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PERSPECTIVES FOR MEXICO'S SEAFOOD TRADE UNDER THE GATT

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PERSPECTIVES FOR MEXICO'S SEAFOOD TRADE UNDER THE GATT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On August 24, 1986, Mexico formally acceded to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the world's only global, multilateral trade agreement, whose objectives are aimed at liberalizing trade in order to foster economic growth and development.

Mexico's accession to the GATT brings new opportunities to several industrial segments of its economy, one of which is the Mexican fishing industry, which over the past decade has provided the country with an average net seafood trade surplus of approximately 365 million U.S. dollars per year.

Mexico's positve net trade balance on fish and fisheries products over the years 1976-1986, the period of analysis of this study, is due primarily to the country's yearly exports of shrimp, and to a lesser extent, tuna, lobster, abalone, finfish and seaweeds, to the United States, Mexico's single largest seafood export partner. The U.S. has, over the past decade, absorbed around 90% of Mexico total seafood exports, both in terms of volume and value.

Japan and a few countries from the European Economic Community, constitute Mexico's secondary export trade partners.

Mexico's limited seafood imports over the 1976-1986 period have averaged about 25,000 metric tons. Most of Mexico's imports are for fishmeal, and the country's major seafood import partners are other Latin American countries such as Chile, Ecuador and Peru.

The United States and a few Western European countries export limited volumes of high-value seafood items to Mexico, and constitute its secondary import partners. Besides traditional items such as cod, which are consumed on special holidays in Mexico, most of the country's other seafood imports, such as smoked salmons, baby eels, caviar, etc. have a relatively small but permanent market in Mexico's urban areas.

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While it is too soon to fully assess what the impacts of GATT accession have been or will be on the Mexican fishing sector and on Mexico's seafood trade patterns, this study identifies and analyzes the major factors determining Mexico's historical, current and likely future exports and imports of fisheries products under the new trade regime.

To accomplish this, the report first examines the commercial driving forces behind Mexico's export and import trends, that is the Mexican fishing industry and seafood markets; secondly, it describes and analyzes the tariff and non-tariff policies affecting seafood trade enforced by Mexico and its major seafood trade partners, and the changes in these policies to be expected under the GATT; and, finally, it offers some conclusions and recommendations as to some guidelines which may be adopted by Mexico and its fishing industry in order to adjust to the new GATT structure and derive the greatest possible benefits from it.

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope and Objectives of the Project

Until recently, Mexico determined its trade policies independently, answering only to itself and to any trade partners with which it had negotiated bilateral or multilateral regional trade agreements. However, on August 24, 1986 Mexico formally acceded to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the world's only global, multilateral trade agreement, which is aimed at liberalizing world trade and thereby contributing to world economic growth and development.1/ This decision implies that, in the future, Mexico's trade policies will have to conform to GATT's rules and principles.2/

Mexico's accession to the GATT brings with it a number of uncertanties as to what kind of impacts different segments of the Mexican economy may expect, and what kind of adjustments may be necessary on the part of Mexico and its industries in order to take full advantage of the new international trade regime.

1/ A copy of Mexico's Protocol of Accession is included in Appendix A of this report, and the highlights of the Protocol are discussed in Chapter 4. One of the most important features of the Protocol is that it specifically recognizes Mexico's status as a developing nation, and thus entitles Mexico's exports to the most beneficial tariff and non-tariff treatment currently possible.

2/ The GATT is principally a code of rules for international trade, but the term GATT is also used to refer to the organization administering the agreement and to all of the trade-related activities carried out under its auspices, including the negotiation of further trade concessions and the conciliation of trade disputes between Contracting Parties. It is beyond the scope of this study to describe and analyze what the GATT is and how it works; however, for the benefit of those readers not familiar with the essentials of international trade terminology and the GATT itself, Appendix D, presents some general background material on these issues. In addition, several of the publications cited in the study bibliography can provide more detailed information on international trade and the GATT.

It is clear that by adhering to GATT, Mexico has committed itself to bring its trade regime into line with GATT's liberal trade principles 3/ ; in exchange, several advantages may be achieved, perhaps the most important of which is that, under the GATT, Mexico's exports are now entitled to receive what is known as "Most Favored Nation" (MFN) treatment from all of the other 91 Contracting Parties to GATT, as well as from the 31 nations that apply GATT's rules on a de facto basis. In simple terms, MFN treatment (combined with Mexico's recognized status within GATT as a developing country) means that exports of Mexican products to GATT member countries are eligible for the lowest possible tariffs.

3/ The fundamental principles that guide all negotiations, agreements and decisions of the GATT, in its attempt to liberalize and stabilize international trade are the following: a) Trade without discrimination, as expressed in the famous "most favored nation" clause. According to this principle, no nation is to grant special trading advantages to another nation over and above the advantages it grants to all member nations, nor discriminate negatively against any other member nation. Thus all Contracting Parties share the benefits of the GATT system and trade liberalization on an equal basis. The only exceptions to this rule allowed under the GATT are the special treatment granted to developing countries and certain regional trading arrangements (e.g. the EEC and other customs unions); b) when protection of domestic industry through trade restrictions is considered necessary and justifiable, GATT principles state a preference that this be accomplished using tariffs, which are clearly visible and thus negotiable, rather than non-tariff barriers, which may be less visible; c) the "binding" or fixing of tariff reductions that are offically negotiated within the GATT framework; after binding, these tariffs may not be raised except in special circumstances. The binding of tariffs provides a stable and predictable basis for trade; c) the provision of mechanisms for consultation, conciliation and dispute settlement, often involving panels of disinterested, independent experts; e) provision for trade protectionist emergency action and "waiver" procedures (known as "safeguards") under certain economic or trade circumstances; f) a general prohibition of quantitative restrictions (e.g. quotas). The major exceptions to this rule are in the case of balance of payment difficulties, or for the establishment of new industries in developing countries, but even then, there is the obligation to progressively reduce and eliminate the restrictions as soon as they are no longer needed.

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One of Mexico's economic sectors which is surrounded by uncertanties as to the impacts that the accession to the GATT will bring is the fishing industry, and it is precisely this industry which is the subject of this report.

Over the last decade the Mexican fishing sector has grown rapidly. This growth has provided Mexico with alternate animal proteins to feed an increasing population. In addition, the Mexican fishing sector has also provided the country with much needed foreign exchange through the export of fish and fisheries products. In 1986 alone, it is estimated that the Mexican fishing sector generated a positive net trade balance of approximately 411.9 million U.S. dollars.

Mexico's accession to the GATT brings new opportunites to the Mexican fishing industry to strengthen and increase its position in international seafood markets. While it is too soon to fully assess what the impacts of GATT accession have been or will be on the Mexican fishing sector, this study identifies and analyzes, just six months after Mexico's entry into the GATT, the following three major issues:

1.- The intial impacts of Mexico's accession on traditional Mexican seafood trade patterns;

2.- The directions in which Mexico's seafood trade is likely to move under the GATT in the medium to long term, and;

3.- Possible guidelines for adjustments that may be required in the Mexican fishing sector to take full advantage of the GATT.

1.2 Structure of the Report

In order to accomplish this, the project has been divided into six chapters.

Mexico's current seafood trade patterns are the result of a number of factors, one of which is the nature and structure of the Mexican fishing sector. Chapter 2 of this study, therefore, presents a brief description of today's Mexican fishing sector, identifies Mexico's major seafood trade partners and analyzes the country's patterns of trade in fish and fisheries products during the 1976-1986 period.

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In Chapter 3, the study takes a closer look at each major Mexican exporting fishing industry. Here, through an analysis of the current economic factors affecting each of the exporting segments of the fishing industry, a market outlook for each of Mexico's major exporting seafood commodities is discussed. In addition, this chapter describes and evaluates Mexico's seafood imports, identifying the major imported items, an' the driving economic forces beyond these imports.

Chapters 2 and 3 can be considered to approach the issue of Mexico's seafood trade patterns and the forces that determine them from a "practical", industry-oriented viewpoint.

However, because Mexico's seafood trade is also affected by both Mexico's domestic seafood trade polices and those applied by Mexico's major seafood trade partners, Chapters 4 and 5 of this report address the "formal", policy aspects of seafood trade in these countries. These two chapters focus on such issues as tariff schedules. import quotas, licensing procedures, exchange controls and other government regulations.

In Chapter 4, a brief description of the Mexican trade polices which determined imports and exports of seafood products prior to Mexico's accesion to the GATT is presented, as well as an analysis of those changes which may have occured thereafter.

Similarly, Chapter 5 describes and analyzes in detail the trade (tariff and non-tariff) polices applied by major countries importing fish and fisheries products from Mexico. In addition, this chapter analyzes the expected changes in tariff and non-tariff treatment of Mexican seafood products entering these countries, now that Mexico is a GATT member.

Finally, in Chapter 6, the report offers some conclusions as to the immediate impacts on Mexico's seafood trade of its accesion to the GATT; what, if any, are the likely changes that may occur in the direction of Mexico's seafood trade, and possible guidelines to be considered by Mexico and its fishing industry in order to strengthen and sustain their position in international seafood markets under the new GATT regime.

This combination of the practical industry-oriented approach with the formal, policy-oriented viewpoint permits a more complete understanding of Mexico's historical and current trade patterns

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in fishery products, as well as a sound basis for conclusions regarding the future of such trade.

1.3 Study methodology

To investigate both the formal and industry-oriented aspects of Mexico's seafood trade, the study methodology consisted of the following general steps:

- Reviewing relevant published and unpublished literature;
- Gathering seafood trade statistics, tariff schedules and other relevant data;
- Interviewing knowledgeable participants at both government and industry levels;
- Synthesizing and analyzing the information acquired in order to draw conclusions.

Bibliography

Over 120 documents were referred to during the course of this study. These published and unpublished documents were obtained through visits to public, government and private libraries at various sites in Mexico and the United States, and by requesting information by mail from various countries. The complete study bibliography is presented in Appendix B.

Data sources and problems

One major task of the study was the compilation and analysis of detailed statistics on Mexican seafood imports and exports over the period 1976 - 1986. To accomplish this, several data sources were considered and evaluated; these included:

- Trade data compiled by the Mexican Secretaría de Programación y Presupuesto (SPP: the Ministry for Programming and Budget);
- Trade data compiled by the Banco de México (Mexican Central

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Bank);

- Trade data compiled by the Dirección General de Informática, Estadística y Documentación (DGIED: Information and Statistics Department) of the Secretaría de Pesca (SEPESCA: the Ministry for Fisheries);

- Trade data for tuna exports in recent years, compiled by SEPESCA's Dirección General de Promoción Pesquera (DGPP: Department of Fisheries Promotion);

- Trade data compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service;

- Trade data compiled by the U.S. Department of the Census.

For various reasons, data from these different sources rarely match. For instance, illegal shrimp exports from Mexico bypass the Mexican statistics gatherers but supposedly do appear in U.S. import data. "Maquila" or "in-bond" shrimp which is imported into Mexico temporarily for processing and then re-exported to the U.S. appears twice in the U.S. statistics (as both exports and imports), but does not appear at all in the Mexican totals, since it is considered never to have fully "entered" Mexico as a permanent import.

Further problems arise, when one attempts to take into consideration as Mexican exports, landings made by Mexican vessels in foreign ports, as occurs often with high seas industries such as tuna. The SPP data, as well as Banco de Mexico information and SEPESCA-DGIED's data, all of which are based on information gathered by Mexican customs officials at points of entry to and exit from the country, ignore foreign landings, which may be substantial. SEPESCA-DGPP data attempts to include such landings, but only deals with tuna and skipjack for a few recent years.

Finally, of course, the U.S. data is limited by the fact that it only focuses on the U.S. as a Mexican trading partner; Mexican seafood trade with other countries is not included. Direct trade data from Mexico's other trading partners was largely unavailable.

Eventually, it was decided to use as consistent a data series as possible for the basic analysis, suplementing it with additional

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tables from other sources whenever it became necessary to illustrate a particular point. Thus, the trade data series presented in Appendix C and used as a basis for the graphs presented in Chapters 2 and 3 are based primarily on SPP data, which covers only the period 1976 to 1984. Banco de México figures was available to cover 1985, while SEPESCA-DGIED data completed the series with preliminary 1986 data, although only totals were available, not the country-by-country breakdown. In addition, import data for 1986 only covered the first 6 months of the year. In the case of our analysis of Mexico's tuna exports, the basic data base was supplemented by recent figures on a country-by-country basis available from SEPESCA's Dirección General de Promoción Pesquera.

The original data base cited value data in Mexican pesos, but it was decided to convert these figures into U.S. dollars. Throughout this study, unless otherwise stated, the exchange rates utilized to assess the value of imports or exports have been those used by the Banco de Mexico (Mexico's Central Bank), at the controlled rate, to assess the average yearly exchange rate.

Over the period of analysis, Mexico's economy has been significantly inflationary and the country's fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policies have been the subject of inumerable changes, all of which may have had a direct effect on Mexico's international trade. Mexico's pesos exchage rate in 1976 was 12.50 pesos per U.S. dollar; as of March 15th, 1987, the exchange rate from pesos to U.S. dollars was 1,077.00 pesos per U.S. dollar.

While it is fully recognized that such economic factors influence international trade, it has been deliberately decided not to incorporate the effects of foreign exchange ratios or inflationary processes in our analysis of Mexico's seafood trade; rather, it was decided that the analysis could be understood more easily by focusing on a more simple, straight-forward description in terms of absolute numbers of U.S. dollars and metric tons of fish. No attempt at "deflating" the value figures has been made, although the direct effects of Mexico's inflationary spiral have been eliminated by converting peso values into dollars.

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Interviews

In addition to reviewing publications and gathering statistics, a major study task was the conducting of interviews, in person and by telephone, with specialists familiar with various aspects of Mexican seafood trade. These included government officials knowledgeable of Mexican and U.S. trade policies and patterns, the workings of the GATT, and aspects of Mexico's fishing industry, as well as members of private industry familiar with fisheries production, transportation, markets, import/export procedures and problems, and other issues.

Sites visited for interviews in the U.S. were Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco and Washington, D.C. Interviews conducted in these cities were with seafood importers/distributors, representatives of government agencies and of fisheries interest groups.

In Mexico, visits were made to Ensenada, Mazatlán, Mérida, Mexico City, Puerto Juárez/Isla Mujeres/Cancún, Tampico and Yucalpetén/Progreso. Interviews were conducted with producers, exporters, importers, and representatives of government agencies.

In general, the personal interviews with members of the fishing industry were most useful for the development of Chapter 3, while the information provided by government representatives greatly enriched Chapters 4 and 5.

A complete list of the interviews conducted is presented in Appendix E.

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CHAPTER 2
MEXICO'S FISHERIES AND SEAFOOD TRADE IN BRIEF

As a first step in analyzing Mexico's seafood trade patterns and the expected impacts of GATT accession, this chapter presents a brief background on Mexico's fisheries, including a description of Mexican waters and their fisheries resources, the fishing sector, domestic seafood consumption patterns and some highlights of Mexico's international trade in fisheries products.

The fisheries sector has been a very dynamic one in Mexico's economy over the past 10 years, experiencing absolute growth in production almost every year. The implementation of a 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in 1976, followed by aggressive government plans for the expansion of Mexico's fisheries production, have resulted in that today, according to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) statistics, Mexico is considered to be among the 20 principal fishing countries of the world.

In terms of live weight, Mexican fisheries production reached 1.354 million metric tons in 1986, or its equivalent in landed weight of 1.158 million metric tons. 1/

According to the Secretaria de Pesca (Ministry for Fisheries), 1986 was the seventh consecutive year in which fisheries production was over a million metric tons. 2/

Table 2.1 shows the behavior of Mexican fisheries production in landed weight during the 1940-1986 period. It is clear that harvests started to significantly increase during the mid-1970's, after the government of Mexico declared its 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone, and implemented for the first time a comprehensive fisheries development program (Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Pesquero 1977-1982: PNDP) whose main objective was to increase domestic fisheries production from a level of 542,000 metric tons in 1976 to 2.4 million metric tons by 1982.3/

1/ Direccion General de Informatica Estadistica y Documentacion, Secretaria de Pesca. Preliminary information, February 1987.

2/ Analisis de la Actividad Pesquera: Tercer Trimestre de 1986, Direccion General de Informatica Estadistica y Documentacion, Sistema Integrado de Informacion del Sector Pesca, December 1986.

3/ Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Pesquero 1977-1982, Vol. I and II, Departamento de Pesca, August 1977.

TABLE 2.1
MEXICAN FISHERIES PRODUCTION (LANDED WEIGHT) 1940-1986

YEAR	VOLUME (METRIC TONS)
1940	24 595
1945	52 219
1950	77 156
1955	76 962
1960	142 373
1965	187 992
1970	254 472
1975	451 330
1976	524 689
1977	562 106
1978	703 501
1979	805 525
1980	1 058 556
1981	1 363 976
1982	1 160 179
1983	926 626
1984	992 694
1985	1 099 046
1986	1 158 252 *

Source: Adapted from the Anuario Estadistico de Pesca, 1985, Secretaria de Pesca , Mexico, D.F., October 1986.

* Preliminary. Source: Personal communication, Secretaria de Pesca.

Although the actual production in 1982 fell short of the expected goal, reaching only 1.160 million metric tons (landed weight), important government-promoted investments in the fishing sector did take place during the 1977-82 period, and the industry grew significantly.

Among the objectives established in the PNDP, was to increase the availability of food supplies in the country, increase employment opportunities in the fishing sector, increase foreign exchange earnings through the export market and, generally improve the standard of living of the Mexican population. The PNDP currently in effect (1984-1988) also contains similar objectives.

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Fisheries activities in Mexico are carried out by participants of the so-called three sectors of the economy: the private sector, represented by private investors; the social sector, organized in fisheries production cooperatives which have both specific status in the Mexican Fisheries Law 4/ and political strength; and the public sector, which participates in the fishing sector not only in its government role through the Ministry of Fisheries in the regulation and management of overall fishing activities, but also through state-owned enterprises or "paraestatales", which are involved in all three phases of the industry, that is, fish harvesting, processing, and marketing domestically and abroad.

2.1 The Mexican Exclusive Economic Zone and its Fisheries Resources

Mexico enjoys a long coastline both in the Pacific and in the Gulf and Caribbean (nearly 11,600 kms). The Mexican Exclusive Economic Zone accounts for nearly 3 million square kilometers in whose tropical and temperate waters a great variety a of species can be found, not all of which are commercially valuable as a food source.

On the Pacific side, the continental shelf is narrower than in the Gulf of Mexico and comparatively few areas in this region enjoy a large shelf. Consequently, continental shelf resources in the Pacific such as shrimp, although important in some Mexican states such as Sinaloa, Sonora and Oaxaca, are lacking in other Pacific states.

The lack of a wide continental shelf on the Mexican Pacific coast does not mean, however, that important resources do not exist in this area. Indeed, Mexico's Pacific waters are rich in pelagic and semi-pelagic species, those found in or near the surface of

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4/ Since the mid-1940's, Mexican law has reserved certain species for the exclusive exploitation of the social sector (i.e. the coops). Current Mexican law, the Ley Federal de Pesca, approved by the Mexican Congress and published in the Diario Oficial de la Federacion on December 26, 1986, reserves, in its Article 55, the following species exclusively for the cooperatives: abalone, Pismo clam, cabrilla, shrimp, lobster, oysters, marine turtles and totoaba.

the ocean. That is the case of the tuna resources found in Mexican waters, which represent the largest concentration of such resources in the entire Eastern Pacific Ocean. There are also abundant sardine and anchovy resources off the Baja California Peninsula where significant upwelling occurs, not to mention important grounds for lobsters, abalone and seaweeds.

On the other hand, the Gulf of Mexico, with its vast continental shelf, and the Caribbean coast, with significant depths and streams, constitute, within the Mexican Exclusive Economic Zone, a significant fishing ground for shrimp off the Campeche and Contoy Banks, as well as for other important species such as red snapper, groupers, other finfish, lobsters, conch, etc.

Table 2.2 shows Mexican catches by group and by species for the 1982-1986 period. It can be noted that, even though there are a large number of species caught in Mexican waters, only a few of them are harvested in large volumes or constitute what are often referred to as massive fisheries.

TABLE 2.2
MEXICAN FISHERIES PRODUCTION BY GROUP AND SPECIES
LANDED WEIGHT, 1982-1986
(THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

GROUP AND SPECIES	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 p/
TOTAL	1,160.1	926.6	992.6	1,099.0	1,158.2
Marine Fishes	767.4	577.9	579.9	679.5	724.8
Sardine	350.0	307.4	227.3	300.4	374.5
Anchovy	174.4	78.3	101.5	117.6	93.5
Tuna	22.9	24.5	57.4	85.5	91.6
Shark	19.3	17.5	18.7	17.2	14.3
Mojarra	10.4	11.2	11.5	12.4	10.8
Dogfish	12.5	10.2	11.8	11.7	9.3
Mullet	12.6	10.6	11.8	11.0	10.7
Sierra mackerel	11.9	8.5	8.7	9.6	9.0
Grouper (mero)	9.4	7.0	7.8	9.0	9.2
Skipjack	18.2	12.5	20.7	7.4	6.6

Table 2.2. continues next page

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Table 2.2. (continued)

GROUP AND SPECIES	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 p/
Red Snapper	6.5	4.1	7.8	6.0	6.9
Seabass (robalo)	4.5	4.8	3.8	4.1	3.8
Corvina	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5
Amberjacks (jurel)	4.2	5.2	6.2	3.6	3.6
Snappers (pargos)	4.1	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.3
Bandera	1.1	2.9	2.6	1.3	0.4
Others	99.4	64.7	72.1	73.0	70.4
Crustaceans	69.1	66.4	65.2	65.7	62.6
Shrimp	52.1	54.5	52.4	52.5	49.4
Blue crab (jaiba)	10.5	7.2	6.9	6.7	5.8
Fresh water prawn (langostino)	3.3	2.2	3.7	3.3	3.6
Lobster	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7
Others	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.8
Molluscs	54.2	49.5	59.3	59.7	65.4
Oysters	31.6	28.7	42.1	39.2	42.2
Clams	7.3	6.1	6.9	6.7	5.8
Octopus	6.6	8.5	5.8	6.6	9.4
Conch	5.0	2.6	2.0	2.5	1.4
Others	3.5	3.3	3.2	5.6	5.9
Fresh Water Fishes	85.2	74.5	85.3	81.9	81.1
Mojarra	62.7	55.5	59.5	51.8	51.9
Carp	8.5	7.1	9.5	16.3	18.4
Charal	4.9	3.6	5.8	7.2	5.5
Catfish	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5
Lobina	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6
Others	5.9	5.6	7.0	3.5	1.9

Table 2.2. continues next page..

Table 2.2. (continued)

GROUP AND SPECIES	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 p/
Aquatic Animals	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.6	5.6
Sea urchins	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.9
Turtles	2.6	2.9	2.1	1.6	0.9
Mosco	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Aquatic Flea	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Others	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.3
Aquatic Plants	28.5	4.9	20.3	29.9	30.0
Landings without official registration	152.1	149.4	179.1	178.3	179.5

Data may not add because of rounding.

p/ Preliminary

Source: Anuarios Estadisticos de Pesca 1982-1985, and for 1986, Direccion General de Informatica, Estadistica y Documentacion, Secretaria de Pesca, February 1987.

2.2 The Mexican Fishing Sector

As mentioned earlier, all three sectors of the Mexican economy participate in the harvesting, processing, distributing and marketing of fish and fish products. In some fisheries the participation of one sector is more relevant than in others.

For instance, in the harvesting of tunas, boat owners are mostly private, followed by state-owned vessels and a few owned by the fishing cooperatives. Another example is the catching of shrimp where, by law, no other sector but the cooperatives are allowed to catch the resource and therefore, neither the private nor the public sector can participate in the catching of these valuable resources.

Table 2.3. shows the participation of each sector in the total fisheries production for the 1982-1986 period.

TABLE 2.3
MEXICAN FISHERIES HARVESTS ACCORDING TO FISHING SECTOR, LANDED WEIGHT, 1982-1986
(Metric Tons)

SECTOR	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
TOTAL	1,160,179	926,626	992,694	1,099,046	1,158,252
SOCIAL	287,532	281,491	263,857	278,205	293,153
PUBLIC	100,109	45,808	58,521	69,437	73,202
PRIVATE	772,538	599,327	670,316	751,404	791,897

Source: Anuarios Estadisticos de Pesca 1982-1985. Data for 1986: Direccion General de Informatica, Estadistica y Documentacion, Secretaria de Pesca, February, 1987.

As can be noted from the table above, harvests by the social sector, that is the cooperatives, represented about 25.3% of Mexico's fisheries production in 1986; the public sector caught only about 6.3%, while the private sector produced 68.3%. By and large, the private sector dominates Mexico's fisheries production at the harvesting level.

The participation of all three sectors in the processing sector in 1986 is shown in Table 2.4. It can be seen that of the total volume of raw material (landed weight) transformed by the Mexican industry, the private industry absorbed the largest share, followed by the public and the social sectors.

It can also be noted that the industrial process in which the social sector is most active is freezing, mostly of shrimp.

TABLE 2.4
RAW MATERIAL AND FINISHED PRODUCT IN MEXICO'S FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY, BY PARTICIPATING SECTOR AND INDUSTRIAL PROCESS. 1986

SECTOR & INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	1 9 8 6 Raw Material 1/ Metric Tons	Finished Product 2/ Metric Tons
TOTAL	722,988	243,205
Freezing Process	164,240	94,837
Canning Process	115,301	50,670
Reduction (Fishmeal)	437,668 a/	95,893
Other Processes	5,779	1,805
SOCIAL SECTOR	38,553	16,149
Freezing Process	16,608	9,590
Canning Process	7,340	3,226
Reduction (fishmeal)	13,170	2,885
Other Processes	1,435	448
PUBLIC SECTOR	154,608	65,675
Freezing Process	54,214	32,460
Canning Process	51,773	22,752
Reduction (Fishmeal)	43,964	9,633
Other Processes	2,675	830
PRIVATE SECTOR	529,627	161,381
Freezing Process	91,418	52,787
Canning Process	56,189	24,692
Reduction (Fishmeal)	380,534	83,375
Other Processes	1,686	527

1/ Landed weight.
2/ Net weight.
a/ Includes 45,174 metric tons of by-products.
Source: Direccion General de Informatica, Estadistica y Documentacion, Secretaria de Pesca, February 1987. Preliminary.

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2.3 Demand for Seafood Products in Mexico

Consumption of seafood in Mexico is tied largely to historical traditions and, to some degree, are related to religious beliefs defining specific dates and days on which fish is to be consumed.

Mexican consumers of fish and fisheries products can be grouped broadly into two categories: those who live by the coast and make fish a frequent part of their diet (sometimes the only source of animal protein available to them on a continuous basis), and those consumers in the urban and rural areas who consume fish more rarely, whether fresh, frozen, canned and/or dried.

On the whole, the Mexican people have a marked preference for fresh fish: since refrigeration and freezing facilities are lacking in many parts of the country, frozen foods are not necessarily familiar. The general preference is for fish that has been kept on ice, even though frozen fish may be healthier or fresher by the time it reaches the consumer, compared with fish that has been kept in ice for several days. Indeed, recently, as frozen distributional channels have increased in the country, primarily in urban areas, retail outlets frequently sell defrosted frozen fish as "fresh fish", to attract consumers with a prejudice against the frozen product.

In urban areas and even in rural areas, canned sardines in tomato sauce are one of the preserved fish items with a wide market. Actually, sardines are considered by the Mexican government to be a "basic staple" and are therefore subject to official price controls.

Canned tuna, which is packed in oil, is also an important seafood item among Mexican urban populations. Unlike sardines, which are bought primarily by households in the lower income brackets, tuna is primarily consumed in families in the middle to high income brackets. Canned tuna, like canned sardines, is subject to official price controls, since it is considered part of the country's "basket of basic goods".

Consumption of highly priced imported items such as caviar, salmon, baby eels, pickled herring, and crab meat occurs primarily in families with high incomes, and most Mexican seafood consumers rarely have access to these gourmet items.

Dried cod, on the other hand, is a favorite imported item among Mexican consumers, especially during the Christmas season. This consumption can be attributed to a traditional Spanish influence.

Since most of the dried cod must be imported at high prices due to exchange rates, this fish item, which once was traditional among families of relatively low income, has now become a product for middle to high income families. As a substitute, other consumers often buy domestically-produced, dried/salted shark. The Mexican dried/salted shark meat industry has grown substantially since cod imports have become limited by high tariffs and prior import permits.

Table 2.5 shows the disposition of fisheries products in Mexico, according to their product form, for the 1982-1986 period. It can be observed in the table that there is a marked preference on the part of Mexican consumers for fish that is sold fresh. Frozen and canned items are of fairly equal popularity in the Mexican market, while indirect consumption of fish (fishmeal fed mostly to poultry) also represents a significant way in which Mexicans consume fish.

TABLE 2.5
DISPOSITION OF FISHERIES PRODUCTS IN THE MEXICAN MARKET
ACCORDING TO PRODUCT FORM, 1982-1986

(Thousands of Metric Tons)

Product Form	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
TOTALS	583.1	529.1	629.8	618.6	593.2
Fresh	324.2	357.8	424.1	398.0	382.2
Frozen	63.2	57.8	59.1	61.6	55.6
Canned	51.6	35.5	58.3	61.6	50.4
Reduction (Fishmeal)	141.2	77.6	82.3	92.5	101.2
Dried/salted/smoked	2.8	0.2	3.8	4.7	3.2

Data may not add because of rounding. 1986 data preliminary.

Source: Direccion General de Informatica, Estadistica y Documentacion, Secretaria de Pesca, February 1986.

According to Secretaria de Pesca figures, apparent consumption of fish and fisheries products in Mexico, whether direct or indirect, has remained relatively stable over the past 4 years, although a significant increase took place during the second half of the 1970's.

For 1986, it is estimated that per-capita consumption of fish (both direct and indirect) was 12.95 kilograms, with 7.82 kg. per person corresponding to direct fish consumption and 5.13 kg. per person indirectly consumed by the Mexican population.

Table 2.6 shows Mexico's Apparent and Per-capita consumption of fish and fisheries products during the 1983-1986 period, for selected species.

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TABLE 2.6
MEXICO. APPARENT NATIONAL AND PER-CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FISHERIES PRODUCTS (1983-1986)
(Thousand Metric Tons and Kilograms)

Species	1983		1984		1985		1986	
	Nat'l.	P/c	Nat'l.	P/c	Nat'l.	P/c	Nat'l	P/c
TOTAL	900.6	12.1	1 020.8	13.3	1 031.4	13.0	1 035.0	12.9
Direct Human Cons.	539.8	7.2	666.3	8.6	696.6	8.8	625.0	7.8
Shark	27.8	0 3	30.4	0.4	28.7	0.3	23.6	0.3
Shrimp	22.1	0.3	18.7	0.2	22.0	0.2	17.7	0.2
Mojarra	66.7	0.8	71.0	0.9	64.2	0.8	62.7	0.7
Oysters	28.7	0.3	42.1	0.5	39.2	0.5	42.2	0.5
Sardine	68.4	0.9	84.7	1.1	126.1	1.6	93.7	1.1
Tunas	30.2	0.4	78.0	1.0	68.9	0.8	36.7	0.4
Finfish	80.9	1.0	75.1	0.9	76.2	0.9	82.2	1.0
Others	214.6	2.8	265.9	3.4	270.9	3.4	265.8	3.3
Indirect Human Cons.	360.7	4.8	354.5	4.6	324.8	4.1	410.0	5.1

Data may not add because of rounding. 1986 data is preliminary.

Nat'l = National Apparent Consumption in thousand of metric tons
P/c = Per Capita consumption in kilograms

Population figures for p/c calculation provided by Consejo Nacional de Poblacion.

Tuna figures include catches exported by Joint Ventures Companies and are therefore an overestimate of domestic consumption. Others include catches not officially registered.

Source: Direccion General de Informatica, Estadistica y Documentacion, Secretaria de Pesca, February, 1987.

2.4. Mexico's International Trade in Fish and Fisheries Products.

During the 1976-1986 period, Mexico's trade in fish and fisheries products has provided the country with an average net surplus of $363.7 million U.S. dollars. The average value of exports for the period was US$380.7 million while the average value of imports over the 1976-1986 period amounted to US$16.9 million.

In 1986 Mexico exported close to 85,000 metric tons of fish and fisheries products, the value of which was 415.5 million U.S. dollars. Total seafood imports by Mexico for the same year comprised only 6,792 metric tons. In terms of value, these imports represented 3.5 million of U.S. dollars. Thus, Mexico's trade balance in fish and fisheries products for 1986 provided a surplus of nearly 412 million U.S. dollars.

Table 2.7. shows Mexico's trade balance of fish and fish products for the 1976-1986 period.5/ Figure 2.1 graphically presents the Mexican net seafood trade balance for that period.

5/ Appendix C presents the complete data set for exports and imports, by item and country of destination/origin, for the 1976-1986 period.

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TABLE 2.7

MEXICAN TRADE BALANCE IN FISH AND FISHERIES PRODUCTS,

1976-1986

Metric tons and U.S. Dollars

ITEM	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	VOL.	VALUE	VOL.	VALUE	VOL.	VALUE	VOL.	VALUE	VOL.	VALUE	VOL.	VALUE	VOL.	VALUE	VOL.	VALUE	VOL.	VALUE	VOL.	VALUE	VOL.	VALUE
TOTAL EXPORTS	48,327.93	$189,346,699	48,979.76	$178,978,048	84,840.41	$493,693,415	79,860.35	$429,619,292	53,008.97	$435,262,852	53,604.93	$404,195,147	58,677.96	$423,363,069	49,798.73	$426,986,739	43,684.82	$444,040,235	45,987.41	$347,865,422	84,854.19	$415,591,938
TOTAL IMPORTS	33,352.10	$11,674,805	3,337.33	$3,040,753	35,810.08	$24,953,833	54,798.35	$33,258,966	48,288.92	$34,810,675	35,340.16	$33,773,888	34,077.92	$28,322,841	9,240.96	$3,294,316	21,859.42	$8,808,675	7,233.60	$18,754,257	4,792.44	$3,388,238
NET TRADE BALANCE	14,975.84	$177,671,893	45,642.42	$175,929,295	49,030.33	$469,641,582	25,061.84	$396,360,332	12,720.86	$400,254,177	18,264.78	$370,421,259	22,600.04	$402,040,228	40,557.77	$423,692,223	21,824.60	$435,231,560	38,748.81	$327,111,165	78,061.75	$411,912,300
EXPORTS	48,327.93	$189,346,699	48,979.76	$178,978,048	84,840.41	$493,693,415	79,860.35	$429,619,292	53,008.97	$435,262,852	53,604.93	$404,195,147	58,677.96	$423,363,069	49,798.73	$426,986,739	43,684.82	$444,040,235	45,987.41	$347,865,422	84,854.19	$415,591,938
ABALONE	1,837.14	$6,545,831	218.50	$2,600,884	1,131.45	$11,918,790	1,190.79	$11,591,294	778.13	$12,253,834	538.06	$13,314,839	278.57	$5,779,281	339.96	$8,587,219	295.91	$6,784,312	293.63	$6,874,957	237.67	$7,325,835
SEABREEM	1,177.51	$1,744,216	0.00	$0	78,731.42	$1,473,943	25,646.64	$2,015,339	9,849.09	$7,216,427	4,287.18	$2,567,650	6,358.85	$5,564,561	2,374.11	$2,971,205	2,911.10	$2,399,247	669.42	$7,217,438	9,323.06	$1,779,315
TUNAS	7,126.15	$4,378,792	10,842.55	$7,318,829	9,130.72	$7,382,984	7,349.48	$6,427,913	3,787.87	$5,898,196	9,470.60	$10,176,542	6,250.69	$6,384,448	1,856.24	$3,965,065	84.60	$39,396	6,170.63	$5,967,431	27,235.44	$31,116,643
SHRIMP	30,249.01	$182,125,767	30,299.18	$160,784,298	32,175.07	$404,474,745	33,297.32	$359,913,614	33,691.95	$383,287,192	28,958.32	$350,414,323	32,937.39	$379,537,574	33,312.95	$379,503,854	33,799.69	$405,884,481	30,500.05	$319,129,928	34,284.81	$334,344,941
LOBSTER	1,168.97	$3,623,381	978.35	$3,899,693	929.01	$11,015,875	783.74	$7,767,873	1,500.52	$14,892,767	1,215.70	$12,701,795	1,229.26	$12,897,789	720.40	$11,995,765	863.99	$12,282,476	596.85	$8,574,977	978.83	$11,787,539
LEATHER	97.31	$1,383,091	0.00	$0	63.46	$2,135,573	42.62	$3,354,623	32.16	$1,862,848	21.66	$1,612,898	20.29	$3,209,622	32.87	$1,431,302	25.41	$373,945	6.15	$2,738	37.10	$476,383
OTHERS	6,331.84	$8,283,760	6,656.68	$4,215,158	12,679.09	$25,292,573	11,628.86	$37,418,333	8,679.63	$16,841,799	6,818.62	$13,258,688	9,648.77	$15,787,894	10,723.12	$19,438,829	5,793.89	$16,124,377	7,831.69	$13,587,962	12,298.18	$26,764,682
IMPORTS	33,352.10	$11,674,805	3,337.33	$3,040,753	35,810.08	$24,953,833	54,798.35	$33,258,966	48,288.92	$34,810,675	35,340.16	$33,773,888	34,077.92	$28,322,841	9,240.96	$3,294,316	21,859.42	$8,808,675	7,233.60	$18,754,257	4,792.44	$3,388,238
TUNAS	87.93	$133,306	0.00	$0	199.87	$329,564	339.42	$1,483,814	1,316.79	$3,991,832	334.38	$1,894,737	67.62	$130,710	0.00	$0	21.23	$37,632	54.33	$119,610	5.39	$29,313
COD	34.99	$53,148	824.66	$1,998,126	1,948.71	$4,975,477	1,299.86	$3,599,953	1,737.32	$5,191,372	1,377.83	$4,387,181	0.46	$1,828	0.05	$0	0.29	$313	0.00	$345,874	0.09	$26
SQUID	104.57	$26,341	1.01	$1,615	123.33	$35,009	783.00	$133,329	48.95	$138,693	990.64	$193,758	391.13	$94,133	0.00	$0	2.68	$4,691	93.37	$147,516	263.73	$233,977
EELS/FAME	1,669.92	$1,128,407	1,766.67	$0	2,316.73	$1,041,139	1,329.25	$1,098,878	1,612.38	$933,813	1,847.30	$922,195	618.31	$559,680	607.27	$156,991	1,219.29	$325,952	345.27	$493,797	0.00	$2,936
FISHMEAL	30,585.27	$8,658,953	0.00	$0	23,985.87	$18,443,987	48,638.61	$18,887,347	27,347.42	$12,334,863	23,796.62	$11,480,325	30,674.89	$15,287,434	8,100.00	$1,767,687	20,895.99	$7,894,175	4,340.75	$1,042,948	3,373.76	$1,639,832
OTHERS	1,671.00	$1,674,401	805.61	$1,041,212	6,415.91	$6,928,936	10,667.01	$12,040,347	8,328.26	$11,918,083	7,893.79	$10,775,843	2,225.71	$4,429,856	333.64	$1,361,337	609.22	$1,482,791	2,397.46	$8,389,360	1,147.84	$1,857,406

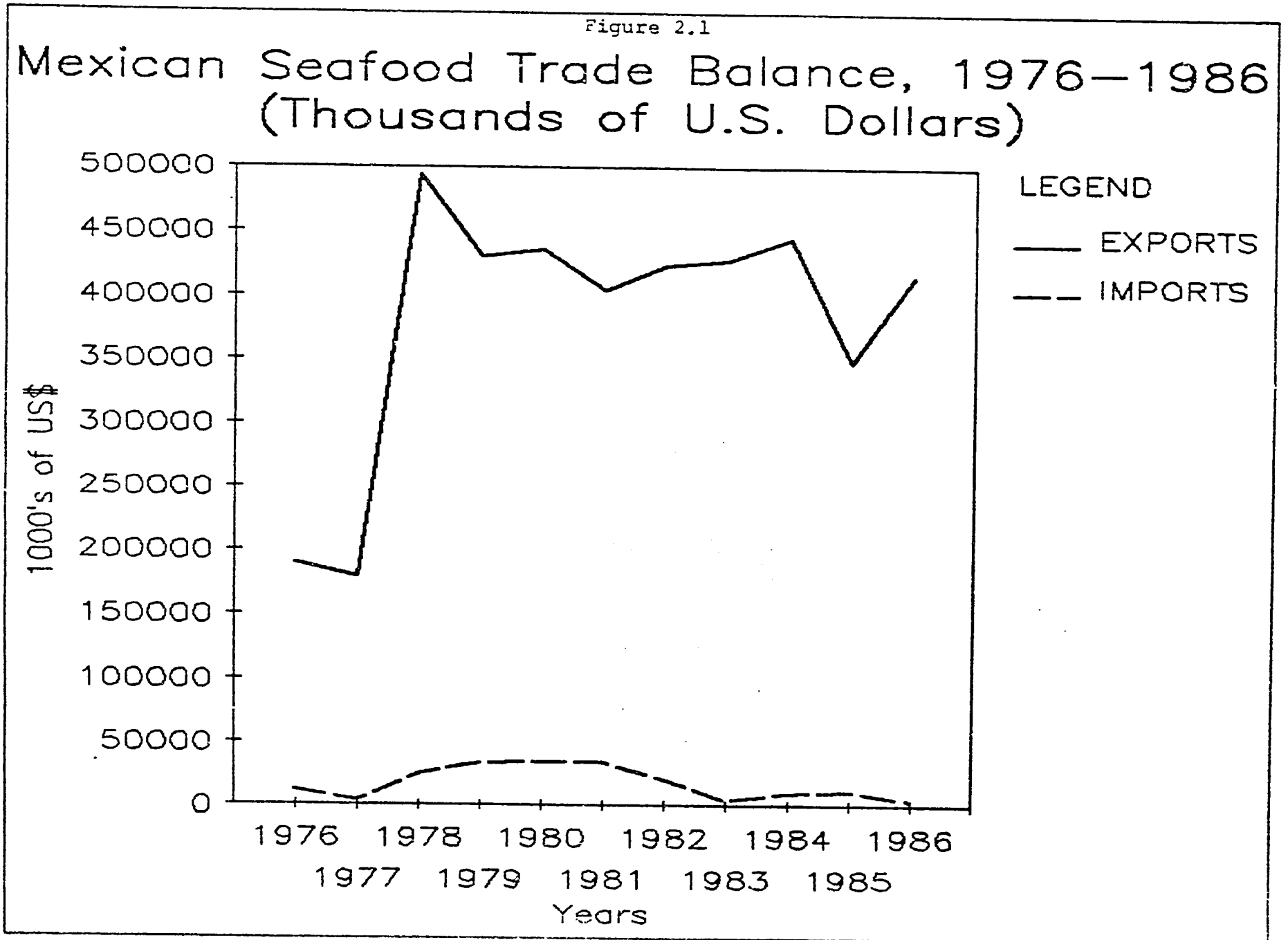
SOURCE:

SECRETARIA DE PROGRAMACION Y PRESUPUESTO (SPP)
ANUARIO ESTADISTICO DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS (1976-84)
(INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA (INEGI))

BANCO DE MEXICO (BM)
LISTADOS PRELIMINARES DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS PUBLICADOS POR EL
BANCO DE MEXICO (1985)

SECRETARIA DE PESCA
DIRECCION GENERAL DE INFORMATICA, ESTADISTICA Y DOCUMENTACION (1986)

Figure 2.1



Source: 1976-84: SPP; 1985: Banco de Mexico; 1986: SEPESCA-DGIED. See data in Appendix C.

As can be noted from the Table 2.7., shrimp, tunas, abalone, lobster and seaweeds constitute the major seafood export items of Mexico. Reptile and fish leathers or hides are also important items in Mexico's export trade, and in the "others" category, finfish are the major species.

On the import side, fishmeal is by far the overriding seafood item that Mexico purchases overseas. Also important are imports of fats and oils derived from marine animals. Cod, squid and tunas and others represent small volumes both in terms of weight and value, especially when compared with the volumes and values of exports. In general, total seafood imports have declined sharply since 1982.

Mexico's exports of seafood products are classified into 69 categories (according to the official export tariff schedule), comprising 12 items of live or fresh fishes; 18 of frozen fishes (whole and fillets); 3 of dried,salted or smoked fishes; 9 of live or fresh shellfish; 9 of frozen shellfish; 4 of canned fishes; 4 of crustaceans and/or molluscs which have been prepared or preserved; 5 of unprepared skins and leathers; 3 of prepared skins and/or leathers and 2 of other items such as agar-agar and seaweeds.

Imports of seafood into Mexico also enter according to a specific classification. There are 46 categories or tariff items under which fish and fisheries products enter the country.

There are 8 categories of fresh, frozen or refrigerated fishes; 6 categories for dried, salted, or smoked fishes; 2 categories for shellfish under the heading of fresh, frozen, refrigerated, dried, salted and/or simply boiled in water; 16 categories for fats and oils derived from fishes and other marine animals; 8 categories for canned or prepared fish (including caviar and its substitutes); 1 category for prepared or preserved crustaceans and molluscs (including crabs, mussels and others); 1 category for fishmeal and 1 category for reptile skins and leathers.

2.4.1 Mexico's Major Export and Import Trade Partners

Mexico trades seafood with a great many countries. During the 1976-1985 period, Mexico traded seafood products, whether as an exporter or as an importer, with the following countries:

TABLE 2.8
MEXICO'S SEAFOOD TRADE PARTNERS

Countries from which Mexico imported seafood products (1976 - 1985)	Countries to which Mexico exported seafood products (1976 - 1985)
Argentina	Bahrein
Australia	Belgium-Luxemburg
Belgium-Luxemburg	Belize
Belize	Brazil
Bermuda	Cameroon
Brazil	Canada
Cayman Islands	China
Chile	Cyprus
China	Costa Rica
Colombia	Cuba
Costa Rica	Denmark
Cuba	Dominican Republic
Denmark	Ecuador
Dutch Antilles	Egypt
Ecuador	El Salvador
France	Ethiopia
Gambia	France
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	French Polynesia
Ghana	Gabon
Guatemala	Germany (Fed.Rep.)
Honduras	Ghana
Hong Kong	Guatemala
Iceland	Honduras
India	Hong Kong
Indonesia	India
Ireland	Indonesia
Italy	Italy
Japan	Japan
Morocco	Kuwait

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Countries from which Mexico imported seafood products (1976 - 1985)	Countries to which Mexico exported seafood products (1976 - 1985)
Netherlands	Netherlands
New Zealand	Nicaragua
Nicaragua	Norfolk Islands
North Korea	North Korea
Panama	Panama
Panama Canal Zone	Peru
Paraguay	Puerto Rico
Peru	Saudi Arabia
Philippines	Singapore
South Korea	South Korea
Spain	Spain
Surinam	Surinam
Sweden	Switzerland
Thailand	Tokelau Islands
United Kingdom	United Kingdom
USA	USA
USSR	Venezuela
Venezuela	

Source: Based on import-export statistics compiled by the Instituto Nacional de Geografia y Estadistica, Secretaria de Programacion y Presupuesto and the Banco de Mexico, 1976-1985.

Although Mexico traded seafood products with 64 different countries, the major trade partners, as determined by their average share in trade (imports or exports) during the period of analysis were those indicated below.

Mexico's exports in terms of volume over the 1976-1985 period6/, have averaged around 59,000 metric tons. The United States absorbed 86.89% of this total, Japan 5.84%, South Korea 1.48% and Italy 1.15%. These four countries consumed 95.36% of Mexico's seafood exports over the period of analysis.

Eight countries (Canada, Panama, Spain, North Korea, France, Ecuador, Costa Rica and India) accounted for a furhter 3.9% of Mexico's exports, with the remainig 34 countries accounting for only 0.74% of Mexico's total exports.

The average value of Mexico's seafood exports, in terms of U.S. dollars, over the same period was approximately 377 million U.S. dollars per year. The United States (93.59%) and Japan (4.53%) absorbed the vast majority, by value, of these exports, having jointly purchased on the average, 98.12% of Mexico's seafood exports.

In terms of value, the same eight countries previously mentioned participated with only 1.48% which, once added to the joint U.S. and Japanese share totalled 99.60% of the total average value of Mexico's exports. The combined purchases of Mexico's seafood exports by the remaining 34 countries amounted to only 0.4% of the total.

By and large, the United States, followed in a very distant second place by Japan, constitute, therefore, Mexico's major seafood export partners.

Figure 2.2. shows the evolution of Mexican seafood exports for the 1976-1986 period, both in terms of value and weight.

Figures 2.3 and 2.4. depict the composition of Mexican seafood exports by country for the 1976-1985 period in terms of volume and value respectively.

6/ Imports and exports in terms of volume and value, on a country by country basis is only availabe for the 1976-1985 period. For 1986, total volumes and values of exports are available but not on a country by country basis. 1986 volume and value import data are only available for the first 6 months of 1986 and these are not on a country by country basis.

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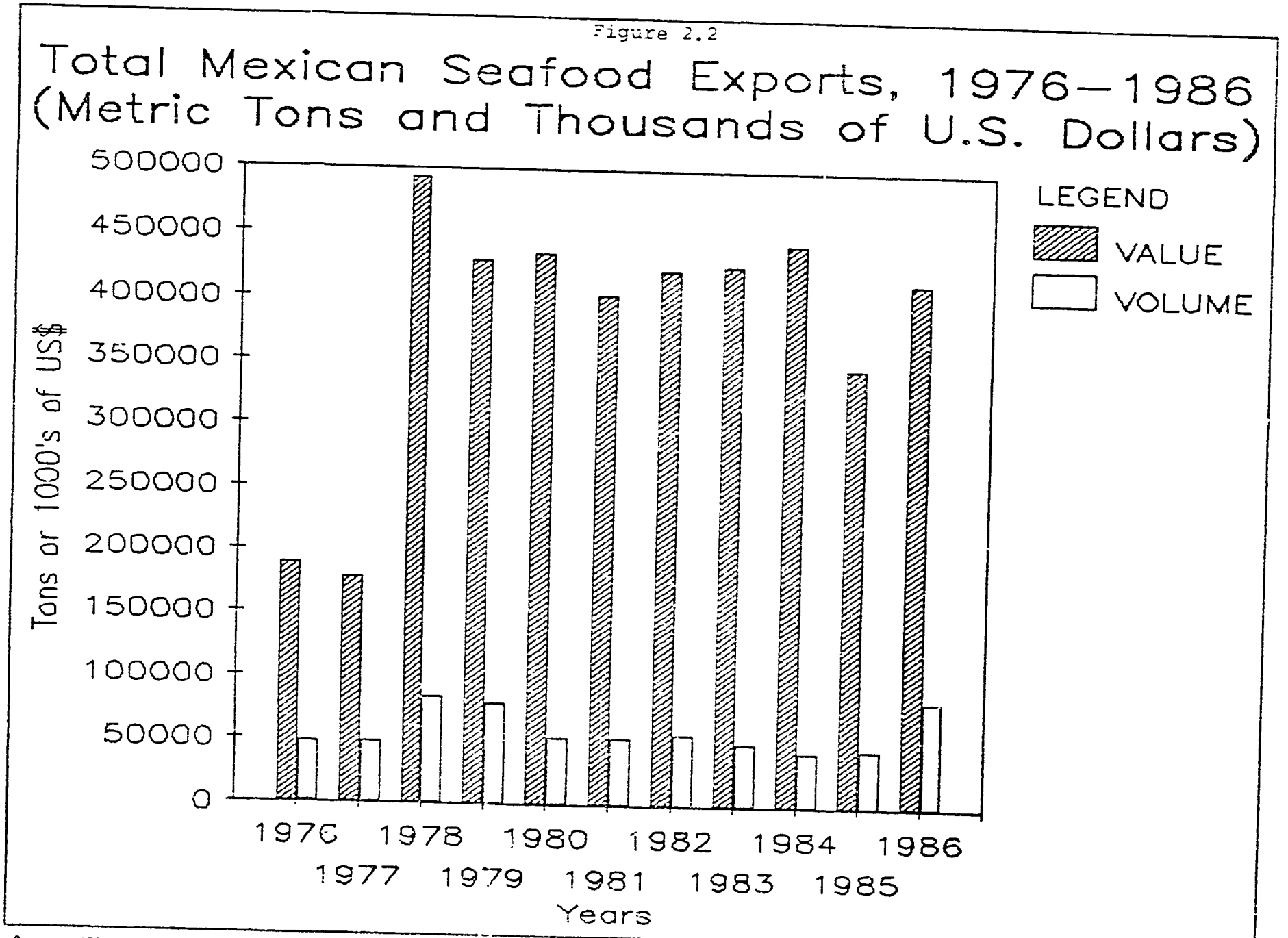
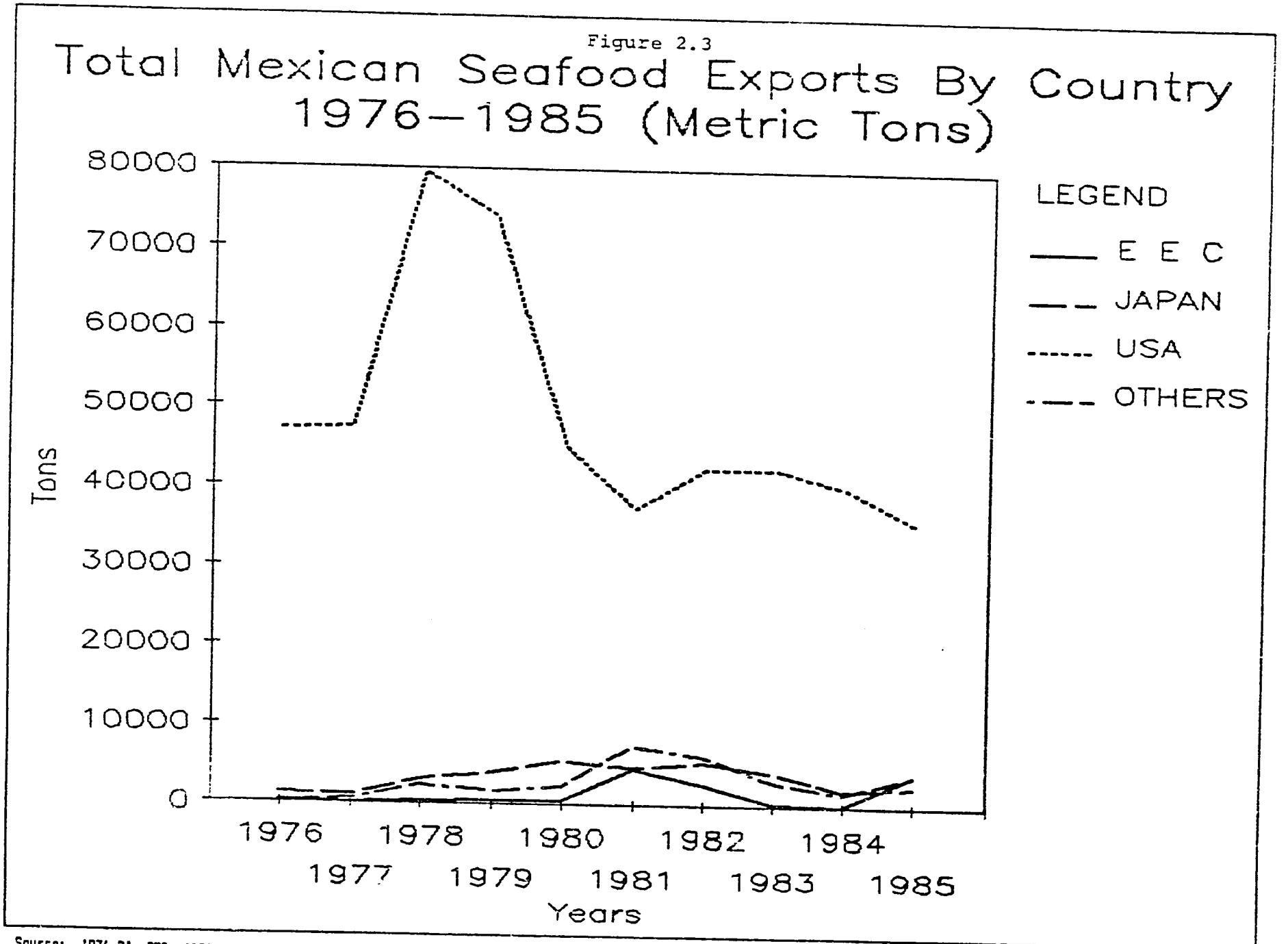
Figure 2.2



Source: 1976-84: SPP; 1985: Banco de Mexico; 1986: SEPESCA-DGIEI. See data in Appendix C.

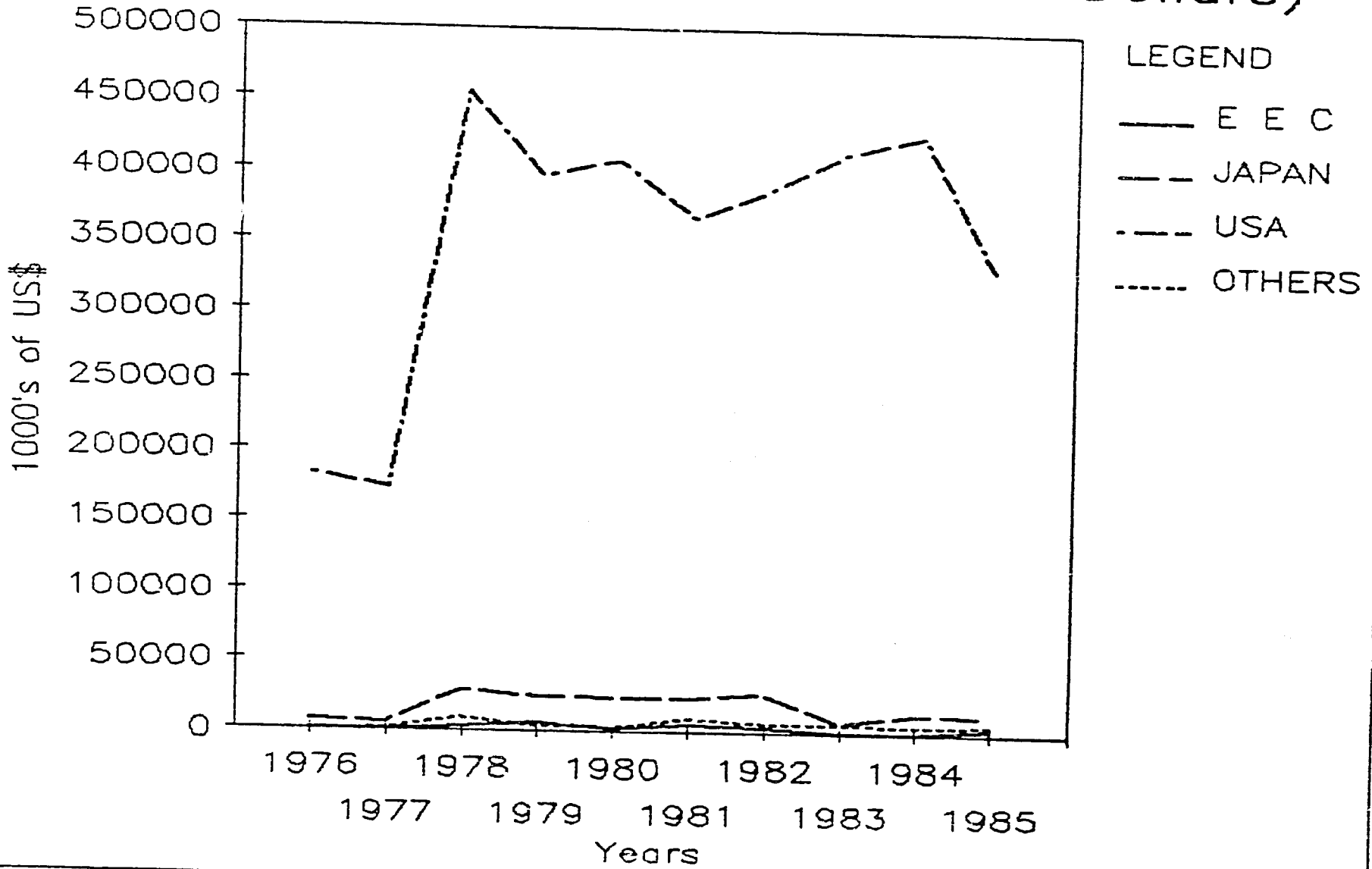
Figure 2.3



Source: 1976-84: SFP; 1985: Banco de Mexico; 1986: SEPESCA-DGIED. See data in Appendix C.

Figure 2.4

Total Mexican Seafood Exports By Country 1976–1985 (Thousands of U.S. Dollars)



Source: 1976-84: SPP; 1985: Banco de Mexico; 1986: SEPESCA-DGIED. See data in Appendix C.

On the other hand, on the average, Mexico imported around 25,000 metric tons per year during the 1976-1985 period. The average yearly value of these imports was around 16.6 million U.S. dollars.

Figure 2.5 shows the evolution of Mexican seafood imports for the 1976-1986 period.

Mexico's seafood imports (in volume terms) have come primarily from three Latin American countries: Chile (49.38%), Ecuador (16.6%) and Peru (13.58%). The United States (4.75%) was fourth in importance; in total these four countries provided 83.64% of Mexico's seafood imports.

Three Western European countries (Norway with 3.04%, Switzerland with 1.90% and the Federal Republic of Germany with 1.17%) combined with occasional imports from the Dutch Antilles (3.04%) accounted for 8.99% of Mexico's average imports, while the remaining 7.37% of Mexico's yearly average originated in 45 other countries.

Figure 2.6 depicts the behavior of Mexican seafood imports (in volume terms) according to the country of origin, for the years 1976 to 1985.

In value terms, however, Mexico's imports of seafood from major partners over the 10-year period have been as follows.

