.37 | 6.47 | .16 | 4.90 | 1.68 | .84 | 5.93 | 71.99 |
| Australia..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 | .05 | -- | -- | .19 | -- | .25 |
| Ceylon..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.52 | -- | 12.52 |
| W. Germany..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .89 | -- | .89 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 498.27 |
| SQUID | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hong Kong (Kowloon)..... | .01 | -- | .03 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .55 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .59 |
| Tsingtoa, China..... | -- | 14.97 | -- | 10.00 | -- | -- | -- | 9.99 | 19.87 | -- | 9.99 | -- | 64.82 |
| Bangkok (Thailand)..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.80 | 2.80 | -- | 70.58 | 31.44 | -- | 107.62 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 173.03 |
| MACKEREL (ALL VARIETIES) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia..... | 5.30 | -- | 2.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.30 |
| Tsingtoa, China..... | -- | 26.80 | -- | 40.80 | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 50.00 | -- | -- | 60.00 | 207.60 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 214.90 |

1/ Negligible.

Continued--

Appendix Table 33.--Sources of selected processed fish imports, Singapore, 1971 (Cont'd)

| Product/Country | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|--------------|
| -----Metric tons----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>SEA CUCUMBER (BECHE-DE-MER)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ceylon..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .41 | 1.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.01 |
| East Malaysia..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .46 | .33 | -- | .79 |
| Papua..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.44 | -- | -- | -- | 4.44 |
| Indonesia, Makassar..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.36 | -- | 3.98 | 2.01 | 8.35 |
| Hong Kong..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .03 | -- | -- | .03 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15.62 |
| <u>CUTTLEFISH</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tsingtoa, China..... | 24.60 | 20.00 | -- | 40.00 | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 20.00 | 9.90 | -- | 39.99 | 184.49 |
| Thailand..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.02 | 1.32 |
| East Malaysia..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 | -- | -- | .01 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 185.82 |
| <u>SHARK FINS AND MEAT</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Malaysia..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .35 | -- | -- | .56 | -- | -- | .22 | -- | 1.13 |
| Australia..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .05 | 1.25 | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 |
| Ceylon..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.02 | -- | -- | -- | 1.02 |
| Indonesia, Makassar..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .79 | -- | .02 | 1.63 | .98 | 3.42 |
| Pakistan..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .50 | -- | .50 |
| Aden..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.25 | -- | 7.25 |
| U.K..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.42 |
| Thailand..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .46 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16.50 |
| <u>ABALONE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia..... | -- | .14 | 1.00 | .89 | 3.25 | -- | .01 | -- | .57 | -- | 5.05 | .64 | 11.55 |

Continued--

Appendix Table 33.--Sources of selected processed fish imports, Singapore, 1971 (Cont'd)

| Product/Country | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|---------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|--------------|
| -----Metric tons----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>FISH MEAT--UNSPECIFIED</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hong Kong..... | .23 | .07 | .04 | .03 | -- | -- | 3.09 | -- | -- | .24 | -- | 6.94 | 10.64 |
| Indonesia..... | 5.54 | -- | .20 | 9.81 | .50 | -- | .25 | 4.99 | 2.74 | 20.23 | 9.59 | 1.52 | 55.37 |
| West Malaysia..... | .19 | .41 | .56 | .24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 |
| East Malaysia..... | -- | -- | -- | 2.18 | 4.40 | 1.12 | 6.10 | 4.76 | 1.68 | 5.71 | -- | 3.20 | 29.15 |
| Japan..... | .90 | 1.53 | 2.60 | 2.32 | 5.87 | -- | 4.94 | .90 | 4.76 | -- | 4.22 | 2.64 | 30.68 |
| Tsingtoa, China..... | -- | -- | -- | 20.32 | -- | -- | 39.42 | -- | 26.65 | -- | -- | -- | 86.39 |
| Thailand..... | -- | -- | -- | 8.47 | 3.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.10 | 17.96 |
| U.K..... | .10 | -- | -- | -- | .46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .56 |
| USSR..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 182.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 182.09 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 414.24 |
| <u>THREADFIN (KURAU)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia..... | .60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.15 | 18.56 | 22.77 | 1.00 | .60 | 51.68 |
| Sarawak, East Malaysia..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .16 | .53 | .41 | 1.46 | .80 | .67 | -- | 4.03 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 55.71 |
| <u>LOBSTER AND CRAYFISH</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia..... | .68 | .06 | .36 | 1.52 | 1.15 | 1.93 | 1.22 | 3.65 | 2.05 | .50 | .37 | .28 | 13.77 |
| Thailand..... | -- | .05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .05 |
| New Zealand..... | -- | 2.57 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.12 | -- | 2.68 | 6.37 |
| USSR* (On transshipment only)..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 268.63* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 268.63 |
| East Malaysia..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | -- | -- | 10.00 |
| Germany..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .10 | .10 |
| Ceylon..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.99 | -- | 2.22 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 301.14 |
| <u>FRESHWATER EEL</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 | .02 |
| Japan..... | -- | .23 | .23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .45 | .07 | .98 |
| Holland..... | -- | .08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .10 | -- | .18 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.18 |

Source: Singapore Government Inward-Outward Declarations.

Appendix Table 34.--Destinations of selected processed fish exports, Singapore, 1971

