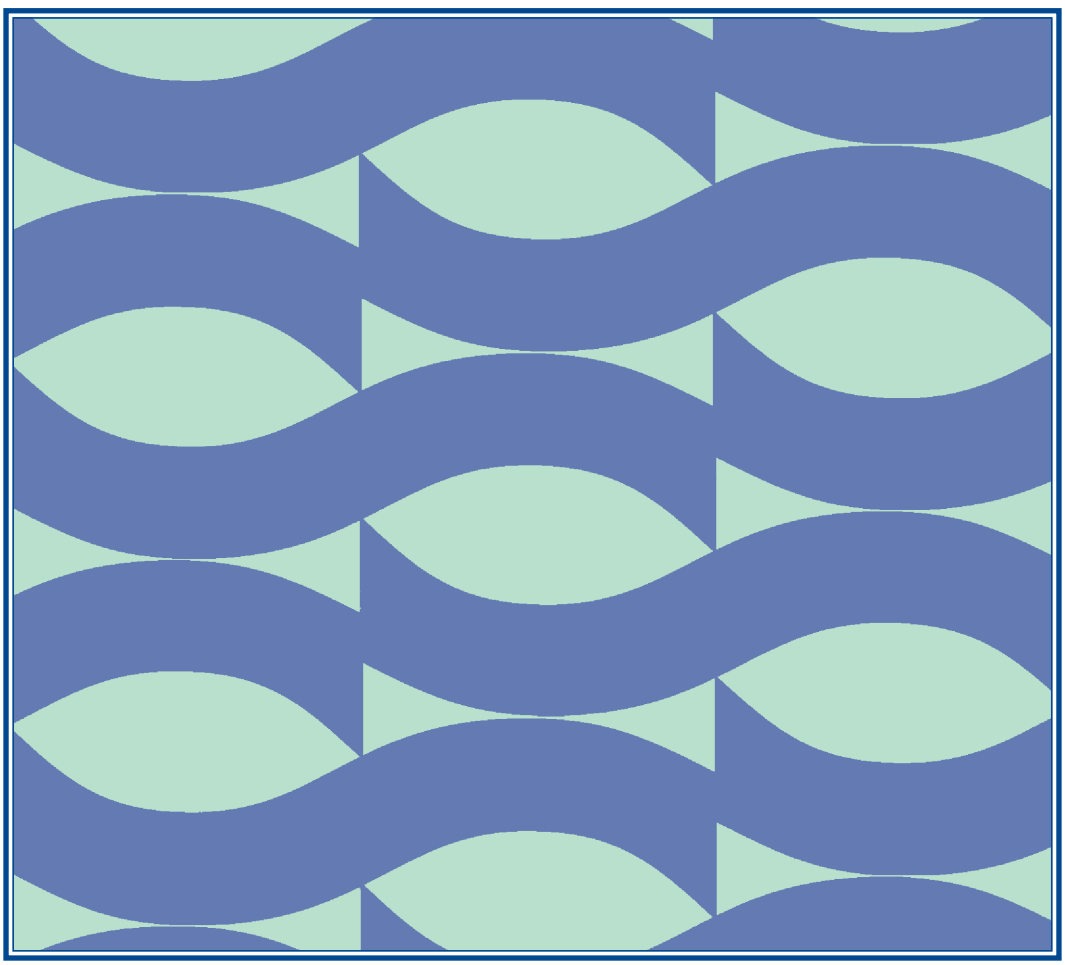
REVIEW OF FISHERIES

IN OECD COUNTRIES



1997 EDITION

REVIEW OF FISHERIES

IN OECD COUNTRIES

1997 EDITION

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Pursuant to Article 1 of the Convention signed in Paris on 14th December 1960, and which came into force on 30th September 1961, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) shall promote policies designed:

- to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in Member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy;
- to contribute to sound economic expansion in Member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development; and
- to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

The original Member countries of the OECD are Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The following countries became Members subsequently through accession at the dates indicated hereafter: Japan (28th April 1964), Finland (28th January 1969), Australia (7th June 1971), New Zealand (29th May 1973), Mexico (18th May 1994), the Czech Republic (21st December 1995), Hungary (7th May 1996), Poland (22nd November 1996) and the Republic of Korea (12th December 1996). The Commission of the European Communities takes part in the work of the OECD (Article 13 of the OECD Convention).

Publié en français sous le titre :

EXAMEN DES PÊCHERIES DANS LES PAYS DE L'OCDE

© OECD 1997

Permission to reproduce a portion of this work for non-commercial purposes or classroom use should be obtained through the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC), 20, rue des Grands-Augustins, 75006 Paris, France, Tel. (33-1) 44 07 47 70, Fax (33-1) 46 34 67 19, for every country except the United States. In the United States permission should be obtained through the Copyright Clearance Center, Customer Service, (508)750-8400, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923 USA, or CCC Online: http://www.copyright.com/. All other applications for permission to reproduce or translate all or part of this book should be made to OECD Publications, 2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France.

FOREWORD

The Committee for Fisheries approved
this review at its 78th Session in October 1996.
The Council agreed its derestriction in January 1997.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Survey 7
Tables to General Survey 29

COUNTRY NOTES

Australia 39
Canada 55
European Union 65
Belgium 73
Denmark 79
Finland 87
France 93
Germany 101
Greece 105
Ireland 113
Italy 119
The Netherlands 127
Portugal 129
Spain 133
Sweden 149
United Kingdom 157
Iceland 163
Japan 171
Mexico 177
New Zealand 187
Norway 197
Poland 209
United States 215

Statistical Annex to Country Notes 227

Special Survey : Russian Federation 387
Republic of Korea 393

GENERAL SURVEY

SUMMARY

On the international scene, 1995 will be remembered as an active year in which three major events, with potential important implication for the future sustainability of fisheries resources, took place. The United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks concluded its work in August 1995, the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, prepared under the auspices of the FAO, was adopted in October 1995, and the Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action on the Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security was finalised in December 1995.

While OECD catches fared reasonably, crisis may be the word which best describes the 1995 fishing season. Resource managers once again underlined the importance of coming to grips with reduced fish stocks, some of which are at such historically low level that collapses cannot be excluded.

The world economy did not fare well during 1995 and the major markets were reticent with regard to demand for luxury fish products like shrimp. For a number of lower valued species prices came down in an effort to match falling relative food prices, while for other species quantities marketed increased and hence put pressure on prices.

Structural adjustment has become an increasingly common issue in OECD Member countries. Realising that fleets are often overcapitalised and that stocks are overfished, administrations are seeking ways to reduce catch levels. This generally involves reductions in both capital and labour, thus requiring plans to scrap redundant vessels and the development of strategies to provide employment alternatives for fishermen (especially when they are located in remote fishing communities).

Aquaculture production continues to be a significant contributor to world fisheries' supply, accounting for approximately 20 per cent of overall supply. Advances in research and gains in experience have resulted in a doubling of aquaculture output in the last 10 years. It will, however, be necessary to monitor these developments closely, to ensure that increases in supply are in line with market structures and that the environmental impacts of aquaculture are fully assessed.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Governments of OECD Member countries are placing increasing emphasis on marine living resource management. A number of sciences are calling for a halt to the continued over-exploitation of our marine living resources. Yet the political establishment has had difficulties in translating this into practical response for fishing communities.

Conservation measures

General

Under the auspices of the United Nations, an agreement was reached in August on ways and means of efficiently managing straddling stocks and highly migratory fish stocks. This agreement, which is an implementing arrangement for the 1982 UNCLOS provisions governing such stocks of fish, will come into force following ratification by thirty countries. Through the end of 1995 the Agreement had received 29 signatures.

Within FAO, negotiations on a Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries came to an end in October 1995. The Code sets out principles and international standards of behaviour for responsible practices with a view to ensuring the effective conservation, management and development of living aquatic resources, with due respect to ecosystems and biodiversity. The Code is universal in its scope and voluntary, except for the ''Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas'' which is binding to those states ratifying it.

The OECD's Committee for Fisheries continued its review of management practices in Member countries. The economic aspects of the management of living marine resource in waters under coastal States' jurisdiction and beyond were assessed and the outcomes of alternative management measures were analysed. One of the conclusions of the study was that in many instances traditional management measures alone have had little success in conserving fish stocks.

The Japanese Government hosted, in December 1995 in Kyoto an International Conference on the Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security. More than 500 participants from 95 States participated as did a number of international organisations and NGOs. The Conference adopted the Kyoto Declaration as well as a Plan of Action dealing among other things with ''the role of living aquatic resources as an important natural renewable source of food'' and ''effectiveness of multispecies management and harvest at multiple trophic levels for sustainable development of living marine resources''.

Management arrangements pertaining to stocks exclusively within national jurisdiction

Supranational measures

TACs and quotas in EU waters are given in Table 1. Few changes compared to the 1994 fishing season were introduced. It is interesting to note that in nearly all of the EU's fisheries the harvest did not reach the prescribed TAC (*cf.* EU country note). This is due either to the fisheries being closed as they approach the TAC, because markets did not justify the harvest of fish, or because the fish were not available in sufficient quantities.

Table 1/Tableau 1. **TACs AND QUOTAS IN EC WATERS[a]/**
TACs ET CONTINGENTS DANS LES EAUX COMMUNAUTAIRES[a]
1993-1995

'000 tons/tonnes

	Total TAC			EU/UE			Foreign fishermen/ Pêcheurs étrangers			
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	
Cod	254.9	205.7	267.6	241.0	191.1	245.1	9.2	9.6	22.5	Morue
Haddock	163.3	192.0	157	129.2	145.3	121	15.3	20.3	36	Églefin
Saithe	125.9	125.0	137	83.0	76.6	81.4	40	40	55.6	Lieu noir
Whiting	183.8	163.3	143.6	116.0	116.6	108.9	10	10	34.7	Merlan
Plaice	209.4	200.3	149.2	202.2	187.7	140.9	3.1	6	8.3	Plie
Herring	840.2	833.2	1 132	592.1	616.1	954.5	n.a.	100.6	177.5	Hareng
Mackerel	580.8	625.5	506.3	521.2	532.3	434.4	83.1	93.2	71.9	Maquereau

a) Major species only./Principales espèces seulement.

For the first time ever, on 1 January 1995, the Mediterranean fisheries became subject to Community regulations under the Common Fisheries Policy. Another significant development which materialised towards the end of 1995 was the agreement of full integration of Spain and Portugal into the Common Fisheries Policy as from 1996.

National measures

Japan and the Republic of Korea respectively moved towards the establishment of a 200 miles exclusive economic zone with a view to declare sovereign rights over its fisheries resources and protect the marine environment. In Japan a TAC system will be introduced for a range of fisheries within the 200 miles EEZ, complementing the effort limitation system and technical measures already in place.

Poor stock condition for most groundfish stocks off New England provoked closures on parts of the George's Bank fisheries. In particular the cod, haddock and yellowtail flounder fisheries were affected. A vessel buy-back programme was instituted with a view to reduce effort considerably.

The importance of the fishing industry for the national economy and for fishery-dependent communities along the coast, and the objective of managing marine resources at sustainable levels, have necessitated an extensive control and enforcement regime in Norway. This has been achieved to a large extent by establishing a paper trail which documents catches (via logbooks) and sales (via sales notes) enabling the authorities to compare the two sets of information for consistency. In addition the Coast Guard has direct access to the quota control system, and may compare catch information in the logbooks with catch in the hold.

In 1996, Italy introduced a number of sea fishing regulations aimed at protecting its marine resources and at maintaining its freeze on new fishing licences. However, in accordance with the relevant decree, a few licences were issued but only for those segments of the fleet that have not reached the fishing capacity objectives set out in the Multiannual Guidance Programme, as well as for fishing areas and types of fishing that make more efficient use of biological resources. As part of the planning process required by European Union's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), Italy has reclassified its fleet in line with the EU's categories.

Following their accession to the EU, Finland and Sweden have also harmonised their resource management policies in line with the CFP. In the case of Finland this has in particular required legislation governing the creation of a fishing vessel register, a professional fishing register and a catch register. In Sweden and Finland catch possibilities regarding regulated species are now determined by the EU under the relative stability policy and fishermen in both countries are allocated a share of EU stocks from year to year.

In 1995, the Mexican Government released the 1995-2000 National Development Plan which sets out the objectives, goals and strategies regulating the country's programme of economic activities. The Plan has set the following objectives for fisheries: promoting fisheries through a comprehensive and sustainable approach, and promoting the diversification and development of new fisheries and untapped resources, such as industrial fisheries and rural aquaculture. The government policy will also stress job creation, increase seafood supply to improve nutrition, and to obtain foreign exchange through higher exports.

