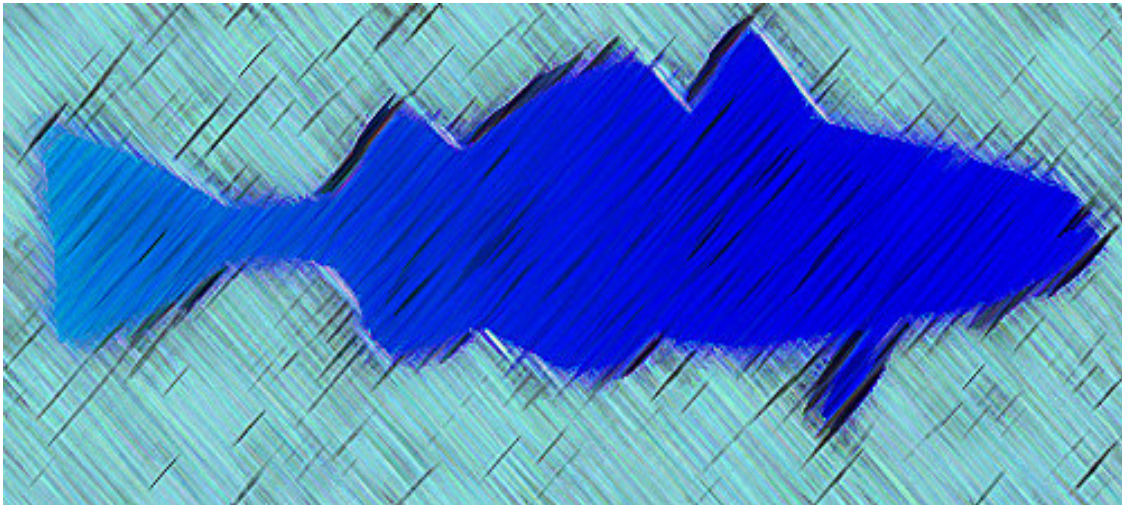


# AN ASSESSMENT OF THE LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS CONTROLLING ACCESS TO KEY EXPORT MARKETS IN THE THREE BCLME COUNTRIES

BCLME Project LMR/SE/03/02



PRESENTED TO:



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this paper is to present an analysis of the legislation and regulation of fish importing countries within the context of their influence on opportunities for fish exports from the BCLME countries. It is achieved by identifying the most suitable markets and a list of fish and products per HS code to which Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) countries could export their products.

The report aims to provide a trade map for BCLME fish products into the markets of the United States of America (US), the European Union (EU) and Japan, since they are the three largest importers of fish and fish products in the world, and, as such, these markets present significant potential for BCLME exporters.

The largest obstacle that BCLME exporters into these markets are likely to face is obtaining information about the requirements for exporting fish to these markets, import duties, most favoured nation and the general system of preferences provisions, commitments in terms of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other bilateral and multilateral treaties, and sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirements.

Whereas this information is quite readily available for the US and Europe, Japan presents a special challenge in that the information is not easily accessible, mainly because of language constraints. A challenge presented by all the countries is that certain information is only available to residents of those countries and regions, or upon paid-up subscription.<sup>1</sup>

This report provides information about the following topics for each of the countries:

- Most favoured nation duties as reported to the WTO
- Safeguard remedies currently in place
- The main competitors for BCLME exporters into these markets, and
- The rules of origin regimes in these countries

### United States of America

The US is one of the world's largest importers of food and is primarily supplied by Canada, Norway, Chile, Iceland, Denmark, Norway and China. There is, however, a range of protective measures in place protecting a number of sensitive agri-food sectors from competition. The most sensitive products (including fish) are protected by tariff quotas with high out-of-quota rates acting as *de facto* quantitative restrictions on imports. Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary requirements are also a source of difficulty for exporters because of exports to the US encountering delays at US customs due to sampling and inspection procedures which may result in damage and commercial losses for the exporters. Special notice should be taken regarding the import of Low Acid Canned Food (LACF), which requires a detailed prior approval system with no provision for the acceptance of products produced under "equivalent" hygiene conditions. Non-tariff barriers exist, especially regarding excessive invoice requirements for the exportation of certain goods. These are coupled with a rather complex regulatory system where the same equipment may be subject to the

<sup>1</sup> <http://mkaccdb.eu.int>; [www.ietro.go.jp](http://www.ietro.go.jp)

sometimes-differing standards of three or four different authorities. Regulatory differences between state and federal level exist and these differ from state to state. Angola, South Africa and Namibia are classified as beneficiary developing countries under the US General Systems of Preferences, with Angola additionally classified as a least developed country, which entitles it to receive the duty-free treatment in certain instances

## European Union

The EU is one of the largest importers of fish in the world. Even though this is true, EU countries mostly import their fish from each other. With regard to products in which the EU is not self-sustaining (such as lobsters, prawns and shrimps), its imports derive mainly from countries in the Middle East (Oman and Yemen), the Caribbean (the Bahamas, Jamaica and Cuba), Australia, Madagascar, Mexico and South America (Argentina and Brazil). The EU Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) stresses the economic and social importance of fisheries for people living in the developing countries: most of the fisheries agreements between the EU and developing countries contain "targeted measures" designed to contribute to more effective exploitation of the fishery resources of those countries and to the development of their local fisheries. The EU follows a principle of freedom to import products originating in third countries, subject to possible safeguard measures. It is important to note that no safeguard measure may be applied to a product originating in a developing country as long as that country's share of Community imports of the product concerned does not exceed 3%. South Africa, Namibia and Angola have GSP arrangements with the EU. As mentioned above, Angola is classified as a least developed country by the EU. All products of sea fishing and other products taken from the sea outside its territorial waters by its vessels are considered as wholly obtained in a beneficiary country. The Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary requirements are laid down in several parts of Community Law with most of the main elements included in a small number of EC regulations which are readily available.

## Japan

Japan is also one of the biggest importers of fish in the world, especially for importing salmon and tuna (traditional sushi ingredients); most of its imports come from Australia, Norway, Canada, Chile, and Pacific Rim countries like New Zealand and Fiji. It is interesting to note that South Africa does not feature in any of the products of which Japan is one of the biggest importers (for example, salmon and tuna). However, in the case of products of which South Africa is traditionally a major exporter (for example, lobster), South Africa features prominently in Japanese imports; and competes mainly with other countries like Australia and New Zealand that export great quantities of lobster. Japan operates a system of quantitative restrictions on imports of certain fish and fishery products, covering some 20% of the total imports of such products. Standards for imports of fish and fishery products into Japan are governed by the legislation set out in the Food Sanitation Law and the Quarantine Law. The laws *inter alia* prohibit imports for the sale of unsanitary foods, that is, foods not conforming to prescribed specifications of composition, standards of manufacture and storage. Prior inspection of a cargo by an official laboratory in the exporting country is allowed under certain conditions; and if the inspection results are attached to the import notification, the cargo may be exempt from further inspection at

the import quarantine station. A major source of difficulty for exporters is the Japanese legislation on standards and conformity assessment. A number of domestic laws prohibit or restrict the importation of certain products via standards and, notably, the limited recognition of foreign testing and certification bodies. Japan does not always have clear criteria for appointing competent conformity assessment bodies, especially where Japanese product standards differ from international ones.

Where appropriate, the schedules are attached to the report as appendices.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report aims to provide a trade map for BCLME fish products into the markets of the United States of America (US), the European Union (EU) and Japan.

These three countries and regions are the three largest importers of fish and fish products in the world, collectively accounting for US\$34,866,156,000 of fish imports in 2003.<sup>2</sup> The EU, for example, has an annual trade deficit of about US\$7 billion in the fisheries trade.<sup>3</sup> Therefore, these markets present significant potential for BCLME exporters.

The greatest need of BCLME exporters into these markets is information about the requirements for exporting fish to these markets, import duties, most favoured nation and the general system of preferences provisions, commitments in terms of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other bilateral and multilateral treaties, sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirements.

Whereas this information is quite readily available for the US and Europe, Japan presents a special challenge in that the information is not very accessible, mainly because of the language. A challenge presented by all the countries is that certain information is only available to residents of those countries and regions, or upon paid-up subscription.<sup>4</sup>

This report provides information about the following topics for each of the countries:

- Most favoured nation duties as reported to the WTO
- Safeguard remedies currently in place
- The main competitors for BCLME exporters into these markets
- The rules of origin regimes in these countries; and
- Sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirements.

Where appropriate, the schedules are attached to the report, as appendices.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.intracen.org>

<sup>3</sup> <http://mkacadb.eu.int>

<sup>4</sup> <http://mkacadb.eu.int>; [www.ietro.go.jp](http://www.ietro.go.jp)

## 2. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA<sup>5</sup>

### 2.1 Most favoured nation duties<sup>6</sup>

The Most Favoured Nation (MFN) duties (Appendix 1) sets out all the United States tariff concessions under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on the effective date of this schedule. The average base rate of duty varies between 0.2 American cents and 4.134 cents per kilogram on certain products and the bound rate of duty varies between 0% to 20% and 0 cents to 1.1 cents per kilogram.

The rate of duty set forth in the column titled "Base rate of duty" reflects the most recent bound Schedule XX rate for the described good prior to the effective date of this schedule. A rate of duty followed by "(U)" in the Base Rate of Duty column has not been bound in the General Agreement by the United States in any prior negotiation.

The rate set forth in the column titled "Bound rate of duty" reflects either a new concession rate established in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations or a reaffirmation of the bound status of the prior existing Schedule XX rate. If no rate of duty is shown in the Bound Rate of Duty column for a subheading, goods classified in the subheading are not the subject of a tariff concession in this schedule and are not bound in the General Agreement.

### 2.2 Relation to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

The provisions of the schedule are generally expressed in terms of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. To the extent that all relevant provisions of the schedule relating to a concession are identical to the corresponding provisions of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, the provisions of this schedule have the same meaning as the corresponding provisions of such Tariff Schedule. The application to a particular provision of the schedule of portions of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States not included therein, and of other laws of the United States, are the same as the application of such portions of the Tariff Schedule, and other laws, to the provisions of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States corresponding to such particular provision.

The US is one of the world's largest importers of food. In 2003 the United States imported US\$9,226,676,000 worth of fish.<sup>7</sup> The largest supplying countries are Canada, Norway, Chile, Iceland, Denmark, Norway and China.<sup>8</sup>

Nevertheless, a range of measures are in place to ensure the protection of a number of sensitive agri-food sectors from competition. Tariff quotas are in place on the most sensitive products (including fish), and in view of the high out-of-quota rates, may act as de facto quantitative restrictions on imports.

Concerning fisheries, imports of certain fish and seafood are controlled or prohibited for conservation purposes. Currently, many countries cannot export tuna products

<sup>5</sup> <http://mkacddb.eu.int/cgi-bin/stb/mkstb.pl>

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/schedules\\_e/goods\\_schedules\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/schedules_e/goods_schedules_e.htm)

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.intracen.org/countries>

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

from the Eastern Tropical Pacific (ETP) Ocean into the US, if they have not met the requirements set out by the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. In order to do so, exporters need to receive an "affirmative finding" from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). It is also important to take into consideration Section 609 of Public Law 101-162, concerning exports of shrimp to the US, and the revised guidelines for its implementation, issued in July 1999 by the Department of State in order to comply with a WTO Appellate Body ruling that found former guidelines inconsistent with the WTO. On 15 June 2001, a WTO Panel found the new measure justified under Article XX of the GATT, as long as certain conditions remain satisfied.

### 2.3 Sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures

A number of sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirements also remain a significant source of difficulty for exporters.

Several exports to the US have encountered problems due to delays in US Customs sampling and inspection procedures, resulting in damage to the goods and subsequent commercial losses for the exporters.

The import of "Low Acid Canned Food" ("LACF") (which includes fisheries products) is subject to a detailed prior approval system and makes no provision for accepting such products produced under "equivalent" hygiene conditions.<sup>9</sup> The requirements to import LACF are used as an example of how excessive US import requirements can be. The following quotation from the LACF website, giving an overview of the purpose of the law, is a point in fact:

"FDA Requirements for Establishment Registration, Thermal Process Filing, and Good Manufacturing Practice for Low-Acid Canned Foods and Acidified Foods

A compilation of Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 108, 113, and 114

#### *Overview*

The Food and Drug Administration's requirements for registration, manufacturing, and process filing of low-acid canned foods (LACF) and acidified foods (AF) in hermetically sealed containers are codified in Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 108, 113 and 114.

The purpose of 21 CFR 108, 113, and 114 is to ensure safety from harmful bacteria or their toxins, especially the deadly *Clostridium botulinum* (*C. botulinum*). This can only be accomplished by adequate processing, controls, and appropriate processing methods, such as cooking the food at the proper temperature for sufficient times, adequately acidifying the food, or controlling water activity.

*Clostridium botulinum* is a living organism which is almost universally present. Under certain conditions, *C. botulinum* can grow in foods and produce a powerful toxin which affects the nervous system. *Clostridium*

<sup>9</sup> <http://vm.cfsan.fda.gov/~comm/lacf-toc.html>



botulinum will only grow in foods which: are packaged in the absence of oxygen; have a "favourable" pH and temperature; and contain water and nutrients necessary for its growth. Low-acid canned foods provide this favourable environment. When a product is acidified to a pH of 4.6 or less, according to FDA's Good Manufacturing Practices, inhibition of the growth of *C. botulinum* is assured.