| Product/Destination | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| -----Metric tons----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>SHRIMP AND PRAWN</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hong Kong..... | 12.79 | 11.26 | 32.61 | 19.18 | 26.65 | 14.96 | 19.80 | 7.80 | 4.09 | 5.70 | 15.38 | 10.68 | 180.88 |
| Japan..... | 6.15 | 10.57 | 31.98 | 30.74 | 36.26 | 39.25 | 43.25 | 49.34 | 31.62 | 48.45 | 54.99 | 40.42 | 443.00 |
| Christmas Island..... | .12 | .04 | .04 | .08 | .30 | .09 | .05 | .11 | .21 | -- | .12 | .18 | 1.35 |
| Indonesia..... | .07 | .11 | .05 | .09 | .29 | .44 | .42 | .42 | .20 | .29 | .56 | .28 | 3.22 |
| Australia..... | -- | 2.71 | .70 | 17.85 | Neg. ^{1/} | 2.25 | -- | 17.90 | .01 | 7.97 | -- | 16.25 | 65.64 |
| United Kingdom..... | -- | 34.29 | 5.08 | 9.41 | 4.07 | 10.16 | 22.27 | 5.08 | 14.14 | 5.08 | 14.72 | 11.18 | 135.48 |
| Canada..... | -- | .61 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.77 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.78 |
| U.S.A..... | -- | 6.46 | .02 | 8.88 | 1.69 | 57.74 | 46.25 | 1.11 | 8.26 | 8.35 | 6.91 | 3.26 | 148.93 |
| Mahe, Seychelles..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .11 |
| East Malaysia..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 |
| W. Germany..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 | 2.27 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.28 |
| Holland..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | .55 | 6.53 |
| France..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .05 |
| Belgium..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 | .01 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 989.28 |
| <u>SHARK FINS AND MEAT</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan..... | .08 | -- | 1.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.31 |
| Brunei..... | .07 | -- | .04 | .09 | .02 | .06 | .06 | .03 | -- | .14 | .02 | -- | .53 |
| East Malaysia..... | .27 | .31 | .70 | .45 | .45 | .51 | .54 | .57 | .41 | .66 | .60 | .76 | 6.23 |
| Hong Kong..... | -- | -- | .24 | .06 | .48 | .72 | -- | .36 | -- | .11 | .97 | .38 | 3.32 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11.39 |
| <u>FISH MEAT--UNSPECIFIED</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei..... | 9.01 | 11.21 | 9.19 | 6.93 | 6.71 | 11.47 | 10.82 | 14.45 | 24.87 | 13.40 | 21.93 | 7.15 | 147.14 |
| East Malaysia..... | 26.15 | 47.22 | 2.61 | 9.03 | 13.98 | 251.01 | 13.73 | 26.08 | 26.03 | 16.99 | 55.35 | 56.69 | 544.87 |
| Christmas Island..... | .18 | .03 | .02 | .23 | .26 | .42 | .26 | .25 | .40 | .11 | .21 | .24 | 2.61 |
| India..... | -- | -- | .01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 |
| Japan..... | -- | -- | 7.69 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.69 |
| U.S.A..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .09 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 702.41 |

1/ Negligible.

Continued--

Appendix Table 34.--Destinations of selected processed fish exports, Singapore, 1971 (Cont'd)

| Product/Destination | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------------|
| -----Metric tons----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LOBSTER AND CRAYFISH | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangkok (Thailand)..... | .20 | .20 | -- | .18 | -- | .09 | .18 | -- | .16 | -- | .01 | .10 | 1.12 |
| Christmas Island..... | -- | .02 | -- | -- | .08 | .15 | .32 | .16 | .30 | .08 | 6.50 | .15 | 7.76 |
| Indonesia (Java Sea)..... | -- | .62 | .02 | .02 | .40 | -- | .10 | .05 | .31 | .04 | -- | -- | 1.56 |
| U.S.A..... | -- | .60 | 1.41 | 3.03 | -- | 14.76 | 2.12 | 11.74 | 4.02 | 29.90 | 3.40 | -- | 70.98 |
| Japan (Yokohama)..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 5.25 | .15 | .02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.42 |
| Brunei..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 |
| Australia..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 | -- | -- | -- | .03 | 1.15 | 1.20 |
| East Malaysia..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .14 | -- | -- | .21 | 16.71 | -- | 17.06 |
| Canada..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.80 | 13.27 | .27 | -- | .50 | 23.84 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 132.95 |
| SQUID | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Christmas Island..... | .12 | .04 | .09 | .16 | .23 | .16 | .28 | .13 | .18 | .12 | .15 | .41 | 2.07 |
| East Malaysia..... | .19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.80 | -- | -- | -- | 5.98 | 8.97 |
| Brunei..... | -- | -- | -- | .76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.27 | .89 | .33 | 3.25 |
| Indonesia..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 | -- | .01 | .02 | -- | .04 |
| Japan..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | -- | -- | 20.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34.33 |
| CUTTLEFISH | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Malaysia..... | -- | 10.52 | .67 | .40 | .60 | -- | -- | -- | 2.96 | -- | 10.12 | -- | 25.27 |
| Brunei..... | -- | 2.22 | .47 | .30 | -- | 1.27 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.26 |
| Pakistan..... | -- | -- | .18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .18 |
| Christmas Island..... | -- | -- | -- | .08 | .02 | .10 | .18 | .12 | .42 | -- | .34 | .84 | 2.10 |
| Hong Kong..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.45 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60.26 |

Continued--

Appendix Table 34.--Destinations of selected processed fish exports, Singapore, 1971 (Cont'd)

| Product/Destination | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|--------------|
| -----Metric tons----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>RED SNAPPER</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S.A..... | -- | 7.71 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.71 |
| Indonesia..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .02 | -- | .05 | -- | -- | -- | .07 |
| Christmas Island..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .03 | .41 | .10 | .03 | .57 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8.35 |
| <u>ABALONE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Malaysia..... | -- | .07 | .05 | -- | .04 | .05 | .01 | .05 | .25 | .50 | .01 | -- | 1.03 |
| Brunei..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .15 | .15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .30 |
| Taiwan..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .07 | -- | .25 | -- | -- | -- | .07 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.40 |
| <u>MACKEREL</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei..... | -- | -- | .41 | .76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.17 |
| Christmas Island..... | -- | -- | .21 | .01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .03 | .09 | .34 |
| Indonesia..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .01 | .04 | .06 | -- | .04 | .14 | -- | .29 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.80 |
| <u>THREADFIN</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Malaysia..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .05 |
| Indonesia..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .03 | .04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .07 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | .12 |
| <u>SEA CUCUMBER</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hong Kong..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .44 | -- | -- | -- | .37 | .84 | -- | 1.65 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.65 |

Source: Singapore Government Inward-Outward Declarations.

Appendix Table 35.--Value of selected unprocessed fish imports at Jurong fish market by months, Singapore, 1971