Conflicts between recreational and commercial fisheries continue to be a problem in many Member countries. In New Zealand, for example, commercial fisheries are mainly managed via output controls whereas recreational fisheries are managed via input controls. In one snapper fishery this has led commercial fishers to oppose reductions in Total Allowable Commercial Catches because they fear that any improvements in the health of the fishery will be captured by recreational fisheries who do not have overall catch limits. This example highlights the commercial recreational conflict as well as the conflict between different fisheries access rights.

Aboriginal fishing activities

In New Zealand, the allocation of ITQ in 1986 brought Maori fisheries grievances to a head with a threatened injunction by Maori against further ITQ allocations by Government. ITQ allocations were halted and a series of negotiations between Maori and Government began. The outcome of the negotiations, resulted in the New Zealand Government agreeing to:

– buy 10 per cent of ITQ from current fisheries to allocate to Maori and to provide assistance to facilitate the entry of Maori into the business and activity of fishing;

– allocate 20 per cent of the ITQ for new ITQ species to Maori;

– provide NZ$ 150 million to enable Maori to purchase a 50 per cent share in New Zealand's largest fishing company;
– establish a Commission to facilitate the entry of Maori into the business and activity of fishing; and
– establish a regulatory framework which provide for Maori non-commercial fishing interests.

These are specified in the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992. This represented a comprehensive settlement of fisheries claims and, as a result, Maori fishing interests now control 37 per cent of New Zealand's ITQ.

Management arrangements pertaining to joint stocks, straddling stocks and highly migratory species

Contracting Parties of NAFO reached an agreement on Greenland halibut in the NAFO area. The agreement includes tighter controls and surveillance and allocation of quota levels.

One of the most important joint stock management areas is the Barents Sea which is shared by the Russian Federation and Norway. In 1995 the quota arrangement for this area's most important stock was 700 000 tons for cod and 130 000 tons for haddock. The agreement also included an arrangement for herring, blue whiting and shrimps. Russia and Norway agreed not to fish for capelin and Greenland halibut due to poor stock situation. The two parties agreed furthermore to increase the number of patrol vessels in the area with a view to step up control and surveillance of own vessels, and in particular of third country vessels fishing in the areas.

In the near future the Russian Federation is expected to maintain its presence in the traditional fishing areas.

In January 1995, the Governments of Canada and Norway signed a fisheries conservation and enforcement co-operation agreement. Covering an initial period of six years, the arrangement allows for each party's fisheries enforcement and inspection vessels to board, inspect and search fishing vessels within and beyond 200 miles fisheries zones of both countries. In the agreement the parties affirm Norwegian sovereignty in the Svalbard fisheries zone.

Canada hosted the first Ministerial level meeting of all fishing nations bordering the North Atlantic, from 19 to 20 October 1995 in St. John's, Newfoundland. The Ministers who participated were the Fisheries Ministers of Canada, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Norway and the Russian Federation. The Minister for Greenland and the Commissioner for fisheries of the European Union were not able to attend, and were represented by senior officials. The North Atlantic Fisheries Ministers Conference identified and discussed common problems regarding fisheries management.

Table 2/Tableau 2. **TACs AND QUOTAS FOR EEC-NORWAY SHARED STOCKS**
TACs ET CONTINGENTS POUR LES STOCKS PARTAGÉS UE-NORVÈGE
1993-1995[a]

'000 tons/'000 tonnes

	Total TAC			Norway/Norvège			EU/UE			
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	
Cod	100.7	126.2	120	8.6	8.9	11.4	92.1	111.3	108.6	Morue
Haddock	133.0	160.0	120	27.2	42.3	26.6	105.8	111.7	93.4	Églefin
Saithe	93.0	97.0	107	45.4	48.4	55.6	47.6	48.6	51.4	Lieu noir
Whiting	120.0	100.0	81	12.0	32.7	8.1	108.0	67.3	72.9	Merlan
Plaice	175.0	165.0	115	6.2	11.6	8.1	168.8	153.4	106.9	Plie
Mackerel	83.2	98.7	76.3	124.7	66.8	50.9	27.7	28.9	25.4	Maquereau
Herring	430.0	390.0	440	55.5	132.1	127.6	305.3	258.0	312.4	Hareng

a) Includes allocations to third countries as well as transfers./Y compris les allocations aux pays tiers ainsi que les transferts.

Table 3/Tableau 3. **NAFO QUOTA ALLOCATION/ALLOCATIONS DE CONTINGENTS DE L'OPAN 1994-1996**

Tons/tonnes

	Cod/Morue			Redfish/Sébaste			American plaice/Balai			Yellowtail flounder/ Limande à queue jaune			
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	
Canada	2 946	85	85	6 614	6 614	5 336	4 805			6 825			Canada
Japan	–	–	–	520	520	520	–			–			Japon
Norway	1 018	1 018	1 018	–	–	–	–			–			Norvège
EU	7 698	5 485	5 485	4 506	4 506	4 040	236			140			UE
Other	5 338	4 412	4 412	28 360	28 360	26 740	759			35			Autres
Total	17 000	11 000	11 000	40 000	40 000	37 000	5 800	0	0	7 000	0	0	Total

	Witch flounder/ Plie cynoglosse			Capelin/ Capelan atlantique			Squid/Calmar[a]			
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	
Canada	1 800						[b]	[b]	[b]	Canada
Japan	–						2 250	2 250	2 250	Japon
Norway	–						–	–	–	Norvège
EU[b]	–						[b]	[b]	[b]	UE
Other	1 200						13 750	13 750	13 750	Autres
Total	3 000	0	0	0	0	0	150 000[c]	150 000[c]	150 000[c]	Total

a) Any quota listed for squid may be increased by a transfer from any "coastal state" as defined in Article 1, paragraph 3 of the NAFO Convention, provided TAC for squid is not exceeded. Transfers made to Contracting Parties conducting fisheries for squid in the Regulatory Area shall be reported to the Executive secretary, and the report shall be made as promptly as possible.

b) Not specified because the allocation to these contracting parties ase as yet undetermined, although their sum shall not exceed the difference between the total of allocations to other Contracting Parties and the TAC.

c) The TAC would remain at 150 000 tons subject to adjustment where warranted by scientific advice.

a) Tous les contingents pour le calmar peuvent être augmentés par un transfert de n'importe quel «état côtier» comme défini à l'Art. 1, para. 3 de la Convention de l'OPAN, pourvu que le TAC du calmar ne soit pas dépassé. Les transferts aux parties contractantes qui pêchent le calmar dans la zone de surveillance seront reportés au Secrétaire exécutif et le rapport sera fait le plus tôt possible.

b) Non spécifié parce que les allocations à ces parties contractantes ne sont pas encore déterminées, bien que leur somme ne dépassera pas la différence entre le total des allocations aux autres parties contractantes et les TAC.

c) Les TAC resteraient à 150 000 tonnes soumis à ajustement garanti par les avis des scientifiques.

Norway and the EU agreed on TACs and quotas for joint stocks. Due to poor resource conditions it was agreed that plaice and mackerel quotas would be reduced by 30 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

The ''Panama Declaration'' was signed by 12 nations fishing tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean and signatories to the La Jolla Agreement. The provisions of the Declaration represent a compromise to manage tuna fisheries and ensure dolphin protection within an ecosystem approach, and was supported by five of the most important non-governmental environmental organisations in the world. The implementation of the Declaration is contingent upon changes in the United States law, which include a change in the definition of ''dolphin-safe'' tuna and the removal of trade restrictions against nations party to an Agreement implementing the Declaration.

The General Fisheries Council of the Mediterranean adopted conservation measures for bluefin tuna (minimum size, and a seasonal ban for longliners over 24 metres), as a follow-up to ICCAT's 1995 recommendations for such stocks.

The Convention for the Conservation of the Southern Bluefin Tuna was ratified in 1994 by the three member countries (Australia, New Zealand and Japan). The Secretariat of the Commission is now functioning and is based in Canberra, Australia. In 1995, the Commission agreed to maintain the total catch level at 11 750 tons, with Australia, Japan and New Zealand receiving allocation of 5 265, 6 065 and 420 tons respectively. The Commission continues to seek the co-operation and involvement of other countries which fish for southern bluefin tuna. In 1995, Commission meetings were attended, as observers, by representatives from Indonesia, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan.

POLICIES SUPPORTING MANAGEMENT

Financial assistance

The EU financial assistance package for 1995 amounted to ECU 794.3 million, some ECU 92 million more than in the 1994 budget. This assistance covered international fisheries agreement (ECU 280 million), the fisheries guidance fund (ECU 451 million) and the guarantee fund (ECU 47 million) which covers costs associated with interventions. ECU 26.1 million were made available towards the costs of marine surveillance and control.

In France a plan for the restructuring of the artisanal fisheries was adopted (''plan Puech''). With a total budget of FF 330 million, the plan is to help the small scale fishermen in difficulty. This includes the extension of repayment time for loans and refinancing of vessels built and financed between 1988 and 1991. Social aspects of the plan include an extension of the bad weather payments provisions and the start of negotiations, port by port, of other possible social measures.

1995 was the first year of Finnish and Swedish membership of the European Union. In Finland this entailed the abolishment of the direct price support for Baltic herring but the consequence was a less than expected price decline.

Both Sweden and Finland became subject to the the Sectoral Plans for the EU member States. Structural Programmes for both countries were agreed to, including measures to improve fish processing plants, fishing harbours, modernisation of harbour installations and fleets and enhancement of fish farming. On a national basis Sweden continued a programme, to the tune of SKr 36 million, to support fishermen in the Baltic during closures of the cod fishery.

In the United States a US$53 million fisheries emergency aid programme was put in place, mainly geared towards vessel buy-back programmes. US$25 million were available for the New England groundfish fleet. Another US$13 million were allocated to the Pacific Northwest fisheries for vessel and permit buy backs, for fish habitat restoration and for data collection programmes. US$15 million was made available for the Gulf of Mexico fleet to cover losses and damages incurred from seabed obstructions.

Measures/policies to improve economic efficiency/structural adjustment

Vessels buy-back programmes or scrapping of vessels seem to be a common way for OECD Member countries to reduce effort. However, at least two conditions should be attached to such programmes to

make them effective in the context of global over-capacity. Withdrawals should not be limited to the less efficient and older vessels which only contribute marginally to overall effort that will be withdrawn; this is often the case when withdrawals are applied voluntarily. Furthermore, the withdrawn vessels should not be exported or added to other fisheries where over-capacity may already be a problem.

The EU's Financial Instrument for Fishery Guidance which was introduced in 1994 continued in 1995. The aim of the programme is to guarantee a sustainable balance between fishery resources and fishing activities by adjusting fishing effort and by supporting and strengthening the fishery sector throughout Europe. In addition to providing ''conventional'' assistance – fleet reduction, etc. – the programme has recognised the importance of alleviating the adverse social effects resulting from restructuring in the sector, and in particular job losses caused by a reduction in fleets. With this in mind the part-financing of national early retirement schemes for fishermen and individual compensatory payments for young fishermen who are forced out of their jobs when vessels are laid up have been introduced.

Within the European Union a new effort control system was agreed upon for Atlantic waters. The main thrust of the scheme is to limit the amount of effort, defined as kilowatt days (*i.e.* power of vessels and days in fishing area) allowed in any given area as stipulated in general fishing plans. According to the subsidiarity principle, member States of the EU are to monitor these limits through a system of communications of entry and exit by fishing vessels.

The EU and Morocco concluded a bilateral fisheries agreement in 1995. Under the terms of the agreement the EU will gradually reduce its fishing activity in the area. Between 1995 and 1999 the following fishing opportunities will be available to the EU 1995-96: 590 vessels; 1996-97: 552 vessels; 1997-98: 518 vessels; 1998-99: 477 vessels.

Financial support to the Norwegian fishing industry has been reduced over recent years and is now largely directed towards the improvement of economic efficiency. In addition, certain programmes are in effect to secure social welfare of the fishermen and hence the fishing communities located in sparsely populated areas with few alternative sources of income. Thus, of the NKr 120 million support package available in 1995, some NKr 49 million were allocated to support the reduction of operational costs and about the same amount was allocated to social schemes.

In Japan efforts towards restructuring the fishing industry continued. Strengthening the community based fisheries management coupled with a decrease in existing fishing effort are the main features of the Japanese programme, while modernising the remaining fleet and upgrading it with more efficient fishing gear and equipment.