FDA does not approve, license, or issue permits for finished food products shipped in interstate commerce. However, all commercial processors of LACF and AF, are required to register their establishments and file processing information for all products with the FDA using appropriate forms. Forms are available on the web. You can also request forms by writing to:

Food and Drug Administration  
LACF Registration Coordinator (HFS-618)  
200 C St. SW, Washington, D.C. 20204  
email: lacf@cfsan.fda.gov"

## 2.4 Non-tariff barriers

Invoice requirements for exporting certain products to the US can be excessive. The information requirements far exceed normal customs declaration and tariff procedures. The following is a quotation of EU research:

"They are unnecessary, because US Customs are entitled to ask for all necessary supplementary documents and information during clearance (as provided for by the Kyoto Convention). There should be no systematic demand for this kind of information. These formalities are also burdensome and costly, thus constituting a barrier against new entrants and small companies. As a result, large established suppliers are privileged and small and new competitors disadvantaged. These effects are particularly disruptive in diversified high-value and small-quantity markets that are of special relevance for the EU. In particular, customs formalities for imports of textiles, clothing and footwear to the US require the provision of particularly detailed and voluminous information."

## 2.5 Complex regulatory system

In the US, products are required to conform to multiple technical regulations regarding consumer protection (including health and safety) and environmental protection. The complexity of US regulatory systems can represent an important structural impediment to market access. For example, it is not uncommon for equipment for use in the workplace to be subject to US Department of Labour certification, a county authority's electrical equipment standards, specific regulations imposed by large municipalities, and other product safety requirements as determined by insurance companies.

This situation is aggravated by the lack of a clear distinction between essential safety regulations and optional requirements for quality, which is due in part to the role of some private organisations as providers of assessment and certification in both areas. Moreover, for products where public standards do not exist, product safety requirements can change overnight as the product liability insurance market makes a new assessment of what will be required for insurance purposes.

## 2.6 Non-use of International Standards

A particular problem in the US is the relatively low level of use, or even awareness, of standards set by international standardising bodies. All parties to the TBT Agreement are committed to the wider use of these standards. However, even if a significant number of US standards are claimed to be "technically equivalent" to international ones, and some are indeed widely used internationally, very few international standards are directly adopted by the US. Some US standards are in fact in direct contradiction to them.

The EU has attempted to clarify some of these issues in discussions in the TBT Committee in Geneva, and in particular, to establish the position of international standards bodies in the context of the Agreement, but, at present, agreement with the US has been difficult to reach. Discussions in the WTO on conformity assessment issues are progressing but are at an early stage.

## 2.7 Regulatory differences at State level

The proliferation of regulation at State level presents particular problems for companies without offices in the US. There are more than 2700 State and municipal authorities in the US, which require particular safety certifications for products sold or installed within their jurisdictions. These requirements are not always uniform or consistent with each other, or even transparent. In particular, individual States sometimes set environmental standards going far beyond what is provided for at Federal level. Agricultural and food imports are also often confronted with additional state-level requirements, which may lead to obstacles to trade. Acquiring the necessary information and satisfying the necessary procedures are a major undertaking for a foreign enterprise, especially a small or medium sized one, as at present there is no central source of information on standards and conformity assessment.

## 2.8 General Systems of Preferences

The following countries, territories and associations of countries eligible for treatment as one country (pursuant to section 507(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2467(2)) are designated beneficiary developing countries for the purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences, provided for in Title V of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2461 et seq.):

### *Independent Countries*

- Afghanistan
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Kiribati
- St Vincent & Gren.
- Albania
- Croatia
- Kyrgyzstan

- Algeria
- Angola
- Antigua & Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belize
- Benin
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bosnia & Herzeg.
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Cape Verde
- Central African Rep.
- Chad
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo (Brazzaville)
- Congo (Kinshasa)
- Costa Rica
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Fiji
- Gabon
- Gambia, The
- Georgia
- Ghana
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- India
- Indonesia
- Iraq
- Jamaica
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Macedonia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Moldova
- Mongolia
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Nepal
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Panama
- Papua N. Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- St. Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Samoa
- Sao Tomé & Princ.
- Senegal
- Serbia & Monten.
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- Sri Lanka
- Suriname
- Swaziland
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- Togo
- Tonga
- Trinidad & Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Venezuela
- Republic of Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

The following beneficiary countries are designated as least-developed beneficiary developing countries pursuant to section 502(a)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended:

- Afghanistan
- Angola
- Bangladesh
- Benin
- Bhutan
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Chad
- Comoros
- Congo (Kinshasa)
- Djibouti
- Equatorial Guinea
- Ethiopia
- Gambia, The
- Guinea
- Kiribati
- Lesotho
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mozambique
- Nepal
- Samoa
- Sao Tomé & Principe
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- Tanzania
- Togo
- Tuvalu

- Cape Verde
- Central African Rep.
- Guinea-Bissau
- Haiti
- Niger
- Rwanda
- Uganda
- Vanuatu
- Rep. of Yemen
- Zambia

Whenever an eligible article which is the growth, product, or manufacture of a designated least-developed developing country is imported into the customs territory of the United States directly from such country, such article is eligible for duty-free treatment as set forth in the "Special" sub-column; provided that, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury the sum of (1) the cost or value of the materials produced in the least-developed beneficiary developing country or 2 or more countries which are members of the same association of countries which is treated as one country under section 507(2) of the Trade Act of 1974, plus (2) the direct costs of processing operations performed in such least-developed beneficiary developing country or such members countries, is not less than 35% of the appraised value of such article at the time of its entry into the customs territory of the United States. No article or material of a least-developed beneficiary developing country is eligible for such treatment by virtue of having merely undergone simple combining or packing operations, or mere dilution with water or mere dilution with another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the article.

### 3. EUROPEAN UNION

The EU is one of the largest consumers of fish in the world. In 2003, France, Spain, Italy and Germany imported US\$12,886,122 million worth of fish alone.<sup>10</sup> Although statistics of imports for the EU as a whole were not available, it was clear from a country-by-country approach that most of the countries in the EU import their fish from each other. This appears to be the result of large fishing countries, like Spain, France and Italy, catching the fish themselves, either in their own waters or in the waters of other countries, and then exporting these products to other countries in the EU. Regarding products in which the EU is not self-sustaining (such as lobsters, prawns and shrimps), its imports came mainly from countries in the Middle East (Oman, Yemen), the Caribbean (the Bahamas, Jamaica, Cuba), Australia, Madagascar, Mexico and South America (Argentina and Brazil).<sup>11</sup>

#### 3.1 The Common Fisheries Policy

The common fisheries policy (CFP) of the EU has the same legal basis as the common agricultural policy. However, although the two policies have a common root, the two sectors are quite different. In contrast to agricultural over-production, fisheries face a scarcity of resources; and the challenges confronting the CFP are of another kind altogether (protecting and distributing resources to ensure that fishing can continue).

The legal basis of the CFP is laid down in Articles 32 to 38 of Title II of the EC Treaty, which is devoted to agriculture.

Under Article 32, the internal market extends to fishery products and must be accompanied by the establishment of a common fisheries policy. Article 33 lays down the objectives of that policy, namely to increase productivity, ensure a fair standard of living for the fishing community, stabilise markets, assure the availability of supplies and ensure that supplies reach consumers at reasonable prices. The remaining Articles under Title II establish a common organisation of the markets (Article 34), provide for coordination of efforts in the spheres of research and vocational training (Article 35) and lay down competition rules (Article 36). Articles 37 and 38 concern, among other things, the rules of procedure for the common organisation of the market.

Fisheries and aquaculture are important economic activities in the European Union. In general they account for approximately 1% of the gross national product of the Member States and are an important source of jobs in areas where there are few alternatives to fisheries. They also supply fishery products to the Community market, which is one of the largest markets in the world. Producing some eight million tonnes of fish, the EU is the world's third largest fishing power after China and Peru. Nevertheless, the European Community (EC) remains the world's largest importer, with an annual trade deficit of 7 billion.

Other EU policies contribute to attaining the objectives of the CFP. The CFP must also incorporate certain requirements, in particular from Community environmental

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.intracen.org/tradstat/welcome.htm>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.p-maps.org>

policy. The CFP takes increasing account of environmental concerns, in particular by adopting a strategic approach to the management of fisheries and aquaculture.

Development policy also stresses the economic and social importance of fisheries for people living in the developing countries. These concerns are taken into account in the external section of the CFP. Thus, most of the fisheries agreements between the EU and developing countries contain "targeted measures" designed to contribute to better exploitation of the fishery resources of those countries and the development of their local fisheries. Following the reform, these agreements are likely to become de facto partnerships to ensure sustainable fisheries for the benefit of both Community fleets and those of the non-member countries concerned.

### 3.2 Most Favoured Nation structure

The base rate of duty for fish and fisheries products in the EU varies between 0% and 25%. The bound rate varies between 0% and 24%. Please refer to Appendix B which sets out the tariffs as well as the explanatory note thereto.

### 3.3 Common Rules for Import<sup>12</sup>

The EU common rules for import establish rules for imports into the European Community based on the principle of the freedom of import and to define the procedures enabling the Community to implement, where necessary, the surveillance and safeguard measures required to protect its interests. As such it also applies to the import of fish and fisheries products.

The rules are governed by Council Regulation (EC) No 3285/94 of 22 December 1994 on the common rules for imports and repealing Regulation (EC) No 518/94 [Official Journal L 349, 31.12.1994] as amended by the following acts:

- Council Regulation (EC) No 139/96 of 22 January 1996 [Official Journal L 21, 27.01.1996];
- Council Regulation (EC) No 2315/96 of 25 November 1996 [Official Journal L 314, 04.12.1996];
- Council Regulation (EC) No 2474/2000 of 9 November 2000 [Official Journal L 286, 11.11.2000].

This Regulation applies to imports of products originating in third countries except for textile products covered by special common rules for imports. It is also complementary to the regulations on agricultural products covered by organisations of the market. From a geographical point of view, it applies to imports from all third countries with the exception of Albania, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and certain Asian countries (North Korea, China, Mongolia and Vietnam).

The regulation lays down the principle of freedom to import products originating in third countries, subject to possible safeguard measures.

<sup>12</sup> <http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/r11002.htm>

### 3.4 Information and consultation procedure

The Member States must inform the Commission should trends in imports appear to call for safeguard measures. Consultations may be held either at the request of a Member State or on the initiative of the Commission. They take place within an advisory committee made up of representatives of each Member State with a representative of the Commission as chairman.

These consultations aim to examine the conditions of imports, the economic and commercial situation and the measures to be taken. Consultations may be conducted in writing if necessary and the Member States may express their opinion or request oral consultations within a period of five to eight working days.

### 3.5 Community investigation procedure

Where, after consultations, it is apparent that there is sufficient evidence to justify the initiation of an investigation, the Commission initiates an investigation within one month and publishes a notice in the Official Journal of the European Communities summarising the information justifying the initiation of the procedure.

The investigation seeks to determine whether imports of the product in question are causing or threatening to cause serious injury to the Community producers concerned. Once the investigation has been launched, the Commission seeks and verifies all information it considers necessary for the conduct of the investigation.

Within the framework of the investigation, the Commission seeks information on the following aspects: the volume of imports, the price of imports, the consequent impact on Community producers and factors other than trends in imports which are causing or may have caused injury to the Community producers concerned.

At the end of the investigation, the Commission submits a report to the advisory committee and, depending on the conclusion of its investigations, terminates the investigation or implements, or proposes to the Council that it implement, surveillance or safeguard measures.

This investigation procedure does not preclude the use, particularly in critical circumstances, of surveillance or safeguard measures. In this instance, the duration of such measures must not exceed 200 days.

### 3.6 Surveillance measures

Imports of products may have to undergo Community checks on the basis of a decision by the Council or the Commission should market trends in this product threaten to cause injury to the Community producers of like or competing products, and the Community's interests require such checks.

The decision to introduce surveillance measures is normally taken by the Commission. Such surveillance may involve retrospective checks of imports

(statistical surveillance) or prior checks. In the case of the latter, products under prior Community surveillance may be put into free circulation only on production of an import document. This document is issued or endorsed by the Member States, free of charge, for any quantity requested and within a maximum of five days of receipt of a declaration by the importer. This document must be issued to all importers, regardless of their place of business in the Community.

Surveillance measures do not necessarily cover the entire Community. Where imports of a product have not been made subject to prior Community surveillance within eight working days of the end of consultations on the possibility of establishing Community surveillance, the Commission may introduce surveillance confined to imports into one or more regions of the Community.

Member States shall inform the Commission each month of the import documents that were issued (in cases of prior surveillance) and the imports received (in cases of prior and retrospective surveillance).

### 3.7 Safeguard measures

Safeguard measures may be applied where products are imported into the Community in such greatly increased quantities and/or on such terms or conditions as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to Community producers. As regards members of the World Trade Organization (WTO), these measures are cumulative.

Where these conditions are fulfilled, the Commission may change the period of validity of the import documents issued in respect of surveillance or establish an import authorisation procedure and, in particular, introduce a quota system for imports.

When establishing a quota, account is taken of the desirability of maintaining, as far as possible, traditional trade flows and the volume of contracts concluded before the entry into force of the measure. In principle, the quota should not be set lower than the average level of imports over the last three years. The quota may be allocated among the supplier countries.

Safeguard measures apply to every product which is put into free circulation after their entry into force. However, they do not prevent the release for free circulation of products already on their way to the Community. In exceptional cases, they may be confined to one or more regions of the Community.

These measures are taken by the Commission or by the Council. In cases where intervention by the Commission has been requested by a Member State, the Commission takes a decision within a maximum of five working days. The Commission's decision is communicated to the Council and to the Member States. Any Member State may, within one month, refer the decision to the Council. In this case, the Council, acting by a qualified majority, may confirm, amend or revoke that decision. If, within three months, the Council has not taken a decision, the decision taken by the Commission is deemed to be revoked.



In any event, if the interests of the Community so require, the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission drawn up in accordance with the conditions set out above, may adopt safeguard measures.

No safeguard measure may be applied to a product originating in a developing country as long as that country's share of Community imports of the product concerned does not exceed 3%.

The duration of safeguard measures may not, in principle, exceed four years, unless they are extended under the same conditions as the initial measures were adopted. Under no circumstances may the duration of the measures exceed eight years.