| Name of fish | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| -----Singapore dollars--Thousands----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horse mackerel..... | 96.00 | 147.00 | 127.66 | 122.23 | 123.14 | 127.46 | 88.00 | 118.36 | 120.40 | 135.40 | 157.71 | 138.82 | 1,502.18 |
| Spanish mackerel..... | 223.70 | 266.58 | 329.20 | 265.23 | 261.00 | 298.57 | 809.29 | 376.24 | 294.93 | 287.89 | 233.14 | 304.91 | 3,950.68 |
| Snapper..... | 69.38 | 74.84 | 77.09 | 82.85 | 60.94 | 59.55 | 43.55 | 33.66 | 48.25 | 45.85 | 44.83 | 58.01 | 698.80 |
| Threadfin..... | 110.41 | 121.24 | 154.96 | 111.84 | 148.30 | 123.89 | 92.53 | 165.93 | 250.33 | 365.54 | 233.92 | 231.88 | 2,110.77 |
| Mackerel..... | 125.79 | 154.11 | 149.85 | 116.37 | 188.51 | 269.08 | 780.14 | 221.02 | 129.49 | 104.63 | 112.42 | 149.97 | 2,501.38 |
| Red snapper..... | 113.82 | 145.47 | 144.72 | 161.04 | 153.94 | 122.73 | 303.66 | 106.80 | 111.03 | 116.09 | 109.41 | 140.56 | 1,709.27 |
| Lizard fish..... | 23.96 | 21.99 | 20.69 | 13.08 | 14.44 | 13.89 | 11.88 | 14.14 | 15.21 | 18.76 | 22.21 | 21.46 | 211.71 |
| Shark..... | 27.57 | 36.10 | 35.05 | 29.41 | 30.31 | 27.29 | 23.90 | 29.52 | 35.83 | 33.02 | 31.16 | 44.41 | 381.37 |
| PRAWN* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large prawn..... | 188.64 | 219.55 | 125.25 | 104.00 | 158.36 | 145.45 | 174.11 | 238.73 | 271.26 | 332.15 | 256.38 | 229.83 | 2,443.71 |
| Medium prawn..... | 553.72 | 444.16 | 446.81 | 633.83 | 1,258.27 | 537.44 | 1,048.33 | 671.13 | 667.86 | 713.73 | 622.49 | 759.97 | 8,357.74 |
| Small prawn..... | 339.57 | 401.34 | 308.96 | 252.52 | 415.28 | 435.01 | 888.88 | 396.89 | 416.75 | 477.22 | 443.10 | 524.00 | 5,299.52 |
| Crayfish..... | 11.98 | 28.16 | 19.60 | 8.03 | 20.97 | 20.43 | 15.84 | 29.15 | 16.74 | 19.60 | 15.05 | 23.84 | 229.39 |
| Lobster..... | 13.09 | 21.99 | 16.67 | 24.73 | 5.32 | 5.43 | 2.10 | 6.60 | 3.19 | 2.08 | 5.66 | 6.98 | 113.84 |
| Squid..... | 116.64 | 221.18 | 189.77 | 143.66 | 211.86 | 256.30 | 328.13 | 475.34 | 319.08 | 199.22 | 227.11 | 365.43 | 3,033.72 |
| Snapper..... | 61.02 | 56.61 | 72.74 | 68.75 | 75.16 | 80.42 | 77.56 | 61.83 | 84.57 | 72.52 | 73.42 | 79.85 | 864.45 |
| Cuttlefish..... | 36.87 | 52.02 | 45.51 | 38.19 | 49.27 | 50.97 | 51.73 | 30.97 | 59.42 | 44.76 | 401.43 | 55.72 | 907.86 |
| Subtotal..... | 2,111.96 | 2,412.34 | 2,244.53 | 2,175.76 | 3,155.07 | 2,573.91 | 4,739.63 | 2,976.31 | 2,833.34 | 2,968.46 | 2,989.44 | 3,135.64 | 34,316.39 |
| Other..... | 2,244.55 | 2,319.99 | 2,405.36 | 2,775.97 | 2,556.59 | 2,881.68 | 4,617.12 | 3,275.32 | 2,868.43 | 2,473.75 | 2,393.99 | 2,435.78 | 33,248.53 |
| Total..... | 4,356.51 | 4,732.33 | 4,649.89 | 4,951.73 | 5,711.66 | 5,455.59 | 9,356.75 | 6,251.63 | 5,701.77 | 5,442.21 | 5,383.43 | 5,571.42 | 67,564.92 |

*Note: For import

Big - 8-25 fresh prawn with heads/kati (i.e., 6-19 fresh prawn with heads/lb.)

Medium - 26-50 fresh prawn with heads/kati (i.e., 20-38 fresh prawn with heads/lb.)

Small - Above 51 fresh prawn with heads/kati (i.e., above 39 fresh prawn with heads/lb.)

Source: Singapore Government Inward-Outward Declarations.

Appendix Table 36.--Volume and value of unprocessed red snapper imports, Jurong fish market, Singapore, 1971

| Month | Volume (British tons) | Value (Singapore dollars--Thousands) |
|----------------|--------------------------|---|
| January..... | 116.81 | 113.82 |
| February..... | 137.44 | 145.47 |
| March..... | 162.54 | 144.72 |
| April..... | 208.38 | 161.04 |
| May..... | 153.33 | 133.94 |
| June..... | 130.45 | 122.73 |
| July..... | 301.13 | 303.66 |
| August..... | 111.53 | 106.80 |
| September..... | 124.70 | 111.03 |
| October..... | 132.89 | 116.09 |
| November..... | 118.41 | 109.41 |
| December..... | 137.15 | 140.56 |
| Total..... | 1,834.76 | 1,709.27 |

Source: Singapore Government Inward-Outward Declarations.

Appendix Table 37.--Value of imports of fish products received at Singapore port locations other than Jurong, by months, 1971

| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| | -----Singapore dollars----- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shrimp and prawn..... | 38,482 | 46,329 | 133,378 | 101,982 | 226,570 | 136,619 | 97,093 | 144,457 | 125,218 | 114,297 | 268,485 | 236,585 | 1,669,495 |
| Abalone..... | -- | 911 | 6,851 | 7,480 | 23,719 | -- | -- | 41 | 5,209 | -- | 35,782 | 8,069 | 88,062 |
| Freshwater eel..... | -- | 3,911 | 3,100 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,882 | 2,630 | 16,523 |
| Cuttlefish..... | 12,750 | 10,140 | -- | 20,320 | 1,050 | -- | -- | -- | 10,200 | 3,360 | -- | 22,644 | 80,464 |
| Threadfin..... | 6,516 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 660 | 1,691 | 6,786 | 18,553 | 27,064 | 3,005 | 900 | 65,175 |
| Sea cucumber..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,149 | 8,438 | -- | -- | 5,824 | 1,348 | 1,387 | 332 | 18,478 |
| Shark fins and meat..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,539 | 1,829 | 255 | 586 | 17,809 | 50 | 52,453 | 1,052 | 75,573 |
| Mackerel..... | 4,240 | 19,023 | 1,600 | 29,017 | -- | -- | -- | 22,860 | 38,100 | -- | -- | 45,804 | 160,644 |
| Squid..... | 190 | 7,589 | 441 | 5,100 | -- | -- | 5,919 | 8,052 | 10,093 | 97,336 | 59,829 | -- | 194,549 |
| Lobsters and crayfish..... | 10,588 | 24,505 | 138,959 | 118,995 | 5,174 | 28,076 | 14,555 | 41,416 | 26,201 | 18,857 | 24,171 | 42,008 | 493,505 |
| Total..... | 72,766 | 112,408 | 284,329 | 282,894 | 259,201 | 175,622 | 119,513 | 224,198 | 257,207 | 262,312 | 451,994 | 360,024 | 2,862,468 |

Source: Singapore Government Inward-Outward Declarations.