Chile received 32.32% of the total average U.S. dollars spent by Mexico on seafoon imports, followed by Ecuador with 15.84%, tne U.S. with 13.12%, Norway with 10.32% and Peru with 6.97%, for a total for these 5 countries of 78.57%.

Spain, with a share of 4.82% of the total average value of imports, the Dutch Antilles with 3.09%; Sweden with 1.57%; and Panama and the Federal Republic of Germany, with 1.07 and 1.09 per cent respectively, accounted for a total of 11.64% which, once added to the share of Mexico's five major suppliers of seafood, represented 90.21 % of the country's seafood import requirements. Combined Mexican imports from the remaining 43 countries accounted for only 9.79% of the total by value.

Figure 2.7 depicts the behavior of Mexican seafood imports (in value terms) according to the country of origin, for the 1976-1985 period.

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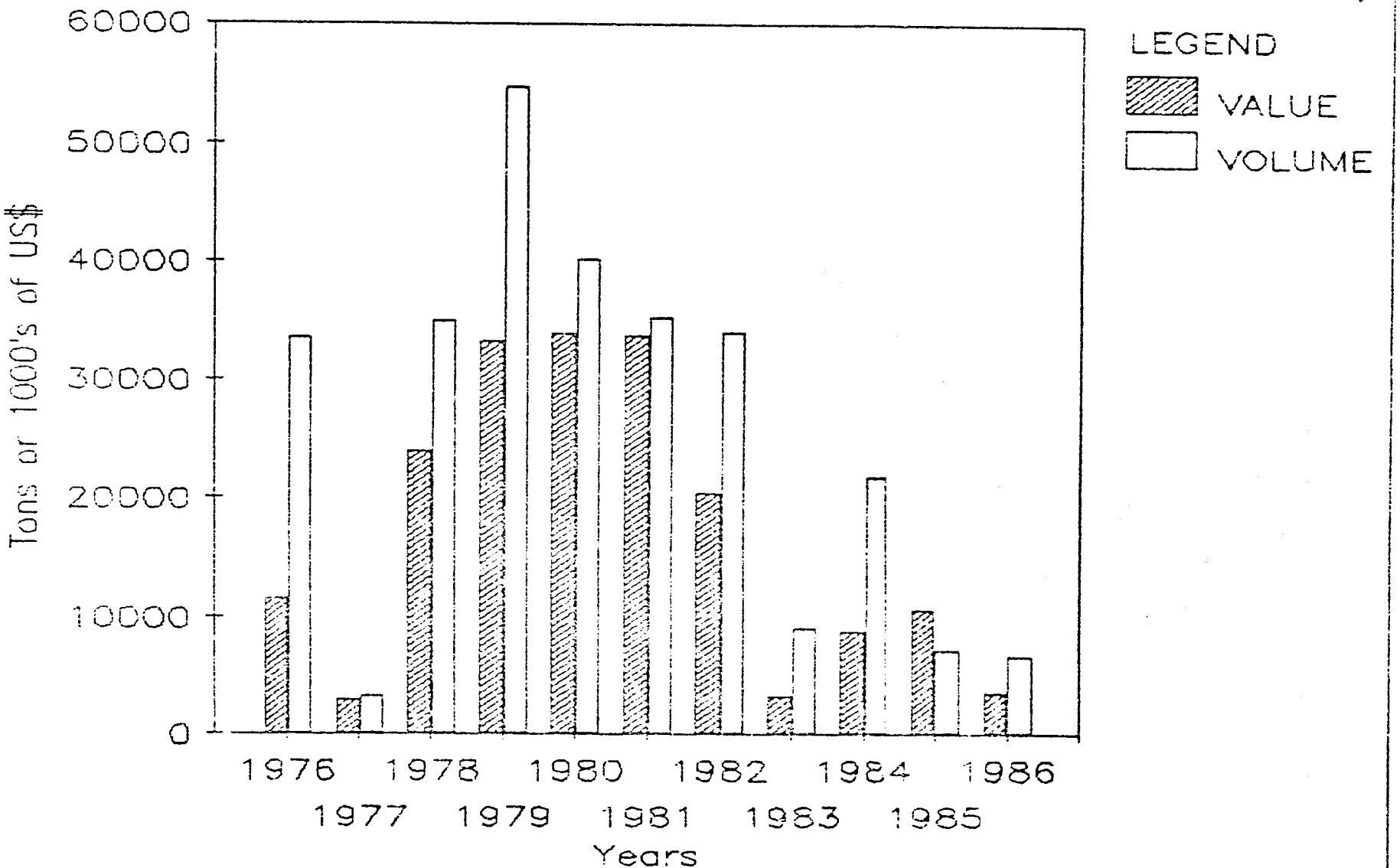
Figure 2.5

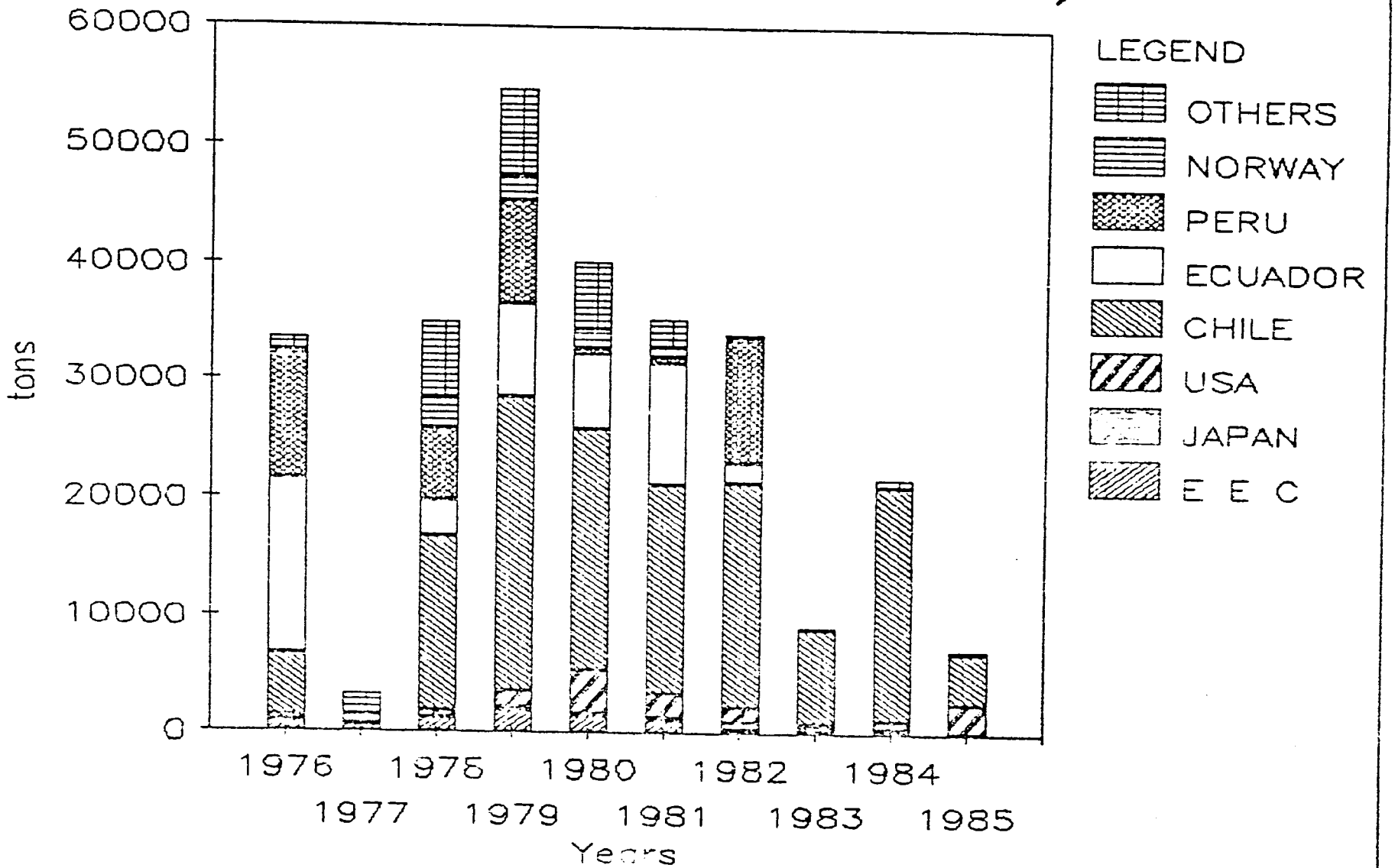
Total Mexican Seafood Imports, 1976–1986 (Metric Tons and Thousands of U.S. Dollars)



Source: 1976-84: SFP; 1985: Banco de Mexico; 1986: SEPESCA-DGIEU. See data in Appendix C.

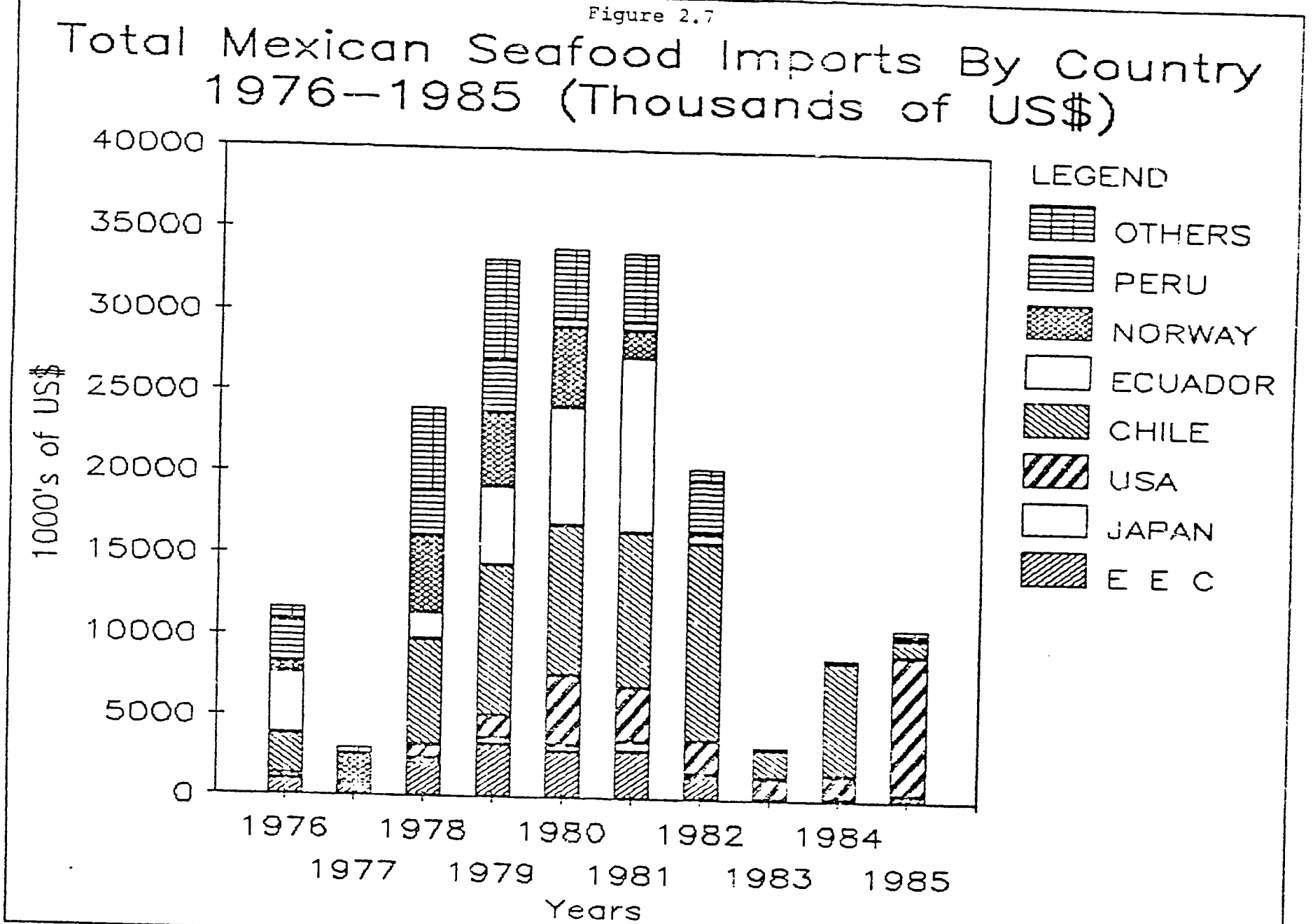
Figure 2.6

Total Mexican Seafood Imports By Country 1976—1985 (Metric tons)



Source: 1976-84: SPP; 1985: Banco de Mexico; 1986: SEPESCA-DGIED. See data in Appendix C.

Figure 2.7



Source: 1976-84: SPP; 1985: Banco de Mexico; 1986: SEPESCA-DGIED. See data in Appendix C.

2.4.2 Highlights of Mexico's Export Trade

The bulk of Mexico's export trade of fish and fisheries products, is comprised of either fish or shellfish sold frozen in the international market.

Preliminary figures for 1986 indicate that out of around 85,000 metric tons exported in that year, 35,200 metric tons or 41.5% corresponded to frozen shellfish exports, and nearly 33,500 or 39.5% corresponded to frozen fish (fish fillets included). Roughly 9,500 metric tons or 11.1% corrresponded to algae and seaweeds; close to 4,500 metric tons or 5.2% corresponded to fresh fishes and the remaining 2,300 metric tons or 2.7% included diverse export items, such as prepared and unprepared leathers, salted, dried and smoked products, canned and preserved fishes, etc. 7/

7/ Preliminary data for 1986 was provided by Direccion General de Informatica, Estadistica y Documentacion (DGIED), Secretaria de Pesca. The frozen fishes category which, according DGIED, included around 33,500 metric tons, may be an underestimate since the Direccion General de Promocion Pesquera of SEPESCA estimated that exports of frozen tunas alone in 1986 totalled 73,621.5 metric tons.

Obviously, should the latter data be added to the preliminary data for 1986, the total volumes and values of Mexico's exports would have to be adjusted and would therefore increase from 85,000 metric tons to around 150,000 metric tons for that year.

In conversations with officials of SEPESCA in late February 1987, it was pointed out that SEPESCA itself had informed the Secretaria de Programacion y Presupuesto that its original reported data for frozen fishes may have been underestimated and that corrections should follow.

In terms of value, these categories provided Mexico earnings of foreign exchange according to the following approximate shares:

Frozen shellfishes....$	350.3 Million U.S.dls.....	84.3%
Frozen Fishes .....$	42.3 Million U.S.dls.....	10.1% *
Fresh fishes.....$	8.8 Million U.S.dls.....	2.1%
Algea and Seaweeds....$	1.2 Million U.S.dls.....	0.3%
Others.....$	12.9 Million U.S.dls.....	3.2%
	415.5	100.0%

* This data does not include the possible increase in reported exports of frozen tunas of 73,621.5 metric tons for 1986 . Should these exports be officially recorded at a later date, percentages and values will have to be modified accordingly.

2.4.2.1 Direction of Trade of Mexico's Major Seafood Exports

As it was mentioned earlier, Mexico's exports of fish and fisheries products are directed primarly to the United States. Both in terms of volume and value, the United States represents Mexico's major seafood export partner.

By weight, the United States on the average absorbs about 87% of the total volume of Mexico's seafood exports, and its purchases have respresented on the average almost 94% of the total value of Mexico's seafood exports.

Table 2.9 shows the evolution of Mexico's total seafood exports (all products combined) to the United States for the 1976-1985 period.

TABLE 2.9
MEXICAN SEAFOOD EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES
COMPARED TO TOTAL SEAFOOD EXPORTS (1976-1986)
(THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS AND MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

Year	Volume U.S.A.	Volume Total	Value U.S.A.	Value Total
1976	47.0	48.5	182.4	189.3
1977	47.3	48.9	172.6	178.9
1978	79.2	84.8	453.5	493.6
1979	73.9	79.8	395.5	429.6
1980	45.0	53.0	406.7	435.2
1981	37.3	53.6	366.6	404.1
1982	42.4	56.4	387.6	423.3
1983	42.4	49.7	413.8	426.9
1984	40.1	43.6	425.9	444.0
1985	35.6	45.9	326.5	347.8

Source: 1976-1984: Secretaria de Programacion y Presupuesto.
1985: Banco de Mexico. Data contained in Appendix C.

Since 1978, the value of Mexico's total seafood exports to the United States has been fairly stable at between 390 and 420 million U.S. dollars per year, registering a peak in 1978 when the total value was 453.5 million U.S. dollars.

In volume terms, with the exception of the record 1978 year and the year 1979 when U.S. exports registerd 79.2 and 73.9 thousand metric tons respectively, the volume of exports of seafood products from Mexico to the United States has been realatively stable between 35 and 45 thousand metric tons per year, showing perhaps, a slight downward trend.

Both in terms of volume and in terms of value, shrimp constitutes the major product exported by Mexico to the United States market.

Figure 2.8 shows the distribution of Mexican shrimp exports to major markets for selected years, while Figure 2.9 shows the evolution of Mexican shrimp exports for the 1976-1985 period. Clearly, the vast majority of Mexico's shrimp exports have gone and continue to go to the U.S.

The United States has also constituted one of the major export markets for Mexican tuna, as can be appreciated in Figures 2.10 and 2.11.

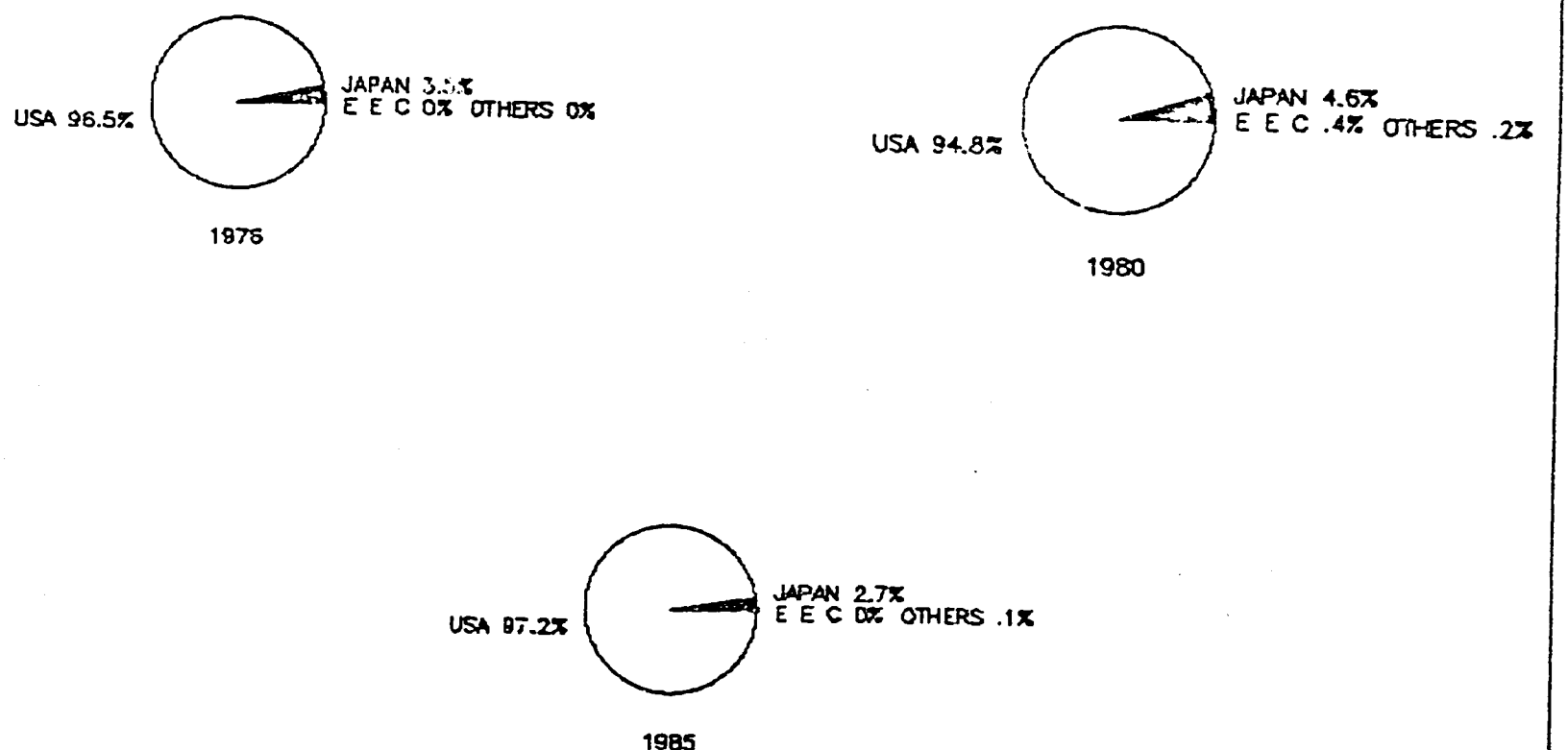
It can be noted that Mexico's shrimp exports to the United States have been fairly constant, although they have experienced upward and downward trends not necessarily related to trade restrictions but rather to production cycles. The same, however, does not hold true for Mexican exports of tunas, which were subjet to a U.S. embargo from July 1980 to September 1986. 8/ These fisheries will be discussed in some detail in Chapter 3 of this report.

The United States market also absorbs Mexican lobsters. However, U.S. imports of Mexican lobsters have remain fairly constant from 1976 to 1986, averaging 991.4 metric tons per year, and registering a record in 1980 when the total volume of lobsters exported by Mexico to the U.S. market reached 1,380 metric tons.

8/ In July of 1980, the United States, in accordance with its fisheries legislation, the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act (MFCMA) of 1976, imposed an embargo on all tuna and tuna products from Mexico. This was in response to Mexico's action, in accordance with its legislation establishing a 200 mile Exclusive Economic zone over which the country claims exclusive soverign rights over all fisheries resources (tuna included), siezing several tuna seiners fishing in Mexican-claimed waters without the required permit. The U.S. legislation requiring the imposition of the embargo and the effect of it on the Mexican tuna trade are discussed further in chapters 3 and 5. During the official visit the Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid paid his colleague U.S. President Ronald Reagan in September of 1986, it was publicly announced that the U.S. embargo on Mexican tuna and tuna products was being lifted.

Figure 2.8

Mexican Shrimp Exports By Country 1976, 1980 and 1985 (Metric Tons)



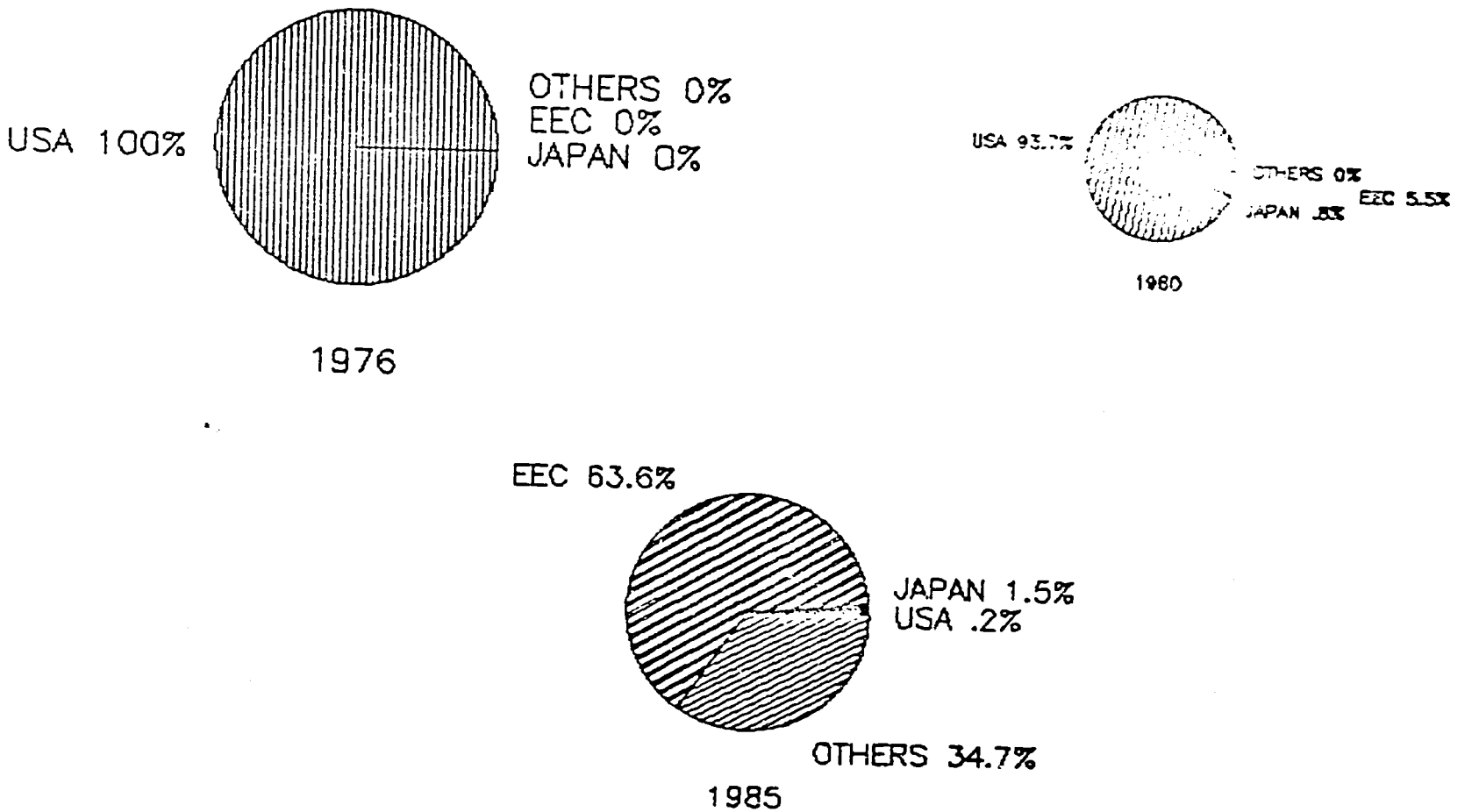
Source: 1976-84: SPP; 1985: Banco de Mexico; 1986: SEPESCA-DGIED. See data in Appendix C.

Figure 2.9

Source: 1976-84: SPP; 1985: Banco de Mexico; 1986: SEPESCA-DGIED. See data in Appendix C.

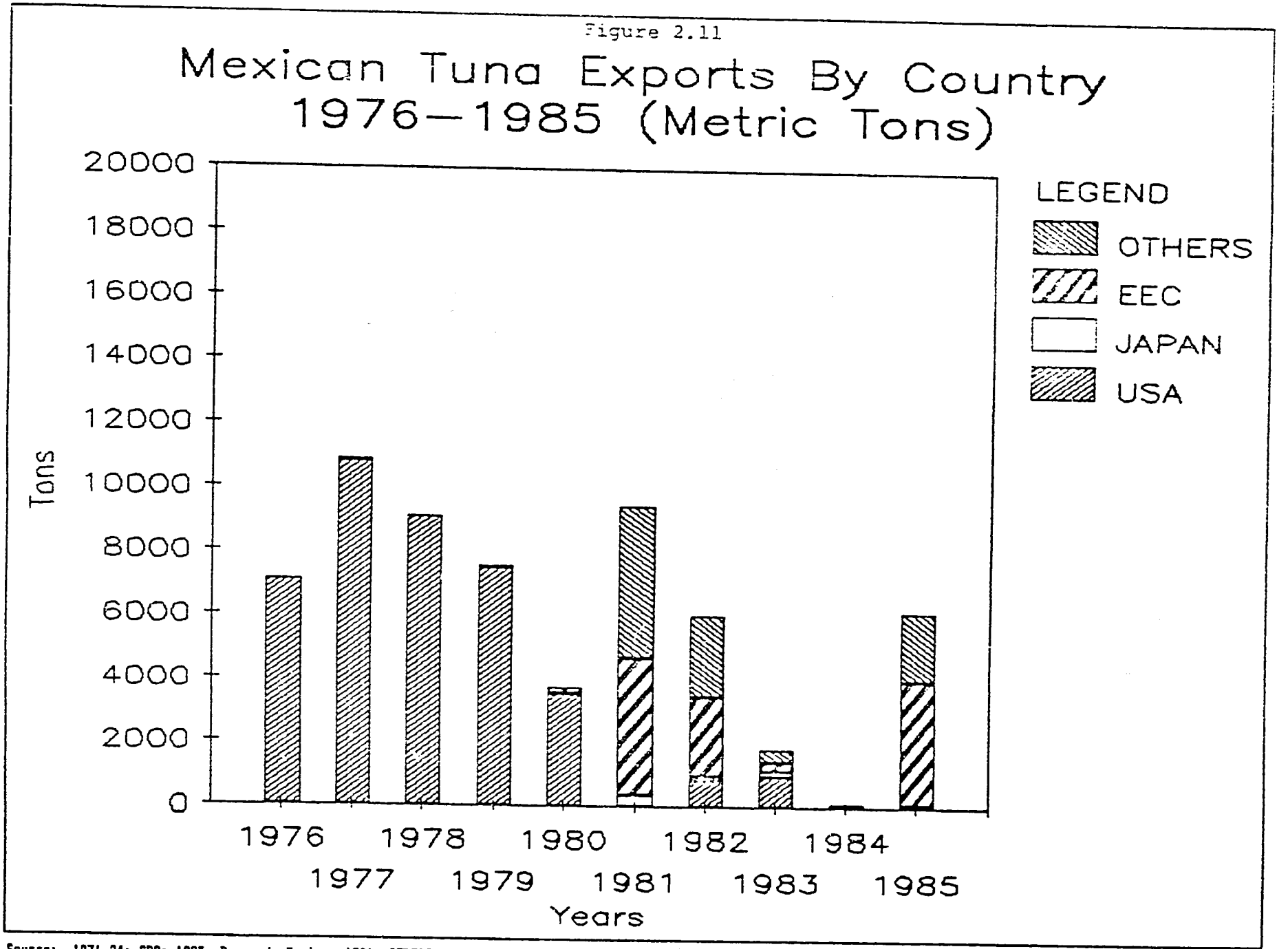
Figure 2.10

Mexican Tuna Exports By Country 1976, 1980 and 1985 (Metric Tons)



Source: 1976-84: SPP; 1985: Banco de Mexico; 1986: SEPESCA-DGIED. See data in Appendix C.

Figure 2.11



Source: 1976-84: SPP; 1985: Banco de Mexico; 1986: SEPESCA-DGIEB. See data in Appendix C.

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In terms of value, exports of lobsters to the United States have averaged around 10 million U.S. dollars per year, with a record high in 1980 for a total 14.8 million U.S. dollars, and a record low of only 3.8 million U.S. dollars in 1977.

Exports of Mexican abalone to the United States have averaged 650.6 metric tons during the period of analysis; however, the total volume of abalone exports has shown a decreasing trend since 1976, when Mexico sent to the U.S. market 1,822 metric tons. An estimated 360 metric tons were exported in 1986, a drop of nearly 80% during the eleven year period. In terms of value, abalone exports to the U.S. market have averaged 7.7 million U.S. dollars, with a record high in 1981 of 13.5 million and a record low for 1977 of only 2.8 million U.S. dollars.

Mexico also exports significant volumes of fresh and frozen finfishes (including fish fillets)9/. The vast majority of Mexican exports of these species have gone to the United States market.

In summary, the United States absorbs the vast majority of fish and fish products produced by Mexico for the export market. This can be clearly observed in Appendix C, where in just about every export category, the United States is registered as an importing country for that particular item, and in most instances it is the only significant importing country.

On the other hand, Japan, whose purchases of Mexican seafood over the 1976-1985 period averaged almost 6% of the country's total seafood exports, constitutes Mexico's second major seafood export trading partner.

Japanese seafood imports from Mexico are limited to relatively small volumes of just a few categories of export items.

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9 / This category includes the following species: corvina, soles, snappers, drums, totoaba, baya, groupers, mullets, mojarras, pampano, red snapper, mackerels, and "others"; it excludes tunas, catfish, trouts, sardines, roes and eggs, and ornamental live fishes.

Throughout the period of analysis, the major items exported by Mexico to Japan have been: shrimp, primarily white and brown shrimp from the Gulf of Mexico, and some white shrimp from the Pacific Ocean; frozen tunas; and several other species such as sea urchins and billfishes which are registered in the "others" category.

While Mexican export of shrimp to Japan, primarily heads-off, frozen in 5 lb. cartons, have been fairly constant for 1976-1985, at around 2,000 metric tons per year, the volumes of Mexican tuna exported to Japan have fluctuated significantly over the same period.

The record tuna export occured in 1981 when 354.7 metric tons were sold in the Japanese market and the lowest volume, besides those years in which no export ocurred (1976-1978), was in 1979, when there is an entry showing only 18 metric tons.

Mexico's export trade with South Korea and Italy, the third and fourth major export partners by volume of seafood products purchased during 1976-1985, is relatively limited.

Exports to South Korea included frozen soles and other species which leave Mexico under the "others" category. Other species occasionally traded are red snappers.

Mexico's export trade with Italy consisted exclusively of two items: frozen tunas and leather products. Mexico's tuna exports to Italy are realatively recent. In fact, as discussed in Chapter 3 of this report, it was not until after the United States imposed an embargo on Mexican tuna and tuna products, that Mexico's tuna industry started to seek markets in Western European countries such as Italy.

Other, less important countries to which Mexico exports seafood are Canada, Spain, France, Panama, Costa Rica, Ecuador and North Korea.

Mexico's exports to Canada have consisted only of relatively small and apparently declining quantities of shrimp, and the occasional sale of tunas and fish fillets.

Mexico's export trade with both France and Spain is minor, not only in the quantities traded but in the number of species exported. French purchases are limited to tunas and leathers,

while Spain imports very small amounts of shrimp, some tuna and leathers too. Spanish imports of Mexican seafood products during the 1982-1985 period have been almost non-existent.

Exports to North Korea are represented by exports of soles and "others". The exports are occasional and of limited quantities. The same is true of Mexico's trade with India, in that exports are occasional, but the items traded consisted strictly of dried and salted products.

Mexico's exports to Ecuador are rare. Over the period of analysis small quantities of Mexican shrimp have been exported to that country.

Of the secondary group of Mexico's export partners, Panama and Costa Rica appear as "the newcomers". Indeed, both countries, but especially Panama, have become important partners in Mexico's tuna export trade, but only in recent years.

Panama is particularly well situated in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, where a major fisheries for tunas exist. Its privileged geographical location for transshipping tunas from the Eastern Pacific to Western Europe, particularly Italy, has meant that Mexican tuna has been the subject of temporay imports by Panama.

Costa Rica has imported small volumes of raw/frozen tunas from Mexico for further domestic processing and marketing.

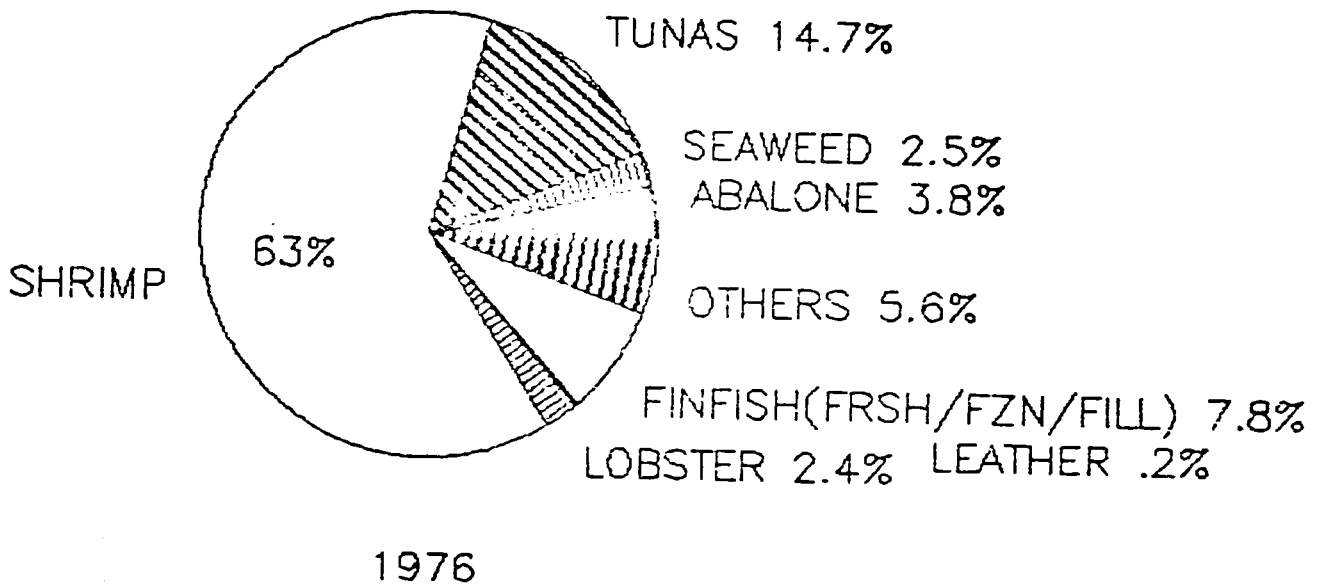
As will be disscussed in Chapter 3, other items such as shark fins, and leathers and skins of several marine animals, as well as seaweeds, play a relatively important role in Mexico's export trade for fish and fisheries products.

Finally, it is interesting to note how the composition of Mexican exports by species or products has evolved over the past decade. Figures 2.12, 2.13, and 2.14, show Mexico's seafood exports by product form for selected years.

Here, it can be observed that while in 1976, Mexico's shrimp and tuna exports (by volume) constitited 63% and 14.7% of total seafood exports respectively, by 1986, based on preliminary figures from SEPESCA-DGIED, the relative shares had changed, with shrimp comprising only 40.4% and tunas 32.2%.

Figure 2.12

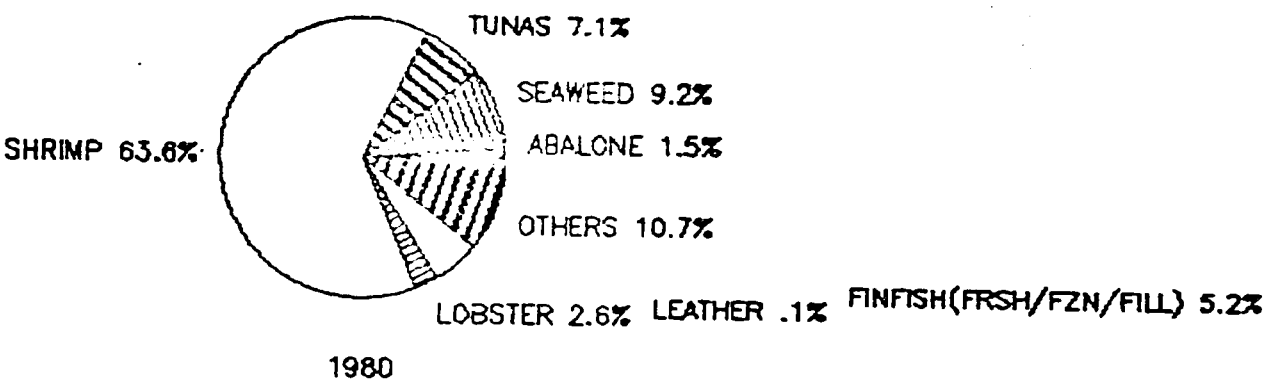
Mexican Seafood Exports By Product 1976 (Metric Tons)



Source: 1976-84: SPP; 1985: Banco de Mexico; 1986: SEPESCA-DGIED. See data in Appendix C.

Figure 2.13

Mexican Seafood Exports By Product 1980 (Metric Tons)



Source: 1976-84: SPP; 1985: Banco de Mexico; 1986: SEPESCA-DGIED. See data in Appendix C.

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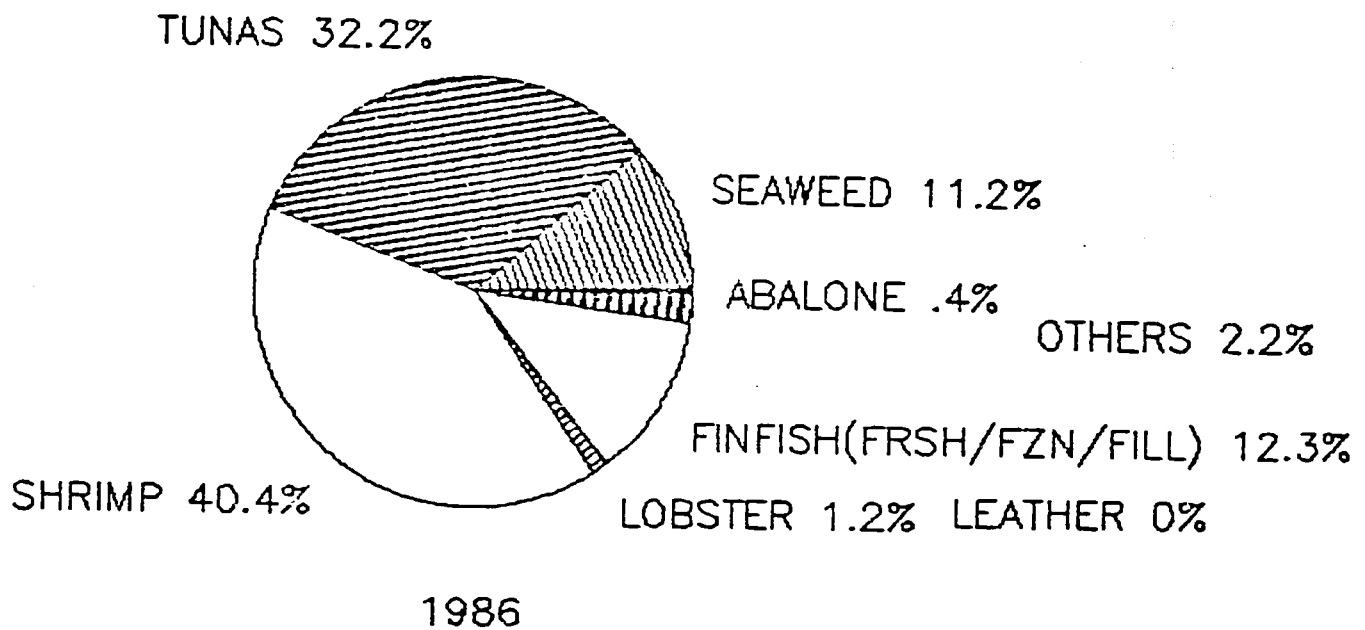
Figure 2.14

Mexican Seafood Exports By Product 1986 (Metric Tons)



Source: 1976-84: SPP; 1985: Banco de Mexico; 1986: SEPESCA-DGIED. See data in Appendix C.

If one considers the 1986 data compiled by SEPESCA-DGPP, which attempts to take into account tuna landings in foreign ports, the proportions are modified even further, with tuna gaining the lead by volume (56.2% of total exports), and shrimp taking second place (26.2%). This change is visible in Figure 2.15.

2.4.3 Highlights of Mexico's Imports.

As indicated earlier, Mexico imported around 25,000 metric tons per year during the 1976-1985 period. The average yearly value of these imports was around 16.6 million U.S. dollars.

In terms of volume, it was mentioned that Mexico's seafood imports came primarily from three Latin American countries: Chile (47.38% of total imports), Ecuador (16.6%) and Peru (13.58%).

Mexican imports from these three Latin American countries have consisted almost exclusively of fishmeal, with exceptional imports of canned sardines and tunas from Ecuador.

Over the 1976-1985 period, on the average, Chilean fishmeal has participated with around 13,500 metric tons per year in the Mexican market.

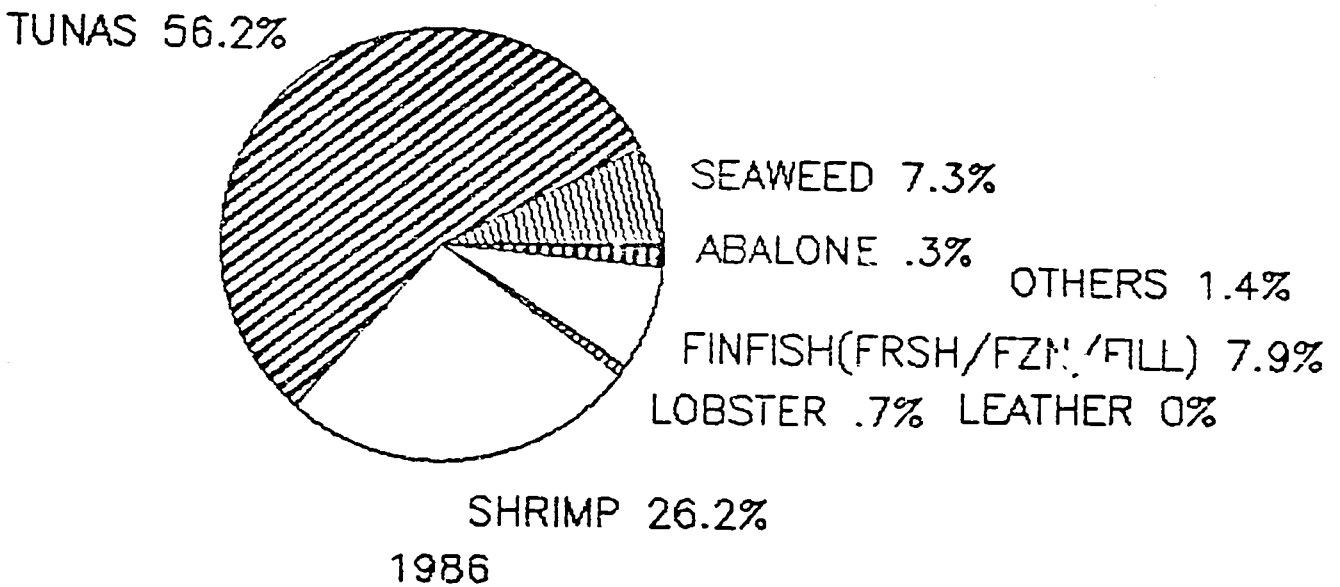
The record quantity of fishmeal imported by Mexico from Chile occured in 1979, when slighltly over 25,000 metric tons were imported. Aside from 1977 when no imports of fishmeal took place from any country, the lowest volume of Chilean fishmeal imported by Mexico occurred in 1985 when only 4,300 metric tons were imported.

Ecuatorian fishmeal has participated in the Mexican fishmeal market with an average of around 4,400 metric tons per year. The year in which Mexico imported the largest volume of fishmeal from Ecuador was in 1976 when nearly 15,000 metric tons were imported. Chielan exports to Mexico in that year totalled only 5,300 metric tons.

While Chilean exports of fishmeal to Mexico have been present throughout the 1976-1985 period, Ecuatorian fishmeal exports have been absent or at significant lower levels in several years.

Figure 2.15

Mexican Seafood Exports By Product 1986 (Metric Tons)



Source: 1976-84: SPP; 1985: Banco de Mexico; 1986: SEPESCA-DGPP. See data in Appendix C.

As an example, in 1978 Ecuador exported almost 3,000 metric tons; in 1982 the quantity dropped to 1,600; and in 1983, the total volume of fishmeal imported by Mexico from Ecuador was less than a thousand metric tons.

Mexican imports of fishmeal from Peru have average around 3,700 metric tons per year for the period 1976-1985. Mexico has imported fishmeal from Peru only in six out of the 10 years of analysis. The best year for Peruvian fishmeal exports into the Mexican market occured in 1976 when a total volume of 10,600 metric tons were imported.

On the average, Mexican outlays of U.S. dollars to purchase fishmeal from Chile, Ecuador and Peru, for the 1976-1985 period, have averaged approximately 101 million U.S. dollars per year.

Figure 2.16 shows the evolution of Mexican fishmeal imports over the 1976-1985 period. It can be noted the relative shares of Mexico's fishmeal imports from Chile, Ecuador and Peru.

As indicated, the United States, with a total average share of 4.75% of Mexico's total seafood imports during the 1976-1985 period, constitutes the fourth most important supplier of seafood products to Mexico.

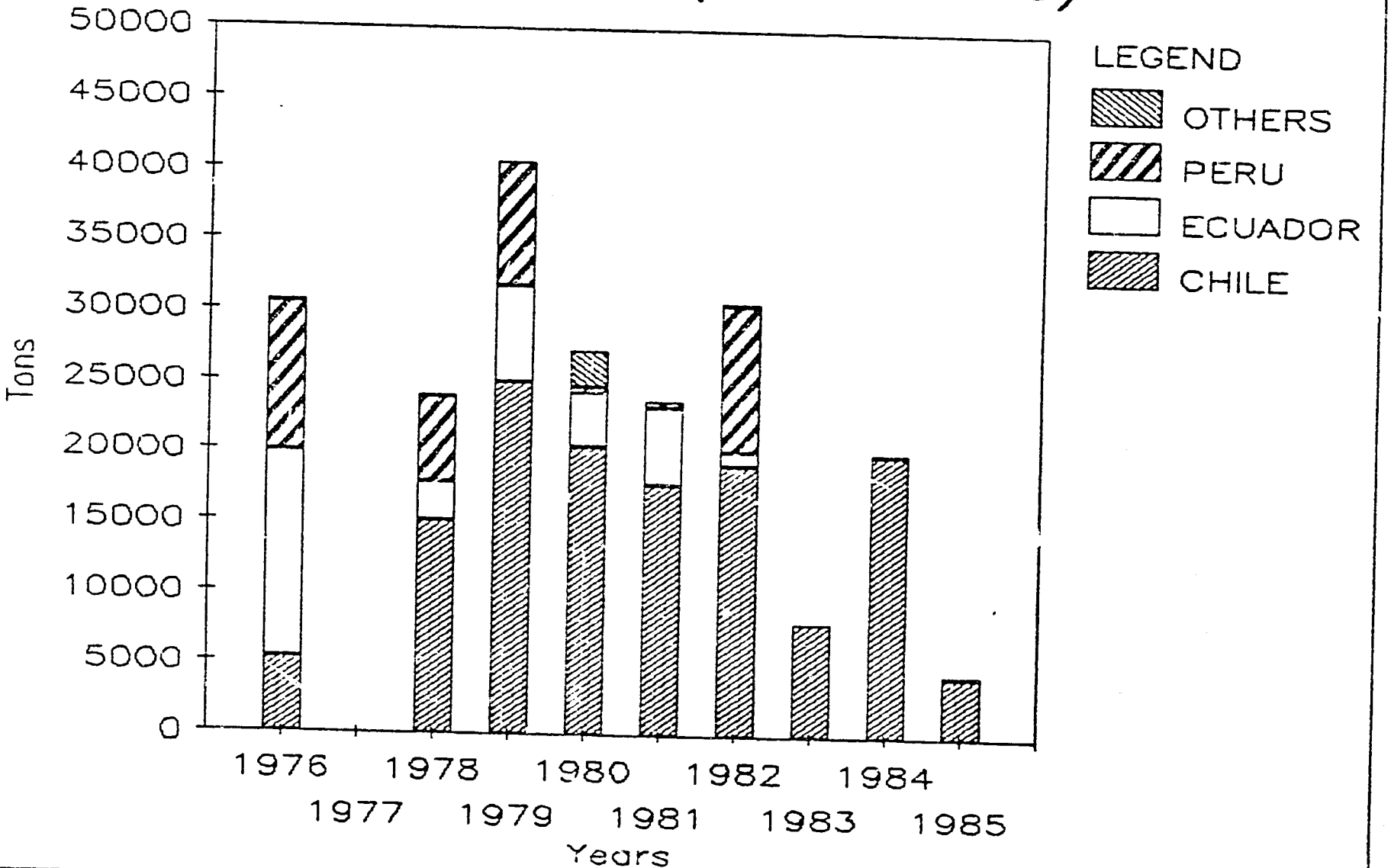
The value of Mexican imports of seafood products from the United States has averaged 2.40 million U.S. dollars per year. Major products or species imported by Mexico from the United States have been: salmons (fresh, frozen, canned and smoked), frozen squids, several species of flatfishes, fresh cods, frozen herrings, different types of fats and oils derived from marine animals, and canned or preserved products such as caviar, anchovies, crabmeat, etc.

As mentioned in other sections of this chapter, several Western European countries such as Norway, Spain, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Sweden, export various seafood products to Mexico.

Norway is the single largest supplier of cod to Mexico, although both Spain and Sweden have exported significant volumes of cod to Mexico over the 1976-1985 period.

Figure 2.16

Mexican Fishmeal Imports By Country 1976—1985 (Metric Tons)



Source: 1976-84: SPP; 1985: Banco de Mexico; 1986: SEPESCA-DGIED. See data in Appendix C.

West Germany exports a wide variety of seafood products to Mexico, among which herrings, cod, salmon, sardines, caviar, and several fats and oils of marine animals are the most important ones. Paradoxically, Mexico registers imports of canned sardines and canned tunas from the Federal Republic of Germany in one of the years of the period analyzed, even though Germany is not a harvester of those species, while Mexico is.

Spain and Sweden supply the Mexican market with several seafood items. Mexico imported from Spain, over the period of analysis, canned sardines, frozen and canned baby eels, hakes, cod, canned herrings, anchovies and tuna and several frozen species under the "others" category. Besides the salmon and cod previously mentioned, Sweden exported to Mexico caviar, sardines and oils and fats of marine animals.

Imports from the Dutch Antilles and Panama occurred only sporadically during the period of analysis. While Mexico's imports from the Dutch Antilles represented an important outlay for Mexico during 1979 and 1980 (4.3 and 1.3 million U.S. dollars respectively), it is difficult to know from the data what products were actually imported, since they entered the country under the "others" category.

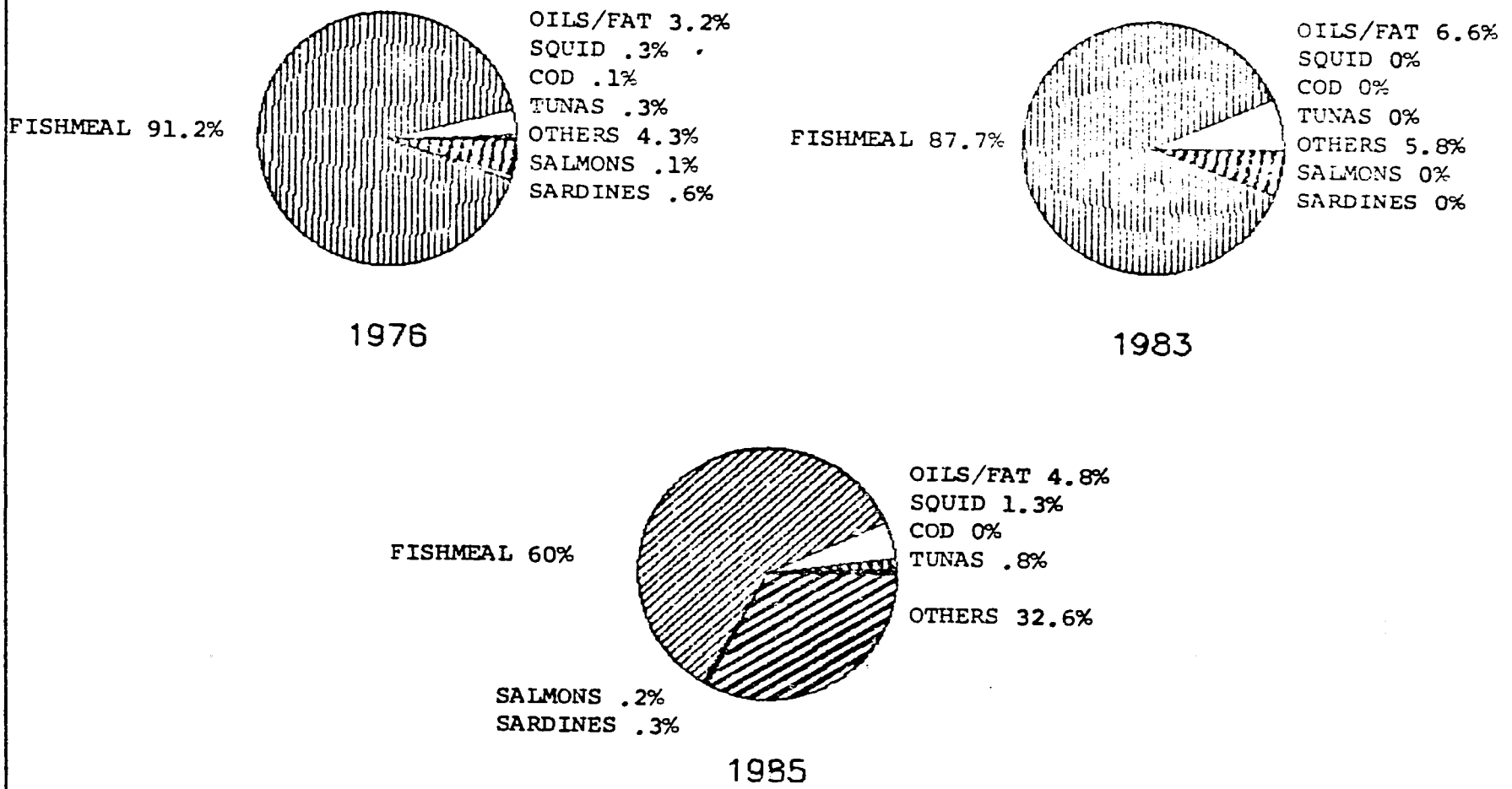
Because Mexico's imports of seafood products other than fishmeal and cods, include a large variety of products in different presentations, mostly preserved or canned, coming into the country from many countries in small quantities, it is difficult to detect an overall trend in Mexican seafood imports for these products.

Perhaps the major element surrounding these imports, which will be discussed later in Chapter 3, is the fact that these items are purchased at the retail level by Mexican consumers in the middle to high income level groups, and the imports fluctuate, depending on these consumers' disposable income, Mexican government policies affecting the public availability of foreign exchange for importing "luxury" items, and the government's direct importing policies regarding these items.

Figure 2.17 shows Mexico's seafood imports by major category for selected years. It can be noted that fishmeal constitutes Mexico's major seafood import item, although some other products have gained in relative importance in recent years, as total imports have declined.

Figure 2.17

Mexican Seafood Imports By Product 1976, 1983 and 1985 (Metric Tons)



Source: 1976-84: SFP; 1985: Banco de Mexico; 1986: SEPESCA-BGIED. See data in Appendix C.

In order to begin to understand the major seafood import and export trends and highlights discussed above, we will now turn to a more in-depth discussion of the commercial, economic, social, political and legal factors determining Mexico's export production and import demand for fish and fisheries products.

CHAPTER 3
COMMERCIAL FACTORS GOVERNING MEXICAN SEAFOOD TRADE

As we pointed out earlier, in Chapter 2, Mexico's trade in fish and fisheries products is characterized by a net balance that favors Mexico in its foreign exchange earnings over its outlays. We indicated that in 1986, Mexico's net trade balance amounted to 411 million U.S. dollars and that close to $336 million were the result of shrimp exports. Tunas, we noted, represented nearly 31 million U.S. dollars, with the remaining difference resulting from exports of seaweeds and algae, lobsters, abalone, finfish (whole and in fillets), and other products such as shark fins, leathers, etc.

In the next section we take a closer look at the industries which lay behind Mexico's seafood exports, on an industry by industry basis. Here, only the major factors influencing Mexico's export trade in fish and fisheries products are discussed.

3.1 Exports: Mexican Industry by Industry Analysis

This section summarizes the major elements surrounding each of the principal Mexican fishing industries involved in the export of seafood products. Although a brief background on each of these industries is presented, it should be noted that only the relevant aspects determining current export trends are discussed.

3.1.1 The Mexican Shrimp Industry

3.1.1.1 General Background

As we mentioned in Chapter 2 of this study, since the mid-1940's, Mexican law has reserved certain species, among them shrimp, for the exclusive exploitation of the fishing cooperatives, known in Spanish as " Sociedades Cooperativas de Produccion Pesquera" (S.C.P.P), also referred to as the Social Sector.

Despite several attempts over the years, conducted primarily by private interests, to modify the law in order to allow private participation and thereby more access to valuable shrimp resources found in Mexican waters, current Mexican law (Ley Federal de Pesca), passed by the Mexican Congress and in force as

of the 26th of January, 1987, continues to reserve the shrimp resources for the exclusive exploitation of the "Sociedades Cooperativas de Produccion Pesquera" or coops. 1/

The coops today own and operate a relatively old shrimp fleet. Although the actual number of vessels in the fishery is said to be about 2,400, it is estimated that, in 1986, only around 2,000 vessels actually operated in the fishery. Due to lack of working capital, insufficient maintenance and age, the number of shrimp vessels operating in the Mexican fishery has been dropping since 1982 when the total number of vessels in the fleet was 2,836.

The political strength of the shrimp cooperatives in Mexico is significant. Their pressure on financial institutions such as the Banco Nacional Pesquero y Portuario S.N.C. (BANPESCA), as well as on the Mexican government itself, to obtain soft credits to operate their vessels has been constant. Through their active role in different regional and national Confederations of Cooperatives, they have achieved major economic, social and political gains.

In the political and economic give and take between government and financial institutions on the one hand, and the shrimp cooperatives on the other, several issues which directly or indirectly influence Mexican exports have been at stake.

1/ Up to 1981, Mexican private interests owned just about all the shrimp vessels and because they could not have access to the shrimp resources due to the legal clause reserving them for to the coops, the social sector and the private sector negotiated a contract every year whereby the boat-owner provided the boat for the coops and the coops provided the shrimp. In 1981, due to constant frictions among the two sectors and the government, President Lopez Portillo's administration decreed the transfer of the fleet from private hands to the coops with a "fair" economic compensation package in which the government loaned capital to the coops to buy the vessels from the boat-owners. The decision was very unpopular among the private segment of the shrimp industry.

First and foremost, Mexican shrimp exports constitute, for the country as a whole, an important flow of foreign exchange. This fact is known by all the parties concerned, and is used by each interest group in its own way. Recognition of the high economic issues at stake in the shrimp industry for both the coops and the government, has meant that both sides, over the years, have implemented a number of "controls" on what happens to the economic proceeds from shrimp sales.