In addition to safeguard measures as such, the regulation stipulates that the Commission may adopt appropriate measures to allow the rights and obligations of the Community or of all its Member States, in particular those relating to trade in commodities, to be exercised and fulfilled at international level.

This Regulation does not preclude the fulfilment of obligations arising from special agreements concluded between the Community and third countries. Nor does it preclude the adoption or application by the Member States of measures on grounds of public order, public morality, public security, the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants, the protection of national treasures, the protection of industrial and commercial property, and special formalities concerning foreign exchange.

### 3.8 Rules of Origin and Generalised System of Preferences

Fish caught on the high seas can be considered to originate in the beneficiary country in question (or in the EC) if:

- the vessel used is registered/recorded in the beneficiary country and is sailing under its flag;
- the captain and officers are all nationals of that country;
- at least 75% of the crew are nationals of that country; and
- a number of specific requirements concerning ownership of the vessels have been fulfilled.

Fish caught outside the 12-mile zone can only be considered to be wholly obtained if caught by a vessel that satisfies these requirements. Fish caught inland or within the territorial waters is always considered to be wholly obtained. The definition of its "vessels" (laid down in Article 68(2)) consists of a number of cumulative criteria - so all criteria listed must be fulfilled.

South Africa, Namibia and Angola have GSP arrangements with the EU. Angola is classified as a least developed country by the EU. All products of sea fishing and other products taken from the sea outside its territorial waters by its vessels are considered as wholly obtained in a beneficiary country.

In order to benefit from the EC GSP upon importation into the EC, three conditions must be fulfilled:

- the goods must originate in a beneficiary country in accordance with the EC GSP Rules of Origin;<sup>13</sup>
- the goods must be transported directly from the beneficiary country to the EC;<sup>14</sup> and
- valid proof of origin must be submitted (certificate of origin Form A, issued by the competent authorities in the beneficiary country, or invoice declaration).<sup>15</sup>

As the EC is a Customs Union, there are no duties or customs formalities in trade between EC Member States, and a common Customs tariff is applied on importation into the EC. Therefore, the EC is considered a single territory. So, once formalities have been completed and duty has been paid - or preference has been granted - in one of the Member States, then goods are considered to be in 'free circulation' in the Community and can move from one Member State to another.

### 3.9 Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary requirements

The food hygiene conditions for food imports are laid down in several parts of Community law. The main elements are included in the following:<sup>16</sup>

- Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (Official Journal L 31 of 1.2.2002, p.1)
- Regulation (EC) No 882/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls to be performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules (Official Journal L 191 of 28 May 2004, p. 1)
- Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs (Official Journal L 226 of 25 June 2004, p. 3)
- Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin (Official Journal L 226 of 25 June 2004, p. 22)
- Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption (Official Journal L 226 of 25 June 2004, p. 83)
- Council Directive 97/78/EC of 18 December 1997 laying down the principles governing the organisation of veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries.

<sup>13</sup> Section 2

<sup>14</sup> Section 3

<sup>15</sup> Section 4

<sup>16</sup> GUIDANCE DOCUMENT: Key questions related to import requirements and the new rules on food hygiene and official food controls. COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES: 29 June 2005.

- Other legislation concerning animal health, animal welfare, plant health and
- Several food standards (e.g. food additives, maximum residue levels etc.)

It should be noted that article 11 of the General Food Law reads as follows:

“Food and feed imported into the Community for placing on the market within the Community shall comply with the relevant requirements of food law or conditions recognised by the community to be at least equivalent thereto or, where a specific agreement exists between the Community and the exporting country, with requirements contained therein.”

This provision, however, does not have extraterritorial effect unless there is a contrary agreement with any exporting third country.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> GUIDANCE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLES 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19 AND 20 OF REGULATION (EC) N° 178/2002 ON GENERAL FOOD LAW (2004) on page 28.

## 4. JAPAN

In 2003 Japan imported US\$12,753,358 million worth of fish.<sup>18</sup> It is one of the world's biggest importers of fish, featuring prominently as one of the top fish-importing countries in the world.<sup>19</sup> It especially imports salmon and tuna (traditional sushi ingredients), and most of its imports come from Australia, Norway, Canada, Chile, and Pacific Rim countries like New Zealand and Fiji. As mentioned above, South Africa does not feature in any of the products of which Japan is one of the biggest importers (for example, salmon and tuna). However, in the case of products of which South Africa is traditionally a major exporter (for example, lobster), South Africa features prominently in Japanese imports; and competes mainly with other countries like Australia and New Zealand that export great quantities of lobster.

### 4.1 Most Favoured Nation duties

Japan's Most Favoured Nation duties for fish are attached hereto as Annexure 3. The base rate of duties varies between 3.5% and 15%. The bound rate of duties varies between 1.7% and 10.5%.

### 4.2 Safeguard remedies currently in place

Concerning fisheries, Japan has for many years operated a system of quantitative restrictions on imports of certain fish and fishery products, covering some 20% of the total import of such products. The GATT/WTO compatibility of these measures is questioned by some states (and, particularly, the EU) and discussed with the Japanese authorities.<sup>20</sup>

### 4.3 Japanese regulations<sup>21 22</sup>

While some firms in Japan have implemented HACCP systems, there is no mandatory requirement either for domestic processors or for external suppliers. Standards for imports of fish and fishery products into Japan are governed by the legislation set out in the Food Sanitation Law and the Quarantine Law. The laws prohibit *inter alia* the imports for sale of unsanitary foods, that is, foods not conforming to prescribed specifications of composition, standards of manufacture and storage. The consignments may be checked for signs of decomposition, such as rotten smells and the level of total basic nitrogen as well as for the presence of foreign matter, and for conform to particular microbiological standards. They are also checked for the presence of contaminants such as antibiotic residues, mercury, pesticides, etc. Under the quarantine law, notification of import must be made to the director of the quarantine station at the port of import prior to import. The sanitation inspectors of these quarantine stations examine food destined for import. This inspection may involve on the spot checks of the goods themselves and laboratory

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.intracen.org/tradstat/sitc3-3d/ir392.htm>

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.p-maps.org>

<sup>20</sup> <http://mkaccdb.eu.int/cgi-bin/stb/mkstb.pl>

<sup>21</sup> Trade Issues Background Paper: Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) Measures and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Peter Greenhalgh (July 2004)

<sup>22</sup> Japanese External Trade Organisation (JETRO) website <http://www.jetro.go.jp/>; Food Sanitation Law - March 1999; Procedures for Importing Foods and other related products into; Japan - Under the Foods sanitation Law - March 1999; Handbook for Agricultural and Fishery Products Import Regulations - October 2000; Natural Resources Institute (2003) Working Paper on Agricultural Product Grades and Standards NRI Report No 2763.

tests if deemed necessary. Ideally import notification should be made seven days prior to the arrival of the cargo or immediately on arrival into the bonded area. If repeated imports by the same manufacturer are to be made importers may submit an import plan to the authorities on the occasion of their first import and if no problems are encountered subsequent imports may be exempted from import notifications. In this way it is possible for manufacturers to obtain a waiver from repeated inspection in instances where the same product is imported repeatedly and also to register their company and products so that all that is usually required at import is examination of documentation. In the case of most frozen food stuffs, these arrangements are made on a yearly basis from the day of first notification.<sup>23</sup>

If a cargo has been inspected by an official laboratory in the exporting country for certain conditions and the inspection results are attached to the import notification, the cargo may be exempt from further inspection at the import quarantine station (this does not include conditions such as microbiological changes that might occur during transport and storage).

#### 4.4 Trade barriers

There are no specific trade barriers for fish<sup>24</sup> other than MFN duties.

One of the major sources of difficulty for exporters is the Japanese legislation on standards and conformity assessment. A number of domestic laws prohibit or restrict the importation of certain products via standards and, notably, the limited recognition of foreign testing and certification bodies. Although these laws do not appear to discriminate between imported and domestically produced goods, the EU feels that they may have trade effects to the extent that they impose non-transparent standards and testing procedures. Products can wait long periods in Japanese laboratories before obtaining certification, which, as a consequence, makes the Japanese distribution system quite cautious in its orders of foreign products which have not yet been tested and certified by Japanese laboratories. Testing and certification have been used as an industrial policy tool in order to give to Japanese producers the time to become competitive. The Japanese Government, however, is continuing its policies of rationalising and improving the transparency of its standards and certification procedures, and harmonizing these, where possible, with international norms in an effort to remove trade impediments.

One of the means to reduce the procedural/regulatory burden associated with conformity assessment procedures without lowering the protection level that conformity assessment helps ensure, is through recognising certifications of competent conformity assessment bodies abroad. There is a move towards the internationalisation of norms and standards, which has the capacity to increase foreign products' penetration into the Japanese market, and also to improve the performance of Japanese products in overseas markets.

Japan does not always have clear criteria for appointing competent conformity assessment bodies, especially where Japanese product standards differ from international ones; and there is a need for a greater transparency and alignment of

<sup>23</sup> The general principles of this pre-certification system for imported products are outlined in the *Seafood Export Journal*, December 2000 (Anon 2000b).

<sup>24</sup> <http://mkaccdb.eu.int/cgi-bin/stb/mkstb.pl>

criteria with ISO/IEC guidelines/practices so as to ensure that all competent third country testing and inspection bodies designated or accredited against international standards and in line with international practices, can be recognised under the appropriate Japanese laws.

Canned seafood imports are subject to customs examination and inspection, based on Japanese food sanitation law, to determine their saleability in Japan. It is strongly recommended that information be collected in advance in order to pass inspection. In this case, enlisting the assistance of a Japanese importer or liaison company is indispensable. It is necessary to exercise particular vigilance here, as there have recently been cases of canned shellfish being found to be in violation of food additive regulations.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> JETRO Japanese Market Report: Canned Fish and Seafood Products

## 5. DISCUSSION

It would be beneficial for the BCLME countries to gain better access to the three markets discussed above due not only to the fact that they are the largest importers of fish, but also because both the US and EU give preferential treatment to the BCLME countries. Angola stands to gain the most because of its classification as a least developed country and should exploit this status.

Access to information regarding regulations in the importing countries remains a big problem, especially for small and medium sized exporters with no corporate presence in the importing market. This could be overcome by the creation of a collective data pool where all the relevant information that is gathered about the importing markets is stored and disseminated. In South Africa the Department of Trade and Industry already provides such a service where help and information for exporters can be found. It might be beneficial for the BCLME countries to pool resources on such a project and thereby avoid duplication of efforts to gather information. The creation of a centrally located advice centre to deal with this could also benefit exporters from the BCLME countries.

Another issue is that of standards. Once again, it is important that an exporter must be aware of the standards which will be required in the importing market. The problem is that every market differs in requirements and standards, thus creating a multiplicity of requirements for the exporter. In consequence, an exporter might choose to export only into a single market where only one set of standards apply. In the case where there is a multiplicity of standards in a single market (such as the US), the highest common standard might be best to maintain.

Since EU countries import their fish mainly from each other, special attention should be given to the areas where they are not self-sustaining, such as lobster, prawn and shrimp. The same will apply to exports to Japan where South Africa already has market access, especially in relation to lobster, rather than the traditional imports of salmon and tuna.

This is just a way to start gaining market access. Once exporters have a foot in the market, additional types of fish and fish products can be marketed, possibly under the "produce of the BCLME" brand. Even though the other countries as listed above have the gross share of market access, it is still possible to promote the BCLME produce and increase market share in each market. This will start with exporters having access to the necessary information.

## 6. CONCLUSION

It is clear that the markets of the US, EU and Japan, as some of the largest fish importers in the world, offer lucrative export possibilities. BCLME countries can and should use their status as developing countries as leverage for preferential access to these markets; and Angola is in an even better position because of its status as a least developed country.

The problems facing exporters are: access to the right information about the requirements to export fish to these markets; import duties; most favoured nation and the general system of preferences provisions; commitments in terms of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other bilateral and multilateral treaties; and sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirements, especially where there are a multiplicity of such regulations and standards in a market. These hurdles can be overcome if a central repository of the necessary information and/or an advice centre were to be created to help exporters in the BCLME countries to deal with these problems and gain access to these markets.