Appendix Table 38.--Value of selected processed fish exports, by months, Singapore, 1971

| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Yearly total |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| | -----Singapore dollars----- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shrimp and prawn..... | 100,307 | 262,245 | 454,087 | 543,715 | 458,725 | 856,622 | 977,603 | 576,114 | 597,818 | 600,521 | 786,051 | 525,772 | 6,739,578 |
| Shark fins and meat..... | 5,560 | 4,010 | 15,440 | 7,700 | 8,540 | 10,480 | 11,640 | 10,850 | 5,400 | 12,870 | 16,680 | 12,042 | 121,212 |
| Lobster and crayfish..... | 104,747 | 272,942 | 469,253 | 593,913 | 13,288 | 207,708 | 25,726 | 201,662 | 191,854 | 336,964 | 270,889 | 34,342 | 2,723,288 |
| Cuttlefish..... | -- | 10,463 | 1,312 | 1,192 | 28,928 | 966 | 260 | 190 | 1,880 | -- | 3,498 | 390 | 49,079 |
| Red snapper..... | -- | 63,691 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65 | -- | 185 | 125 | 370 | 110 | 64,546 |
| Skipjack..... | 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,570 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,630 |
| Spanish mackerel..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37 |
| Threadfin (Kurau)..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 394 | 320 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 714 |
| Sea cucumber (Beche-de-mer) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 800 | 700 | -- | -- | 1,200 | 2,800 | -- | 5,500 |
| Abalone..... | -- | 425 | 220 | -- | 270 | 436 | 1,460 | 250 | 2,009 | 240 | 90 | -- | 5,400 |
| Other mackerel..... | -- | -- | 1,594 | -- | 594 | 131 | 114 | 291 | 100 | 114 | 763 | 140 | 3,841 |
| Squid..... | 483 | 460 | -- | 1,084 | 370 | 178 | 280 | 2,380 | 340 | 46,540 | 2,050 | 7,501 | 61,666 |
| Total..... | 211,157 | 614,236 | 941,906 | 1,147,602 | 510,715 | 1,077,752 | 1,024,738 | 791,737 | 799,586 | 998,574 | 1,083,191 | 580,297 | 9,781,491 |

Source: Singapore Government Inward-Outward Declarations.

新加坡魚商總會會員名表

APPENDIX TABLE 39 - SINGAPORE FISH MERCHANTS GENERAL ASSOCIATION

11-14, JURONG FISHING PORT, JALAN TEPONG, SINGAPORE 22

電話：六〇〇六一 TEL: 650051

(MEMBERSHIP)