3.1.1.2. Domestic Factors Influencing Mexican Shrimp Exports

Today, Mexican shrimp exports are subject to an export permit granted by the Secretaria de Comercio y Fomento Industrial (SECOFI: Ministry of Commerce and Industrial Promotion) to the Secretaria de Pesca (SEPESCA: Ministry for Fisheries) for its global administration. This mean that all legally exported shrimp leaves the country and is accounted for within the global export permit administered by SEPESCA.

Any person or company wishing to export Mexican shrimp is required by the Secretaria de Pesca to be registered as an exporter. At the present time, only cooperatives, certain private plants, and educational institutions duly registered by SEPESCA are allowed to export shrimp. Officially, there are no registered brokers exporting shrimp from Mexico; direct participation in the harvesting or processing end of the industry is a prerequisite for exporting.

In addition, the movement of shrimp in and out of the country requires a number of documents, one of which is the bill of lading or "guia de exportacion" without which customs officials would not allow the export to take place.

Another critical factor governing the pattern of Mexican shrimp exports is the way production each season is financed. Here, not only Banpesca but private and other public interests play an important role. This issue is discussed below.

3.1.1.3 Financial and Commercial Linkages Affecting Mexican Shrimp Exports

Shrimp production and marketing are heavily linked to the financial schemes under which each cooperative operates. Some shrimp cooperatives are significantly integrated throughout the production, processing, distribution and marketing stages, both domestically and abroad, but others, lacking managerial skills and resources, are severely dependent for their production on a financial/economic agent.

Financing shrimp production and exports in Mexico is carried out primarily by government-related institutions. However some private financing does exist, too.

Since 1982, when the Mexican banks became nationalized by President Lopez Portillo's administration, BANPESCA, the specialized national fisheries financial institution, became the official channel through which any foreign exchange earnings generated by the fishing industry were to be administered, as well as the official channel through which the Mexican fishing industry could finance its operations at preferential rates.

As a result of the nationalization of the banking system, dollar earnings from shrimp, and for that matter any other fisheries products exported by the Mexican fishing industry, had to be declared and turned in to BANPESCA. The exporter would eventually receive his earnings at the controlled, rather than the free exchange rate, sometimes with deductions made for loan payments. (See Chapter 4 for an explanation of Mexican exchange controls).

Although no figures are available to show the levels of financing that BANPESCA provides to shrimp producers, BANPESCA clearly constitutes an important player in the financing of shrimp production.

Ocean Garden Products, Inc. and Exportadores Asociados, both related to Productos Pesqueros Mexicanos (PPM), the parastate fisheries conglomerate, are also involved in financing shrimp production.

Ocean Garden Products, Inc. a Mexican trading company registered according to California law in San Diego, is the official arm of PPM charged with marketing shrimp in the United State market and

in Canada. The company Ocean Garden Products, Inc. (OGP) through which the Mexican government exerts control over the marketing of the majority of the country's shrimp production, also finances the coops by providing them with working capital in exchange for production commitments to the company.

Ocean Garden Products, Inc. which also owns Sierra Refrigeration and Compass Transportation in the U.S., operates a financial/pricing system with the coops to obtain their production.

Exportadores Asociados, a Mexican registered company also affiliated with PPM, finances and markets shrimp produced by the cooperatives, with similar financing and pricing policies to those of OGP. The main differences between OGP and Exportadores Asociados aside from the fact that one is registered in Mexico and the other in the U.S., are the markets and the volumes of fisheries products that they handle. OGP markets in the entire U.S. and Canada, while Exportadores Asociados markets mostly in Japan and to a lesser extent in the European and Middle Eastern markets.

Among importing companies in the U.S., Ocean Garden Products, handles the vast majority of shrimp produced in Mexico, an estimated 65-70% of total Mexican shrimp exports. Other major U.S. importing companies such as Crest International, Meridian Products, Zerimar Seafood and Vellis and Co. handle about 20% of Mexico's shrimp exports, with the remainder going to a long list of smaller U.S. importers and brokers of shrimp and other seafood products.

Besides the government-related institutions involved in the financing and marketing of Mexican shrimp produced by the coops, private Mexican entrepreneurs also participate in these activities.

Until 1981 when the Mexican shrimp fleet was transferred from private hands to the cooperatives, several private shrimp boat owners also had their own shrimp processing and freezing facilities. Although they had to transfer and sell their boats to the coops by governmental decree, they were allowed to keep their processing facilities and became registered exporters of Mexican shrimp.

Today, some of these private entrepreneurs involved in shrimp processing and freezing have expanded their activities in the U.S. market by registering their own importing companies on the U.S. side of the border in order to market the product they process in Mexico and have financed for the coops. Some coops which have bought processing facilities are integrating themselves in a similar manner.

Finally, in the financing and marketing of Mexican shrimp production there is still another economic transaction to consider, which, despite increasing Mexican government controls, continues to play an important role in the industry.

This activity is the sale of shrimp production that occurs in the "black market", also referred to as "changueo". This is a clandestine commercial operation which occurs between the cooperative fishermen and the purchaser of the product, who may be a regular buyer or an occasional one, drawn into the market for speculative purposes. The word "changueo" comes from the word "chango" or monkey, an it refers to the man who, swinging buckets full of shrimp from the shrimp boat to the buyer's boat, transfers the catch at sea for a price. This transaction is obviously very difficult to detect and prevent and provides income to the fishermen which does not have to be declared to any governmental institution.

"Black market" transactions also occur at the dockside, where shrimp is sold "under the table" to unauthorized buyers and not declared to the government. This shrimp, however, is mostly marketed domestically and only rarely goes into the international market.

As government controls became stricter and financial resources in the hands of BANPESCA became more limited during the economic crises of 1982-83, the black market trade for shrimp, although not easily tracked, is believed to have increased, with shrimp producers motivated to earn "green bucks" easily on the side, while still receiving financing from official sources.

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3.1.1.5 Market Outlook for Mexican Shrimp Exports in the U.S.

Traditionally, Mexico has been one of the world's most important exporters of shrimp to the United States and while it is beyond the scope of this study to analyze the conditions of the U.S. shrimp market, a brief note is nevertheless presented here.

Over the 1977-85 period, total U.S. supply of shrimp, that is, domestic production plus imports, averaged around 217,900 metric tons of which U.S. domestic production averaged 96,170 metric tons, with the remaining 121,730 metric tons necessarily provided by imports. 2/

Based on figures reported by the National Marine Fisheries Service (U.S. Department of Commerce) for the 1977-1985 period, U.S. shrimp imports from Mexico averaged 36,800 metric tons per year, with a record level in 1982 of 58.1 thousand metric tons.

Other countries which export shrimp to the U.S. in significant quantities are Ecuador, India, Thailand, Panama, Brazil and Taiwan.

Approximate shares of U.S. shrimp imports in volume and value by country of origin are shown in Table 3.1 for 1985.

2/ Fisheries of the United States, National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, several issues.

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TABLE 3.1
U.S. SHRIMP IMPORTS BY COUNTRY, 1985

COUNTRY	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IMPORTS	
	Quantity	Value
Mexico	18.8 %	25.7 %
Ecuador	12.2 %	14.4 %
India	10.9 %	3.7 %
Thailand	11.1 %	5.2 %
Panama	8.9 %	5.9 %
Brazil	11.5 %	5.9 %
Taiwan	8.2 %	6.5 %
Others	34.9 %	32.7 %
TOTALS	100.0 %	100.0 %

Source: Adapted from Fisheries of the United States, 1985, National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, April 1986.

While Mexico is still ahead as the major exporter of shrimp to the U.S., industry observers have noted that aquaculture shrimp from Ecuador and other countries have gained a substantial portion of the Mexican market share in the last few years. They also note that to for Mexico to maintain its market share, efforts to develop shrimp aquaculture in Mexico must be undertaken. 3/

3/ Mexican government officials and industry observers have commented that one of the reasons shrimp aquaculture in Mexico has not yet developed is because of the legal statutes whereby shrimp has been reserved exclusively for the cooperatives. The recently approved Fisheries Law maintains the reserved status of shrimp for the social sector and does not allow for direct private participation.

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U.S. consumption of shrimp appears to be directly related to the level of disposable income and also to a recent trend among U.S. consumers to eat healthier foods. Seafood in general is considered low in fats and cholesterol, while still being nutritious and rich in proteins. 4/

Exchange ratios between the Mexican peso and the U.S. dollar make exports of shrimp and other seafood from Mexico an attractive option; however, shrimp is an international commodity which is normally quoted in dollars and therefore, even though some advantages may exist due to exchange ratios, exports of Mexican shrimp to the U.S. are more affected by other factors such as prices of competing shrimp and other substitute items. 5/

Another area of potential development of Mexico's export-oriented shrimp industry is what is known as the "maquila" or in-bond industry. This involves the temporary importing into Mexico of frozen shrimp either caught in the U.S. or imported from Mexico or elsewhere. This shrimp enters Mexico's maquila industry for re-processing (mostly into breaded shrimp) and then is re-exported back to the U.S. market.

Cheap labor in a labor-intensive industry such as shrimp processing, together with the geographical advantage that Mexico has over other shrimp exporting countries by being situated near the enormous U.S. market, may prove to be a determinant factor in the future role that the Mexican shrimp will play in the United States market.

4/ JOINT ADB/FAO (SCSP-INFOFISH) MARKET STUDIES, The International Market for Shrimp, 1983.

5/ Sierra-Zepeda, Justo, Analisis de la Principales Variables Economicas que Determinan la Demanda de Camaron Mexicano en los Estados Unidos, thesis, Instituto Tecnologico Autonomo de Mexico, Mexico City, unpublished, 1985.

Whether Mexican shrimp exports are derived from high-seas fisheries, aquaculture or maquila processing, it should be noted that shrimp in all forms enters the U.S. duty free 6 and is subject only to the requirements of the FDA and the market, which are discussed further in Chapter 5 of this report.

In general, FDA requirements have not represented serious impediments to Mexico's shrimp exports. It should be noted, however, that several U.S. importers interviewed in the course of this study commented on problems they have had with Mexican shrimp shipments, including inconsistent quality, unreliable deliveries, and variation in size classification. In some cases, relative newcomers to the U S. market, such as aquaculture shrimp producers in Ecuador, Panama and Taiwan, are displacing Mexican producers in the market, because they have been able to provide better quality shrimp more consistently and reliably.

A list of principal Mexican shrimp exporters in the U.S. and Japan as well as Mexican exporters of other seafood products is provided in Appendix F.

3.1.2 The Mexican Tuna Industry

3.1.2.1 General Background.

The history of the development of the Mexican tuna industry and fishery can be traced back to the mid-1930's when the Eastern Pacific Tuna fishery started to be developed, primarily by U.S. fishermen. At that time, U.S. tuna vessels hired fishermen out of the Mexican port of Ensenada, Baja California, and these fishermen where the pioneers of the Mexican tuna fishery in the region.

The development of the Mexican tuna industry has been closely tied to the government policy of extension of fisheries jurisdiction and the displacement of foreign fishermen off the now established 200-mile Mexican Exclusive Economic Zone.

Over the past ten years, the Mexican industry and fishery, primarily for yellowfin and skipjack tunas in the Eastern Pacific, has been developing at a fast pace, promoted to a large extent by a decisive governmental policy and the active participation of the private and social (cooperatives) fishing sectors of the country.

Today, the industry has very dynamic harvesting, processing and marketing segments. On the whole, the industry is a modern one and is well suited to fully utilize the abundant tuna resources that exist in the 200-mile Mexican Exclusive Economic Zone.

According to preliminary data reported by the Secretaria de Pesca, Mexican exports of tunas in 1986 totalled 73,621 metric tons. This volume is significantly higher that the level of tuna exports registered by Mexico in 1976, which accounted for only approximately 7,126 metric tons.6/

To better understand how this rapid growth in Mexican tuna exports occurred in such a short time period, the following sections describe in more detail the current status of the Mexican tuna industry and identifies some of the major factors which have influenced and are currently affecting Mexican tuna exports.

3.1.2.2 The Harvesting Sector

The tuna harvesting sector consists primarily of modern and technologically sophisticated large purse seiners. There are 62 vessels with a total carrying capacity of about 44,000 metric tons. Most of the vessels are large, within the 1000 -1400 short tons class, but there are several vessels within the 750 s.t. class as well as other smaller purse seiners and bait boats.

The harvesting sector in the Mexican industry is perhaps the most dynamic one. By the end of 1988, the fleet is expected to comprise 88 vessels, for a total fishing carrying capacity of nearly 75,000 metric tons.

6/ Preliminary data for 1986 from Direccion General de Promocion Pesquera, Secretaria de Pesca, January, 1987. Data for 1976, Anuario de Comerico Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Instituto Nacional de Estadistica, Geografia e Informatica, Secretaria de Programacion y Presupuesto, 1980.

The Mexican harvesting sector is primarily run by private industry, although both cooperatives and state-owned companies also participate. Mexican boat owners are mostly domestic entrepreneurs who have been involved in fishing activities for quite some time. Over the years, they have gained substantial experience in the management of their boats.

In addition, both the cooperative vessels and the state-owned companies have had traditional experience in the fishery, and even though all three segments of the harvesting sector have undergone severe financial problems in the last few years, they have been successful in operating their vessels in the Eastern Pacific.

In 1986, The Mexican tuna fleet caught 107,400 metric tons, establishing yet another production record. 7/

When compared with similar tuna fleets around the world, the Mexican fleet's effectiveness at catching tunas is at about the same level as other fleets. Similarly, production costs of Mexican tuna vessels are not that different from those of other countries.

3.1.2.3 The Processing Sector

The processing segment of the industry is also very dynamic. There are, at the present time, 18 canneries in the country which are capable of processing close to 600 metric tons per 8-hour shift. In addition, two other large fisheries projects involving tuna processing facilities are being developed; Pescado de Chiapas, in Puerto Madero, the most southerly port on the Pacific coast of Mexico, and Pescado de Colima, in Manzanillo, in the State of Colima, also on the Pacific coast.8/

7/ Preliminary data, Direccion General de Promocion Pesquera, Secretária de Pesca, January, 1987.

8/ Personal Communication with the Director General of both Pescado de Chiapas and Pescado de Colima, November 1986. These two projects are being developed through a joint venture with Alstom Atlantic, a French consortium.

These two new developments, together with the existing processing infrastructure, will allow Mexico to efficiently handle and process over 130,000 metric tons of tuna per year in the near future.9/

Other necessary infrastructure such as port and cold storage facilities are being upgraded and constructed to aid overall Mexican tuna operations and, with planned improvements in the unloading operations in Ensenada, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and Puerto Madero, the harvesting and processing segments will be prepared to handle the expected increase in dmestic tuna production.

In the processing sector, both government-owned companies and private ones participate. At the present time, the vast majority of tuna processing takes place in the facilities of Productos Pesqueros Mexicanos (a state-owned conglomerate), although private plants are increasing their share in the processing sector.

Even though improvements in efficiency still need to be made, the Mexican tuna industry is starting to produce quality canned tuna at competitive world prices. 10/

As to the marketing of Mexican tuna, this too has witnessed significant developments in the past ten years, both at the domestic and export levels. These are briefly discussed below.

9/ Estimated by Direccion General de Promocion Pesquera, Secretaria de Pesca, November, 1986.

10/ One of the most modern tuna plants of Mexico, located in Mazatlan, Sinaloa, is producing tuna at world competitive prices. Estimated production costs per case as of February 1987 were US$16.87. Source, personal communication with the plant owner, February, 1987.

3.1.2.4 Mexico's Domestic Tuna Market

The Mexican tuna market, although currently not very large, has constituted an important element in the level of Mexico's tuna export trade. According to Mexican fisheries officials, consumption of tuna in Mexico has been growing over the past 5 years, and although no detailed or very reliable figures exists to assess the internal market size, industry observers estimate current consumption levels to be at around 50,000 metric tons or its equivalent of 2.5 million cases of canned tuna. 11/ 12/

Mexican consumption of tuna takes place primarily in urban areas, such as Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey and Puebla, among middle to high income level families. In rural areas tuna consumption is more rare.

Nearly all the tuna consumed in Mexico is purchased in supermarkets and small grocery stores, and it is utilized as a convenience item. The major presentation in which tuna is sold is in its 198 grams canned form, packed in vegetable oil.

Mexican tuna is subject to a price ceiling established by the government, and has been since 1981. The retail prices at which tuna is sold in the Mexican market are fixed in relation to ex-vessel prices (those paid to fishermen at the dock) and wholesale prices. Ex-vessel tuna prices paid in Mexico also maintain a relationship with international ex-vessel prices.

The tuna price ceilings established over the past five years have, to some degree, allowed the Mexican tuna fishery to develop itself and the domestic market. The relationship between domestic ex-vessel and international ex-vessel prices has had an effect on whether domestic production is channeled more toward the domestic market or toward international markets.

11/ Standard cases containing 48 cans of 198 grams each.

12 Personal Communication, Subsecretaria de Pesca, December, 1986.

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To explain further, as was mentioned in Chapter 2, in July of 1980 the U.S. imposed a tuna embargo on Mexican tuna exports. At that time the domestic market was limited and alternative export markets were not available to Mexican producers. By establishing an "appropriate price", the Mexican government protected the development of the then infant tuna industry, channeling tuna into the domestic market at prices below production costs.

In 1985, based on SEPESCA figures, Mexican tuna producers exported around 35,000 metric tons. At that time, domestic ex-vessel prices were at about the same level as international tuna ex-vessel prices.

Throughout 1986, domestic ex-vessel tuna prices were depressed and below the international ex-vessel level, and consequently most of the tuna producers decided to export their production if they could. In 1986, out of an estimated 107,400 metric tons, 73,621 metric tons or 68.5% of Mexico's total production were exported, with the remaining 33,779 metric tons or 31.5% consumed domestically.

As an example, ex-vessel average prices approved by the Mexican government in August of 1986 were around US$475-495 per metric ton (average price for yellowfin and skipjack tuna combined). For that same date, for the same species, the average tuna prices in Puerto Rico and American Samoa were around 597.5 and 600 U.S. dollars respectively.

3.1.2.5 Mexican Tuna Exports

External markets for Mexican tuna have also experienced significant changes during the period 1976-1986.

We noted that in 1976, Mexican exports of tuna (including yellowfin and skipjack tunas) totaled 7,126 metric tons, all of which were marketed in the United States and consisted primarily of frozen tuna. From 1976 until 1979, Mexican exports, again primarily to the U.S. market, experienced a slight growth and averaged for the three year period (76-79) approximately 8,700 metric tons.

In 1980, a significant development occurred in Mexico's tuna trade and industry, when, as was just mentioned, the United States imposed an embargo on Mexican tuna and tuna products. The

embargo, significantly affected Mexico's traditional tuna export market. This was recorded in tuna export statistics to the U.S., which show for that year a total volume of only 3,550 metric tons.

During the 1980-1986 period, that is, the U.S. tuna embargo period, Mexico's marketing sector reacted to the new circumstances.

With the U.S. embargo in force, Mexico quickly started to look for alternative export markets. Canada, Costa Rica, Italy, France, Panama, Venezuela, Spain and Japan, started to appear as partners in Mexico's tuna export trade in 1981. For that year, Mexico placed 9,470 metric tons in non-traditional tuna markets. Mexican exports to these countries were basically for frozen tuna which moves tariff-free almost world-wide.

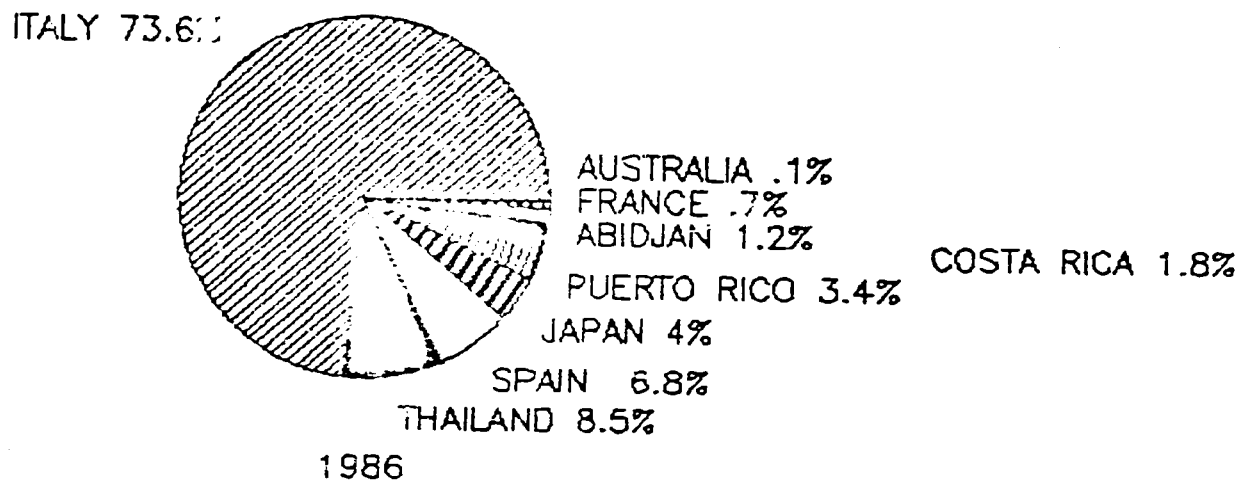
Preliminary Mexican tuna export figures for 1986, compiled by the Direccion General de Informatica, Estadistica y Documentacion (Department of Information and Statistics) of the Secretaria de Pesca, show a total volume of 27,355 metric tons. As of the writing of this report, data from this source is not available on a country by country basis. However, earlier years' data is available by country and was presented graphically in Figure 2.10.

On the other hand, preliminary export data for 1986 compiled by the Direccion General de Promocion Pesquera (Department of Fisheries Promotion) of the Secretaria de Pesca on a country by country basis show a total volume of 73,621 metric tons. Unlike the previous data, this information is believed to take into consideration Mexican tuna landings in foreign ports; it is shown in Table 3.2.

Figure 3.1 shows preliminary Mexican tuna exports by country for 1986.

Figure 3.1

Mexican Frozen Tuna Exports By Country 1986



Source: 1986: SEPESCA-DGPP.

TABLE 3.2
MEXICO: FROZEN TUNA EXPORTS BY COUNTRY, 1986.
(Metric Tons)

	Tons	%
TOTAL	73,621.5	100.0
Italy	54,158.5	73.6
Thailand	6,250.0	8.5
Spain	4,978.0	6.8
Japan	2,970.0	4.0
Puerto Rico	2,537.0	3.4
Costa Rica	1,328.0	1.8
Abidjan	854.0	1.2
France	500.0	0.7
Australia	46.0	0.1

Source: Direccion General de Promocion Pesquera, Secretaria de Pesca, February, 1987. Data is preliminary.

As can be seen from the above table, Mexican tuna exports that in 1976 were only just over 7,000 metric tons and were marketed primarily in the U.S. market, have significantly grown over the 1976-1986 period. During that period, Mexican producers were faced with a U.S. tuna embargo that foreclosed Mexico's traditional export market, but which forced the Mexican tuna industry to successfully seek alternative export markets, primarily in western Europe.

In August of 1986, the United States lifted the embargo on Mexican tuna and tuna products, and negotiated with the Mexican government a re-opening scheme allowing Mexican tuna exports to enter the U.S. under a voluntary restriction agreement.13/

13/ International tuna markets and prices and, in particular, the U.S. tuna market, have been under strain since 1982. In order not to disrupt the U.S. tuna market, Mexico negotiated with the U.S. a voluntary restraint scheme whereby, during the next three years, beginning September 1986, Mexican producers committed themselves to not export more than 17,500 (1986), 22,500 (1987) and 27,500 metric tons (1988) during each calendar year.

With the United States embargo lifted, having developed alternative markets primarily in Europe, the outlook for Mexican tuna exports today seems promising. However, a number of external factors such as the structure of world markets and other trade barriers such as tariffs, will determine Mexico's future tuna trade patterns.

Before we discuss these factors, the following section presents a brief description of the characteristics of the major world tuna markets and the prospective possibilites for Mexico to export tuna and tuna products to those markets.

3.1.2.6 Export Outlook for Mexican Tuna and Tuna Products in Major World Markets

In the last couple of years for which statistics are available, world tuna production has stabilized at around 2 million metric tons per year. This volume of tuna is consumed in three major markets: the United States, Japan and Western Europe.

3.1.2.6.1 The U.S. Tuna Market

The United States is the single largest tuna-consuming country in the world. Anywhere between 40 and 50% of global tuna production is absorbed by the U.S. market.

United States consumption is for canned tuna packed either in water or in vegetable oil. Most is consumed at home although there exists an important institutional market, too.

In 1985, it estimated that nearly 34.5 million tuna cases or approximately 630,000 metric tons of tuna were consumed, and although the U.S. is a major tuna producer, an important portion of U.S. yearly supply of tuna must be imported. 14/

14/ Peckham, Charles, "The United States Tuna Industry", in Proceedings of the Infofish Tuna Trade Conference, Bangkok, Thailand, Februar, 25-27, 1986.

The U.S. is apparently experiencing a contraction of its market; per capita consumption has fallen from 3.3 kg. in 1978 to 2.9 kg. in 1985. Cheap tuna imports are satisfying the market, while other products such as chicken and meat are gaining in relative popularity among consumers. 15/

Until recently, the United States imported significant volumes of raw frozen tuna into the continental U.S., primarily to southern California, for furtner processing. As U.S. continental tuna processing facilites lost their competitiveness against other countries, almost all of the U.S. facilities were closed, and imports of tuna in the canned form into the United States have been continuously growing. 16/

As for the U.S. market outlook, the participation of Mexican tuna in the near future is obviously influenced by the negotiated voluntary restriction adopted between Mexico and the United States. This autolimitation will last until 1988, at which time Mexico's participation in the United States tuna market is expected to increase.

By the end of the 80's, if U.S. tuna industry trends continue declining as they have done so in the past, other countries such as Mexico, with modern tuna fleets, abundant resources off their coasts, and other comparative advantages are likely to displace the already diminished participation of the U.S. tuna industry.

While Mexico's share of the U.S tuna market in the last six years, as reflected by imports of canned tuna, has been zero due to the U.S. tuna embargo, Mexico's comparative advantages over certain Asian nations should eventually give an edge to Mexico in the U.S. market. As indicated above, for this to happen, quality standards in Mexico will have to be improved.

15/ Peckham, Charles, Op. Cit.

16/ Peckham, Charles, Op. Cit.

3.1.2.6.2 Japanese and Western European Markets

Japan is the second largest tuna consuming nation in the world, absorbing anywhere from 30 to 35% of total global tuna production during the last decade. Japanese consumers eat tuna primarily in its raw form as "sahshimi" or as a soup base known as "katsuobushi". Although Japan is the single largest tuna producer in the world, it also imports top quality tuna from several nations.

Because of the particular consumption habits of the Japanese, most of the tuna eaten in that country has been caught using fishing gear known as "long lines". This fishing gear, which substantially differs from the purse seines that the Mexican tuna fleet uses, allows the fishermen to catch each fish individually, and therefore the quality of the fish is significantly greater than that obtained by massive gear such as purse seines.

In addition, the freezing systems used on board the longliners are substantially different than those on the purse seiners and this factor in itself represents a major limitation on Mexico's possibilities for exporting significant volumes of tunas caught and preserved on board its purse seiners. 17/ Some Mexican bait boats and longliners have, nevertheless, exported some of their tunas or billfishes (tuna-like species) to the Japanese market in recent years.

Thus, fresh and frozen tuna exports (along with similar products such as swordfish and marlin) encounter some trade barriers; however, in this case they are not primarily governmental, but rather commercial factors.

17/ Tunas must be carefully handled and immediately frozen on board at the extremely low temperature of 50 degrees Centigrade below zero. All further handling of the fish during storage and transportation to market must be similarly careful and technically acceptable. Since the vast majority of Mexico's tuna production is caught using purse seines, frozen at approximately minus 18 degrees Centigrade, and not handled to Japanese specifications, the Mexican product is effectively barred from the Japanese market.

As will be discussed in chapter 5, Japanese import duties for fresh and frozen tuna are not high, but Japanese importers, distributers and consumers are very demanding with respect to quality, freshness and presentation.

In summary, the outlook for increasing Mexican tuna and billfish exports to the Japanese market appear very limited, since the technology used by the current Mexican tuna industry is oriented toward the canning process rather than toward the production of the top quality "sashimi" tuna that the Japanese market demands.

Western Europe, on the other hand, consumes aproximately 20-25 % of global tuna production and represents the second most important market area for canned tuna consumption. The main tuna consuming nations are Spain, France, Italy, and to a lesser degree (although their markets have recently experienced some growth), Great Britain, West Germany, Switzerland and Luxemburg.

Except for Spain and France, which have their own tuna fleets and industries, and to a much lesser extent Italy which produces enough to satisfy some of its domestic needs but is also a major importer of raw/frozen tuna, all the other Western European countries are dependent on imports of tuna for their markets.

In 1985, it is estimated that Western European countries imported between 11 and 11.5 million cases of canned tuna.18/

Table 3.3 shows the approximate distribution of canned tuna consumption/imports in Western European nations.

18/ Ellard, Roy, "A Review of the World Market for Canned Tuna (Special Emphasis on the West European Situation)", in: Proceedings of the Infofish Tuna Trade Conference, Bangkok, Thailand, February 25-27, 1986.

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TABLE 3.3
WESTERN EUROPEAN APPROXIMATE CANNED TUNA IMPORTS
(Millions of Standard Cases)

France	7.0 *
Great Britain	2.5
West Germany	2.0
Belgium	0.5
Luxemburg	0.5
Italy	0.5
Denmark	0.2
The Netherlands	0.2
Greece	0.1
Irealand	0.4
Switzerland	0.5
Sweeden	0.2
Austria	0.2
Finland	0.1
Norway	0.1

* Includes imports of 3.1 million cases produced by the French fleet which was processed in French possessions in Africa.

Source: Adapted from Ellard, Roy, "A Review of the World Market for Canned Tuna (Special Emphasis on the West European Situation)", in: Proceedings of the Infofish Tuna Trade Conference, Bangkok, Thailand, February 25-27, 1986.

Mexico's participation in the Western European market has been relatively recent. Mexico has now become the third largest supplier of raw frozen tuna, while little or no canned tuna has been succestully exported by Mexico into this market.

Mexican tuna producers who, prior to 1980, had no experience in marketing tunas overseas, except in the U.S., have now developed a steady market for their product in one of the most difficult and competitive tuna markets in the world.

The outlook for Mexican tuna in the Europe is relatively good with respect to raw/frozen tuna, primarily in Italy. As for canned tuna, in the long term, once Pescado de Chiapas and Pescado de Colima are in full operation, it may be possible for Mexico to participate on a small scale in the French market.

3.1.3 Other Mexican Fisheries Products Exporting Industries: Lobster, Abalone, Finfish, Shark Fins and Seaweeds.

After shrimp and tuna exports, which according to SEPESCA figures were valued at a total of 397.4 million U.S. dollars in 1986, Mexican exports of lobsters and abalone in 1986 represented nearly 20 million U.S. dollars. In addition, the combined exports of algae and seaweeds, finfish, shark fins, leathers and other miscellaneous fisheries items totalled, for that same year, 28.3 million U.S. dollars.19/

These fishing industries, which in total accounted for only 11.6% of Mexico's total export trade in fish and fisheries products (value terms) in 1986, are briefly discussed below.

3.1.3.1. The Mexican Lobster and Abalone Fishing Industries

As in the case of the shrimp resources, the Mexican lobster and abalone Mexican fisheries resources are exclusively reserved for the social sector, that is, the fishing cooperatives. Current Mexican law does not allow private or public participation in the harvesting of these resources. While the coops have the exclusive right to harvest these two species, both private and public entities do participate in their processing and marketing both domestically and overseas.

The main fishing grounds for lobster in Mexico are located in two fairly specific regions: the Baja California peninsula on the Pacific side and the Caribbean Region, primarily in the State of Quintana Roo. The lobster resources harvested in these two places are of different species, and the markets, although both in the United States, are also distinct.

19/ Secretaria de Pesca. Data from Table 2.7., Chapter 2.

The lobster industry in both Baja California and in the Caribbean can be considered, according to the fishing technology currently in use, semi-artesanal industries. Even though traps are used in catching lobsters, just like fishermen in other parts of the world, such as Maine do, there are still substantial numbers of lobsters harvested by Mexican cooperative fishermen by hand, utilizing very rudimentary diving gear. This simple technique is most widely used in the Caribbean.

Unlike other countries around the world where lobster hatcheries and breeding tanks for lobsters exist today, Mexico's lobster production still depends on wild stocks.20/

Both in Baja California and the Caribbean, the harvest of lobsters usually involves a small fishing craft and two crewmen. While in Baja California around 80% of the average 1,500 metric tons per year are obtained between November and January, in the Caribbean, the fishery extends almost year round.

Lobsters in Baja California undergo one of two alternative "industrial processes". They are either cooked (boiled) whole to be frozen, wrapped with wax paper and packed into boxes containing approximately 15 kilograms each, or they are cut into tails which are individually quick frozen and packed in waxed cartons.

In the past, small quantities of live lobsters have been exported to the U.S. However, recently, some new operations have been established in Baja California to export larger quantities to both the U.S. and Japanese markets.

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20 Until recently no Mexican lobster coop had become involved in the trade of live lobsters, which in its most basic form, requires holding tanks to keep the lobster alive. A new private company in Ensenada is working in association with a cooperative in order to market live lobsters. Lack of hatcheries and live lobster handling expertise, as well as insufficient marketing efforts are preventing Mexico, according to industry observers, from more actively exporting lobsters both to Japan and the U.S.

Caribbean lobsters traded in the export market are mostly cooked and frozen tails, packed in wax cartons. A significant portion of the average yearly production of 300-500 metric tons is consumed in the adjacent states of Yucatan and Quintana Roo by their booming tourist industries (particularly in Cancun). 21/

The abalone industry in Mexico is even more regionalized than the lobster fishery. Abalone in Mexico is caught only in the northern portion of Baja California and to some degree in the adjacent islands, such as Margarita and Coronado Islands. There are about six species that are regularly harvested from this region.

If the Mexican lobster fisheries are considered semi-artesanal, the abalone fishery is even more limited with regard to the technology traditionally and currently utilized.

Abalone is collected by divers utilizing,at best, semi-automated air pumping equipment. The harvesting process is considered dangerous and labor intensive.

Once the abalone is brought to the surface and taken to the proccessing plant, it can either be made into fillets which are later frozen and placed into waxed, 5-pound cartons, or else subjected to the canning process.

About 80% of the average 2,000 metric tons produced on a yearly basis are exported. The remainder is domesticaly consumed.

As mentioned, both private and public entities participate in the processing and marketing of both lobster and abalone.

Ocean Garden Products, Inc. and Exportadores Asociados, have commercial links with the lobster and abalone coops. Ocean Garden markets frozen abalone fillets as well as canned abalone in the U.S. market. The same is true for frozen whole cooked lobsters and lobster tails. Exportadores Asociados, on the other hand, markets almost exclusively canned abalone in the Japanese market.

21/ The vast majority of the lobster processing that occurs in the State of Quintana Roo, takes place at a family run operation located on Isla Mujeres. From Cancun, frozen lobster are shipped by plane to Miami and New York.

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Productos Pesqueros Mexicanos facilities as well as private parties participate in these industries either through their freezing or canning facilites. Some independent agents are also involved with the coops in purchasing abalone shells to be exported for handicrafts in Korea. Most of this trade is through foreign-based brokers.

3.1.3.2 The Mexican Finfish Industry

One of the fishing sectors of Mexico which in the last few years has gained importance due to its increased participation in Mexico's exports, and which offers a significant growth potential, is the finfish industry.

Several species, both pelagic and demersal, are produced by Mexico's finfish industry. Among the most important ones for the export trade are: groupers, snappers, corvinas, mullets, amberjacks, pampanos, soles, drums and other species.

These species are caught in almost every single state on Mexico's Pacific, Gulf and Caribbean coasts, mostly by artesanal fishermen using small boats with outboard motors and rudimentary fishing gear, like handlines or simple nets. Although these species are found all along Mexico's coastline, there are two major areas where fishing grounds are more productive.

On the Pacific side, the area from the Mexican-U.S. border to Mazatlan, Sinaloa, including the Sea of Cortez, constitutes a major productive zone for cabrillas, corvinas, Pacific Red Snapper, groupers and a wide variety of other finfish. In the Gulf of Mexico area, the states of Veracruz, Campeche, Yucatan, and Quintana Roo (on the Caribbean) are the most important as far as finfish production is concerned both for domestic as well as for the export markets.

The main characteristics of these species which have made them attractive to consumers is their white flesh, their tenderness and taste. These attributes have allowed them to enter into the restaurant trade in Mexico, and more recently in the United States, relatively easily. Furthermore, the trend among U.S. consumers to appreciate fish as healthy and low in cholesterol has significantly influenced today's acceptability by U.S. consumers of fish dishes.

Two segments of the Mexican finfish industry are of particular relevance to Mexico's foreign trade in fish and fish products.

The most productive area in the Gulf of Mexico is centered around the Mexican fishing port of Yucalpeten, in the State of Yucatan. It is a relatively newly developed, specialized fishing port with facilities to serve an increasing number of fishermen, processors, boat builders, and other fishing-related industries.

Today, there are about 10 to 15 companies involved in exporting fish to the U.S., based both in Yucalpeten and Progreso, the closest town to this new fishing port. They are currently exporting a wide variety of species in several presentations such as fresh fish (shipped on ice), frozen whole, frozen headed and gutted, and portion-controlled fish fillets. Some of these producers have their own fleets and processing facilities while in other cases, smaller-scale fishermen sell their catches to major processors in the region.

The particular location of Yucalpeten makes transportation by ship to the U.S. relatively inexpensive and in fact, some of the producers who market their product in Miami, have standing arrangements with a refrigerated vessel line to ensure their product can be shipped regularly.

A substantial portion of the exports to Miami and the East Coast of the U.S. is shipped by air out of Merida's International Airport, about 35-45 minutes away from Yucalpeten.

Major processors have established arrangements with the airlines to have space available for their shipments and although, at the present time, there are still insufficient flights and space availability to satisfy all producers, there appears to be a trend towards improving this situation.22/

22/ Several smaller processors interviewed in Yucalpeten complained that major processors, through arrangements with airport authorities, limit the ability of the smaller processors to export more fisheries products to the U.S. They complained that space available in airplanes is distributed unevenly among interested parties, and that only on certain days can their product be shipped out of Merida. They said that they have talked the situation over with the airport authorities and that they expect some changes in the near future.

The second area of importance is that of Guaymas-Mazatlan and the Baja California peninsula. Both of these areas produce high quality finfish which, either in their frozen form (whole) or in their fillet form, are trucked to the United States to enter primarily into the restaurant market.

The outlook for Mexico's finfish exports to the U.S. market seems promising according to several producers interviewed: Mexico's finfish resources are still at a level of exploitation which can support increases; the number of artesanal fishermen seems to be increasing and with it the level of production; harvesting and processing costs are low when compared to costs in other parts of the world, due primarily to low labor costs; and, accessability to a growing market in the U.S. seems to be no problem.23/

As processing costs (primarily filleting) for similar species caught by U.S. fishermen both in California and the Gulf states continue to experience increases, Mexico's inexpensive labor will provide favorable comparative advantages to a relatively fast-growing Mexican finfish industry.

3.1.3.3 The Seaweed, Shark Fin and Marine Leather Industries

Seaweeds

Mexico's Pacifc coast along Baja California enjoys abundant resources of aquatic plants, one of which, for its importance in the production of "alginates", constitutes Mexico's major seaweed industry.

Unlike other fishing operations in which several production sectors participate in the harvesting operations, the harvest of Mexico's primary seaweed resource *Macrocystis pyrifera* or sargazo kelp has been reserved, under a specific government concession to a private company, Productos del Pacifico, S.A., based in Ensenada, B.C. This is the only company allowed to collect the valuable seaweed.

23/ Confidential personal interviews with processors.

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The collection of sargazo seaweeds is done with a specially designed vessel owned by the "concesionaria" and the harvest is directly unloaded in the United States at the Kelco-Co, plant.24/

Since the product is unloaded directly in the United States, exports of Mexican seaweeds are mostly as raw material. There is, however, a move to further industrialize seaweeds into kelp pills and agar-agar for the pharmaceutical industries.

It should be noted that some species of algaes or seaweeds other than the sargazo kelp are harvested by small-scale fishermen on the Pacific coast, and there is now a processing plant belonging to the state-owned conglomerate PPM, on Isla de Cedros, which processes agar-agar.

Shark fins

Unlike the seaweed industry, Mexico's production of shark fins takes place throughout the country. Fishermen of all types, from those with small vessels to those working on tuna super seiners, participate in the trade of shark fins. Unfortunately, the information and data available to describe the industry is minimal and, for the most part, difficult to obtain.

In some instances, small scale fishermen catch sharks exclusively to obtain the highly valued fins (depending on the species, a set of fins may include two pectoral fins, the first and second dorsal fins and the lower lobe of the caudal or tail fin). They may or may not retain the shark meat and/or hide to sell. Other fishermen, such as tuna and billfish fishermen, catch sharks incidentally to their normal fishing operations, but nevertheless, keep the fins.

According to a study published by FAO in 1978, concerning full utilization of sharks 25/, shark fins are among the most valuable and expensive food in the world. Part of their value is the special handling requirements that shark fins must undergo to reach the major markets at their top quality.

24/ Personal telephone communication, Delegacion Federal de Pesca del Estado de Baja California, November, 1986.

25/ FAO, Shark Utilization and Marketing, F.A.O., Rome, 1978.

Shark fins are marketed dried, either unprepared or semi-prepared (without the skin). Maintaining the shape and form of the fins is extremely important.

Major markets for shark fins are Singapore and Hong Kong. Both markets are satisfied primarily by imports since their domestic production is insufficient to satisfy demand.

Most of the shark fins that Mexico exports are handled by foreign brokers who contact key producers (fishermen) or buyers of sharks, who are often also involved in the production of dried salted shark meat.26/

Marine leathers

Mexico's exports of leather and leather goods derived from marine animals include primarily: turtles, alligators, shark and fish skins.

Turtles, as indicated earlier in this study, are reserved for the fishing cooperatives. Once the turtles are caught and the meat processed for domestic consumption, their shells are sold to the state-owned fishing conglomerate Productos Pesqueros Mexicanos, which, through one of ts subsidiaries, Refrigeradora de Tepepan, operates an open auction system. Here, the few domestic participants involved in the tanning industry purchase the shells for later processing and marketing.

Although there are only a few major Mexican participants involved in the tanning process of marine animal skins, the trade for raw skins, shells, and other hides, primarily of endangered species is large, and often includes "black market" transactions.

One of the major elements surounding the future of Mexico's and many other countries' trade in marine animal leathers, is the presence of ever stricter international controls being applied by major importing countries through the Convention for

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25/ Personal communication, Instituto Nacional de la Pesca, December, 1986.

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International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) 26/, whose main objectives are to prevent the trade of certain species and products derived from them, which might lead to their eventual depletion or extinction.

Outlook

The outlook for Mexico's seaweed, shark fin and marine leather industries, according to the limited information available, appears to be dependent upon several factors.

As to Mexico's seaweed industry, integration of the industry in order to produce a value-added product such as kelp pills or agar-agar, may prove a plausible direction in which the industry may evolve. This, in turn, may provide Mexico with larger economic benefits. Transfer of technology may play an important role in the future of Mexico's seaweed industry.

To provide the largest benefits to Mexico's seafood trade, the shark fin industry will require an organizational effort, whether private or governmental, to identify and investigate obscure distributional and marketing channels, which may well be abusing domestic producers. Also, education of producers as to the specific handling requirements of foreign markets may improve exports.

The future of Mexico's trade in hides leathers derived from marine animals will depend substantially on the polices adopted by countries party to CITES, some of which constitute major importing countries of Mexico's leather products.

26/ Mexico is not a member of CITES.

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3.2 Mexico's Imports of Fish and Fisheries Products

Mexico's imports of seafood products are dependent to a large degree on Mexican government policies at any given time. For instance, if domestic production of fishmeal is sufficient to satisfy national requirements, then chances are that Mexican government authorities will implement a trade restriction, such as import permits, quotas for specific countries, etc., which will effectively discourage free trade for that particular item in a specific time period.

In other instances, while import permits and quotas may be granted, foreign competitors or potential exporters of seafood products to Mexico are eliminated from competition in the domestic market through the establishment of domestic price ceilings. In these cases, the final prices at which foriegn exporters could place their product in the Mexican market, once they include freight, insurance, etc., is too high to compete with Mexican producers.

If we look at the type of seafood that Mexico imports, it is clear that the products that are traditionally imported fall into one of two major categories:

a) Imports of fishmeal, fats and oils derived from marine animals, which are imported because either domestic production is insufficient to satisfy demand, or the quality of the imported product is superior to that of the domestically produced item; or

b) Imports of relatively small volumes of seafood items which are considered either "luxury seafood items" such as caviar, smoked salmon, herrings, baby eels, crab meat, etc., or "traditional seafood items" that are consumed for religious or ethnic reasons, such as dried cod and hake.

Besides these two major categories, Mexico occasionally imports other seafood products such as canned sardines and tuna, primarily from Latin American countries such as Ecuador and Peru. Although at any one point the import may represent a better price for the Mexican importer than the domestic product, in general, they are the result of Mexico's regional commitments (usually through LAFTA or LAIA) to trade with Latin American countries with whom Mexico enjoys a surplus trade balance.27/

27/ See Chapter 4 for an explanation of these two groups.

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In the next sections we describe in more detail each of these two major import categories.

3.2.1 Imports that Complement Domestic Production

By and large, Mexico's major seafood import item is fishmeal. These imports, together with Mexico's domestic fishmeal production, are absorted by a growing poultry industry which demands significant volumes of fishmeal on a continuous basis. The fishmeal is mixed with other foods to produce animal feeds.

Demand for fishmeal by the poultry industry, and therefore imports of fishmeal, are very sensitive to prices of soybean, which is considered to be a close substitute of fishmeal. As such, when domestic production is low and foreign prices of fishmeal are high, the poultry industry closely monitors soybean prices before any imports of foreign fishmeal are made.

Domestic fishmeal production is also a major factor affecting Mexico's level of fishmeal imports. When domestic production is high, prices tend to be low and imports are discouraged. Conversely, when domestic production is low, prices tend to be high and the demand for fishmeal must be satisfied with imports.

Because the domestic production of fishmeal is obtained from catches of both sardines and anchovies, and because canned sardines are considered by the Mexican government to be a basic staple subject to a price ceiling while fishmeal prices are allowed to fluctuate, there has been a tendency for sardine fishermen to channel more sardines into fishmeal production and less into the canning industry.28/

28/ Most Mexican sardine boats are not equipped with the refrigeration systems required to preserve the product in order to make it suitable for human consumption in its canned form. It has been argued that this is the direct result of having designated canned sardines as a basic staple subject to a price ceiling which discourages producers from canning their product, particularly when fishmeal prices are not subject to controls. The lack of refrigeration systems allows the product to deteriorate in quality on board, making it ineligible for the canning industry. This allows the producer to "escape" the price ceilings. Recent Mexican government policies are aimed at establishing an equilibrium between the amounts of sardines that go into each process.

Imports into Mexico of fats and oils derived from marine animals are primarily the result of either lower quality standards in the domestic production of such items or their total lack of production. The majority of these imports are utilized by the cosmetic or pharmaceutical industries and generally speaking, Mexico's policies for allowing such imports are not very restrictive.

3.2.2. Imports of "Luxury" or "Traditional" Seafood Products

Spanish and other European influences in Mexico have brought with them the habit of consumption of several species not found in Mexican waters.

Dried codfish and hake, not abundant in Mexican waters, are traditionally consumed during the Christmas holidays, and to some extent, during the Lent season. The consumption of these species is linked to the Spanish influence in Mexico, as is the cosumption of several canned seafood items like mussels, squids, anchovies, and baby eels.

Salmon, both in its frozen and particularly in its smoked form, represents one of the luxury seafood items most prized by Mexican consumers. Other luxury seafood items consumed in the Mexican market are caviar, "chipirones" (small squids), and crab meat. These are sold primarily in delicatessen stores or the gourmet sections of supermarkets.

These products, over the last decade, have been subject to continuous changes in Mexican government policies as to whether, in time of economic crisis, they ought to be imported or not, and whether they are to be subject to high ad valorem duties, because of the "luxurious" characteristic of the product.

They are imported by different agents. Supermarket chains, such Aurrera, Sumesa, Comercial Mexicana, El Sardinero and Gigante directly import these items, which are often included in the stores' promotional advertisments.

Another group of importers of seafood products sells to wholesalers and retailers. These importers normally handle other canned products in addition to seafood and are referred to as "importadores de ultramarinos". These importers may handle canned anchovies, olives, cheeses, cold meats, etc. at the same

time, and may not necessarily be considered seafood importers, since at times, the product lines they carry may not include any seafood products.

Since, for the most part, these seafood items must be paid for in foreign currencies, by the time exchange rates are applied to cover costs, freight, insurance, etc., prices in the domestic market are too high for the vast majority of the Mexican population and consequently, consumption of these "luxury items" is limited to families in the middle to upper income brackets.

Future imports of seafood products by Mexico are, therefore, likely to be influenced by the following factors:

a) government policies (prohibiting or allowing) entry of fish and fisheries products to the country (as discussed in Chapter 4 of this report);

b) availability of domestic production to satisfy demand; and

c) improvement or deterioration in major consumers' income levels (i.e. middle to high income population).

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CHAPTER 4
MEXICAN GOVERNMENT SEAFOOD TRADE POLICIES

After the assessment of the commercial, social and political forces driving Mexican seafood trade presented in Chapter 3, we now turn to the issue of the formal government policies implemented by Mexico to influence its seafood trade patterns.

Until its adherence to GATT in August 1986, and to some extent after that event, Mexico enforced a complicated and relatively restrictive trade regime. In the area of imports, in addition to high general import duties, the regime included numerous surtaxes, additional duties, fees and charges, as well as a system of official prices for imports, import permits, import quotas, and exchange controls. In the area of exports, some products were subject to export duties and/or export permits, as well as to the exchange control system.

These basic features of the Mexican trade regime for seafood are described briefly below.

4.1 Mexican Government Policies Affecting Seafood Imports (Pre-GATT)

General import tariffs

The Mexican government publishes a schedule of import duties periodically. Table 4.1 presents the tariff structure for seafood imports into Mexico just prior to April 30, 1986 (that is, prior to Mexico's implementation of unilateral trade liberalization measures immediately before acceding to the GATT).

TABLE 4.1
IMPORT TARIFFS FOR SEAFOOD PRODUCTS ENTERING MEXICO,
JULY 25, 1985 TO APRIL 30, 1986

Tariff Code		Product Category	Duty % (Ad Valorem)
03.01		Fish - fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen:	
	01.00	Salmons	50
	02.00	Sardines	50
	03.00	Eels	50
	04.00	Soles	50
	05.00	Live fish (predators)	Prohibited
	06.00	Live fish (others)	25
	07.00	Cods	50
	99.00	Other	25
03.02		Fish - dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, including cooked, before or during smoking	50
03.03		Crustaceans and molluscs, whether in shell or not - fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen, salted in brine or dried; crustaceans in shell, simply boiled in water	50
15.04		Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined	10
16.02		Sea anenomes, prepared or preserved	50
16.04		Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes:	
	01.00	Herring	50
	02.00	Tuna	50
	03.00	Salmon	50
	04.00	Sardine	50

(Table 4.1 continues next page)

(Table 4.1 continues from previous page)

Tariff Code		Product Category	Duty % (Ad Valorem)
	05.00	Caviar (except 07.00 below)	100
	06.00	Anchovy fillets	50
	07.00	Caviar, in non-hermetically sealed containers > 1,800 kg.	100
	99.00	Other	50
16.05		Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	100
23.01		Flour and meal of meat, offals, fish, crustaceans, molluscs, unfit for human consumption:	
	01.00	Flour, of marine mammals	5
	02.00	Flour, other than 01.00	Exempt
	99.00	Other	5

Sources: FAO-INFOFISH, Register of Import Regulations for Fish and Fishery Products, 1986 Update, 1986

Diario Official de la Federación, Mexico, various dates.

It should be noted that special, reduced tariffs are applied to certain products imported from countries belonging to the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) 1/ and the Latin American Free Trade Area (LAFTA) 2/ 3/. These two organizations have periodic meetings to negotiate trade concessions, which may apply to all or only some of their members.

In general, Mexico's seafood import tariffs were high, usually 50%, compared to most other countries' tariff structures for fisheries products, as wil be seen in Chapter 5. These high tariffs were part of a conscious government policy of import substitution, protection of "infant industries", and minimisation of foreign exchange losses.

Import permit system

Before entry into GATT, 818 items out of the 8,147 registered import tariff items were subject to prior import permits. These items represented 35% of the volume of all imports. Almost half of them were agricultural products, and many of the remainder were classified as "luxury or non-essential goods". Prior import permits were awarded on a non-discriminatory basis with respect to the country of origin of the product.

For many products, import permit issuance was subject to automatic refusal, in some cases to protect "infant industries", and in other cases for protection of the public's health, human dignity, the environment or national security.

1/ Current members of LAIA are: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

2/ In addition to the LAIA members, LAFTA includes Chile as a member.

3/ For instance, before GATT accession, canned sardines and tuna originating in Ecuador were exempt from duty, while the same product originating in a non-LAIA or non-LAFTA country would have been subject to a 50% tariff. Similarly, dried cod imported from Venezuela payed only a 15% duty compared to the normal 50% tariff.

For some products, issuance of permits was tied to purchase of specified amounts of the equivalent domestic product. For instance, fishmeal buyers wishing to import product were required to purchase, at the same time, domestically produced fishmeal in a ratio of 3:1 (domestic:imported), despite the fact that domestic prices might be higher and quality levels lower. 4/

In the case of most seafood imports, Mexico required prior import permits in addition to high tariffs. Although on July 25, 1985 Mexico announced that a number of products, including many seafood items, would be liberated from the prior import permit requirement, most of the fisheries products were returned to import permit status on August 14, 1986, just 10 days before Mexico's GATT accession formally went into effect. 5/

The only seafood items that remained "liberated" (and still are today) are live fish (Tariff Item No. 03.01 A006), frozen sardines (No. 03.01 A002), "other" frozen seafood (No. 03.01 A999) which includes frozen tuna imports from Ecuador under a LAIA/LAFTA agreement), smoked salmon (03.02 A001), pickled herring (No. 03.02 A002), several items in the "diverse products" category, and most marine animal fats and oils (Nos. 15.04 and 15.08).

Thus, Mexico's major seafood imports were subject to high tariffs and/or prior import permits before accession to GATT. Whether this situation is likely to change now that Mexico is a GATT memeber will be analyzed later in this chapter.

Other Import Barriers

In addition to high tariffs and import permits, most seafood imports were subject to the following extra charges and controls.

* Surtaxes: These may be applied to imports related to the nine industrial and agricultural sectors of the economy which are subject to national development programs. The surtaxes are levied on the entire value of the imported product.

4/ Personal communication, Secetaria de Comercio y Fomento Industrial, 1986.

5/ Diario Oficial de la Feederacion, Mexico, July 25, 1985 and August 14, 1986.

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* Additional charge of 2.5%: This is levied on the value of the imported good. The funds raised from application of this charge are destined for export promotion activities and certain specific domestic activites. The charge is not applicable to goods subject to general tariffs in the 1 - 10% range, nor to 554 exempt items. Furthermore, it is not usually levied on imports originating in LAIA or LAFTA countries.

* Federal fee of 0.6%: This fee, levied on the full value of the product, defrays the administrative cost of processing any necessary import permit.

* Additional duties of either 3% or 10%, depending on the product: these duties are levied on the amount of the import duty, not on the value of the product. They are justified as covering the cost of customs and other import services at the federal, state and local levels.

* Border charges: Some products are subject to additional fees charged when the item crosses the border into Mexico or out of a "free zone" such as Baja California.

* Official price system for import valuation: Prior to accession to the GATT, 8.5% of all imports into Mexico were subject to official prices for customs tariff valuation purposes. For the remaining 91.5% of imports, tariffs were applied on the invoice value. Currently, the only fisheries products subject to official prices are certain marine animal fats and oils. Canned tuna used to be subject to an official import price, but this was lifted by governmental decree in December of 1986.

* Import quotas: a number of products are subject to import quotas, often by country of origin in order to favor LAIA or LAFTA countries.

* Exchange controls: A dual exchange rate system, including a "free" rate and a "controlled" rate, is applied in Mexico. The controlled rate is applicable to 80% of foreign exchange income, and covers imports and exports of goods, as well as related costs such as insurance and freight, royalty payments and external credit operations. Tourism, worker's remittances, frontier transactions, direct foreign investment, including profits, capital repatriation, and other factors, are covered by the free rate. At one time, the difference between the two rates was large, but currently, they tend to differ by less than 1%.

Finally, the "maquila" or in-bond industry comes under a special category of imports. These are temporary imports which enter Mexico only to undergo further processing and then are exported. These products are not subject to tariff duties and are administered through a separate series of government controls.

4.2 Mexican Government Policies Affecting Seafood Exports (Pre-GATT)

Mexico controls some of its exports through export duties and permits, as a way of encouraging a greater degree of transformation for certain basic products, or controlling the exploitation and distribution of certain protected species, such as shrimp, lobster and abalone. Also, for some products that are important in the domestic diet and are therefore subject to low prices under a domestic price control program, exports to obtain higher prices in international markets are discouraged. The primary example of this type of product are canned sardines.

The major forms of export barriers applicable to fisheries products are discussed below.

Export duties

Of the 3,000 general export items registered, 127 are subject to export duties, in some cases as high as 100%. Prior to GATT accession, the main seafood items that were subject to export duties were:

- Frozen sardines: 5% duty;
- Fresh shrimp: 25% duty;
- Fresh abalone and lobster: 1% duty;
- Frozen shrimp and lobster: 1%;

Export permits

To maintain further control on exports, certain items are subject to prior export permits. These are important in the fisheries sector; the following products were the major seafood items subject to prior export permits:

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- Frozen mullet;
- Shrimp, abalone and lobster in all product forms;
- Clams in their shells;
- Canned sardines;
- Fishmeal.

Clearly, the controls on shrimp, lobster and abalone are related to the protected status of these species, which according to Mexican law, are reserved for exploitation by registered fishery cooperatives. On the other hand, sardines and fishmeal are controlled apparently because they are important domestic consumption items. These factors will be discussed further in Chapter 5.

Other Export Policies

* Taxes: Exports are not subject to the Value Added Tax (IVA) to which imports and domestic production are subject. Some other charges on production, trade and consumption are either not charged or rebated. This policy is designed to place Mexico on an equal footing with competing exporters from other countries.

* Exchange controls: As noted above, exports, like imports, are subject to the controlled exchange rate in most cases.

4.3 Expected Changes in Mexico's Formal Trade Polices Post-GATT Accession

It should be noted that the above-mentioned Mexican import and export policies refer to the situation prior to April 30, 1986. On that date, the government of Mexico announced a number of important unilateral trade policy reforms consistent with GATT policies, although Mexico would not officially accede to GATT until August 24, 1986.

Thus, technically, Mexico's trade regime was already substantially liberalized immediately prior to GATT accession. However, in this report, we choose to interpret this unilateral trade reform to represent essentially part of the new GATT regime and we define that regime as beginning on April 30, 1986, not August 24, 1986. As a result, any changes in trade policy in Mexico brought about by accession to the GATT, and the implications of those changes are analyzed relative to the pre-April-30th situation as just described above.

To understand what kind of future changes can be expected in Mexico's trade policies, and consequently in its seafood trade patterns, it is important to look first at the trade liberalization commitments Mexico made when it joined the GATT; these are stated in its Protocol of Accession. Mexico's Protocol of Accession to GATT was based on the standard protocol used for most GATT accessions, but in addition, included some important additional provisions. Some of these features have special implications for Mexico's seafood trade. The major significant provisions of Mexico's Protocol are:

- Explicit recognition of Mexico's status as a developing country, "because of which Mexico shall enjoy the special and more favourable treatment which the General Agreement and other provisions deriving therefrom established for developing countries" 6/;

- Recognition of Mexico's sovereignty over its natural resources, and of its right to maintain certain export restrictions related to the conservation of those natural resources;

- Recogntion of the priority status that Mexico accords to its agricultural sector, and Mexico's intention to continue protecting thsi sector to some extent, but gradually replacing the use of prior import permits with tariff protection, to the extent possinle;

6/ Direct quote from the "Draft Protocol for the Accession of Mexico to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" published in the "Report of the Working Party on the Accession of Mexico, 4 July, 1986.

- The "grandfathering in" of certain GATT-inconsistent practices related to the pharmaceutical and automotive industries;

- The acceptance of Mexico's current GATT-inconsistent National Development Plan and Programs, with the proviso that all such future Plans and Programs be GATT-consistent;

- The obligation to operate Mexico's state-owned companies on a non-discriminitory, commercial basis;

- The obligation to continue gradually eliminating Mexico's system of import permits and quantitative restrictions;

- The obligation to eliminate Mexico's system of official import prices for customs valuation by the end of 1987;

- The obligation to eliminate Mexico's GATT-inconsistent system of border charges by 1990;

- The binding of all tariffs at a ceiling of 50% ad valorem;

- Specific tariff concessions on over 200 individual products representing close to one-sixth of Mexico' imports;

- The obligation to adhere to GATT's Customs Valuation, Licensing, Anti-Dumping and Standards Codes within six months of Mexico's accession, as well as the obligation to begin negotiating Mexico's adherence to the Subsidies Code. 7/

7/ A copy of Mexico's Protocol of Accession to GATT is included in Appendix A. It should be noted that many of the above points are not included directly in the Protocol but rather are stated in the recommendations of the Working Party on the Accession of Mexico. These recommendations are considered to form an integral part of the Protocol and have the same binding effect as the Protocol.