In New Zealand the fishing industry currently receives no financial support from the government. The introduction of cost recovery in 1994 for fisheries management and research has removed all indirect subsidies to the commercial fishing sector. The Quota Management System has furthermore improved the sector's economic efficiency. The system has improved fisheries management, reduced redundant fishing capacity, improved returns to both the processing industry and the fleet and reduced pressure on several species that were at critical levels.

The United Kingdom House of Lords Select Committee on Science and Technology reported on UK fish stocks and management. The report was *i.e.* critical of the quota system noting that it led to high levels of by-catch and discards. The principal conclusions of the Report is that a substantial reduction of fishing effort is needed, that the scientific basis for management is not substantiated with sufficient data, and that improved communication by all parties is needed.

The UK dropped its controversial ''days at sea'' regulation. This scheme had been introduced in 1993 as a means of helping the UK achieve its fleet reduction goals (in conjunction with the EU decommissioning scheme). Although the EU Court of Justice ruled that the measure was in compliance with European law, the days at sea measure had faced bitter opposition by the harvesting sector. This illustrates the importance of consulting with and, to the degree possible, obtaining industry's co-operation when introducing new management measures.

In Mexico, a 1995-2000 National Development Plan was published in June 1995. It sets the objectives, goals and strategies that regulate the government's actions in all the country's economic activities, including fishing and aquaculture. The Plan sets forth the following basic objectives:

– conservation and protection of fisheries resources and the environment under criteria of sustainability and responsibility;
– management for production activities in the catch as well as the processing, distribution and marketing stages; and
– the balanced growth of all the chains of production in the sector and connected activities.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

In response to a call for a better understanding of the ecosystem effects of fishing in general, and of industrial fishing in particular, within a framework of sustainable and responsible exploitation, the European Commission published a communication to the Council on ''Evaluation of the Biological Impact of Fisheries''. A conclusion of the work is that the databases and knowledge on ecosystem linkages are insufficient and require considerable research effort. Future work should in particular consider the collection and standardisation of data in this area.

Similar findings regarding the paucity of data were reported in the United States Department of Commerce Report on the Status of US Living Marine Resources (1995). The goal of the US is to combine ecological, recreational, commercial and other aesthetic values when managing the utilisation of its marine living resources. The outlook for the welfare of US marine living resources was viewed as ''guarded'' with a need to remain continuously alert with regards to their utilisation levels.

The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea's Annual Science Conference in 1995, addressed the issues of implications on fisheries and ecology of ballast water. The principal fisheries problem related to ballast water is the introduction, over wide distances, of non-indigenous species, which may have significant impact on the bio diversity as well as the introduction of pathogens and parasites.

The Fourth North Sea Conference took place in Denmark in June 1995 addressing the consequences on the marine environment of human activities, including fisheries. The Conference agreed on commitments regarding the protection of the marine and coastal wild life, the prevention of pollution from ships and offshore installations and a continued reduction in the nutrient input (mainly agriculture runoffs) into the North Sea.

An attempt was made to resolve the tuna-dolphin problem which had affected some countries exporting tuna to the United States through the negotiation and signing of the Panama Declaration. The implementation of the Declaration is contingent upon changes in United States law, which include a change in the definition of ''dolphin-safe'' tuna and the removal of trade restrictions against nations party to an agreement implementing the Declaration.

Spain continued its efforts towards the protection and further developing the marine life of the coastal area. In 1995 this included the establishment of two artificial reefs in the Mediterranean. Further investments were made in the marine parks of Tabarca and Columbretes. The total investment amounted to Ptas 160 million.

In New Zealand work continued on development of techniques to minimise the incidental by-catch of seabirds, marine mammals and other protected species. For example, in the case of incidental by-catch mortality in tuna longline fisheries, the use of ''tori poles'' (poles with streamers surrounding baited lines) are mandatory.

RESULT OF THE CAPTURE FISHERIES SECTOR

Fleet and technical improvements

Continued efforts are reported from many OECD Member countries on fleet reduction programmes. In many countries it is a slow process to accommodate years of build up excess fishing effort. In order to

maintain effort levels consistent with an economically viable and sustainable fishery, a reduction in the size of the fishing fleet will be necessary if technical improvements are introduced.

Norway has been successful in reducing its over all fleet capacity and combined with better resource conservation, the Norwegian fishing fleet has improved its profitability. Over the past 3 years some 1 000 vessels have left the Norwegian fleet each year. From roughly 17 100 vessels in 1992 to a count of 14 196 vessels in 1995. The number of fishermen has decreased likewise to about 17 160 at the end of 1995.

A 1995 review by the EU's Commission of the 1992-1996 Multi-Annual Guidance Programmes determined that it was achieving its objective of reducing overcapacity in the fishing industry. Since 1991 the EU fleet has been reduced by approximately 214 500 GRT (down 10.5 per cent) and 612 600 kW (down 7.4 per cent). Reductions varied according to the species targeted and the gear used. Gear targeting demersal species are subject to a 20 per cent reduction whereas gears targeting benthic or pelagic species are subject to 15 per cent and 0 per cent reductions respectively.

Results/catch

Overall OECD catches for 1995 were marginally up relative to the 28 million tons taken in the 1994 fishing season.

While catches for human consumption were slightly up for industrial purposes by the major countries pursuing such fishery reached 5.1 million tons compared to 4.7 million tons in 1994.

Preliminary data reported to the FAO indicate a record world fishery production in 1995 of 111.4 million tons, a figure which includes aquaculture and capture fisheries. Aquaculture production is reported to have increased some 2.5 million tons to 21 million tons in 1995, while those from capture fisheries decreased 1 million tons to 90 million tons. The decrease in capture fisheries was largely due to lower landings of species for fish meal and oil.

Table 4/Tableau4. **LEADING FISHING COUNTRIES**[a]**/**
PRINCIPAUX PAYS PÊCHEURS[a]
1995

'000 tons/tonnes, $ mill.

Rank		Quant.	Val.		Rang
1	Japan[b]	7 356	n.a.	Japon[b]	1
2	United States	4 499	3 782	États-Unis	2
3	Norway	2 570	1 239	Norvège	3
4	Iceland	2 512	870	Islande	4
5	Denmark	1 966	517	Danemark	5
6	Spain[b]	1 312	2 449	Espagne[b]	6
7	Mexico	1 247	n.a.	Mexique	7
8	Canada	1 228	1 209	Canada	8
9	France	868	1 642	France	9
10	United Kingdom	695	754	Royaume-Uni	10

a) National landings in domestic ports./Débarquements nationaux dans les ports nationaux.
b) Ranking by quantity of landings/ .....

North-east Atlantic

Catches by Norwegian vessels during 1995 were up 187 000 tons reaching 2 706 000 tons. This increase was mainly caused by increased catches of Norway pout and herring. The economically important landings of groundfish increased marginally to 745 000 tons with cod representing half at 368 000 tons. The value of Norwegian domestic landings reached NKr 8.2 billion in 1995, which compares with NKr 7.4 billion in 1994.

Icelandic vessels landed a total of 2 512 000 tons of fish during 1995 which was some 150 000 tons more than in the previous season. These landings produced a first hand value of IKr 54.1 billion slightly above those of 1994. There was a considerable change in the species composition of landings with larger quantities of capelin, herring and shrimps being landed, while cod, the mainstay accounting for one quarter of the total value of Icelandic harvest, recorded yet another decrease.

Danish landings fared well in 1995 with tonnage up a 112 000 tons to 1 969 000 tons and a corresponding value of over DKr 3 billion (+DKr 116 million). Likewise the United Kingdom registered an increase in volume (up 4 per cent to 913 000 tons) and value (up 5 per cent to £590 million). Cod (£70 million) and haddock (£55 million) were the most important demersal species. Shellfish landings, which consisted mainly of nephrops, stood at £49 million (up 24 per cent). Pelagic landings at £64 million (up 12 per cent).

In 1995, domestic landings in Belgian ports declined 5 per cent to BF 2 472 million. Landings in foreign ports, however, increased 31 per cent to BF 1 081.9 million. Hence there was a slight increase in overall landings to BF 3 554 million (up 4 per cent). Landings in foreign ports account for 30 per cent of all Belgian landings. Belgian fishing vessels sell, in particular by direct landings, 25 per cent of the quota they harvest in the Netherlands. Belgian fisheries almost exclusively target flatfish which account for 64 per cent of their value in domestic ports and 53 per cent of their value in foreign ports.

Landings for industrial purposes were well up during 1995. Landings by Norway of fish for reduction reached 958 000 tons (up 68 000 tons) and Danish landings reached 1.56 million tons (+149 000 tons). Icelandic landings for reduction at 909 000 tons compared favourably with the 818 000 tons in 1994.

North-west Atlantic (United States and Canada)

The groundfish crisis continued and Canadian groundfish landings now account for a mere 10 per cent of the value of Atlantic coastal landings. However, the total Atlantic fishery was valued at C$ 1.4 billion, up 24 per cent on 1994 returns. Molluscs and crustaceans are now the most valuable species with landings valued at C$ 1.1 billion, up 29 per cent in spite of a 3 per cent drop in volume.

The value of Canadian landings was sustained by important landings and price increases for queen crab (64 500 tons which was 6 per cent up, carrying a value of C$ 412 million up a spectacular 66 per cent), lobster (40 000 tons was on par with 1994 but with a value 19 per cent up at C$ 396 million) and shrimps with 54 000 tons (+13 per cent) and C$ 135 million (+39 per cent). Among the fish species the herring fishery was the single most important landing 189 000 tons valued at C$ 34 million.

1995 was a disappointing season for the United States' Atlantic groundfish fishery, confirming the poor state of the resources. Overall groundfish landings were down 14 per cent to 39 000 tons, with all the major groundfish species registering declines; cod (–23 per cent to 13 000 tons), whiting (–6 per cent to 15 000 tons), and pollock (–10 per cent to 3 000 tons). Haddock was one of the few species to show an increase in landings, although landings remain marginal at 398 tons. Whiting became the most important groundfish species by volume, although cod is still the most valuable species.

American lobster remains the most valuable species landed by the United States in the Northwest Atlantic. 1995 landings were stable compared to the previous year (up 4 tons to 30 122 tons) but posted an 10 per cent increase in value to US$215 million, reflecting a significant appreciation in the unit price. Lobster is the fourth most important fishery by value in the US, following Gulf shrimp (US$437 million), Pacific red salmon (US$312 million) and Alaska pollock (US$260 million).

North Pacific

Japanese landings at the 42 major domestic fishing ports fell again. At 7 356 000 tons they were down by over a half a million tons. Landings have fallen by almost 1.5 million tons since 1993. Once again the sardine and mackerel fisheries were at the root of the problem. Landings of sardines at 1 040 000 tons were down 470 000 tons and those of mackerel at 49 000 tons fell 140 000 tons. Although average value of

landings increased 11 per cent to ¥ 166 per kilo of fish, this was not sufficient to compensate for the fall in landed quantities.

Canadian Pacific landings fell again, to 196 000 tons valued at C$ 340 million. Accounting for just one-fifth of the overall Canadian sea fisheries, Canadian Pacific fisheries are targeting salmon, crustaceans and molluscs. The decrease in landings and value was almost entirely due to the salmon fishery due to a bad run (–26 per cent at 48 500 tons) which was accompanied by a substantial drop in revenues (total value of landings fell 70 per cent to C$ 75 million).

1995 United States Pacific (Pacific cod, flounders, Pacific Ocean perch, Alaska pollock and rockfishes) landings were valued at US$506 million (down 11 per cent on the previous year) and amounted to 1 948 000 tons (down 7 per cent). The disappointing performance was mainly due to Alaska pollock, the most important species in the Pacific, whose landings were valued at US$260 million (–31 per cent) and 1 294 000 tons (–9 per cent). Alaska pollock, however, still accounts for the greatest overall volume in United States landings. The drop in Alaska pollock catch was mainly due to management measures which lowered the TAC.

South Pacific

Landings in New Zealand fisheries increased in volume to 655 000 tons (up 9 per cent) and value to NZ$ 700 million (up 4 per cent). The increase in value is mainly due to the 7 per cent rise in the value of shellfish landings. Primary contributor to this rise was mussels (up 25 per cent) and squid (up 32 per cent). Fish landings also increased by value (up 5 per cent) whereas there was a decline for crustaceans (down 4 per cent). It is interesting to note that as the overall increase in landings took place the number of vessels in the fleet dropped 10 per cent to 2 532. Employment levels were however on the rise, in particular for the number of fisheries consultants who increased by 75 per cent to 51.