| 門牌 Lot No. | 商號名稱 Name of Chop | 代表人 Proxy | 入口證號碼 I. L. No. | 電話 Tel. No. | 門牌 Lot No. | 商號名稱 Name of Chop | 代表人 Proxy | 入口證號碼 I. L. No. | 電話 Tel. No. |
|---------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 19/20 | 協發 Hiap Huat | 謝亞發 Mr. Seah Ah Kak | 014 | | 66 | 中源 Tong Guan | 陳新春 Mr. Tan Shin Choon | 001 | 650459 |
| 21/22 | 慶發魚業公司 Keng Huat Fish | 張福發 Mr. Teo Phong Sai | 028 | 651692 | 69/70 | 祥內成 Thia Piah Seng | 程內林 Mr. Thia Piah Lim | 046 | 650506 |
| 23/24 | 義群合記 Ngee Siang Hak Kee | 康保水 Mr. Kng Poh Eng | 031 | 650646 | 71/72 | 泉發 Chuan Huat | 陳清吉 Mr. Tan Cheng Kiat | 012 | 650652 |
| 25/26 | 莊源 Chng Guan Chew | 莊敬育 Mr. Cheng Keng Hee | 030 | 651605 | 73 | 錦源 (合聯) Kim Guan (Hup Ling.) | 陳清成 Mr. Tan Pia Cheng | 017 | 650050 |
| 27/28 | 隆興公司 Tan Liang Heng & Co., | 陳維德 Mr. Tan Jooi Teck | 022 | 651694 | 74 | 有通魚業公司 Woo Thong Fishery Co., | 黃俊傑 Mr. Ng Juay Phuang | 015 | 650059 |
| 29 | 義發合記 Gee Huat Hak Kee | 張坤祥 Mr. Teo Koon Seng | 027 | 650342 | 75 | 泉興 Chua Heng | 洪宗德 Mr. Ang Chong Teck | 016 | 650846 |
| 29 | 慶興魚業公司 Kheng Heng & Co., | 薛慶彬 Mr. See Kheng Ping | 034 | 650052 | 76 | 光益貿易公司 Kwang Yak Trading Co., | 李育添 Mr. Lee Ee Kor | 007 | 650460 |
| 30 | 利合魚行 Lee Hak Fish Merchant | 謝利源 Mr. Tjloe Lee Guan | 010 | 650338 | 77/78 | 福美魚業公司 Hock Bee F. L. Co., | 陳清輝 Mr. Tan Ching Ting | 033 | 651603 |
| 31/32 | 南豐海產公司 Nan Hong Marine Produce Co. | 陳炳榮 Mr. Tan Peng Tiaw | 057 | 651775 | 79 | 南順新記公司 Nan Soon Sin Kee Co., | 林汁松 Mr. Lim Hung Song | 036 | 651746 |
| 33 | 利豐魚業 Lee Hong Fishery | 劉廷南 Mr. Low Theng Chiang | 063 | 650751 | 80 | 怡興 Chop Ee Heng | 陳錫泉 Mr. Tan Siak Chua | 040 | 650450 |
| 34 | 源興魚行 Hong Heng | 陳瑞輝 Mr. Tan Swee Phio | 050 | 651114 | 81 | 聯合 Lean Hup Fisheries | 陳木成 Mr. Tan Bak Phaw | 043 | 650251 |
| 35 | 聯盛公司 Liang Seng Co., | 蔡起德 Mr. Chua Kei Teck | 026 | 650336 | 82 | 吉成兄弟魚業公司 Kat Seng Bro. Fishery | 許玉麟 Mr. Cheng Geik Ling | 005 | 650058 |
| 36 | 順成 Chop Churn Seng | 文乃明 Mr. Boon Nai Meng | 061 | 651779 | 83 | 中興 Tong Heng | 許榮福 Mr. Koh Eng Hock | 004 | 650505 |
| 37/38 | 新源發 Sin Guan Huat | 彭文輝 Mr. Peh Boon Hock | 021 | 651770 | 84 | 興記 Heng Kee | 林錫才 Mr. Lim Hong Chye | 019 | 650349 |
| 39/40 | 明記公司 Meng Kee Co., | 郭精業 Mr. Kuek Soo Ngip | 023 | 651694 | 85 | 合興魚業公司 Hup Heng F. M. Co., | 蔡錫發 Mr. Chua Seah Kee | 058 | 650441 |
| 41 | 廣發海產公司 Kwang Huat Marine Produce Co. | 洪明森 Mr. Ang Meng Gee | 024 | 651695 | 86 | 同源 Tong Guan | 陳錫基 Mr. Tan Hock Kee | 020 | 650647 |
| 42 | 源興公司 Khoon Chua & Co., | 陳慶木 Mr. Tan Eng Bak | 054 | 650053 | 87 | 源發 Hong Huat Fish Merchant | 陳錫興 Mr. Tan Yiang Heng | 018 | 651684 |
| 43 | 中發 Tiong Huat | 林文基 Mr. Lim Boon Kiong | 003 | 651105 | 88 | 源發 Hock Huat Fish Merchant | 郭梓松 Mr. Quek Cheer Song | 002 | 650942 |
| 44 | 海盛魚行 Hai Seng | 魏炳成 Mr. Tay Peng Seng | 009 | 650431 | 89 | 海豐 Hai Hong | 黃昆興 Mr. Ng Khoon Mong | 006 | 651685 |
| 45 | 新大陸 Sin Tai Lak F. M. | 陳先明 Mr. Tan Soy Meng | 025 | 650242 | 90 | 海成魚行公司 Hai Seng & Co., | 陳錫強 Mr. Tan Juay Khiam | 037 | 651773 |
| 45 | 海發魚行 Hai Huat F. M. | 洪漢柱 Mr. Ang Teng Kwee | 042 | - | 91 | 廣發松記 Kah Huat Song Kee | 陳錫記 Mr. Tan Soi Noi | 035 | 650515 |
| 46 | 源盛魚行 Hiap Seng F. M. | 陳樹石 Mr. Tan Soo Jiat | 029 | 650231 | 92 | 華豐合記 Chip Hong Hak Kee | 陳錫光 Mr. Tan Hok Kwang | 044 | 650517 |
| 47 | 南泉魚行 Chop Hai Chua | 郭坤源 Mr. Khuan Guan Teck | 038 | 650235 | 93 | 宏發發記 Hong Seng Huat Kee | 林梓華 Mr. Lim Chee Swee | 049 | 651774 |
| 48 | 炳成魚行 Peng Seng | 蔡坤德 Mr. Chua Swee Teck | 059 | 650458 | 94 | 和記 Chop Hwa Kee | 蔡若坤 Mr. Chua Jiak Koon | 065 | 650649 |
| 49 | 再盛魚行 Chye Seng Fish Dealer | 李先揚 Mr. Lee Soy Yang | 039 | 650339 | 95 | 東興發記魚行 Lai Heng Tsong Kee | 吳俊森 Mr. Goh Choon Sian | 050 | 650346 |
| 50 | 再成海產公司 Chye Seng Marine Produce Co. | 郭若興 Mr. Quok Seer Hong | 011 | 651018 | 96 | 廣興隆 Buang Heng Long | 許如松 Mr. Seet Joo Song | 051 | 651752 |
| 51 | 豐發 Hong Huat | 蔡亞鵬 Mr. Chua Ah Gor | 053 | 650469 | 97 | 源發魚行 Seng Huat Fish Merchant | 黃亞成 Mr. Wee Ah Cheok | 008 | 650937 |
| 52 | 華群公司 Hua Siang Co., | 林展勳 Mr. Lim Tian Khoong | 052 | 650518 | 98 | 中央魚場加工廠 Central Fish P. F. | 洪亞亨 Mr. Ang Ah Our | 082 | 651042 |
| 53 | 順發公司 Soon Huat & Co., | 蘇錫興 Mr. Soh Kim Huat | 064 | 650337 | | | | | |
| 54 | 南春成記 Nan Choon Seng Kee | 吳欽西 Mr. Goh Khim Chew | 041 | 651768 | | | | | |
| 55 | 益安魚行 Chop Yak Ann | 王揚波 Mr. Heng Yang Poh | 058 | 650341 | | | | | |
| 56 | 群發魚行 Siang Huat Fish Agents | 高登儀 Mr. Koh Hwee Ngee | 055 | 74886 | | | | | |
| 57 | 聯發公司 Liang Huat & Co., | 郭錫鳴 Mr. Quok Hok Meng | 045 | 650513 | | | | | |
| 58 | 益盛興 Aik Seng Heng | 王世林 Mr. Heng Ser Lim | 056 | 651762 | | | | | |
| 59/60 | 德隆記 Teck Long Peng Kee | 劉炳南 Mr. Low Peng Cher | 052 | 650347 | | | | | |
| 61/62 | 余相福 Er Seow Hock | 余其昌 Mr. Er Mui Kwee | 047 | 650651 | | | | | |
| 63/64 | 成豐公司 Seng Hong & Co., | 白春輝 Mr. Peh Choon Hui | 032 | 650236 | | | | | |
| 65 | 易美魚行 Aik Mui Fish Merchant | 黃俊明 Mr. Ng Wee Ming | 013 | 651008 | | | | | |

APPENDIX D.--EXCERPTS FROM "BUSINESS GUIDE TO SINGAPORE,"
PREPARED BY THE CHARTERED BANK, REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE,
SEPTEMBER 1, 1971

FOREWORD

The Government of the Republic of Singapore has in recent years implemented a number of measures designed to stimulate the future growth of Singapore as an industrial and financial centre. Many new enterprises have already been successfully established, and there is an ever increasing flow of business visitors to the Republic, and enquiries from banks and businessmen overseas, all of whom wish to learn more of the opportunities for business and investment which the Republic offers.

The Chartered Bank, which has been established here for over one hundred years and is proud of the contribution it has been able to make to Singapore's economic prosperity, feels this to be an opportune moment to produce a booklet to provide background information and a general guide to those investigating the economic, investment, and business climate of the Republic at the present time.

The booklet to which this is a foreword is by no means exhaustive, our intention being to provide a basis upon which further enquiries can be made. Copies of this publication will be distributed to branches of The Chartered Bank. The Standard Bank Limited and our Associates, subsidiaries, and banking correspondents throughout the world. We welcome any enquiries which may be made and will be pleased to provide more detailed information when required.

T. M. Attwood,
Manager,
The Chartered Bank,
Singapore

1st September 1971

PIONEER STATUS

To encourage the establishment of factories producing items not already manufactured, the Government has instituted a scheme whereby pioneer certificates are issued to certain companies. Pioneer status is granted to those industries manufacturing commodities not already available in Singapore or inadequate for local requirements or which are produced primarily for export. The principal privilege to which these concerns become entitled is exemption from company income tax.

Full details of the privileges offered to companies granted pioneer status are incorporated in the Economic Expansion Incentives (Relief from Income Tax) Act, 1967, and its Amendment Act of 1970. The tax relief period of a pioneer enterprise commences from the date of commencement of commercial production and continues for a period of 5 years. Pioneer status is only granted to industries which have incurred or are intending to incur fixed capital expenditure (excluding the cost of factory land and, unless approved by the Minister, second-hand plant and machinery) of not less than one million dollars.