These above-mentioned features of Mexico's GATT Protocol indicate that Mexico will be allowed some latitude and phasing-in periods in adapting its policies to the GATT regime.

What have these GATT commitments meant so far in terms of actual trade liberalization in the area of fisheries products?

Table 4.2 below presents the new tariff levels applicable in post GATT Mexico, compared with the situation prior to trade liberalization.

TABLE 4.2
IMPORT TARIFFS FOR SEAFOOD PRODUCTS ENTERING MEXICO,
BEFORE AND AFTER APRIL 30, 1986

Tariff Code	Product Category	Pre-GATT Duty (%)	Post-GATT Duty (%)
03.01	Fish - fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen:		
01.00	Salmons	50	45
02.00	Sardines	50	45
03.00	Eels	50	45
04.00	Soles	50	45
05.00	Live fish (predators)	Prohibited	Prohib.
06.00	Live fish (others)	25	22.5
07.00	Cods	50	45
99.00	Others	25	45
03.02	Fish - dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, including cooked, before or during smoking	50	45
03.03	Crustaceans and molluscs, whether in shell or not - fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen, salted in brine or dried; crustaceans in shell, simply boiled in water	50	45
15.04	Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined	10	10-37

(Table 4.2 continues next page)

(Table 4.2 continued)

16.02	Sea anenomes, prepared or pres.	50	45
16.04	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes:		
01.00	Herring	50	45
02.00	Tuna	50	45
03.00	Salmon	50	45
04.00	Sardine	50	45
05.00	Caviar (except 07.00 below)	100	45
06.00	Anchovy fillets	50	45
07.00	Caviar, in non-hermetically sealed containers > 1,800 kg.	100	45
99.00	Other	50	45
16.05	Crustaceans and molluscs, prep. or preserved	100	45
23.01	Flour and meal of meat, offals, fish, crustaceans, molluscs, unfit for human consumption:		
01.00	Flour, of marine mammals	5	Exempt
02.00	Flour, other than 01.00	Exempt	Exempt
99.00	Other	5	Exempt

Sources: FAO-INFOFISH, Register of Import Regulations for Fish and Fishery Products, 1986 Update, 1986
Diario Official de la Federación, Mexico, various dates.

Effectively, the short-term changes (April 30, 1986 to March 1, 1987) in Mexico's seafood trade regime, brought about by GATT accession, are minimal. Tariff levels for most fisheries products have been reduced from 50% to 45% ad valorem and some (caviar and canned crustaceans and molluscs) were reduced from 100% to 45%. All tariff levels are now below the general ceiling binding level of 50% agreed to by Mexico in its Protocol of Accession. However, most are still substantially above the 30% ceiling that Mexico unilaterally announced it would gradually phase in for all import tariffs.

The only seafood items officially bound in Mexico's GATT Protocol were salt-dried cod, hake and lingcod [Tariff Item Nos. 03.02.A.003, A.004 and A.(ex)]. For all three products, Mexico has committed itself to reduce tariffs from 50% to 30% over a five year period, and remove all prior import permit requirements during the same period. The April 30 reduction of tariffs on these and other products from 50% to 45% may be considered the first step in complying with that commitment.

Special tariff arrangements with LAIA and LAFTA countries continue to be valid. Despite GATT's "most favored nation" clause, which is supposed to ensure equal treatment for all members, GATT does recognize the legitimacy of regional trade associations and their right to grant their members special trade concessions.

In the medium to long term, other trade liberalization changes can be expected in Mexico, as a result of GATT accession. These are likely to bring with them corresponding changes in Mexican seafood trade patterns. The most significant ones are:

- The phasing out of Mexico's system of prior import permits and quotas, in conformity with GATT's Licensing Code. This should open up the market to more imports, and thus more competition for certain industries such as the dried shark industry, which has been shielded until now by trade barriers from its principal competition, dried cod imports.

- The phasing out of border charges by 1990, which should also help open up the Mexican market.

- The phasing out of the official import price system and adherence to the GATT Customs Valuation Code will not have a significant direct effect on seafood trade, since only some marine fats and oils are still subject to official prices. The decision to free canned tuna from the official import price system in December 1986 can be considered a direct result of entry into the GATT.

In addition, however, many inputs into the fishing industry, such as boat engines, fishing equipment, etc., are subject to official prices, so that their eventual release can be expected to improve the efficiency of the fishing industry.

Finally, if, as part of its general trade liberalizaton efforts, Mexico should choose to remove domestic price controls on canned tuna and sardines, at the harvesting, processing and retail levels, this could significantly alter Mexico's production and trade patterns for these products.

In order to further understand the trade policies to which Mexican seafood imports and, especially, exports, are subject, the next chapter discusses the trade regimes applicable to seafood in each of the major recipient countries to which Mexico exports fish and fishery products.

CHAPTER 5
TARIFF AND NON-TARIFF BARRIERS TO SEAFOOD TRADE IN MAJOR WORLD MARKETS OF INTEREST TO MEXICO

Over the period 1976-1985, Mexico's exports of fishery products have been purchased by 46 different nations. Each of these countries applies its own trade policies to incoming products, often restricting their entry through tariffs and non-tariff barriers. In many cases, importing countries apply their policies selectively to GATT member nations, developing countries and others.

In order to understand why Mexico's seafood trade patterns have developed in the way they have, and predict what changes may occur now that Mexico has acceded to GATT, we must examine the seafood trade policies enforced by each of Mexico's major export trading partners. In particular, as Mexico's principal seafood trading partner, the United States deserves special attention.

5.1 U.S. Policies

On the whole, the United States offers one of the most open markets for seafood products in the world. Tariffs are low, especially for products which are not canned or otherwise prepared. (The most notable exception to this rule is the tariff situation for canned tuna, to be discussed in detail later in this section). Few non-tariff barriers exist for seafood trade, although strict health and packaging standards are imposed.

5.1.1 Tariff Barriers

The U.S. grants Most Favored Nation (MFN) status to most of its trading partners; only a few, mainly Communist, countries are required to pay the higher General tariffs. Thus Mexico, both before and after its accession to GATT, has been entitled to at least MFN benefits.

However, for a number of products, the U.S. accords Mexico the additional advantage of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), which allows for duty-free or reduced duty status for many imports. The U.S.'s GSP is a discretionary, unilateral program designed to assist economic development in developing countries by reducing the burden on them of trade barriers. Nineteen other

developed countries also maintain similar, independent GSP programs. The U.S. currently grants duty-free treatment under the GSP to approximately 3,000 products originating in over 140 developing countries.

Mexico has been a beneficiary country of the U.S. GSP program since its inception in 1975. In 1985, Mexican goods (of all types, not just fishery products) valued at US$ 1.24 billion entered the U.S. duty free under the GSP program; these goods represented 6.6% of total Mexican exports to the U.S. that year.

However, the GSP system is subject to both annual and periodic general reviews, at which time products may lose their duty-free status, new products may be granted this status, or countries may gain or lose full GSP privileges.

Product/country eligibility in the GSP system is based on three factors: (1) the general level of development of the beneficiary country, (2) the product's competitiveness in the U.S. market (not to exceed a certain dollar level or 50% of total U.S. imports of that product), and (3) the country's practices in the areas of market access for goods and services, export policies, trade-related investment, protection of intellectual property rights, and internationally recognized worker rights.

In the most recent GSP general review (completed January 1, 1987), Mexico lost eligibility for 32 products because these products were found to be "sufficiently competitive" in the U.S. market. This reclassification is expected to result in a decline of trade benefits of approximately 16% (from US$ 1.24 billion to US$ 1.04 billion).

In this review, none of the products to lose eligibility (for Mexico or any other nation) were fishery products. Currently, 28 seafood products on the U.S. tariff schedule are allowed to enter duty free when exported from GSP countries such as Mexico; an additional 27 seafood products are duty free to MFN nations.

One of the few seafood products subject to high U.S. import tariffs is canned tuna. Raw frozen tuna enters duty free, while partially processed tuna (such as cooked loins) is subject to a low tariff of only 0.5 cents per pound. However, canned tuna is heavily protected by tariffs. Tuna packed in oil (in cans weighing not more than 15 lbs. each), which was the preferred pack consumed by the American public at the time the tariffs were

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established, are subject to a 35% duty from MFN nations. Because of this high tariff, imports of tuna packed in oil are practically negligeable.

Tuna not canned in oil, that is, primarily tuna packed in water, is subject to a 6% ad valorem duty up to a certain quota level, and a 12.5% duty beyond that point. The quota level is calculated annually on the basis of 20% of the previous year's domestic production of canned tuna not-in-oil.

The quotas and imports of this product into the U.S. during the period 1976 - 1985 are presented in Table 5.1

TABLE 5.1
QUOTA AND IMPORTS OF CANNED TUNA NOT IN OIL
TO THE U.S., 1976-1985 (THOUSANDS OF POUNDS)

Year	Quota	Under Quota 1/	Over Quota 2/	Total Imports
1976	98,125	56,409	-	56,409
1977	111,246	33,913	-	33,913
1978	101,407	50,031	-	50,031
1979	125,813	82,202	-	82,202
1980	109,074	109,074	5,064	114,138
1981	104,355	76,683	-	76,683
1982	109,742	92,759	-	92,759
1983	91,904	91,904	28,304	120,208
1984	89,699	89,699	74,216	163,915
1985	97,460	97,460	116,884	214,344

1/ Dutiable at 6% ad valorem.
2/ Dutiable at 12.5% ad valorem.

Source: National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Fisheries of the United States 1985, April 1986.

It is interesting to note that the domestic production figures used to calculate the tariff quota include canning in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, but not American Samoa, which is included in neither the domestic production calculations nor the import figures counted against the tariff quota. Thus, as more U.S. packers have chosen to move their canning operations from the U.S. mainland to American Samoa and other overseas sites such as Thailand (which benefits from very low labor costs and tax incentives), the tariff quota for canned tuna imports, calculated as 20% of the previous year's domestic production, has been gradually reduced.

If this trend continues, potential exporters of canned tuna such as Mexico will have less and less chance of their product entering the U.S. at the low 6% duty rate, and will most likely be subject to the 12.5% duty.

The high tariff levels for canned tuna, combined with certain quality problems with the Mexican product and the fact that Mexico's canning capacity was limited until 1979, have effectively discouraged Mexican exports to the U.S. of canned tuna. This problem was compounded, of course, by the U.S. tuna embargo during the years 1980 - 1986 (see explanation in Section 5.1.2).

It should also be noted that commercial factors have come into play in Mexico's inability to export canned tuna. These factors have to do with inconsistent quality levels and consequent distrust of the Mexican product in certain markets, 1/ lack of water for the canning process in certain areas of Mexico such as Ensenada, Baja California, and labor costs that, while lower than those in the United States, cannot usually compete with countries such as Thailand and the Philippines. 2/

Also, until recently, Mexican packing plants canned tuna almost exclusively in oil, which is the preferred pack in the Mexican market, but is currently in low demand in the U.S. and is subject to the high 35% tariff rate mentioned above.

1/ Personal communication, Camara Nacional de la Industria Pesquera, Mexico City, November, 1986.

2/ Confidential personal Interview, Ensenada, Baja California, February, 1987.

The only other seafood product exported by Mexico to the U.S. that is currently subject to a tariff are canned sardines. These may enter under tariffs ranging from 0% to 30%, depending on their presentation (can size, whether they are packed in oil or tomato sauce, etc.). All other fresh, frozen, canned, or otherwise prepared Mexican seafood products currently exported to the U.S. enter free of tariffs.

On several occasions, American shrimp and tuna industry groups that are encountering severe economic problems, have petitioned Congress and the U.S. International Tariff Commission in an attempt to raise tariff rates on imported shrimp and canned tuna, so far without success.

5.1.2 Non-Tariff Barriers

In addition to the general U.S. import policies described above, fisheries products are subject to a number of U.S. laws and policies specifically applicable to seafood trade. These laws tend to create non-tariff barriers of various kinds, to imports of seafood into the U.S. Chief among these are the Magnusson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (MFCMA) (16 U.S.C. 1801) and the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) (Public Law 92-522).

The MMPA contains provisions mandating the implementation of an embargo on the importation of tuna and tuna products from any country that does not enforce a porpoise mortality protection program similar to the one enforced by the U.S. (porpoise are commonly caught incidentally in tuna purse seine nets).

The MFCMA also contains provisions for the implementation of embargoes on seafood products imported from countries which have seized U.S. fishing vessels operating in waters not recognized by the U.S. as belonging to that nation for the purpose of harvesting the fish species in question. These provisions have been applied in the case of several tuna fisheries; the highly migratory nature of the tunas has made them the subject of sovereignty disputes between the U.S. and these nations. The following table summarizes information on U.S. embargoes on tuna and tuna products since 1978, as a result of enforcement of the MMPA and the MFCMA.

TABLE 5.1
U.S. TUNA EMBARGOES SINCE 1978

Country	Effective date of embargo	Date embargo rescinded	Statute
Peru	Jan. 1, 1978	July 1, 1983	MMPA
Costa Rica	Feb. 16, 1979	Aug. 13, 1979	FCMA
Peru	May 1, 1979	Oct. 17, 1979	FCMA
Canada	Sept. 12, 1979	Sept. 4, 1980	FCMA
Costa Rica	Feb. 1, 1980	Feb. 26, 1982	FCMA
Peru	Feb. 22, 1980	Apr. 19, 1983	FCMA
Mexico	July 14, 1980	Aug. 13, 1986	FCMA
Ecuador	Nov. 3, 1980	Apr. 19, 1983	FCMA
Mexico	Feb. 1, 1981	May 21, 1986	MMPA
Papua new Guinea	1/	1/	FCMA
Solomon Islands	Aug. 23, 1984	Apr. 17, 1985	FCMA
Costa Rica	Apr. 24, 1986	2/	FCMA

1/ A U.S. tuna vessel was seized by Papua New Guinea on February 10, 1982, but an embargo was not imposed owing to ongoing negotiations for a fishing licensing agreement between the American Tunaboat Association and the Government of Papua New Guinea, which was concluded on April 8, 1982.

2/ Embargo still in effect as of Oct. 1, 1986. It was first imposed before Costa Rica ratified the San José Treaty.

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission, Competitive Conditions in the U.S. Tuna Industry, October 1986.

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In the case of Mexico, as mentioned in Chapter 3 of this report, the U.S. embargoed tuna imports after Mexico seized several American vessels fishing within 200 miles of the Mexican coast. Since, until that time, in most years, 100% of Mexican tuna exports had been destined for the U.S., this was a blow to the country's growing tuna industry. Eventually, Mexican producers compensated for their loss of market by promoting greater domestic consumption and finding buyers in other countries, mainly Italy, France and Spain.

In August 1986, Mexico and the United States finally negotiated the lifting of the embargo, in exchange for a voluntary export restraint agreement in which Mexico stated that it would not export to the U.S. more than 17,500 MT of tuna per year, with this figure rising gradually to 27,500 MT in the final year of the agreement, 1988.

The MFCMA embargo provisions tend to be strengthened by the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1971), which provides for compensation to fishing vessel owners whose boats are seized by a foreign government. This law tends to reduce any incentive American fishermen might have to avoid conflicts in foreign waters. However, in recent years, limitations and delays in receiving compensation for vessel seizures have minimized the effectiveness of this law, so that few fishermen have relied upon it and it has ceased to be an important element in the area of fisheries policy.

The MFCMA embargo provisions are also addressed in another legal document, the Eastern Tropical Pacific Tuna Fisheries Agreement of 1983, known as the San José Treaty. This agreement has been signed by the U.S., Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama 3/ but has been rejected by Mexico and several other Latin American

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3/ Guatemala has not yet ratified the San José Treaty.

nations. The San José Treaty explicitely states that its signatories may not subject each other to tuna trade embargoes, thus suspending these MFCMA provisions for treaty signatories.4/

The MFCMA has other implications for seafood trade for those countries which have been granted or desire to obtain a Governing International Fisheries Agreement (GIFA). A GIFA is a necessary legal precursor to the assignment of an allocation for a foreign country to fish in U.S. waters. 5/ Since the MFCMA, in combination with the American Fisheries Promotion Act, includes market access/trade policies as a valid factor to be considered

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4/ Article VI of the San José Treaty reads: "(A) The Contracting Parties agree not to prohibit the importation of tuna and tuna products from another Contracting Party, as a result of any enforcement action by that Contracting Party consistent with this Agreement, as long as such Party is acting in conformity with this Agreement."

5/ Although Mexico had a GIFA and operated fishing vessels in U.S. waters until December, 1980, the GIFA was rescinded at that time at Mexico's request.

in the decision to grant fishing privileges to foreign fishermen in U.S. waters 6/, it can serve as a negotiating tool in the area of seafood trade.

A policy to actively exploit this tool, known as the "Fish and Chips" policy, was developed in 1979 and was pursued until recently. According to this policy, which was established in response to requests by the U.S. fishing industry and the Congressional directive provided in the American Fisheries Promotion Act of 1980, pressure was put on foreign nations to open their markets to U.S. fishery products as a condition for gaining access to U.S. fishing grounds. Trade concessions could be made a condition of either the granting of specific fishing allocations or the granting of GIFA's.

6/ As provided for in the American Fisheries Promotion Act, foreign fishing allocation decisions under the MFCMA are to be based on eight criteria regarding the performance of the foreign nation. Of these criteria, two have to do with trade-related issues; they are:

- whether, and to what extent, such nation imposes tariff barriers or non-tariff barriers on the importation, or otherwise restricts the market access of United States fish and fishery products, particularly fish and fishery products for which the foreign nation has requested an allocation;
- whether, and to what extent, such nation is cooperating with the United States in both the advancement of existing and new opportunities for fisheries exports from the United States through the purchase of fishery exports from United States processors, and the advancement of fisheries trade through the purchase of fish and fishery products from the United States' fishermen, particularly fish and fishery products for which the foreign nation has requested an allocation."

It should be noted that the Fish and Chips Policy was seen primarily as a tool to promote the development of the U.S. fishing industry, so that it could someday harvest the total allowable catch of seafood in U.S. waters. Thus, Fish and Chips was considered a fisheries development policy, not a trade policy, and one that contained the elements for its own obsolescence: once trade liberalization in foreign countries has stimulated the U.S. industry to develop to its full capacity and completely displace foreign fishing in U.S. waters, there will no longer be any "Fish" left to trade for further trade liberalization "Chips".

In the early years of the Fish and Chips policy, gains were made; market access concessions were agreed to by countries such as Spain, Portugal, Japan and Korea. Japan reduced tariffs on squid, crab, salmon roe, herring, herring roe and salted salmon, and increased herring quotas. Korea eased import licensing requirements for certain U.S. fishery products. The EEC exempted salmon from its import reference price system. The policy also helped promote many over-the-side foreign joint ventures in U.S. waters.

However, in recent years, as the U.S. fishing capacity has grown and thus leverage (in the form of foreign fishing allocations) for negotiating foreign market access has diminished, the Fish and Chips policy has lost favor. Currently, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) supports severing the link between resource access and market access, declaring that, consistent with the GATT, market access/free trade is a right, while, consistent with the International Law of the Sea, foreign resource access is a privilege. 7/

Part of the reason NMFS would like to disassociate market access issues from resource allocation is that some countries are now attempting to institute a reverse policy of "Chips and Fish" that could be detrimental to the U.S. goal of phasing out foreign fishing. In particular, the EEC has been trying to implement a policy whereby they restrict access to their markets for countries that exclude them from fishing in their 200-mile zones. This position was unpopular when the EEC proposed it during recent GATT discussions in Punta del Este, Uruguay in 1986, but so far, the EEC is maintaining its stand.

7/ Personal communication, Office of International Trade, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C., Feb. 1987.

It should be noted that the U.S. tuna embargo policy is essentially the same type of "Chips and Fish" arrangement as the EEC is proposing. Access to the U.S. tuna market is withheld from countries not allowing U.S. fishermen to fish in their 200-mile zone. The only real difference is that, because of its highly migratory nature, the U.S. considers tuna to be an exception to the 200-mile Extended Economic Zone (EEZ) jurisdiction it recognizes for other species, while the EEC is attempting to apply its policy to situations where it fully recognizes the coastal state's jurisdiction.

Turning to other legislation affecting U.S. imports of fishery products, perhaps some of the most important are the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 381), the Fair Packaging and Labelling Act, and other regulations administered by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). These laws and regulations are intended to ensure that all food products, including seafood, are safe to eat (free of pests, diseases, poisons, dangerous food additives, spoilage, etc.) and that they reach certain standards of labelling and packaging.

For instance, labels must be in English, the country of origin and the name and address of the packer and distributor must be identified, and the product's weight and/or measures must be stated in the system accepted in the U.S. (the avoirdupois system). Product ingredients must be listed by common name in order of their predominance by weight. Only certain package sizes and weights and packaging materials are permitted for some products. Tolerance levels for deleterious substances are proscribed. 8/

The FDA enforces its regulations through examinations of imports at their point of entry into the United States. Seafood and other food products which are found to be in violation of FDA regulations are impounded and eventually destroyed or re-exported at the exporter's expense, unless, through the appeals process, the exporter can persuade the FDA that the products do comply.

8/ A full description of FDA regulations for seafood is available in the National Fisheries Institute's Green Book. See bibliography for full citation.

Another law affecting seafood imports is the Lacey Act of 1900, which regulates trade and commerce in wild animals (including fish and shellfish) and birds. As ammended in 1981, this law prohibits trade or commerce in animals "taken, possessed, transported or sold in violation of any law or regulation of any state or in violation of any foreign law." Thus, for example, fish harvested in Mexico out of season or by unauthorized harvesters (according to Mexican law) could not be lawfully imported into the U.S. This law has been used against American shrimp fishermen fishing illegally in Mexican waters. The U.S. Customs Service also recently investigated a claim that live shrimp for breeding purposes have been imported into the U.S. from Mexico in violation of Mexican law, which would bring the Lacey Act into play. 9/ However, in general, this law is not considered to significantly restrict U.S. seafood imports.

Finally, a number of other policies bear upon trade in fisheries products, mainly facilitating exports by providing loans, loan guarantees, counselling on international trade, data, assistance in foreign trade shows and sales missions, and export inspection and certification services. Agencies involved in these services include the Small Business Administration, the Export-Import Bank, the Department of Commerce, and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

5.2 Policies of Mexico's Secondary Seafood Trade Partners 10/

World trade statistics indicate that, currently, the three largest import markets for seafood products are the United States, Japan and the European Economic Community (EEC). As demonstrated by the Mexican seafood export statistics analyzed in Chapter 2, the U.S. is Mexico's principal trading partner by far, and as such, its trade policies were described in section 3.2. However, Japan and the EEC also represent important actual and potential markets for Mexican seafood products; their import policies will be described briefly here.

9/ U.S. International Tariff Commission, Conditions of Competition Affecting the U.S. Gulf and South Atlantic Shrimp Industry, USITC Publication 1738, August 1985.

10/ The principal source of information for this section was: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Problems of Trade in Fishery Products, 1985.

5.2.1 Japan

In 1984 (the most recent year of available statistics), Japan imported over 1.39 million metric tons of seafood worth over 4.4 billion U.S. dollars. Of those imports, about 42% by value were fresh, chilled and frozen shellfish, while fresh, chilled and frozen fish and their byproducts made up an additional 28%.11/ Most of Japan's seafood imports are from other Asian nations, but Mexico has exported tuna, shrimp and some other species in recent years, as mentioned in Chapter 2.

5.2.1.1 Tariff Barriers

Japan imposes tariffs on a number of seafood items, using a multi-column tariff system. Besides a "General" tariff used as a base rate when othc rates do not apply, there is an "MFN" rate applicable to GATT members, and "Preferential" rates in the case of countries with which Japan has concluded special trade agreements. The General, MFN and Preferential rates are often superceded by "Temporary" rates, which may be higher, but are usually lower than the normal rates.

Currently, MFN tariffs for fresh, chilled or frozen fish range from 0% to 8.3% ad valorem, with most species subject to duties of 5% or less. In the case of fresh, chilled or frozen shrimp, a temporary duty of 4% currently superecedes both the General rate of 10% and the GATT rate of 3.4%. Prepared or preserved fish and shellfish may be subject to GATT rates of up to 15%, although lower temporary rates are now in effect.

Japan also provides a GSP system which allows for reduced duty or duty free treatment for many seafood imports from developing countries. Mexico currently is eligible for GSP treatment; however, none of the particular seafood products Mexico has exported to Japan in the past 10 years is currently designated by the Japanese government as being subject to a reduced GSP duty. For those products not covered by special GSP rates, Mexico had to pay the General rates until its entry into the GATT, at which time, GATT duties went into effect.

11/ These proportions refer to 1982. Data by product type was unavailable for 1984.

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5.2.1.2 Non-Tariff Barriers

In addition to tariffs, Japan implements a system of global, bilateral and tariff quotas. Quotas are established annually or semi-annually, taking into account current market conditions. Licenses are issued to importing companies for portions of the quotas. Species of possible interest to Mexico which were subject to global quotas in 1982 are mackerels, sardines and scallops.

Information regarding any export promotion or export subsidy programs in effect in Japan is currently unavailable.

5.2.2 EEC Countries

5.2.2.1 Tariff Barriers

The European Economic Community, which includes Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom 12/, allows duty free trade of fishery products among its members, and applies a uniform tariff schedule, called the Common Customs Tariff, to non-members. Partly as a result of this, intra-Community trade represents close to 50% of the EEC countries' fishery imports.

As in the case of Japan, the EEC applies a multi-column tariff system which includes an "autonomous" rate (base rate), a conventional (MFN) rate and preferential rates applicable to countries with which the EEC has made special arrangements (many of these are former colonies of EEC nations). However, unlike Japan but like the U.S., the EEC presently applies its conventional rate to all non-preferential third nations, whether or not they are members of GATT. Thus, before and after its entry into GATT, Mexico was granted at least MFN rates.

12/ Spain, Portugal and Greece are currently phasing their regulations into line with the EEC structure, so that their policies may not yet be fully consistent with those of the other members described here.

In addition, the EEC grants non-reciprocal GSP privileges to many developing nations, Mexico included. The main seafood species of interest to Mexico that are currently granted reduced duties under the GSP scheme are various crustaceans and molluscs. Even so, however, fresh and frozen fish and shellfish currently entering the EEC from Mexico must pay a tariff of 15%.

The EEC also applies various tariff quotas (reduced duty or duty-free status up to the level of a quota, after which point a higher tariff is in effect) and temporary and indefinite tariff suspensions. Of these, most apply to species Mexico does not produce; the only one of interest to Mexico is the indefinite suspension of tariffs on tuna and skipjack destined for the EEC's canning industry.

Entry by Mexican canned tuna into the EEC market is barred by similar import tariff policies to those mentioned for the U.S. To protect its domestic canning industry, the EEC imposes a tariff of 24% on imports of canned tuna. Thus, to date, Mexican exports of canned tuna to this market have been negligible, and Mexico has been unable to take advantage of the value-added opportunities of exporting in this form.

5.2.2.2 Non-Tariff Barriers

Besides tariffs, the EEC implements several non-tariff barriers under its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which includes the fisheries sector. For seafood, this policy establishes price control and trading mechanisms designed to regulate supply, guarantee equitable incomes for EEC fishermen and, to a lesser extent, maintain reasonable consumer prices.

In the area of fisheries, the CAP includes common marketing standards for all seafood sold within the EEC, with respect to packaging and labelling, quality, size, weight and other factors. The CAP also includes a complicated reference price system, which determines a minimum price at which many imported fishery products are allowed access to the EEC market. If an import price undercuts the reference price for that product for more than three consecutive market days, the EEC Commission may choose to take one of the following three possible actions:

- any existing tariff suspension may be removed to return the product to its normal tariff level;

- further imports may not be allowed unless they enter at a price equal to or exceeding the reference price;

- a countervailing charge may be levied on the imports to compensate for the difference between the reference price and the import price.

Both before and after entry into the GATT, most Mexican fresh and frozen shellfish were subject to the CAP reference price system.

It should be noted that, for the recently initiated round of GATT multilateral trade negotiations, the Uruguay Round, the United States has requested that the agenda include discussion of the dismantling of the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy, to give other countries more access to EEC markets for agricultural (including fisheries) products.

Finally, the EEC also implements a program of export promotion which includes a mechanism for compensating exporters with refunds for the difference between Community prices and world market prices. The system has been used in the past to compensate exporters of cod, mackerel and saithe, but has been out of use since 1983. Individual member countries may implement their own seafood export programs, but currently, the only ones in effect are in Germany and Denmark and these are on a fairly small scale.

5.2.3 Other Nations' Policies

On average, during the period 1976-1985, the combined value of all of Mexico's seafood exports to countries other than the U.S., Japan and the EEC did not exceed 1.5% of total exports. However, for completeness, and because these currently less important markets may eventually absorb more Mexican seafood, we mention below the current tariff barriers applicable to seafood products which, at one time or another in the 10-year period, Mexico has exported to these countries.

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As a recipient of GSP benefits from all of the 20 developed nations granting such benefits, Mexican seafood products enter duty free into all of these countries. However, many other countries apply tariff barriers to Mexican exports. These include the following:

- Fish fillets from Mexico enter Canada with a 3.5% tariff.

- Exports of seafood from Mexico to members of the Central American Common Market (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua) are subject to a minimum tariff of 30% which in some cases may be as high as 50%.

- Several of the African nations, including Ghana, Camaroon and Ethiopia, apply minimum tariffs of at least 35%, as well as other surcharges.

- Tariffs on fresh, frozen, dried or smoked seafood imported into India are 60%.

- Venezuela implements a 15% tariff on all imports of tuna.

- Ecuador applies a 70% tariff on fresh, frozen, dried, smoked or pickled seafood, although certain allowances are made for members of the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) such as Mexico.

- Similarly, Brazil applies tariffs as high as 155% and import quotas or prohibitions for most non-canned seafood products, but makes certain allowances for members of the Latin American Free Trade Area (LAFTA), of which Mexico is a member.

- Panama enforces a tariff of 77.5% or US$1.25/kg. plus 3.5% (whichever is highest) on imports of tuna, but it is believed that the "exports" to Panama mentioned in Chapter 2 and Appendix C never officially entered the country, but rather were simply transshipped there, and therefore were not subject to Panamanian tariffs.

Thus, before Mexico's adherence to the GATT, Mexican seafood already was subject to low duties or duty-free treatment in the vast majority of cases, and especially when entering the markets of the world's largest importers (the U.S., Japan and the EEC).

(3)

In general, tariffs were high (15% or higher) only in the case of fellow developing countries, and exports to these countries tended to be sporadic and in small amounts.

5.3 Expected Changes in Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers to Mexican Seafood Exports as a Result of Mexico's Accession to GATT

By acceding to GATT, Mexico joins a group of 92 countries which accord each other "most favored nation" treatment in all their trade relations and apply the general GATT principles stated in Chapter 1 of this report. Although Mexico does not now export to some of the GATT nations, by reviewing the tariff schedules of GATT member countries, we can determine whether Mexican seafood exports will now be eligible for better treatment in these countries (in the short term) than was the case prior to GATT accession.

As discussed above, seafood tariff barriers in Mexico's largest export market, the United States, are not expected to change, since prior to GATT accession, the U.S. already granted Mexico both MFN and GSP status. Similarly, Mexico already received both MFN and GSP treatment from the EEC countries before entering GATT. Thus, immediate market access gains for Mexican products in these countries are not expected as a result of GATT accession.

However, in a number of countries, Mexico will receive somewhat better treatment for its seafood exports than it did before, at least for some products which are not already receiving GSP benefits. These countries include Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Gambia, Hungary, Japan, Norway, Switzerland, and Turkey. (Of these countries, only Canada, Japan and Switzerland have received fishery product exports from Mexico in the past 10 years, and in practical terms, are the only ones likely to constitute important markets for Mexican seafood.)

Besides these few countries that will grant Mexico slightly improved market access, the remaining 81 GATT members already applied the same tariffs to pre-GATT Mexican seafood products as they did to products of fellow GATT members.

In summary, immediate market access gains for Mexican seafood products as a result of GATT accession are expected to be minimal. Perhaps the most important trade concessions will be for a few products such as canned tuna, tuna loins and shrimp entering Canada at reduced duty levels, and canned crab, squid, frozen shark and a few other items that will enter Japan at slightly reduced tariff levels.

Other benefits to GATT membership may be more esoteric or may only develop in the medium to long term. Among these benefits are:

- Greater legal standing in the international community;

- Access to GATT's dispute settlement system, and the legal right to protest other nations' trade practices that are considered "GATT-illegal", that is, contrary to GATT's stated principles and regulations. According to a GATT lawyer13/, one example of such a GATT-illegal practice are the tuna embargoes the U.S. now places on countries with which it has sovereignty disputes on the subject of tuna fishing. Thus, had Mexico been a GATT signatory at any time during the U.S. tuna embargo (1980-86), Mexico would have been able to officially protest the embargo within the GATT dispute settlement mechanism, probably with positive results. Indeed, Canada recently lodged and won such a protest against a U.S. tuna embargo. Instead, Mexico was powerless to effectively protest the embargo that so disrupted the Mexican tuna industry. Now, as a GATT member, Mexico can have new confidence in its tuna fisheries dealings with the U.S., secure in the knowledge that any U.S. embargo could be successfully fought through the GATT system.

- The recognized right to participate fully in future rounds of GATT multi-lateral trade negotiations, such as the current Uruguay Round.

13/ Information provided by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Washington, D.C., February 1987.

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- Possible stimulation to improve the productivity and efficiency of Mexico's fishing industry, and consequently provide better and cheaper products for domestic consumption and for export, due to the competition provided by an influx of imports resulting from GATT trade liberalization.

- Possible increases in foreign investment in the Mexican industry, due to increased confidence in Mexico and its trade liberalization policies.

After describing both the commercial factors and the government policies determining Mexico's seafood trade patterns prior to GATT accession, as well as some of the formal policy changes to be expected as a result of accession, we are now in a position to draw some conclusions regarding the likely impacts and opportunities of that decision.

CHAPTER 6
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions: Expected Impacts of Mexico's GATT Accession

As this report is being written, just over six months have passed since Mexico acceded to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, on August 24, 1986. This is too short a time to clearly detect many direct impacts or changes in seafood trade trends; few preliminary data are available on trade since the accession, and the phasing in of Mexico's new GATT commitments have only just begun, if at all. Thus, any conclusions drawn here must necessarily be speculative, however well grounded in our understanding of the driving forces shaping Mexican seafood trade patterns.

Nevertheless, certain conclusions can and must be drawn. Chief among these is the high probability that the current general direction of trade and broad trends identified in Chapter 2 will continue into the forseeable future; that is, seafood exports will continue to vastly outweigh imports, the United States will continue to absorb most of Mexico's exports, and shrimp, tuna, lobster and abalone (exports) and fishmeal (imports) will continue to be the major items traded.

Beyond this general conclusion, more specific future trends and impacts are commented upon below.

6.1.1 Exports

Earlier chapters of this report made it clear that Mexico's exports of fishery products have, until now been directed primarily at the U.S. market. The major species traded have been shrimp and tuna, and to a lesser extent, lobster, abalone, finfish, and seaweeds, while the predominant product form has been raw/frozen, with little value added.

Chapter 3 demonstrated that, on the whole, Mexico is fairly well suited to continue this export pattern, and the general market outlook is good. Export trends have been driven primarily by a few critical factors, most important of which are the availability of natural and financial resources, which determine

production capabilities, and Mexico's geographical proximity to the U.S. market. Tariffs have presented no real barriers to existing exports, except perhaps in the case of canned goods, such as canned tuna. Similarly, non-tariff barriers have not significantly affected seafood exports, except for the case of the U.S. tuna embargo, which had far-reaching effects, many of them, surprisingly, positive.

Indeed, the proximity and openness of the U.S. market have tended to induce a certain laziness in Mexico's seafood export promotion efforts -- little effort was made at producing value-added products for export, and no agressive marketing was considered necessary, until the tuna embargo closed off the U.S. market for this species. The U.S. tuna embargo can be considered a potential positive turning point for the Mexican fishing industry as a whole, if the industry chooses to take advantage of the new opportunities highlighted by that event. What initially appeared to be a devastating development, eventually stimulated unprecedented, largely successful, marketing efforts, providing Mexico with diversified tuna markets. Similar efforts will be needed in several areas, if Mexico is to maintain or improve its position in world seafood export markets.

Such efforts will be necessary because, as became clear in Chapter 5 of this report, Mexico's GATT accession is not likely to open up any important new markets for Mexican fisheries products through tariff reductions or removal of non-tariff barriers, at least in the short to medium term. Mexican seafood exports were already receiving favorable tariff and non-tariff treatment in all major world markets due to unilateral policies in those countries, so that GATT accession will not significantly improve upon this situation.

In the longer term, Mexico may be able to help negotiate some new trade concessions with its partners, and Mexico will also be in a stronger position to prevent or protest potential future GATT-illegal trade barriers such as the U.S. tuna embargo. However, indisputably, the near-term gains attributable to GATT accession can be expected to be minimal, so that any improvements in export market access will have to depend on actions that are largely unrelated to the GATT. Some guidelines for such action will be presented later in this chapter.

6.1.2 Imports

As highlighted in Chapters 2 and 3 of this report, Mexican imports of fisheries products in recent years have been low, compared to exports, and have fallen into two general categories: imports to complement inadequate domestic production, and imports of small amounts of "luxury" and "traditional" items.

By both volume and value, the first category has been the most important, with fishmeal being the principal item imported, mainly from Chile, Peru and Ecuador. In the second category, cod has tended to be the most important item, although numerous other products, mostly expensive ones such as canned mussels, anchovies, baby eels, caviar and smoked salmon, have been imported in small amounts, from a variety of countries.

Besides general consumer tastes and preferences, the primary factors determining the nature and flow of these imports have been three: the general state of Mexico's economy, as reflected in consumer income levels; government internal pricing policies for related products; and explicit government trade barriers aimed at import substitution, minimising foreign exchange losses, and protecing domestic industries.

Unlike Mexico's seafood exports, its imports have been significantly influenced by tariff and non-tariff barriers, so that GATT accession can be expected to have more impact on these trade patterns.

Although GATT's impacts may be gradual, due to the slow phasing in of new policies, one change that may be expected is an increase in imports of the so-called "luxury" and "traditional" seafood items. This increase will probably be due primarily to the elimination of requirements for prior import permits, previously often denied, for these goods; tariff changes will probably prove less influential.

Some of this increase is already becoming apparent in Mexico; more imported products, particularly dried/salted cod and some canned goods, are appearing on supermarket shelves. However, increased imports of these items are unlikely to turn into a flood; the generally low standard of living in Mexico, combined with consumer incomes continuously eroded by high inflation and a weak economy will continue to severely limit demand.

For certain domestic industries previously protected from outside competition in the form of large quantities of imports, the new trade liberalization brought about by GATT accession can be expected to stimulated greater efficiency. The principal industries in this category are the fishmeal, canned sardine, canned tuna and dried/salted shark meat industries.

Once government regulations limiting imports of competitive products are removed, these industries should be stimulated to improve quality levels and reduce production costs. It may turn out to be a painful process, but the result, assuming these industries survive, can be expected to be beneficial. From a strictly economic viewpoint, even if these industries die out under the new competitive conditions, the Mexican consumer can be considered to have benefitted by no longer having to consume over-priced goods.

Thus, in the area of seafood imports, GATT-induced trade liberalization is likely to produce significant, beneficial effects, although certain economic realities, as well as some government policies, such as its domestic food pricing programs, may limit those effects.

6.2 Guidelines for Strengthening Mexico's Seafood Trade Position Under the GATT

GATT accession opens up some new opportunities for Mexico in terms of improving seafood export markets in the long term. Most important of these is the possibility of negotiating new tariff concessions.

One area that Mexican government and fishing industry representatives should focus on in future rounds of GATT-sponsored multilateral trade negotiations, including the present Uruguay Round, is the reduction or elimination of high tariffs for canned tuna and other canned fisheries products in the U.S. and the European Economic Community. Current tariff restrictions are partly responsible for Mexico's lack of exports of these value-added products, so that tariff reductions could help stimulate the canning industry.

Other areas in which Mexico can seek trade concessions during

GATT multilateral negotiations are the elimination of the EEC Common Agricultural Policy reference price system, which affects fisheries imports, and the reduction of high tariff and non-tariff barriers implemented by many fellow developing countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

Furthermore, it is advisable for Mexico to continue to promote regional trade through the Latin American Free Trade Area and the Latin American Integration Association, both of which are considered legitimate under the GATT, and afford Mexico some trade advantages.

However, most of the guidelines for export market improvement that suggest themselves from this study are not GATT-related. Since tariff and non-tariff barriers enforced by Mexico's trade partners are not the primary factors limiting Mexican seafood exports, the fishing industry will have to resort to other kinds of actions to improve their positions in world export markets.

Perhaps the most promising avenue, as evidenced by the U.S. tuna embargo experience, is the devotion of new efforts to aggressive marketing of Mexican seafood products. New buyers can be sought, both in traditional importing nations such as the U.S., and in other countries. In some cases, access to new markets may be eased by incorporating foreign partners in the production process through joint ventures.

Especially if these marketing efforts are accompanied by a renewed commitment to improved quality, and prroduct and delivery reliability, significant export market gains can be achieved.

This diversification of markets for traditional products can be accompanied by a diversification of products offered, especially aiming toward the development of more value-added products.

To accomplish these diversification goals, it is advisable to enlist the help of experts on the targeted markets. In particular, the advice of Japanese technicians and other specialists familiar with the stringent commercial requirements of the Japanese market can aid in tailoring the technical features of the Mexican industry (for instance, fishing gear types, handling methods and freezing equipment) to the needs of this promising, although difficult, market.

Finally, in the area of Mexico's most important seafood export

species, shrimp, agressive marketing must be accompanied by adoption of new production techniques, most importantly shrimp aquaculture. Countries that have successfully implemented shrimp aquaculture programs, such as Ecuador, Panama and Taiwan, are rapidly displacing Mexico in the U.S. shrimp market, which was once more heavily dominated by Mexican exports. Buyers have evidenced a marked preference for the high quality, consistent size, and reliable delivery of aquaculture shrimp. Thus, if Mexico is to maintain or improve its shrimp market share in the U.S., or diversify its markets, it must find ways to facilitate and promote shrimp aquaculture.

APPENDIX A

MEXICO'S PROTOCOL OF

ACCESSION TO GATT

APPENDIX A

ACCESSION OF MEXICO

Draft Decision

The CONTRACTING PARTIES,

Having regard to the results of the negotiations directed towards the accession of the Government of Mexico to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and having prepared a Protocol for the accession of Mexico,

Decide, in accordance with Article XXXIII of the General Agreement that the Government of Mexico may accede to the General Agreement on the terms set out in the said Protocol.

DRAFT PROTOCOL FOR THE ACCESSION OF MEXICO TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

The governments which are contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (hereinafter referred to as "contracting parties" and "the General Agreement", respectively), the European Economic Community and the Government of the United Mexican States (hereinafter referred to as "Mexico").

Taking note of Mexico's present status as a developing country, because of which Mexico shall enjoy the special and more favourable treatment which the General Agreement and other provisions deriving therefrom established for developing countries,

Having regard to the results of the negotiations directed towards the accession of Mexico to the General Agreement,

Have through their representatives agreed as follows:

Part I - General

1. Mexico shall, upon entry into force of this Protocol pursuant to paragraph 9, become a contracting party to the General Agreement, as defined in Article XXXII thereof, and shall apply to contracting parties provisionally and subject to this Protocol:

(a) Parts I, III and IV of the General Agreement, and

(b) Part II of the General Agreement to the fullest extent not inconsistent with its legislation existing on the date of this Protocol.

The obligations incorporated in paragraph 1 of Article I by reference to Article III and those incorporated in paragraph 2(b) of Article II by reference to Article VI of the General Agreement shall be considered as falling within Part II for the purpose of this paragraph.

2. (a) The provisions of the General Agreement to be applied to contracting parties by Mexico shall, except as otherwise provided in this Protocol, and in accordance with paragraph 83 of L/6010, be the provisions contained in the text annexed to the Final Act of the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, as rectified, amended or otherwise modified by such instruments as may have become effective on the day on which Mexico becomes a contracting party.

(b) In each case in which paragraph 6 of Article V, sub-paragraph 4(d) of Article VII; and sub-paragraph 3(c) of Article X of the General Agreement refer to the date of that Agreement, the applicable date in respect of Mexico shall be the date of this Protocol.

3. Regarding agriculture, the CONTRACTING PARTIES recognize the priority status which Mexico accords to this sector in its economic and social policies. In this connection, and in order to improve its agricultural production, to maintain the land-tenure system and to protect the income and employment opportunities of the producers of these products, Mexico will continue implementing its programme of gradual replacement of prior import permits by tariff protection to the extent compatible with its objectives in this sector, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 29 of L/6910.

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4. The CONTRACTING PARTIES are aware of Mexico's intention to implement its National Development Plan and its Sectoral and Regional Programmes, as well as to institute the instruments needed for their execution, including those of a fiscal and financial nature, in conformance with the provisions of the General Agreement and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 35 of L/6010.

5. Mexico will exercise its sovereignty over natural resources, in accordance with the Political Constitution of Mexico. Mexico may maintain certain export restrictions related to the conservation of natural resources, particularly in the energy sector, on the basis of its social and development needs if those export restrictions are made effective in conjunction with restrictions on domestic production or consumption.

Part II - Schedule

6. The schedule in the Annex shall, upon the entry into force of this Protocol, become a Schedule to the General Agreement relating to Mexico.

7. (a) In each case in which paragraph 1 of Article II of the General Agreement refers to the date of that Agreement, the applicable date in respect of each product which is the subject of a concession provided for in the Schedule annexed to this Protocol shall be the date of this Protocol.

(b) For the purpose of the reference in paragraph 6(a) of Article II of the General Agreement to the date of that Agreement, the applicable date in respect of the Schedule annexed to this Protocol shall be the date of this Protocol.

Part III - Final Provisions

8. This Protocol shall be deposited with the Director-General to the CONTRACTING PARTIES. It shall be open for signature by Mexico until 31 December 1986. It shall also be open for signature by contracting parties and by the European Economic Community.

9. This Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the day upon which it shall have been signed by Mexico.

10. Mexico, having become a contracting party to the General Agreement pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Protocol, may accede to the General Agreement upon the applicable terms of this Protocol by deposit of an instrument of accession with the Director-General. Such accession shall take effect on the day on which the General Agreement enters into force pursuant to Article XXVI or on the thirtieth day following the day of the deposit of the instrument of accession, whichever is the later. Accession to the General Agreement pursuant to this paragraph shall, for the purposes of paragraph 2 of Article XXXII of that Agreement, be regarded as acceptance of the Agreement pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article XXVI thereof.

11. Mexico may withdraw its provisional application of the General Agreement prior to its accession thereto pursuant to paragraph 10 and such withdrawal shall take effect on the sixtieth day following the day on which written notice thereof is received by the Director-General.

12. The Director-General shall promptly furnish a certified copy of this protocol and a notification of each signature thereto, pursuant to paragraph 8, to each contracting party, to the European Economic Community, to Mexico and to each government which shall have acceded provisionally to the General Agreement.

13. This Protocol shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

14. Done at Geneva this .... day of (month) one thousand nine hundred and eighty six, in a single copy, in the English, French and Spanish languages, except as otherwise specified with respect to the Schedule annexed hereto, each text being authentic.

ANNEX

SCHEDULE LXXVII - MEXICO

[Text reproduced in L/6010/Add.1]

APPENDIX B

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PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX C

TRADE DATA BASE

- EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS

FROM MEXICO, 1976 - 1986

- IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS

INTD MEXICO, 1976 - 1986

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS
	SECTION "a" FRESH FISH								
0301 a01	TUNA								
	GUATEMALA	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ITALY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	114.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	[illegible]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	0.00	2.80	0.00	0.49	1.63	0.00	0.00	2.76
	TOTAL	0.00	2.82	0.00	0.49	115.63	0.00	0.00	2.76
0301 a02	SKIPJACK								
	SWITZERLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.19	0.00
	USA	32.89	72.00	20.30	0.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	13.27
	TOTAL	32.89	72.00	20.30	0.00	17.00	0.00	15.19	13.27
0301 a03	CORVINA								
	JAPAN	0.00	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	25.49	86.70	46.70	76.80	89.98	6.22	13.98	84.67
	TOTAL	25.49	92.20	46.70	76.80	190.98	6.22	13.98	84.67
0301 a04	SOLES								
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NORTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	7.94	94.44	93.87	52.38	28.41	9.38	5.20	48.78
	TOTAL	7.94	94.44	93.87	52.38	30.41	9.38	5.20	48.78
0301 a05	SNAPPERS								
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	11.74	4.60	1.65	1.06	1.92	0.00	0.00	127.59
	TOTAL	11.74	4.60	5.65	1.06	1.92	0.00	0.00	127.59
0301 a06	DRUMS								
	USA	11.95	22.78	2.10	18.93	10.32	0.00	0.00	14.96
	TOTAL	11.95	22.78	2.10	18.93	10.32	0.00	0.00	14.96

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS
0301 a07	TOTOABA								
	ITALY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0301 a08	ORNAMENTAL FISH								
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GERMANY (FED.REP)	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
	USA	0.13	0.54	0.00	1.28	0.07	0.00	6.12	0.91
	TOTAL	0.27	0.54	0.00	1.28	0.10	0.00	6.12	0.96
0301 a09	ROES AND EGGS								
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	1.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	122.50	0.10	0.00	0.18	0.45	0.00	0.00	7.51
	TOTAL	122.50	0.10	1.99	0.18	0.45	0.00	0.00	7.51
0301 a10	BAYA								
	USA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	5.08	0.00	9.43
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	5.08	0.00	9.43
0301 a11	TROUT								
	USA	26.01	264.14	299.07	200.41	149.39	5.74	0.00	133.41
	TOTAL	26.01	264.14	299.07	200.41	149.39	5.74	0.00	133.41
0301 a99	OTHERS								
	GERMANY (FED.REP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	589.15	586.43	65.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	129.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	154.27	774.65	688.81	818.94	398.67	161.33	42.30	645.79
	TOTAL	154.27	774.65	1,277.96	1,405.37	592.67	162.53	42.30	645.79
T O T A L	FRESH FISH	393.04	1328.26	1747.89	1757.26	1108.86	188.96	82.79	1089.12
	SECTION "b" FROZEN FISHES								
0301 b01	CATFISH								

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.19	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	87.95	7.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	10.36
	TOTAL	87.95	7.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.19	0.44	10.36
0301 602	SKIPJACK								
	CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,679.96	0.00	0.00
	COSTA RICA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	330.00
	FRANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	596.25	99.73
	ITALY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.00	67.62	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	449.70	449.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,298.20	0.00	0.00
	USA	291.26	916.00	782.08	707.99	829.12	0.00	47.00	0.00
	VENEZUELA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	521.64	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	291.26	916.00	782.08	707.99	829.12	3,978.49	1,159.87	429.73
0301 603	CORVINA								
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	145.48	38.29	6.49	22.82	28.85	0.00	5.01	12.82
	TOTAL	145.48	38.29	6.49	31.01	28.85	0.00	5.01	12.82
0301 604	SOLES								
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.62	5.21	0.77	0.00
	NORTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.20	58.08	0.00
	USA	1.34	5.32	9.00	14.29	6.54	0.00	0.00	5.93
	TOTAL	1.34	5.32	10.20	14.29	16.15	9.41	58.85	29.93
0301 605	MULLETS								
	USA	1.73	13.46	5.06	24.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.75
	TOTAL	1.73	13.46	5.06	24.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.75
0301 606	GROUPERS								
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.40
	CAMERUN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
		TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS
	HONDURAS	0.00	16.03	5.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NICARAGUA	0.00	7.88	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	154.94	3.54	83.83	66.33	1.71	0.00	0.00
	USA	342.97	521.85	346.87	300.80	43.06	9.23	42.91	108.51
	TOTAL	342.97	700.70	356.87	384.62	109.39	10.94	42.91	124.91
0301 b07	MOJARRA								
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	44.64	3.01	1.16	4.07	0.39	0.00	1.50	2.84
	TOTAL	44.64	3.01	1.16	4.07	0.39	0.00	1.50	2.84
0301 b08	PAMPANO								
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.40	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	17.21	8.91	9.19	7.20	11.57	0.00	0.00	10.88
	TOTAL	17.21	8.91	9.36	7.60	11.76	0.00	0.00	10.88
0301 b09	RED SNAPPER								
	HONDURAS	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NORTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	209.19	41.36	77.03	109.22	19.85	18.96	68.12	47.90
	TOTAL	209.19	41.36	77.51	127.37	132.58	18.96	68.12	47.90
0301 b10	MACKERELS								
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	1.51	4.39	2.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	229.79	0.00	20.83	96.63	6.83	15.20	23.00	9.66
	TOTAL	229.79	0.00	22.33	101.01	9.15	15.20	23.00	9.66
0301 b11	DRUMS								
	USA	4.40	8.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80
	TOTAL	4.40	8.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80
0301 b12	TOTOABA								

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS
	USA	1.29	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	1.29	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0301 b13	FISH FILLETS								
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.09
	CANADA	0.00	0.00	6.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CAMERUN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ECUADOR	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	HONDURAS	0.00	35.70	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.63	0.00	0.00
	NICARAGUA	0.00	0.00	7.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.88	2.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
	SWITZERLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	2,354.96	2,190.23	2,271.84	1,224.37	6.83	23.88	344.31	363.03
	TOTAL	2,354.96	2,225.93	2,288.00	1,245.31	9.15	32.51	344.31	379.27
0301 b14	BAYA								
	USA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0301 b15	TROUT								
	USA	14.71	23.96	1.46	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.64
	TOTAL	14.71	23.96	1.46	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.64
0301 b16	TUNA								
	CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	544.30	0.00	0.00
	COSTA RICA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	389.00	0.00	0.00
	FRANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	131.13	191.80
	ITALY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.00	1,639.14	1,712.90	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	31.12	354.73	109.62	166.31
	NORFOLK ISLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.76	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	750.30	2,076.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,363.52	0.00	0.00
	USA	6,802.00	9,852.04	8,328.54	6,823.00	2,702.00	20.00	570.00	820.71
	VENEZUELA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	430.92	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	6,802.00	9,852.04	8,328.54	6,841.00	2,826.12	5,491.90	4,638.42	1,178.82

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS
0301 b17	SARDINES								
	USA	0.00	12.16	36.94	49.84	0.00	16.30	16.33	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	12.16	36.94	49.84	0.00	16.30	16.33	0.00
0301 b99	OTHERS								
	BAHREIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	BELIZE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.57
	CAMERUN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CHINA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	306.00	0.00
	HONDURAS	0.00	11.24	17.01	0.00	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	10.52	153.00	396.62	722.34	2,481.01	3,205.31	2,525.28
	NICARAGUA	0.00	28.64	16.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	54.62	8.16	87.16	48.80	1.85	0.00	0.00
	NORTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	198.63	168.75	0.00	1,382.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	902.00	220.17	0.00	218.22	1,143.47	881.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SWITZERLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
	USA	233.99	1,045.63	862.92	1,227.85	539.03	919.11	1,009.64	1,882.23
	TOTAL	233.99	1,150.66	1,959.61	1,931.79	1,518.89	3,788.93	5,814.42	6,672.08
T O T A L	FROZEN FISH	10,782.92	15,008.34	13,885.70	11,470.28	5,491.53	13,391.83	12,173.16	8,924.40
	SECTION 0302 DRIED,SALTED AND SMOKED FISHES								
0302 a01	SHARK FINS								
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	COSTA RICA	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CHINA	2.79	6.84	85.65	10.69	10.11	31.92	8.97	0.00
	GABON	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.38
	GHANA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
	GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
	HONG KONG	51.91	95.20	160.72	124.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.38
	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.93	84.02	98.14	0.00
	JAPAN	11.02	4.55	0.14	0.00	1.35	7.09	0.00	1.30
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SINGAPORE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	2.89	3.97

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1983

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS
	SWITZERLAND	0.00	[illegible]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	[illegible]	0.00	0.00	4.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	19.42	15.96	34.90	23.86	10.19	11.41	70.63	79.17
	TOTAL	85.15	124.88	281.40	167.24	133.17	136.84	180.62	172.26
0302 a02	WHOLE FISH								
	INDIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34
	USA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.30	0.00	4.18	6.73
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.30	0.00	4.18	7.07
0302 a99	OTHERS								
	CHINA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.06	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	2.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	[illegible]	1.68	0.00	0.00	47.41	9.55	21.37	11.83	13.7[illegible]
	[illegible]	1.68	0.00	2.82	47.41	9.87	22.38	11.89	13.[illegible]
T O T A L	SALTED/SMOKED FISH	86.83	124.88	284.22	214.65	149.34	159.21	196.69	192.84
	SECTION 0303 FRESH SHELLFISH								
0303 a01	CLAMS (IN THEIR SHELLS)								
	USA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.22	5.10
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.22	5.10
0303 a02	LOBSTER (LIVE)								
	USA	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.02
	TOTAL	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.02
0303 a03	SHRIMP (GULF OF MEXICO)								
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	118.01	210.09	45.51	17.90	83.04	9.07	32.89	146.10
	TOTAL	118.01	210.09	45.51	18.06	83.61	9.07	32.89	146.10

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS
0303 a04	SHRIMP (PACIFIC) (1)								
	JAPAN	11.45	0.00	50.00	46.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NICARAGUA	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	306.02	24.19	72.85	9.30	1.51	0.87	14.52	68.14
	TOTAL	317.47	24.59	122.85	56.26	1.51	0.87	14.52	68.14
0303 a05	CLAMS EXCEPT(0303 a01)								
	GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	0.00	2.97	0.00	0.94	0.00	1.22	59.42	2.17
	TOTAL	0.00	2.97	0.00	2.44	0.00	1.22	59.42	2.17
0303 a06	ABALONE								
	USA	5.08	0.00	9.00	20.93	0.00	6.02	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	5.08	0.00	9.00	20.93	0.00	6.02	0.00	0.00
0303 a07	LOBSTER EXCEPT(0303 a02)								
	USA	257.54	153.27	113.96	33.71	25.83	12.29	0.00	21.79
	TOTAL	257.54	153.27	113.96	33.71	25.83	12.29	0.00	21.79
0303 a08	CRABS								
	USA	12.53	181.24	43.55	0.66	2.40	0.00	0.00	206.81
	TOTAL	12.53	181.24	43.55	0.66	2.40	0.00	0.00	206.81
0303 a99	OTHERS								
	SAUDI ARABIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.29
	GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.77
	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	1.97	0.00
	JAPAN	5.37	0.02	0.00	288.78	2,813.15	0.00	0.00	0.30
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NORTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	714.14	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,473.07	1,102.17	0.00	0.00
	USA	28.86	101.51	164.06	55.62	68.32	224.76	20.61	86.07
	TOTAL	34.23	101.53	164.06	346.81	4,361.53	2,041.06	22.58	91.44

IPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS
O T A L	FRESH SHELLFISH	747.36	673.67	498.93	479.01	4,475.44	2,070.53	134.62	531.56
	SECTION "b" FROZEN SHELLFISH								
0303 b01	ABALONE								
	USA	292.04	210.50	213.03	150.50	59.45	43.90	4.54	14.68
	TOTAL	292.04	210.50	213.03	150.50	59.45	43.90	4.54	14.68
0303 b02	LOBSTER								
	BAHREIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.19	0.00	0.00
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.98
	CANADA	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	2.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	908.91	817.28	812.58	750.03	1,354.69	1,199.22	1,220.26	673.62
	TOTAL	908.93	817.28	815.05	750.03	1,354.69	1,203.41	1,220.26	688.60
0303 b03	SHRIMP BROWN (GULF OF MEX)								
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.39
	CANADA	3.67	0.00	0.00	14.58	0.00	0.00	7.08	0.00
	CHINA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ECUADOR	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EGYPT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.79	0.00	0.00
	EL SALVADOR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.49	0.00	0.00
	GHANA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
	HONDURAS	0.00	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	6.20
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PERU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.24	0.00	4.65	0.00
	USA	5,530.59	6,109.06	5,042.45	6,848.66	6,823.32	5,536.04	5,848.41	3,826.48
	TOTAL	5,534.26	6,110.88	5,042.51	6,913.66	6,835.89	5,569.32	5,872.14	3,835.27
0303 b04	SHRIMP WHITE AND PINK FROM GULF OF MEXICO (2)								
	BAHREIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.41	0.00	0.00

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.22	0.00	0.00
	FRANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	0.00	0.00
	GHANA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	1,053.17	1,007.82	2,228.75	1,933.51	1,559.99	1,248.89	1,938.77	1,222.22
	SPAIN	0.00	58.45	151.77	439.70	119.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	16,688.93	16,565.90	18,510.44	18,619.55	19,437.20	16,899.04	21,467.23	14,980.53
	TOTAL	17,742.10	17,632.18	20,890.97	20,992.75	21,128.97	18,197.55	23,406.00	14,202.76
0303 605	SHRIMP BROWN AND PINK FROM PACIFIC								
	CANADA	0.00	58.17	28.24	32.01	28.32	0.00	6.19	0.00
	CAMERUN	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.60	17.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ECUADOR	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ETIOPIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GHANA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.99	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	186.33
	NICARAGUA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.20
	SURINAM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	6,827.87	6,257.81	5,957.99	4,197.68	5,443.37	3,897.78	3,438.39	7,489.17
	TOTAL	6,827.87	6,315.98	5,936.23	4,317.03	5,489.27	3,928.77	3,444.58	7,684.13
0303 606	SHRIMP WHITE (PACIFIC)								
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	28.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	29.30	5.48	58.13	993.26	152.70	352.74	132.47	3,962.60
	TOTAL	29.30	5.48	87.01	993.26	152.70	352.74	132.47	3,962.60
0303 607	OTHER SHRIMP								
	CHIPRE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOKELAU ISLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,630.13
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,630.13