In 1994-95 the value of Australian seafood production rose by 3 per cent to A$ 1.7 billion (from A$ 1.6 billion in 1993-94), a figure which includes A$ 420 million from aquaculture. The most important products are still lobster and shrimp. Their combined value reached A$ 760 million thus accounting for slightly over half of all landings. Finfish landings produced A$ 480 million.

Baltic Sea

For the 1995 fishing season the Baltic Sea Fishery Commission agreed to total allowable catches of 670 000 tons of herring, 500 000 of sprat, 100 000 tons of cod, and 620 000 pieces of salmon. These TACs were distributed among the Commission members *i.e.* Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Russian Federation and the EU which fish in the convention area.

For various reasons the harvest by contracting parties to IBSFC did not exhaust the total allowable quotas. Quota use was 58 per cent for herring, 60 per cent for sprat but 96 per cent for cod and 85 for salmon.

Highly migratory species and high seas fisheries

During 1995, 440 100 tons of tuna were taken within the area which is monitored by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. This figure was well up on the previous season's 331 000 tons. The most important species caught were yellowfin tuna with a total of 224 600 tons on par with the previous season. The increasing harvest was caused by better catch of skipjack at 131 300 tons up 75 per cent on the previous season.

Tuna and skipjack landings in Japan were marginally down in 1995, reaching 672 000 tons and roughly estimated ¥ 322.8 billion. Bigeye tuna was the most important tuna species, accounting for 33 per cent of the tuna landings. Skipjack, yellowfin and bluefin tuna also contributed significantly to tuna landings.

In 1995, United States tuna and skipjack landings in domestic ports registered an 11 per cent decline to 28 600 tons a 5 per cent drop in value to US$102 million. The decrease was mainly due to a reduction in yellowfin tuna. By value the most important tuna species are albacore (US$14 million) and bigeye

(US$26 million). Most tuna landings by US flag vessels take place in United States territories outside the continental United States; in 1995 these totalled 87 per cent of all US tuna landings.

Joint venture arrangements

Joint ventures are becoming increasingly infrequent as the catch potential of domestic vessels has increased to such an extent that there are few fisheries which provide the opportunity for joint ventures with foreign fleets.

AQUACULTURE

Policy development

As evidenced in the Norwegian country note, the aquaculture sector plays a central role in the future development of the fisheries sector. In Norway, where the combined first hand value of capture fisheries and aquaculture amount to NKr 14.7 billion, 44 per cent was obtained from the aquaculture sector. Due to, *inter alia,* the high export content of the aquaculture sector, there is a strong emphasis on environmental and disease controlling measures. This includes a prohibition to sell farmed fish from farms where antibiotics are in use. The Norwegian Directorate for Fisheries have several laboratories along the coast testing fish quality.

Canada introduced a new Federal Aquaculture Development Strategy aimed at increasing aquaculture production to about 165 000 tons by the year 2000. Production is expected to centre around salmon, trout and oysters. The Strategy seeks to create an economic and regulatory environment in which aquaculture can expand while taking advantage of the existing technical and management expertise and production facilities.

Aquaculture production in New Zealand is expected to diversify as Government investment in biological research during the 1980s pays off. Industry is now in a position to capitalise on research undertaken by the Government on promising species such as scallops, paua (abalone), rock lobster, snapper and seaweeds. Large scale farming operations for paua are now established.

Production

Aquaculture is becoming an increasingly important component of the global food supply. Fish farming has been one of the fastest growing food production systems in the world in the past decade with an average annual growth rate of 9.4 per cent. From 1984 to 1994 total world aquaculture production more than doubled by weight (from 10.4 to 25.5 million tons) and tripled by value (from US$13.1 to US$39.8 billion, including marine and freshwater culture, and seaweed). Overall, excluding aquatic plants, it accounted for 17 per cent by volume but 30 per cent by value of the total world's fisheries production in 1994.

Norway continues to be the major producer of salmon in the OECD. During 1995 some 281 000 tons of farmed salmon and sea trout resulted in a value of some NKr 6.5 billion to the Norwegian producers. Compared to 1994 returns, the aquaculture sector's value increased by NKr 560 million as 64 000 tons of extra fish were farmed. Marketing problems in 1995 required the introduction of measures, including a feed stop, in order to restrict production levels.

Finland produced 17 300 tons of large sized rainbow trout, slightly up on 1994, carrying a value of Mk 286 million. In addition 55 million juveniles for release and ongrowing were produced. Due to Finnish membership of the EU, competition between domestically produced rainbow trout and imported salmon increased as Finland could no longer restrict imports of salmon under its licensing system. Hence profitability of the domestic production of large sized rainbow trout came under pressure.

United States' aquaculture production centres around catfish, although some increases are noted for Atlantic salmon as well. During the year under review, catfish production reached just above 200 000 tons with a value of US$545 million; catfish production is furthermore expected to increase as more land has

Table 5/Tableau 5. **OECD AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION/**
PRODUCTION DE L'AQUACULTURE DANS LES PAYS DE L'OCDE
1994-1995

	Fish/Poissons ('000 tons/tonnes)		Crustaceans and molluscs/ Crustacés et mollusques ('000 tons/tonnes)		Main species/Principales espèces	Value of aquaculture production/ Valeur de la production (US$ million)[a]		
	1994	1995	1994	1995		1994	1995	
Australia	10.3	12.2	11.4	11.3	Pearl, oysters, salmon, trout/perles, huîtres, saumon, truite	232.9	310.2	Australie
Canada	39.4	49.5	15.1	16.9	Salmon, trout, oysters/saumon, truite, huîtres,	217.3	249.6	Canada
Iceland	3.5	3.6	0	0	Salmon, trout/saumon, truite	21.5	17.2	Islande
Japan[b]	334.2	353	453.7	458	Yellowtail, eel, oysters, scallop, algae[c]/seriole, anguille, huîtres, coquilles Saint-Jacques	7 036.3	n.a.	Japon
Mexico	103.1	110.9	68.4	46.9	Shrimps, grunt, carps/crevettes, grondeur, carpe	218.8	406.1	Mexique
New Zealand	n.a.	n.a.	47.3	65.4	Mussels, oysters, salmon/moules, huîtres, saumon	19.0	28.8	Nouvelle-Zélande
Norway	216.9	281.4	n.a.	n.a.	Salmon, trout/saumon, truite	847.8	1 032.9	Norvège
US	259.8	n.a.	25.2	n.a.	Catfish, trout, salmon, oysters/loup, truite, saumon, huîtres	751.1	n.a.	États-Unis
Denmark	44.5	41.3	0	0	Trout, eel/truite, anguille	n.a.	n.a.	Danemark
Finland	16.7	17.3	0	0	Trout/truite	70.3	65.5	Finlande
France	5.8	6.3	217.1	218.2	Oysters, mussels/huîtres, moules	440.9	519.1	France
Germany	45	43	0	0	Trout, carp/truite, carpe	135.6	149.3	Allemagne
Greece	19.8	24.3	19.1	21.2	Sea bream, mussels/dorade, moules	161.3	201.1	Grèce
Ireland	13.9	13.3	16.2	14.1	Mussels, salmon/moules, saumon	75.1	78.6	Irlande
Italy	63.1	67.5	124	125	Trout, mussels/truite, moules	334.5	365.7	Italie
Netherlands	2.3	2.6	107	80.5	Eel, catfish, mussels/anguille, moules	73.7	94.5	Pays-Bas
Portugal	n.a.	3.7	n.a.	1.3	Clams, trout/clams, truite	n.a.	n.a.	Portugal
Spain	25.9	28.5	152	105.4	Mussels, trout, oysters/moules, truite, huîtres	191.1	223.3	Espagne
Sweden	5.3	6	2.1	1.5	Trout, salmon/truite, saumon	19.8	21.4	Suède
Turkey	12.4	n.a.	0	n.a.	Trout, mussels/truite, moules	65.8	n.a.	Turquie
UK	80.7	87.1	4.9	4.9	Salmon, trout/saumon, truite	363.7	406.5	Royaume-Uni

a) The conversion rates from the national currency to US$ are those used in the Exchange Rate table./Les taux de conversion de la monnaie nationale en $ des EU sont ceux utilisés dans le tableau des Taux de change.
b) Japan's total value includes seaweed production./La valeur totale du Japon comprend la production d'algues.
c) UK total value includes fish culture only./La valeur totale du Royaume-Uni ne comprend que la production de la pisciculture.

Table 6/Tableau 6. **PRODUCTION OF OYSTERS/PRODUCTION D'HUÎTRES**

Quant.: tons/tonnes – Val. : US$ million

	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Japan	223 500	418	227 000	n.a.	Japon
France	147 000	301	147 900	354	France
Mexico	33 479	n.a.	30 486	n.a.	Mexique
United States[a]	12 700	70	10 500	71	États-Unis
Republic of Korea	193 000	n.a.	191 200	n.a.	République de Corée

a) Meat weight, excluding shell/.....

been added to production sites. Atlantic salmon production reached 15 400 tons with around two-thirds of this production taking place in Maine, the remainder originating from the Pacific.

In 1995, Spanish aquaculture registered an increase in value (up from Ptas 25.6 billion to Ptas 27.9 billion) whereas there was a drop in production levels (134 000 tons compared to 178 tons in 1994). The drop in production was mainly due to a sharp decline in the mussel production (down 35 per cent on the previous year) whereas the increase in value was due to a rise in the production of more valuable species. By value trout has become the most important aquaculture species.

In the Mediterranean sea bream and sea bass are the most important maricultured fish species, accounting for 98 per cent of the region's production. Production has made great strides in the past few years, increasing from 5 600 tons in 1990 to 28 600 tons in 1994 (40 000 tons forecast for 1996). The region's most important producers are Greece (12 000 tons and Italy 4 000 tons in 1994). Producers will, however, need to monitor price developments as production levels increase.

In the Southern hemisphere production from aquaculture is increasing fast. In New Zealand production from farming reached 65 400 tons and was well up on the 1994 figure of 47 000 tons with a corresponding value of NZ$ 44 million. Production in New Zealand is concentrated on mussels and oysters. Australian production amounted to 23 500 tons in 1994/95 adding a value of A$ 420 million to the fisheries value. Over the past four years the value of Australian farmed fish has increased 17 per cent per year and is one of the fastest growing industries in the country.

Aquaculture production in Mexico totalled 158 000 metric tons, a 8 per cent decline from the previous year. This was due to a 9 per cent drop in oyster production. However, production of other species rose, especially for carp (38 per cent), catfish (4 per cent), shrimp (20.8 per cent) and trout (35.2 per cent). Aquaculture involved the operation of 5.384 production units, consisting of 984 commercial farms, 719 production units engaged in tapping aquaculture fisheries derived from seeding and restocking, and 3 781 rural development aquaculture production units, aimed chiefly at home consumption.

PROCESSING, MARKETING AND CONSUMPTION

In OECD Member countries, GDP growth during 1995 was less favourable than in 1994. This resulted in a negative influence on the consumption of the higher valued species of crustaceans and fish. Furthermore some downward price pressure was observed for the lesser valued fish species. The crisis observed on the French market can partly be explained by this development.

The responsible management of the living marine resources is an essential component to securing a sustainable supply of seafood for current and future generations. However, in order for consumers to maximise the benefits derived from the harvested seafood, it is also important that processing and marketing practices are conducted in a responsible manner, and that the consumer's needs are adequately considered.

Table 7/Tableau 7. **FISH CONSUMPTION/CONSOMMATION DE POISSON**

Kg

	Year/Année	Per capita/Par tête	
Japan	1994	66.9[b]	Japon
Norway	1993	45.0[a]	Norvège
Portugal	1989	43.0[b]	Portugal
Sweden	1993	30.0	Suède
Spain	1988	30.0	Espagne
Australia	1990/91	12.1[b]	Australie
Belgium	1993	19.0[b]	Belgique
Poland	1995	14.0[a]	Pologne
Mexico	1995	12.6	Mexique
Italy	1989	14.0	Italie
Netherlands	1991	14.0	Pays-Bas
Germany	1993	14.0	Allemagne
Turkey	1994	9.2	Turquie
United Kingdom	1994	7.6[b, c]	Royaume-Uni
Canada	1989	7.1[b]	Canada
United States	1995	6.8[b]	États-Unis

a) Live weight./Poids vif.
b) Product weight./Poids du produit.
c) Household consumption only./Consommation des ménages uniquement.