Pioneer industries must allow for the deduction of depreciation allowances in computing their tax-exempt profits. However, pioneer industries which:

- (a) incur fixed capital expenditure of not less than one thousand million dollars, or
- (b) not less than one hundred and fifty million dollars but less than one thousand million dollars, and:
 - (i) more than 50% of the paid up capital is held by persons permanently resident in Singapore; and
 - (ii) in the opinion of the Minister, the pioneer enterprise will promote or enhance the economic or technological development of Singapore,

are given the advantage of postponing claims for capital allowances until the pioneer period of tax relief period has expired.

Dividends received from pioneer enterprises and export enterprises are exempt from income tax. However, such tax exemption will not be granted in the case of preference shares.

The Economic Expansion Incentives (Relief from Income Tax) Act, 1967, also provides tax relief to enterprises which expand and modernize through the increase of investment in productive equipment. To be entitled to claim this relief, an enterprise must incur new capital expenditure exceeding ten million dollars. The term "new capital expenditure" means expenditure

incurred by a company in the purchase of productive equipment intended to increase its production or profitability. The tax relief period of an expanding enterprise continues for such period as the Minister may determine, but not exceeding 5 years, from its expansion day. The nature of the relief is a straightforward exemption of the excess of the post-expansion income over pre-expansion income. The Act also provides for the exemption from income tax of dividends received from expanding enterprises, although again the exemption does not extend to preference shares.

INCENTIVES FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS

There is no restriction on the amount of capital that may be imported into Singapore or on the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital in the currency of the original investments. Non-residents with external accounts may remit their deposits at any time without restriction.

There are also no restrictions on the remittance of interest earned by non-residents on accounts with Singapore banks. This interest is not liable to tax. Double taxation relief arrangements have been concluded with several countries including Malaysia, Japan, the United Kingdom, Australia, Denmark, Sweden and Norway while negotiations are in progress with the United States and West Germany. There is no double taxation of company tax and tax on dividends. Company tax will be deducted in calculating the tax on dividends. The following taxes are not applicable in Singapore:

- a. turnover or sales tax
- b. capital gains tax
- c. development tax
- d. surtax on imports

The concessionary rate of 12% property tax is applicable on premises erected in areas designated for urban redevelopment. In addition, during the period of construction, there will be a waiver of property tax for a period of six months plus an additional month for every story of the building to be erected.

IMPORT INCENTIVES

Part IV of the Economic Expansion Incentives (Relief from Income Tax) Act, 1967, provides tax incentives for export-orientated enterprises with a view to accelerating their growth and expansion. To qualify for incentives under this part of the Act an enterprise must satisfy certain conditions, e.g., export sales must amount to:

- (a) not less than 20 percent of the value of total sales, and
- (b) not less than one hundred thousand dollars.

The tax relief period of an export enterprise which is not a pioneer enterprise will commence from its "export year," and continue for a period of 5 years. Where the export enterprise is also a pioneer enterprise, the combined tax relief period will extend in the aggregate to 8 years.

In the case of export enterprises incurring fixed capital expenditures of:

- (a) not less than one thousand million dollars, or
- (b) not less than one hundred and fifty million dollars but less than one thousand million dollars, and
 - (i) more than 50 percent of the paid up capital is held by persons permanently resident in Singapore; and
 - (ii) in the opinion of the Minister the pioneer enterprise will promote or enhance the economic or technological developments of Singapore,

the tax relief period commences from the export year and continues for a period of 15 years. If a manufacturing company has already been granted pioneer status and qualifies for completely tax-free operations for 5 years, then the 15 year period will include the period of tax relief as a pioneer enterprise, irrespective of whether the export year falls within the pioneer period or after that pioneer period.

Profits earned from the export of approved products are effectively taxed at a concessionary rate of 4 percent, which is one-tenth of the normal company tax rate.

An Export Promotion Centre has been established to assist export-orientated manufacturers in channelling their products to the right markets at the right time and advising them upon tariffs, standards and specifications, quota restrictions and other allied matters in potential export markets.

IMPORT REGULATIONS

The Imports and Exports Department of the Ministry of Finance has jurisdiction in matters pertaining to imports. No import license or quota restrictions exist for the majority of goods. However, for statistical purposes, all goods imported into Singapore must be registered and declared. Further, in order to protect local industry, import licenses are required for certain goods such as poultry meat, hides and skins, plants, sterilized fertilizers of animal origin, rice in whatever form, livestock, certain pharmaceutical products, locks, padlocks and other base metal fittings, rubber tyres and inner tubes, plywood, arms, ammunition, motor vehicles for the transportation of goods, buses, fresh fruits, human hair, and diamonds, gold and other jewelry.

An import license when required is valid from one to six months from date of issue, within which time the goods covered should have been exported from their country of origin. Reasonable extensions are generally granted by the Controller of Imports and Exports. Goods which arrive not covered by a license when required are not confiscated, nor are fines imposed, if a license is obtained after arrival. Imports from Rhodesia and South Africa are prohibited, whilst imports from Albania, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, North Vietnam, People's Republic of China and The People's Republic of Mongolia are subject to special import licensing.

Payment for Imports

The Foreign Exchange Control Department of the Ministry of Finance has jurisdiction in matters of foreign exchange. Every import license guarantees the necessary foreign exchange for the merchandise it covers. Foreign exchange is granted automatically for merchandise not requiring a license.

There are no restrictions regarding the manner of payment for imports. There is, however, a time restriction of six months usance for drafts drawn under documentary letters of credit; this does not apply to drafts sent forward on a collection basis. If there is an unusual delay in the remittance of payment for an import, the Controller of Foreign Exchange may call for documentary evidence of that import.

It is customary for drawees to pay sight drafts or accept time drafts only upon arrival of merchandise. Importers may remit payments in advance for goods imported from outside the Scheduled Territories only with the prior approval of the Controller of Foreign Exchange. No prior approval is required if the goods are en route to Singapore, even though they have not arrived at the time the remittance is effected. Documentary letters of credit for permitted imports may be opened without prior approval of the Controller of Foreign Exchange provided that reimbursement is to be effected only after shipments have been made. When imports require an import license and advance payments are demanded, the authorities will give their decision on both points at the same time.

There are no restrictions regarding the payment in U.S. dollars for merchandise originating in or shipped from countries not within the Scheduled Territories. There is no maximum rate of interest in connection with collections.

Customs Procedure

Customs and excise duty is payable only on such items of goods imported into or manufactured in Singapore as are specified in the Customs Duties Order, 1969. Such goods are specified in The Singapore Trade Classification and Customs Tariff 1968 which is based on the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature.

Imported goods may remain on the Singapore Port Authority Wharf free of charge for three days. Thereafter storage charges are incurred. Goods not cleared within three weeks are liable to be sold by public auction.