## APPENDIX 1: THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA MOST FAVOURED NATION TARIFFS: OTHER PRODUCTS

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other
1	2	3			4	
0301	Live fish:					
0301.10.00	Ornamental fish	0.0			0.0	
	Other live fish:					
0301.91.00	Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> , <i>Salmo clarki</i> , <i>Salmo aguabonita</i> , <i>Salmo gilae</i> )	0.0			0.0	
0301.92.00	Eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.)	0.0			0.0	
0301.93.00	Carp	0.0			0.0	
0301.99.00	Other.	0.0			0.0	
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304: Salmonidae, excluding livers and roes:					
0302.11.00	Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> , <i>Salmo clarki</i> , <i>Salmo aguabonita</i> , <i>Salmo gilae</i> )	0.0			0.0	
0302.12.00	Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.), Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> ).	0.0			0.0	
0302.19.00	Other.	0.0			0.0	
	Flat fish ( <i>Pleuronectidae</i> , <i>Bothidae</i> , <i>Cynoglossidae</i> , <i>Soleidae</i> , <i>Scophthalmidae</i> and <i>Citharidae</i> ), excluding livers and roes:					
0302.21.00	Halibut and Greenland turbot ( <i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> , <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> , <i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i> )	0.0			0.0	
0302.22.00	Plaice ( <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> )		1.1¢/kg		0.0	
0302.23.00	Sole ( <i>Solea</i> spp.).		1.1¢/kg			1.1¢/kg
0302.29.00	Other.		1.1¢/kg		0.0	
	Tunas (of genus <i>Thunnus</i> ), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito ( <i>Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis</i> ) excluding livers and roes:					
0302.31.00	Albacore or longfinned tunas ( <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> ).	0.0			0.0	
0302.32.00	Yellowfin tunas ( <i>Thunnus albacares</i> ).	0.0		U	0.0	(1)
0302.33.00	Skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito.	0.0		U	0.0	(1)
0302.39.00	Other.	0.0		U	0.0	(1)
0302.40.00	Herrings ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i> ), excluding livers and roes.	0.0			0.0	
0302.50.00	Cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> ), excluding livers and roes.	0.0			0.0	
	Other fish, excluding livers and roes:					
0302.61.00	Sardines ( <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> , <i>Sardinops</i> spp.), sardinella ( <i>Sardinella</i> spp.), brisling or sprats ( <i>Sprattus sprattus</i> )		1.1¢/kg		0.0	
0302.62.00	Haddock ( <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> )	0.0			0.0	
0302.63.00	Atlantic pollock ( <i>Pollachius virens</i> )	0.0			0.0	
0302.64.00	Mackerel ( <i>Scomber scombrus</i> , <i>Scomber australasicus</i> , <i>Scomber japonicus</i> ).	0.0			0.0	
0302.65.00	Dogfish and other sharks		1.1¢/kg		0.0	
	Other fish, excluding livers and roes (con.):					
0302.66.00	Eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.)	0.0			0.0	
0302.69	Other:					
0302.69.10	Scaled (whether or not heads, viscera and/or fins have been removed, but not otherwise processed), in immediate containers weighing with their contents 6.8 kg or less.	6.0			3.0	
	Other:					
0302.69.20	Smelts, cusk, hake ( <i>Urophycis</i> spp.), pollock, shad, sturgeon, swordfish and freshwater fish.	0.0			0.0	
0302.69.40	Other.		1.1¢/kg		0.0	
0302.7	Livers and roes:					
0302.70.20	Sturgeon roe	15.0			15.0	
0302.70.40	Other.	0.0			0.0	
0303	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304:					
0303.10.00	Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.), excluding livers and roes	0.0			0.0	
	Other salmonidae, excluding livers and roes:					
0303.21.00	Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> , <i>Salmo clarki</i> , <i>Salmo aguabonita</i> , <i>Salmo gilae</i> )	0.0			0.0	
0303.22.00	Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> ).	0.0			0.0	
0303.29.00	Other.	0.0			0.0	
	Flat fish ( <i>Pleuronectidae</i> , <i>Bothidae</i> , <i>Cynoglossidae</i> , <i>Soleidae</i> , <i>Scophthalmidae</i> , and <i>Citharidae</i> ), excluding livers and roes:					
0303.31.00	Halibut and Greenland turbot ( <i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> , <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> , <i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i> )	0.0			0.0	
0303.32.00	Plaice ( <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> )		1.1¢/kg		0.0	
0303.33.00	Sole ( <i>Solea</i> spp.).		1.1¢/kg			1.1¢/kg
0303.39.00	Other.		1.1¢/kg			1.1¢/kg
	Tunas (of the genus <i>Thunnus</i> ), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito ( <i>Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis</i> ), excluding livers and roes:					
0303.41.00	Albacore or longfinned tunas ( <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> ).	0.0			0.0	
0303.42.00	Yellowfin tunas ( <i>Thunnus albacares</i> ).	0.0		U	0.0	(1)
0303.43.00	Skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito.	0.0		U	0.0	(1)
0303.49.00	Other.	0.0		U	0.0	(1)
0303.50.00	Herrings ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i> ), excluding livers and roes.	0.0			0.0	
0303.60.00	Cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> ), excluding livers and roes	0.0			0.0	
	Other fish, excluding livers and roes:					
0303.71.00	Sardines ( <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> , <i>Sardinops</i> spp.), sardinella ( <i>Sardinella</i> spp.), brisling or sprats ( <i>Sprattus sprattus</i> )		1.1¢/kg			1.1¢/kg
0303.72.00	Haddock ( <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> )	0.0			0.0	
0303.73.00	Atlantic pollock ( <i>Pollachius virens</i> )	0.0			0.0	
0303.74.00	Mackerel ( <i>Scomber scombrus</i> , <i>Scomber australasicus</i> , <i>Scomber japonicus</i> ).	0.0			0.0	
0303.75.00	Dogfish and other sharks		1.1¢/kg			1.1¢/kg
0303.76.00	Eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.)	0.0			0.0	
0303.77.00	Sea bass ( <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> , <i>Dicentrarchus punctatus</i> )		1.1¢/kg		0.0	
0303.78.00	Whiting ( <i>Merluccius</i> spp.) and hake ( <i>Urophycis</i> spp.).	0.0			0.0	

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other
0303.8	Livers and roes:					
0303.80.20	Sturgeon roe	15.0			15.0	
0303.80.40	Other.	0.0			0.0	
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen:					
0304.1	Fresh or chilled:					
0304.10.10	Cod, cusk, haddock, pollock and Atlantic ocean perch (rosefish)		4.134¢/kg		0.0	
0304.10.30	Hake (Urophycis spp.).		4.134¢/kg		0.0	
0304.10.40	Other.	0.0			0.0	
0304.2	Frozen fillets:					
0304.20.20	Skinned, whether or not divided into pieces, and frozen into blocks each weighing over 4.5 kg, imported to be minced, ground or cut into pieces of uniform weights and dimensions.	0.0			0.0	
	Other:					
0304.20.30	Cod, cusk, haddock, pollock and Atlantic ocean perch (rosefish).		4.134¢/kg		0.0	
0304.20.50	Hake (Urophycis spp.)		4.134¢/kg		0.0	
0304.20.60	Other	0.0			0.0	
0304.9	Other:					
0304.90.10	In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 6.8 kg each	0.0			0.0	
0304.90.90	Other.	6.0			6.0	
0305	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption:					
0305.1	Flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption:					
0305.10.20	In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 6.8 kg each	0.0			0.0	
0305.10.40	Other.	6.0			6.0	
0305.2	Livers and roes, dried, smoked, salted or in brine:					
0305.20.20	Sturgeon roe	15.0			7.5	
0305.20.40	Other.	0.0			0.0	
0305.3	Fish fillets, dried, salted or in brine, but not smoked:					
0305.30.20	Herrings, in immediate containers weighing with their contents 6.8 kg or less each.	4.0			4.0	
0305.30.40	Mackerel, in immediate containers weighing with their contents 6.8 kg or less each.	5.0			5.0	
0305.30.60	Other.	0.0			0.0	
	Smoked fish, including fillets:					
0305.41.00	Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.), Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ), and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> ).	5.0			5.0	
0305.42.00	Herrings ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i> ).	0.0			0.0	
0305.49	Other:					
0305.49.20	Mackerel.	2.5			0.0	
0305.49.40	Other	0.0			0.0	
	Dried fish, whether or not salted but not smoked:					
0305.51.00	Cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> )		0.2¢/kg		0.0	
0305.59	Other:					
0305.59.20	Shark fins.		0.4¢/kg		0.0	
0305.59.40	Other		0.2¢/kg		0.0	
	Fish, salted but not dried or smoked and fish in brine:					
0305.61	Herrings ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i> ):					
0305.61.20	In immediate containers weighing with their contents 6.8 kg or less each.	4.0			4.0	
0305.61.40	Other	0.0			0.0	
0305.62.00	Cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> ).	0.0			0.0	
0305.63	Anchovies ( <i>Engraulis</i> spp.): In immediate containers weighing with their contents 6.8 kg or less each:					
0305.63.20	In airtight containers	5.0			5.0	
0305.63.40	Other.	0.5			0.0	
0305.63.60	Other	0.0			0.0	
0305.69	Other:					
0305.69.10	Cusk, haddock, hake ( <i>Urophycis</i> spp.) and pollock	0.0			0.0	
0305.69	Other:					
	Mackerel:					
0305.69.20	In immediate containers weighing with their contents 6.8 kg or less each	5.0			5.0	
0305.69.30	Other.	0.0			0.0	
0305.69.40	Salmon.	3.0			3.0	
	Other:					
0305.69.50	In immediate containers weighing with their contents 6.8 kg or less each	10.0			0.0	
0305.69.60	Other.	0.5			0.5	
0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, whether or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of crusta					
0306.11.00	Rock lobster and other sea crawfish ( <i>Palinurus</i> spp., <i>Panulirus</i> spp., <i>Jasus</i> spp.).	0.0			0.0	
0306.12.00	Lobsters ( <i>Homarus</i> spp.).	0.0			0.0	
0306.13.00	Shrimps and prawns	0.0		U	0.0	(1)
	Frozen:					
0306.14	Crabs:					
0306.14.20	Crabmeat.	7.5			7.5	
0306.14.40	Other	0.0			0.0	
0306.19.00	Other, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption	0.0			0.0	
	Not frozen:					
0306.21.00	Rock lobster and other sea crawfish ( <i>Palinurus</i> spp., <i>Panulirus</i> spp., <i>Jasus</i> spp.).	0.0			0.0	
0306.22.00	Lobsters ( <i>Homarus</i> spp.).	0.0			0.0	
0306.23.00	Shrimps and prawns	0.0		U	0.0	(1)

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other
0306.24	Crabs:					
0306.24.20	Crabmeat.	7.5			7.5	
0306.24.40	Other	0.0			0.0	
0306.29.00	Other, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption	0.0			0.0	
0307	Molluscs, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebra					
0307.10.00	Oysters	0.0			0.0	
	Scallops, including queen scallops, of the genera Pecten, Chlamys or Placopecten:					
0307.21.00	Live, fresh, or chilled.	0.0			0.0	
0307.29.00	Other.	0.0			0.0	
	Mussels (Mytilus spp., Perna spp.):					
0307.31.00	Live, fresh, or chilled.	0.0			0.0	
0307.39.00	Other.	0.0			0.0	
	Cuttle fish (Sepia officinalis, Rossia macrosoma, Sepiola spp.) and squid (Ommastrephes spp., Loligo spp., Nototodarus spp., Sepioteuthis spp.):					
0307.41.00	Live, fresh or chilled	0.0			0.0	
0307.49.00	Other.	0.0			0.0	
	Octopus (Octopus spp.):					
0307.51.00	Live, fresh or chilled	0.0			0.0	
0307.59.00	Other.	0.0			0.0	
0307.60.00	Snails, other than sea snails	5.0			5.0	
	Other, including flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans, fit for human consumption:					
0307.91.00	Live, fresh or chilled.	0.0			0.0	
0307.99.00	Other:					
A	Abalone.	0.0		U	0.0	(1)
B	Other.	0.0			0.0	
0508.00.00	Coral and similar materials, unworked or simply prepared but not otherwise worked; shells of molluscs, crustaceans or echinoderms and cuttlebone, unworked or simply prepared but not cut to shape, powder and waste thereof	0.0			0.0	
0509.00.00	Natural sponges of animal origin	3.0			3.0	
0511	Animal products not elsewhere specified or included; dead animals of chapter 1 or 3, unfit for human consumption:					
	Other:					
0511.91.00	Products of fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates; dead animals of chapter 3	0.0			0.0	
1504	Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish or marine mammals, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified:					
1504.1	Fish-liver oils and their fractions:					
1504.10.20	Cod.	0.0			0.0	
1504.10.40	Other.	2.5			2.5	
1504.2	Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish, other than liver oils:					
1504.20.20	Cod.	0.0			0.0	
1504.20.40	Herring.		1c/kg			1c/kg
1504.20.60	Other.	5.0	1.5c/kg		5.0	1.5c/kg
1504.30.00	Fats and oils and their fractions, of marine mammals.	5.0	1.7c/kg		5.0	1.7c/kg
1603	Extracts and juices of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates:					
1603.00.10	Clam juice.	8.5			8.5	
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs: Fish, whole or in pieces, but not minced:					
1604.11	Salmon:					
1604.11.20	In oil, in airtight containers.	12.5			6.0	
1604.11.40	Other	3.0			0.0	
1604.12	Herrings:					
1604.12.20	In oil, in airtight containers.	8.0			4.0	
1604.12.40	Other:					
1604.12.40	In tomato sauce, smoked, or kippered, and in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 0.45 kg each	4.0			0.0	
1604.12.60	Other.	0.0			0.0	
1604.13	Sardines, sardinella and brisling or sprats: In oil, in airtight containers:					
1604.13.10	Smoked sardines, neither skinned nor boned, valued \$1 or more per kg in tin-plate containers, or \$1.10 or more per kg in other containers	4.0			0.0	
	Other:					
1604.13.20	Neither skinned nor boned	15.0			15.0	
1604.13.30	Skinned or boned:					
A	Valued over 31c but not over 66c/kg.	20.0		U	20.0	(1)
B	Other.	20.0			20.0	
	Other:					
1604.13.40	In immediate containers weighing with their contents under 225 grams each.	2.5			0.0	
	Other:					
1604.13.45	In tomato sauce, in immediate containers weighing with their contents 225 grams or more, but not over 7 kg each.	6.3			3.1	
1604.13.50	Other	6.3			3.1	