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS
0303 b99	OTHERS								
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.33
	GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	HONDURAS	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	HONG KONG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	1.52	0.05	0.00	521.29	0.00	453.62	0.00	0.00
	NICARAGUA	0.00	24.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	8.71	1.78	84.85	0.00	32.87	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.75	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	20.94	0.00	1.82	30.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	474.73	679.38	213.06	1,221.55	0.00	843.51	260.96	601.94
	TOTAL	476.25	735.10	214.84	1,829.86	30.33	1,405.76	260.96	685.26
T O T A L	FROZEN SHELLFISH	31,810.75	31,827.39	33,249.63	35,947.09	35,051.30	30,701.45	34,340.94	34,703.43
	SECTION "c" CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS SALTED OR DRIED								
0303 c01	ABALONE (SALTED)								
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0303 c02	SHRIMP (DRIED)								
	USA	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
0303 c99	OTHERS								
	HONG KONG	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65
	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.00
	USA	0.00	17.23	18.81	14.21	0.44	2.69	5.76	21.93
	TOTAL	0.36	17.23	18.81	14.21	0.44	2.69	6.75	22.59
T O T A L	SALTED OR DRIED SHELLFISH	0.36	17.23	18.81	20.22	0.44	2.69	6.75	23.09
	AVERAGE								

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS
	OILS OF FISH AND MARINE MAMMALS (1)								
	EL SALVADOR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.92	362.03	92.27
	VENEZUELA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
	T O T A L	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.92	372.03	92.27
	FISH, CANNED OR PREPARED INCLUDING CAVIAR AND ITS SUBSTITUTES								
1604 a01	FISH, CANNED OR PREPARED								
	BELIZE				0.70				
	BRAZIL			0.65					
	CANADA				.00				
	COSTA RICA			818.67					
	GUATEMALA	15.00		46.62	0.06	0.82			
	HONDURAS			174.54		1.24			
	JAPAN				22.50	52.50			
	DOMINICANA REPUBLIC			0.24					
	USA	1,525.02		4,157.27	3,070.58	956.49	14.28	14.28	
	TOTAL	1,540.02	0.00	5,197.99	3,093.84	1,011.05	14.28	14.28	0.00
1604 a02	SARDINES AND/OR ANCHOVIES								
	ECUADOR							1,847.94	
	USA					14.28	205.02	392.85	1,028.33
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.28	205.02	2,240.79	1,028.33
1604 a03	TUNA								
	BELIZE								0.00
	CANADA								101.25
	USA							237.22	130.41
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	237.22	231.66
1604 a99	OTHERS								
	BELIZE								

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS
	USA								0.12
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
T O T A L	CANNED OR PREP FISH	1,540.02	0.00	5,197.99	3,093.84	1,025.33	219.30	2,492.29	1,260.11
	CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS PREPARED OR PRESERVED								
1605 a01	ABALONE								
	GUATEMALA	15.00							
	USA	1,525.02		909.42	929.36	716.68	488.14	271.98	324.38
	TOTAL	1,540.02	0.00	909.42	929.36	716.68	488.14	271.98	324.38
1605 a02	SHRIMP								
	USA								3.33
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.33
1605 a03	LOBSTER								
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1605 a99	OTHERS								
	BELIZE				0.03				
	HONDURAS			0.48					
	HONG KONG			0.01					
	JAPAN	0.27							
	USA	331.55		252.44	239.51	88.57	46.08	27.57	7.28
	TOTAL	331.82	0.00	252.93	239.54	88.57	46.08	27.57	7.28
T O T A L	PREP OR PRES SHELLFISH	1,871.84	0.00	1,162.35	1,168.90	805.25	534.21	299.55	334.99
	UNFINISHED SKINS & LEATHERS OR OTHERWISE PREPARED								
4101 a01	TURTLES AND TORTOISES								
	COSTA RICA						0.86		
	ITALY			1.24					

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS
	PERU				.00				
	SPAIN			0.09			0.06		
	USA	0.02		1.43	0.18				
	VENEZUELA				1.77				
	TOTAL	0.02	0.00	2.76	1.95	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00
4101 a02	OF SHARK								
	USA	67.43					0.11	0.48	6.98
	TOTAL	67.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.48	6.98
4101 a03	ALLIGATORS, CROCODILES AND SIMILAR								
	GERMANY								
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4101 a04	OF FISHES								
	JAPAN								
	USA			0.95					
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4101 a99	OTHERS								
	USA								15.70
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.70
T O T A L	NOT PREPARED LEATHERS	67.45	0.00	3.71	1.95	0.00	1.03	0.48	22.68
	PREPARED LEATHERS								
4105 a01	OF SHARK								
	FRANCE	0.55			0.16	0.22			0.06
	ITALY			0.07	0.22				
	JAPAN			0.04	0.24	0.05			
	USA	5.53		31.53	23.62	15.28	7.58	8.70	2.85
	TOTAL	6.08	0.00	31.64	24.24	15.55	7.58	8.70	2.91
4105 a02	ALLIGATORS OR CROCODILES								
	JAPAN					0.06			
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS
4105 a03	TURTLES AND TORTOISES								
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG			1.45					
	CANADA					0.02			
	CHINA			0.12					
	FRANCE	0.39		0.59	1.54	1.45	0.32		
	GERMANY				0.04				
	HONG KONG	0.10			0.19				
	ITALY	0.24		8.07	3.33				
	INDONESIA						0.16	0.61	
	JAPAN	6.58		6.64	23.58	12.24	10.59	8.01	6.01
	SPAIN	2.30		5.37	1.15	0.62	1.21	2.49	1.22
	SWITZERLAND			1.87	4.55	1.73	0.77		
	USA	14.17		4.00	2.05	0.49			
	TOTAL	23.78	0.00	28.11	36.43	16.55	13.05	11.11	7.23
T O T A L	PREPARED LEATHERS	29.86	0.00	59.75	60.67	32.16	20.63	19.81	10.14
	DIVERSE PRODUCTS								
1303 a04	AGAR-AGAR								
	BRAZIL								
	CUBA								
	SPAIN			0.10					
	USA	193.92		46.00	86.00	40.55	56.20	43.72	52.10
	TOTAL	193.92	0.00	46.10	86.00	40.55	56.20	43.72	52.10
1405 a01	MARINE ALGAE								
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG			0.06	0.12				
	CHINA	0.51							
	DENMARK	207.13							
	FRANCE	0.04		75.92	1.47	0.06			
	GERMANY				0.01				
	ITALY				0.13				
	JAPAN	89.89		10.00	1.49			5.00	
	KUWEIT								
	NETHERLANDS				0.01				
	PANAMA				752.00				
	FRENCH POLYNESIA	0.60							
	SPAIN				0.01				
	UNITED KINGDOM				0.01				
	USA	705.42		28,599.34	24,805.39	4,829.28	6,225.98	6,310.13	2,542.01

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS
	TOTAL	1,003.59	0.00	28,685.32	25,360.64	4,829.34	6,225.98	6,315.13	2,542.01
T O T A L	DIVERSE PRODUCTS	1,197.51	0.00	28,731.42	25,646.64	4,869.89	6,282.18	6,358.85	2,594.11
	T O T A L O F T U N A								
	BELIZE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,224.26	0.00	101.25
	COSTA RICA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	389.00	0.00	330.00
	FRANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	727.38	291.53
	GUATEMALA	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ITALY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	207.00	1,668.14	1,780.52	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	31.12	354.73	109.62	166.31
	NORFOLK ISLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.76	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,200.00	2,525.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,661.72	0.00	0.00
	SWITZERLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.19	0.00
	USA	7,126.15	10,842.84	9,130.92	7,531.48	3,549.75	20.00	854.22	967.14
	VENEZUELA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	952.55	0.00	0.00
	T O T A L	7,126.15	10,842.86	9,130.92	7,549.48	3,787.87	9,470.40	6,050.69	1,856.24
	T O T A L O F S H R I M P								
	BAHREIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.41	0.00	0.00
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.59
	CAMERUN	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.60	17.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	3.67	58.17	28.24	46.59	28.32	12.22	13.27	0.00
	CHINA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CHIPRE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ECUADOR	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EGYPT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.79	0.00	0.00
	EL SALVADOR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.49	0.00	0.00
	ETIOPIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	FRANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	0.00	0.00
	GHANA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.15	12.99	0.00	0.00
	HONDURAS	0.00	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	1,064.62	1,007.82	2,278.75	1,980.47	1,559.99	1,268.89	1,950.77	1,414.75
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NICARAGUA	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PERU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.00

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	28.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	58.45	151.77	439.85	124.59	0.00	4.65	8.20
	SURINAM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
	TOKELAU ISLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	29,500.72	29,172.52	29,687.38	30,692.35	31,941.14	26,695.54	30,933.91	32,106.98
	T O T A L	30,569.01	30,299.18	32,175.07	33,297.02	33,691.95	28,058.32	32,902.59	33,532.95
	T O T A L O F L O B S T E R								
	BAHREIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.19	0.00	0.00
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.98
	CANADA	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	2.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	1,168.95	970.55	926.54	783.74	1,380.52	1,211.51	1,220.26	705.43
	T O T A L	1,168.97	970.55	929.01	783.74	1,380.52	1,215.70	1,220.26	720.40
	T O T A L O F A B A L O N E								
	GUATEMALA	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	1,822.14	210.50	1,131.45	1,100.79	776.13	538.06	276.52	339.06
	T O T A L	1,837.14	210.50	1,131.45	1,100.79	776.13	538.06	276.52	339.06
	** T O T A L B Y C O U N T R Y **								
	BAHREIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.60	0.00	0.00
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00	2.77	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	BELIZE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	133.95
	CAMERUN	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.60	17.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	3.70	58.17	35.01	46.59	28.34	2,236.47	13.27	101.25
	CHINA	3.30	6.84	85.77	10.69	10.11	32.93	314.97	0.00
	CHIPRE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	COSTA RICA	0.00	0.43	818.67	0.00	0.00	389.86	0.00	330.00
	CUBA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DENMARK	207.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DOMINICANA REPUBLIC	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ECUADOR	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.99	0.00	0.00	1,847.94	0.00

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS
	EGYPT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.79	0.00	0.00
	EL SALVADOR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.49	0.00	0.00
	ETIOPIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	FRANCE	0.98	0.00	76.51	3.17	1.73	24.32	727.38	291.59
	FRENCH POLYNESIA	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GABON	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.38
	GERMANY (FED REP)	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00
	GHANA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.15	12.99	0.00	0.07
	GUATEMALA	30.00	0.02	46.62	4.31	2.82	0.00	0.00	1.00
	HONDURAS	0.00	66.37	199.19	0.00	11.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
	HONG KONG	52.37	95.20	160.73	124.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.45
	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	124.24	84.18	101.77	0.00
	ITALY	0.24	0.00	9.38	3.68	207.00	1,668.14	1,780.52	0.00
	JAPAN	1,179.27	1,028.47	3,046.84	3,839.40	5,382.16	4,618.96	5,279.47	4,113.95
	KUWIET	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.40	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00
	NICARAGUA	0.00	61.34	25.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NORFOLK ISLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.76	0.00
	NORTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	198.63	882.89	0.00	1,406.90
	PANAMA	0.00	1.17	2.06	777.86	0.00	1,200.00	2,525.00	0.00
	PERU	0.00	0.00	0.00	.00	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	218.28	44.13	306.83	119.95	36.43	0.00	0.00
	SAUDI ARABIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.29
	SINGAPORE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	2.89	3.97
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	902.00	220.17	1,703.07	1,400.34	1,201.55	881.00
	SPAIN	2.30	79.39	157.34	442.83	155.54	2,662.99	7.14	10.62
	SURINAM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
	SWITZERLAND	0.00	0.00	1.87	4.55	1.73	0.77	15.19	0.00
	TOKELAU ISLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.01	4.59	0.00	150.00	0.00
	USA	47,047.90	47,363.36	79,224.86	73,951.74	45,031.82	37,348.66	42,462.12	42,431.78
	VENEZUELA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.77	0.00	952.55	10.00	0.00
TOTAL	EXPORTS	48,527.93	48,979.76	84,840.41	79,860.35	53,008.97	53,604.93	56,477.96	49,798.73

SOURCES: SECRETARIA DE PROGRAMACION Y PRESUPUESTO (SPP)
ANUARIO ESTADISTICO DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS (1976-84)
(INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA (INEGI))

BANCO DE MEXICO (BM)
LISTADOS PRELIMINARES DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS PUBLICADOS POR EL BANCO DE MEXICO (1985

SECRETARIA DE PESCA
DIRECCION GENERAL DE INFORMATICA, ESTADISTICA Y DOCUMENTACION (1986)

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS

P/ PRELIMINARY DATA

(1) THIS ITEM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FRACTIONS; 1504 a01, a02, a03, a99.
WHICH INCLUDES WHALE, SHARK, FISH AND OTHERS OILS.

NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THESE STATISTICS:
SHELLS, FISHMEAL, DRIED FLIES, SEA SNAKES, CORAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURED SHELL PRODUCTS.

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
	SECTION "a" FRESH FISH			
0301 a01	TUNA			
	GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ITALY	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	3.23	0.00
	USA	1.96	0.96	0.00
	TOTAL	1.96	4.20	2.47
0301 a02	SKIPJACK			
	SWITZERLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	9.76	2.45	0.00
	TOTAL	9.76	2.45	1.78
0301 a03	CORVINA			
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	142.66	174.52	0.00
	TOTAL	142.66	174.52	1,091.44
0301 a04	SOLES			
	JAPAN	1.70	0.00	0.00
	NORTH KOREA	4.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	54.81	167.50	0.00
	TOTAL	60.51	167.50	198.41
0301 a05	SNAPPERS			
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	300.87	350.71	0.00
	TOTAL	300.87	350.71	1,010.74
0301 a06	DRUMS			
	USA	14.83	15.27	0.00
	TOTAL	14.83	15.27	98.66

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
0301 a07	TOTOABA			
	ITALY	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.17
0301 a08	ORNAMENTAL FISH			
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.33	0.00
	GERMANY (FED.REP)	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	0.26	1.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.26	1.33	3.55
0301 a09	ROES AND EGGS			
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	8.12	43.26	0.00
	TOTAL	8.12	43.26	15.83
0[illegible]	BAYA			
	USA	1.10	19.15	0.00
	TOTAL	1.10	19.15	119.03
0301 a11	TROUT			
	USA	128.87	82.21	0.00
	TOTAL	128.87	82.21	186.94
0301 a99	OTHERS			
	GERMANY (FED.REP)	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	149.79	703.85	0.00
	TOTAL	149.79	703.85	1,759.28
T O T A L	FRESH FISH	818.74	1564.44	4488.30
	SECTION "b" FROZEN FISHES			
0301 b01	CATFISH			

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.59	0.00	0.00
	USA	31.80	0.35	0.00
	TOTAL	32.39	0.35	0.15
0301 b02	SKIPJACK			
	CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	COSTA RICA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	FRANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ITALY	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	0.00	8.33	0.00
	VENEZUELA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	8.33	433.44
0301 b03	CORVINA			
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.29	0.00	0.00
	USA	602.56	15.21	0.00
	TOTAL	602.85	15.21	31.17
0301 b04	SOLES			
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	4.00	35.02	0.00
	NORTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	10.15	34.88	0.00
	USA	58.77	9.70	0.00
	TOTAL	72.91	79.59	30.26
0301 b05	MULLETS			
	USA	0.00	1.64	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	1.64	12.19
0301 b06	GROUPERS			
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CAMERUN	1.12	0.00	0.00

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
	HONDURAS	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NICARAGUA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	125.26	232.85	0.00
	TOTAL	126.38	232.85	710.29
0301 b07	MOJARRA			
	JAPAN	0.00	10.63	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	12.34	0.00
	USA	0.17	8.75	0.00
	TOTAL	0.17	31.72	64.38
0301 b08	PAMPANO			
	JAPAN	0.00	0.09	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	3.48	14.51	0.00
	TOTAL	3.48	14.60	26.04
0301 b09	RED SNAPPER			
	HONDURAS	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	30.01	0.00
	NORTH KOREA	19.10	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	7.45	55.22	0.00
	USA	69.55	111.47	0.00
	TOTAL	96.09	196.69	369.79
0301 b10	MACKERELS			
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	1.64	51.24	0.00
	TOTAL	1.64	51.24	10.62
0301 b11	DRUMS			
	USA	0.00	0.30	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	0.30	0.20
0301 b12	TOTOABA			

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
	USA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00
0301 b13	FISH FILLETS			
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CAMERUN	1.58	0.00	0.00
	ECUADOR	0.00	0.00	0.00
	HONDURAS	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NICARAGUA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.45	0.00	0.00
	SWITZERLAND	3.95	0.00	0.00
	USA	431.11	350.63	0.00
	TOTAL	437.09	350.63	737.15
0301 b14	BAYA			
	USA	0.00	0.01	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	0.01	0.00
0301 b15	TROUT			
	USA	1.91	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	1.91	0.00	0.21
0301 b16	TUNA			
	CANADA	0.00	2,149.43	0.00
	COSTA RICA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	FRANCE	0.00	1,107.49	0.00
	ITALY	0.00	2,831.82	0.00
	JAPAN	71.11	86.93	0.00
	NORFOLK ISLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	VENEZUELA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	71.11	6,175.66	26,911.06

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
0301 b17	SARDINES			
	USA	3.11	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	3.11	0.00	0.00
0301 b99	OTHERS			
	BAHREIN	31.57	0.00	0.00
	BELIZE	3.25	0.00	0.00
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CAMERUN	0.76	0.00	0.00
	CHINA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	HONDURAS	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	882.23	1,494.74	0.00
	NICARAGUA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NORTH KOREA	789.20	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	490.14	1,435.62	0.00
	SPAIN	0.23	0.00	0.00
	SWITZERLAND	12.86	0.00	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	759.83	1,063.83	0.00
	TOTAL	2,970.06	3,994.19	4,147.66
T O T A L	FROZEN FISH	4,419.19	11,153.00	33,484.58
	SECTION 0302 DRIED,SALTED AND SMOKED FISHES			
0302 a01	SHARK FINS			
	BRAZIL	0.05	0.00	0.00
	COSTA RICA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CHINA	8.08	2.15	0.00
	GABON	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GHANA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	HONG KONG	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	117.64	121.40	0.00
	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	4.00	4.05	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.12	0.00
	SINGAPORE	6.21	0.00	0.00

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTR	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
	SWITZERLAND	0.07	0.00	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	38.35	49.65	0.00
	TOTAL	174.40	177.37	145.97
0302 a02	WHOLE FISH			
	INDIA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	8.16	5.85	0.00
	TOTAL	8.16	5.85	13.22
0302 a99	OTHERS			
	CHINA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	0.00	0.64	0.00
	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	18.47	4.22	0.00
	TOTAL	18.47	4.87	6.65
T O T A L	SALTED/SMOKED FISH	201.02	188.08	165.84
	SECTION 0303 FRESH SHELLFISH			
0303 a01	CLAMS (IN THEIR SHELLS)			
	USA	0.40	4.10	0.00
	TOTAL	0.40	4.10	24.19
0303 a02	LOBSTER (LIVE)			
	USA	0.00	12.48	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	12.48	0.99
0303 a03	SHRIMP (GULF OF MEXICO)			
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	5.92	42.92	0.00
	TOTAL	5.92	42.92	0.00

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
0303 a04	SHRIMP (PACIFIC) (1)			
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NICARAGUA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.26	0.00	0.00
	USA	7.49	2.99	0.00
	TOTAL	7.76	2.99	21.78
0303 a05	CLAMS EXCEPT(0303 a01)			
	GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	26.60	13.10	0.00
	TOTAL	26.60	13.10	507.02
0303 a06	ABALONE			
	USA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00
0303 a07	LOBSTER EXCEPT(0303 a02)			
	USA	20.48	34.55	0.00
	TOTAL	20.48	34.55	43.26
0303 a08	CRABS			
	USA	199.20	149.24	0.00
	TOTAL	199.20	149.24	114.51
0303 a99	OTHERS			
	SAUDI ARABIA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	1.22	0.42	0.00
	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.12	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NORTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	19.89	5.11	0.00
	TOTAL	21.22	5.52	54.02

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
T O T A L	FRESH SHELLFISH	281.58	264.91	765.77
	SECTION "b" FROZEN SHELLFISH			
0303 b01	ABALONE			
	USA	13.20	9.09	0.00
	TOTAL	13.20	9.09	13.13
0303 b02	LOBSTER			
	BAHREIN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	843.51	649.80	0.00
	TOTAL	843.51	649.80	933.78
0303 b03	SHRIMP BROWN (GULF OF MEX)			
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00	0.00
	BRAZIL	1.21	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CHINA	9.57	0.00	0.00
	ECUADOR	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EGYPT	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EL SALVADOR	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GHANA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	HONDURAS	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PERU	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	3,120.00	3,025.20	0.00
	TOTAL	3,130.78	3,025.20	0.00
0303 b04	SHRIMP WHITE AND PINK FROM GULF OF MEXICO (2)			
	BAHREIN	0.00	0.00	0.00

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
	BRAZIL	17.37	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	FRANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GHANA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	4,619.65	4,620.41	0.00
	TOTAL	4,637.02	4,620.41	34,261.16
0303 605	SHRIMP BROWN AND PIN FROM PACIFIC			
	CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CAMEROUN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ECUADOR	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ETIOPIA	0.00	20.19	0.00
	GHANA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	1,012.13	740.76	0.00
	NICARAGUA	2.28	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SURINAM	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	2.77	0.00
	USA	9,107.62	7,330.09	0.00
	TOTAL	10,122.03	8,093.80	0.00
0303 606	SHRIMP WHITE (PACIFIC)			
	JAPAN	0.00	40.54	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	6.67	0.00
	USA	8,864.19	8,419.27	0.00
	TOTAL	8,864.19	8,466.48	0.00
0303 607	OTHER SHRIMP			
	CHIPRE	4.54	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	5.70	54.23	0.00
	TOKELAU ISLANDS	1.49	0.00	0.00
	USA	6,910.05	6,151.16	0.00
	TOTAL	6,921.78	6,205.39	0.00

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
0303 b99	OTHERS			
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	HONDURAS	0.00	0.00	0.00
	HONG KONG	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NICARAGUA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	164.30	73.73	0.00
	TOTAL	164.30	73.73	0.00
T O T A L	FROZEN SHELLFISH	34,496.82	31,143.89	35,208.06
	SECTION "c" CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS SALTED OR DRIED			
0303 c01	ABALONE (SALTED)			
		0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00
0303 c02	SHRIMP (DRIED)			
	USA	0.08	3.67	0.00
	TOTAL	0.08	3.67	1.87
0303 c99	OTHERS			
	HONG KONG	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	0.51	0.00	0.00
	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	11.96	149.24	0.00
	TOTAL	12.47	149.24	25.29
T O T A L	SALTED OR DRIED SHELLFISH	12.55	152.91	27.16
	AVERAGE			

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
	OILS OF FISH AND MARINE MAMMALS (1)			
	EL SALVADOR	0.20	0.00	
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	
	USA	0.00	199.30	
	VENEZUELA	0.00	0.00	
	T O T A L	0.20	199.30	499.47
	FISH, CANNED OR PREPARED INCLUDING CAVIAR AND ITS SUBSTITUTES			
1604 a01	FISH, CANNED OR PREPARED			
	BELIZE			
	BRAZIL			
	CANADA			
	COSTA RICA			
	GUATEMALA			
	HONDURAS			
	JAPAN			
	DOMINICANA REPUBLIC			
	USA			
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	12.27
1604 a02	SARDINES AND/OR ANCHOVIES			
	ECUADOR			
	USA		100.00	
	TOTAL	0.00	100.00	187.73
1604 a03	TUNA			
	BELIZE	0.31		
	CANADA			
	USA	0.90		
	TOTAL	1.21	0.00	6.66
1604 a99	OTHERS			
	BELIZE	0.08		

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
	USA	0.22		
	TOTAL	0.30	0.00	0.00
T O T A L	CANNED OR PREP FISH	1.51	100.00	206.66
	CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS PREPARED OR PRESERVED			
1605 a01	ABALONE			
	GUATEMALA			
	USA	282.71	284.54	
	TOTAL	282.71	284.54	344.49
1605 a02	SHRIMP			
	USA	20.12	39.20	
	TOTAL	20.12	39.20	0.00
1605 a03	LOBSTER			
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00
1605 a99	OTHERS			
	BELIZE			
	HONDURAS			
	HONG KONG			
	JAPAN			
	USA	13.06	22.58	
	TOTAL	13.06	22.58	83.70
T O T A L	PREP OR PRES SHELLFISH	315.89	346.32	428.19
	UNFINISHED SKINS & LEATHERS OR OTHERWISE PREPARED			
4101 a01	TURTLES AND TORTOISES			
	COSTA RICA			
	ITALY			

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
	SECTION "a" FRESH FISH						
0301 a01	TUNA						
	GUATEMALA		$66				
	ITALY					$136,993	
	JAPAN						
	USA		$1,092		$259	$2,440	
	TOTAL	$0	$1,158	$0	$259	$139,434	$0
0301 a02	SKIPJACK						
	SWITZERLAND						
	USA	$29,244	$31,887	$34,692		$4,532	
	TOTAL	$29,244	$31,887	$34,692	$0	$4,532	$0
0301 a03	CORVINA						
	JAPAN		$1,466				
	SOUTH KOREA					$52,810	
	USA	$12,791	$33,325	$26,573	$39,759	$76,427	$5,875
	TOTAL	$12,791	$34,791	$26,573	$39,759	$129,237	$5,875
0301 a04	SOLES						
	JAPAN					$2,963	
	NORTH KOREA						
	USA	$1,813	$32,653	$84,975	$36,151	$24,575	$11,750
	TOTAL	$1,813	$32,653	$84,975	$36,151	$27,538	$11,750
0301 a05	SNAPPERS						
	JAPAN			$10,540			
	USA	$5,046	$970	$4,348	$1,770	$2,658	
	TOTAL	$5,046	$970	$14,888	$1,770	$2,658	$0
0301 a06	DRUMS						
	USA	$4,870	$5,949	$553	$5,920	$6,405	
	TOTAL	$4,870	$5,949	$553	$5,920	$6,405	$0
0301 a07	TOTOABA						

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
4105 a03	TURTLES AND TORTOISES			
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG			
	CANADA			
	CHINA			
	FRANCE			
	GERMANY			
	HONG KONG			
	ITALY			
	INDONESIA			
	JAPAN	2.64		
	SPAIN	0.14		
	SWITZERLAND			
	USA	0.50		
	TOTAL	3.28	0.00	2.16
T O T A L	PREPARED LEATHERS	16.96	0.00	20.14
	DIVERSE PRODUCTS			
1303 a04	AGAR-AGAR			
	BRAZIL		1.40	
	CUBA	0.20	0.12	
	SPAIN			
	USA	26.90	29.50	
	TOTAL	27.10	31.02	49.00
1405 a01	MARINE ALGAE			
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG			
	CHINA			
	DENMARK			
	FRANCE			
	GERMANY			
	ITALY	0.05		
	JAPAN			
	KUWEIT			
	NETHERLANDS			
	PANAMA			
	FRENCH POLYNESIA			
	SPAIN			
	UNITED KINGDOM			
	USA	2,883.95	838.40	

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
	TOTAL	2,884.00	838.40	9,474.06
T O T A L	DIVERSE PRODUCTS	2,911.10	869.42	9,523.06
	T O T A L O F T U N A			
	BELIZE	0.31	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	2,149.43	0.00
	COSTA RICA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	FRANCE	0.00	1,107.49	0.00
	GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ITALY	0.00	2,831.82	0.00
	JAPAN	71.11	90.16	0.00
	NORFOLK ISLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SWITZERLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	12.62	11.74	0.00
	VENEZUELA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	T O T A L	84.04	6,190.63	27,355.40
	T O T A L O F S H R I M P			
	BAHREIN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00	0.00
	BRAZIL	18.58	0.00	0.00
	CAMERUN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CHINA	9.57	0.00	0.00
	CHIPRE	4.54	0.00	0.00
	ECUADOR	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EGYPT	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EL SALVADOR	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ETIOPIA	0.00	20.19	0.00
	FRANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GHANA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	HONDURAS	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	1,017.83	835.53	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NICARAGUA	2.28	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PERU	0.00	0.00	0.00

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
	PUERTO RICO	0.26	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	9.43	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SURINAM	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOKELAU ISLANDS	1.49	0.00	0.00
	USA	32,655.13	29,634.91	0.00
	T O T A L	33,709.69	30,500.05	34,204.81
	T O T A L O F L O B S T E R			
	BAHREIN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	863.99	696.83	0.00
	T O T A L	863.99	696.83	978.03
	T O T A L O F A B A L O N E			
	GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	295.91	293.63	0.00
	T O T A L	295.91	293.63	357.62
	* * T O T A L B Y C O U N T R Y * *			
	BAHREIN	31.57	0.00	0.00
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.33	0.00
	BELIZE	3.64	0.00	0.00
	BRAZIL	18.63	1.40	0.00
	CAMERUN	3.46	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	2,147.43	0.00
	CHINA	17.65	2.15	0.00
	CHIPRE	4.54	0.00	0.00
	COSTA RICA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CUBA	0.20	0.12	0.00
	DENMARK	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DOMINICANA REPUBLIC	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ECUADOR	0.00	0.00	0.00

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS

P/ PRELIMINARY DATA
(1) THIS ITEM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FRACTIONS; 1504 a01, a02, a03, a99.
WHICH INCLUDES WHALE, SHARK, FISH AND OTHERS OILS.

NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THESE STATISTICS:
SHELLS, FISHMEAL, DRIED FLIES, SEA SNAKES, CORAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURED SHELL PRODUCTS.

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
	SECTION "a" FRESH FISH						
0301 a01	TUNA						
	GUATEMALA		$66				
	ITALY					$136,993	
	JAPAN						
	USA		$1,092		$259	$2,440	
	TOTAL	$0	$1,158	$0	$259	$139,434	$0
0301 a02	SKIPJACK						
	SWITZERLAND						
	USA	$29,244	$31,887	$34,692		$4,532	
	TOTAL	$29,244	$31,887	$34,692	$0	$4,532	$0
0301 a03	CORVINA						
	JAPAN		$1,466				
	SOUTH KOREA					$52,810	
	USA	$12,791	$33,325	$26,573	$39,759	$76,427	$5,875
	TOTAL	$12,791	$34,791	$26,573	$39,759	$129,237	$5,875
0301 a04	SOLES						
	JAPAN					$2,963	
	NORTH KOREA						
	USA	$1,813	$32,653	$84,975	$36,151	$24,575	$11,750
	TOTAL	$1,813	$32,653	$84,975	$36,151	$27,538	$11,750
0301 a05	SNAPPERS						
	JAPAN			$10,540			
	USA	$5,046	$970	$4,348	$1,770	$2,658	
	TOTAL	$5,046	$970	$14,888	$1,770	$2,658	$0
0301 a06	DRUMS						
	USA	$4,870	$5,949	$553	$5,920	$6,405	
	TOTAL	$4,870	$5,949	$553	$5,920	$6,405	$0
0301 a07	TOTOABA						

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
	ITALY						
	USA			$89			
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$89	$0	$0	$0
0301 a08	ORNAMENTAL FISH						
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG						
	GERMANY (FED.REP)	$542					
	JAPAN					$654	
	SPAIN						
	USA	$259	$514		$2,265	$523	
	TOTAL	$802	$514	$0	$2,265	$1,176	$0
0301 a09	ROES AND EGGS						
	JAPAN			$1,750			
	USA	$56,981	$44		$38	$349	
	TOTAL	$56,981	$44	$1,750	$38	$349	$0
0301 a10	BAYA						
	USA				$26		$13,464
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$26	$0	$13,464
0301 a11	TROUT						
	USA	$12,348	$93,372	$341,499	$303,272	$296,732	$11,954
	TOTAL	$12,348	$93,372	$341,499	$303,272	$296,732	$11,954
0301 a99	OTHERS						
	GERMANY (FED.REP)						$7,915
	JAPAN			$372,285	$366,927	$60,131	
	SOUTH KOREA					$70,501	
	USA	$69,401	$425,924	$423,535	$671,108	$439,564	$210,282
	TOTAL	$69,401	$425,924	$795,820	$1,038,035	$570,196	$218,197
T O T A L	FRESH FISH	$193,297	$627,262	$1,300,839	$1,427,495	$1,178,257	$261,240
	SECTION "b" FROZEN FISHES						
0301 b01	CATFISH						

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
	JAPAN						$59,200
	SPAIN						
	USA	$86,166	$5,473				
	TOTAL	$86,166	$5,473	$0	$0	$0	$59,200
0301 602	SKIPJACK						
	CANADA						$1,552,101
	COSTA RICA						
	FRANCE						
	ITALY						$30,151
	PANAMA						$495,675
	SPAIN						$968,707
	USA	$143,956	$473,223	$498,967	$602,424	$843,268	
	VENEZUELA						$619,992
	TOTAL	$143,956	$473,223	$498,967	$602,424	$843,268	$3,666,626
0301 603	CORVINA						
	PUERTO RICO				$6,203		
	SPAIN						
	USA	$104,365	$27,830	$7,929	$27,932	$61,525	
	TOTAL	$104,365	$27,830	$7,929	$34,136	$61,525	$0
0301 604	SOLES						
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG			$2,578			
	JAPAN					$8,279	$8,976
	NORTH KOREA						
	SOUTH KOREA						$9,425
	USA	$1,341	$7,064	$17,194	$36,870	$19,303	
	TOTAL	$1,341	$7,064	$19,772	$36,870	$27,582	$18,401
0301 605	MULLETS						
	USA	$3,992	$23,280	$5,518	$93,002		
	TOTAL	$3,992	$23,280	$5,518	$93,002	$0	$0
0301 606	GROUPERS						
	BRAZIL						

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
	CAMEROUN						
	HONDURAS		$4,983	$10,964			
	NICARAGUA		$2,561	$2,656			
	PUERTO RICO		$44,486	$7,456	$182,934	$166,885	$5,100
	USA	$175,123	$134,923	$731,217	$674,061	$123,617	$28,723
	TOTAL	$175,123	$186,953	$752,293	$857,996	$290,501	$33,823
0301 b07	MOJARRA						
	JAPAN						
	SOUTH KOREA						
	USA	$19,640	$1,129	$220	$3,105	$610	
	TOTAL	$19,640	$1,129	$220	$3,105	$610	$0
0301 b08	PAMPANO						
	JAPAN						
	PUERTO RICO			$219	$491	$218	
	USA	$21,804	$4,273	$7,929	$6,380	$13,377	
	TOTAL	$21,804	$4,273	$8,148	$6,871	$13,595	$0
0301 b09	RED SNAPPER						
	HONDURAS			$1,262			
	JAPAN					$3,399	
	NORTH KOREA						
	PUERTO RICO				$20,664		
	SOUTH KOREA						
	USA	$112,901	$13,777	$202,972	$39,321	$80,000	$13,464
	TOTAL	$112,901	$13,777	$204,235	$59,985	$83,399	$13,464
0301 b10	MACKERELS						
	PUERTO RICO			$450	$1,201	$479	
	USA	$101,560		$6,624	$39,374	$2,222	$15,463
	TOTAL	$101,560	$0	$7,074	$40,575	$2,702	$15,463
0301 b11	DRUMS						
	USA	$3,083	$2,344				
	TOTAL	$3,083	$2,344	$0	$0	$0	$0

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
0301 b12	TOTOABA						
	USA	$398	$141				
	TOTAL	$398	$141	$0	$0	$0	$0
0301 b13	FISH FILLETS						
	BRAZIL						
	CANADA			$46,126			
	CAMERUN						
	ECUADOR				$6,402		
	HONDURAS		$23,931	$10,068			
	JAPAN						$86,047
	NICARAGUA			$54,315			
	PUERTO RICO				$113,183	$479	
	SPAIN						
	SWITZERLAND						
	USA	$2,066,555	$1,470,019	$15,464,888	$7,638,708	$2,222	$222,032
	TOTAL	$2,066,555	$1,493,951	$15,575,397	$7,758,293	$2,702	$308,078
0301 b14	BAYA						
	USA						
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
0301 b15	TROUT						
	USA	$9,543	$14,492	$1,667	$97		
	TOTAL	$9,543	$14,492	$1,667	$97	$0	$0
0301 b16	TUNA						
	CANADA						$586,699
	COSTA RICA						$461,689
	FRANCE						
	ITALY					$112,331	$1,979,437
	JAPAN				$15,529	$30,763	$796,940
	NORFOLK ISLAND						
	PANAMA						$902,203
	SPAIN						$1,258,017
	USA	$[illegible]325,592	$6,804,552	$6,770,329	$6,008,803	$2,759,869	$18,482
	VENEZUELA						$525,949

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1984 TONS	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
	EGYPT	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EL SALVADOR	0.20	0.00	0.00
	ETIOPIA	0.00	20.19	0.00
	FRANCE	0.10	1,107.49	0.00
	FRENCH POLYNESIA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GABON	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GERMANY (FED REP)	0.00	0.14	0.00
	GHANA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	HONDURAS	0.00	0.00	0.00
	HONG KONG	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	119.36	122.46	0.00
	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ITALY	0.05	2,831.82	0.00
	JAPAN	1,983.81	2,500.23	0.00
	KUWIET	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NICARAGUA	2.28	0.00	0.00
	NORFOLK ISLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NORTH KOREA	812.30	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PERU	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.26	0.12	0.00
	SAUDI ARABIA	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SINGAPORE	6.21	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	507.73	1,547.49	0.00
	SPAIN	1.70	0.00	0.00
	SURINAM	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SWITZERLAND	16.88	0.00	0.00
	TOKELAU ISLANDS	1.49	0.00	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	40,151.96	35,699.05	0.00
	VENEZUELA	0.00	0.00	0.00
T O T A L	E X P O R T S	43,684.02	45,982.41	84,834.19

SOURCES: SECRETARIA DE PROGRAMACION Y PRESUPUESTO (SPP)
ANUARIO ESTADISTICO DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS (1976-84)
(INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA (INEGI))

BANCO DE MEXICO (BM)
LISTADOS PRELIMINARES DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS PUBLICADOS POR EL BANCO DE MEXICO (1985

SECRETARIA DE PESCA
DIRECCION GENERAL DE INFORMATICA, ESTADISTICA Y DOCUMENTACION (1986)

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
	TOTAL	$4,225,592	$6,804,552	$6,770,329	$6,024,332	$2,902,963	$6,529,417
0301 b17	SARDINES						
	USA		$385	$9,926	$17,906		$21,379
	TOTAL	$0	$385	$9,926	$17,906	$0	$21,379
0301 b99	OTHERS						
	BAHREIN						
	BELIZE						
	BRAZIL						
	CAMERUN						
	CHINA						
	HONDURAS		$2,292	$2,742		$2,179	
	JAPAN		$2,294	$104,150	$326,801	$1,131,329	$4,458,711
	NICARAGUA		$6,008	$3,814			
	PUERTO RICO		$10,043	$1,429	$23,148	$10,240	$3,713
	NORTH KOREA					$134,161	$177,560
	SOUTH KOREA			$383,709	$375,066		$408,282
	SPAIN						
	SWITZERLAND						
	UNITED KINGDOM						
	USA	$97,197	$334,752	$458,123	$696,954	$191,678	$1,476,907
	TOTAL			$953,967	$1,421,969	$1,469,586	$6,525,173
T O T A L	FROZEN FISH	$7,173,215	$9,414,255	$24,815,440	$16,956,553	$5,698,431	$17,191,024
	SECTION 0302 DRIED, SALTED AND SMOKED FISHES						
0302 a01	SHARK FINS						
	BRAZIL						
	COSTA RICA		$1,214				
	CHINA	$9,199	$13,954	$83,747	$36,824	$105,011	$78,621
	GABON						
	GHANA						
	GUATEMALA						
	HONG KONG	$210,335	$198,523	$344,663	$548,766		
	INDIA				$16,052		
	INDONESIA					$523,181	$1,417,717
	JAPAN	$19,109	$9,355	$2,642		$23,181	$160,710

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
	NETHERLANDS						$20,318
	PANAMA		$4,183				
	PUERTO RICO						
	SINGAPORE						$20,889
	SWITZERLAND						
	UNITED KINGDOM		$159			$85,839	
	USA	$48,831	$38,856	$97,258	$131,911	$180,392	$123,501
	TOTAL	$287,473	$266,244	$528,310	$733,552	$917,603	$1,821,257
0302 a07	WHOLE FISH						
	INDIA						
	USA					$32,505	
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$32,505	$0
0302 a99	OTHERS						
	CHINA						$2,570
	INDIA						
	INDONESIA					$915	
	JAPAN			$1,999			
	PANAMA			$5,446			
	USA	$4,807			$122,197	$49,630	$198,694
	TOTAL	$4,807		$7,444	$122,197	$50,545	$201,265
T O T A L	SALTED/SMOKED FISH	$292,281	$266,244	$535,755	$855,750	$1,000,654	$2,022,521
	SECTION 0303 FRESH SHELLFISH						
0303 a01	CLAMS (IN THEIR SHELLS)						
	USA						
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
0303 a02	LOBSTER (LIVE)						
	USA	$9,003					
	TOTAL	$9,003	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
0303 a03	SHRIMP (GULF OF MEXICO)						

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
	SPAIN				$1,969	$6,797	
	USA	$382,328	$1,114,255	$567,335	$228,859	$1,056,035	$115,218
	TOTAL	$382,328	$1,114,255	$567,335	$230,829	$1,062,832	$115,218
0303 a04	SHRIMP (PACIFIC)						
	JAPAN	$33,962		$550,176	$611,571		
	NICARAGUA		$5,010				
	PUERTO RICO						
	USA	$993,405	$128,288	$880,943	$109,637	$18,126	$11,710
	TOTAL	$1,027,367	$133,299	$1,431,119	$721,208	$18,126	$11,710
0303 a05	CLAMS EXCEPT(0303 a01)						
	GUATEMALA				$3,959		
	USA		$3,293		$1,232		$4,855
	TOTAL	$0	$3,293	$0	$5,191	$0	$4,855
0303 a06	ABALONE						
	USA	$76,140		$3,913	$227,289		$67,931
	TOTAL	$76,140	$0	$3,913	$227,289	$0	$67,931
0303 a07	LOBSTER EXCEPT(0303 a02)						
	USA	$1,046,966	$501,773	$1,351,257	$356,984	$300,959	$132,517
	TOTAL	$1,046,966	$501,773	$1,351,257	$356,984	$300,959	$132,517
0303 a08	CRABS						
	USA	$6,196	$344,919	$33,826	$1,381	$1,874	
	TOTAL	$6,196	$344,919	$33,826	$1,381	$1,874	$0
0303 a99	OTHERS						
	SAUDI ARABIA						
	GUATEMALA				$964	$1,743	
	INDIA						
	INDONESIA					$2,876	
	JAPAN	$66,266	$59		$206,133	$3,732,331	

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
	PANAMA						
	NORTH KOREA						$304,080
	SOUTH KOREA					$909,717	$398,286
	USA			,999	$93,739	$101,481	$262,627
	TOTAL	$211,788	$197,861	$309,999	$300,836	$4,748,148	$964,994
T O T A L	FRESH SHELLFISH	$2,759,788	$2,295,400	$3,697,448	$1,843,718	$6,131,939	$1,297,226
	SECTION "b" FROZEN SHELLFISH						
0303 b01	ABALONE						
	USA	$3,682,429	$2,840,084	$3,041,802	$2,168,946	$1,044,619	$1,190,045
	TOTAL	$3,682,429	$2,840,084	$3,041,802	$2,168,946	$1,044,619	$1,190,045
0303 b02	LOBSTER						
	BAHREIN						$39,820
	BRAZIL						
	CANADA	$341					
	JAPAN			$28,150			
	PUERTO RICO			$1,162			
	USA	$4,626,992	$3,397,925	$9,635,324	$7,410,889	$14,591,808	$12,529,457
	TOTAL	$4,627,333	$3,397,925	$9,664,636	$7,410,889	$14,591,808	$12,569,278
0303 b03	SHRIMP BROWN (GULF OF MEX)						
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG			$914			
	BRAZIL						
	CANADA	$10,896			$172,642		
	CHINA						
	ECUADOR				$338,314		
	EGYPT						$207,181
	EL SALVADOR						$193,798
	GHANA					$70,370	
	HONDURAS		$10,053				
	JAPAN						
	NETHERLANDS				$141,759		
	PANAMA				$107,404		
	PERU					$24,488	
	SPAIN					$48,540	
	USA	$22,350,729	$32,401,269	$62,170,513	$76,362,292	$77,866,623	$66,612,362

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IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
	TOTAL	$22,361,624	$32,411,322	$62,171,427	$77,122,412	$78,010,022	$67,013,341
0303 b04	SHRIMP WHITE AND PINK FROM GULF OF MEXICO						
	BAHREIN						$161,975
	BRAZIL						
	CANADA						$173,439
	FRANCE						$257,038
	GHANA						$21,379
	INDONESIA					$139,869	
	JAPAN	$5,652,841	$5,345,298	$27,075,165	$20,903,070	$17,020,261	$15,961,812
	SPAIN		$310,029	[illegible]	$5,074,381	$1,506,667	
	USA	$102,014,358	$87,862,336	$23[illegible]2,427	$197,527,260	$222,046,187	$214,492,534
	TOTAL	$107,667,199	$93,517,662	$267,2[illegible]7,031	$223,504,711	$240,712,985	$231,068,176
0303 b05	SHRIMP BROWN AND PINK FROM PACIFIC						
	CANADA		$308,517	$311,832	$375,898	$351,634	
	CAMERUN				$203,640	$191,59[illegible]	
	ECUADOR				$472,885		
	ETIOPIA						
	GHANA						$115,463
	JAPAN						$283,598
	NICARAGUA						
	NETHERLANDS				$68,837		
	PANAMA				$199,337		
	SPAIN						
	SURINAM						
	SOUTH KOREA						
	USA	$29,524,556	$33,190,194	$71,570,873	$46,395,302	$61,210,675	$47,630,559
	TOTAL	$29,524,556	$33,498,711	$71,882,705	$47,736,099	$61,753,900	$48,031,620
0303 b06	SHRIMP WHITE (PACIFIC)						
	JAPAN						
	PUERTO RICO			$368,855			
	SOUTH KOREA						
	USA	$142,633	$29,038	$776,474	$10,576,639	$1,749,237	$4,174,459
	TOTAL	$142,633	$29,038	$1,145,328	$10,576,639	$1,749,237	$4,174,459
0303 b07	OTHER SHRIMP						

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
	CHIPRE						
	JAPAN						
	TOKELAU ISLANDS						
	USA						
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
0303 b99	OTHERS						
	BRAZIL						
	GUATEMALA				$307		
	HONDURAS		$1,211				
	HONG KONG				$52		
	JAPAN	$2,756	$55		$271,609		$884,129
	NICARAGUA		$17,060				
	PUERTO RICO		$7,392	$1,698	$60,268		$23,826
	SOUTH KOREA						$29,661
	SPAIN		$13,9[illegible]		$1,268	$28,889	
	USA	$398,119	$598,391	$219,043	$968,368		$1,427,621
	TOTAL	$400,875	$639,564	$220,741	$1,301,872	$28,889	$2,367,238
T O T A L	FROZEN SHELLFISH	$168,406,649	$166,334,307	$41[illegible] 423,671	$369,821,568	$397,89[illegible]	$366,414,157
	SECTION "c" SHELLFISH SALTED OR DRIED						
0303 c01	ABALONE (SALTED)						
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
0303 c02	SHRIMP (DRIED)						
	USA				$21,716		
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$21,716		$0
0303 c99	OTHERS						
	HONG KONG	$2,898					
	INDIA						
	INDONESIA						

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
	USA		$32,[illegible]	$41,809	$65,463	$5,839	$16,320
	TOTAL	$2,898	$32,[illegible]	$41,809	$65,463	$5,839	$16,320
T O T A L	SHELLFISH SALTED OR DRIED	$2,898	$32,580	$41,809	$87,178	$5,839	$16,320
	AVERAGE						
	OILS OF FISH AND MARINE MAMMALS (1)						
	EL SALVADOR	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	USA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$20,131
	VENEZUELA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	TOTAL	$0	[illegible]	$0	$0	$0	$20,131
	FISH, CANNED OR PREPARED INCLUDING CAVIAR AND ITS SUBSTITUTES						
1604 a01	FISH, CANNED OR PREPARED						
	BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	$4,967	$0	$0
	BRAZIL	$0	$0	$4,318	$0	$0	$0
	CANADA	$0	$0	$0	$9	$0	$0
	COSTA RICA	$0	$0	$5,438,450	$0	$0	$0
	GUATEMALA	$11,109	$0	$309,732	$405	$6,271	$0
	HONDURAS	$0	$0	$1,159,484	$0	$9,384	$0
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$159,976	$404,736	$0
	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	$0	$0	$1,594	$0	$0	$0
	USA	$3,435,367	$0	$27,616,953	$21,882,722	$7,315,106	$109,412
	TOTAL	$3,446,476	$0	$34,530,531	$22,048,078	$7,735,497	$109,412
1604 a02	SARDINES AND/OR ANCHOVIES						
	ECUADOR	$0	..	$0	$0	$0	$0
	USA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$19,864	$322,919
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$19,864	$322,919
1604 a03	TUNA						

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
	BELIZE	$0		$0	$0	$0	$0
	CANADA	$0		$0	$0	$0	$0
	USA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1604 a99	OTHERS						
	BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	USA	$0	$0		..	$0	$0
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
T O T A L	CANNED OR PREP FISH	$3,446,476	$0	$34,530,531	$22,048,078	$7,755,361	$432,3[illegible]
	CRUSTACEANS ANT LUSCS PREPARED OR PRI RVED						
1605 a01	ABALONE						
	GUATEMALA	8,984	0	0	0	0	0
	USA	2,778,278	0	8,873,025	9,295,060	11,209,185	12,258,872
	TOTAL	$2,787,262	$0	$8,873,025	$9,295,060	$11,209,185	$12,258,872
1605 a[illegible]							
	USA	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1605 a03	LOBSTER						
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1605 a99	OTHERS						
	BELIZE	0	0	0	19	0	0
	HONDURAS					0	0
	HONG KONG	0	0	99	0	0	0
	JAPAN	119				0	0
	USA	956,752	0	805,212	1,082,906	314,453	166,068
	TOTAL	$957,526	$0	$807,923	$1,082,925	$314,453	$166,068

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
T O T A L	PREP OR PRES SHELLFISH	$3,744,788		$9,680,947	$10,377,985	$11,523,637	$12,424,941
	UNFINISHED SKINS & LEATHERS OR OTHERWISE PREPARED						
4101 a01	TURTLES AND TORTOISES						
	COSTA RICA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$63,486
	ITALY	$0	$0	$60,228	$0	$0	$0
	PERU	$0	$0	$0	$25	$0	$0
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$886	$0	$0	$3,007
	USA	$315	$0	$13,012	$8,201	$0	$0
	VENEZUELA	$0	$0	$0	$6,244	$0	$0
	TOTAL	$315	$0	$74,126	$14,471	$0	$66,492
4101 a02	OF SHARK						
	USA	$26,745	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,359
	TOTAL	$26,745	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,359
4101 a03	ALLIGATORS, CROCODILES AND SIMILAR						
	GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0		$0	$0
4101 a04	OF FISHES						
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	USA	$0	$0	$15,972	$0	$0	$0
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$15,972	$0	$0	$0
4101 a99	OTHERS						
	USA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
T O T A L	NOT PREPARED LEATHERS	$27,060	$0	$90,098	$14,471	$0	$71,852
	PREPARED LEATHERS						
4105 a01	OF SHARK						

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
	FRANCE	$15,584	$0	$0	$3,520	$5,481	$0
	ITALY	$0	$0	$943	$7,527	$0	$0
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$2,316	$18,591	$2,236	$0
	USA	$117,401	$0	$367,481	$534,347	$431,046	$223,050
	TOTAL	$132,985	$0	$370,741	$563,985	$438,763	$223,050
4105 a02	ALLIGATORS OR CROCODILES						
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$0	$6,753	$0
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$6,753	$0
4105 a03	TURTLES AND TORTOISES						
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$18,180	$0	$0	$0
	CANADA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,017	$0
	CHINA	$0	$0	$9,284	$0	$0	$0
	FRANCE	$32,809	$0	$55,370	$91,248	$140,496	$34,728
	GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	$4,369	$0	$0
	HONG KONG	$7,251	$0	$0	$15,772	$0	$0
	ITALY	$13,526	$0	$428,479	$254,816	$0	$0
	INDONESIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$8,366
	JAPAN	$373,156	$0	$368,734	$1,723,043	$1,043,105	$1,059,739
	SPAIN	$189,516	$0	$412,419	$102,406	$62,837	$133,943
	SWITZERLAND	$0	$0	$121,973	$321,548	$153,300	$81,220
	USA	$806,788	$0	$319,796	$262,964	$14,777	$0
	TOTAL	$1,423,047	$0	$1,734,234	$2,776,166	$1,416,531	$1,317,996
T O T A L	PREPARED LEATHERS	$1,556,031	$0	$2,104,975	$3,340,152	$1,862,048	$1,541,046
	DIVERSE PRODUCTS						
1303 a04	AGAR-AGAR						
	BRAZIL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	CUBA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$1,821	$0	$0	$0
	USA	$1,101,818	$0	$732,065	$1,398,907	$854,199	$1,421,612
	TOTAL	$1,101,818	$0	$733,886	$1,398,907	$854,199	$1,421,612
1405 a01	MARINE ALGAE						
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$149	$1,070	$0	$0

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
	FRANCE	$15,584	$0	$0	$3,520	$5,481	$0
	ITALY	$0	$0	$943	$7,527	$0	$0
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$2,316	$18,591	$2,236	$0
	USA	$117,401	$0	$367,481	$534,347	$431,046	$223,050
	TOTAL	$132,985	$0	$370,741	$563,985	$438,763	$223,050
4105 a02	ALLIGATORS OR CROCODILES						
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$0	$6,753	$0
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$6,753	$0
4105 a03	TURTLES AND TORTOISES						
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$18,180	$0	$0	$0
	CANADA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,017	$0
	CHINA	$0	$0	$9,284	$0	$0	$0
	FRANCE	$32,809	$0	$55,370	$91,248	$140,496	$34,728
	GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	$4,369	$0	$0
	HONG KONG	$7,251	$0	$0	$15,772	$0	$0
	ITALY	$13,526	$0	$428,479	$254,816	$0	$0
	INDONESIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$8,366
	JAPAN	$373,156	$0	$368,734	$1,723,043	$1,043,105	$1,059,739
	SPAIN	$189,516	$0	$412,419	$102,406	$62,837	$133,943
	SWITZERLAND	$0	$0	$121,973	$321,540	$153,300	$81,220
	USA	$806,788	$0	$319,796	$262,964	$14,777	$0
	TOTAL	$1,423,047	$0	$1,734,234	$2,776,166	$1,416,531	$1,317,996
T O T A L	PREPARED LEATHERS	$1,556,031	$0	$2,104,975	$3,340,152	$1,862,048	$1,541,046
	DIVERSE PRODUCTS						
1303 a04	AGAR-AGAR						
	BRAZIL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	CUBA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$1,821	$0	$0	$0
	USA	$1,101,818	$0	$732,065	$1,398,907	$854,199	$1,421,612
	TOTAL	$1,101,818	$0	$733,886	$1,398,907	$854,199	$1,421,612
1405 a01	MARINE ALGAE						
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$149	$1,070	$0	$0

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
CHINA	$245	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
DENMARK	$112,345	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
FRANCE	$223	$0	$42,456	$5,653	$263	$0
GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	$132	$0	$0
ITALY	$0	$0	$0	$602	$0	$0
JAPAN	$103,254	$0	$10,860	$1,192	$0	$0
KUWEIT	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$41	$0	$0
PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	$26,750	$0	$0
FRENCH POLYNESIA	$1,001	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	$65	$0	$0
UNITED KINGDOM	$0	$0	$0	$66	$0	$0
USA	[illegible]	$0	$686,553	$1,411,860	$1,359,965	$1,081,046
TOTAL	$642,398	$0	$740,017	$1,447,432	$1,360,228	$1,081,046
TOTAL DIVERSE PRODUCTS	$1,744,216	$0	$1,373,903	$2,846,339	$2,214,427	$2,502,658
TOTAL OF TUNA						
BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
CANADA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,138,800
COSTA RICA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$461,689
FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
GUATEMALA	$0	$66	$0	$0	$0	$0
ITALY	$0	$0	$0	$0	$249,325	$2,009,588
JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$15,529	$30,763	$796,940
NORFOLK ISLAND	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,397,878
SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,226,724
SWITZERLAND	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
USA	$4,398,792	$7,310,754	$7,303,988	$6,611,486	$3,610,109	$18,482
VENEZUELA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,145,940
TOTAL				[illegible]	$3,890,196	$10,196,042
TOTAL OF SHRIMP						
BAHREIN	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$161,975
			$914	$0	$0	$0
	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
CAMERUN	$0	$0	$0	$203,640	$191,590	$0
CANADA	$10,896	$308,517	$311,832	$548,540	$351,634	$173,439
[illegible]	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
	CHIPRE	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	ECUADOR	$0	$0	$0	$811,199	$0	$0
	EGYPT	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$207,181
	EL SALVADOR			$0	$0	$0	$193,798
	ETIOPIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$257,038
	GHANA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$70,370	$136,842
	HONDURAS	$0	$10,053	$0	$0	$0	$0
	INDONESIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$139,869	$0
	JAPAN	$5,686,803	$5,345,296	$27,625,341	$21,514,642	$17,020,261	$16,247,409
	NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$230,597	$0	$0
	NICARAGUA	$0	$5,010	$0	$0	$0	$0
	PANAMA		$0	$0	$306,941	$0	$0
	PERU	$0	$0	$0	$0	$24,488	$0
	PUERTO RICO	$0	$0	$368,855	$0	$0	$0
	SOUTH KOREA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	SPAIN	$0	$310,029	$1,939,439	$5,076,350	$1,562,004	$0
	SURINAM	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	TOKELAU ISLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	USA	$155,408,008	$154,725,381	$374,248,565	$331,221,705	$363,946,885	$333,036,842
	TOTAL	$161,105,707	$160,704,288	$404,494,945	$359,913,614	$383,307,102	$350,414,525

TOTAL OF LOBSTER

BAHREIN	0	0	0	0	0	39,820
BRAZIL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CANADA	341	0	0	0	0	0
JAPAN	0	0	28,150	0	0	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	1,162	0	0	0
USA	5,682,961	3,899,698	10,986,581	7,767,873	14,892,767	12,661,975
TOTAL	5,683,301	3,899,698	11,015,893	7,767,873	14,892,767	12,701,795

TOTAL OF ABALONE

GUATEMALA	8,984	0	0	0	0	0
USA	6,536,847	2,840,084	11,918,740	11,691,294	12,253,804	13,516,849
TOTAL	6,545,831	2,840,084	11,918,740	11,691,294	12,253,804	13,516,849

** TOTAL BY COUNTRY **

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$
	BAHREIN	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$201,795
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$21,821	$1,070	$0	$0
	BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	$4,986	$0	$0
	BRAZIL	$0	$0	$4,318	$0	$0	$0
	CAMERUN	$0	$0	$0	$203,640	$191,590	$0
	CANADA	$11,236	$308,517	$357,958	$548,549	$353,651	$2,312,240
	CHINA	$9,444	$13,954	$93,031	$36,824	$105,011	$81,191
	CHIPRE	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	COSTA RICA	$0	$1,214	$5,438,450	$0	$0	$525,175
	CUBA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	DENMARK	$112,345	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	DOMINICANA REPUBLIC	$0	$0	$1,594	$0	$0	$0
	ECUADOR	$0	$0	$0	$817,601	$0	$0
	EGYPT	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$207,181
	EL SALVADOR	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$193,798
	ETIOPIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	FRANCE	$48,616	$0	$97,826	$100,422	$146,240	$291,766
	FRENCH POLYNESIA	$1,001	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	GABON	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	GERMANY (FED REP)	$392	--	$0	$4,302	$0	$7,915
	GHANA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$70,370	$136,842
	GUATEMALA	$20,093	$66	$309,732	$5,635	$8,013	$0
	HONDURAS	$0	$42,470	$1,187,132	$0	$11,563	$0
	HONG KONG	$220,484	$198,523	$344,762	$564,590	$0	$0
	INDIA	$0	$0	$0	$16,052	$0	$0
	INDONESIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$666,841	$1,425,583
	ITALY	$13,526	$0	$489,651	$262,945	$249,325	$2,009,588
	JAPAN	$6,252,119	$5,358,527	$28,528,766	$24,604,442	$23,470,119	$23,761,860
	KUWIET	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$230,638	$0	$20,318
	NICARAGUA	$0	$30,640	$60,785	$0	$0	$0
	NORFOLK ISLAND	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	NORTH KOREA	--	--	$0	$0	$134,161	$481,640
	PANAMA	$0	$4,183	$5,446	$333,691	$0	$1,397,878
	PERU	$0	$0	$0	$25	$24,488	$0
	PUERTO RICO	$0	$61,921	$381,269	$408,092	$178,301	$34,639
	SAUDI ARABIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	SINGAPORE	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$20,889
	SOUTH KOREA	$0	$0	$383,709	$375,066	$1,033,028	$845,655
	SPAIN	$189,516	$325,483	$2,354,565	$5,180,089	$1,653,730	$2,363,674
	SURINAM	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	SWITZERLAND	--	$0	$121,973	$321,548	$153,300	$81,220
	TOKELAU ISLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	UNITED KINGDOM	$0	$158	$0	$66	$85,839	$0
	USA	[illegible]	$172,624,391	$453,512,628	$395,592,575	$406,726,481	$366,648,658

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
			US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
	VENEZUELA	$0	$0	$0	$6,244	$0	$1,145,940
TOTAL EXPORTS		$189,346,699	$178,970,048	$493,695,415	$429,619,292	$435,262,052	$404,195,447

SOURCES: SECRETARIA DE PROGRAMACION Y PRESUPUESTO (SPP)
ANUARIO ESTADISTICO DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS (1976-84)
(INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA (INEGI))

BANCO DE MEXICO (BM)
LISTADOS PRELIMINARES DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS PUBLICADOS POR EL BANCO DE MEXICO (1985

SECRETARIA DE PESCA
DIRECCION GENERAL DE INFORMATICA, ESTADISTICA Y DOCUMENTACION (1986)

(1) THIS ITEM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FRACTIONS; 1504 a01, a02, a03, a99.
WHICH INCLUDES WHALE, SHARK, FISH AND OTHERS OILS.

NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THESE STATISTICS:
SHELLS, FISHMEAL, DRIED FLIES, SEA SNAKES, CORAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURED SHELL PRODUCTS.

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
	SECTION "a" FRESH FISH					
0301 a01	TUNA					
	GUATEMALA		$0	$0	$0	
	ITALY		$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN		$0	$0	$4,036	
	USA		$3,262	$2,676	$1,755	
	TOTAL	$0	$3,262	$2,676	$5,791	$4,521
0301 a02	SKIPJACK					
	SWITZERLAND	$52,472	$0	$0	$0	
	USA		$14,787	$12,142	$2,152	
	TOTAL	$52,472	$14,787	$12,142	$2,152	$1,412
0301 a03	CORVINA					
	JAPAN		$0	$0	$0	
	SOUTH KOREA			$0	$0	
	USA	$22,981	$180,369	$185,945	$257,935	
	TOTAL	$22,981	$180,369	$185,945	$257,935	$2,267,165
0301 a04	SOLES					
	JAPAN		$0	$3,433	$0	
	NORTH KOREA		$0	$7,755	$0	
	USA	$4,857	$98,386	$140,794	$367,676	
	TOTAL	$4,857	$98,386	$151,982	$367,676	$358,336
0301 a05	SNAPPERS					
	JAPAN		$0	$0	$0	
	USA		$426,895	$1,025,553	$1,098,817	
	TOTAL	$0	$426,895	$1,025,553	$1,098,817	$3,153,540
0301 a06	DRUMS					
	USA		$13,281	$9,823	$12,399	
	TOTAL	$0	$13,281	$9,823	$12,399	$73,411
0301 a07	TOTOABA					

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
	ITALY		$0	$0	$0	
	USA		$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$191
0301 a08	ORNAMENTAL FISH					
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG		$0	$0	$2,413	
	GERMANY (FED.REP)		$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN		$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN		$524	$0	$0	
	USA		[illegible],918	$1,276	$4,324	
	TOTAL	$36,159	$5,442	$1,276	$6,736	$13,048
0301 a09	ROES AND [illegible]					
	JAPAN		$0	$0	$0	
	USA		$39,095	$34,231	$151,276	
	TOTAL	$0	$39,095	$34,231	$151,276	$50,696
0301 a10	BAYA					
	USA		$5,817	$787	$521,455	
	TOTAL	$0	$5,817	$787	$521,455	$204,612
0301 a11	TROUT					
	USA		$349,721	$186,958	$117,252	
	TOTAL	$0	$349,721	$186,958	$117,252	$365,083
0301 a99	OTHERS					
	GERMANY (FED.REP)		$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN		$0	$0	$0	
	SOUTH KOREA		$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$36,020	$725,081	$223,973	$1,004	
	TOTAL	$36,020	$725,081	$223,973	$1,004	$2,324,011
T O T A L	FRESH FISH	$152,490	$1,862,137	$1,835,346	$2,542,492	$8,816,826
	SECTION "b" FROZEN FISHES					
0301 b01	CATFISH					

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EXPORTS OF FISH PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
	JAPAN		$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN		$0	$2,068	$0	
	USA	$1,079				
	TOTAL	$1,079	$14,371	$54,807	$354	110
0301 b02	SKIPJACK					
	CANADA		$0	$0	$0	
	COSTA RICA		$339,835	$0	$0	
	FRANCE	$454,039	$82,159	$0	$0	
	ITALY	$37,082	$0	$0	$0	
	PANAMA	$366,556	$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN		$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$37,970	$0	$0	$86,169	
	[illegible]		$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$15,664	$421,994	$0	$86,169	$754,820
0301 b03	CORVINA					
	PUERTO RICO		$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN		$0	$370	$0	
	USA	$5,327	$35,808	$823,324	$12,975	
	TOTAL	$5,327	$35,808	$823,693	$12,975	$43,112
0301 b04	SOLES					
	BELGIUM LUXEMBURG		$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN	$2,141	$0	$11,778	$69,116	
	NORTH KOREA		$37,622	$0	$0	
	SOUTH KOREA	$6,912	$0	$18,937	$71,217	
	USA		$9,079	$440,776	$18,314	
	TOTAL	$9,053	$46,701	$471,491	$158,647	$41,810
0301 b05	MULLETS					
	USA		$13,190	$0	$1,588	
	TOTAL	$0	$13,190	$0	$1,588	$9,033
0301 b06	GROUPERS					
	BRAZIL		$37,305	$0	$0	

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
	CAMERUN		$0	$4,011	$0	
	HONDURAS		$0	$0	$0	
	NICARAGUA		$0	$0	$0	
	PUERTO RICO		$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$111,786	$220,338	$377,684	$508,725	
	TOTAL	$111,786	$257,643	$381,695	$508,725	$1,539,480
0301 b07	MOJARRA					
	JAPAN		$0	$0	$18,408	
	SOUTH KOREA		$0	$0	$18,917	
	USA	$923	$5,808	$376	$14,668	
	TOTAL	$923	$5,808	$376	$51,993	$110,079
0301 b08	PAMPANO					
	JAPAN		$0	$0	$315	
	PUERTO RICO		$0	$0	$0	
	USA		[illegible]	$11,885	$40,633	
	TOTAL	$0	$35,392	$11,885	$40,948	$86,036
0301 b09	RED SNAPPER					
	HONDURAS		$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN		$0	$0	$110,667	
	NORTH KOREA		$0	$65,071	$0	
	PUERTO RICO		$0	$0	$0	
	SOUTH KOREA		$0	$25,362	$121,159	
	USA	$77,141	$115,178	$213,864	$327,946	
	TOTAL	$77,141	$115,178	$304,298	$559,772	$1,038,266
0301 b10	MACKERELS					
	PUERTO RICO		$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$15,790	$14,929	$3,630	$87,087	
	TOTAL	$15,790	$14,929	$3,630	$87,087	$17,154
0301 b11	DRUMS					
	USA		$1,365	$0	$327	
	TOTAL	$0	$1,365	$0	$327	$177

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
0301 b12	TOTOABA					
	USA		$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	0
0301 b13	FISH FILLETS					
	BRAZIL		$121,503	$0	$0	
	CANADA		$0	$0	$0	
	CAMERUN		$0	$19,634	$0	
	ECUADOR		$0	$0	$0	
	HONDURAS		$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN		$0	$0	$0	
	NICARAGUA		$0	$0	$0	
	PUERTO RICO		$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN		$4,569	$5,639	$0	
	SWITZERLAND		$0	$49,067	$0	
	USA	$1,701,097	$2,288,683	$3,888,079	$2,217,077	
	TOTAL	$1,701,097	$2,414,754	$3,962,419	$2,217,077	$2,839,216
0301 b14	BAYA					
	USA		$0	$0	$603	
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$603	0
0301 b15	TROUT					
	USA		$1,939	$2,408	$0	
	TOTAL	$0	$1,939	$2,408	$0	$689
0301 b16	TUNA					
	CANADA		$0	$0	$2,100,876	
	COSTA RICA		$0	$0	$0	
	FRANCE	$107,295	$134,135	$0	$1,036,741	
	ITALY	$1,746,309	$0	$0	$2,661,663	
	JAPAN	$121,083	$180,719	$80,277	$74,039	
	NORFOLK ISLAND	$37,796	$0	$0	$0	
	PANAMA	$1,864,624	$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN		$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$342,079	$857,261	$0	$0	
	VENEZUELA		$0	$0	$0	

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
	TOTAL	$4,219,185	$1,172,115	$80,277	$5,873,319	$30,343,614
0301 b17	SARDINES					
	USA	$7,974	$0	$4,721	$0	
	TOTAL	$7,974	$0	$4,721	$0	0
0301 b99	OTHERS					
	BAHREIN		$0	$45,759	$0	
	BELIZE		$0	$4,393	$0	
	BRAZIL		$2,347	$0	$0	
	CAMEROON		$0	$1,103	$0	
	CHINA	$50,696	$0	$0	$0	
	HONDURAS		$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN	$3,369,290	$2,712,807	$1,180,217	$1,737,216	
	NICARAGUA		$0	$0	$0	
	PUERTO RICO		$0	$0	$0	
	NORTH KOREA		$1,029,625	$1,012,505	$0	
	SOUTH KOREA	$233,914	$1,414,013	$626,787	$1,436,597	
	SPAIN		$0	$328	$0	
	SWITZERLAND		$0	$18,639	$0	
	UNITED KINGDOM	$102,681	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$1,412,082	$1,918,981	$1,003,314	$1,121,447	
	TOTAL	$5,168,663	$7,077,773	$3,893,044	$4,295,260	$5,487,213
T O T A L	FROZEN FISH	$11,333,682	$11,628,959	$9,994,743	$13,894,844	$42,310,829
	SECTION 0302 DRIED,SALTED AND SMOKED FISHES					
0302 a01	SHARK FINS					
	BRAZIL		$0	$852	$0	
	COSTA RICA		$0	$0	$0	
	CHINA	$8,061	$0	$150,957	$33,036	
	GABON		$63,294	$0	$0	
	GHANA			$0	$0	
	GUATEMALA		$21,353	$0	$0	
	HONG KONG		$0	$0	$0	
	INDIA			[illegible]	$1,549,852	
	INDONESIA	$793,210	$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN		$26,895	$68,409	$47,229	

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
	NETHERLANDS		$0	$0	$0	
	PANAMA		$0	$0	$0	
	PUERTO RICO		$0	$0	$1,401	
	SINGAPORE	$43,976	$92,744	$106,223	$0	
	SWITZERLAND		$0	$1,252	$0	
	UNITED KINGDOM		$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$1,843,402	$658,783	$669,422	$623,988	
	TOTAL	$2,688,649	$2,725,913	$3,256,631	$2,255,307	$1,247,007
0302 a02	WHOLE FISH					
	INDIA		$2,696	$0	$0	
	USA	$12,413	$19,023	$7,999	$2,677	
	TOTAL	$12,413	$21,719	$7,999	$2,677	$71,935
0302 a99	OTHERS					
	CHINA		$0	$0	$0	
	INDIA		$5,317	$0	$1,035	
	INDONESIA	$7,834	$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN		$0	$0	$0	
	PANAMA		$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$204,735	$27,702	$42,254	$8,495	
	TOTAL	$212,569	$33,020	$42,254	$9,531	$27,980
T O T A L	SALTED/SMOKED FISH	$2,913,632	$2,780,652	$3,306,884	$2,267,715	$1,332,922
	SECTION 0303 FRESH SHELLFISH					
0303 a01	CLAMS (IN THEIR SHELLS)					
	USA	$7,399	$2,388	$399	$1,222	
	TOTAL	$7,399	$2,388	$399	$1,222	$15,649
0303 a02	LOBSTER (LIVE)					
	USA		$107,647	$0	$87,134	
	TOTAL	$0	$107,647	$0	$87,134	11,737
0303 a03	SHRIMP (GULF OF MEXICO)					

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
	SPAIN		$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$336,821	$1,663,860	$54,456	$372,303	
	TOTAL	$336,821	$1,663,860	$54,456	$372,303	$0
0303 a04	SHRIMP (PACIFIC)					
	JAPAN		$0	$0	$0	
	NICARAGUA		$0	$0	$0	
	PUERTO RICO		$0	$2,480	$0	
	USA	$150,575	$844,146	$73,672	$33,892	
	TOTAL	$150,575	$844,146	$76,152	$33,892	$164,705
0303 a05	CLAMS EXCEPT(0303 a01)					
	GUATEMALA		$0	$0	$0	
	USA		$2,222	$240,830	$63,193	
	TOTAL	$143,315	$2,222	$240,830	$63,193	$1,526,655
0303 a06	ABALONE					
	USA		$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	0
0303 a07	LOBSTER EXCEPT(0303 a02)					
	USA		$464,817	$320,540	$446,599	
	TOTAL	$0	$464,817	$320,540	$446,599	$482,911
0303 a08	CRABS					
	USA		$296,247	$308,470	$171,817	
	TOTAL	$0	$296,247	$308,470	$171,817	$196,654
0303 a99	OTHERS					
	SAUDI ARABIA		$6,541	$0	$0	
	GUATEMALA		$0	$0	$0	
	INDIA		$7,839	$3,272	$1,238	
	INDONESIA	$11,769	$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN		$749	$352	$0	

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	US$	US$	US$
	PANAMA		$0	$0	$0	
	NORTH KOREA		$0	$0	$0	
	SOUTH KOREA		$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$175,487	$273,146	$43,989	$24,214	
	TOTAL	$187,256	$288,275	$47,613	$25,451	$103,936
T O T A L	FRESH SHELLFISH	$825,366	$3,669,601	$1,048,459	$1,201,611	$2,502,247
	SECTION "b" FROZEN SHELLFISH					
0303 b01	ABALONE					
	USA	$87,361	$234,185	$224,414	$102,681	
	TOTAL	$87,361	$234,185	$224,414	$102,681	$162,198
0303 b02	LOBSTER					
	BAHREIN		$0	$0	$0	
	BRAZIL		$274,170	$0	$0	
	CANADA		$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN		$0	$0	$0	
	PUERTO RICO		$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$12,097,789	$11,148,631	$11,961,936	$8,041,244	
	TOTAL	$12,097,789	$11,[illegible]	[illegible]	$8,041,244	$11,487,891
0303 b03	SHRIMP BROWN (GULF OF MEX)					
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG		$0	$0	$0	
	BRAZIL		$26,304	$14,323	$0	
	CANADA	$70,212	$0	$0	$0	
	CHINA		$0	$90,570	$0	
	ECUADOR		$0	$0	$0	
	EGYPT		[illegible]	$0	$0	
	EL SALVADOR		$0	$0	$0	
	[illegible]		$0	$0	$0	
	HONDURAS		$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN	$161,229	$53,807	$0	$0	
	NETHERLANDS		$0	$0	$0	
	PANAMA		$0	$0	$0	
	PERU		$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN	$52,089	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$62,928,830	$41,661,222	$31,020,021	$30,080,931	

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
	TOTAL	$63,212,361	$41,741,333	$31,124,915	$30,080,931	$0
0303 b04	SHRIMP WHITE AND PINK FROM GULF OF MEXICO					
	BAHREIN		$0	$0	$0	
	BRAZIL		$0	$175,383	$0	
	CANADA		$0	$0	$0	
	FRANCE		$0	$0	$0	
	GHANA		$0	$0	$0	
	INDONESIA		$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN	$21,185,341	$14,084	$0	$0	
	SPAIN		$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$251,296,988	$154,895,124	$51,667,289	$47,951	
	TOTAL	$272,482,329	$154,909,207	$51,842,672	$47,951	$336,185,504
0303 b05	SHRIMP BROWN AND PINK FROM PACIFIC					
	CANADA	$61,421	$0	$0	$0	
	CAMERUN		$0	$0	$0	
	ECUADOR		$0	$0	$0	
	ETIOPIA		$0	$0	$199,486	
	GHAN		$0	$0	$0	
	JAPA		$2,509,462	$11,441,324	$8,709,324	
	NICARAGUA		$0	$0	$0	
	NETHERLANDS		$0	$0	$0	
	PANAMA		$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN			$0	$0	
	SURINAM		$5,251	$0	$0	
	SOUTH KOREA		$0	$0	$30,164	
	USA	$37,064,171	$100,854,831	$112,692,007	$89,312,060	
	TOTAL	$37,125,592	$103,467,945	$124,133,331	$99,251,035	$0
0303 b06	SHRIMP WHITE (PACIFIC)					
	JAPAN		$0	$0	$526,498	
	PUERTO RICO		$0	$0	$0	
	SOUTH KOREA		$0	$0	$83,235	
	USA	$1,350,296	$53,895,523	$110,110,026	$104,528,195	
	TOTAL	$1,350,296	$53,895,523	$110,110,026	$105,137,928	$0
0303 b07	OTHER SHRIMP					

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
	CHIPRE		$0	$52,417	$0	
	JAPAN		$0	$72,355	$788,364	
	TOKELAU ISLANDS		$0	$17,202	$0	
	USA		$22,947,533	$80,231,019	$75,238,092	
	TOTAL	$0	$22,947,533	$80,372,993	$76,026,455	0
0303 b99	OTHERS					
	BRAZIL		$183,290	$0	$0	
	GUATEMALA		$0	$0	$0	
	HONDURAS		$0	$0	$0	
	HONG KONG		$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN		$0	$0	$0	
	NICARAGUA		$0	$0	$0	
	PUERTO RICO		$0	$0	$0	
	SOUTH KOREA		$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN		$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$464,694	$1,820,737	$362,961	$147,996	
	TOTAL	$464,694	$2,004,028	$362,961	$147,996	$2,526,509
T O T A L	FROZEN SHELLFISH	$386,820,421	$390,622,555	$418,133,248	$317,836,221	$350,362,102
	SECTION "c" SHELLFISH SALTED OR DRIED					
0303 c01	ABALONE (SALTED)					
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	0
0303 c02	SHRIMP (DRIED)					
	USA		$3,795	$393	$15,765	
	TOTAL	$0	$3,795	$393	$15,765	$14,732
0303 c99	OTHERS					
	HONG KONG		$0	$0	$0	
	[illegible]		$1,689	$2,170	$0	
	INDONESIA	$5,136	$0	$0	$0	

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	US$	US$	..86 P/ US$
	USA	$3,882	$197,820	$81,087	$171,817	
	TOTAL	$9,018	$199,509	$83,257	$171,817	$79,134
T O T A L	SHELLFISH SALTED OR DRIED	$9,018	$203,304	$83,650	$187,582	$93,866
	AVERAGE					
	OILS OF FISH AND MARINE MAMMALS (1)					
	EL SALVADOR	$0	$0	$2,372	$0	
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$465,000	$38,753	$0	$19,920	
	VENEZUELA	$48,258	$0	$0	$0	
	[illegible]	$513,258	$38,753	$2,372	$19,920	$94,534
	[illegible], INCLUDING CAVIAR AND ITS SUBSTITUTES					
1604 a01	FISH, CANNED OR PREPARED					
	BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	BRAZIL	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	CANADA	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	
	COSTA RICA	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	GUATEMALA	$0	$0	$0	$0	
		$0	$0	$0	$0	
			$0	$0	$0	
	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	USA		$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$129,314	$0	$0	$0	$13,642
1604 a02	SARDINES AND/OR ANCHOVIES					
	ECUADOR	$2,101,983	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$1,180,264	$1,997,772	$0	$324,303	
	TOTAL	$3,282,247	$1,997,772	$0	$324,303	$326,655
1604 a03	TUNA					

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	US$	US$	US$
	BELIZE	$0	$0	$1,323	$0	
	CANADA	$0	$561,125	$0	$0	
	USA	$2,099,127	$891,783	$3,578	$0	
	TOTAL	$2,099,127	$1,452,907	$4,901	$0	$12,296
1604 a99	OTHERS					
	BELIZE	$0	$0	$516	$0	
	USA	$0	$1,410	$1,323	$0	
	TOTAL	$0	$1,410	$1,839	$0	$0
TOTAL	CANNED OR PREP FISH	$5,510,698	$3,452,089	$6,740	$324,303	$352,593
	CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS PREPARED OR PRESERVED					
1605 a01	ABALONE					
	GUATEMALA	0	0	0	0	
	USA	5,691,921	8,353,034	6,759,897	5,972,276	
	TOTAL	$5,691,921	$8,353,034	$6,759,897	$5,972,276	$7,393,637
1605 a02	SHRIMP					
	USA	0	32,513	169,744	173,667	
	TOTAL	$0	$32,513	$169,744	$173,667	$0
1605 a03	LOBSTER					
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1605 a99	OTHERS					
	BELIZE	0	0	0	0	
	HONDURAS	0	0	0	0	
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	
	USA	58,127	39,004	34,959	124,110	
	TOTAL	$58,127	$39,004	$34,959	$124,110	$505,104

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

Item		1982	1983		1985 P/	1986 P/
					US$	US$
T O T A L	PREP OR PRES SHELLFISH	$5,750,048	$8,424,551	$6,964,600	$6,270,052	$7,898,741
	UNFINISHED SKINS & LEATHERS OR OTHERWISE PREPARED					
4101 a01	TURTLES AND TORTOISES					
	COSTA RICA	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	ITALY	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	PERU	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$0	$0	$2,779	$0	
	VENEZUELA	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$2,779	$0	$1,275
4101 a02	OF [illegible]					
	USA	$19,214	$8,687	$9,162	$0	
	TOTAL	$19,214	$8,687	$9,162	$0	$821
4101 a03	ALLIGATORS, CROCODILES AND SIMILAR					
	GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	$1,413	
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$1,413	$0
4101 a04	OF FISHES					
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$1,317	
	USA	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$1,317	$0
4101 a99	OTHERS					
	USA	$0	$1,706	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$0	$1,706	$0	$0	$0
T O T A L	NOT PREPARED LEATHERS	$19,214	$10,393	$11,941	$2,730	$2,096
	PREPARED LEATHERS					
4105 a01	OF SHARK					

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
	FRANCE	$0	$6,511	$7,090	$0	
	ITALY	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$12,624	$0	
	USA	$509,913	$177,907	$153,150	$0	
	TOTAL			$172,063	$0	$305,430
4105 a02	ALLIGATORS OR CROCODILES					
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
4105 a03	TURTLES AND TORTOISES					
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	CANADA		$0	$0	$0	
	CHINA	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	HONG KONG	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	ITALY	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	INDONESIA	$56,376	$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN	$1,968,508	$1,084,244	$374,303	$0	
	SPAIN	$535,612	$152,246	$11,101	$0	
	SWITZERLAND	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$0	$0	$3,736	$0	
	TOTAL	$2,560,496	$1,236,490	$389,140	$0	$169,037
T O T A L	PREPARED LEATHERS	$3,070,409	$1,420,909	$562,004	$0	$474,487
	DIVERSE PRODUCTS					
1303 a04	AGAR-AGAR					
	BRAZIL	$0	$0	$0	$80,021	
	CUBA	$0	$0	$11,559	$6,688	
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$1,590,316	$1,269,620	$768,694	$909,274	
	TOTAL	$1,590,316	$1,269,620	$780,253	$995,983	$0
1405 a01	MARINE ALGAE					
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$0	$0	

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
	CHINA	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	DENMARK	$0	$	$0	$0	
	FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	ITALY	$0	$0	$732	$0	
	JAPAN	$92,723	$0	$0	$0	
	KUWEIT	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	FRENCH POLYNESIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	UNITED KINGDOM	$0	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$3,881,823	$1,701,584	$1,309,262	$2,521,455	
	TOTAL	$3,974,545	$1,701,584	$1,309,994	$2,321,455	$1,239,815
TOTAL	DIVERSE PRODUCTS	$5,564,861	$2,971,205	$2,090,247	$3,517,438	$1,239,815
	TOTAL OF TUNA					
	BELIZE	$0	$0	$1,323	$0	$0
	CANADA	$0	$561,125	$0	$2,100,876	$0
	COSTA RICA	$0	$339,835	$0	$0	$0
	FRANCE			$0	$1,036,741	$0
	GUATEMALA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	ITALY	$1,783,391	$0	$0	$2,661,663	$0
	JAPAN	$121,083	$180,719	$80,277	$78,074	$0
	NORFOLK ISLAND	$37,796	$0	$0	$0	$0
	PANAMA	$2,231,180	$0	$0	$0	$0
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	SWITZERLAND	$52,472	$0	$0	$0	$0
	USA	$2,479,176	$1,767,093	$18,396	$90,076	$0
	VENEZUELA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	TOTAL	$6,386,448	$3,065,065	$99,996	$5,967,431	$31,116,663
	TOTAL OF SHRIMP					
	BAHREIN	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	BRAZIL	$0	$26,304	$189,706	$0	$0
	CAMERUN	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	CANADA	$131,633	$0	$0	$0	$0
		$0	$0	$90,570	$0	$0

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
	CHIPRE	$0	$0	$52,417	$0	$0
	ECUADOR	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	EGYPT	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	EL SALVADOR				$0	$0
	ETIOPIA	$0	$0	$0	$199,486	$0
	FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	GHANA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	HONDURAS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	INDONESIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	JAPAN	$21,346,570	$2,577,352	$11,513,674	$10,024,187	$0
	NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	NICARAGUA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	PERU	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	PUERTO RICO	$0	$0	$2,480	$0	$0
	SOUTH KOREA	$0	$0	$0	$113,399	$0
	SPAIN	$52,089	$98,402	$0	$0	$0
	[illegible]	$0	$5,251	$0	$0	$0
	TOKELAU ISLANDS	$0	$0	$17,202	$0	$0
	USA	$353,127,681	$376,798,545	$394,018,627	$299,802,856	$0
	T O T A L	$374,657,974	$379,505,854	$405,884,681	$310,139,928	$336,364,941
	T O T A L O F L O B S T E R					
	BAHREIN	0	0	0	0	0
	BRAZIL	0	274,170	0	0	0
	CANADA	0	0	0	0	0
	JAPAN	0			0	0
	PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0
	USA	12,097,789	11,721,095	12,282,476	8,574,977	0
	T O T A L	12,097,789	11,995,265	12,282,476	8,574,977	11,982,539
	T O T A L O F A B A L O N E					
	GUATEMALA		0	0	0	0
	USA	5,779,281	8,587,219	6,984,312	6,074,957	0
	T O T A L	5,779,281	8,587,219	6,984,312	6,074,957	7,555,835
	* * T O T A L B Y C O U N T R Y					

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
	BAHREIN	$0	$0	$45,759	$0	$0
		[illegible]	$0	$0	$2,413	$0
		$0	$0	$6,232	$0	$0
	BRAZIL	$0	$644,920	$190,559	$80,021	$0
	CAMERUN	$0	$0	$24,748	$0	$0
	CANADA	$131,633	$561,125	$0	$2,100,876	$0
	CHINA	$58,757	$0	$241,527	$33,036	$0
	CHIPRE	$0	$0	$52,417	$0	$0
	COSTA RICA	$0	$339,835	$0	$0	$0
	CUBA	$0	$0	$11,559	$6,688	$0
	DENMARK	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	DOMINICANA REPUBLIC	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	ECUADOR	$2,101,983	$0	$0	$0	$0
	EGYPT	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	EL SALVADOR		$0	$2,372	$0	$0
	ETIOPIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	FRANCE	$561,334	$222,805	$7,090	$1,036,741	$0
	FRENCH POLYNESIA		[illegible]	$0	$0	$0
	GABON	$0	$63,294	$0	$0	$0
	GERMANY (FED RE..			$0	$1,413	$0
	GHANA	$0	$1,440	$0	$0	$0
	GUATEMALA	[illegible]	[illegible]	$0	$0	$0
	HONDURAS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	HONG KONG	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	INDIA	$0	$1,878,946	$2,264,958	$1,552,125	$0
	INDONESIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	$0	$0	$0
	ITALY	$1,783,391	$0	$732	$2,661,663	$0
	JAPAN	$26,900,315	$6,582,767	$13,245,072	$12,086,529	$0
	KUWIET	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	NICARAGUA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	NORFOLK ISLAND	$37,796	$0	$0	$0	$0
	NORTH KOREA	$0	$1,067,246	$1,085,331	$0	$0
	PANAMA	$2,231,180	$0	$0	$0	$0
	PERU	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	PUERTO RICO	$0	$0	$2,480	$1,401	$0
	SAUDI ARABIA	$0	$6,541	$0	$0	$0
	SINGAPORE	$43,976	$92,744	$106,223	$0	$0
	SOUTH KOREA	$240,825	$1,414,013	$671,085	$1,761,290	$0
	SPAIN	$587,701	$255,741	$19,505	$0	$0
	SURINAM	$0	$5,251	$0	$0	$0
	SWITZERLAND	$52,472	$0	$68,958	$0	$0
	TOKELAU ISLANDS	$0	$0	$17,202	$0	$0
	UNITED KINGDOM	$102,681			$0	$0
	USA	$387,606,441	$413,828,719	$425,976,427	$326,541,227	$0

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1982 US$	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
	VENEZUELA	$48,258	$0	$0	$0	$0
TOTAL EXPORTS		$423,363,069	$426,986,739	$444,040,235	$347,865,422	$415,501,058

SOURCES: SECRETARIA DE PROGRAMACION Y PRESUPUESTO (SPP)
ANUARIO ESTADISTICO DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS (1976-84)
(INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA (INEGI))

BANCO DE MEXICO (BM)
LISTADOS PRELIMINARES DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS PUBLICADOS POR EL BANCO DE MEXICO (1985

SECRETARIA DE PESCA
DIRECCION GENERAL DE INFORMATICA, ESTADISTICA Y DOCUMENTACION (1986)

(1) THIS ITEM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FRACTIONS; 1504 a01, a02, a03, a99.
WHICH INCLUDES WHALE, SHARK, FISH AND OTHERS OILS.

NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THESE STATISTICS:
SHELLS, FISHMEAL, DRIED FLIES, SEA SNAKES, CORAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURED SHELL PRODUCTS.

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IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS
FRACTION 0301 FISH FRESH, REFRIGERATED OR FROZEN									
0301 A001 SALMONS									
BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GERMANY (FED.REP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PORTUGAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
USA	22.11	25.98	17.45	29.23	9.33	29.26	30.19	0.00	1.04
INTERIOR IMPORTS	22.11	25.98	17.53	29.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FREE ZONES	0.38	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	22.49	25.98	17.58	29.23	24.38	29.26	30.19	0.00	1.04
0301 A002 SARDINES									
FRANCE	0.00	0.00	41.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
PORTUGAL	36.00	0.00	100.20	0.00	15.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.03	39.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
USA	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	4.98	3.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
INTERIOR IMPORTS	36.00	0.00	141.40	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FREE ZONES	0.90	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	36.90	5.00	141.40	2.78	65.33	59.23	0.00	0.00	50.00
0301 A003 BABY EELS									
BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FRANCE	117.79	44.32	57.30	38.14	12.48	12.10	7.26	0.00	0.00
NETHERLANDS	1.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PORTUGAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SPAIN	0.00	7.62	0.00	5.31	10.06	15.96	9.22	0.00	0.00
USA	0.91	0.00	0.14	15.25	6.65	12.67	18.68	0.00	0.00
INTERIOR IMPORTS	120.41	51.94	57.44	58.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	120.41	51.94	57.44	58.72	38.35	40.73	35.15	0.00	0.00
0301 A004 SOLES									
GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.15	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NETHERLANDS	31.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
NEW ZEALAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
USA	43.67	0.00	28.70	59.52	234.84	82.75	29.71	0.00	3.28
INTERIOR IMPORTS	74.93	0.00	28.70	98.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	74.93	0.00	28.70	98.64	240.84	97.26	29.71	0.00	3.28

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS	1984 TONS
0301 A005	LIVE FISHES (1)									
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	4.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	COLOMBIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CHINA	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GHANA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PERU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SINGAPORE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	426.70	151.73	200.00	86.82	1,773.95	818.86	13.16	0.00	0.00
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	426.70	152.53	204.66	86.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	426.70	152.53	204.66	86.82	1,855.68	818.86	13.16	0.00	0.00
0301 A006	LIVE FISHES (2)									
	ARGENTINA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.36
	BRAZIL	46.77	142.52	74.55	66.38	7.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	9.58	1.65	0.00	0.00	110.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
	COLOMBIA	110.00	324.94	610.00	577.92	190.23	829.02	523.55	39.00	54.16
	CUBA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CHINA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.72	68.20	0.00	0.00
	GAMBIA	0.00	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.42	16.36
	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.40	117.22	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.84	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.82
	NON DECLARED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	35.95	26.75	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	1.60	0.00	1.50	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PERU	193.24	329.84	273.29	326.42	92.37	347.66	133.62	25.36	22.88
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SINGAPORE	0.00	0.00	1.02	26.93	6.69	37.30	67.90	93.41	0.00
	THAILAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.16	4.29	2.30	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.90
	USA	3.80	32.15	151.41	1,123.71	1,809.91	3,192.13	49,114.67	1,297.30	569.70
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	355.41	843.32	1,113.42	2,141.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	355.41	843.32	1,113.42	2,141.25	2,109.30	4,745.29	50,056.20	1,497.79	689.17
0301 A007	CODS									
	CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GERMANY (Fed.Rep.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ICELAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NORWAY	0.00	579.36	1,060.80	1,209.02	1,495.14	406.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SWEDEN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	925.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	0.00	0.00	245.07	0.02	158.67	245.83	0.46	0.00	0.00
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	0.00	579.36	1,305.87	1,209.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	FREE ZONES	0.00	105.35	130.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	684.71	1,436.51	1,209.04	1,723.35	1,577.03	0.46	0.05	0.10

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS	1984 TONS
0301 A999 OTHERS										
	ARGENTINA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	BELIZE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.21	30.38	4.27	1.78	0.00
	BERMUDA	0.00	0.00	0.00	368.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	COSTA RICA	0.00	0.00	275.00	195.00	177.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CHINA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DUTCH ANTILLES	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,866.20	1,590.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	HONDURAS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	240.00	177.66	220.17	542.98	188.35	0.00
	NICARAGUA	0.00	0.00	400.00	375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	352.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NEW ZEALAND	0.00	0.00	410.00	252.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	220.00	1,434.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	4.90	0.00	0.00
	USA	32.34	30.43	2.03	330.93	1,192.84	309.60	304.96	176.70	438.18
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	32.34	30.46	1,087.03	6,945.29	32.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	FREE ZONES	858.80	15.19	3,352.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	891.14	45.64	4,439.29	6,945.29	5,027.01	626.24	857.12	366.83	438.18
T O T A L	FRESH FISH	1,145.87	813.26	6,120.90	8,343.70	7,119.25	2,429.73	952.63	366.88	492.60
	FRACTION 03.02 DRIED SALTED OR SMOKED FISHES									
0302 A001 SALMONS										
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.24	0.80	0.26	0.54	0.36	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GERMANY (REP.FED.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	2.56	0.00	0.00	13.49	25.58	38.42	3.98	0.91	0.00
	SWEDEN	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	2.80	0.80	0.26	14.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	2.80	0.80	0.26	14.03	26.93	38.64	3.98	0.91	0.00
0302 A002 HERRINGS										
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GERMANY (Fed.Rep.)	0.00	0.70	2.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	1.28	0.00	0.00	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS
NORWAY	1.88	0.00	3.75	3.75	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
USA	19.27	18.12	6.64	10.39	10.42	3.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
INTERIOR IMPORTS	21.15	20.10	12.54	15.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FREE ZONES	53.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	74.17	20.10	12.54	15.57	16.91	8.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
0302 A003 CODS									
CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GERMANY (Rep. Fed.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NORWAY	0.00	122.40	241.56	.00	5.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SPAIN	0.00	0.00	290.70	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
USA	34.99	17.55	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
INTERIOR IMPORTS	34.99	139.95	532.26	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	34.99	139.95	532.26	0.02	13.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
0302 A004 HAKES									
ARGENTINA	0.00	113.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
USA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INTERIOR IMPORTS	0.00	113.86	0.00	1.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	113.86	0.00	1.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0302 A999 OTHERS									
ARGENTINA	0.00	1.03	.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BELIZE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	4.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GERMANY (Rep.Fed.)	20.60	499.65	4.61	811.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HONG KONG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ITALY	0.00	0.66	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NORWAY	0.00	0.00	1,022.87	516.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
SWEDEN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
USA	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.50	9.60	10.78	1.33	11.83	32.20
INTERIOR IMPORTS	20.60	501.34	1,028.46	1,330.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FREE ZONES	2.68	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	23.28	501.34	1,028.52	1,330.51	9.67	15.74	1.83	11.83	32.20
T O T A L SALTED, DRIED/SMOKED FISH	135.24	776.04	1,573.58	1,361.90	67.48	62.56	5.81	12.73	32.30

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS
SHELLFISH, FRESH, FROZEN REFIGERATED, DRIED OR SALTED ONLY BOILED IN WATER									
0303 A001 SQUIDS									
CHINA	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FRANCE	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
USA	86.67	0.00	0.00	281.75	48.95	490.64	391.13	0.00	2.68
INTERIOR IMPORTS	91.82	0.00	0.12	283.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FREE ZONES	12.75	1.01	123.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	104.57	1.01	123.53	283.40	48.95	490.64	391.13	0.00	2.68
0303 A999 OTHERS									
BELIZE	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	7.02	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHILE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.32	0.00	0.00	0.22
CHINA	0.00	0.00	9.08	0.00	4.67	11.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
FRANCE	7.24	12.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.44	11.14	21.46	0.00	0.00
INDIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.70	0.00
ITALY	0.00	0.00	.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.11	0.92	0.00
SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.00
USA	49.99	7.35	0.44	78.97	166.08	259.00	225.49	138.06	80.31
INTERIOR IMPORTS	57.22	26.01	9.52	78.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FREE ZONES	15.20	14.96	13.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	72.42	40.96	22.64	78.97	206.21	292.46	251.06	151.16	80.53
TOTAL FRSH/FRZN/SALT/SMOKE SHELLFISH	176.99	41.97	146.17	362.37	255.16	783.10	642.19	151.16	83.21
AVERAGE									
FATS AND OILS DERIVED FROM FISH AND MARINE MAMMALS (3)									
ARGENTINA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.27	16.44
AUSTRALIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.48	0.00	0.00	3.27
CANADA	0.00	0.18	0.91	0.58	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
DENMARK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.48	0.00	0.00
FRANCE	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.91	0.58	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS
FREE ZONES	78.47	106.78	106.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GERMANY FED REP	66.04	66.04	363.69	193.94	327.48	298.53	68.02	176.40	161.02
HONG KONG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ICELAND	33.02	0.00	37.87	102.39	81.98	21.94	0.00	0.00	11.29
INDIA	0.00	37.87	102.39	81.98	21.94	0.00	21.94	11.29	71.97
IRELAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ITALY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38
JAPAN	24.86	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	21.94	54.97	114.82	305.24
NETHERLANDS	463.21	0.00	97.24	97.16	21.49	130.05	65.64	4.60	5.64
NORWAY	242.07	0.00	229.66	356.73	131.47	355.87	216.47	18.68	30.21
SPAIN	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SWEDEN	0.00	97.24	97.16	38.26	168.49	300.47	10.01	0.00	0.00
SWITZERLAND	0.00	1,397.44	1,207.46	418.90	723.00	611.95	107.37	192.62	554.31
UNITED KINGDOM	124.23	0.00	28.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.15
USA	38.02	0.00	44.97	216.76	135.78	101.18	68.61	85.57	50.33
TOTAL	1,069.92	1,706.07	2,316.93	1,529.25	1,612.30	1,847.50	618.51	607.27	1,219.29

FISH, CANNED OR PREPARED
INCLUDING CAVIAR AND ITS
SUBSTITUTES

1604 A001 HERRINGS

BELIZE				1.96	0.26				
CANADA									0.21
DENMARK			6.45	2.17		0.88			
ECUADOR	50.36		26.52	260.71	323.56	506.22			
FRANCE							0.46		
FREE ZONES			7.20						
			0.04	0.01	4.18	3.46	15.01		
SPAIN				1.83	3.70				
UNITED KINGDOM			4.58	2.63	0.68	2.99	2.99		
USA				0.86	6.85		0.35		0.11
TOTAL	50.36	0.00	44.79	270.17	339.23	513.55	18.81	0.00	0.32

1604 A002 TUNAS

BELIZE				8.36	10.41		1.60		
COLOMBIA						48.99			
ECUADOR	85.55		125.67	365.80	825.48	430.42			
FREE ZONES	0.49		12.37						
GERMANY						4.06			
JAPAN				19.51					
NON DECLARED					0.06				
PERU			9.00	59.54	25.70				
PUERTO RICO			4.60						
SPAIN			33.53	74.75	57.83	13.43	4.77		
USA	1.91		13.90	11.46	95.22	37.68	61.25		21.23
TOTAL	87.95	0.00	199.07	539.42	1,014.70	534.58	67.62	0.00	21.23

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS	1984 TONS
1604 A003	SALMONS									
	BELIZE				0.15					
	FREE ZONES			0.13						
	GERMANY			1.15	0.16	0.23				
	JAPAN				0.01	0.23	1.47			
	SPAIN				0.01			1.62		
	USA			7.37	11.33	11.35	6.63	2.64		
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	8.65	11.66	11.81	8.10	4.26	0.00	0.00
1604 A004	SARDINES									
	BELIZE				19.56	20.54	8.92	1.70		
	BRAZIL				.00					
	CANADA				.00					
	COLOMBIA						71.94			
	CHINA			0.08						
	DENMARK			2.19	1.78	1.45				
	ECUADOR	123.79			520.45	1,304.81	3,776.11	607.79		
	FRANCE				6.55					
	FREE ZONES	23.95		17.47						
	GERMANY						1.72			
	INDIA									
	JAPAN				0.01	38.80				
	MARRUECOS				.00					
	NETHERLANDS				.00					
	NON DECLARED					0.09				
	PERU				0.02					
	PANAMA					3.16	249.48			
	PORTUGAL			68.80	59.14	18.64				
	SPAIN			32.36	380.46	225.85	70.41	6.05		
	SURINAM				1.19					
	SWEDEN			32.83						
	USA	6.33		12.29	75.17	69.98	50.12	2.20		
	TOTAL	154.07	0.00	166.02	1,064.64	1,683.32	4,228.70	617.94	0.00	0.00
1604 A005	CAVIAR									
	BELIZE				6.96	0.92				
	DENMARK				1.65	3.68	3.55			
	FRANCE			0.03	0.02					
	FREE ZONES	4.77		9.33						
	GERMANY				0.15	0.35				
	NORWAY			0.00						
	PUERTO RICO			0.05						
	SPAIN									
	SWEDEN			0.00						
	URSS				0.04					
	USA	0.07		0.20	5.17	9.16				
	TOTAL	4.84	0.00	9.61	13.97	14.11	3.55	0.00	0.00	0.00

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS	1984 TONS
1604 A006 ANCHOVY FILLETS IN OIL										
	ARGENTINA	4.17		36.06	9.54	7.23	1.86	15.42		
	BELIZE				1.34	2.13				
	DENMARK						0.27			
	FREE ZONES	2.61		1.74						
	NETHERLANDS							0.34		
	NON DECLARED					0.01				
	PORTUGAL			3.80						
	SPAIN			33.31	30.52	18.42	32.11	16.76		
	SWEDEN						0.50			
	USA			8.94	2.26	6.77		2.31		0.70
	TOTAL	6.78	0.00	83.85	43.66	34.56	34.74	34.83	0.00	0.70
1604 A007 CAVIAR										
	PUERTO RICO			0.04	0.11	0.15	0.00	0.07		
	USA				0.05	0.23		0.36		
	USSR				0.02					
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.18	0.38	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00
1604 A999 OTHERS										
	ARGENTINA			1.37	0.00					
	BELIZE				8.61	13.22	6.84	11.82		
	BRAZIL							10.80		
	CANADA									
	CHINA	0.30								
	DENMARK			0.20	0.00	0.43	8.26	12.79		
	FRANCE				0.06	0.04				
	FREE ZONES	21.94		16.56						
	GERMANY			1.62	0.00		7.34	2.59		0.06
	HONG KONG	0.03								
	ICELAND									
	INDIA									0.03
	ITALY									
	JAPAN			1.77	4.77	3.94	3.44			
	NETHERLANDS						1.17	4.25		
	NORTH KOREA									
	NON DECLARED					0.23	0.89			
	PANAMA					2.40				
	SPAIN			3.49	74.01	88.08	103.41	74.[illegible]		
	SWITZERLAND									
	UNITED KINGDOM			0.01			0.50			
	U[illegible]	0.69		2.67	17.86	48.45	24.91	14.37	0.45	
	USSR				0.11					
	VENEZUELA				0.02					
	TOTAL	22.96	0.00	27.69	105.44	156.79	156.76	130.93	0.45	0.09

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS	1984 TONS
T O T A L	CANNED OR PREP FISH	326.96	0.00	539.72	2,049.13	3,254.90	5,479.98	874.82	0.45	22.34
	CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSC, PREPARED OR PRESERVED (4)									
	BELIZE	0.00	0.00	0.85	10.00	7.56	1.37	0.60	0.00	0.00
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.88	62.85	81.09	31.88	0.15	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CHILE	5.34	0.00	11.56	11.09	20.20	147.05	53.06	0.00	0.00
	CHINA	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.15	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DENMARK	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.85	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ECUADOR	0.00	0.00	1.79	0.51	1.40	4.21	4.20	0.62	0.00
	FRANCE	41.33	0.00	53.82	0.00	0.33	0.76	0.16	0.00	0.00
	FREE ZONES	2.75	0.00	39.32	13.08	5.68	3.12	1.57	0.00	0.00
	HONG KONG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ITALY	0.00	0.00	58.33	32.08	64.59	88.09	15.35	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	3.17	0.00	0.00	28.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NON DECLARED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.20	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.29	0.63	0.00	0.00
	NORTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	11.64	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	2.50	2.35	0.00	0.00
	PARAGUAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PERU	0.00	0.00	12.00	32.09	95.01	73.46	3.92	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	4.63	65.91	45.05	47.45	21.84	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	5.95	65.66	41.00	35.83	16.02	0.00	0.00
	SWEDEN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.97	1.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
	THAILAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.31	0.00	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM	0.18	0.00	1.36	10.34	23.10	84.27	18.74	0.49	0.00
	USA	41.59	0.00	129.12	196.88	248.77	328.28	118.83	1.26	0.00
	USSR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	91.19	0.00	322.85	505.89	623.04	932.42	308.38	2.52	0.00

2301 A001 FISH MEAL

CHILE	5,334.92	15,049.71	25,047.20	20,439.91	17,771.35	19,169.96	8,100.00	19,972.00
CHINA				800.00				
ECUADOR	14,611.63	2,761.23	6,801.03	3,874.61	5,524.27	1,000.00		
FREE ZONES	2.72	41.93						
GERMANY								14.80
GUATEMALA						4.53		
NORWAY								10.00
PANAMA				502.50				
PERU	10,625.00	6,133.00	8,782.18	448.80	501.00	10,500.00		
USA	9.00			1,281.60				10.00
T O T A L	30,583.27	0.00 23,985.87	40,630.41	27,347.42	23,796.62	30,674.49	8,100.00	20,006.80

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 TONS	1977 TONS	1978 TONS	1979 TONS	1980 TONS	1981 TONS	1982 TONS	1983 TONS	1984 TONS
4101 A003	REPTILE SKINS & LEATHERS									
	ARGENTINA						0.27			
	CAYMAN ISLANDS				10.07					
	ECUADOR			3.92						
	PHILIPPINES					0.06				
	FRANCE	0.11								
	INDONESIA							0.46		
	ITALY					0.02		0.02		
	JAPAN				0.37					
	PARAGUAY							0.54		0.19
	SINGAPORE						1.25			
	UNITED KINGDOM	0.03								
	USA	22.52		0.13	5.46	9.29	6.72	0.07		2.79
	TOTAL	22.66	0.00	4.05	15.90	9.37	8.24	1.09	0.00	2.98
	TOTAL OF SALMON									
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	BELIZE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.24	0.80	0.34	0.54	0.36	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
	FREE ZONES	0.38	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GERMANY (FED REP)	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.16	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
	PORTUGAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.00	0.00
	SWEDEN	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	24.67	25.98	24.82	54.05	46.26	74.31	36.81	0.91	1.04
	TOTAL	25.29	26.77	26.49	54.92	63.12	76.00	38.43	0.91	1.04
	TOTAL OF SARDINES									
	BELIZE	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.56	20.54	8.92	1.90	0.00	0.00
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.00	.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CHINA	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	COLOMBIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
	DENMARK	0.00	0.00	2.19	1.78	1.45	0.00	.00	0.00	0.00
	ECUADOR	123.79	0.00	0.00	520.45	1,304.81	3,776.11	607.79	0.00	0.00
	FRANCE	0.00	0.00	41.20	6.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	FREE ZONES	24.85	3.00	17.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GERMANY (FED REP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	38.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
	MARRUECOS	0.00	0.00	0.00	.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	.00	0.00	16.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NON DECLARED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS
PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.14	249.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
PERU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PORTUGAL	36.00	0.00	169.00	59.14	33.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SPAIN	0.00	0.00	32.36	380.46	270.88	109.88	6.05	0.00	0.00
SURINAM	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SWEDEN	0.00	0.00	32.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
USA	6.33	0.00	12.29	77.95	74.96	53.83	2.20	0.00	0.00
T O T A L	190.97	5.00	307.42	1,067.42	1,748.65	4,287.93	617.94	0.00	30.00
T O T A L O F C O D									
CANADA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	18.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FREE ZONES	0.00	105.35	130.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GERMANY (FED REP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ICELAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NORWAY	0.00	701.76	1,302.36	1,209.02	1,500.37	406.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
SPAIN	0.00	0.00	290.70	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SWEDEN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	925.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
USA	34.99	17.55	245.07	0.02	158.98	245.83	0.46	0.00	0.10
T O T A L	34.99	824.66	1,968.77	1,209.06	1,737.32	1,577.03	0.46	0.05	0.20
** T O T A L B Y C O U N T R Y **									
ARGENTINA	4.17	114.89	37.43	9.54	7.23	2.13	15.42	3.27	16.44
AUSTRALIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.88	69.95	91.07	31.88	0.15	3.27
BELIZE	0.00	6.00	0.85	56.95	64.27	55.17	20.19	1.78	0.00
BERMUDA	0.00	0.00	0.00	368.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BRAZIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	0.00	0.00
CANADA	0.24	1.00	1.32	1.28	18.59	0.23	0.00	0.02	0.23
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHILE	5,340.26	0.00	15,061.27	25,058.29	20,460.11	17,926.72	19,223.02	8,100.00	19,972.22
CHINA	0.30	0.00	9.37	0.15	804.67	77.50	4.00	0.00	0.00
COLOMBIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
COSTA RICA	0.00	0.00	275.00	195.00	177.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CUBA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DENMARK	0.00	0.00	9.62	6.43	8.16	12.96	18.27	0.00	0.00
DUTCH ANTILLES	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,866.20	1,590.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ECUADOR	14,871.33	0.00	2,919.13	7,948.50	6,329.86	10,241.23	1,612.07	0.62	0.00
FRANCE	171.62	56.98	152.53	45.69	13.43	12.95	7.88	0.00	0.02
FREE ZONES	1,081.43	248.28	3,872.36	13.06	5.68	3.12	1.57	0.00	0.00
GAMBIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GERMANY (FED REP)	86.64	566.39	373.27	1,005.82	371.24	315.11	85.62	176.40	175.88
GHANA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.62	34.44	11.14	25.99	0.00	0.00

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IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS
HONDURAS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HONG KONG	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ICELAND	33.02	0.00	37.87	102.39	102.78	21.94	0.00	0.00	11.29
INDIA	0.00	37.87	102.40	86.12	21.94	0.00	21.94	22.99	72.00
INDONESIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00
IRELAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ITALY	0.00	0.66	59.28	33.03	64.61	88.09	15.37	0.00	0.38
JAPAN	24.86	0.00	5.46	264.68	220.97	276.10	398.06	304.09	355.24
MORROCCO	0.00	0.00	0.00	.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NETHERLANDS	496.18	1.28	97.24	97.16	377.25	162.07	70.86	4.60	5.64
NEW ZEALAND	0.00	0.00	410.00	279.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NICARAGUA	0.00	0.00	400.00	375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NOW DECLARED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.89	4.20	0.00	0.00
NORTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NORWAY	243.95	701.76	2,558.64	2,085.76	1,633.72	762.07	216.47	18.68	40.21
PANAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	220.00	1,943.38	249.48	11.64	0.00	0.00
PANAMA CANAL ZONE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	2.50	2.35	0.00	0.00
PARAGUAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.08	0.54	0.00	0.19
PERU	10,625.00	0.00	6,154.00	8,873.83	569.51	574.46	10,503.92	0.00	0.00
PHILIPPINES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PORTUGAL	36.00	0.00	172.80	59.16	51.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00	4.69	0.11	0.15	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00
SINGAPORE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00	4.63	163.68	45.05	47.45	21.84	0.00	0.00
SPAIN	0.00	8.14	399.34	635.30	490.00	310.62	134.16	0.47	0.00
SURINAM	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SWEDEN	0.00	97.24	130.00	38.43	169.46	1,227.35	10.01	0.00	0.00
SWITZERLAND	0.00	1,397.44	1,207.46	418.90	723.00	611.95	107.37	192.62	554.31
THAILAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.31	0.00	0.00
UNITED KINGDOM	124.44	0.00	34.05	14.40	26.28	87.76	21.73	0.49	9.15
USA	412.63	99.42	520.07	1,367.82	3,791.69	2,041.84	1,276.92	414.77	642.95
USSR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VENEZUELA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
T O T A L I M P O R T S	33,552.10	3,337.35	35,010.08	54,798.55	40,288.92	35,340.16	34,077.92	9,240.96	21,859.42

SOURCES: SECRETARIA DE PROGRAMACION Y PRESUPUESTO (SPP)
ANUARIO ESTADISTICO DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS (1976-84)
(INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA (INEGI))

BANCO DE MEXICO (BM)
LISTADOS PRELIMINARES DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS PUBLICADOS POR EL BANCO DE MEXICO (1985)

SECRETARIA DE PESCA
DIRECCION GENERAL DE INFORMATICA, ESTADISTICA Y DOCUMENTACION (1986)

P/ PRELIMINARY DATA
(1) IN THOUSAND OF HEADS

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1984

ITEM		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS
(2)	IN THOUSAND OF HEADS									

(3) THIS ITEM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FRACTIONS; 1504 A001, A002, A003, A004, A005, A006, A999.
WHICH INCLUDES; COD, WHALE AND FISH OILS (EXCEPT FOR VITAMIN-ENRICHED COD, SHARK AND FISH LIVER OILS)
COD LIVER OIL, REFINED WHALE OIL AND RAW WHALE OIL.

(4) THIS ITEM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FRACTIONS; 1605 A001, A002, A003, A004, A005, A006, A007,A999.
WHICH INCLUDES CRABS, MUSSELS, CHOROS, BERBERECHES, RAZOR CLAMS, ZAMBURRINAS AND OTHERS.

NOTES:

THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THESE STATISTICS;
AGAR-AGAR, SHELLS, CARVED TORTOISE SHELLS, CARVED MOTHER-OF-PEARL, CARVED IVORY,
CORALS, CUTTLEFISH BONES, FISH WASTES, NATURAL SPONGES, PEARLS, CANNED SEA URCHINS AND OTHERS.