The Government of the United Kingdom charged an ''Industry Task Force'' set up under the Sea Fish Industry Authority to see how British landings of fish could be enhanced through, *inter alia* better marketing. One conclusion from this work centred around the varied industry structure which makes communication between parties involved difficult. The principal recommendations include to revise the present management system with a view to improve continuity of supplies of fish landings, to seek a balance between effort and available raw material, step up aquaculture research and improve handling and quality aspects of fish from catch to landings to consumption.

In view of the limited fisheries resources available to the Danish fleet, financial programmes also included experiments for the enhancement of quality in order to improve value added. The two year ''Packing at Sea'' project continued in 1995, its objective being to land fish which has been sorted, cleaned and iced in boxes with a quality insurance ready for auction sales.

The total volume handled by fish markets in Japan dropped mainly due to changes in the distribution chain. Locally caught fish were traditionally auctioned off at local fish markets, however distribution outside these markets, including imports, have been increasing recently. Consequently, low cost good quality products are increasingly available to the consumer directly via supermarkets and other retail outlets. Due to such changes in distribution, fishermen's influence in price formation has become weaker, while that of consumers stronger.

As of the beginning of 1996 all seafood imported into the EU must be processed subject to HACCP controls. The standardisation of seafood inspection requirements should lead to more efficient import and export markets. In the case of the EU this is especially relevant as it is the single largest market for seafood products.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Policy development

In April 1995, the European Union instituted an import ban on all Japanese fish and fish products. This ban was introduced since the EU considered that Japan's practice was not suitable for its import criteria. The ban was lifted later in the year following new Japanese guidelines for marine food exports including the institution of a product control scheme matching the system in place in the EU.

As a result of Finland and Sweden's accession to the European Union, there are no longer any tariff barriers between the Union and these countries. The effects that the accession has caused third countries have been negotiated according to international recognised principles and have been solved in trade agreements between the Union and the countries concerned.

National results

United States imports of edible fish and fish products, US$ at 6.79 billion, was up a marginally 2 per cent on the previous year. The most important import items continued to be shrimps which reached 268 000 tons at a value of US$2.56 billion (representing approximately 38 per cent of the value of edible imports). Exports, at US$3.3 billion increased 4.4 per cent, the main items were shellfish led by lobsters, crab, salmon, caviar and roe.

Marginally up on the previous year, the value of Japanese imports set another record in reaching ¥ 1 721 billion. Crustaceans, and in particular shrimps and crabs, continued to be the most important items although imports were somewhat lower reflecting poor economic conditions. Exports, at ¥ 110.8 billion were down 10 per cent by value.

While the volume of Canadian exports of fish and fish products did not change significantly the value increased 5 per cent to C$ 3.06 billion. Some important increases could be noted for molluscs and crustaceans (up 16 per cent in value) which overall accounts for half the Canadian exports. For fish, it is interesting to note that exports of fresh Atlantic salmon at 23 000 tons grossed C$ 193 million and was the single most important fish species. Imports increased 20 per cent to 423 000 tons valued at C$ 1.44 billion (an increase of 14 per cent).

Italy's trade deficit in fishery products increased to L 3 300 billion (up 9 per cent relative to 1994) and 520 000 tons (up 4 per cent). There was an overall increase in Italian-EU trade as exports from Italy to the EU increased by 14 per cent (mainly Spain, Germany and Greece) whereas imports from the EU increased by 11 per cent (mainly from Spain which accounts for 20 per cent of Italian imports).

In 1995, Portuguese exports of seafood products increased 23 per cent by volume (to 103 200 tons) and 20 per cent by value (Esc 44 billion). The increase was mainly due to a boost in fresh/chilled and shellfish products. Portugal, however, still has a negative trade balance (minus Esc 15 billion and minus 182 000 tons). The major import item continues to be dried and salted fish which accounts for approximately 42 per cent of all imports by value.

Iceland exported fish and fish products valued at IKr 85.8 billion during 1995, accounting for 72 per cent of total merchandise exports. Frozen fillet export and salted and dried products are the major items with IKr 24 billion and IKr 15 billion respectively. The major markets continued to be the European Union with 65 per cent of Icelandic exports, a share which has been increasing. In contrast both the North American and Asian share in Icelandic exports have been decreasing lately.

Exports of seafood products from New Zealand increased 11 per cent by volume (to 322 000 tons) and 6 per cent by value (to NZ$ 1.2 billion) in 1995. Import levels, which stood at 6 500 tons and NZ$ 42 million remain negligible in relation to exports. Orange roughy exports, which account for approximately 12 per cent of all exports by value, fell 10 per cent to NZ$ 151 million. Exports of processed seafood however registered a healthy 25 per cent increase to NZ$ 51 million. Japan, the United States and Australia continue to be New Zealand's main seafood export markets. The New Zealand fishing industry is, however, in the process of diversifying its export market and the reliance on these traditional markets is declining in relative terms.

In 1995 the value of Australian exports increased by 10 per cent, and imports by 12 per cent over the 1994. By value the most important fisheries export items were rock lobster, shrimp/prawn, pearl and tuna. Although the volume of rock lobster production declined relative to the previous year, the value of exports remained stable due to the increased supply of the more valuable live, fresh and chilled product forms. The most important export markets were Japan (40 per cent by value), followed by Taiwan and Hong Kong. The increase in prawn imports was the main determinant in the rise in import values. Thailand, New Zealand and the US were the main sources of Australian imports.

In 1995, Mexico's trade balance in seafood products increased by 83 per cent as there was a surge in exports (up 45 per cent to US$680 million) and a drop in imports (down 36 per cent to US$96 million). This situation was in large part due to the devaluation of the peso in late 1994. Shrimp remains the main export item accounting for 65 per cent of all exports by value (US$443 million). The largest per cent increase in exports was registered for tuna which increased by 110 per cent to US$59 million.

The United Kingdom reported an increase in the volume of both imports (up 1 per cent to 867 000 tons) and exports (down 1 per cent to 399 000 tons) in 1995. However, both imports and exports registered an increase in value due to increased trade in the more valuable species. As a result the United Kingdom's trade deficit increased 17 per cent relative to 1994. The increase in the value of imports was mainly due to a rise in the volume (up 17 per cent) and value (up 22 per cent) of fish preparations. On the export side, the increase was due to a 15 per cent increase in the value of shellfish exports resulting from higher prices and an 11 per cent boost in volume.

Commodities

Demersal fish

Norwegian cod exports remained fairly stable between 1994 and 1995, increasing marginally by value and registering a small drop in volume. By value, cod continues to be one of the key export species for Norway with exports reaching NKr 5 billion (24 per cent of all seafood exports by value) and 172 000 tons (11 per cent of all seafood exports by volume). The most important export product forms remain dried and/or salted cod (38 per cent of all cod), salted cod (28 per cent) and frozen fillets (28 per cent), clearly indicating the importance of value added exports.

United States imports of groundfish reached US$557 million in 1995 (marginally up 3 per cent on the previous year), accounting for 8 per cent of all edible seafood imports by value. By order of importance groundfish imports were made up of groundfish fillets and steaks (down 4 per cent to US$324 million), groundfish blocks (up 31 per cent to US$177 million), fresh/frozen fish whether or not whole (down 8 per cent to US$45 million), and minced groundfish blocks (down 35 per cent to US$10 000). The single most important groundfish species was cod.

Salted, dried and smoked fish imports, which continue to make up the bulk (64 per cent by value) of Portugal's negative trade balance, increased 6 per cent in value terms relative to 1994. This category of imports is mainly composed of salted, dried cod (28 per cent of all imports by value) and salted, not dried, cod (14 per cent). Norway is the main supplier, followed by Denmark and Iceland.

Canadian exports of seafish blocks registered a significant increase in 1995. Volume was up 42 per cent to 14 200 tons and value up 43 per cent to C$ 60 million. The main component of these exports was made up of cod which increased in volume (up 15 per cent to 1 600 tons) and value (up 20 per cent to C$ 6 million). The overall increase in seafish blocks exports was mainly due to the dramatic increase pollock blocks exports which rose 1 044 per cent in volume to 1 877 tons and 933 per cent in value to C$ 4.8 million. For both these species the main export market was the United States.

Salmon

United States imported US$221.5 million worth of fresh/frozen farmed Atlantic salmon in 1995, 15 per cent up on the previous year. But the most spectacular increase was in fresh fillets of salmon where there was a tenfold increase in quantity to 9 900 tons carrying a value of US$58 million. For fresh salmon Chile and Canada are the principal suppliers while in the frozen market Norway is the principal origin. This reflects *inter alia* the countervailing duty imposed on fresh salmon from Norway.

Fresh, chilled whole salmon continues to be the key component of Norwegian seafood exports. In 1995 Norwegian exports of fresh chilled whole salmon accounted for 25 per cent of its exports by value (NKr 5 billion). The most important market for this product is the European market. Exports to new markets in Asia changed between 1994 and 1995 as less fresh salmon was exported to Japan and Taiwan, being partially replaced by frozen salmon.

Table 8/Tableau 8. **TRADE IN COD (FRESH, FROZEN WHOLE AND FILLETS)/ ÉCHANGES DE MORUE (FRAÎCHE, CONGELÉE ENTIÈRE, FILETS) 1994-1995**

'000 tons/tonnes

	1994	1995	
Importers			Importateurs
United States			États-Unis
Whole	8.3	4.8	Entière
Fillets	33.0	34.4	Filets
Blocks	19.5	19.2	Blocs
United Kingdom			Royaume-Uni
Whole	22.9	23.7	Entière
Fillets	58.6	54.7	Filets
Blocks	4.6	4.7	Blocs
France			France
Whole	26.5	n.a.	Entière
Fillets	22.7	n.a.	Filets
Germany			Allemagne
Whole	0.2	0.3	Entière
Fillets	17.1	17.5	Filets
Denmark			Danemark
Whole	32.6	22.3	Entière
Fillets	7.6	7.1	Filets
Japan			Japon
Whole	46.2	28.6	Entière
Blocks	163.8	n.a.	Blocs
TOTAL	463.5	217.3	TOTAL
Exporters			Exportateurs
Canada			Canada
Whole	0.6	0.5	Entière
Fillets/filets	8.9	7.0	Filets
Blocks	1.4	1.6	Blocs
Iceland			Islande
Whole	87.7	48.2	Entière
Fillets	47.4	41.9	Filets
Blocks	4.3	2.7	Blocs
Norway			Norvège
Whole	7.4	8.9	Entière
Fillets	50.0	51.5	Filets
Denmark			Danemark
Whole	6.4	5.5	Entière
Fillets	46.6	41	Filets
Blocks	3.5	2.4	Blocs
United States			États-Unis
Whole	45.4	49.2	Entière
Fillets	1.8	1.6	Filets
TOTAL	311.4	262.1	TOTAL

Chile, a relative newcomer in the salmon world, has been making deep inroads in the Japanese (US$295 million in 1995) and United States (US$136 million) markets. Although salmon had to be introduced in Chilean waters, it has taken well to the natural conditions that the region affords. Between 1990 and 1995 Chilean salmon and trout exports have increased from US$116 million to US$489 million. Efforts are being made to increase exports to the United States where per capita consumption stands at approximately 5 kg (as opposed to approximately 36 kg in Japan).

1995 was a record year for United States exports of canned salmon which reached 4.2 million cartons (5.5 per cent up on the previous year). Sockeye salmon exports increased 15 per cent to 2.2 million cartons

Table 9/Tableau 9. **TRADE IN FRESH/FROZEN SALMON/ ÉCHANGES DE SAUMON FRAIS/CONGELÉ**

'000 tons/tonnes

	1993	1994	1995	
Exporters				Exportateurs
United States	150.4	119.6	126.2	États-Unis
Canada	57.2	73.6	61.2	Canada
Norway	117.8	140.9	169.1	Norvège
United Kingdom	17.3	24.5	23.8	Royaume-Uni
Ireland	6.0	9.8	7.5	Irlande
Denmark[1]	27.4	16.5	31.2	Danemark[1]
TOTAL	376.1	384.8	419.1	TOTAL
Importers				Importateurs
Japan	228.5	246.1	204.4	Japon
France	77.6	78.8	n.a.	France
United States	52.0	53.2	57.2	États-Unis
Denmark[1]	35.2	28.8	40.3	Danemark[1]
Germany	39.0	53.9	48	Allemagne
TOTAL	432.3	460.8	349.9	TOTAL

1. 1995 figures are reported on a revised basis./Les chiffres pour 1995 sont signalés sur une base revisée.

whereas pink salmon dropped 4 per cent to 1.71 million cartons. The increase in exports was mainly fuelled by a 9 per cent increase in sockeye exports to the United Kingdom (1.86 million cartons) and a dramatic 87 per cent rise in sockeye exports to Canada (538 000 cartons). Canned pink salmon exports declined in all markets with the exception of the United Kingdom (up 2 per cent) indicating the importance of this product in the English market.