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other
1604.14	Tunas, skipjack and bonito (Sarda spp.):					
	Tunas and skipjack:					
	In airtight containers:					
1604.14.10	In oil.	35.0			35.0	
	Not in oil:					
1604.14.20	In containers weighing with their contents not over 7 kg each, and not the product of any insular possession of the United States, for an aggregate quantity entered in any calendar year not to exceed 20 percent of the United States pack of canned tuna dur	6.0			6.0	
1604.14.30	Other.	12.5			12.5	
	Not in airtight containers:					
1604.14.40	In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 6.8 kg each, not in oil		1.1c/kg			1.1c/kg
1604.14.50	Other	6.0			6.0	
	Bonito (Sarda spp.):					
1604.14.70	In oil	4.9			4.9	
1604.14.80	Not in oil	6.0			6.0	
1604.15.00	Mackerel	6.0			3.0	
1604.16	Anchovies: In oil, in airtight containers:					
1604.16.10	For an aggregate quantity entered in any calendar year not to exceed 3,000 metric tons	6.0	1/		0.0	
1604.16.30	Other.	6.0			0.0	
	Other:					
1604.16.40	In immediate containers weighing with their contents 6.8 kg or less each	5.0			5.0	
1604.16.60	Other.	0.0			0.0	
1604.19	Other (including yellowtail):					
	In airtight containers:					
	Not in oil:					
1604.19.10	Bonito, yellowtail and pollock.	6.0			4.0	
1604.19.20	Other	6.0			4.0	
	In oil:					
1604.19.25	Bonito, yellowtail and pollock.	7.5			5.0	
1604.19.30	Other	6.5			4.0	
	1/The base rate to be used for the staging of this good to the full concession rate is 3%.					
1604.19	Other (including yellowtail):					
	Other:					
	Fish sticks and similar products of any size or shape, fillets or other portions of fish, if breaded, coated with batter or similarly prepared:					
1604.19.40	Neither cooked nor in oil	10.0			10.0	
1604.19.50	Other	15.0			7.5	(2)
	Other:					
1604.19.60	In oil and in bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 7 kg each	0.0			0.0	
1604.19.80	Other	6.0			6.0	
1604.2	Other prepared or preserved fish:					
1604.20.05	Products containing meat of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates; prepared meals	10.0			10.0	
	Other:					
1604.20.10	Pastes.	0.0			0.0	
	Balls, cakes and puddings:					
1604.20.15	In oil	6.6			0.0	
	Not in oil: In immediate containers weighing with their contents not over 6.8 kg each:					
1604.20.20	In airtight containers	0.0			0.0	
1604.20.25	Other.	6.0			0.0	
1604.20.30	Other	0.8			0.0	
	Fish sticks and similar products of any size or shape, if breaded, coated with batter or similarly prepared:					
1604.20.40	Neither cooked nor in oil.	10.0			10.0	
1604.20.50	Other.	15.0			7.5	
1604.20.60	Other	6.0			0.0	
1604.3	Caviar and caviar substitutes:					
1604.30.20	Caviar	15.0			15.0	
	Caviar substitutes:					
1604.30.30	Boiled and in airtight containers	2.5			0.0	
1604.30.40	Other	0.0			0.0	
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved:					
1605.1	Crab:					
1605.10.05	Products containing fish meat; prepared meals	10.0			10.0	
	Other:					
	Crabmeat:					
1605.10.20	In airtight containers	11.0			0.0	
1605.10.40	Other.	5.0			5.0	
1605.10.60	Other	0.0			0.0	

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other
1605.2	Shrimps and prawns:					
1605.20.05	Products containing fish meat; prepared meals	10.0			5.0	
1605.20.10	Other:					
A	Breaded and not in airtight containers.	0.0		U	0.0	(1)
B	Other	0.0			0.0	
1605.3	Lobster:					
1605.30.05	Products containing fish meat; prepared meals	10.0			10.0	
1605.30.10	Other.	0.0			0.0	
1605.4	Other crustaceans:					
1605.40.05	Products containing fish meat; prepared meals	10.0			0.0	
1605.40.10	Other.	0.0			0.0	
1605.9	Other:					
1605.90.05	Products containing fish meat; prepared meals	10.0			0.0	
	Other:					
	Clams:					
	In airtight containers:					
1605.90.06	Razor clams ( <i>Siliqua patula</i> ).	3.5			0.0	
	Other:					
1605.90.10	Boiled clams, whether whole, minced or chopped, and whether or not salted, but not otherwise prepared or preserved, in immediate containers, the contents of each container not exceeding 680 grams gross weight.	14.0			10.0	
1605.90.20	Other.	7.0			0.0	
1605.90.30	Other.	0.0			0.0	
	Oysters:					
1605.90.40	Smoked	0.0			0.0	
1605.90.50	Other.	4.7			4.7	
1605.90.55	Snails, other than sea snails	5.0			5.0	
1605.90.60	Other:					
A	Abalone.	0.0		U	0.0	(1)
B	Other.	0.0			0.0	
2301	Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption; greaves (cracklings):					
2301.20.00	Flours, meals and pellets, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	0.0			0.0	

## APPENDIX 2: EUROPEAN COMMUNITY MOST FAVOURED NATION TARIFFS: OTHER PRODUCTS

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B/C	Ad valorem (%)	Other
NOTE:	AUTONOMOUS REDUCTIONS MIGHT BE OFFERED, DEPENDENT UPON GRANTING OF FISHING RIGHTS TO THE COMMUNITY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF FISHERIES AGREEMENTS TO BE AGREED UPON BETWEEN CONTRACTING PARTIES.					
03	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND OTHER AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES					
0301	Live fish:					
0301.10	-Ornamental fish:					
0301.10.10	--Freshwater fish	0.0			0.0	
0301.10.90	--Saltwater fish	15.0			7.5	
	-Other live fish:					
0301.91.00	--Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> , <i>Salmo clarki</i> , <i>Salmo aguabonita</i> , <i>Salmo gilae</i> )	12.0			12.0	
0301.92.00	--Eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.)	3.0			0.0	
0301.93.00	--Carp	8.0			8.0	
0301.99	--Other:					
	---Freshwater fish:					
0301.99.11	----Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.), Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> )	2.0			2.0	
0301.99.19	----Other	8.0			8.0	
0301.99.90	---Saltwater fish	16.0			16.0	
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other meat of heading No 0304:					
	-Salmonidae excluding livers and roes:					
0302.11.00	--Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> , <i>Salmo clarki</i> , <i>Salmo aguabonita</i> , <i>Salmo gilae</i> )	12.0			12.0	
0302.12.00	--Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.), Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> )	2.0			2.0	
0302.19.00	--Other	8.0			8.0	
	-Flat fish ( <i>Pleuronectidae</i> , <i>Bothidae</i> , <i>Cynoglossidae</i> , <i>Soleidae</i> , <i>Scophthalmidae</i> and <i>Citharidae</i> ), excluding livers and roes:					
0302.21	--Halibut ( <i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> , <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> , <i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i> ):					
0302.21.10	---Lesser or Greenland halibut ( <i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> )	8.0			8.0	
0302.21.30	---Atlantic halibut ( <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> )	8.0			8.0	
0302.21.90	---Pacific halibut ( <i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i> )	15.0			15.0	
0302.22.00	--Plaice ( <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> )	15.0			7.5	
0302.23.00	--Sole ( <i>Solea</i> spp.)	15.0			15.0	
0302.29.00	--Other	15.0			15.0	
	-Tunas (of the genus <i>Thunnus</i> ), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito ( <i>Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis</i> ), excluding livers and roes:					
0302.31	--Albacore or longfinned tunas ( <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> ):					
0302.31.10	---For the industrial manufacture of products falling within heading No 1604	22.0			22.0	

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B/C	Ad valorem (%)	Other
0302.31.90	---Other	22.0			22.0	
0302.32	--Yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares):					
0302.32.10	---For the industrial manufacture of products falling within heading No 1604	22.0			22.0	
0302.32.90	---Other	22.0			22.0	
0302.33	--Skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito:					
0302.33.10	---For the industrial manufacture of products falling within heading No 1604	22.0			22.0	
0302.33.90	---Other	22.0			22.0	
0302.39	--Other:					
0302.39.10	---For the industrial manufacture of products falling within heading No 1604	22.0			22.0	
0302.39.90	---Other	22.0			22.0	
0302.40	-Herrings (Clupea harengus, Clupea pallasii), excluding livers and roes					
0302.40.10	--From 15 February to 15 June	0.0			0.0	
0302.40.90	--From 16 June to 14 February	15.0			15.0	
0302.50	-Cod (Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus), excluding livers and roes:					
0302.50.10	--Of the species Gadus morhua	12.0			12.0	
0302.50.90	--Other	15.0			12.0	
	-Other fish, excluding livers and roes:					
0302.61	--Sardines (Sardina pilchardus, Sardinops spp.), sardinella (Sardinella spp.), brisling or sprats (Sprattus sprattus):					
0302.61.10	---Sardines of the species Sardina pilchardus	23.0			23.0	
0302.61.30	---Sardines of the genus Sardinops;sardinella (Sardinella spp.)	15.0			15.0	
	---Brisling or sprats (Sprattus sprattus):					
0302.61.91	----From 15 February to 15 June	0.0			0.0	
0302.61.99	----From 16 June to 14 February	13.0			13.0	
0302.62.00	--Haddock (Melanogrammus aeglefinus)	15.0			7.5	
0302.63.00	--Coalfish (Pollachius virens)	15.0			7.5	
0302.64	--Mackerel (Scomber scombrus, Scomber australasicus, Scomber japonicus):					
0302.64.10	---From 15 February to 15 June	0.0			0.0	
0302.64.90	---From 16 June to 14 February	20.0			20.0	
0302.65	--Dogfish and other sharks:					
0302.65.10	---Dogfish (Squalus acanthias and Scyllorhinus spp.)	8.0			6.0	
0302.65.90	---Other	8.0			8.0	
0302.66.00	--Eels (Anguilla spp.)	3.0			0.0	
0302.69	--Other:					
	---Freshwater fish:					

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B/C	Ad valorem (%)	Other
0302.69.11	----Carp	8.0			8.0	
0302.69.19	----Other	8.0			8.0	
	---Saltwater fish:					
	----Fish of the genus Euthynnus, other than the skipjack or stripebelly bonitos (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis) mentioned in subheading No 0302.33:					
0302.69.21	----For the industrial manufacture of products falling within heading No 1604	22.0			22.0	
0302.69.25	----Other	22.0			22.0	
	----Redfish (Sebastes spp.):					
0302.69.31	----Of the species Sebastes marinus	8.0			7.5	
0302.69.33	----Other	15.0			7.5	
0302.69.35	----Fish of the species Boreogadus saida	12.0			12.0	
0302.69.41	----Whiting (Merlangus merlangus)	15.0			7.5	
0302.69.45	----Ling (Molva spp.)	15.0			7.5	
0302.69.51	----Alaska pollack (Theragra chalcogramma) and pollack (Pollachius pollachius)	15.0			7.5	
0302.69.55	----Anchovies (Engraulis spp.)	15.0			15.0	
0302.69.61	----Sea bream (Dentex dentex and Pagellus spp.)	15.0			15.0	
0302.69.65	----Hake (Merluccius spp., Urophycis spp.)	15.0			15.0	
0302.69.71	----Megrim (Lepidorhombus spp.)	15.0			15.0	
0302.69.75	----Ray's bream (Brama spp.)	15.0			15.0	
0302.69.81	----Monkfish (Lophius spp.)	15.0			15.0	
0302.69.85	----Blue whiting (Micromesistius poutassou or Gadus poutassou)	15.0			7.5	
0302.69.95	----Other:					
EX1-NEW	----fish of the species Xiphias gladius	15.0			15.0	
EX2-NEW	----fish of the species Micromesistius australis	15.0			7.5	
EX3-NEW	----fish of the species Genypterus blacodes	15.0			7.5	
EX4-NEW	----fish of the species Kathetostoma giganteum	15.0			15.0	
EX5-NEW	----Other	15.0			15.0	
0302.70.00	-Livers and roes	10.0			10.0	
0303	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading No 0304:					
0303.10.00	-Pacific salmon (Oncorhynchus spp.), excluding livers and roes	2.0			2.0	
	-Other Salmonidae, excluding livers and roes:					
0303.21.00	--Trout (Salmo trutta, Salmo gairdneri, Salmo clarki, Salmo aguabonita, Salmo gilae)	12.0			12.0	
0303.22.00	--Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) and Danube salmon (Hucho hucho)	2.0			2.0	
0303.29.00	--Other	9.0			9.0	



Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B/C	Ad valorem (%)	Other
0303.31	--Flat fish (Pleuronectidae, Bothidae, Cynoglossidae, Soleidae, Scopthalmidae and Citharidae), excluding livers and roes:					
	--Halibut (Reinhardtius hippoglossoides, Hippoglossus hippoglossus, Hippoglossus stenolepis):					
0303.31.10	---Lesser or Greenland halibut (Reinhardtius hippoglossoides)	8.0			7.5	
0303.31.30	---Atlantic halibut (Hippoglossus hippoglossus)	8.0			7.5	
0303.31.90	---Pacific halibut (Hippoglossus stenolepis)	15.0			15.0	
0303.32.00	--Plaice (Pleuronectes platessa)	15.0			15.0	
0303.33.00	--Sole (Solea spp.)	15.0			7.5	
0303.39	--Other:					
0303.39.10	---Flounder (Platichthys flesus)	15.0			7.5	
0303.39.90	---Other:					
EX1-NEW	----Megrin	15.0			15.0	
EX2-NEW	----Other	15.0			15.0	
0303.41	--Tunas (of the genus Thunnus), skipjack or strip-bellied bonito (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus)pelamis), excluding livers and roes:					
	--Albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga):					
	---For the industrial manufacture of products falling within heading No 1604:					
0303.41.11	----Whole	22.0			22.0	
0303.41.13	----Gilled and gutted	22.0			22.0	
0303.41.19	----Other (for example 'heads off')	22.0			22.0	
0303.41.90	---Other	22.0			22.0	
0303.42	--Yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares):					
	---For the industrial manufacture of products falling within heading No 1604:					
	----Whole:					
0303.42.11	-----Weighing not more than 10 kg each	20.0			20.0	
0303.42.19	-----Other	20.0			20.0	
	----Gilled and gutted:					
0303.42.31	-----Weighing not more than 10 kg each	22.0			22.0	
0303.42.39	-----Other	22.0			22.0	
	----Other (for example 'heads off'):					
0303.42.51	-----Weighing not more than 10 kg each	22.0			22.0	
0303.42.59	-----Other	22.0			22.0	
0303.42.90	---Other	22.0			22.0	
0303.43	--Skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito:					
	---For the industrial manufacture of products falling within heading No 1604:					
0303.43.11	----Whole	22.0			22.0	
0303.43.13	----Gilled and gutted	22.0			22.0	
0303.43.19	----Other (for example 'heads off')	22.0			22.0	
0303.43.90	---Other	22.0			22.0	
0303.49	--Other:					