IMPORTS TO FREE ZONES ARE IMPORTS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

INTERIOR IMPORTS CONSTITUTE IMPORTS SUBJECT TO NORMAL CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
	FRACTION 0301 FISH FRESH, REFRIGERATED OR FROZEN		
0301 A001	SALMONS		
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.29	0.00
	CANADA	3.34	0.00
	GERMANY (FED.REP)	0.12	0.00
	PORTUGAL	0.00	0.00
	USA	4.22	0.00
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	0.00	0.00
	FREE ZONES	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	7.96	13.82
0301 A002	SARDINES		
	FRANCE	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00
	PORTUGAL	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00
	USA	0.00	0.00
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	0.00	0.00
	FREE ZONES	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	1.38
0301 A003	BABY EELS		
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00
	FRANCE	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00
	PORTUGAL	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00
	USA	0.01	0.00
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.01	1.69
0301 A004	SOLES		
	GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00
	NEW ZEALAND	0.00	0.00
	USA	0.00	0.00
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	0.25

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
0301 A005 LIVE FISHES (1)			
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00
	COLOMBIA	0.00	0.00
	CHINA	0.00	0.00
	GHANA	0.00	0.00
	PERU	0.00	0.00
	SINGAPORE	0.00	0.00
	USA	2.96	0.00
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	2.96	0.00
0301 A006 LIVE FISHES (2)			
	ARGENTINA	0.00	0.00
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	0.00
	COLOMBIA	38.07	0.00
	CUBA	6.32	0.00
	CHINA	0.00	0.00
	GAMBIA	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	33.70	0.00
	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00
	NON DECLARED	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00
	PERU	14.36	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00
	SINGAPORE	0.00	0.00
	THAILAND	0.00	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	0.00
	USA	536.26	0.00
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	628.71	673.32
0301 A007 CODS			
	CANADA	0.00	0.00
	GERMANY (Fed.Rep.)	0.00	0.00
	ICELAND	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00
	NORWAY	0.00	0.00
	SWEDEN	0.00	0.00
	USA	0.00	0.00
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	0.00	0.00
	FREE ZONES	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	0.01

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
0301 A999 OTHERS			
	ARGENTINA	20.21	0.00
	BELIZE	0.00	0.00
	BERMUDA	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00
	COSTA RICA	0.00	0.00
	CHINA	0.00	0.00
	DUTCH ANTILLES	0.00	0.00
	GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00
	HONDURAS	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	3.50	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00
	NICARAGUA	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00
	NEW ZEALAND	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00
	USA	1,145.59	0.00
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	0.00	0.00
	FREE ZONES	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	1,169.30	915.31
T O T A L	FRESH FISH	1,271.84	934.46
	FRACTION 03.02 DRIED SALTED OR SMOKED FISHES		
0302 A001 SALMONS			
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.29	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	0.00
	GERMANY (REP.FED.)	0.18	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	0.00
	USA	4.67	0.00
	SWEDEN	0.00	0.00
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	5.14	7.68
0302 A002 HERRINGS			
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00
	GERMANY (Fed.Rep.)	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1985 P/	1986 P/
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	TONS	TONS
NORWAY	0.00	0.00
JAPAN	0.00	0.00
UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	0.00
USA	5.42	0.00
INTERIOR IMPORTS	0.00	0.00
FREE ZONES	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	5.42	8.47
0302 A003 CODS		
CANADA	0.00	0.00
GERMANY (Rep. Fed.)	0.00	0.00
NORWAY	0.00	0.00
SPAIN	0.00	0.00
USA	0.00	0.00
INTERIOR IMPORTS	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	0.08
0302 A004 HAKES		
ARGENTINA	0.00	0.00
SOUTH KOREA	0.00	0.00
USA	0.00	0.00
INTERIOR IMPORTS	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	0.00
0302 A999 OTHERS		
ARGENTINA	0.00	0.00
BELIZE	0.00	0.00
CANADA	0.00	0.00
GERMANY (Rep.Fed.)	0.00	0.00
GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00
HONG KONG	0.00	0.00
ITALY	0.00	0.00
JAPAN	0.00	0.00
NORWAY	0.00	0.00
SPAIN	0.00	0.00
SWEDEN	0.00	0.00
USA	0.00	0.00
INTERIOR IMPORTS	0.00	0.00
FREE ZONES	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	0.00
T O T A L SALTED, DRIED/SMOKED FISH	10.56	16.23

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1985 P/	1986 P/
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	TONS	TONS
SHELLFISH, FRESH, FROZEN REFIGERATED, DRIED OR SALTED ONLY BOILED IN WATER		
0303 A001 SQUIDS		
CHINA	0.00	0.00
FRANCE	0.00	0.00
JAPAN	0.11	0.00
SPAIN	0.00	0.00
USA	95.46	0.00
INTERIOR IMPORTS	0.00	0.00
FREE ZONES	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	95.57	263.75
0303 A999 OTHERS		
BELIZE	0.00	0.00
CHILE	0.00	0.00
CHINA	0.00	0.00
FRANCE	0.00	0.00
GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00
INDIA	3.15	0.00
ITALY	0.00	0.00
JAPAN	0.00	0.00
SPAIN	0.00	0.00
USA	1,057.53	0.00
INTERIOR IMPORTS	0.00	0.00
FREE ZONES	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	1,060.68	108.40
TOTAL FRSH/FRZN/SALT/SMOKE SHELLFISH	1,156.25	372.15
AVERAGE		
FATS AND OILS DERIVED FROM FISH AND MARINE MAMMALS (3)		
ARGENTINA	0.00	0.00
AUSTRALIA	0.00	0.00
BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00
CANADA	0.00	0.00
DENMARK	0.00	0.00
FRANCE	0.02	0.00

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
	FREE ZONES	0.00	0.00
	GERMANY FED REP	51.96	0.00
	HONG KONG	0.00	0.00
	ICELAND	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	112.52	0.00
	IRELAND	5.64	0.00
	ITALY	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00
	NORWAY	78.81	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00
	SWEDEN	0.00	0.00
	SWITZERLAND	0.00	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	0.00
	USA	96.32	0.00
	TOTAL	345.27	0.00
	FISH, CANNED OR PREPARED INCLUDING CAVIAR AND ITS SUBSTITUTES		
1604 A001	HERRINGS		
	BELIZE		
	CANADA		
	DENMARK		
	ECUADOR		
	FRANCE		
	FREE ZONES		
	GERMANY		
	SPAIN		
	UNITED KINGDOM		
	USA	0.15	
	TOTAL	0.15	0.18
1604 A002	TUNAS		
	BELIZE		
	COLOMBIA		
	ECUADOR	42.77	
	FREE ZONES		
	GERMANY		
	JAPAN		
	NON DECLARED		
	PERU		
	PUERTO RICO		
	SPAIN	10.41	
	USA	1.37	
	TOTAL	54.55	5.39

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IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
1604 A003	SALMONS		
	BELIZE		
	FREE ZONES		
	GERMANY		
	JAPAN		
	SPAIN		
	USA		
	TOTAL	0.00	0.06
1604 A004	SARDINES		
	BELIZE		
	BRAZIL		
	CANADA		
	COLOMBIA		
	CHINA		
	DENMARK		
	ECUADOR		
	FRANCE		
	FREE ZONES		
	GERMANY		
	INDIA	0.08	
	JAPAN		
	MARRUECOS		
	NETHERLANDS		
	NON DECLARED		
	PERU		
	PANAMA		
	PORTUGAL		
	SPAIN	20.99	
	SURINAM		
	SWEDEN		
	USA	1.65	
	TOTAL	22.72	33.50
1604 A005	CAVIAR		
	BELIZE		
	DENMARK		
	FRANCE		
	FREE ZONES		
	GERMANY		
	NORWAY		
	PUERTO RICO		
	SPAIN		
	SWEDEN		
	URSS		
	USA	0.01	
	TOTAL	0.01	0.00

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
1604 A006	ANCHOVY FILLETS IN OIL		
	ARGENTINA		
	BELIZE		
	DENMARK		
	FREE ZONES		
	NETHERLANDS		
	NON DECLARED		
	PORTUGAL		
	SPAIN	39.60	
	SWEDEN		
	USA	16.47	
	TOTAL	56.07	10.56
1604 A007	CAVIAR		
	PUERTO RICO		
	USA		
	USSR		
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00
1604 A999	OTHERS		
	ARGENTINA		
	BELIZE		
	BRAZIL		
	CANADA		
	CHINA		
	DENMARK		
	FRANCE		
	FREE ZONES		
	GERMANY		
	HONG KONG		
	ICELAND		
	INDIA	0.18	
	ITALY		
	JAPAN	0.13	
	NETHERLANDS		
	NORTH KOREA		
	NON DECLARED		
	PANAMA		
	SPAIN	0.11	
	SWITZERLAND		
	UNITED KINGDOM		
	USA	0.23	
	USSR		
	VENEZUELA		
	TOTAL	0.65	11.22

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
T O T A L	CANNED OR PREP FISH	134.15	60.85
	CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSC, PREPARED OR PRESERVED (4)		
	BELIZE	0.00	0.00
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	0.00
	CHILE	0.00	0.00
	CHINA	0.00	0.00
	DENMARK	0.00	0.00
	ECUADOR	0.00	0.00
	FRANCE	0.00	0.00
	FREE ZONES	0.00	0.00
	HONG KONG	0.36	0.00
	INDIA	0.00	0.00
	ITALY	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00
	NON DECLARED	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00
	NORTH KOREA	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	0.00	0.00
	PARAGUAY	0.00	0.00
	PERU	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	5.49	0.00
	SPAIN	7.00	0.00
	SWEDEN	0.00	0.00
	THAILAND	0.00	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM	14.38	0.00
	USA	21.34	0.00
	USSR	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	48.57	5.81

2301 A001 FISH MEAL

CHILE	4,340.00	
CHINA		
ECUADOR		
FREE ZONES		
GERMANY		
GUATEMALA		
NORWAY		
PANAMA		
PERU		
USA	0.75	
T O T A L	4,340.75	5,375.74

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
4101 A005	REPTILE SKINS & LEATHERS		
	ARGENTINA		
	CAYMAN ISLANDS		
	ECUADOR		
	PHILIPPINES		
	FRANCE		
	INDONESIA		
	ITALY		
	JAPAN		
	PARAGUAY	0.42	
	SINGAPORE		
	UNITED KINGDOM		
	USA	20.37	
	TOTAL	20.79	27.17
	T O T A L O F S A L M O N		
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.58	0.00
	BELIZE	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	3.34	0.00
	FREE ZONES	0.00	0.00
	GERMANY (FED REP)	0.30	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00
	PORTUGAL	0.00	0.00
	SPAIN	0.00	0.00
	SWEDEN	0.00	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	0.00
	USA	8.88	0.00
	T O T A L	13.10	23.50
	T O T A L O F S A R D I N E S		
	BELIZE	0.00	0.00
	BRAZIL	0.00	0.00
	CANADA	0.00	0.00
	CHINA	0.00	0.00
	COLOMBIA	0.00	0.00
	DENMARK	0.00	0.00
	ECUADOR	0.00	0.00
	FRANCE	0.00	0.00
	FREE ZONES	0.00	0.00
	GERMANY (FED REP)	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	0.08	0.00
	JAPAN	0.00	0.00
	MARRUECOS	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00
	NON DECLARED	0.00	0.00

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITLM	1985 P/	1986 P/
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	TONS	TONS
PANAMA	0.00	0.00
PERU	0.00	0.00
PORTUGAL	0.00	0.00
SPAIN	20.99	0.00
SURINAM	0.00	0.00
SWEDEN	0.00	0.00
USA	1.65	0.00
T O T A L	22.72	34.88

T O T A L O F C O D

CANADA	0.00	0.00
FREE ZONES	0.00	0.00
GERMANY (FED REP)	0.00	0.00
ICELAND	0.00	0.00
JAPAN	0.00	0.00
NORWAY	0.00	0.00
SPAIN	0.00	0.00
SWEDEN	0.00	0.00
USA	0.00	0.00
T O T A L	0.00	0.09

* * T O T A L B Y C O U N T R Y * *

ARGENTINA	20.21	0.00
AUSTRALIA	0.00	0.00
BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.58	0.00
BELIZE	0.00	0.00
BERMUDA	0.00	0.00
BRAZIL	0.00	0.00
CANADA	3.34	0.00
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0.00	0.00
CHILE	4,340.00	0.00
CHINA	0.00	0.00
COLOMBIA	0.00	0.00
COSTA RICA	0.00	0.00
CUBA	0.00	0.00
DENMARK	0.00	0.00
DUTCH ANTILLES	0.00	0.00
ECUADOR	42.77	0.00
FRANCE	0.02	0.00
FREE ZONES	0.00	0.00
GAMBIA	0.00	0.00
GERMANY (FED REP)	52.26	0.00
GHANA	0.00	0.00
GUATEMALA	0.00	0.00

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM		1985 P/	1986 P/
	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	TONS	TONS
	HONDURAS	0.00	0.00
	HONG KONG	0.36	0.00
	ICELAND	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	119.43	0.00
	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00
	IRELAND	5.64	0.00
	ITALY	0.00	0.00
	JAPAN	0.24	0.00
	MOROCCO	0.00	0.00
	NETHERLANDS	0.00	0.00
	NEW ZEALAND	0.00	0.00
	NICARAGUA	0.00	0.00
	NOM DECLARED	0.00	0.00
	NORTH KOREA	0.00	0.00
	NORWAY	78.81	0.00
	PANAMA	0.00	0.00
	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	0.00	0.00
	PARAGUAY	0.42	0.00
	PERU	0.00	0.00
	PHILIPPINES	0.00	0.00
	PORTUGAL	0.00	0.00
	PUERTO RICO	0.00	0.00
	SINGAPORE	0.00	0.00
	SOUTH KOREA	5.49	0.00
	SPAIN	78.11	0.00
	SURINAM	0.00	0.00
	SWEDEN	0.00	0.00
	SWITZERLAND	0.00	0.00
	THAILAND	0.00	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM	14.38	0.00
	USA	2,471.55	0.00
	USSR	0.00	0.00
	VENEZUELA	0.00	0.00
T O T A L	I M P O R T S	7,233.60	6,792.44

SOURCES: SECRETARIA DE PROGRAMACION Y PRESUPUESTO (SPP)
ANUARIO ESTADISTICO DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS (1976-84)
(INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA (INEGI))

BANCO DE MEXICO (BM)
LISTADOS PRELIMINARES DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS PUBLICADOS POR EL BANCO DE MEXICO (1985)

SECRETARIA DE PESCA
DIRECCION GENERAL DE INFORMATICA, ESTADISTICA Y DOCUMENTACION (1986)

P/ PRELIMINARY DATA
(1) IN THOUSAND OF HEADS

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT & COUNTRY	1985 P/ TONS	1986 P/ TONS
(2)	IN THOUSAND OF HEADS		
(3)	THIS ITEM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FRACTIONS; 1504 A001, A002, A003, A004, A005, A006, A999. WHICH INCLUDES; COD, WHALE AND FISH OILS (EXCEPT FOR VITAMIN-ENRICHED COD, SHARK AND FISH LIVER OILS) COD LIVER OIL, REFINED WHALE OIL AND RAW WHALE OIL.		
(4)	THIS ITEM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FRACTIONS; 1605 A001, A002, A003, A004, A005, A006, A007,A999. WHICH INCLUDES CRABS, MUSSELS, CHOROS, BERBERECHES, RAZOR CLAMS, ZAMBURRINAS AND OTHERS.		

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AGAR-AGAR, SHELLS, CARVED TORTOISE SHELLS, CARVED MOTHER-OF-PEARL, CARVED IVORY, CORALS, CUTTLEFISH BONES, FISH WASTES, NATURAL SPONGES, PEARLS, CANNED SEA URCHINS AND OTHERS.

IMPORTS TO FREE ZONES ARE IMPORTS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

INTERIOR IMPORTS CONSTITUTE IMPORTS SUBJECT TO NORMAL CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

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IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$	1982 US$
	FRACTION 0301 FISH FRESH, REFRIGERATED OR FROZEN							
0301 A001	SALMONS	$15	$23	$23	$23	$23	$25	$57
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG							
	CANADA			$1,083				
	GERMANY (FED.REP)							
	PORTUGAL					$11,198		
	USA	$27,664	$60,669	$53,755	$103,273	$26,013	$49,245	$47,493
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	$27,664	$60,669	$54,838	$103,273			
	FREE ZONES	$89		$384				
	TOTAL	$27,753	$60,669	$55,222	$103,273	$37,211	$49,245	$47,493
0301 A002	SARDINES							
	FRANCE			$215,889				
	JAPAN							
	NETHERLANDS						$11,016	
	PORTUGAL	$25,745		$62,763		$11,285		
	SPAIN					$21,351	$19,461	
	USA				$1,388	$11,068	$10,853	
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	$25,745		$278,651	$1,388			
	FREE ZONES	$3,886	$1,453					
	TOTAL	$29,631	$1,453	$278,651	$1,388	$43,704	$41,330	$0
0301 A003	BABY EELS							
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG					$91,765		
	FRANCE	$452,807	$209,047	$305,849	$209,178	$102,876	$155,406	$88,092
	NETHERLANDS	$13,522						
	PORTUGAL				$149	$8,279		
	SPAIN		$35,950		$69,693	$153,943	$265,973	$62,413
	USA	$5,033		$420	$78,413	$22,919	$77,275	$88,336
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	$471,362	$244,996	$306,269	$357,434			
	TOTAL	$471,362	$244,996	$306,269	$357,434	$379,782	$498,654	$238,841
0301 A004	SOLES							
	GUATEMALA		$0		$5,430	$871		
	NETHERLANDS	$17,758	$0				$71,073	
	NEW ZEALAND		$0		$18,210			
	USA	$58,499	$0	$45,832	$79,562	$35,512	$184,700	$56,650
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	$76,256	$0	$45,832	$103,202			
	TOTAL	$76,256	$0	$45,832	$103,202	$36,383	$255,773	$56,650

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$	1982 US$
0301 A005 LIVE FISHES (1)								
	BRAZIL			$1,718				
	COLOMBIA					$10,240		
	CHINA		$1,022					
	GHANA					$523		
	PERU					$1,394		
	SINGAPORE					$2,832		
	USA	$23,702	$10,739	$9,887	$10,248	$99,695	$68,543	$1,898
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	$23,702	$11,761	$11,105	$10,248			
	TOTAL	$23,702	$11,761	$11,105	$10,248	$114,684	$68,543	$1,898
0301 A006 LIVE FISHES (2)								
	ARGENTINA							
	BRAZIL	$11,329	$32,940	$20,096	$11,457	$1,481		
	CANADA		$3,261	$681			$4,447	
	COLOMBIA	$15,834	$76,433	$176,780	$54,332	$41,002	$188,372	$79,927
	CUBA							
	CHINA						$9,710	$5,641
	GAMBIA		$488					
	INDIA							
	INDONESIA						$3,468	$5,136
	JAPAN				$1,523	$1,002		
	NON DECLARED					$261	$6,854	$3,186
	PANAMA	$243		$71	$498			
	PERU	$17,282	$36,592	$35,967	$29,964	$14,946	$62,791	$25,522
	PUERTO RICO				$1,344			
	SINGAPORE			$639	$3,940	$697	$5,345	$6,198
	THAILAND						$8,201	$992
	UNITED KINGDOM							
	USA	$780	$4,004	$36,386	$151,436	$98,649	$300,326	$1,281,180
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	$45,468	$153,717	$270,620	$254,495			
	TOTAL	$45,468	$153,717	$270,620	$254,495	$158,039	$589,514	$1,407,782
0301 A007 CODS								
	CANADA					$69,891		
	GERMANY (Fed.Rep.)					$97,952		
	ICELAND					$53,769		
	JAPAN				$3			
	NORWAY		$1,437,837	$3,070,101	$3,596,991	$4,591,721	$1,299,714	
	SWEDEN						$2,728,152	
	USA			$500,813	$1,981	$313,725	$479,315	$1,828
	INTERIOR IMPORTS		$1,437,837	$3,570,914	$3,598,974			
	FREE ZONES		$187,998	$295,054				
	TOTAL	$0	$1,625,835	$3,865,968	$3,598,974	$5,127,059	$4,507,181	$1,828

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$	1982 US$
0301 A999	OTHERS							
	ARGENTINA							
	BELIZE					$2,919	$41,860	$3,726
	BERMUDA				$323,640			
	CANADA		$48					
	SOUTH KOREA				$90,162			
	COSTA RICA			$236,741	$179,901	$157,211		
	CHINA						$62,097	
	DUTCH ANTILLES				$4,318,035	$1,353,501		
	GUATEMALA				$263			
	HONDURAS					$43,573		
	INDIA							
	JAPAN				$203,106	$77,516	$149,286	$206,859
	NICARAGUA			$344,111	$317,353			
	NETHERLANDS					$306,885		
	NEW ZEALAND			$349,571	$238,770			
	PANAMA				$202,965	$1,198,780		
	SPAIN				$35			$10,515
	USA	$37,653	$61,425	$5,800	$311,945	$1,075,773	$453,162	$390,164
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	$37,653	$61,473	$936,223	$6,186,174			
	FREE ZONES	$509,221	$16,799	$2,880,483				
	TOTAL	$546,874	$78,272	$3,816,706	$6,186,174	$4,216,166	$706,406	$611,264
T O T A L	FRESH FISH	$1,151,877	$2,011,225	$8,368,648	$10,350,445	$9,840,305	$6,058,588	$956,076
	FRACTION 03.02 DRIED SALTED OR SMOKED FISHES							
0302 A001	SALMONS							
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG							
	CANADA	$1,845	$8,715	$3,696	$7,770	$4,706	$2,162	
	GERMANY (REP.FED.)							
	UNITED KINGDOM					$21,874		
	USA	$6,647			$47,322	$96,122	$201,510	$14,990
	SWEDEN			$54				
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	$8,491	$8,715	$3,750	$55,092			
	TOTAL	$8,491	$8,715	$3,750	$55,092	$122,702	$203,672	$14,990
0302 A002	HERRINGS							
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG						$5,222	
	GERMANY (Fed.Rep.)		$1,063	$5,324				
	NETHERLANDS		$1,394			$5,795		

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IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
NORWAY	$1,822		$5,725	$5,700	$2,135		
JAPAN					$392		
UNITED KINGDOM				$1,187	$3,094		
USA	$15,779	$14,622	$3,563	$8,486	$12,723	$2,611	
INTERIOR IMPORTS	$17,600	$17,280	$14,612	$15,373			
FREE ZONES	$27,913						
TOTAL	$45,513	$17,280	$14,612	$15,373	$24,139	$7,834	$0
0302 A003 CODS							
CANADA				$77			
GERMANY (Rep. Fed.)					$32,244		
NORWAY		$356,352	$259,823	$3	$30,893		
SPAIN			$849,686		$218		
USA	$53,168	$15,938			$959		
INTERIOR IMPORTS	$53,168	$372,291	$1,109,510	$79			
TOTAL	$53,168	$372,291	$1,109,510	$79	$64,314	$0	$0
0302 A004 HAKES							
ARGENTINA		$169,869					
SOUTH KOREA				$6			
USA				$2,023			
INTERIOR IMPORTS		$169,869		$2,029			
TOTAL	$0	$169,869	$0	$2,029	$0	$0	$0
0302 A999 OTHERS							
ARGENTINA		$3,572	$88				
BELIZE				$66		$7,466	
CANADA				$84			
GERMANY (Rep.Fed.)	$19,430	$346,334	$4,009	$548,661			
GUATEMALA				$40			
HONG KONG				$105			
ITALY		$1,622	$1,208	$765			
JAPAN				$65	$566		
NORWAY			$673,084	$360,401			
SPAIN				$1,262			$1,201
SWEDEN				$438			
USA			$44	$769	$26,231	$11,342	$4,805
INTERIOR IMPORTS	$19,430	$351,529	$678,433	$912,655			
FREE ZONES	$3,622		$150				
TOTAL	$23,052	$351,529	$678,582	$912,655	$26,797	$18,809	$6,006
TOTAL SALTED, DRIED/SMOKED FISH	$130,225	$919,684	$1,806,454	$985,228	$237,952	$230,314	$20,996

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IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
SHELLFISH, FRESH, FROZEN REFIGERATED, DRIED OR SALTED ONLY BOILED IN WATER							
0303 A001 SQUIDS							
CHINA			$1,002				
FRANCE	$2,944						
JAPAN				$23			
SPAIN				$4,329			
USA	$21,130			$130,978	$138,693	$193,758	$94,133
INTERIOR IMPORTS	$24,074		$1,002	$135,329			
FREE ZONES	$2,267	$1,415	$54,008				
TOTAL	$26,341	$1,415	$55,009	$135,329	$138,693	$193,758	$94,133
0303 A999 OTHERS							
BELIZE		$8,770			$10,388	$16,483	
CHILE						$31,008	
CHINA			$24,738		$20,741	$38,760	$7,033
FRANCE	$39,504	$65,601					
GUATEMALA					$62,919	$31,946	$35,637
INDIA							
ITALY			$531				
JAPAN						$5,059	$1,253
SPAIN							
USA	$68,447	$15,052	$3,108	$146,831	$589,891	$1,084,945	$1,110,533
INTERIOR IMPORTS	$107,950	$89,423	$28,377	$146,831			
FREE ZONES	$42,000	$19,006	$27,107				
TOTAL	$149,950	$108,429	$55,484	$146,831	$691,939	$1,208,201	$1,154,457
TOTAL FRSH/FRZN/SALT/SMOKE SHELLFISH	$176,291	$109,844	$110,493	$282,160	$830,632	$1,401,958	$1,248,590
AVERAGE							
FATS AND OILS DERIVED FROM FISH AND MARINE MAMMALS (3)							
ARGENTINA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
AUSTRALIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
CANADA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$10,458	$0	$0
DENMARK	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,385
FRANCE	$0	$0	$4,750	$13,549	$2,222	$5,018	$0

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
FREE ZONES	$40,028	$0	$48,065	$0	$0	$0	$0
GERMANY FED REP	$71,731	$0	$57,447	$130,214	$99,390	$170,502	$68,263
HONG KONG	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
ICELAND	$35,872	$0	$37,741	$90,199	$102,702	$27,091	$0
INDIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$11,717
IRELAND	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
ITALY	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
JAPAN	$23,530	$0	$365	$0	$0	$0	$0
NETHERLANDS	$220,396	$0	$80,799	$88,738	$37,691	$176,499	$138,405
NORWAY	$601,101	$0	$737,630	$598,639	$305,272	$415,463	$238,823
SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
SWEDEN	$7,300	$0	$16,589	$0	$56,906	$8,568	$15,912
SWITZERLAND	$0	$0	$192	$0	$1,046	$0	$0
UNITED KINGDOM	$81,456	$0	$32,294	$0	$0	$0	$0
USA	$44,993	$0	$45,288	$177,541	$318,126	$119,053	$84,175
TOTAL	$1,126,407	$0	$1,061,159	$1,098,878	$933,813	$922,195	$559,680

FISH, CANNED OR PREPARED
INCLUDING CAVIAR AND ITS
SUBSTITUTES

1604 A001 HERRINGS

BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	$5,336	$1,264	$0	$0
CANADA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
DENMARK	$0	$0	$21,558	$7,513	$0	$3,346	$0
ECUADOR	$71,856	$0	$66,696	$712,072	$1,113,508	$2,224,725	$0
FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,166
FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$6,912	$0	$0	$0	$0
GERMANY	$0	$0	$292	$32	$10,632	$6,324	$15,843
SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	$8,257	$21,481	$0	$0
UNITED KINGDOM	$0	$0	$10,035	$7,660	$3,094	$5,957	$3,969
USA	$0	$0	$0	$2,507	$10,458	$0	$888
TOTAL	$71,856	$0	$105,492	$743,377	$1,160,436	$2,240,351	$21,866

1604 A002 TUNAS

BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	$15,391	$29,717	$0	$7,660
COLOMBIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$60,261	$0
ECUADOR	$133,001	$0	$362,932	$1,067,188	$2,831,983	$1,637,413	$0
FREE ZONES	$1,050	$0	$22,005	$0	$0	$0	$0
GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$19,421	$0
JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$54,895	$0	$0	$0
NON DECLARED	$0	$0	$0	$0	$436	$0	$0
PERU	$0	$0	$10,971	$83,128	$67,495	$0	$0
PUERTO RICO	$0	$0	$10,665	$0	$0	$0	$0
SPAIN	$0	$0	$128,924	$232,166	$196,166	$62,056	$9,923
USA	$1,455	$0	$43,845	$35,247	$366,057	$115,505	$113,127
TOTAL	$135,506	$0	$579,344	$1,488,014	$3,491,852	$1,894,737	$130,710

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$	1982 US$
1604 A003 SALMONS							
BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	$605	$0	$0	$0
FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$279	$0	$0	$0	$0
GERMANY	$0	$0	$11,007	$1,945	$2,571	$0	$0
JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$25	$3,224	$28,029	$0
SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	$16	$0	$0	$1,358
USA	$0	$0	$19,372	$44,094	$42,832	$34,639	$8,165
TOTAL	$0	$0	$30,659	$46,684	$48,627	$62,668	$9,523
1604 A004 SARDINES							
BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	$27,842	$43,094	$22,970	$3,482
BRAZIL	$0	$0	$0	$1	$0	$0	$0
CANADA	$0	$0	$0	$10	$0	$0	$0
COLOMBIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$86,006	$0
CHINA	$0	$0	$493	$0	$0	$0	$0
DENMARK	$0	$0	$6,983	$5,739	$4,575	$0	$0
ECUADOR	$89,243	$0	$0	$556,231	$1,525,142	$4,313,219	$337,413
FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	$7,924	$0	$0	$0
FREE ZONES	$26,242	$0	$24,415	$0	$0	$0	$0
GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,222	$0
INDIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$49	$44,619	$0	$0
MARRUECOS	$0	$0	$0	$12	$0	$0	$0
NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$1	$0	$0	$0
NON DECLARED	$0	$0	$0	$0	$523	$0	$0
PERU	$0	$0	$0	$12	$0	$0	$0
PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$7,146	$285,271	$0
PORTUGAL	$0	$0	$73,403	$56,195	$23,617	$0	$0
SPAIN	$0	$0	$61,063	$637,953	$347,407	$146,716	$7,347
SURINAM	$0	$0	$0	$951	$0	$0	$0
SWEDEN	$0	$0	$24,858	$0	$0	$0	$0
USA	$5,563	$0	$21,456	$100,344	$157,124	$75,031	$2,437
TOTAL	$121,048	$0	$212,672	$1,393,265	$2,153,246	$4,934,435	$350,679
1604 A005 CAVIAR							
BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	$14,861	$10,022	$0	$0
DENMARK	$0	$0	$0	$23,725	$24,052	$2,407	$0
FRANCE	$0	$0	$2,765	$3,816	$0	$0	$0
FREE ZONES	$6,756	$0	$54,630	$0	$0	$0	$0
GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	$2,152	$4,749	$0	$0
NORWAY	$0	$0	$55	$0	$0	$0	$0
PUERTO RICO	$0	$0	$3,979	$0	$0	$0	$0
SPAIN	$0	$0	$148	$0	$0	$0	$0
SWEDEN	$0	$0	$113	$0	$0	$0	$0
URSS	$0	$0	$0	$3,908	$0	$0	$0
USA	$1,759	$0	$7,223	$17,895	$63,791	$0	$0
TOTAL	$8,515	$0	$68,914	$66,357	$102,614	$2,407	$0

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IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$	1982 US$
1604 A006 ANCHOVY FILLETS IN OIL							
ARGENTINA	$11,764	$0	$150,253	$36,390	$62,571	$22,644	$89,502
BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	$3,386	$11,024	$0	$0
DENMARK	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,122	$0
FREE ZONES	$2,286	$0	$5,628	$0	$0	$0	$0
NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,594
NON DECLARED	$0	$0	$0	$0	$523	$0	$0
PORTUGAL	$0	$0	$17,900	$0	$0	$0	$0
SPAIN	$0	$0	$132,679	$133,779	$98,126	$233,782	$76,811
SWEDEN	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,630	$0
USA	$0	$0	$45,594	$5,075	$25,272	$14,117	$4,265
TOTAL	$14,050	$0	$352,054	$178,630	$197,516	$278,295	$173,172
1604 A007 CAVIAR							
PUERTO RICO	$0	$0	$3,601	$6,941	$6,928	$21,093	$4,178
USA	$0	$0	$0	$903	$6,492	$0	$4,474
USSR	$0	$0	$0	$39	$0	$0	$0
TOTAL	$0	$0	$3,601	$7,884	$13,420	$21,093	$8,653
1604 A999 OTHERS							
ARGENTINA	$0	$0	$7,740	$5	$0	$0	$0
BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	$19,736	$40,610	$27,091	$127,385
BRAZIL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$138,875
CANADA	$0	$0	$0	$4	$0	$0	$0
CHINA	$824	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
DENMARK	$0	$0	$4,861	$24	$4,619	$41,289	$17,932
FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	$532	$261	$0	$0
FREE ZONES	$31,988	$0	$37,045	$0	$0	$0	$0
GERMANY	$0	$0	$8,750	$82	$0	$57,201	$11,664
HONG KONG	$71	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
ICELAND	$0	$0	$0	$4	$0	$0	$0
INDIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
ITALY	$0	$0	$0	$2	$0	$0	$0
JAPAN	$0	$0	$7,222	$4,939	$5,577	$8,854	$0
NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,978	$45,247
NORTH KOREA	$0	$0	$0	$1	$0	$0	$0
NON DECLARED	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,527	$12,974	$0
PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$25,098	$0	$0
SPAIN	$0	$0	$13,935	$465,695	$735,556	$953,448	$593,646
SWITZERLAND	$0	$0	$0	$33	$0	$0	$0
UNITED KINGDOM	$0	$0	$136	$0	$0	$4,937	$0
USA	$1,221	$0	$6,057	$62,353	$194,684	$90,086	$29,840
USSR	$0	$0	$0	$636	$0	$0	$0
VENEZUELA	$0	$0	$0	$47	$0	$0	$0
TOTAL	$34,104	$0	$85,747	$554,093	$1,008,932	$1,198,858	$964,589

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$	1982 US$
T O T A L	CANNED OR FREP FISH	$385,078	$0	$1,438,483	$4,478,305	$8,176,645	$10,632,844	$1,659,192
	CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSC, PREPARED OR PRESERVED (4)							
	BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	$190,171	$283,034	$587,638	$162,622
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$16,361	$0
	CANADA	$0	$0	$0	$53	$0	$0	$0
	CHILE	$32,583	$0	$23,140	$31,773	$95,686	$873,358	$168,471
	CHINA	$0	$0	$19,574	$0	$0	$0	$11,525
	DENMARK	$0	$0	$1,504	$1,889	$0	$0	$0
	ECUADOR	$0	$0	$0	$0	$9,935	$0	$0
	FRANCE	$0	$0	$6,116	$4,277	$13,943	$33,701	$14,119
	FREE ZONES	$2,919	$0	$424,688	$0	$0	$0	$0
	HONG KONG	$0	$0	$0	$100	$0	$0	$0
	INDIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	ITALY	$0	$0	$145	$12,922	$0	$0	$0
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$252,584	$119,124	$217,037	$431,661	$48,851
	NON DECLARED	$0	$0	$0	$0	$741	$4,121	$0
	NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$6,732	$1,619
	NORTH KOREA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$21,501
	PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$10,501	$0	$0
	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$25,609
	PARAGUAY	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$13,301	$0
	PERU	$0	$0	$23,587	$67,723	$231,460	$285,720	$14,589
	SOUTH KOREA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$26,845
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$40,918	$608,345	$440,436	$455,855	$159,314
	SWEDEN	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$8,813	$0
	THAILAND	$0	$0	$0	$0	$38,824	$0	$0
	UNITED KINGDOM	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$9,710	$0
	USA	$0	$0	$9,094	$49,139	$191,895	$182,701	$43,367
	USSR	$0	$0	$0	$0	$26,449	$0	$0
	TOTAL	$35,503	$0	$801,351	$1,085,515	$1,560,741	$2,909,670	$698,433
2301 A001	FISH MEAL							
	CHILE	$2,445,722	$0	$6,542,381	$9,253,091	$9,143,007	$8,677,111	$12,007,155
	CHINA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$359,608	$0	$0
	ECUADOR	$3,601,851	$0	$1,161,993	$2,505,957	$1,829,194	$2,599,592	$164,920
	FREE ZONES	$405	$0	$7,810	$0	$0	$0	$0
	GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	GUATEMALA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$27,768
	NORWAY	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$238,519	$0	$0
	PERU	$2,609,741	$0	$2,731,701	$3,130,299	$200,261	$203,672	$3,107,591
	USA	$1,264	$0	$0	$0	$566,275	$0	$0
	T O T A L	$8,658,983	$0	$10,443,887	$14,889,347	$12,336,863	$11,480,375	$15,307,434

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IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1976 US$	1977 US$	1978 US$	1979 US$	1980 US$	1981 US$	1982 US$
4101 A005	REPTIL SKINS & LEATHERS							
	ARGENTINA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$15,504	$0
	CAYMAN ISLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$55,923	$0	$0	$0
	ECUADOR	$0	$0	$22,986	$0	$0	$0	$0
	FRANCE	$1,470	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	ITALY	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,268	$0	$3,882
	INDONESIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,054
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$3,049	$0	$0	$0
	PARAGUAY	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$63,632
	PHILIPPINES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,007	$0	$0
	SINGAPORE	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$112,648	$0
	UNITED KINGDOM	$255	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	USA	$8,718	$0	$373	$30,110	$87,451	$9,792	$2,873
	TOTAL	$10,443	$0	$23,359	$89,081	$93,725	$137,944	$72,441
	T O T A L O F S A L M O N							
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	$605	$0	$0	$0
	CANADA	$1,845	$8,715	$4,779	$7,770	$4,706	$2,162	$0
	FREE ZONES	$89	$0	$664	$0	$0	$0	$0
	GERMANY (FED REP)	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$25	$3,224	$28,029	$0
	PORTUGAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$11,198	$0	$0
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	$16	$0	$0	$1,358
	SWEDEN	$0	$0	$54	$0	$0	$0	$0
	UNITED KINGDOM	$0	$0	$0	$0	$21,874	$0	$0
	USA	$34,311	$60,669	$73,127	$194,689	$164,967	$85,394	$70,648
	TOTAL	$36,245	$69,385	$89,631	$205,049	$208,540	$115,585	$72,006
	T O T A L O F S A R D I N E S							
	BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	$27,842	$43,094	$22,970	$3,482
	BRAZIL	$0	$0	$0	$1	$0	$0	$0
	CANADA	$0	$0	$0	$10	$0	$0	$0
	CHINA	$0	$0	$493	$0	$0	$0	$0
	COLOMBIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$86,006	$0
	DENMARK	$0	$0	$6,783	$5,739	$4,575	$0	$0
	ECUADOR	$89,243	$0	$0	$556,231	$1,525,142	$4,313,219	$337,413
	FRANCE	$0	$0	$215,889	$7,924	$0	$0	$0
	FREE ZONES	$30,128	$1,453	$24,415	$0	$0	$0	$0
	GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,222	$0
	INDIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$49	$44,619	$0	$0
	MARRUECOS	$0	$0	$0	$12	$0	$0	$0
	NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$1	$0	$11,016	$0
	NON DECLARED	$0	$0	$0	$0	$523	$0	$0

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$7,146	$285,271	$0
PERU	$0	$0	$0	$12	$0	$0	$0
PORTUGAL	$25,745	$0	$136,165	$56,195	$34,902	$0	$0
SPAIN	$0	$0	$61,063	$637,953	$368,758	$166,177	$7,347
SURINAM	$0	$0	$0	$951	$0	$0	$0
SWEDEN	$0	$0	$24,858	$0	$0	$0	$0
USA	$5,563	$0	$21,456	$101,732	$168,192	$85,883	$2,437
TOTAL	$150,679	$1,453	$491,323	$1,394,653	$2,196,950	$4,975,765	$350,679
T O T A L O F C O D							
CANADA	$0	$0	$0	$77	$69,891	$0	$0
FREE ZONES	$0	$187,998	$295,054	$0	$0	$0	$0
GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	$0	$130,196	$0	$0
ICELAND	$0	$0	$0	$0	$53,769	$0	$0
JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$3	$0	$0	$0
NORWAY	$0	$1,794,189	$3,329,924	$3,596,994	$4,622,614	$1,299,714	$0
SPAIN	$0	$0	$849,686	$0	$218	$0	$0
SWEDEN	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,728,152	$0
USA	$53,168	$15,938	$500,813	$1,981	$314,684	$479,315	$1,828
TOTAL	$53,168	$1,998,126	$4,975,477	$3,599,053	$5,191,373	$4,507,181	$1,828
$ $ T O T A L B Y C O U N T R Y $ $							
ARGENTINA	$11,764	$173,442	$158,081	$36,396	$62,571	$38,148	$89,502
AUSTRALIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$0	$0	$91,765	$21,583	$0
BELIZE	$0	$8,770	$0	$277,393	$440,871	$703,509	$304,875
BERMUDA	$0	$0	$0	$323,640	$0	$0	$0
BRAZIL	$0	$0	$0	$1	$0	$0	$138,875
CANADA	$1,845	$8,763	$4,779	$7,998	$85,054	$2,162	$0
CAYMAN ISLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$55,923	$0	$0	$0
CHILE	$2,478,305	$0	$6,565,522	$9,284,865	$9,238,693	$9,581,477	$12,175,627
CHINA	$824	$0	$45,807	$0	$380,349	$100,857	$18,558
COLOMBIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$146,267	$0
COSTA RICA	$0	$0	$236,741	$179,901	$157,211	$0	$0
CUBA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
DENMARK	$0	$0	$34,906	$38,890	$33,246	$49,164	$20,317
DUTCH ANTILLES	$0	$0	$0	$4,318,035	$1,353,508	$0	$0
ECUADOR	$3,895,951	$0	$1,614,608	$4,841,447	$7,309,760	$10,774,949	$502,333
FRANCE	$496,724	$274,648	$535,368	$239,276	$119,303	$194,125	$103,377
FREE ZONES	$700,671	$226,670	$3,888,663	$0	$0	$0	$0
GAMBIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
GERMANY (FED REP)	$91,161	$347,398	$86,829	$683,085	$247,538	$258,670	$95,769
GHANA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
GUATEMALA	$0	$0	$0	$5,733	$63,791	$31,946	$63,405

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
HONDURAS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$43,573	$0	$0
HONG KONG	$71	$0	$0	$205	$0	$0	$0
ICELAND	$35,872	$0	$37,741	$90,203	$156,471	$27,091	$0
INDIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$11,717
INDONESIA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,054
IRELAND	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
ITALY	$0	$1,622	$1,884	$13,689	$3,268	$0	$3,882
JAPAN	$23,530	$0	$260,171	$385,276	$348,932	$622,889	$256,964
MARRUECOS	$0	$0	$0	$12	$0	$0	$0
NETHERLANDS	$251,675	$1,594	$80,799	$88,739	$350,370	$268,299	$187,866
NEW ZEALAND	$0	$0	$349,571	$256,980	$0	$0	$0
NICARAGUA	$0	$0	$344,111	$317,353	$0	$0	$0
NON DECLARED	$0	$0	$0	$0	$4,749	$17,095	$0
NORTH KOREA	$0	$0	$0	$1	$0	$0	$21,501
NORWAY	$602,922	$1,794,189	$4,746,419	$4,561,733	$4,930,022	$1,715,177	$238,823
PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	$202,965	$1,480,044	$285,271	$0
PANAMA CANAL ZONE	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$25,609
PARAGUAY	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$13,301	$63,632
PERU	$2,609,741	$0	$2,766,260	$3,281,163	$499,216	$489,392	$3,122,180
PHILIPPINES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,007	$0	$0
PORTUGAL	$25,745	$0	$154,066	$56,344	$54,379	$0	$0
PUERTO RICO	$0	$0	$18,246	$6,941	$6,928	$21,093	$4,178
SINGAPORE	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$112,648	$0
SOUTH KOREA	$0	$0	$0	$90,169	$0	$0	$26,845
SPAIN	$0	$35,950	$1,227,354	$2,161,529	$2,014,684	$2,137,291	$922,528
SURINAM	$0	$0	$0	$951	$0	$0	$0
SWEDEN	$7,300	$0	$41,614	$438	$56,906	$2,751,163	$15,912
SWITZERLAND	$0	$0	$192	$33	$1,046	$0	$0
THAILAND	$0	$0	$0	$0	$38,824	$0	$0
UNITED KINGDOM	$81,711	$0	$42,465	$8,847	$28,061	$20,604	$3,969
USA	$358,992	$167,707	$811,637	$1,438,178	$4,380,087	$3,389,718	$2,102,542
USSR	$0	$0	$0	$4,583	$26,449	$0	$0
VENEZUELA	$0	$0	$0	$47	$0	$0	$0
TOTAL IMPORTS	$11,674,805	$3,040,753	$24,053,833	$33,258,960	$34,010,675	$33,773,888	$20,522,841

SOURCES: SECRETARIA DE PROGRAMACION Y PRESUPUESTO (SPP)
ANUARIO ESTADISTICO DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS (1976-84)
(INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA (INEGI))

BANCO DE MEXICO (BM)
LISTADOS PRELIMINARES DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS PUBLICADOS POR EL BANCO DE MEXICO (1985)

SECRETARIA DE PESCA
DIRECCION GENERAL DE INFORMATICA, ESTADISTICA Y DOCUMENTACION (1986)

P/ PRELIMINARY DATA
(1) IN THOUSANDS OF HEADS

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
(2)	IN THOUSANDS OF HEADS							

(3) THIS ITEM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FRACTIONS; 1504 A001, A002, A003, A004, A005, A006, A999.
WHICH INCLUDES; COD, WHALE AND FISH OILS (EXCEPT FOR VITAMIN-ENRICHED COD, SHARK AND FISH LIVER OILS) COD LIVER OIL, REFINED WHALE OIL AND RAW WHALE OIL.

(4) THIS ITEM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FRACTIONS; 1605 A001, A002, A003, A004, A005, A006, A007,A999.
WHICH INCLUDES CRABS, MUSSELS, CHOROS, BERBERECHES, RAZOR CLAMS, ZAMBURRINAS AND OTHERS.

NOTES: THE VALUES FOR THE YEAR 1986, COVER ONLY THE PERIOD JANUARY-JUNE.

THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THESE STATISTICS;
AGAR-AGAR, SHELLS, CARVED TORTOISE SHELLS, CARVED MOTHER-OF-PEARL, CARVED IVORY, CORALS, CUTTLEFISH BONES, FISH WASTES, NATURAL SPONGES, PEARLS, CANNED SEA URCHINS AND OTHERS.

IMPORTS TO FREE ZONES ARE IMPORTS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

INTERIOR IMPORTS CONSTITUTE IMPORTS SUBJECT TO NORMAL CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
	FRACTION 0301 FISH FRESH, REFRIGERATED OR FROZEN				
0301 A001	SALMONS				
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$2,973	
	CANADA	$0	$0	$24,089	
	GERMANY (FED.REP)	$0	$0	$1,814	
	PORTUGAL	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$0	$3,433	$53,144	
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	$0	$0	$0	
	FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$0	$3,433	$79,047	$38,632
0301 A002	SARDINES				
	FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN	$0	$32,229	$0	
	NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	
	PORTUGAL	$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$0	$0	$0	
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	$0	$0	$0	
	FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$0	$32,229	$0	$2,380
0301 A003	BABY EELS				
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$0	
	FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	
	NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	
	PORTUGAL	$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$0	$0	$300	
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$300	$4,184
0301 A004	SOLES				
	GUATEMALA	$0	$0	$0	
	NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	
	NEW ZEALAND	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$0	$2,319	$0	
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$0	$2,319	$0	

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
0301 A005	LIVE FISHES (1)				
	BRAZIL	$0	$0	$0	
	COLOMBIA	$0	$0	$0	
	CHINA	$0	$0	$0	
	GHANA	$0	$0	$0	
	PERU	$0	$0	$0	
	SINGAPORE	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$0	$0	$646	
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$646	
0301 A006	LIVE FISHES (2)				
	ARGENTINA	$0	$1,368	$0	
	BRAZIL	$0	$0	$0	
	CANADA	$0	$0	$0	
	COLOMBIA	$4,727	$3,392	$4,320	
	CUBA	$0	$0	$1,031	
	CHINA	$0	$0	$0	
	GAMBIA	$0	$0	$0	
	INDIA	$5,035	$1,889	$3,078	
	INDONESIA	$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN	$0	$560	$0	
	NON DECLARED	$0	$0	$0	
	PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	
	PERU	$5,975	$4,703	$2,156	
	PUERTO RICO	$0	$0	$0	
	SINGAPORE	$6,724	$0	$0	
	THAILAND	$1,340	$0	$0	
	UNITED KINGDOM	$0	$1,204	$0	
	USA	$138,545	$56,476	$52,856	
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$162,345	$69,792	$63,442	$31,123
0301 A007	CODS				
	CANADA	$0	$0	$166,999	
	GERMANY (Fed.Rep.)	$0	$0	$0	
	ICELAND	$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	
	NORWAY	$0	$0	$0	
	SWEDEN	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$0	$0	$198,875	
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	$0	$0	$0	
	FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$365,874	

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
0301 A999	OTHERS				
	ARGENTINA	$0	$0	$42	
	BELIZE	$1,123	$0	$0	
	BERMUDA	$0	$0	$0	
	CANADA	$0	$0	$0	
	SOUTH KOREA	$0	$0	$0	
	COSTA RICA	$0	$0	$0	
	CHINA	$0	$0	$0	
	DUTCH ANTILLES	$0	$0	$0	
	GUATEMALA	$0	$0	$0	
	HONDURAS	$0	$0	$0	
	INDIA	$0	$0	$4,853	
	JAPAN	$61,704	$0	$0	
	NICARAGUA	$0	$0	$0	
	NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	
	NEW ZEALAND	$0	$0	$0	
	PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$214,796	$588,669	$2,184,169	
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	$0	$0	$0	
	FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$277,623	$588,669	$2,189,064	$0
T O T A L	FRESH FISH	$277,623	$626,650	$2,634,285	$45,196
	FRACTION 03.02 DRIED SALTED OR SMOKED FISHES				
0302 A001	SALMONS				
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$5,114	
	CANADA	$0	$0	$0	
	GERMANY (REP.FED.)	$0	$0	$5,024	
	UNITED KINGDOM	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$2,039	$0	$80,993	
	SWEDEN	$0	$0	$0	
	INTERIOR IMPORTS	$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$2,039	$0	$91,131	$26,379
0302 A002	HERRINGS				
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$0	
	GERMANY (Fed.Rep.)	$0	$0	$0	
	NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	

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IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1983	1984	1985 P/	1986 P/
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	US$	US$	US$	US$
NORWAY	$0	$0	$0	
JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	
UNITED KINGDOM	$0	$0	$0	
USA	$0	$0	$10,690	
INTERIOR IMPORTS	$0	$0	$0	
FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	
TOTAL	$0	$0	$10,690	$9,321
0302 A003 CODS				
CANADA	$0	$0	$0	
GERMANY (Rep. Fed.)	$0	$0	$0	
NORWAY	$0	$0	$0	
SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	
USA	$0	$513	$0	
INTERIOR IMPORTS	$0	$0	$0	
TOTAL	$0	$513	$0	$26
0302 A004 HAKES				
ARGENTINA	$0	$0	$0	
SOUTH KOREA	$0	$0	$0	
USA	$0	$0	$0	
INTERIOR IMPORTS	$0	$0	$0	
TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	
0302 A999 OTHERS				
ARGENTINA	$0	$0	$0	
BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	
CANADA	$0	$0	$0	
GERMANY (Rep.Fed.)	$0	$0	$0	
GUATEMALA	$0	$0	$0	
HONG KONG	$0	$0	$0	
ITALY	$0	$0	$0	
JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	
NORWAY	$0	$0	$0	
SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	
SWEDEN	$0	$0	$0	
USA	$16,826	$19,270	$0	
INTERIOR IMPORTS	$0	$0	$0	
FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	
TOTAL	$16,826	$19,270	$0	$821
TOTAL SALTED, DRIED/SMOKED FISH	$18,865	$19,783	$101,821	$36,547

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IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1983	1984	1985 P/	1986 P/
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	US$	US$	US$	US$
SHELLFISH, FRESH, FROZEN REFIGERATED, DRIED OR SALTED ONLY BOILED IN WATER				
0303 A001 SQUIDS				
CHINA	$0	$0	$0	
FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	
JAPAN	$0	$0	$288	
SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	
USA	$0	$4,691	$142,228	
INTERIOR IMPORTS	$0	$0	$0	
FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	
TOTAL	$0	$4,691	$142,516	$233,977
0303 A999 OTHERS				
BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	
CHILE	$0	$2,098	$0	
CHINA	$0	$0	$0	
FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	
GUATEMALA	$0	$0	$0	
INDIA	$11,450	$0	$8,896	
ITALY	$0	$0	$0	
JAPAN	$12,324	$0	$0	
SPAIN	$2,089	$0	$0	
USA	$1,033,286	$399,899	$5,449,669	
INTERIOR IMPORTS	$0	$0	$0	
FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	
TOTAL	$1,059,150	$401,997	$5,458,566	$1,257,964
TOTAL FRSH/FRZN/SALT/SMOKE SHELLFISH	$1,059,150	$406,688	$5,601,082	$1,491,941
AVERAGE				
FATS AND OILS DERIVED FROM FISH AND MARINE MAMMALS (3)				
ARGENTINA	$0	$0	$0	$0
AUSTRALIA	$0	$0	$813	$0
BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$13,846	$9,608	$0
CANADA	$0	$0	$0	$0
DENMARK	$0	$0	$0	$0
FRANCE	$0	$376	$603	$0

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
	FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	$0
	GERMANY FED REP	$30,057	$76,021	$79,382	$0
	HONG KONG	$0	$0	$0	$0
	ICELAND	$0	$9,722	$0	$0
	INDIA	$52,284	$56,279	$123,463	$0
	IRELAND	$0	$0	$3,456	$0
	ITALY	$0	$1,454	$0	$0
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$0
	NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$0
	NORWAY	$49,613	$82,339	$186,488	$0
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	$0
	SWEDEN	$0	$0	$0	$0
	SWITZERLAND	$0	$0	$206	$0
	UNITED KINGDOM	$0	$39,655	$0	$0
	USA	$33,037	$46,266	$89,777	$0
	TOTAL	$164,791	$325,958	$493,797	$2,924
	FISH, CANNED OR PREPARED INCLUDING CAVIAR AND ITS SUBSTITUTES				
1604 A001	HERRINGS				
	BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	
	CANADA	$0	$894	$0	
	DENMARK	$0	$0	$0	
	ECUADOR	$0	$0	$0	
	FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	
	FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	
	GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	
	UNITED KINGDOM	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$0	$381	$498	
	TOTAL	$0	$1,276	$498	$449
1604 A002	TUNAS				
	BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	
	COLOMBIA	$0	$0	$0	
	ECUADOR	$0	$0	$88,243	
	FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	
	GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	
	NON DECLARED	$0	$0	$0	
	PERU	$0	$0	$0	
	PUERTO RICO	$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$27,218	
	USA	$0	$57,632	$4,149	
	TOTAL	$0	$57,632	$119,610	$24,315

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IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
1604 A003 SALMONS				
BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	
FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	
GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	
JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	
SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	
USA	$0	$0	$0	
TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$51
1604 A004 SARDINES				
BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	
BRAZIL	$0	$0	$0	
CANADA	$0	$0	$0	
COLOMBIA	$0	$0	$0	
CHINA	$0	$0	$0	
DENMARK	$0	$0	$0	
ECUADOR	$0	$0	$0	
FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	
FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	
GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	
INDIA	$0	$0	$451	
JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	
MARRUECOS	$0	$0	$0	
NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	
NON DECLARED	$0	$0	$0	
PERU	$0	$0	$0	
PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	
PORTUGAL	$0	$0	$0	
SPAIN	$0	$0	$34,542	
SURINAM	$0	$0	$0	
SWEDEN	$0	$0	$0	
USA	$0	$0	$3,199	
TOTAL	$0	$0	$38,193	$38,410
1604 A005 CAVIAR				
BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	
DENMARK	$0	$0	$0	
FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	
FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	
GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	
NORWAY	$0	$0	$0	
PUERTO RICO	$0	$0	$0	
SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	
SWEDEN	$0	$0	$0	
URSS	$0	$0	$0	
USA	$0	$0	$1,860	
TOTAL	$0	$0	$1,860	$21

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IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
1604 A006 ANCHOVY FILLETS IN OIL					
	ARGENTINA	$0	$0	$0	
	BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	
	DENMARK	$0	$0	$0	
	FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	
	NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	
	NON DECLARED	$0	$0	$0	
	PORTUGAL	$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$227,043	
	SWEDEN	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$0	$1,884	$24,482	
	TOTAL	$0	$1,884	$251,526	$79,710
1604 A007 CAVIAR					
	PUERTO RICO	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$0	$0	$0	
	USSR	$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0
1604 A999 OTHERS					
	ARGENTINA	$0	$0	$0	
	BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	
	BRAZIL	$0	$0	$0	
	CANADA	$0	$0	$0	
	CHINA	$0	$0	$0	
	DENMARK	$0	$0	$0	
	FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	
	FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	
	GERMANY	$0	$393	$0	
	HONG KONG	$0	$0	$0	
	ICELAND	$0	$0	$0	
	INDIA	$0	$352	$930	
	ITALY	$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$319	
	NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	
	NORTH KOREA	$0	$0	$0	
	NON DECLARED	$0	$0	$0	
	PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$374	
	SWITZERLAND	$0	$0	$0	
	UNITED KINGDOM	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$1,423	$0	$4,561	
	USSR	$0	$0	$0	
	VENEZUELA	$0	$0	$0	
	TOTAL	$1,423	$745	$6,184	$36,818

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IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
T O T A L	CANNED OR PREP FISH	$1,423	$61,537	$417,870	$179,774
	CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSC, PREPARED OR PRESERVED (4)				
	BELIZE	$533	$0	$0	$0
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$0	$0
	CANADA	$0	$0	$0	$0
	CHILE	$0	$0	$0	$0
	CHINA	$0	$0	$0	$0
	DENMARK	$0	$0	$0	$0
	ECUADOR	$0	$0	$0	$0
	FRANCE	$1,598	$0	$0	$0
	FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	$0
	HONG KONG	$0	$0	$0	$0
	INDIA	$0	$0	$1,646	$0
	ITALY	$0	$0	$0	$0
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$0
	NON DECLARED	$0	$0	$0	$0
	NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$0
	NORTH KOREA	$0	$0	$0	$0
	PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	$0
	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	$0	$0	$0	$0
	PARAGUAY	$0	$0	$0	$0
	PERU	$0	$0	$0	$0
	SOUTH KOREA	$0	$0	$0	$0
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$36,006	$0
	SWEDEN	$0	$0	$0	$0
	THAILAND	$0	$0	$0	$0
	UNITED KINGDOM	$0	$0	$0	$0
	USA	$2,646	$0	$100,673	$0
	USSR	$0	$0	$0	$0
	TOTAL	$4,777	$0	$140,325	$0

2301 A001 FISH MEAL

	CHILE	$1,767,687	$7,092,967	$1,039,477	
	CHINA	$0	$0	$0	
	ECUADOR	$0	$0	$0	
	FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	
	GERMANY	$0	$1,031	$0	
	GUATEMALA	$0	$0	$0	
	NORWAY	$0	$1,133	$0	
	PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	
	PERU	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$0	$1,049	$3,483	
	T O T A L	$1,767,687	$7,096,179	$1,042,960	$1,459,832

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	1983 US$	1984 US$	1985 P/ US$	1986 P/ US$
3101 A005 REPTIL SKINS & LEATHERS					
	ARGENTINA	$0	$0	$0	
	CAYMAN ISLANDS	$0	$0	$0	
	ECUADOR	$0	$0	$0	
	FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	
	ITALY	$0	$0	$0	
	INDONESIA	$0	$0	$0	
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	
	PARAGUAY	$0	$23,002	$26,382	
	PHILIPPINES	$0	$0	$0	
	SINGAPORE	$0	$0	$0	
	UNITED KINGDOM	$0	$0	$0	
	USA	$0	$328,879	$292,762	
	TOTAL	$0	$351,881	$319,143	$372,344
	TOTAL OF SALMON				
	BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$0	$8,087	$0
	BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	$0
	CANADA	$0	$0	$24,089	$0
	FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	$0
	GERMANY (FED REP)	$0	$0	$6,838	$0
	JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$0
	PORTUGAL	$0	$0	$0	$0
	SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	$0
	SWEDEN	$0	$0	$0	$0
	UNITED KINGDOM	$0	$0	$0	$0
	USA	$2,039	$3,4[illegible]3	$134,138	$0
	TOTAL	$2,039	$3,433	$170,178	$65,062
	TOTAL OF SARDINES				
	BELIZE	$0	$0	$0	$0
	BRAZIL	$0	$0	$0	$0
	CANADA	$0	$0	$0	$0
	CHINA	$0	$0	$0	$0
	COLOMBIA	$0	$0	$0	$0
	DENMARK	$0	$0	$0	$0
	ECUADOR	$0	$0	$0	$0
	FRANCE	$0	$0	$0	$0
	FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	$0
	GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	$0
	INDIA	$0	$0	$451	$0
	JAPAN	$0	$32,229	$0	$0
	MARRUECOS	$0	$0	$0	$0
	NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$0
	NON DECLARED	$0	$0	$0	$0

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1983	1984	1985 P/	1986 P/
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	US$	US$	US$	US$
PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	$0
PERU	$0	$0	$0	$0
PORTUGAL	$0	$0	$0	$0
SPAIN	$0	$0	$34,542	$0
SURINAM	$0	$0	$0	$0
SWEDEN	$0	$0	$0	$0
USA	$0	$0	$3,199	$0
TOTAL	$0	$32,229	$38,193	$40,790
T O T A L O F C O D				
CANADA	$0	$0	$166,999	$0
FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	$0
GERMANY	$0	$0	$0	$0
ICELAND	$0	$0	$0	$0
JAPAN	$0	$0	$0	$0
NORWAY	$0	$0	$0	$0
SPAIN	$0	$0	$0	$0
SWEDEN	$0	$0	$0	$0
USA	$0	$513	$198,875	$0
TOTAL	$0	$513	$365,874	$26
$$ T O T A L B Y C O U N T R Y $$				
ARGENTINA	$0	$0	$42	$0
AUSTRALIA	$0	$0	$813	$0
BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	$0	$13,846	$17,695	$0
BELIZE	$1,656	$0	$0	$0
BERMUDA	$0	$0	$0	$0
BRAZIL	$0	$0	$0	$0
CANADA	$0	$894	$191,088	$0
CAYMAN ISLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$0
CHILE	$1,767,687	$7,095,065	$1,039,477	$0
CHINA	$0	$0	$0	$0
COLOMBIA	$0	$0	$0	$0
COSTA RICA	$0	$0	$0	$0
CUBA	$0	$0	$0	$0
DENMARK	$0	$0	$0	$0
DUTCH ANTILLES	$0	$0	$0	$0
ECUADOR	$0	$0	$88,243	$0
FRANCE	$1,598	$376	$603	$0
FREE ZONES	$0	$0	$0	$0
GAMBIA	$0	$0	$0	$0
GERMANY (FED REP)	$30,057	$77,445	$86,220	$0
GHANA	$0	$0	$0	$0
GUATEMALA	$0	$0	$0	$0

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM	1983	1984	1985 P/	1986 P/
PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	US$	US$	US$	US$
HONDURAS	$0	$0	$0	$0
HONG KONG	$0	$0	$0	$0
ICELAND	$0	$9,722	$0	$0
INDIA	$63,735	$56,631	$140,240	$0
INDONESIA	$0	$0	$0	$0
IRELAND	$0	$0	$3,456	$0
ITALY	$0	$1,454	$0	$0
JAPAN	$74,028	$32,229	$607	$0
MARRUECOS	$0	$0	$0	$0
NETHERLANDS	$0	$0	$0	$0
NEW ZEALAND	$0	$0	$0	$0
NICARAGUA	$0	$0	$0	$0
NON DECLARED	$0	$0	$0	$0
NORTH KOREA	$0	$0	$0	$0
NORWAY	$49,613	$83,471	$186,488	$0
PANAMA	$0	$0	$0	$0
PANAMA CANAL ZONE	$0	$0	$0	$0
PARAGUAY	$0	$23,002	$26,382	$0
PERU	$0	$0	$0	$0
PHILIPPINES	$0	$0	$0	$0
PORTUGAL	$0	$0	$0	$0
PUERTO RICO	$0	$0	$0	$0
SINGAPORE	$0	$0	$0	$0
SOUTH KOREA	$0	$0	$0	$0
SPAIN	$2,089	$0	$327,183	$0
SURINAM	$0	$0	$0	$0
SWEDEN	$0	$0	$0	$0
SWITZERLAND	$0	$0	$206	$0
THAILAND	$0	$0	$0	$0
UNITED KINGDOM	$0	$39,655	$0	$0
USA	$1,304,053	$1,454,885	$8,645,513	$0
USSR	$0	$0	$0	$0
VENEZUELA	$0	$0	$0	$0
T O T A L I M P O R T S	$3,294,516	$8,888,675	$10,754,257	$3,588,558

SOURCES: SECRETARIA DE PROGRAMACION Y PRESUPUESTO (SPP)
ANUARIO ESTADISTICO DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS (1976-84)
(INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA (INEGI))

BANCO DE MEXICO (BM)
LISTADOS PRELIMINARES DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS PUBLICADOS POR EL BANCO DE MEXICO (1985)

SECRETARIA DE PESCA
DIRECCION GENERAL DE INFORMATICA, ESTADISTICA Y DOCUMENTACION (1986)

P/ PRELIMINARY DATA
(1) IN THOUSANDS OF HEADS

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO, 1976-1986

ITEM		1983	1984	1985 P/	1986 P/
	PRODUCT BY COUNTRY	US$	US$	US$	US$
(2)	IN THOUSANDS OF HEADS				
(3)	THIS ITEM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FRACTIONS; 1504 A001, A002, A003, A004, A005, A006, A999. WHICH INCLUDES; COD, WHALE AND FISH OILS (EXCEPT FOR VITAMIN-ENRICHED COD, SHARK AND FISH LIVER OILS) COD LIVER OIL, REFINED WHALE OIL AND RAW WHALE OIL.				
(4)	THIS ITEM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FRACTIONS; 1605 A001, A002, A003, A004, A005, A006, A007, A999. WHICH INCLUDES CRABS, MUSSELS, CHOROS, BERBERECHES, RAZOR CLAMS, ZAMBURRINAS AND OTHERS.				

NOTES: THE VALUES FOR THE YEAR 1986, COVER ONLY THE PERIOD JANUARY-JUNE.

THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THESE STATISTICS; AGAR-AGAR, SHELLS, CARVED TORTOISE SHELLS, CARVED MOTHER-OF-PEARL, CARVED IVORY, CORALS, CUTTLEFISH BONES, FISH WASTES, NATURAL SPONGES, PEARLS, CANNED SEA URCHINS AND OTHERS.

IMPORTS TO FREE ZONES ARE IMPORTS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

INTERIOR IMPORTS CONSTITUTE IMPORTS SUBJECT TO NORMAL CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

APPENDIX D

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

ON THE GATT

AND INTERNATIONAL

TRADE

- What Is The GATT?
- What Is a Trade Barrier?
- International Organizations Involved in International Trade

APPENDIX D-1
THE GATT AND MEXICO'S ACCESSION TO IT 1/

What Is the GATT?

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is the world's only global multilateral trade agreement, aimed at liberalizing world trade and thereby contributing to world economic growth and development. Ninety-two nations are currently Contracting Parties to the GATT; Mexico is the most recent nation to accede. Together these countries account for more than four fifths of world trade. A further 31 nations apply GATT's rules on a de facto basis. A complete list of the GATT's members and de facto subscribers is provided at the end of this appendix.

The GATT is principally a code of rules for international trade, but the term GATT is also used to refer to the organization administering the agreement and to all of the trade-related activities carried out under its auspices, including the negotiation of further trade concessions and the conciliation of trade disputes between Contracting Parties.

The following sections briefly describe the history, goals, structure and operating methods of the GATT, as well as describing its general policies regarding developing countries such as Mexico, and regarding fisheries products. Finally, a discussion is presented of Mexico's decision to acced to GATT, including perceived general advantages and disadvantages.