Tuna

Japan, the world's largest market for tuna, imported some 342 000 tons of fresh and frozen tuna during 1995, thus slightly up on the previous season. Table 10 provides an overview of the trade in fresh/frozen tuna.

The United States imported 225 000 tons of fresh and frozen tuna during 1995, supplementing its domestic landings in supplying the canning industry. These imports were valued at US$ 208 million and both quantity and value increased by around 8 per cent on the previous season.

Table 10/Tableau 10. **TRADE IN FRESH/FROZEN, WHOLE TUNA/ ÉCHANGES DE THON ENTIER FRAIS/CONGELÉ 1994-1995**

'000 tons/tonnes

	Imports/Importations		Exports/Exportations		
	1994	1995	1994	1995	
United States	307.9	224.9	12.9	13.1	États-Unis
Japan	331.6	342.5	66.8	82.1	Japon
Italy	74.0	72.6	2.3	2.8	Italie
Spain	88.8	103.1	118.3	129.5	Espagne
France	16.1	n.a.	163.8	n.a.	France
Total	818.4	743.1	364.2	227.6	Total

Small pelagic

OECD Member countries' imports and exports of fresh and frozen mackerel registered a decline between 1994 and 1995. The main exporting countries, Norway and the UK, respectively registered 12 per cent and 21 per cent declines in their export volume. The drop in exports in general reflects the state of the resource, for example in Norway mackerel landings dropped 20 per cent in 1995. Likewise, the volume of imports by Japan and the Netherlands, the main importing countries, decreased by 12 per cent and 21 per cent.

Table 11/Tableau 11. **TRADE IN FRESH/FROZEN MACKEREL/ ÉCHANGES DE MAQUEREAU FRAIS/CONGELÉ 1994-1995**

'000 tons/tonnes

	1994	1995	
Exporters			Exportateurs
Norway	306.9	271.1	Norvège
Ireland	152.3	187.7	Irlande
United Kingdom	121.1	95.5	Royaume-Uni
Netherlands	100.4	70.7	Pays-Bas
TOTAL	680.6	625	TOTAL
Importers			Importateurs
Japan	175.7	155.2	Japon
Netherlands	62.4	49.5	Pays-Bas
Denmark	31.1	25.5	Danemark
Germany	19.7	25	Allemagne
TOTAL	288.9	255.2	TOTAL

Unlike mackerel, trade in fresh and frozen herring was on the increase in 1995. The leading export countries, Norway, the Netherlands and Denmark reported significant increases to the tune of 44 per cent, 55 per cent and 13 per cent respectively by volume. The surge in Norwegian exports was fuelled by a 43 per cent increase in herring landings in 1995.

Table 12/Tableau 12. **TRADE IN FRESH/FROZEN HERRING/ ÉCHANGES DE HARENG FRAIS/CONGELÉ 1994-1995**

'000 tons/tonnes

	1994	1995	
Exporters			Exportateurs
Norway	252.9	364.2	Norvège
Netherlands	87.4	134.2	Pays-Bas
Denmark	60.3	68.2	Danemark
United Kingdom	43.9	30.2	Royaume-Uni
United States	41.2	43.1	États-Unis
Canada	36.8	26.6	Canada
TOTAL	522.5	666.4	TOTAL
Importers			Importateurs
Germany	90.9	83.6	Allemagne
Denmark	89.7	90.7	Danemark
Netherlands	61.8	63.8	Pays-Bas
Japan	70.4	74.4	Japon
TOTAL	312.8	312.6	TOTAL

Herring and mackerel imports and exports by OECD Member countries are included in Tables 11 and 12.

Crustaceans and molluscs

International trade in shrimps is one of the most important fisheries trades in terms of value. 1995 was however not a good year in general as both the United States and Japanese markets were depressed economically. On the contrary, in Europe imports are reported to be somewhat up.

The United States imported 267 900 tons of shrimps worth US$2.56 billion down 14 000 tons and US$90 million. Japan took 295 000 tons for a value of ¥ 335 billion which compares with 322 000 tons and ¥ 378 billion during the 1994 season. In Europe, where especially France, the United Kingdom and Spain are big consumers of shrimps, imports figures suggest a slight decrease in demand.

Exports of crustaceans and molluscs continue to be the mainstay of Canadian seafood exports. In 1995 Canadian shellfish exports, which totalled C$ 1.6 billion (up 16 per cent), accounted for 51 per cent of all seafood exports by value. The main export items are crab (C$ 535 million up 31 per cent) and lobster (C$ 559 million up 13 per cent). The main export destinations for crab are Japan (64 per cent of all crab exports) and for lobster the United States (58 per cent of all lobster exports).

Fish meal

In 1995 pilchard catches, the main input to fishmeal production, declined dramatically in Japan. This resulted in an increase in fishmeal imports which reached US$360 million. Fishmeal imports now account for 17 per cent by quantity of all fishery imports in Japan.

Table 13/Tableau 13. **TRADE IN FISH MEAL/ÉCHANGES DE FARINE DE POISSON 1994-1995**

'000 tons/tonnes

	1994	1995	
Exporters			Exportateurs
Denmark	297.5	355.7	Danemark
Germany	283.9	213.6	Allemagne
Iceland	175.9	173.8	Islande
United States	72.5	80.3	États-Unis
Norway	71.3	64.2	Norvège
Japan	20.7	18.6	Japon
TOTAL	921.9	906.1	TOTAL
Importers			Importateurs
Netherlands	387.0	161.1	Pays-Bas
Japan	383.5	593.9	Japon
Germany	297.1	268	Allemagne
United States	248.7	63.1	États-Unis
United Kingdom	247.7	237.9	Royaume-Uni
Norway	60.8	121.8	Norvège
Denmark	57.2	81.6	Danemark
Finland	39.3	32.8	Finlande
TOTAL	1 721.1	1 560.1	TOTAL

Icelandic exports of fish meal have remained relatively constant since 1993. In 1993 they stood at 175 000 tons, in 1994 at 175 900 tons and in 1995 at 173 800 tons. Denmark (37 per cent by quantity) and the UK (33 per cent) account for the bulk of Iceland's fish meal exports. Exports to Finland, which was the third most important export market, dropped 58 per cent between 1994 and 1995.

Fish oil

The United States (110 000 tons), Denmark (106 000 tons), Iceland (90 000) and Norway (86 000 tons) were the most important OECD fish oil producers in 1995. Together they accounted for 35 per cent of the world production of fish oil. In the OECD the leading export countries were Denmark (146 000 tons) and the United States (118 000 tons). The most important import markets were the Netherlands (214 000 tons) and Norway (172 000 tons).

Table 14/Tableau 14. **TRADE IN FISH OIL/ÉCHANGES D'HUILE DE POISSON 1994-1995**

'000 tons/tonnes

	1994	1995	
Exporters			Exportateurs
Denmark	105.9	145.8	Danemark
United States	110.1	118.1	États-Unis
Iceland	87.1	90.9	Islande
Norway	71.3	64.2	Norvège
Japan	2.2	0.6	Japon
TOTAL	376.7	419.5	TOTAL
Importers			Importateurs
Netherlands	181.8	213.7	Pays-Bas
Norway	137.8	172.0	Norvège
United Kingdom	138.4	129.5	Royaume-Uni
Germany	89.6	87.5	Allemagne
Japan	45.5	83.8	Japon
TOTAL	593	686.5	TOTAL

Icelandic exports of fish oil have decreased compared to 1993. In 1993 they stood at 113 000 tons, in 1994 at 87 000 tons and in 1995 at 91 000 tons. The Netherlands are currently (1995) the primary source of fish oil exports, accounting for 44 per cent of all Icelandic exports. In 1993 and 1994 Norway had been the primary destination for fish oil exports.

OUTLOOK

Of note in the past year have been the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the Straddling Stock Agreement and the Kyoto Declaration. These agreements underline the fact that the global community has recognised seafood as an important nutritional source and by the same token provide the framework for the sustainable use of the marine living resources in the years to come. This is especially relevant of FAO projections which indicate that, if current per capita levels of fish consumption are to be maintained up to the year 2010, it will be necessary to increase landings of food fish by 26 per cent to 91 million tons.

Fresh and innovative approaches will have to be taken to combat further reductions in stock abundance if fisheries resources around the world are not to be severely damaged from over-exploitation. Traditional measures such as TACs and quotas, technical measures and closures have shown to be difficult to monitor and control. Many fleets have over-capacity and in some cases their operations are sustained by government subsidies. This is true for OECD Member country fleets and for fleets from non-member countries whose fish is marketed in the OECD.

Sustainable use of fisheries resources can only be achieved through responsible practices in the fishing industry, at all levels of the distribution chain. International collaboration at all levels, *i.e.* harvesting, processing, marketing and the consumer level, will also be an essential ingredient to ensuring the sustainable use of the living marine resources for current and future generations.

TABLES TO GENERAL SURVEY/ TABLEAUX RELATIFS A L'ÉTUDE GÉNÉRALE

National units per US dollar/Unités nationales par dollar EU

Country/Pays	Monetary Unit/ Monnaie nationale	1994	1995
Australia/Australie	Dollar	1.369	1.350
Belgium/Belgique	Franc	33.46	29.50
Canada	Dollar	1.366	1.372
Denmark/Danemark	Krone	6.360	5.604
Finland/Finlande	Marka	5.223	4.367
France	Franc	5.552	4.991
Germany/Allemagne	DM	1.623	1.433
Greece/Grèce	Drachma	242.2	231.6
Iceland/Islande	Krona	70.00	64.77
Ireland/Irlande	Pound	0.670	0.624
Italy/Italie	Lira	1 613	1 629
Japan/Japon	Yen	102.2	94.1
Korea, republic of/Corée, république de	Won	792	771
Mexico/Mexique	New peso	3.389	6.421
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	Guilder	1.820	1.605
New Zealand/Nouvelle-Zélande	Dollar	1.687	1.524
Norway/Norvège	Krone	7.057	6.337
Portugal	Escudo	166	149.9
Spain/Espagne	Peseta	134	124.7
Sweden/Suède	Krona	7.716	7.134
Turkey/Turquie	Lira	29 800	45 700
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	Pound	0.653	0.634

Table 1*a.*/Tableau 1*a.* **OECD FISHING FLEETS/FLOTTES DE PÊCHE DE L'OCDE**
1994 and 1995

	0-49.9 GRT/TJB		50-99.9 GRT/TJB		100-149.9 GRT/TJB[a]		150-499.9 GRT/TJB[b]		500-999.9 GRT/TJB		
	1995		1995		1995		1995		1995		
	No.	GRT/TJB	No.	GRT/TJB	No.	GRT/TJB	No.	GRT/TJB	No.	GRT/TJB	
Canada	10 373	72 806	598	30 429	53	2 685	93	22 670	27	20 219	Canada
Iceland	1 895	11 708	59	3 930	65	7 998	178	53 992	56	41 990	Islande
Norway[a]	8 061	73 285	143	11 276	40	5 207	64	14 831	7	5 175	Norvège[a]
EU											UE
Belgium	37	1 203	47	3 453	21	2 580	56	15 726	0	0	Belgique
Denmark	1 879	30 365	96	6 619	54	7 156	139	37 155	14	9 724	Danemark
Finland	3 824	14 371	55	4 008	20	2 427	8	1 707	0	0	Finlande
Germany	1 932	15 614	45	3 247	46	5 672	34	7 593	1	1 000	Allemagne
Greece	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Grèce
Portugal	8 837	34 622	156	10 608	184	27 894	36	11 053	13	10 277	Portugal
Spain	10 295	92 789	884	64 602	427	54 724	668	166 087	82	59 420	Espagne
Sweden	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Suède
United Kingdom	8 392	68 487	361	25 864	113	13 443	238	61 785	19	13 254	Royaume-Uni

	+1 000 GRT/TJB		TOTAL (Vessels with engines/Navires à moteur)				
	1995		1994		1995		
	No.	GRT/TJB	No.	GRT/TJB	No.	GRT/TJB	
Canada	10	20 558	11 481	168 062	11 154	169 367	Canada
Iceland	8	10 238	2 336	128 039	2 261	129 856	Islande
Norway[a]	2	2 680	15 212	113 408	8 317	112 454	Norvège[a]
EU							UE
Belgium	0	0	178	24 154	161	22 962	Belgique
Denmark	2	2 111	2 249	95 101	2 184	93 130	Danemark
Finland	0	0	3 798	22 510	3 907	22 513	Finlande
Germany	14	34 184	2 074	69 784	2 072	67 310	Allemagne
Greece	n.a.	n.a.	20 417	666 202	20 555	110 464	Grèce
Portugal	18	26 416	n.a.	n.a.	9 244	120 870	Portugal
Spain	44	62 451	12 676	539 395	12 400	500 073	Espagne
Sweden	n.a.	n.a.	2 541	52 747	2 519	51 188	Suède
United Kingdom	14	23 439	10 242	205 179	9 137	206 272	Royaume-Uni

a) Decked boats./Bateaux pontés.