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B/C	Ad valorem (%)	Other
	---For the industrial manufacture of products falling within heading No 1604:					
0303.49.11	----Whole	22.0			22.0	
0303.49.13	----Gilled and gutted	22.0			22.0	
0303.49.19	----Other (for example 'heads off')	22.0			22.0	
0303.49.90	---Other	22.0			22.0	
0303.50	-Herrings ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i> ), excluding livers and roes					
0303.50.10	--From 15 February to 15 June	0.0			0.0	
0303.50.90	--From 16 June to 14 February	15.0			15.0	
0303.60	-Cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> ), excluding livers and roes:					
0303.60.10	--Of the species <i>Gadus morhua</i> and <i>Gadus ogac</i>	15.0			12.0	
0303.60.90	--Of the species <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>	15.0			12.0	
	-Other fish, excluding livers and roes:					
0303.71	--Sardines ( <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> , <i>Sardinops</i> spp.), sardinella ( <i>Sardinella</i> spp.), brisling or sprats ( <i>Sprattus sprattus</i> ):					
0303.71.10	---Sardines of the species <i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	23.0			23.0	
0303.71.30	---Sardines of the genus <i>Sardinops</i> ; <i>Sardinella</i> ( <i>Sardinella</i> spp.)	15.0			15.0	
	---Brisling or sprats ( <i>Sprattus sprattus</i> ):					
0303.71.91	----From 15 February to 15 June	0.0			0.0	
0303.71.99	----From 16 June to 14 February	13.0			13.0	
0303.72.00	--Haddock ( <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> )	15.0			7.5	
0303.73.00	--Coalfish ( <i>Pollachius virens</i> )	15.0			7.5	
0303.74	--Mackerel ( <i>Scomber scombrus</i> , <i>Scomber australasicus</i> , <i>Scomber japonicus</i> ):					
	---Of the species <i>Scomber scombrus</i> and <i>Scomber japonicus</i> :					
0303.74.11	----From 15 February to 15 June	0.0			0.0	
0303.74.19	----From 16 June to 14 February	20.0			20.0	
0303.74.90	---Of the species <i>Scomber australasicus</i>	15.0			15.0	
0303.75	--Dogfish and other sharks:					
0303.75.10	---Dogfish ( <i>Squalus acanthias</i> and <i>Scyliorhinus</i> spp.)	8.0			6.0	
0303.75.90	---Other	8.0			8.0	
0303.76.00	--Eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.)	3.0			0.0	
0303.77.00	--Sea bass ( <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> , <i>Dicentrarchus punctatus</i> )	15.0			15.0	
0303.78	--Hake ( <i>Merluccius</i> spp., <i>Urophycis</i> spp.):					
0303.78.10	---Hake of the genus <i>Merluccius</i>	15.0			15.0	
0303.78.90	---Hake of the genus <i>Urophycis</i>	15.0			15.0	
0303.79	--Other:					
	---Freshwater fish:					
0303.79.11	----Carp	8.0			8.0	
0303.79.19	----Other	8.0			8.0	
	---Salwater fish:					

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B/C	Ad valorem (%)	Other
	----Fish of the genus Euthynnus, other than the skipjack or Stripe-bellied bonitos (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus)pelamis) mentioned in subheading 0303.43: ----For the industrial manufacture of products falling within heading No 1604:					
0303.79.21	-----Whole	22.0			22.0	
0303.79.23	-----Gilled and gutted	22.0			22.0	
0303.79.29	-----Other (for example 'heads off')	22.0			22.0	
0303.79.31	-----Other	22.0			22.0	
	----Redfish (Sebastes spp.):					
0303.79.35	-----Of the species Sebastes marinus	8.0			7.5	
0303.79.37	-----Other	15.0			7.5	
0303.79.41	----Fish of the species Boreogadus saida	12.0			12.0	
0303.79.45	----Whiting (Merlangus merlangus)	15.0			7.5	
0303.79.51	----Ling (Molva spp.)	15.0			7.5	
0303.79.55	----Alaska pollack (Theragra chalcogramma) and pollack (Pollachius pollachius)	15.0			15.0	
	----Fish of the species Orcynopsis unicolor:					
0303.79.61	-----From 15 February to 15 June	0.0			0.0	
0303.79.63	-----From 16 June to 14 February	20.0			10.0	
0303.79.65	----Anchovies (Engraulis spp.)	15.0			15.0	
0303.79.71	----Sea bream (Dentex dentex and Pagellus spp.)	15.0			15.0	
0303.79.73	----Megrim (Lepidorhombus spp.)	15.0			15.0	
0303.79.75	----Ray's bream (Brama spp.)	15.0			15.0	
0303.79.81	----Monkfish (Lophius spp.)	15.0			15.0	
0303.79.83	----Blue whiting (Micromesistius poutassou or Gadus poutassou)	15.0			7.5	
0303.79.99	----Other:					
EX1-NEW	----fish of the species Xiphias gladius	15.0			7.5	
EX2-NEW	----fish of the species Macruronus novaezealandiae	15.0			7.5	
EX3-NEW	----fish of the species Micromesistius australis	15.0			7.5	
EX4-NEW	----fish of the species Genypterus blacodes	15.0			7.5	
EX5-NEW	----Sole (Pelotreis Flavilatus (PN) and Peltorhamphus novaezealandiae (PN))	15.0			7.5	
EX6-NEW	----Fish of the species Rhombosolea spp.	15.0			7.5	
EX7-NEW	----fish of the species Kathetostoma giganteurn	15.0			15.0	
EX8-NEW	----Other	15.0			15.0	
0303.80.00	-Livers and roes	10.0			10.0	

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B/C	Ad valorem (%)	Other
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen:					
0304.10	-Fresh or chilled:					
	--Fillets:					
	---Of freshwater fish:					
0304.10.11	----Of trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> , <i>Salmo clarki</i> , <i>Salmo aguabonita</i> , <i>Salmo gilae</i> )	12.0			12.0	
0304.10.13	----Of pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.), Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> )	2.0			2.0	
0304.10.19	----Of other freshwater fish	9.0			9.0	
	---Other:					
0304.10.31	----Of cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> ) and of fish of the species <i>Boreogadus saida</i>	18.0			18.0	
0304.10.39	----Other	18.0			18.0	
	--Other fish meat (whether or not minced):					
0304.10.91	---Of freshwater fish	8.0			8.0	
0304.10.99	---Other	15.0			15.0	
0304.20	-Frozen fillets:					
	--Of freshwater fish:					
0304.20.11	---Of trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> , <i>Salmo clarki</i> , <i>Salmo aguabonita</i> , <i>Salmo gilae</i> )	12.0			12.0	
0304.20.13	---Of Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.), Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> )	2.0			2.0	
0304.20.19	---Of other freshwater fish	9.0			9.0	
	--Of cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> ) and of fish of the species <i>Boreogadus saida</i> :					
0304.20.21	---Of cod of the species <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>	15.0			7.5	
0304.20.29	---Other	15.0			7.5	
0304.20.31	--Of coalfish ( <i>Pollachius virens</i> )	15.0			7.5	
0304.20.33	--Of haddock ( <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> )	15.0			7.5	
	--Of redfish ( <i>Sebastes</i> spp.):					
0304.20.35	---Of the species <i>Sebastes marinus</i>	12.0			7.5	
0304.20.37	---Other	15.0			7.5	
0304.20.41	--Of whiting ( <i>Merlangus merlangus</i> )	15.0			7.5	
0304.20.43	--Of ling ( <i>Molva</i> spp.)	15.0			7.5	
0304.20.45	--Of tuna (of the genus <i>Thunnus</i> ) and of fish of the genus <i>Euthynnus</i>	18.0			18.0	
	--Of mackerel ( <i>Scomber scombrus</i> , <i>Scomber australasicus</i> , <i>Scomber japonicus</i> ) and of fish of the species <i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i> :					
0304.20.51	---Of mackerel of the species <i>Scomber australasicus</i>	15.0			15.0	
0304.20.53	---Other	15.0			15.0	
	--Of hake ( <i>Merluccius</i> spp., <i>Urophycis</i> spp.):					
0304.20.57	---Of hake of the genus <i>Merluccius</i>	15.0			7.5	
0304.20.59	---Of hake of the genus <i>Urophycis</i>	15.0			7.5	
	--Of dogfish and other sharks:					
0304.20.61	---Of dogfish ( <i>Squalus acanthias</i> and <i>Scyliorhinus</i> spp.)	15.0			7.5	
0304.20.69	---Of other sharks	15.0			7.5	

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B/C	Ad valorem (%)	Other
0304.20.71	--Of plaice ( <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> )	15.0			7.5	
0304.20.73	--Of flounder ( <i>Platichthys flesus</i> )	15.0			7.5	
0304.20.75	--Of herring ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i> )	15.0			15.0	
0304.20.79	--Of megrim ( <i>Lepidorhombus</i> spp.)	15.0			15.0	
0304.20.81	--Of Ray's beam ( <i>Brama</i> spp.)	15.0			15.0	
0304.20.83	--Of monkfish ( <i>Lophius</i> spp.)	15.0			15.0	
0304.20.99	--Other:					
EX1-NEW	---Fish of the species <i>Macruronus novaezealandiae</i>	15.0			7.5	
EX2-NEW	---Fish of the species <i>Xiphias gladius</i>	15.0			7.5	
EX3-NEW	---Fish of the species <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>	15.0			15.0	
EX4-NEW	---Other	15.0			15.0	
0304.90	-Other:					
0304.90.10	--Of freshwater fish	8.0			8.0	
	--Other:					
	---Of herring ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i> ):					
0304.90.21	----From 15 February to 15 June	0.0			0.0	
0304.90.25	----From 16 June to 14 February	15.0			15.0	
0304.90.31	---Of redfish ( <i>Sebastes</i> spp.)	8.0			8.0	
	---Of cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> ) and of fish of the species <i>Boreogadus saida</i> :					
0304.90.35	----Of cod of the species <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>	15.0			7.5	
0304.90.37	----Other	15.0			7.5	
0304.90.41	---Of coalfish ( <i>Pollachius virens</i> )	15.0			7.5	
0304.90.45	---Of haddock ( <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> )	15.0			7.5	
	---Of hake ( <i>Merluccius</i> spp., <i>Urophycis</i> spp.):					
0304.90.47	----Of hake of the genus <i>Merluccius</i>	15.0			7.5	
0304.90.49	----Of hake of the genus <i>Urophycis</i>	15.0			7.5	
0304.90.51	---Of megrim ( <i>Lepidorhombus</i> spp.)	15.0			15.0	
0304.90.55	---Of Ray's bream ( <i>Brama</i> spp.)	15.0			15.0	
0304.90.57	---Of monkfish ( <i>Lophius</i> spp.)	15.0			7.5	
0304.90.59	---Of blue whiting ( <i>Micromesistius poutassou</i> or <i>Gadus poutassou</i> )	15.0			7.5	
0304.90.99	---Other	15.0			7.5	
0305	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; fish meal fit for human consumption:					
0305.10.00	-Fish meal fit for human consumption	13.0			13.0	
0305.20.00	-Livers and roes, dried, smoked, salted or in brine	11.0			11.0	
0305.30	-Fish fillets, dried, salted or in brine, but not smoked:					
	--Of cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> ) and of fish of the species <i>Boreogadus saida</i> :					
0305.30.11	---Of cod of the species <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>	16.0			16.0	
0305.30.19	---Other	20.0			20.0	

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B/C	Ad valorem (%)	Other
0305.30.30	--Of Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.), Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> ), salted or in brine	15.0			15.0	
0305.30.50	--Of lesser or Greenland halibut ( <i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> ), salted or in brine	15.0			15.0	
0305.30.90	--Other	16.0			16.0	
	-Smoked fish, including fillets:					
0305.41.00	--Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.), Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> )	13.0			13.0	
0305.42.00	--Herrings ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i> )	10.0			10.0	
0305.49	--Other:					
0305.49.10	---Lesser or Greenland halibut ( <i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> )	15.0			15.0	
0305.49.20	---Atlantic halibut ( <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> )	16.0			16.0	
0305.49.30	---Mackerel ( <i>Scomber scombrus</i> , <i>Scomber australasicus</i> , <i>Scomber japonicus</i> )	14.0			14.0	
0305.49.40	---Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> , <i>Salmo clarki</i> , <i>Salmo aguabonita</i> , <i>Salmo gillae</i> )	14.0			14.0	
0305.49.50	---Eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.)	14.0			14.0	
0305.49.90	---Other	14.0			14.0	
	-Dried fish, whether or not salted but not smoked:					
0305.51	--Cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> ):					
0305.51.10	---Dried, unsalted	13.0			13.0	
0305.51.90	---Dried, salted	13.0			13.0	
0305.59	--Other:					
	---Fish of the species <i>Boreogadus saida</i> :					
0305.59.11	----Dried, unsalted	13.0			13.0	
0305.59.19	----Dried, salted	13.0			13.0	
0305.59.30	---Herrings ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i> )	12.0			12.0	
0305.59.50	---Anchovies ( <i>Engraulis</i> spp.)	10.0			10.0	
0305.59.60	---Lesser or Greenland Halibut ( <i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> ) and Pacific Halibut ( <i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i> )	12.0			12.0	
0305.59.70	---Atlantic Halibut ( <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> )	15.0		U	15.0	
0305.59.90	---Other	12.0			12.0	
	-Fish, salted but not dried or smoked and fish in brine:					
0305.61.00	--Herrings ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i> )	12.0			12.0	
0305.62.00	--Cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> )	13.0			13.0	
0305.63.00	--Anchovies ( <i>Engraulis</i> spp.)	10.0			10.0	
0305.69	--Other:					
0305.69.10	---Fish of the species <i>Boreogadus saida</i>	13.0			13.0	
0305.69.20	---Lesser or Greenland Halibut ( <i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> ) and Pacific Halibut ( <i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i> )	12.0			12.0	
0305.69.30	---Atlantic Halibut ( <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> )	15.0		U	15.0	
0305.69.50	---Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.), Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> )	11.0			11.0	
0305.69.90	---Other	12.0			12.0	

