

<u>Product</u>	<u>Pounds per Capita Consumption, 1989</u>	
fresh and frozen seafood		10.5
- fresh and frozen finfish	7.1	
- fresh and frozen shellfish	3.4	
canned fishery products		5.1

The U.S. National Fisheries Institute (NFI) reports that 1989 per capita consumption figures for the most popular seafood species were as follows:

<u>Seafood Species</u>	<u>Per Capita Consumption, 1989</u>	
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Tuna	3.9	24.5
Shrimp	2.3	14.5
Cod	1.7	10.7
Alaska pollock	1.4	8.8
Catfish	0.7	4.4
Clams	0.6	3.8
Flounder/Sole	0.6	3.8
Salmon	0.5	3.2
Scallops	0.3	1.9
Crab	0.3	1.9
Other	<u>3.6</u>	<u>22.5</u>
TOTAL	15.9	100 %

In 1989, the U.S. market for seafood grew by almost 300 million pounds, the greatest rate of increase ever recorded. American consumers spent approximately US \$28.3 billion on fishery products in 1989, an increase of 5 per cent over expenditures in 1988. The amount spent in 1989 included US \$19.1 billion in food service establishments and \$9.0 billion in retail stores.

U.S. tariffs applicable to seafood products are set out in Chapters 3 and 16 of the Tariff Schedule of the United States (Annex 9, at page 48). However, pursuant to the tariff elimination provisions of the Canada-USA Free Trade Agreement, tariffs on Canadian seafood entering the USA will be eliminated by January 1998. Some tariffs were removed immediately and others will be removed in equal annual steps (Annex 10, at page 59).

Seafood imports to the USA must meet the regulations administered by U.S. Customs for various U.S. federal departments, such as the Food and Drug Administration's regulations related to listeria. Exporters of seafood products for retail sale in the U.S. must comply with U.S. packaging and labelling regulations. Further information on U.S. requirements is available from the Inspection Directorate of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and from Canadian consulates in the United States.