Table 1*b.*/Tableau 1*b.* **FISHERMEN/PÊCHEURS**
1994 and 1995

	TOTAL		Full time/ A plein-temps		Part time/ A temps partiel		
	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	
Canada	38 117	36 522	22 268	21 842	15 849	14 680	Canada
Japan	312 880	n.a.	225 110	n.a.	87 770	n.a.	Japon
Mexico	251 518	249 541	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Mexique
New Zealand	4 697	4 841	4 697	4 841	0	0	Nouvelle-Zélande
Norway	22 920	23 653	16 442	17 160	6 478	6 493	Norvège
Turkey	24 544	n.a.	18 406	n.a.	6 136	n.a.	Turquie
EU							UE
Belgium	652	624	652	624	0	0	Belgique
Denmark	5 275	5 055	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Danemark
Finland	2 372	2 792	1 002	1 038	1 370	1 754	Finlande
France	27 598	26 879	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	France
Ireland	7 700	5 500	4 400	4 300	3 300	1 200	Irlande
Spain	77 962	75 009	69 386	66 758	8 576	8 251	Espagne
Sweden	n.a.	3 400	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Suède
United Kingdom	20 766	19 928	15 659	16 078	5 107	3 850	Royaume-Uni

Table 2./Tableau 2. **FISH PRODUCTION IN OECD MEMBER COUNTRIES/PRODUCTION DE POISSON DANS LES PAYS MEMBRES DE L'OCDE**[a, b]
1994-1995

'000 tons/tonnes

	Weight type/ Type de poids	1994					1995					Index/Indice 1994 = 100					
		Food/ Alimen-tation	Industrial/ Industriel	Total/ quant.	Total/ val. $US million	$000/ton.	Food/ Alimen-tation	Industrial/ Industriel	Total/ quant.	Total/ val. $US million	$000/ton.	Food/ Alimen-tation	Industrial/ Industriel	Total/ quant.	Total/ val. $US million	$000/ton.	
Australia	***	221.0	n.a.	221.0	1 231.5	5.6	218.3	n.a.	218.3	1 292.2	5.9	99%	–	99%	105%	106%	Australie
Canada	***	1 019.5	n.a.	1 019.5	1 227.9	1.2	823.4	n.a.	823.4	1 209.3	1.5	81%	–	81%	98%	122%	Canada
Iceland	**	712.1	727.9	1 440.0	745.0	0.5	1 602.7	909.3	2 512.0	870.0	0.3	225%	125%	174%	117%	67%	Islande
Japan	***	8 103.0	n.a.	8 103.0	23 226.7	2.9	7 356.0	n.a.	7 356.0	n.a.	–	–	–	91%	–	–	Japon
Mexico	***	1 059.0	173.7	1 232.7	1 577.5	1.3	1 075.0	266.4	1 341.5	1 147.5	0.9	102%	153%	93%	73%	67%	Mexique
New Zealand	***	601.8	0.0	601.8	398.3	0.7	654.7	0.0	654.7	460.0	0.7	109%	–	109%	115%	106%	Nouvelle-Zélande
Norway	***	1 535.0	820.9	2 355.8	995.6	0.4	1 648.4	921.2	2 569.7	1 239.1	0.5	107%	112%	109%	124%	114%	Norvège
Sweden	**	69.0	98.0	167.0	74.1	0.4	78.0	92.0	170.0	88.3	0.5	113%	94%	102%	119%	117%	Suède
Turkey	*	605.0	98.2	703.2	3 794.1	5.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–	–	–	–	–	–	Turquie
United States	***	3 602.1	1 145.3	4 747.4	3 432.0	0.7	3 537.4	962.1	4 499.4	3 782.0	0.8	98%	84%	95%	110%	116%	États-Unis
EU																	UE
Belgium	**	24.3	n.a.	24.3	77.4	3.2	23.5	n.a.	23.5	83.8	3.6	97%	–	97%	108%	112%	Belgique
Denmark	***	447.7	1 407.8	1 855.5	439.6	0.2	419.7	1 546.4	1 966.1	517.1	0.3	94%	110%	106%	118%	111%	Danemark
France	**	867.8	0.0	867.8	1 462.4	1.7	868.4	0.0	868.4	1 642.0	1.9	100%	–	100%	112%	112%	France
Finland	***	27.6	75.0	102.6	28.0	0.3	55.9	75.0	130.9	26.8	0.2	203%	100%	128%	95%	75%	Finlande
Germany	***	172.5	n.a.	172.5	296.9	1.7	173.9	n.a.	173.9	371.2	2.1	101%	–	101%	125%	124%	Allemagne
Greece	*	191.0	n.a.	191.0	451.9	2.4	158.9	n.a.	158.9	446.1	2.8	83%	–	83%	99%	119%	Grèce
Ireland	***	197.6	50.5	248.1	142.8	0.6	250.4	82.8	333.1	162.0	0.5	127%	164%	134%	113%	85%	Irlande
Netherlands	***	480.2	n.a.	480.2	519.2	1.1	462.6	n.a.	462.6	545.4	1.2	96%	–	96%	105%	109%	Pays-Bas
Spain	**	916.1	234.0	1 150.1	1 913.1	1.7	1 060.6	251.0	1 311.6	2 449.4	1.9	116%	107%	114%	128%	112%	Espagne
United Kingdom	***	676.9	10.6	687.6	694.9	1.0	715.7	10.8	726.5	754.3	1.0	106%	101%	106%	109%	103%	Royaume-Uni

a) Fish production, *i.e.* national landings in domestic ports, unless otherwise stated
b) Includes fish, crustaceans, molluscs, meal, etc.
(***) Live weight. (**) Landed weight. (*) Not specified.

a) Production de poisson, c.a.d. débarquements nationaux dans les ports nationaux à moins qu'elle ne soit indiquée autrement.
b) Y compris poisson, crustacés, mollusques, farine, etc.
(***) Poids vif. (**) Poids débarqué. (*) Non specifié.

Table 3./Tableau 3. **UTILISATION OF CATCH/UTILISATION DES PRISES**[a]
1994 and 1995

'000 tons/tonnes

	Year/ Année	Total	Non-human consump./ consom. non hum.	Human consump./ consom. humaine	Fresh, chilled/ Frais, sur glace	Frozen/ congelés	Cured/ Salés, fumés, séchés	Canned/ en conserve	Human consump./ consom. humaine %	Fresh, chilled/ Frais, sur glace %	Frozen/ congelés %	Cured/ Salés, fumés, séchés %	Canned/ en conserve	
Canada	1994	276	73	203	37	101	12	53	74	13	37	4	19	Canada
	1995	333	87	246	46	122	15	63	74	14	37	5	19	
Iceland	1994	18	1	16	5	11	0	0	93	29	61	1	2	Islande
	1995	29	1	28	8	20	0	0	97	27	68	1	1	
Japan	1994	2 493	429	2 064	5	1 552	26	481	83	0	62	1	19	Japon
	1995	2 525	658	1 867	6	1 583	27	250	74	0	63	1	10	
Mexico	1994	129	107	22	0	6	2	14	17	0	5	1	11	Mexique
	1995	91	81	10	0	5	1	4	11	0	6	1	5	
New Zealand	1994	1 604	17	1 587	158	1 392	37	n.a.	99	10	87	2	0	Nouvelle-Zélande
	1995	4 507	15	4 493	171	4 271	51	n.a.	100	4	95	1	0	
Norway	1994	383	199	185	134	37	2	11	48	35	10	0	3	Norvège
	1995	506	294	212	163	35	3	11	42	32	7	1	2	
US	1994	1 216	267	949	b)	727	32	190	78	n.a.	n.a.	3	16	États-Unis
	1995	1 047	74	973	b)	769	32	172	93	n.a.	n.a.	3	16	
EU														UE
Belgium	1994	279	179	100	40	24	5	32	36	14	9	2	11	Belgique
	1995	282	179	103	37	25	5	36	37	13	9	2	13	
Denmark	1994	475	80	395	249	89	16	40	83	52	19	3	9	Danemark
	1995	479	96	383	248	81	13	41	80	52	17	3	9	
Finland	1994	116	79	37	0	11	3	23	32	0	9	3	20	Finlande
	1995	97	75	22	0	7	1	14	22	0	7	1	14	
Germany	1994	1 072	387	685	216	282	35	152	64	20	26	3	14	Allemagne
	1995	1 017	356	661	191	294	34	143	65	19	29	3	14	
Greece	1994	74	32	43	3	20	8	11	57	5	27	10	15	Gréce
	1995	43	15	28	3	16	3	5	64	8	38	7	12	
Netherlands	1994	918	569	349	108	191	10	40	38	12	21	1	4	Pays-Bas
	1995	725	375	350	98	196	15	41	48	14	27	2	6	
Ireland	1994	47	30	17	0	7	1	9	36	0	14	2	20	Irlande
	1995	50	29	21	0	10	1	10	42	1	19	2	19	
Italy	1994	387	22	364	64	194	23	83	94	17	50	6	21	Italie
	1995	399	30	370	70	191	21	88	93	17	48	5	22	
Portugal	1994	246	8	238	42	112	74	10	97	17	45	30	4	Portugal
	1995	245	8	237	38	109	80	10	97	16	45	32	4	
Spain	1994	488	94	394	7	298	43	46	81	1	61	9	9	Espagne
	1995	507	83	424	8	316	45	56	84	2	62	9	11	
Sweden	1994	94	6	88	6	30	7	44	94	7	35	8	50	Suède
	1995	81	8	73	4	26	10	33	90	5	32	12	41	
United Kingdom	1994	806	386	420	76	189	3	152	52	9	23	0	19	Royaume-Uni
	1995	702	257	446	75	190	3	178	63	11	27	0	25	

a) Relates only to fish and fish products.
b) Fresh fish figures not separated out from frozen fish figures.

a) Se rapporte uniquement au poisson et produits de la pêche.
b) Les chiffres du poisson frais ne sont pas séparés de ceux du poisson congelé.

Table 4./Tableau 4. **OECD IMPORTS OF FOOD FISH BY MAJOR PRODUCT GROUPS AND MAJOR WORLD REGIONS/ IMPORTATIONS DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE PAR PRINCIPAUX GROUPES DE PRODUITS ET PRINCIPALES RÉGIONS DU MONDE 1995**

US$ million c.i.f/ prix c.a.f. million $US

	All fish/ Tous poissons	%	Fish, fresh, frozen, incl. fillets/ Poisson frais, sur glace, y compris filets	%	Fish, dried, smoked/ Poisson séché, fumé, salé	%	Crustaceans and molluscs/ Crustacés et mollusques	%	Prepared and preserved/ Préparés et conservés	%	
Importers											Importateurs
EU	17 791	39	7 882	41	1 362	66	4 284	28	4 262	47	UE
Japan	17 381	38	7 243	38	436	21	6 982	46	2 719	30	Japon
United States	7 102	16	2 458	13	137	7	3 338	22	1 169	13	États-Unis
OECD Total	45 698	100	19 271	100	2 058	100	15 337	100	9 032	100	Total OCDE
Origins											Origines
OECD	22 117	48	11 706	61	1 823	89	4 345	28	4 243	47	OCDE
Non-OECD[a]	23 581	52	7 565	39	235	11	10 992	72	4 789	53	Non OCDE[a]
Africa	2 718	6	757	4	8	0	1 368	9	585	6	Afrique
America	4 897	11	2 026	11	43	2	2 412	16	416	5	Amérique
Asia	12 848	28	2 969	15	98	5	6 382	42	3 398	38	Asie
Europe	2 768	6	1 559	8	85	4	801	5	322	4	Europe
Oceania	304	1	226	1	1	0	20	0	57	1	Océanie

a) The total of the imports from the five non-OECD zones may not correspond to the global figure for non OECD as a whole, since the latter also includes values from non-specified origin.

a) Le total des importations en provenance des cinq zones non OCDE peut ne pas correspondre au chiffre global pour l'ensemble de la catégorie non OCDE, celle-ci incluant aussi les valeurs d'origine non spécifiée.