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B/C	Ad valorem (%)	Other
0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, whether or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans					
	-Frozen:					
0306.11.00	--Rock lobster and other sea crawfish (Palinurus spp., Panulirus spp., Jasus spp.):					
EX1	---Crawfish tails	25.0			12.5	
EX2	---Other	25.0		U	12.5	
0306.12	--Lobsters (Homarus spp.):					
0306.12.10	---Whole	8.0			8.0	
0306.12.90	---Other	16.0			16.0	
0306.13	--Shrimps and prawns:					
0306.13.10	---Of the family Pandalidae	12.0			12.0	
0306.13.30	---Shrimps of the genus Crangon	18.0			18.0	
0306.13.90	---Other	18.0			12.0	
0306.14	--Crabs:					
0306.14.10	---Crabs, of the species Paralithodes camchaticus, Chionoecetes spp. and Callinectes sapidus	8.0			7.5	
0306.14.30	---Crabs of the species Cancer pagurus	15.0			7.5	
0306.14.90	---Other	15.0			7.5	
0306.19	--Other:					
0306.19.10	---Freshwater crayfish	15.0			7.5	
0306.19.30	---Norway lobsters (Nephrops norvegicus)	12.0			12.0	
0306.19.90	---Other	12.0			12.0	
	-Not frozen:					
0306.21.00	--Rock lobster and other sea crawfish (Palinurus spp., Panulirus spp., Jasus spp.)	25.0			12.5	
0306.22	--Lobsters (Homarus spp.):					
0306.22.10	---Live	8.0			8.0	
	---Other:					
0306.22.91	----Whole	8.0			8.0	
0306.22.99	----Other	20.0			10.0	
0306.23	--Shrimps and prawns:					
0306.23.10	---Of the family Pandalidae	12.0			12.0	
	---Shrimps of the genus Crangon:					
0306.23.31	----Fresh, chilled or cooked by steaming or by boiling in water	18.0			18.0	
0306.23.39	----Other	18.0			18.0	
0306.23.90	---Other	18.0			12.0	
0306.24	--Crabs:					
0306.24.10	---Crabs of the species Paralithodes camchaticus, Chionoecetes spp. and Callinectes sapidus	8.0			7.5	
0306.24.30	---Crabs of the species Cancer pagurus	15.0			7.5	
0306.24.90	---Other	15.0			7.5	
0306.29	--Other:					
0306.29.10	---Freshwater crayfish	15.0			7.5	
0306.29.30	---Norway lobsters (Nephrops norvegicus)	12.0			12.0	
0306.29.90	---Other	12.0			12.0	

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B/C	Ad valorem (%)	Other
0307	Molluscs, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine:					
0307.10	-Oysters:					
0307.10.10	--Flat oysters (of the genus <i>Ostrea</i> ), live and weighing (shell included) not more than 40 g each	0.0			0.0	
0307.10.90	--Other	18.0			9.0	
	-Scallops, including queen scallops, of the genera <i>Pecten</i> , <i>Chlamys</i> or <i>Placopecten</i> :					
0307.21.00	--Live, fresh or chilled	8.0			8.0	
0307.29	--Other:					
0307.29.10	---Coquilles St Jacques ( <i>Pecten maximus</i> ), frozen	8.0			8.0	
0307.29.90	---Other	8.0			8.0	
	-Mussels ( <i>Mytilus</i> spp., <i>Perna</i> spp.):					
0307.31	--Live, fresh or chilled:					
0307.31.10	---Mytilus spp.	10.0			10.0	
0307.31.90	---Perna spp.	8.0			8.0	
0307.39	--Other:					
0307.39.10	---Mytilus spp.	10.0			10.0	
0307.39.90	---Perna spp.	8.0			8.0	
	-Cuttlefish ( <i>Sepia officinalis</i> , <i>Rossia macrosoma</i> , <i>Sepiola</i> spp.) and squid ( <i>Ommastrephes</i> spp., <i>Loligo</i> spp., <i>Nototodar</i> spp., <i>Sepioteuthis</i> spp.):					
0307.41	--Live, fresh or chilled:					
0307.41.10	---Cuttlefish ( <i>Sepia officinalis</i> , <i>Rossia macrosoma</i> , <i>Sepiola</i> spp.)	8.0			8.0	
	---Squid ( <i>Ommastrephes</i> spp., <i>Loligo</i> spp., <i>Nototodar</i> spp., <i>Sepioteuthis</i> spp.):					
0307.41.91	----Loligo spp., <i>Ommastrephes sagittatus</i>	6.0			6.0	
0307.41.99	----Other	8.0			8.0	
0307.49	--Other:					
	---Frozen:					
	----Cuttlefish ( <i>Sepia officinalis</i> , <i>Rossia macrosoma</i> , <i>Sepiola</i> spp.):					
0307.49.11	-----Of the genus <i>Sepiola</i> other than <i>Sepiola rondeleti</i>	8.0			8.0	
0307.49.19	-----Other:					
EX1-NEW	----- <i>Sepiola rondeleti</i>	8.0			6.0	
EX2-NEW	-----Other	8.0			8.0	
	---Squid ( <i>Ommastrephes</i> spp., <i>Loligo</i> spp., <i>Nototodar</i> spp., <i>Sepioteuthis</i> spp.):					
	----Loligo spp.:					
0307.49.31	-----Loligo vulgaris	6.0			6.0	
0307.49.33	-----Loligo pealei	6.0			6.0	
0307.49.39	-----Other	6.0			6.0	
0307.49.51	----- <i>Ommastrephes sagittatus</i>	6.0			6.0	
0307.49.59	-----Other	8.0			8.0	
	---Other:					



Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B/C	Ad valorem (%)	Other
0307.49.71	----Cuttlefish ( <i>Sepia officinalis</i> , <i>Rossia macrosoma</i> , <i>Sepiola</i> spp.)	8.0			8.0	
	----Squid ( <i>Ommastrephes</i> spp., <i>Loligo</i> spp., <i>Nototodarus</i> spp., <i>Sepioteuthis</i> spp.):					
0307.49.91	----Loligo spp., <i>Ommastrephes sagittatus</i>	6.0			6.0	
0307.49.99	----Other	8.0			8.0	
	-Octopus ( <i>Octopus</i> spp.):					
0307.51.00	--Live, fresh or chilled	8.0			8.0	
0307.59	--Other:					
0307.59.10	---Frozen	8.0			8.0	
0307.59.90	---Other	8.0			8.0	
0307.60.00	-Snails, other than sea snails	0.0			0.0	
	-Other, including flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans, fit for human consumption					
0307.91.00	--Live, fresh or chilled	11.0			11.0	
0307.99	--Other:					
	---Frozen:					
0307.99.11	---- <i>Illex</i> spp.	8.0			8.0	
0307.99.13	----Striped venus and other species of the family <i>Veneridae</i>	8.0			8.0	
0307.99.19	----Other aquatic invertebrates:					
EX1-NEW	----Jelly fish	11.0			0.0	
EX2-NEW	----Other	11.0			11.0	
0307.99.90	---Other	11.0			11.0	
16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT, OF FISH OR OF CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS OR OTHER AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES					
NOTE:	AUTONOMOUS REDUCTIONS MIGHT BE OFFERED, DEPENDENT UPON GRANTING OF FISHING RIGHTS TO THE COMMUNITY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF FISHERIES AGREEMENTS TO BE AGREED UPON BETWEEN CONTRACTING PARTIES.					
1604	Prepared or preserved fish;caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs:					
	-Fish, whole or in pieces, but not minced:					
1604.11.00	--Salmon	5.5			5.5	
1604.12	--Herrings:					
1604.12.10	---Fillets, raw, coated with batter or breadcrumbs, deep frozen	15.0			15.0	
1604.12.90	---Other	20.0			20.0	
1604.13	--Sardines, sardinella and brisling or sprats:					
1604.13.10	---Sardines	25.0			12.5	
1604.13.90	---Other	20.0			12.5	
1604.14	--Tunas, skipjack and Atlantic bonito ( <i>Sarda</i> spp.):					
1604.14.10	---Tunas and skipjack	24.0			24.0	
1604.14.90	---Atlantic bonito ( <i>Sarda</i> spp.)	25.0			25.0	
1604.15	--Mackerel:					
1604.15.10	---Of the species <i>Scomber scombrus</i> and <i>Scomber japonicus</i>	25.0			25.0	
1604.15.90	---Of the species <i>Scomber australasicus</i>	20.0			20.0	
1604.16.00	--Anchovies	25.0		U	25.0	
1604.19	--Other:					

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B/C	Ad valorem (%)	Other
1604.19.10	---Salmonidae, other than salmon	7.0			7.0	
1604.19.30	---Fish of the genus Euthynnus, other than skipjack (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis)	24.0			24.0	
1604.19.50	---Fish of the species Orcynopsis unicolor	25.0			12.5	
	---Other:					
1604.19.91	----Fillets, raw, coated with batter or breadcrumbs, deep frozen	15.0			7.5	
1604.19.99	----Other	20.0			20.0	
1604.20	-Other prepared or preserved fish:					
1604.20.10	--Of salmon	5.5			5.5	
1604.20.30	--Of Salmonidae, other than salmon	7.0			7.0	
1604.20.40	--Of anchovies	25.0		U	25.0	
1604.20.50	--Of sardines, bonito, mackerel of the species Scomber scombrus and Scomber japonicus, fish of the species Orcynopsis unicolor	25.0			25.0	
1604.20.70	--Of tunas, skipjack or other fish of the genus Euthynnus	24.0			24.0	
1604.20.90	--Of other fish	20.0			14.0	
1604.30	-Caviar and caviar substitutes:					
1604.30.10	--Caviar (sturgeon roe)	30.0			20.0	
1604.30.90	--Caviar substitutes	30.0			20.0	
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved:					
1605.10.00	-Crab	16.0			8.0	
1605.20.00	-Shrimps and prawns	20.0			20.0	
1605.30.00	-Lobster	20.0			20.0	
1605.40.00	-Other crustaceans	20.0			20.0	
1605.90	-Other:					
1605.90.10	--Molluscs	20.0			20.0	
1605.90.90	--Other aquatic invertebrates	26.0			26.0	
19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS, FLOUR, STARCH OR MILK; PASTRYCOOKS' PRODUCTS					
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed (with meat or other substances) or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared :					
1902.20	- Stuffed pasta, whether or not cooked or otherwise prepared :					
1902.20.10	--Containing more than 20% by weight of fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	17.0			8.5	
23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES; PREPARED ANIMAL FODDER					
2301	Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption;greaves:					
2301.20.00	-Flours, meals and pellets, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	2.0			2.0	
	Average rates	0.9			0.7	

## APPENDIX 3: JAPAN'S MOST FAVOURED NATION TARIFFS: OTHER PRODUCTS

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other
0208	Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen.					
0208.20	Frogs' Legs	3.5		B	0.0	
0208.90 Ex	Other:					
	Of whale	0.0		B	0.0	
0301	Live fish					
0301.10	Ornamental fish:					
	Carp and gold-fish	5.0		B	3.5	
	Other	2.5		B	1.7	
	Other live fish:					
0301.91	Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> , <i>Salmo clarki</i> , <i>Salmo aquabonita</i> , <i>Salmo gilae</i> ):					
	Fry for fish culture	0.0		U	0.0	
	Other	5.0		B	3.5	
0301.92	Eels ( <i>Angilla</i> spp.):					
	Fry for fish culture	0.0		U	0.0	
	Other	5.0		B	3.5	
0301.93	Carp:					
	Fry for fish culture	0.0		U	0.0	
	Other	5.0		B	3.5	
0301.99 Ex	Other:					
	Fry for fish culture	5.0		B	3.5	
	ex Other:					
	Other than Nishin ( <i>Clupea</i> spp.), Tara ( <i>Gadus</i> spp., <i>Theragra</i> spp. and <i>Merluccius</i> spp.), Buri ( <i>Seriola</i> spp.), Saba ( <i>Scomber</i> spp.), Iwashi ( <i>Etrumeus</i> spp., <i>Sardinops</i> spp. and <i>Engraulis</i> spp.), Aji ( <i>Trachurus</i> spp. and <i>Decapterus</i> spp.) or Samma ( <i>Cololabis</i> spp.)	5.0		B	3.5	
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading N° 0304					
	Salmonidae, excluding livers and roes:					
0302.11	Trout ( <i>Salmo</i> , <i>trutta</i> , <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> , <i>Salmo clarki</i> , <i>Salmo aquabonita</i> , <i>Salmo gilae</i> )	5.0		B	3.5	
0302.12	Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.), Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> )	5.0		B	3.5	
0302.19	Other	5.0		B	3.5	
	Flat fish ( <i>Pleuronectidae</i> , <i>Bothidae</i> , <i>Cynoglossidae</i> , <i>Soleidae</i> , <i>Scophthalmidae</i> and <i>Citharidae</i> ), excluding livers and roes:					
0302.21	Halibut ( <i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> , <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> , <i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i> )	5.0		B	3.5	
0302.22	Plaice ( <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> )	5.0		B	3.5	
0302.23	Sole ( <i>Solea</i> spp.)	5.0		B	3.5	
0302.29	Other	5.0		B	3.5	
	Tunas (of the genus <i>Thunnus</i> ), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito ( <i>Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis</i> ), excluding livers and roes:					
0302.31	Albacore or longfinned tunas <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> )	5.0		B	3.5	
0302.32	Yellowfin tunas ( <i>Thunnus albacares</i> )	5.0		B	3.5	
0302.33	Skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito	5.0		B	3.5	
0302.39	Other	5.0		B	3.5	
	Other fish, excluding livers and roes:					
0302.61 Ex	Sardines ( <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> , <i>Sardinops</i> spp.), sardinella ( <i>Sardinella</i> spp.), brisling or sprats ( <i>Sprattus sprattus</i> ):					
	Other than those of <i>Sardinops</i> spp.	5.0		B	3.5	
0302.62	Haddock ( <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> )	5.0		B	3.5	
0302.63	Coalfish ( <i>Pollachius virens</i> )	5.0		B	3.5	
0302.65	Dogfish and other sharks	3.5		B	2.5	
0302.66	Eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.)	5.0		B	3.5	
0302.69 Ex	Other:					
	<i>Barracouta</i> <i>Sphyracidae</i> and <i>Gempylidae</i> ), king-clip and sea breams	3.0		B	2.0	
	Other than Nishin ( <i>Clupea</i> spp.), Tara ( <i>Gadus</i> spp., <i>Theragra</i> spp. and <i>Merluccius</i> spp.), Buri ( <i>Seriola</i> spp.), Saba ( <i>Scomber</i> spp.), Iwashi ( <i>Etrumeus</i> spp. and <i>Engraulis</i> spp.), Aji ( <i>Trachurus</i> spp. and <i>Decapterus</i> spp.), Samma ( <i>Cololabis</i> spp.), <i>barracouta</i> ( <i>Sphyr</i> Livers and roes:	5.0		B	3.5	
0302.70 Ex	Hard roes of Nishin ( <i>Clupea</i> spp.)	8.0		B	5.6	
	Other than hard roes of Nishin ( <i>Clupea</i> spp.) or Tara ( <i>Gadus</i> spp., <i>Theragra</i> spp. and <i>Merluccius</i> spp.)	5.0		B	3.5	
0303	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading N° 0304					
0303.10	Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.), excluding livers and roes	5.0		B	3.5	
	Other salmonidae, excluding livers and roes:					
0303.21	Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> , <i>Salmo clarki</i> , <i>Salmo aquabonita</i> , <i>Salmo gilae</i> )	5.0		B	3.5	
0303.22	Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> )	5.0		B	3.5	
0303.29	Other	5.0		B	3.5	