Reexports

Generally, goods in transit or being reexported through Singapore do not require a license and need not be cleared through customs. For goods under quotas a reexport license (as well as routine customs checks), may be required.

Loans and Overdrafts

The permission of the Exchange Control must be obtained before any loans (whether by way of advance or overdraft) are granted or Treasury Bills or Securities are lent by persons resident in Singapore to bodies corporate resident in the Scheduled Territories which are by any means controlled (whether directly or indirectly) by persons resident outside the Scheduled Territories.

Generally, the Exchange Control permission is granted within the following guide lines:--

- (a) Singapore incorporated companies which have been granted pioneer certificates by the Economic Development Board or which have been certified by the Control as carrying on manufacturing business may borrow up to 150 percent of their paid up capital provided that the total credit facilities in favour of the companies do not exceed 150 percent of their paid up capital.
- (b) Singapore registered companies which are engaged in trading business may borrow up to 50 percent of their paid up capital or "working funds" in Singapore provided that the total credit facilities in favour of the companies do not exceed 50 percent of either their paid up capital or "working funds."

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

Generally speaking, all types of businesses may operate in Singapore but certain businesses have to apply for special licenses, e.g., Banks and Insurance companies must obtain a license from the Minister of Finance before commencing operations. Similarly, businesses which intend to go into the manufacture of goods such as toilet soap, hair cream, matches, razor blades, motor vehicles, bicycles, air conditioners, refrigerators, pens, cigarettes and many other items must obtain a special license.

The bulk of dealings is in the industrials section which has the largest number of counters listed.

Each year there have been several new companies listed and whilst there are ample underwriting facilities available, most recent issues have been by private placement through one or more share brokering firm.

There are no fixed account periods or settlement days but instead payment falls due for purchases when the relevant share scrip is received in the purchasing broker's office; whilst in the case of sales, payment is made on the day following delivery to the broker.

The Stock Exchange has for sale useful publications for interested industrialists and investors. These include a listing Manual, an annual Handbook of Company Reports and Monthly Gazettes, which are also available in bound form containing the previous year's issues.

Terms and Conditions of Banking Business

The following minimum charges are levied in accordance with the regulations of the Association of Banks in Malaysia-Singapore.

Bills of Exchange Inwards

No Commission is charged on Bills drawn under the Bank's own Irrevocable Letters of Credit.

The undernoted minimum charges are applied to all Inward Bills (both in Local and Foreign Currencies) as defined. (See explanatory footnote).

(a) On Bills for Collection

| | | |
|---|------|----------|
| On amounts up to \$4000 or the equivalent in other currencies | 1/4% | Min. \$5 |
| On amounts from \$4000 to \$8000 | \$10 | |
| On amounts over \$8000 | 1/8% | |

In addition postage is charged at the rate of 50 cents on each bill.

(b) On Advance Bills

The charge is one half of that made on Bills for Collection except that an additional charge for postage is made at the rate of 50 cents on bills under \$1,000 or the equivalent in other currencies. No charge is made for any single bill exceeding \$10,000 or the equivalent in other currencies. In the case of advance bills when equivalent charges have been

collected from the drawers, as is the usual practice of the Eastern Exchange Banks in the United Kingdom, the bank's local charges are generally waived.

(c) Delivery Free of Payment

Where documents are received by the bank from any source outside Singapore and Malaysia with instructions to deliver free of any payment a handling charge of 1/16 percent, minimum \$5 is made. This may be collected either from the despatching party or the consignee.

Bills for Collection are those in which the bank has no financial interest and acts as a collecting agent only.

Advance Bills are those in which an advance has been made for account of the collecting Bank by any of its own Offices or Correspondents in places outside Singapore and Malaysia.

Bills of Exchange Outwards

The following charges are levied on Documentary and clean Merchant Bills forwarded to places outside Singapore and Malaysia.

(a) Bills in Foreign Currencies Purchased

A charge of \$2 for commission is deducted from each Documentary bill under the equivalent of S\$1000. No commission is charged on bills of \$1000 and over.

(b) Bills in Local Currency Purchased

Interest is charged from the date of the bill to the approximate date of arrival of the remittance at not less than the rate laid down by the Association of Banks, except where such bills are negotiated to the debit of a Correspondent's local dollar account with the bank.

(c) An acceptance charge of 1/6 percent per month or part thereof is levied on all usance bills drawn under Correspondents' Letters of Credit where reimbursement at maturity is made to the debit of the Correspondent's Singapore dollar account. In addition, interest at the prevailing rate for clean advances is charged from the date of the bill until maturity.

Bills in Foreign Currencies or in Singapore Dollars sent for collection

Commission is charged at the following rates and is collected from either the drawer or the drawees. On amounts up to \$4000 or the equivalent in other currencies

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|---------|------|
| | 1/4% | Minimum | \$ 5 |
| On amounts of \$4000 up to \$8000 ... | ... | ... | \$10 |
| On amounts over \$8000 ... | ... 1/8% | | |

In addition the full cost for postage is charged irrespective of whether bills are purchased or sent for collection.

Commercial Letters of Credit

The following rates of commission are charged on Irrevocable Letters of Credit or Authorities whether or not without recourse to drawers. 1/8% of 1% on the amount of the Letter of Credit for each month (or part thereof) of validity of the credit with a minimum of 1/4% (but not less than \$10 per credit).

Irrevocable Revolving Letters of Credit

Commission is charged at the time the revolving credit is opened in accordance with the scale of charges laid down for commercial credits. In addition, if subsequently total drawings exceed the face value of the letter of credit (by reason of its revolving nature) the total charge payable is calculated upon the total amount of the drawings.

Bank Guarantees

The following minimum charges are made in connection with Bank guarantees.

1/8% Commission on the amount of the Guarantee with a minimum charge of \$5 made at the time of issue.

The bank will not issue guarantees exceeding one year, with the exception of guarantees for Government, Army, Navy and R.A.F. works-contracts, in which case the relative guarantee would expire not later than six months after the date of the original contract period as stated in the Letter of Guarantee. Commission on such guarantees is charged at the time of issue at the rate of 1/8% per annum with a minimum of \$5.

Shipping Guarantees in the absence of Bills of Lading:--No charge is made where the Bank issues its guarantees in respect of bills relating to its own Letters of Credit, or where the bank handles the relative documentary bill, otherwise the charge is 1/8% of the invoice amount with a minimum of \$5. A Margin may be taken in the bank's discretion.