Brief history of the GATT

The GATT came into being in 1948, with 23 countries as members. Initially, it was considered to be a temporary agreement, intended to facilitate and speed negotiations on certain commercial policy aspects of a much more comprehensive United Nations-sponsored trade agreement, called the Havana Charter, which was to replace the GATT. This broader agreement, which was

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1/ This appendix is primarily based on information contained in the following documents:
GATT, GATT: What It Is, What It Does, November 1984.
GATT, "Information: GATT Ministerial Session - Background Notes", 10 September 1986.

to be administered by a body called the International Trade Organization (ITO), was to regulate not only the commercial trade issues included in GATT, but also issues such as economic development, employment, restrictive business practices and commodity agreements. However, the Havana Charter was never ratified by several countries, principally the U.S., so that the ITO never came into being; the GATT survived as the only remaining functional outgrowth of the Havana Charter initiative.

Since its establishment in 1948, the GATT has sponsored six rounds of negotiation among its member nations, the more recent ones lasting several years each. Currently a seventh round, known as the Uruguay Round is underway.

In each round in the past, substantial tariff reductions were made. In the sixth (Tokyo) round in the 1970's, an average tariff reduction of 34 per cent for agricultural and industrial products was achieved, as well as resolutions regarding more favorable treatment for developing countries, and the development of five codes of behavior regarding non-tariff barriers, to be subscribed to by Contracting Parties. These codes define acceptable and unacceptable practices, set out procedures for segnatories to follow, and establish a dispute settlement mechanism. The codes cover the following types of non-tariff barriers: subsidies and countervailing duties, government procurement, technical barriers to trade (standards), import licensing, and customs valuation. An additional, existing code, known as the Anti-Dumping Code, was also revised during the Tokyo Round.

Objectives and principles of the GATT

As stated above, the GATT is essentially aimed at the liberalization and stabilization of international trade relations. In the long run, the GATT hopes to promote the following:

- Commercial and economic relations that tend to achieve higher standards of living for the world's peoples;

- Full employment and a high and growing level of real income and effective demand;

- Full utilization of world resources; and,

- Growth of production and in the exchange of goods.

These general objectives are to realized through the development of agreements based on the following principles:

- Trade without discrimination, as expressed in the famous "most favored nation" clause described in Chapter 3 of this report. According to this principle, no nation is to grant special trading advantages to another nation over and above the advantages it grants to all member nations, nor is any nation allowed to discriminate negatively against any other member nation. Thus all Contracting Parties share the benefits of the GATT system and trade liberalization on an equal basis. The only exceptions to this rule allowed under the GATT are the special treatment granted to developing countries and certain regional trading arrangements (e.g. the EEC and other customs unions).

- When protection of domestic industry through trade restrictions a preference that this be accomplished using tariffs, which are clearly visible and thus negotiable, rather than non-tariff barriers, which may be less visible.

- The "binding" of tariff reductions that are offically negotiated within the GATT framework, that is, they may not be raised except in certain circumstances (and which involve compensation for the increases). The binding of tariffs provides a stable and predictable basis for trade.

- The provision of mechanisms for consultation, conciliation and dispute settlement, often involving panels of disinterested, independent experts.

Provision for emergency action and "waiver" procedures (known as "safeguards") under certain economic or trade circumstances.

- A general prohibition of quantitative restrictions (e.g. quotas). The major exception to this rule is in the case of balance-of-payment difficulties or for the establishment of new industries in developing countries, but even then, there is the obligation to progressively reduce and eliminate the restrictions as soon as they are no longer needed.

Structure and operating methods

Over time, the "temporary" arrangement that the GATT originally represented has become a permanent international organization, complete with its own hierarchical structure and the support of a full-time Secretariat, based in Geneva, which includes a staff of approximately 300 people headed by the Director General.

The GATT organizational structure includes:

- the Session of Contracting Parties, which is the GATT's highest body. It includes representatives from all the member countries, and usually meets once a year. During those meetings, decisions are normally made on a consensus basis, although occasionally a vote is taken.

- the Council of Representatives, which includes any member wishing to participate. This body meets about nine times a year, between sessions of the Contracting Parties, and may act on both routine and urgent issues. It supervises the work of the Standing Committees and Working Parties.

- a number of Standing Committees, including:

  - the Consultative Group of Eighteen, which monitors international trade and trade policy developments, advising the Contracting parties of upcoming problems, and coordinating with the International Monetary Fund;

  - the Committee on Trade and Development, which monitors all GATT activities, attempting to ensure that issues of interest to developing countries be given priority attention;

  - other Committees or Councils empowered to examine issues such as tariff concessions, anti-dumping practices, customs valuation, government procurement, subsidies and countervailing measures, import licensing, technical barriers to trade, trade restrictions used to correct balance-of-payment problems, trade in textiles, meat, dairy products, civil aircraft, as well as administrative, budget and financial issues.

- a number of Working Parties, set up on a temporary basis, to handle requests for accession to the GATT or other issues. Panels of Conciliation, which are set up to investigate disputes between members, fall into this category.

Accession to the GATT is a voluntary action, but once a member, adherence to its rules and decisions is considered an obligation.

Treatment of specific issues of relevance to Mexico's seafood trade

For the purposes of this study, two areas of GATT policies are of particular interest: provisions for developing countries, such as Mexico, and provisions for trade in fisheries products.

Treatment of devloping countries

The early rounds of GATT negotiations were based on the princple of equal treatment for all nations, regardless of their level of development. However, it was soon found that the devloping nations, which currently represent about two-thirds of the GATT Contracting Parties, were not able to participate effectively on this basis. Thus, in the fifth (Kennedy) and sixth (Tokyo) rounds, the principle of special and differential treatment for less developed countries (LDC's) was established; according to this principle, reciprocity from LDC's is not expected for trade concessions made by developed nations, beyond any contributions consistent with the individual LDC's development, financial and trade needs.

The General Agreement was modified to include a new chapter on trade and development in which the developed nations commit themselves to assist the LDC's "as a matter of conscious and purposeful effort". The developed countries agreed to refrain, whenever possible, from increasing barriers to exports of primary and other LDC products, and to give priority to the lowering of such barriers. The Generalized System of Preferences applied unilaterally by many developed nations is approved by the GATT as consistent with the new chapter of the general agreement.

In addition to the newly adopted principles contained in Part IV of the General Agreement, the GATT maintains several services of special interest to developing countries. Assistance to LDC's in

many areas, through missions and seminars, is provided by the GATT Secretariat's Technical Cooperation Division. In particular, this program aids LDC's in monitoring and following up the implementation of decisions made during the Tokyo Round and other meetings.

Furthermore, officials of developing countries have available to them a GATT-run program of four-month training courses on trade policy issues. And the International Trade Center in Geneva, which is operated jointly by the GATT and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), provides information, advice and training on export promotion, world markets and related issues.

Finally, the GATT supports an agreement by a number of LDC's, known as the Protocol Relating to Trade Negotiations Among Developing Countries, to exchange mutually advantageous trade concessions.

Treatment of fishery products

In general, fish and fishery products are considered to belong to the category of agricultural products, and no special provisions are currently made for seafood beyond those made for agricultural products. GATT rules regarding subsidies and quantitative restrictions have been allowed to be applied less strictly for agricultural products than for industrial or manufactured goods, and on the whole the agriculture sector, including fisheries, has been largely ignored. More trade protection has been permitted for this sector and fewer tariffs are bound than for other sectors.

Recently, however, moves have been made to bring agriculture more in line with the world trading system sponsored by GATT. The GATT Committee on Trade in Agriculture is currently undertaking investigations and developing proposals aimed at bringing greater discipline to trade in agricultural products, in the areas of quantitative restrictions, subsidies and technical barriers. These points will be addressed in the Uruguay Round of multilateral GATT negotiations just beginning.

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GATT MEMBERSHIP AS AT 1 JUNE 1986

Contracting Parties to the GATT (91)

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Brazil
Burkina Faso
Burma
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
Colombia
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Egypt
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Guyana
Haiti
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Suriname
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Acceded Provisionally (1) Tunisia

Countries to whose territories the GATT has been applied and which now, as independent States, maintain a de facto application of the GATT pending final decisions as to their future commercial policy (31)

Algeria
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Bahamas
Bahrain
Botswana
Brunei Darussalam
Cape Verde
Dominica
Equatorial Guinea
Fiji
Grenada
Guinea-Bissau
Kampuchea
Kiribati
Lesotho
Mali
Mozambique
Papua New Guinea
Qatar
St. Christopher and Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Sao Tomé and Principe
Seychelles
Solomon Islands
Swaziland
Tonga
Tuvalu
United Arab Emirates
Yemen, Democratic

Source: GATT, Information Bulletin GATT/1386, June 1986.

Mexico's Accession to the GATT

History of the decision

Mexico formally acceded to the GATT on August 24, 1986. However, an earlier attempt to accede was made in 1979, during the Tokyo Round of negotiations; most of the accession process was completed, but then Mexico unilaterally withdrew from the process within weeks of signing its Protocol of Accession. 2/

The original 1979 decision to adhere to GATT was based on the recognition that the great majority of Mexico's trade at the time (as now) was with GATT members, and the fact that the on-going multilateral negotiations were seen as both an excellent opportunity to influence the structure of international trade and a chance to use the concessions negotiated during the Tokyo Round as Mexico's "entry fee" for GATT accession.

At the time of the 1979 negotiations, Mexico established a number of basic negotiating principles, which it chose to use again as a starting position in the more recent round of accession negotiations (1985/1986). The most important and substantive of these principles were recognition of Mexico's status as a developing nation, and protection from trade liberalization for the agriculture, petroleum and parastate (government-controlled industry) and certain industrial sectors. Many of these points were conceded by the GATT negotiators in 1979, and a Protocol of Accession was developed.

In the end, when, Mexico chose not to accede to the GATT in 1979, this decision was apparently based on the opinion that Mexico was already receiving the benefits of GATT membership without the costs. Since Mexico's principal trading partner, the United States, was already granting Mexico Most Favored Nation status,

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2/ Note that, despite declining accession to GATT in 1979, Mexico did participate in negotiations during the Tokyo Round, which allowed negotiation by observers. Mexico has participated in GATT as an observer for at least 30 years.

and the Protocol of Accession required major concessions in terms of the elimination of licensing procedures, the modification of customs valuation procedures and the equal application of tariffs and other barriers, the Mexican government decided that the benefits did not justify the price for GATT accession at the time.

However, in 1985, the administration of Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid came to the conclusion that trade liberalization had become necessary for the revitalization of the economy. He, therefore, undertook to institute a number of substantial, unilateral trade policy modifications, and also announced his country's desire to accede to the GATT.

This time, negotiations proceeded rapidly, first with the U.S., in bilateral negotiations, and then with the GATT Working Party on the Accession of Mexico. From the time Mexico's intent to accede was forwarded to the Director General of GATT on November 26, 1985, to the signing of the Protocol on July 25, 1987, only eight months had passed, an unusually short time in which to accomplish the entire accession process. According to GATT rules, the Protocol went into effect 30 days later, in time for Mexico to participate in the initiation of the Uruguay Round of multi-lateral negotiations in October 1986.

The final Protocol of Accession signed by Mexico is based on the standard Protocol used as an initial negotiating base for most GATT accessions, but it also contains the following significant features:

- Explicit recognition of Mexico's status as a developing country, "because of which Mexico shall enjoy the special and more favourablew treatment which the General Agreement and other provisions deriving therefrom established for developing countries" 3/;

- Recognition of Mexico's sovereignty over its natural resources, and of its right to maintain certain export restrictions related to the conservation of those natural resources;

3/ Direct quote from the "Draft Protocol for the Accession of Mexico to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" published in the "Report of the Working Party on the Accession of Mexico, 4 July, 1986.

- Recogntion of the priority status that Mexico accords to its agricultural sector, and Mexico's intention to continue protecting thsi sector to some extent, but gradually replacing the use of prior import permits with tariff protection, to the extent possible;

- The "grandfathering in" of certain GATT-inccnsistent practices related to the pharmaceutical and automotive industries;

- The acceptance of Mexico's current GATT-inconsistent National Development Plan and Programs, with the proviso that all such future Plans and Programs be GATT-consistent;

- The obligation to operate Mexico's state-owned companies on a non-discriminitory, commercial basis;

- The obligation to continue gradually eliminating Mexico's system of import permits and quantitative restrictions;

- The obligation to eliminate Mexico's system of official import prices for customs valuation by the end of 1987;

- The obligation to eliminate Mexico's GATT-inconsistent system of border charges by 1990;

- The binding of all tariffs at a ceiling of 50% ad valorem;

- Specific tariff concessions on over 200 individual products representing close to one-sixth of Mexico' imports;

- The obligation to adhere to GATT's Customs Valuation, Licensing, Anti-Dumping and Standards Codes within six months of Mexico's accession, as well as the obligation to begin negotiating Mexico's adherence to the Subsidies Code.

A copy of Mexico's Protocol of Accession to GATT is included in Appendix A. It should be noted that many of the above points are not included directly in the Protocol but rather are stated in the recommendations of the Working Party on the Accession of Mexico. These recommendations are considered to form and integral part of the Protocol and have the same binding effect as the Protocol.

Perceived general advantages and disadvantages of Mexico's accession to GATT

Since the late 1970's, much discussion has centered around the desirability or otherwise of Mexico joining the GATT. Those favoring accession advanced arguments to the effect that the excess of protectionism and the policy if import substitution followed by Mexico until recently were stifling the domestic economy.

It was noted that Mexico has sufficient industrial infrastructure to improve production and compete in world markets, once trade liberalization provided the proper incentives. Once trade barriers were removed, it was believed that Mexico would become an attractive area for foreign investment, with consequent increases in domestic employment.

The special treatment accorded developing countries after the Tokyo Round was seen as sufficient protection, and by joining GATT, Mexico would obtain most-favored nation status by right, rather than by revocable privilege.

On the other hand, critics of Mexico's accession doubted the industrial sector's preparedness to enter into international competition on world markets, and were afraid that multinational companies would simply be allowed to dominate and swallow up small- and medium-scale domestic industry. It was felt that the competition brought about by opening up the Mexican market, in itself would not be enough to stimulate efficiency, world-class competitiveness and increased productivity in the domestic industry.

Furthermore, Mexico's economic policy, as stated in the National Development Plan, would not be feasible within a framework of increasing trade liberalization, since the industrial stimuli and incentives contemplated in the Plan would be counteracted by unfair competition from a flood of imports.

It was also pointed out that Mexico's major export products, which are primarily agricultural commodities and traditional industrial products,are subject to non-tariff barriers in many of the developed nations that are members of GATT, and this situation would not be alleviated in the short term by accession to the GATT.

Which of these points of view will prove correct regarding the effect of the GATT on the Mexican economy, remains to be seen. As regards the implications for trade in fisheries products of Mexico's accession to GATT, and the specific advantages and disadvantages to be expected for such products, these are analyzed in Chapters 4 and 5 of this report.

APPENDIX D-2
BASIC INTERNATIONAL TRADE TERMINOLOGY: A DEFINITION OF TRADE BARRIERS

What are Trade Barriers?

It can be demonstrated theoretically that any restriction on trade causes a reduction in the total world output and consumption of products; however, trade barriers are often considered beneficial by individual nations or industries. In general, they are justified in terms of either raising national revenues, or protecting domestic industry (for example, raising employment, increasing the domestic industry's competitiveness relative to other nations, or building new industries to a level where they no longer need trade protection).

Although many forms of trade restrictions can be identified, it is important to make an initial distinction between government-imposed barriers (which can be further divided into tariff vs. non-tariff barriers) and commercial factors which restrict international trade. Each of these categories will be discussed below.

Tariff barriers

Tariffs are the most widespread method of restricting international trade. A tariff is a duty or tax charged when a product crosses a customs boundary. Note that a customs boundary usually corresponds to a national border, but not always; some nations have grouped together into customs unions or common markets, thus ignoring national borders between themselves for customs purposes (one example of this is the European Economic Community). On the other hand, there are cases such as Mexico's border free-trade areas, where more than one customs area exists within an individual country.

Tariffs may be levied on products leaving the country (export duties) or on those entering (import duties), but the latter are by far the most common and will be the major type of tariff restriction addressed in this report.

Tariff systems include three principal elements, all of which bear on the amount of duty collected on a product. They are:

- The rate of duty;
- The method of product value assessment used for the application of ad valorem rates; and
- the classification system used to differentiate or define products for duty purposes (tariff nomenclature). 1/

Rates of Duty: Rates of duty may be stated as "ad valorem" rates (a percentage of the value of the product), "specific" rates (an absolute amount charged per unit of measure, regardless of price/value), or "compound" rates (a combination of ad valorem and specific).

The simplest duty rate system is based on what is known as a single column tariff. Under this system, one duty rate is applied to each import product, regardless of the country of origin, that is, without discrimination.

Many countries, however, have multiple column tariff systems. Most common is the general/conventional system in which special duty rates apply to nations with which the importing country has signed an agreement or convention of some sort, while the general rates apply to all other nations.

To simplify international tariff negotiations, many nations have entered into what are known as "most-favored-nation" (MFN) tariff treaties which assure the signatories that their products will be assured rates of duty at least as favorable as those applied to like products entering from a third country. Thus, any reduction of a nation's tariffs must be applied equally to all its MFN trading partners, without showing favoritism among them. This principle is one of the fundamental features of the GATT negotiations, as mentioned in Chapter 1 of this report.

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1 Often, however, only the rate of duty is referred to as a tariff barrier, while value assessment and tariff classification or nomenclature are grouped with non-tariff barriers. This is the definitional arrangement used during GATT negotiations.

Value assessment: When comparing tariff rates of different nations, it is important to recognize that similar nominal duty rates may actually differ greatly in their affects, because of the use of different value assessment methods in calculating ad valorem taxes. For example, most nations assess value on a c.i.f. basis, that is, cost plus insurance and freight, but the U.S., Canada, Australia, and a few other nations generally use an f.o.b. (free on board) system in which the value of the product is determined at the point of exit from the exporting country. This latter system excludes freight, insurance and other costs. The f.o.b. valuation system tends to reduce any advantage that nearby countries, such as Mexico, would otherwise have over more distant nations when exporting to the U.S.

Tariff Nomenclature: Since many products can be defined in more than one way and duty rates differ for different product categories, tariff nomenclature is also an important factor in comparing real rates of duty among countries. To quote a hypothetical seafood example, frozen fish sticks might be subject to one rate of duty if classified as simply "frozen fish" and another rate if classified as a "prepared seafood product".

In an attempt to harmonize tariff classifications to the extent possible, all major trading nations in the world, with the exception of the United States and Canada, use a system called the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN), which is based on categories described by 4-digit headings. This provides a degree of comparability at the general level of the 4-digit BTN heading, but unfortunately does not extend to the more detailed product level. For instance, in the area of fisheries products, the BTN system divides seafood into seven general categories, as listed in Table II-1, but allows individual countries to define their own subdivisions under these headings. The EEC countries, for example, have chosen to define close to 200 categories under the 7 general headings, while Mexico has chosen to separate out only 23 categories of seafood products.

TABLE D.1
BRUSSELS TARIFF NOMENCLATURE HEADINGS FOR SEAFOOD PRODUCTS

BTN Number	Category Description
03.01	Fish - Fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen
03.02	Fish - dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process
03.03	Crustaceans and molluscs, whether in shell or not - fresh (live or dead), chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried; crustaceans, in shell, simply boiled in water
15.04	Fats and oils of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined
16.04	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes
16.05	Crustaceans and molluscs - prepared or preserved
23.01	Flour and meal, of meat, fish, crustaceans or molluscs, unfit for human consumption; greaves

Source: U.S. Tariff Commission, Trade Barriers: An Overview, 1974

Non-Tariff Barriers

Non-tariff barriers, while often less visible than tariffs, can constitute important restrictions on free trade.

What exactly may be included in the category of non-tariff barriers (NTB's) is often the subject of debate, but for the purposes of this report, NTB's are defined to include any government-imposed trade restriction (regulation, policy or

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practice), other than rates of customs duty, that tends to interfere with or distort normal free trade patterns. This definition generally conforms to the definition used during GATT trade negotiations. Thus, value assessment methods for duty purposes and tariff nomenclature, as described above, can be considered to be non-tariff barriers.

Non-tariff barriers are commonly divided into six categories. They are:

- Quantitative restrictions and other specific limitations -- including quotas, embargos, licensing requirements, exchange controls, local content and mixing regulations, export restraints, etc.

- Non-tariff charges on imports -- including "border", port, statistical, excise, sales and similar taxes, as well as prior import deposits, consular fees, etc.

- Government participation in trade -- including subsidies, state trading, government monopolies, exclusive franchises, etc.

- Standards -- including health, safety, industrial and processing standards, as well as requirements regarding product content, weights and measures, packaging, labelling, trademarks, etc.

- Customs procedures and administrative practices -- including customs valuation, classification of merchandise, documentation requirements, anti-dumping practices, countervailing duties, etc.

- Discriminatory ocean freight rates (e.g. higher rates from Country X to Country Y than from Y to X)

The most visible types of NTB's are quotas and embargoes, but the other types may have equally important effects on trade. In the area of fisheries, any and all of these barriers may come into practice, although quantitative restrictions and standards tend to be the most obvious and frequently noted obstructions to trade. Later in this chapter and in Chapter 4 of this report, specific cases of both tariff and non-tariff barriers to Mexico's trade in seafood products will be described.

Commercial Factors Restricting Trade

In addition to those trade restrictions imposed by governments in the form of tariff or non-tariff barriers, certain geographic, structural or economic realities can be said to limit trade and thus constitute "trade barriers". This category must not be defined too broadly, so as not to include, for instance, a country's natural resource endowment; according to such an extreme definition, the fact that a country produces no coal to sell, for example, could be considered to be a "barrier" to its coal exports. Obviously, such a definition would be meaningless in the context of an analysis of ways to realistically improve export possibilities.

Therefore, the definition of "commercial factors restricting trade" is limited to those aspects of the trade and export production processes that are not directly controlled by governments, but which could realistically be altered in the foreseeable future in order to improve trade. Examples are limitations on processing infrastructure, transportation and distribution infrastructure, or financial resources, all of which effectively restrict trade, but not as part of an explicit government policy to that end.

Commercial barriers of this type are difficult to assess without undertaking a detailed analysis of all aspects of the industry and country concerned, which is beyond the scope of this report; however, when information is available, important examples of such commercial factors in Mexico's seafood industry are discussed in Chapter 3.

As this report demonstrates, Mexico's foreign trade in fisheries products is subject to most, if not all, of the tariff, non-tariff and commercial barriers described above.

APPENDIX D-3
EXISTING BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

A number of international bodies are currently directed at affecting world trade in one way or another. Many play an essentially non-regulatory role, such as the International Trade Center (run jointly by GATT and UNCTAD), which promotes developing country exports through training programs and studies, and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, which concentrates primarily on research.

Similarly, the trade committees of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which is made up of 36 industrialized nations, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), are involved primarily in conducting research and training. While they may make policy recommendations to their member countries, their role is not principally a regulatory one and they have no binding authority to enforce policy.

Other regional groupings which tend to emphasize general economic cooperation, such as joint research programs, educational exchanges, forums for the discussion of mutual problems and the formulation of common positions on economic and social issues with respect to other nations, are the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (made up of Soviet-bloc nations), the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

A second category of international trade organization is constituted by binding bilateral and regional economic agreements such as free trade areas, customs unions and common markets. These arrangements generally have the force of law and are more than just forums for discussion and recommendation.

In bilateral treaties, two countries agree to reduce existing barriers between themselves with respect to trade of certain products. Such agreements may also involve non-trade factors. In the area of fisheries, for instance, the United States employs a policy for allocating foreign fishing rights in its waters in exchange for improved access for its seafood products to the other nation's markets. (See Chapter 5 of this report for a discussion of the U.S.'s "Fish and Chips" policy).

Free trade areas, customs unions and common markets are examples of non-global multilateral trade agreements, in which several nations in a region allow freer trade among themselves than with third parties. The simplest of these associations is the free trade area, in which many or all barriers are removed for trade among the participating countries, but each nation applies its own tariffs and other restrictions to nations outside the association. Examples of free trade areas include the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the Latin American Free Trade Area (LAFTA), the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) and the New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Customs unions go one step beyond the free trade areas, to establish a common external tariff schedule, as well as allowing free movement of goods within the union. This type of organization achieves a higher degree of economic integration and avoids some of the administrative problems of the free trade area; it acts essentially like a single nation for trading purposes. The principal example of a full-fledged customs union in the world today is the European Economic Community (EEC).

The most economically integrated type of regional trade organization is the common market. This arrangement differs from a customs union in that, in addition to free trade among participants and a common external tariff, all other aspects of government regulation of business and trade are harmonized, including labor and antitrust laws, corporation and excise taxes, and social security programs. The EEC has achieved this harmonization with its Common Agricultural Policy and is working toward standardization in the areas of antitrust law, labor policy, excise taxes and transportation policy. Other regional groups which have partly achieved the goal of a common market are the Andean Common Market (made up of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela), the Caribbean Common Market (with 12 member nations) and the Central American Common Market (which includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua).

Since the focus of this report is trade in fisheries, it is important to note that many of the above-mentioned organizations have addressed fisheries issues at some time, to one degree or another. Any important resulting policies toward seafood trade are mentioned during the detailed discussions of current and future barriers to Mexican seafood trade, in Chapters 4 and 5.

Another category of trade agreements includes international commodity agreements and producer cartels. The most famous organization of this type is OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. OPEC's spectacualar success in controlling trade in petroleum products has inspired the formation of similar groups focusing on such products as copper, bauxite, phosphate, chromium and rubber. Other international commodity agreements, primarily aimed at achieving price stability, have been negotiated for cocoa, coffee, olive oil, sugar, textiles, wheat and other products. As yet, no such international agreements exist for any fishery products, which continue to be traded on an ad hoc basis.

Finally, two multilateral trade organizations exist at a global level; these are the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The principal function of UNCTAD is to serve as a forum for discussion between developed and developing nations in order to promote trade among them. Its aim is to reduce trade protectionist practices, particularly those that limit developed country imports from developing countries.

The GATT and its ojectives and activities are discussed in Appendix D-1 of this report.

APPENDIX E

LIST OF

INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED

APPENDIX E
LIST OF INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED

Members of the following companies and government agencies were interviewed, in person or by telephone, by members of the poject team during the course of this study.

In Mexico

Mexico City, D.F.

Dirección General de Negociaciones Economicas y Asuntos Internacionales, Secretaría de Comercio y Fomento Industrial

Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, Secretaría de Programación y Presupuesto

Subsecretaría de Pesca, Secretaría de Pesca

Exportadores Asociados

American Chamber of Commerce

Dirección de Asuntos Económicos, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores

Mérida, Yuctatán

Congeladora La Atlantida

Delegacion Federal de Pesca del Estado de Yucatan

Yucalpetén/Progreso, Yucatán

Congeladora Gut-Mar

Congeladora Yucalpetén

Pescados Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.

Centro de Investigaciones Pesqueras de Yucalpeten.

Cancún/Puerto Juárez/Isla Mujeres

Romeo Magaña Carrillo

Tampico, Tamaulipas

Impulsora de Pescados y Mariscos

Pescados y Mariscos en General, Frescongelados

Pescadería Norda

Planta Maquiladora y Congeladora de Camarón Puerto Marquez

Oscar Huerta Flores

Pescados y Mariscos Mar Bello

Alimentos Marinos del Golfo/ Alimentos Nutritivos

Pescadería de la Cruz

Delfín Azul

Subdelegacion Federal de Pesca del Estado de Tamaulipas

Mazatlán, Sinaloa

Fernando Verdegue

Pescados Industrializados

Pesquera Aproa

S.C.P.P. Articulo 21 Constitucional

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S.C.P.P. Democracia Pesquera

S.C.P.P. El Copal

S.C.P.P. Pescadores de Mazatlan

Ensenada, Baja California

Pesquera Casablanca

Atunera del Carmen

Pesquera Nair

Compañia Mexicana de Túnidos

Operatun

Tunipac

In the U.S.

San Francisco, California

Aptco, Inc.

Atlantic Trading Company

Bestway Brokers

Jack Bray Food Sales

Data Resources, Inc.

Diebert and Associates

Eurofish

France Foods

Interocean Seafoods

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Nereus Trading Company

Union Fish Company

Washington, Fish and Oyster Co. of California

San Diego, California

American Tunaboat Association

American Tuna Sales Association

Ocean Ventures, Inc.

Living Marine Resources, Inc.

Los Angeles, California

Ocean Fare Enterprises

San Pedro Fishermen's Association

Vellis and Company

Washington, D.C.

Office of International Trade, National Marine Fisheries Service

Office of International Fisheries Affairs, NMFS

Department of GATT Affairs, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

Department of Mexico Affairs, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

Office of Mexico Affairs, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce

U.S. International Tariff Commission

Office of Mexico Affairs, Department of State

Office of Fisheries and Oceans, State Department

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APPENDIX F

LISTS OF MAJOR IMPORTERS

AND EXPORTERS

OF SEAFOOD PRODUCTS

IN MEXICO

AND MAJOR IMPORTERS

OF MEXICAN SHRIMP

IN THE U.S. AND JAPAN

APPENDIX F-1
PRINCIPAL IMPORTERS OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS IN MEXICO, BY STATE

BAJA CALIFORNIA

Purina Noroeste, S.A. de C.V.	Fishmeal
Rancho Buenavista, S.A.	Other crustaceans and molluscs
Abarrotera Baja California	Other crustaceans and molluscs
Antonio Gastelum Gaures	Other crustaceans and molluscs
Compañía Abarrotera del Valle	Other crustaceans and molluscs
Comerciantes Mexicali Su Valle	Other crustaceans and molluscs
Eduardo Mancilla Cía.	Other crustaceans and molluscs
Fabrica Baterías Victoria, S.A.	Other crustaceans and molluscs
Ignacio Ballesteros H.	Other crustaceans and molluscs
Matilde Chang de King	Other crustaceans and molluscs
Mercado Ahorro Justo Sierra	Other crustaceans and molluscs
Mercado Ahorro Pueblo Nuevo	Other crustaceans and molluscs
Nuevo Super Mercado	Other crustaceans and molluscs

Supermercado Ahorro	Other crustaceans and molluscs
Casas Ensenada	Shells
Matias Arjona Goldbanw	Shells
Cía. Industrial Norte	Natural sponges

BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR

Productos Pesqueros Mexicanos	Cod (dried, salted or in brine) others (dried, salted or in brine)
Punta Palmillas SRL	Other fresh, chilled or frozen
Cabo San Lucas, S. A.	Other fresh, chilled or frozen

SONORA

Molinos Mezquital del Oro, S.A.	Fishmeal

SINALOA

Acuacultura Comercial, S.A.	Live fish
Productos Alimenticios Mar	Other fresh seafood
Pesquera Dolores, S.A.	Other fresh seafood

JALISCO

Luis Valle Macedo	Fats, cod oils
Química Ind. Curt. Textil, S.A.	Fats, cod oils, refiried whale sperm oil, dried salmon

TAMAULIPAS

Merka Mex, S.A. de C.V.	Other fresh seafood

VERACRUZ

Cía. Industrial Orizaba, S. A.	Cod oils and fats.

CAMPECHE

Cong. Sonda de Campeche	Others

QUINTANA ROO

Negociación Cozumel	Dried Salmon

AGUASCALIENTES

Alimentos Ind. San Marcos, S.A.	Fishemeal

COAHUILA

Cifuusa, S. A.	Natural sponges

CHIHUAHUA

Comercio Representaciones	Squids (fresh, chilled or

DISTRITO FEDERAL

Nueva San Isidro	Natural Sponges
Laboratorio Miles Mex	Natural Sponges
Blac and Decker	Natural Sponges
Rafael Rod F.	Shells

Liverpool	Shells
Palacio de Hierro	Shells
Dom. Corm. Mex.	Natural Sponges
Distr. Regalos, S. A.	Shells
Agencias Modernas, S. A.	Shells
Abelardo G. Caballero Díaz	Shells
Repsur, S. A.	Cuttlefish bones
Comercial Azteca, S. A.	Cuttlefish bones
Industrial Vasconia	Whalebone
Cementos Apasco	Whalebone
Narco Científico, SRL de C.V.	Other crustaceans and molluscs
Laboratorio Donley Mex, S.A.	Other crustaceans and molluscs
IBM de México	Other crustaceans and molluscs
Centro Investigación IPN	Other crustaceans and molluscs
Nel Mex., S. A.	Other (dried, salted or in brine)
Hitachi I.T.D.	Other (dried, salted or in brine)
Embajada Japón	Other (dried, salted or in brine)
Embajada Korea	Other (dried, salted or in brine)

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Cía. Nestlé, S. A.	Other (dried, salted or in brine)
Armando Partida González	Other (dried, salted or in brine)
Mex. Comercio Exterior, S. A.	Hakes (dried, salted or in brine)
Zenobia Mexicana, S. A.	Cod, dried, salted or in brine
Maqaña Sidera	Cod, dried, salted or in brine
Ernesto Weinstein	Dried salmon, herrings
Suntory Mexicana, S.A. de C.V.	Other fresh, chilled or frozen
Modex, S.A.	Other fresh, chilled or frozen
El Mundo Animal	Live fish
Avi Fauna, S. A.	Live fish
Animales Accesorios	Live fish
Import. Empacadora Aceite de Oliva	Baby eels
Salvador Gómez Cajeros	Sardines, baby eels
Loma Linda, S. A.	Sardines, baby eels
Jesús Sánchez y F.C. Torres	Sardines
Elías Lando	Sardines, baby eels
Pesquería Sanitaria, S. A.	Salmons, sardines, baby eels, soles, and other fresh, chilled or frozen
Hilfa, S. A.	Salmons

Establecimiento Mex. Colliere	Other fats and oils
Basf Mex., S. A.	Raw whale sperm oil
Parybel, S. A.	Refined whale sperm oil
Pfiser, S. A. de C. V.	Fish fats oils
Laboratorios Goñis, S.R.L. C.V.	Fish fats oils
Dromex, S. A.	Fish fats oils
Ciba - Geigy, S.A. de C.V.	Fish fats/oils, raw and refine whale sperm oil
Central de Drogas, S. A.	Fish fats/oils
Beelhaw Mex., S. A.	Fish fats/oils
Estee Laudar Cosméticos, S.A.	Fish fats/oils
Química Hercules	Whale fats/oils
Cía. Ind. Universal, S.A.	Fats/oils of cod and fish
Química Henkel Mex. S.A.	Fats/oils of cod and fish raw and refined whale sperm oil
Godofredo Rodríguez	Whale fats/oils
Casa Aizman	Whale fats/oils
Comercial R y SSA	Whale fats/oils
Tenería La Universal, S.A.	Cod fats/oils
Salem Oil Grease Mex	Cod fats/oils refined whale sperm oil
Química Guerra, S.A.	Cod fats/oils
Prod. Químicos Ind., S.A.	Cod fats/oils
Ind. Oleoquímicas	Cod fats/oils

Bayer Mex, S.A.	Cod fats/oils
La Hacienda, S.A. de C.V.	Fishmeal
Harmann Reimer, S. A.	Fishmeal
Fab. Lab. Alimentos Ganado Avic.	Fishmeal
Anderson Clayton Co., S.A. C.V.	Fishmeal
Alimentos Tor, S.A.	Fishmeal
Alfalfas Concentradas	Fishmeal

DURANGO

Mutualidad Gómez	Fishmeal

MEXICO

Alimentos Balanceados Mex. S.A.	Fishmeal
Purina, S.A. de C.V.	Fishmeal
Internacional Flavors Fragance	Cod oils and fats
Hules Mundiales, S.A. de C.V.	Fats, whale oils, refined whale sperm oil
Gelcaps Export Mex. S.A. C.V.	Fish fats oils
Alimentos Mundiales, S.A.	Salmon, baby eels, other constaceans, shels
Cia. Comercial Herdez, S.A.	Sardines, baby eels
Empacadora los Reyes, S.A.	Baby eels
Pedro Domecq	Dried Salmon

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NUEVO LEON

Alimentos Texco	Fishmeal
Asc. Avicultores Monterrey, S.A.	Fishmeal
Malta, S. A.	Fishmeal
Fab. Monterrey	Natural sponges

APPENDIX F-2
PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS OF MEXICAN FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS (NOT INCLUDING SHRIMP)

BAJA CALIFORNIA

S.C.P.P. Punta Abreojos

Corvina-Fish
Other fzn fish
Other fresh/chilled crust. & mol.
Other fzn. crust. & mol.

Fed. Reg. de la Soc. Coop. de la Ind. Pesquera Baja Calif.

Sole-fsh.	Other fresh fish	Skipjach-fzn.
Corvina-fzn.	Fzn-fish fillets	Tuna-fzn.
Other fzn.fish	Other fish dried, salted, in brine or smoked.	Dried fish-whole, headed, in pieces or fillets
Shrimp-fsh.	Abalone-fsh (not live)	Other fresh/chilled crust. & mol.
Abalone fillets fzn.	Lobster-fzn.	Other fzn. crust. & mol.
		Other crust & mol.-salted, dried or in brine.

Alpromar

Skipjach-fzn.

Pesquera Nair

Skipjach-fzn.
Tuna - fzn.

Productos Pesqueros Isla de Cedros

Corvina - fzn.
Fzn. fish fillets
Abalone fillets -fzn.

S.C.P.P. Atún Emiliano Zapata

Tuna - fzn.

S.C.P.P. Ricardo Flores Magón	Tuna - fzn.
Bacal Ind. Comercio y Pesca	Other fzn.-fish Other fzn. crust. & mol. Lobster fzn.
Copemapro	Other fzn.-fish
Maquiladora Pancal	Other fzn.-fish Lobster-fzn.
Mariscos California	Other fzn.-fish Other fzn. crust. & mol.
Pesquería Integral	Other fzn.-fish
Matías Arjona Goldbaum	Shark fins
Roge Ingeniería de Sistemas	Shark fins
Productos Pesqueros Bahía de Tortugas	Abalone fillets-fzn.
Productos Pesqueros de Matancitas	Lobster-fzn. Other fzn. crust. & mol.
Abisal	Other fzn. crust & mol.
Promex	Other crust. & mol.- salted, dried or in brine

BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR

Productos Pesqueros de la Paz	Corvina-fzn. Other fzn.-fish

SONORA

Juan González Martínez	Other fresh fish
S.C.P.P. Bahía Kino L. Car	Other fresh fish

La Reforma de Pescados y Mariscos	Other fzn. fish Other fzn. crust. & mol.
Pesquera Rosales	Shark fins
Virsan	Other fish-dried salted, in brine or smoked
Alimentos Concentrados de Guaymas	Other fzn. crust. & mol.

SINALOA

Pescados Industrializados	Tuna fzn.
Productos Deshidratados de Esquinapa	Shrimp fsh.
Mariscos Tropicales	Other fzn. crust. & mol.
Pesquera Dolores	Other fzn. crust. & mol.
Prodimar Mazatlán	Other fzn. crust. & mol.

JALISCO

Explotadora Marina	Other fzn. fish
Naigai Food de México	Other fzn. crust. & mol.

TAMAULIPAS

Congeladora San Fernando	Corvina - Fsh Trout - fsh Other fresh fish fzn. fish fillets
S.C.P.P. El Chamizal	Corvina - fsh Sole - fsh Drums - fsh Trout - fsh

S.C.P.C. Matamoros	Sole - fsh Trout - fsh
Impulsora Pescados y Mariscos	Shrimp - fsh
Mariscos Matamoros	Other fresh crust. & mol.

CAMPECHE

Mariscos del Carmen	Corvina - fzn. Shrimp-fsh. Clams
Congeladora y Empacadora Peninsular	Sierra mackerels-fzn Fzn. fish fillets Other fzn. fish Abalone fillets fzn.
Hielo Congelación Champotón	Sierra mackerels fzn. Fzn. fish fillets Other fzn. fish
Alberto José Ruiz Rodríguez	Shrimp fzn.

YUCATAN

Atlántida del Sur

Lobster fzn.	Other fresh fish
Grouper fzn.	Other fzn. crust. & mol.
Pampano fzn.	Fzn. fish fillets
Other fzn. fish	Shark fins

Juan Zacarías Dib

Fzn. fish fillets	Skipjack fzn.
Other fzn. fish	Grouper fzn.
Lobster fzn.	Pampano fzn.
Snappers fzn.	Other fzn. crust. & mol.
	Sierra mackerels fzn.

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Congeladora Bahía	Corvina fzn. Grouper fzn. Fzn. fish fillets Other fzn. fish Other fzn. crust. & mol.
Mario U.C. Cuevas	Mullet fzn. Grouper fzn. Other fzn. fish Lobster fzn. Other fzn. crust. & mol.
Ceferino Gutiérrez Martínez	
Shark fins	Sierra/mackerels fzn.
Grouper fzn.	Other fzn. crust. & mol.
Pampano fzn.	Fzn. fish fillets
Snappers fzn.	Other fzn. fish
Cía. Ind. Golfo Caribe	Other fzn. fish Lobster fzn. Grouper fzn. Snappers fzn. Fzn. fish fillets
Delfino Vera Silva	Grouper fzn. Snappers fzn. Fzn. fish fillets Other fzn. crust. & mol.
Juan M. Tejera Bererra	Grouper fzn. Sierra macherels fzn. Fzn. fish fillets Other fzn. fish Other fzn. crust. & mol.
Pescados Peninsulares	Grouper fzn. Snappers fzn. Sierra mackerels fzn.
Roberto Estrada Llañes	Grouper fzn. Fzn. fish fillets Other fzn. fish Lobster fzn.

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Rodolfo Pinto Mendoza	Grouper fzn. Mojarra fzn. Snappers fzn. Fzn. fish fillets Other fzn. fish
Luis Herrera Díaz	Snappers fzn. Fzn. fish fillets Other fzn. fish Other fzn. crust. & mol.
Carlos Arroyo Abraham	Fzn. fish fillets Other fzn. crust. & mol.
Ceferino Gutiérrez Aguilar	Totoaba fzn. Fzn. fish fillets Other fzn. fish
José Gilberto Pech Cardena	Fzn. fish fillets Other fzn. fish Other fzn. crust. & mol.
Rolando Quintal Gutiérrez	Fzn. fish fillets Other fzn. fish
Pescados Mexicanos	Other fzn. fish
Manuel E. Trejo Sánchez	Shark fins
Productos Marinos Yucalpetén	Lobster fzn.
Productos Pesqueros de Yucalpetén	Lobster fzn.

QUINTANA ROO

Romeo Magaña Carrillo

Skipjack fzn.	Grouper fzn.
Snappers fzn.	Sierra mackerels fzn.
Fzn. fish fillets	Lobster live
Lobster fzn.	

Pesca Maya	Grouper fzn. Sierra mackerels fzn. Other fzn. fish
Ind. y Comerc. de Pto. Morelos	Lobster fzn.

DISTRITO FEDERAL

Productos Pesqueros Mexicanos	Corvina fzn. Fzn. fish fillets Lobster fzn.
Exportadores Asociados	Fzn. fish fillets Shrimp fish - Pacific Lobster fsh. (not live) Other fresh/chilled crust. & molluscs Lobster fzn. Other fzn. crust. & mol.
Pescadería Sanitaria	Other fzn. fish Other fresh/chilled crust. & molluscs Lobster fzn.
Alimundo	Shark fins
Amelia García Alcántara	Shark fins
Armando Partida González	Shark fins Other fresh/chilled crustaceans & molluscs
Ma. Angeles Calderón Martínez	Shark fins
Martha Leticia Sánchez Cruz	Shark fins
Quimar	Shark fins

NUEVO LEON

Productos Alimenticios Mar	Skipjach fzn. Tuna fzn.
Los Mejores Mariscos Sureste	Fzn. fish fillets Lobster fzn. Other fzn. crust. & mol.

MORELOS

Sistemas Ortofoot Ingenieria Aplicada	Shark fins

SAN DIEGO, E.U.A.

Ocean Garden Products	Shrimp fsh. Gulf of Mexico Abalone fillets fzn.

APPENDIX F-3

LIST OF MEXICAN REGISTERED EXPORTERS OF SHRIMP (FISHERY COOPERATIVES)

Sociedades Cooperativas de Produccion Pesquera (S.C.P.P.): Mexican Shrimp Fishing Cooperatives

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P) Litoral de Baja California, San Felipe.

Bahia de los Angeles
Felipe Angeles
Ignacio Allende
Pescadores de San Felipe

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P) Del Estado de Baja California, Ensenada.

Ensenada
Emancipacion
Pescadores Nacionales de Abulon
Punta Abreojos
La Purisima
Leyes de Reforma
Progreso

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P) de Baja California Sur, La Paz.

Bahia de la Paz
Bahia Magadelena
Camaroneros de la Paz
Ejidal Cadaje
Ejidal Ley Federal de Aguas No.5
General Meliton Albañez
La Playa de San Jose del Cabo
200 Millas de Mar Patrimonial
Ejidal San Jose de Garcia
Luis Gomez Z.

Pescadores de la Poza
Puerto Chale
Puerto San Carlos
Punta Arena
Rosalba Zapata
San Jose del Cabo
Santo Domingo del Pacifico
Tres de Mayo

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P) del Golfo de California, Puerto Peñasco.

Adolfo Ruiz Cortines
Bahia Adair
Bahia Kino Lazaro Cardenas
Bahia la Goya
Borrascoso
Cabo Tepopa
Costa de Puerto Peñasco
Emanicipacion de Pescadores de Sonora
Del Golfo de Santa Clara
Eusebio Kino
Mezde
Pescadores del Golfo de California
Pescadores Independientes
Pescadores Mexicanos
Pescadores de Puerto Peñasco
Almejas
Pescadores Unidos de la Costa de Sonora
Punta Borrosacosa
Punta Peñasco
Venustiano Carranza
Ejidal Dorados de Villa

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), del Sur de Sonora, Guaymas

Abelardo Sanchez
Alberto J. Pawling
Alejo Gastelum Ibarra
Alfonso Martinez Dominguez
Barochibampo
Bahia Guaymas Empalme

Bahia de Santa Barbara
Camaroneros de Mexico
Cerro de Agua
Cerro del Centinela
Comunidades Yaqui
Doroteo Arango
Faustino Felix Serna
Rodolfo Sanchez Taboada
Jose Maria Yañez
La Guaymense
Isla de Pajaros de Guaymas
Juan Lopez Ventura
La Playa
La Salada
Liberacion
M's
Los Candelones
Mar de Cortes
Monico Valenzuela Ontiveros
Paredon Colorado
Plaza del Pescador
Pescadores de Guaymas
Pescadores del Centinela
Pescadores del Yaqui
Progresista Sonorense
Punta Baja
Rodolfo Elias Calles
La Sonorense
Tobari
Tototlobaqui
Tribu Mayo Unida

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), Norte de Sinaloa Sur de Sonora, Los Mochis.

Bahia de Navachiste
Ribereña de Huitusi
El Lilibe
Jesus Urias
Pescadores Unidos del Caracol
Rio Fuerte
Union de Pescadores del Rio Sinaloa
Jurisdiccion de Yavaros

Jose Custodio Machado
Bahia de Macapule
Pescadores del Jito
Rio Mayo
Bahia de Sialihoca
Bahia del Colorado
Pescdores del Jipon
General Leyva
Punta Colorada
Altruistas
Eustaquio Urias Valdez
Progreso sw Bacorehuis
Industrial del Norte de Sinaloa
Isla de San Ignacio
Bahia de Jitzamuri
Eusebio Sanchez
Cerro del Terome
Boca de Aguililla
Cerro Cabezon
Horacio Fierro Lopez
Bahia de Lechuguilla
Pescdores de Agiabampo
Estrella del Norte

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), Altamar de Topolobampo.

Alfonso G. Calderon
Isla de Santa Maria
Pescadores Unidos de la Brecha
Pescadores del Puerto de Topolobampo
Reivindicacion
Rio Petatlan
Manuel Arias Ibañez
Juan Miguel Berrelleza
Epifanio Romero
Indigenas Mayos del Corobacha
Boca del Rio Mayo
Plan Pesquero
12 de Diciembre
Peninsula del Perihuete
Pecadores del Farallon
Punta Rosa
Plan Global de Desarrollo

Jose Gabriel Gutierrez
Reencuentro Social Cooperativo

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), del Centro de Sinaloa.

Baradito y Altamura
Barras de Piaxtla
Boca del Rio Culiacan
Boca del Rio San Lorenzo
18 de Marzo
David Porter
El Brinco
El Datole
General Angel Flores
General Macario Gaxiola
Rafael Buelna
Rio Evora
La Serena
Ribereña Costa Azul
Union de Pescadores de la Reforma
Ribereña La Pionia
Ribereña Isla de Tachichilte
Productores del Centro de Sinaloa
Punta Guadaron
Ribereña Duatillos
Puerto de Altata
Abelardo Rubio Castro
Eugenio Sanchez Cuadros
Jose Armenta
Peninsula de Lucenilla

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), Ciudad y Puerto de Mazatlan.

Alribe
Articulo 27 Constitucional
Atuneros de Mazatlan
Axayacatl
Conquista Social
Creston de Mazatlan
Democracia Pesquera
Dos de Julio

El Copal
Ignacio Allende
Isla de Venados
Joaquin Garanda
Jose Ma. Canizales
Jose Ma. Morelos y Pavon
Libertad Pesquera
Mar Patrimonial
Marcelo Morales
Margarita Maza de Juarez
Mariano Jimenez
Mariano Otero
Marinos y Pescadores
Mario Moreno
Marisma de las Cabras
Mazatlecos
Nicolas Bravo
Nueva Transformacion Pesquera
Oceano Pacifico
Pescadora de Mariscos
Pescadores de Mazatlan
Pescadores del Puerto de Mazatlan
Presidente Benito Juarez
Puerto de Mazatlan
Resureccion Pesquera
Tropico de Cancer
Ribereña El Dorado
21 de Agosto
Veteranos de la Revolucion Mexicana
Victoriano Mereles
Cuauhtemoc
Pescadores de Chamelta
Egresados de la Escuela Tecnica de Teacapan
Altura Teacapan
Direccion General de Ciencia y Tecnologia del Mar

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), Del Sur de Sinaloa y Norte de Nayarit.

Frente Pesquero
Pescadores del Ejido

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), Del Sur de Sinaloa y Norte de Nayarit, Escuinapa.

Pescadores y Ostioneros de Teacapan
Ejercito de Trabajo
Ejido Cajon de Ojo de Agua
Ejido Villa Union
El Chanito
Ejido Teodoro Beltran
El Fuyeque
Francisco I. Madero
Fraternidad Pesquera
General Alvaro Obregon
La Sinaloense
Pescadores Ribereños de Guasima
Pescadores de Los Pozos
Pescadores de Potrerillos
Pescdores de Vazquez Moreno
Pescadores Ribereños de la Pedregoza
Punta Ponderosa
Pescadores Ribereños de Matadero
Pescadores Unidos de Escuinapa General Lazaro Cardenas
Pescadores Unidos del Rio Baluarte
Sixto Osuna
Sur de Sinaloa
Triunfo Pesquero de Palmillas
Vicente Lombardo Toledano
Pescadores de Nachito
Pescadores Unidos de Los Pozos
Pescadores de la Hacienda
Viveros de Camaron de Agua Dulce

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), de Altamar del Estado de Nayarit.

Boca del Asadero
De Intervencion Social y Participacion Estatal de Profesores y Alumnos de la Escuela de Ingeieria Pesquera
Egresados del CECYTEM de la Cruz de Huanacaxtle
Isla Isabel
Isla Maria Cleofas
Jose Ma. Mercado
Pescadores de la Escuela Tecnica del Puerto de San Blas

Punta Mita
Participacion Estatal Tecnologica Pesquera San Blas
Unica de pescadores del Estado de Nayarit Adolfo Lopez Mateos
Punta Monterrey
Peñita de Jaltemba
La Perla

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), Del Estado de Colima, Manzanillo.

Independencia
Laguna de Cuyutlan
Miguel Hidalgo
Solidaridad, Libertad y Progreso

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), Del Estado de Jalisco.

Cabo Corrientes
Costa de Jalisco
Marte
P.R.I.

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), de la Costa Michoacana Quetzal.

Tonatiuh

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), del Estado de Guerrero.

Costa del Sol
Mar del Pacifico

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), del Estado de Oaxaca, Salina Cruz.

Bahia la Ventosa
Costa de Puerto Escondido
Esteros de la Region Chontal

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Garrapatero
General de Division Ramon F. Iturbide
General Eliseo Jimenz Ruiz
Golfo de Tehuantepec
La Cantera
La Santa Maria
La Suriana
Oaxaqueña
Ostioneros de la Playita
Pescadores de la Poza
Progresista Itsmeña
Salina Cruz
San Fernando
San Francisco
San Martin
Santa Cruz
Tecnologica Salina Cruz
Perla del Soconusco

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), del Estado de Chiapas.

Dr. Belisario Dominguez
Litoral Chiapaneco
Rio Suchiate
Soconusco
Guinguiola

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), del Norte del Estado de Tamaulipas.

Del Golfo y la Laguna
El Barrancon
El Chamizal
Isla Cerralvo
Isla Tiburon
La Marina
Playa de Ayutla
Plan de San Luis
Pescadores de la Morelos
Puerto Bagdad
Puerto de la Huasteca
Santiago de la Peña

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), del Sur del Estado de Tamaulipas.

Camaronera de Tampico
Camarones del Golfo
Camaroneros Tampiqueños
Huachinangueros y Camaroneros Tampiqueños
La Nacional
La Sureña
La Viuda Negra
Los Tamaulipecos
Los Tuxpeños
Ostioneros del Sur
Pescadores de del Mar
Tampiqueños

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), del Norte de Veracruz.

Saladero y Reforma

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), del Estado de Veracruz.

Capitan Tuero Molina
Emilio Portes Gil
Rio Jamapa.

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), de la Ciudad y Puerto de Alvarado.

Pescadores Unidos de Alvarado

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), de Tuxpan.

La Tuxpeña

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Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), del Estado de Tabasco.

Frontera
El Tabasqueño
Hermandad Pesquera
Tecnica Magallanes Frontera
Coronel Gregorio Mendez Magaña
El Grijalva
Isla Azteca
27 de Feberero
Pescadores de Ceutla

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), del Estado de Campeche.

Bahamita
Camaron
Camaroneros de la Sonda de Campeche
Ciudad del Carmen
Escuela Practica de Pesca
Felipe Alonso de Andrade
Isla del Angel
Isla Triangulos
Isla de Tris
Jefram
Justo Sierra
La Campechana
Lago de Texcoco
Lago de Paztcuaro
Laguna Azul
Laguna de las Cruces
Laguna de Panalao
Laguna de Santa Maria
Laguna de Terminos
La Malinche
Manigua
Mar del Sureste
Maria del Carmen
Pablo Garcia
Pamoro
Pescadores de Caleta
Pescadores del Manglar
Pescadores del Puntilla

Pulperos de la Sonda de Campeche
Regopal
Rio Mezcalapa
Rio Mezquital
San Roman

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), del Estado de Yucatan.

Juan Miguel Castro
Mohoch Kanab
Nicte-Ha
Pescadores de Chuburna Puerto
Pescadoes del Golfo de Mexico
Pescadores de Santa Clara
Pescadores del Sisal
Pescadores en General de la Jurisdiccion Maritima de la Costa de Yucatan
San Juan Bautista

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), del Estado de Quintana Roo.

Boca Iglesias
Capitan Palillo
Felipe Amaro Santana

Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativas de la Industria Pesquera (F.R.S.C.I.P), Camaroneros del Pacifico.

Artesanos del Mar
Ejercito del Sur
Ignacio Comonfort
Manuel Mancillas
Plan Nacional de Fomento Cooperativo
Pedro Maria Anaya
Pesca Multiple

Source: Data compiled by Direccion General de Promocion Pesquera, Secretaria de Pesca.

APPENDIX F-4
LIST OF EXPORTERS OF MEXICAN SHRIMP (PRIVATE SECTOR)

Baja California

Mariscos California
Comerbaja

Sonora

Congeladora Cacho
Pesquera Zerimar
Productos Congelados de Baja Mar
Comercial de Mariscos de Peñasco
Mariscos Congelados de Peñasco
Procesamar
Santos Navarro Leyva
La Reforma de Pescados y Mariscos

Sinaloa

Congeladora de Alimentos del Mar
Congeladora Loreto
Congeladora Magaña
Congeladora Orinski
Filemon Romero Murillo
Harina de Pescado de Mazatlan
Jesus Daniel Perez
Jorge Montalvo Magaña
Maquilas Industriales de Productos Marinos
Mariscos del Parque
Pablo Luis Guerrero
Paulino Navarro Arellano
Productos del Mar de Mazatlan
Productos Maitimos Congelados
Paco Velarde
Samuel Lopez Ramirez
Secundino Medina
Congeladora Topomar
Jaime Herrera Rivas
Filemon Medina Alimentos
Productos Congelados de Sinaloa
Productos Pesqueros del Noroeste de Mexico

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Jalisco

Productos del Mar Selectos

Oaxaca

Pesca Industrializada
Distribuidora de Mariscos del Sur

Chiapas

Congeladora y Exportadora de Mariscos Ochoa

Tamaulipas

America del Carmen Castillo Azar
Hielera Reynosa
Congeladora Tampico
Fialdelfio Hernandez Guerrero
Impulsora de Pescados y Mariscos
Jesus Bello Aguilar
Oscar Huerta Flores

Campeche

Congeladora Macorsa
Congeladora y Empacadora Marquez
Congeladora y Empacadora Peninsular
Crustceos del Golfo de Campeche
Maquiladores Asociados de Productos del Mar
Enrique Rivs Sanchez
Impulsora Maritima Campechana
Distribuidora Internacional de Importaciones y Exportaciones

Yucatan

Comercializadora Caribe Internacional
Productos Pesqueros Mexicanos (Yucalpeten)

Quintana Roo

Congeladora y Empacadora Nuevos Horizontes
Industrial y Comercial de Puerto Morelos
Empacadora y Congeladora Romeo
Congeladora y Empacadora de Mariscos del Caribe
Productos Pesqueros Mexicanos

Distrito Federal

Empresas Unidas Alimenticias

Source: Data compiled by Direccion General de Promocion Pesquera, Secretaria de Pesca.

APPENDIX F-5

LIST OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BUYERS OF MEXICAN SHRIMP

Agromexicana
Aguila Import Export Sales
Alejandro Salazar
Ales Peratis
Alliance Trading
Alonso Blumeron
American Products Enterprise
Anthony's Seafood
Aqua Food International
Asla USA, Inc.
Aslam Kam
Avengar Corporation
Aztec Seafood
Baja Pacific Seafood
Barnes Seafood
B & B Seafood
B.IST. Shrimp
Blue Bahia Co.
Bokusui Sangio
Bomar Import
B.S.A. Inc.
California Gulf Seafood
Camaron Seafood
Campeche Seafood
Carniceria Aztlan
Casa Ambassador
Catalina Trading
Ceferino Gutierrez Martinez
Central Fish Oyster
Cia. Int. Ecuatorian Sea Fish
Cinco Trading
Coast Distributors
Coastline Foods
Compton Sysco
Crest International
Crystal Ice
Custom Processor Int.
David Chin
David Lopez
Dayco Enterprise
Deep Sea Shrimp

Del Monte Market
Delta Seafood
Demerico Co.
Ed Emmery
Empacadora y Congeladora Romeo
Exportadores Mexicanos
Federato Products and Sea
Felicione Seafood
Florida Caribean Fish
Fresh Frozen Foods
Friendly Seafood
Gabriel Medina Burgos
Gemesa Foods
Garden Marina
Gaspar Gongora
Global Trading Co.
Gonzalo Rodriguez
Gulf Breeze
Gulf Cold Storage
Gulf Meridian
Harvard and Associate Trading
Hector A. Felton
Hermenegildo Perez
Hernandez Enterprise
Hilara Corporation
Hollywood Shrimp
H.Y., Inc.
Iginio Isunza
Ignacio Ibarra
I.K. International
Interamerican Products
Intercontinental Services
International Export Sales
International Seafood
Jack Carlisle
Jayhawk Trading
John Pagare
Jose Prado
Juan Manuel Sanchez
Ken Reno Diamond
La Mesa Cold Storage
La Purisima Rid Tex Fisheries
Liberty Commodities
Lou Pashos Seafood
Luna Marketing

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Magna Seafoods
Marcos Sales
Marina International
Maraham Brokerage
Marlin International Seafood
Marlin J. Beck
Mazatlan Import Export Sales
M.R.S. Sales
Meridian Products
Meximpex
Mitsubishi Corporation
Nichirei Corporation
Nippon Reizo
Nippon Suisan
Keiser Trading
My SEafood
Mitak International
M.M. Sales
N.A. Distributors
Neva Mex
Ocean Garden Products, Inc.
Ocean Mar
Ocean Pacific Marketing
Olympia Supplier
Oscar Montaño Acuña
Pace Fish
Pacific Seafood
Pan World Foods
Panamerican Seafoods
Pascual Pech Lopez
Patagonian Products
Pramar Seafoods
Pedro Luis Perez
Pol International
Penguin Frozen Foods
Peninsular Seafood
Peter Espinoza
Pita Imports
Playa del Mar Seafood
Red Chamber
Renato L. Perez
Rich Sea Pack
R.G. Sales
R.L.Romo
Rocky Ponint Shrimp

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Romac International
Royal International
R & M Products
S & Trading
San Diego Seafood
San Francisco Fish Co.
Seafood
Seafood Products
Seafood Resources
Sea Mar Foods
Sea Mex
Sea Port Food
Setifano Food Sales
Southmost Seafood
Sothwest Seafood
Sparatm Investment Enterprises
Specialty Food Marketing
Spectrum Devil
Spectrum International
Star Seafood
Tal. J. Moskowitz
Terry Holden
Tex-Mex Cold Storage
Tico-Tico Restaurant
Top Sea
Trade C. International
Trade Products International
Triple P. Seafood
Tropical Seafood
TRT Import
Tucson City
TWT Products
Union Ice
United Fruit
Vellis and Co.
Vicente Zambrano
Victor Briones
Victorio's International
Yuma Fonasholu
Zalom Brothers
Zamora and Associates
Zerimar

Source: Data compiled by Direccion General de Promocion Pesquera, Secretaria de Pesca.

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