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other
	Flat fish (Pleuronectidae, Bothidae, Cynoglossidae, Soleidae, Scophthalmidae and Citharidae), excluding livers and roes:					
0303.31	Halibut (Reinhardtius hippoglossoides, Hippoglossus hippoglossus, Hippoglossus stenolepis)	5.0		B	3.5	
0303.32	Plaice (Pleuronectes platessa)	5.0		B	3.5	
0303.33	Sole (Solea spp.)	5.0		B	3.5	
0303.39	Other	5.0		B	3.5	
	Tunas (of the genus Thunnus), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis), excluding livers and roes:					
0303.41	Albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga)	5.0		B	3.5	
0303.42	Yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares)	5.0		B	3.5	
0303.43	Skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito	5.0		B	3.5	
0303.49	Other	5.0		B	3.5	
0303.50	Herrings (Clupea harengus, Clupea pallasii), excluding livers and roes	6.0		B	6.0	
0303.60	Cod (Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus), excluding livers and roes	6.0		B	6.0	
	Other fish, excluding livers and roes:					
0303.71 Ex	Sardines (Sardina pilchardus, Sardinops spp.), sardinella (Sardinella spp.), brisling or sprats (Sprattus sprattus):					
	Other than those of Sardinops spp.	5.0		B	3.5	
0303.72	Haddock (Melanogrammus aeglefinus)	5.0		B	3.5	
0303.73	Coalfish (Pollachius virens)	5.0		B	3.5	
0303.75	Dogfish and other sharks	3.5		B	2.5	
0303.76	Eels (Anguilla spp.)	5.0		B	3.5	
0303.77	Sea bass (Dicentrarchus labrax, Dicentrarchus punctatus)	5.0		B	3.5	
0303.78	Hake (Merluccius spp., Urophycis spp.):					
	Of Merluccius spp.	6.0		B	6.0	
	Other	5.0		B	3.5	
0303.79 Ex	Other:					
	Nishin (Clupea spp.) and Tara (Gadus spp. and Theragra spp.)	6.0		B	6.0	
	Barracouta (Sphyrnaeidae and Gempylidae), king-clip and sea breams	3.0		B	2.0	
	Shishamo	4.0		B	2.8	
	Other than Nishin (Clupea spp.), Tara (Gadus spp. and Theragra spp.), Buri (Seriola spp.), Saba (Scomber spp.), Iwashi (Etrumeus spp. and Engraulis spp.), Aji (Trachurus spp. and Decapterus spp.), Samma (Cololabis spp.), barracouta (Sphyrnaeidae and Gempylidae)	5.0		B	3.5	
0303.80	Livers and roes:					
	Hard roes of Nishin (Clupea spp.)	6.0		B	4.0	
	Hard roes of Tara (Gadus spp., Theragra spp. and Merluccius spp.)	6.0		B	6.0	
	Other	5.0		B	3.5	
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen.					
0304.10 Ex	Fresh or chilled:					
	ex Fillets:					
	Other than Nishin (Clupea spp.), Tara (Gadus spp., Theragra spp. and Merluccius spp.), Buri (Seriola spp.), Saba (Scomber spp.), Iwashi (Etrumeus spp., Sardinops spp. and Engraulis spp.), Aji (Trachurus spp. and Decapterus spp.) or Samma (Cololabis spp.)	5.0		B	3.5	
	ex Other:					
	Barracouta (Sphyrnaeidae and Gempylidae), king-clip and sea breams	3.0		B	2.0	
	Dogfish and other sharks	3.5		B	2.5	
	Other than Nishin (Clupea spp.), Tara (Gadus spp., Theragra spp. and Merluccius spp.), Buri (Seriola spp.), Saba (Scomber spp.), Iwashi (Etrumeus spp., Sardinops spp. and Engraulis spp.), Aji (Trachurus spp. and Decapterus spp.), Samma (Cololabis spp.), b	5.0		B	3.5	
0304.20 Ex	Frozen fillets:					
	Other than Nishin (Clupea spp.), Tara (Gadus spp., Theragra spp. and Merluccius spp.), Buri (Seriola spp.), Saba (Scomber spp.), Iwashi (Etrumeus spp., Sardinops spp. and Engraulis spp.), Aji (Trachurus spp. and Decapterus spp.), Samma (Cololabis spp.)	5.0		B	3.5	
0304.90 Ex	Other:					
	Nishin (Clupea spp.), Tara (Gadus spp., Theragra spp. and Merluccius spp.)	6.0		B	6.0	
	Barracouta (Sphyrnaeidae and Gempylidae), king-clip and sea breams	3.0		B	2.0	
	Dogfish and other sharks	3.5		B	2.5	
	Shishamo	4.0		B	2.8	
	Other than Nishin (Clupea spp.), Tara (Gadus spp., Theragra spp. and Merluccius spp.), Buri (Seriola spp.), Saba (Scomber spp.), Iwashi (Etrumeus spp., Sardinops spp. and Engraulis spp.), Aji (Trachurus spp. and Decapterus spp.), Samma (Cololabis spp.), b	5.0		B	3.5	
0305	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption					
0305.10	Flours, meals and pellets of fish for human consumption	15.0		U	10.0	
0305.20	Livers and roes, dried, smoked, salted or in brine:					
	Hard roes of Nishin (Clupea spp.) other than Nishin roes on the tangles	12.0		B	8.4	
	Hard roes of Tara (Gadus spp., Theragra spp. and Merluccius spp.)	7.5		B	7.5	
	Hard roes of Salmonidae	5.0		B	3.5	
	Nishin roes on the tangles	15.0		U	10.0	
	Other	4.0		B	2.8	

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other
0305.30 Ex	Fish fillets, dried, salted or in brine, but not smoked: Salmonidae Other than Salmonidae, Nishin ( <i>Clupea</i> spp.), Tara ( <i>Gadus</i> spp., <i>Theragra</i> spp. and <i>Merluccius</i> spp.), Buri ( <i>Seriola</i> spp.), Saba ( <i>Scomber</i> spp.), Iwashi ( <i>Etrumeus</i> spp., <i>Sardinops</i> spp. and <i>Engraulis</i> spp.), Aji ( <i>Trachurus</i> spp. and <i>Decapterus</i> spp.) or Samma (Colo)	12.0		U	8.4	
	Smoked fish, including, fillets: Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.), Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> )	15.0		U	10.5	
0305.41	Herrings ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i> )	15.0		U	10.0	
0305.42	Other:					
0305.49	Tara ( <i>Gadus</i> spp., <i>Theragra</i> spp. and <i>Merluccius</i> spp.)	15.0		U	10.0	
	Other	15.0		U	10.0	
	Dried fish, whether or not salted but not smoked:					
0305.59 Ex	Other: Salmonidae Other than Salmonidae, Nishin ( <i>Clupea</i> spp.), Tara ( <i>Gadus</i> spp., <i>Theragra</i> spp. and <i>Merluccius</i> spp.), Buri ( <i>Seriola</i> spp.), Saba ( <i>Scomber</i> spp.), Iwashi ( <i>Etrumeus</i> spp., <i>Sardinops</i> spp. and <i>Engraulis</i> spp.), Aji ( <i>Trachurus</i> spp. and <i>Decapterus</i> spp.) or Samma (Col)	12.0		U	8.4	
	Fish, salted but not dried or smoked and fish in brine:	15.0		U	10.5	
0305.69	Other Salmonidae	12.0		U	8.4	
	Other	15.0		U	10.5	
0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, whether or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of crusta					
	Frozen:					
0306.11	Rock lobster and other sea crawfish ( <i>Palinurus</i> spp., <i>Panulirus</i> spp., <i>Jasus</i> spp.)	3.0		B	1.0	
0306.12	Lobsters ( <i>Homarus</i> spp.)	3.0		B	1.0	
0306.13	Shrimps and prawns	3.0		B	1.0	
0306.14	Crabs	6.0		B	4.0	
0306.19	Other, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption: Ebi	3.0		B	2.0	
	Other	10.0		U	7.0	
	Not frozen:					
0306.21	Rock lobster and other sea crawfish ( <i>Palinurus</i> spp., <i>Panulirus</i> spp., <i>Jasus</i> spp.): Live, fresh or chilled	3.0		B	1.0	
	Other	7.5		B	5.0	
0306.22	Lobsters ( ( <i>Homarus</i> spp.): Live, fresh or chilled	3.0		B	1.0	
	Other	7.5		B	5.0	
0306.23	Shrimps and prawns: Live, fresh or chilled	3.0		B	1.0	
	Other	7.5		B	5.0	
0306.24	Crabs: Live, fresh or chilled	6.0		B	4.0	
	Other	15.0		U	10.0	
0306.29	Other, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption: Live, fresh or chilled:					
	Ebi	3.0		B	2.0	
	Other	10.0		U	7.0	
	Other:					
	Ebi	7.5		B	5.0	
	Other	15.0		U	10.0	
0307	Molluscs, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebra					
0307.10	Oysters: Live, fresh, chilled or frozen	10.0		U	7.0	
	Other	15.0		U	10.5	
	Mussels ( <i>Mytilus</i> spp., <i>Perna</i> spp.): Live, fresh or chilled	10.0		U	7.0	
0307.31	Other:					
0307.39	Frozen	10.0		U	7.0	
	Other	15.0		U	10.0	

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty			Bound rate of duty	
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other
0307.41	Cuttle fish ( <i>Sepia officinalis</i> , <i>Rossia macrosoma</i> , <i>Sepioida</i> spp.) and squid ( <i>Ommastrephes</i> spp., <i>Loligo</i> spp., <i>Nototodar</i> spp., <i>Sepioteuthis</i> spp.):					
	Live, fresh or chilled:					
	Mongo ika	5.0		B	3.5	
	Other	5.0		B	5.0	
0307.49 Ex	Other:					
	Frozen:					
	Mongo ika	5.0		B	3.5	
	Other	5.0		B	5.0	
0307.51	Octopus ( <i>Octopus</i> spp.):					
	Live, fresh or chilled	10.0		U	7.0	
0307.59	Other:					
	Frozen	10.0		U	7.0	
	Other	15.0		U	10.0	
0307.60	Snails, other than sea snails:					
	Live, fresh, chilled or frozen	10.0		U	7.0	
	Other	15.0		U	10.0	
	Other, including flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans, fit for human consumption:					
0307.91 Ex	Live, fresh or chilled:					
	Live aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans or molluscs	0.0		B	0.0	
	Cuttle fish and squid:					
	Mongo ika	5.0		B	3.5	
	Other	5.0		B	5.0	
	Other, excluding adductors of shellfish:					
	Hard clam	5.0		U	3.5	
	Akagai (bloody clam), live	10.0		U	7.0	
	Sea urchins	10.0		U	7.0	
	Jellyfish	10.0		U	7.0	
	Abalone	10.0		U	7.0	
	Other	10.0		U	7.0	
0307.99 Ex	Other:					
	ex Frozen:					
	Cuttle fish and squid:					
	Mongo ika	5.0		B	3.5	
	Other	5.0		B	5.0	
	Sea urchins, jellyfish and sea cucumbers	10.0		U	7.0	
	Other, excluding adductors of shellfish:					
	Hard clam	5.0		U	3.5	
	Other	10.0		U	7.0	
	ex Other:					
	Sea urchins, jellyfish and sea cucumbers	10.0		U	7.0	
	Other, excluding adductors of shellfish, cuttle fish and squid:					
	Hard clam:					
	Salted or in brine	7.5		U	5.3	
	Dried	15.0		U	10.0	
	Other	15.0		U	10.5	



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