INTEREST ON ADVANCES

The agreed minimum rates of interest for Singapore dollar advances as prescribed by the Association of Banks are:--

| | Minimum |
|--|---------|
| Advances to Government and Public Authorities, against Government and/or Municipal Securities and advances against local agricultural produce by way of pledge | 7 1/2% |
| Other advances | 8% |

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

The agreed rates for deposits are as follows:--

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----|------------------|
| Savings Accounts | ... | ... | ... | 3 1/2% per annum |
| Fixed Deposits | 1 month | (Min. \$25,000) | | 3% " " |
| Fixed Deposits | 3 months | ... | ... | 5 1/2% " " |
| " | " | 6 months | ... | 5 3/4% " " |
| " | " | 9 " | ... | 6% " " |
| " | " | 12 " | ... | 6% " " |
| Medium Term | | | | |
| Fixed Deposits | 18 months | | | 6.125% per annum |
| " | " | 24 " | ... | 6.25% " " |
| " | " | 30 " | ... | 6.375% " " |
| " | " | 36 " | ... | 6.75% " " |

In addition, The Chartered Bank's wholly owned subsidiary The Chartered Finance Company, Ltd., is able to offer extremely competitive rates for short and medium term deposits. Quotations are available on enquiry.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Singapore has been a member of the International Monetary Fund since August 1966 and on November 9, 1968 the Republic moved to Article 8 status. This obliges the Republic to maintain the convertibility of its currency. One of the determining factors which led the Government to take this important step was that Singapore's official external reserves at the beginning of November 1968 stood at \$1,942 million reflecting an improvement of \$487 million over the previous year. This move adds to the attraction of Singapore as a country with a sound financial base and a strong currency. On March 15, 1967 Parliament passed the Currency Act to provide for the establishing of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Singapore, and the National Currency of Singapore. Under statutory regulations no fiduciary issue is permitted and the Singapore dollar is fully backed by gold, sterling and other foreign assets. In terms of the Currency Act, 1967 the Currency Board will make a charge of one cent for the issue of redemption of every Singapore dollar against sterling. On this basis the effective rates at which the Board will operate are:

Buying \$7.2735 Selling \$7.4203 to 1 lb. sterling being 1% below and above the agreed par value \$7.34686380 which is the maximum permitted under I.M.F. rules.

A two-tier system is employed for the quotation of units of foreign currency to the Singapore dollar depending on whether the local value of the foreign currency exceeds one local dollar and vice versa.

For your guidance the approximate equivalents, which are of course subject to fluctuation, are appended.

| One Unit of Foreign Currency | | Singapore Dollars |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| U.S. \$1 | = | \$3.058 |
| Can. \$1 | = | \$3.017 |
| Aust. \$1 | = | \$3.452 |
| N.Z. \$1 | = | \$3.462 |

| 100 Units of Foreign Currency | | Singapore Dollars |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Swiss Francs | = | \$ 75.862 |
| French Francs | = | 55.715 |
| Deutsche Marks | = | 86.79 |
| Pakistan Rupees | = | 64.735 |
| Indian Rupees | = | 41.085 |
| Thailand Baht | = | 14.43 |
| Malaysian Dollars | = | 100.00 |
| Brunei Dollars | = | 100.00 |
| Hong Kong Dollars | = | 50.765 |

Rates for these and other currencies are determined daily on the basis of the latest rates prevailing on the international foreign exchange markets.

The Singapore Dollar which is divided into one hundred cents is now widely expressed locally and in international monetary markets in its official abbreviated form, namely: S\$. Its par value in terms of gold is

1 Singapore dollar = 0.290299 grammes of fine gold

Notes and Coins in General Circulation

| Notes | Coins |
|-------|----------|
| S\$1 | 1 cent |
| 5 | 5 cents |
| 10 | 10 cents |
| 50 | 20 cents |
| 100 | 50 cents |
| 1000 | 1 dollar |

Under existing interchangeability arrangements the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Singapore, the Bank Negara Malaysia and the Brunei Currency Board have agreed upon a system of free interchangeability of their respective currencies to facilitate economic cooperation and trade relations.

It is therefore possible for travelers between the three countries to use any of the three currencies which will be accepted at par in any of the three countries.

SECURITY

Purchase or Sales of Shares

Purchase and sale orders received from its customers are effected by the Bank through firms of share brokers.

The scale of brokerage charged is:--

| | | | |
|------------|----------|----|----------------------|
| Under | 50 cents | -- | 1/2 cent per share |
| At or over | 50 " | -- | 1 cent |
| " " " | \$1.00 | -- | 1 1/4 cents |
| " " " | \$1.50 | -- | 1 1/2 " |
| " " " | \$2.00 | -- | 2 " |
| " " " | \$2.50 | -- | 2 1/2 " |
| " " " | \$3.00 | -- | 3 " |
| " " " | \$3.50 | -- | 3 1/2 " |
| " " " | \$4.00 | -- | 4 " |
| " " " | \$4.50 | -- | 4 1/2 " |
| " " " | \$5.00 | -- | 1% of contract price |

In addition to brokerage, stamp duty is also payable on contracts at the rate of \$1/- per every \$1,000/- of the consideration, or part thereof.

Safe Custody of Securities

The Bank provides its customers with full services, i.e., safe-keeping of securities, collection and delivery from and to brokers of share scrip relating to purchases or sales, collection of dividends mandated to the Bank, nominee company facilities, etc.

The Bank, in accordance with the regulations of the Association of Banks, levies its charges and commission according to the following scale:--

- (1) On stocks, shares, bonds etc., whether held in safe custody or as security for an overdraft:--
 - (a) A service charge of \$1 per annum per 'holding' payable in advance. A 'holding' being shares or stock in one company irrespective of the number of certificates involved:

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (b) | On withdrawal of scrip according to the last known quotations | 1/8% of market value |
| | Minimum | \$2.50 |
| | per holding | |
| | withdrawal charge | |
| | Maximum | \$1000.00 |
| (c) | On receiving scrip from brokers against payment | \$ 2.50 |
| (d) | Accepting or delivering scrip against or without payment and not otherwise subject to charge | \$ 2.50 |
| (e) | For registration in client's name | \$ 2.50 |
| (f) | For registration in the name of the Bank's nominee company | 1/4% of market value |
| | Minimum charge | \$ 5.00 |
| | per holding | |
| | Maximum | \$1000.00 |
| (g) | For collection of dividend warrants mandated to the Bank | 75 cents plus exchange where applicable |
| (h) | For dividend claims | 1% |
| | Minimum charge | \$ 2.50 |
| (i) | For issuing certificates of securities held, the first two issued in each year are free and each succeeding one to be charged in accordance with the work involved. | |
| | Minimum | \$ 5.00 |
| (j) | For conversion of shares, exchange for new certificates, payment of calls, etc. | \$ 2.50 each item |
| (k) | For handling new issues | \$ 1.00 per application |
| (l) | For handling new issues in the Bank's nominee name | \$ 2.50 per application |
| (2) | On Title Deeds or Leases, Boxes, Packages, Wills, Insurance Policies and other documents, whether valued or not, or whether sealed or not: --On each item for each year of deposit or any part thereof | \$ 10.00 maximum (payable in advance) |