Table 5./Tableau 5. **OECD EXPORTS OF FOOD FISH BY MAJOR PRODUCT GROUPS AND MAJOR WORLD REGIONS/ EXPORTATIONS DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE PAR PRINCIPAUX GROUPES DE PRODUITS ET PRINCIPALES RÉGIONS DU MONDE 1995**

US$ million f.o.b.

	All fish/ Tous poissons	%	Fish, fresh, frozen, incl. fillets/ Poisson frais, sur glace, y compris filets	%	Fish, dried, smoked/ Poisson séché, fumé, salé	%	Crustaceans and molluscs/ Crustacés et mollusques	%	Prepared and preserved/ Préparés et conservés	%	
Exporters											Exportateurs
EU	9 366	39	4 652	39	686	33	1 602	34	2 427	48	UE
Canada	2 208	9	707	6	248	12	804	17	449	9	Canada
United States	3 177	13	2 039	17	102	5	562	12	474	9	États-Unis
OECD Total	23 810	100	11 987	100	2 058	100	4 675	100	5 089	100	Total OCDE
Destination											Destinations
OECD	20 716	87	10 654	89	1 661	81	4 110	88	4 292	84	OCDE
Non-OECD[a]	3 094	13	1 333	11	397	19	566	12	798	16	Non OCDE[a]
Africa	381	2	271	2	33	2	18	0	59	1	Afrique
America	388	2	60	1	254	12	28	1	45	1	Amérique
Asia	1 794	8	674	6	71	3	466	10	583	11	Asie
Europe	418	2	244	2	37	2	44	1	93	2	Europe
Oceania	81	0	62	1	1	0	5	0	13	0	Océanie

a) The total of the exports to the five non-OECD zones may not correspond to the global figure for non-OECD as a whole, since the latter also includes values from non-specified origin.

a) Le total des importations en provenance des cinq zones non OCDE peut ne pas correspondre au chiffre global pour l'ensemble de la catégorie non OCDE, celle-ci incluant aussi les valeurs d'origine non spécifiée.

Table 6./Tableau 6. **IMPORTS OF FISH, CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF BY OECD COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO ORIGIN/ IMPORTATIONS DE POISSON, CRUSTACÉS, MOLLUSQUES ET AUTRES PRODUITS DE LA MER PAR DES PAYS MEMBRES DE L'OCDE SELON LEUR ORIGINE**

1995

c.i.f. prices in US$ million/prix c.a.f en million $US

	Importing country/Pays importateurs																							
	Australia/ Australie	Canada	Iceland/ Islande	Japan/ Japon	Korea, rep. of/ Corée, rép. de	Mexico/ Mexique	NZ/ N-Z	Norway/ Norvège	US/ EU	EU Total[1]/ Total UE[1]	Bel.-Lux.	Denmark/ Danemark	Finland/ Finlande	France	Germany/ Allemagne	Greece/ Grèce	Ireland/ Irlande	Italy/ Italie	Neth./ Pays-Bas	Portugal	Spain/ Espagne	Sweden/ Suède	UK/ RU	OECD Total/ Total OCDE	
Origin of Imports																								**Origine des importations**
Australia	–	1	0	412	3	0	10	0	59	29	1	1	0	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	516	Australie
Canada	17	–	3	812	14	4	8	17	1 134	320	23	63	2	63	27	1	1	15	27	3	4	13	77	2 350	Canada
Iceland	0	36	–	206	3	1	0	11	196	816	26	99	1	114	120	9	1	5	54	35	65	14	274	1 274	Islande
Japan	9	7	1	–	40	1	1	2	136	16	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	214	Japon
Korea, republic of	8	8	0	1 161	–	2	1	4	96	102	7	2	1	13	2	1	1	14	3	2	49	2	6	1 382	Corée, république de
Mexico	1	5	0	25	14	–	0	0	457	46	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	15	0	1	27	0	0	550	Mexique
New Zealand	87	7	1	194	20	1	–	1	183	95	3	1	1	19	5	2	0	9	4	3	39	1	9	592	Nouvelle-Zélande
Norway	6	20	2	434	12	4	1	–	128	1979	9	297	43	312	516	4	1	23	36	186	74	278	197	2 703	Norvège
United States	25	434	2	2 370	137	22	3	13	–	435	17	15	1	102	29	4	5	43	16	17	48	20	116	3 451	États-Unis
European Union Total[1]	22	47	8	520	23	4	1	87	176	7 485	639	178	28	1 316	947	104	52	1 527	473	365	1 160	168	371	8 735	Total Union européenne[1]
Belgium-Luxembourg	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	235	–	5	1	75	32	2	1	13	60	2	19	1	23	249	Belgique-Luxembourg
Denmark	6	14	3	64	1	1	1	36	25	1 766	86	–	6	258	461	17	6	349	92	67	130	131	138	2 012	Danemark
Finland	1	1	0	13	0	0	0	1	1	7	3	3	–	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	23	Finlande
France	1	1	0	37	1	1	1	3	33	783	90	7	1	–	96	5	1	171	36	30	289	3	48	906	France
Germany	2	1	2	7	1	1	1	2	5	597	62	38	2	117	–	8	1	93	132	4	21	7	31	679	Allemagne
Greece	2	1	0	9	0	0	1	1	1	149	1	1	0	16	10	–	1	113	2	1	5	1	2	163	Grèce
Ireland	1	1	1	34	6	0	0	9	1	255	5	2	1	74	34	1	–	22	12	1	72	3	29	315	Irlande
Italy	3	2	1	34	1	1	1	1	2	256	11	2	1	25	26	33	1	–	24	2	123	1	3	317	Italie
Netherlands	1	6	1	77	3	1	1	1	29	1 247	283	23	1	193	197	14	2	284	–	13	139	16	59	1 418	Pays-Bas
Portugal	1	6	1	13	0	1	1	1	21	235	6	1	1	45	7	4	1	41	2	–	105	1	20	282	Portugal
Spain	1	2	1	197	3	3	1	1	27	748	9	4	1	98	37	13	0	339	4	226	–	1	16	1 009	Espagne
Sweden	1	7	1	5	0	1	0	15	1	152	8	76	19	15	9	1	1	7	10	1	2	–	2	185	Suède
United Kingdom	5	6	2	28	10	1	1	20	28	1 053	76	16	1	399	38	7	42	94	100	19	256	4	–	1 174	Royaume-Uni
Non-OECD Africa	22	2	0	703	7	0	5	0	79	1 890	26	3	1	528	72	41	2	291	76	91	674	1	84	2 718	Non-OCDE Afrique
Non-OECD America	29	59	2	1 215	68	8	2	2	1 777	1 705	6	319	1	303	66	7	1	175	66	24	688	2	47	4 897	Non-OCDE Amérique
Non-OECD Asia	211	270	1	7 743	239	3	21	16	2 498	1 783	157	44	10	303	326	22	6	200	113	27	199	21	348	12 848	Non-OCDE Asie
Non-OECD Oceania	6	10	0	215	1	0	0	0	20	49	1	1	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	40	304	Non-OCDE Océanie
World	444	995	40	17 381	784	48	53	343	7 102	17 791	926	1 221	92	3 189	2 372	213	68	2 378	947	807	3 099	537	1 764	45 698	Mondial

1. Includes values inferior to $500 000.

1. Y compris les valeurs inférieures à $500 000.

Table 7./Tableau 7. **EXPORTS OF FISH, CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF BY OECD COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO DESTINATION/ EXPORTATIONS DE POISSON, CRUSTACES, MOLLUSQUES ET AUTRES PRODUITS DE LA MER PAR DES PAYS MEMBRES DE L'OCDE SELON LEUR DESTINATION**

1995

f.o.b. prices in US$ million/prix f.o.b. en million $US

	Exporting country/Pays exportateurs																							
	Australia/ Australie	Canada	Iceland/ Islande	Japan/ Japon	Korea, rep. of/ Corée, rép. de	Mexico/ Mexique	NZ/ N-Z	Norway/ Norvège	US/ EU	EU Total[1]/ Total UE[1]	Bel.-Lux.	Denmark/ Danemark	Finland/ Finlande	France	Germany/ Allemagne	Greece/ Grèce	Ireland/ Irlande	Italy/ Italie	Neth./ Pays-Bas	Portugal	Spain/ Espagne	Sweden/ Suède	UK/ RU	OECD Total/ Total OCDE	
Destination																								**Destination**
Australia	–	6	1	9	8	1	90	6	21	22	0	6	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	6	163	Australie
Canada	1	–	25	5	7	1	6	15	449	24	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	2	1	5	533	Canada
Iceland	0	2	–	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	Islande
Japan	330	644	171	–	1 143	8	229	312	1 916	461	1	136	10	14	8	4	27	18	53	2	164	4	19	5 228	Japon
Korea, republic of	3	11	2	35	–	8	37	10	123	19	0	2	0	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	1	11	248	Corée, république de
Mexico	0	1	0	1	1	–	1	3	21	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	28	Mexique
New Zealand	4	3	0	9	3	0	–	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	21	Nouvelle-Zélande
Norway	0	9	9	2	4	1	1	–	13	60	1	36	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	2	97	Norvège
United States	36	1 128	184	96	86	606	165	122	–	149	4	22	1	22	8	1	1	2	22	18	24	1	24	2 576	États-Unis
EU	30	223	762	14	106	39	95	1997	355	7 489	272	1 815	2	733	599	163	232	264	1 174	241	837	209	937	11 328	UE
Belgium-Luxembourg	1	23	27	1	11	0	4	52	19	592	–	83	1	90	49	1	3	11	273	6	7	15	53	739	Belgique-Luxembourg
Denmark	1	25	94	1	3	0	1	342	9	152	2	–	1	7	19	1	2	3	25	3	7	67	17	641	Danemark
Finland	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	42	1	32	1	7	–	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	20	3	79	Finlande
France	11	48	113	1	10	2	15	328	82	1 531	98	304	1	–	205	17	74	32	177	53	122	59	389	2 165	France
Germany	2	23	108	1	3	1	4	249	23	1 253	55	606	1	110	–	11	31	40	253	10	45	17	65	1 761	Allemagne
Greece	2	2	14	1	1	1	1	16	6	84	2	7	0	5	7	–	1	29	10	4	12	1	5	134	Grèce
Ireland	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	83	1	8	0	1	1	1	–		2	1	1	1	71	87	Irlande
Italy	1	13	30	1	12	14	9	164	30	1 198	12	223	1	138	66	120	20	–	163	38	331	7	81	1 500	Italie
Netherlands	1	14	20	2	2	1	8	77	23	408	57	103	1	34	111	2	7	16	–	2	9	8	58	579	Pays-Bas
Portugal	1	1	32	0	2	1	6	211	7	404	3	48	0	36	6	1	1	1	18	–	273	3	16	664	Portugal
Spain	12	3	63	6	56	22	35	118	33	1 058	22	112	0	252	43	6	59	121	164	100	–	9	169	1 408	Espagne
Sweden	1	13	14	1	2	0	1	171	16	166	1	129	1	3	4	1	4	1	14	1	1	–	8	385	Suède
United Kingdom	1	56	244	2	5	1	9	219	103	404	18	159	0	52	27	4	30	4	60	20	28	2	–	1 051	Royaume-Uni
Non-OECD Africa	3	1	9	17	5	1	4	39	2	299	1	1	0	109	12	1	20	1	94	8	46	1	7	381	Non-OCDE Afrique
Non-OECD America	1	31	7	9	7	10	1	201	37	86	1	5	0	28	3	1	3	1	14	8	20	1	5	388	Non-OCDE Amérique
Non-OECD Asia	370	135	29	416	166	14	154	79	229	200	1	32	1	16	5	1	9	4	26	10	63	1	32	1 794	Non-OCDE Asie
Non-OECD Oceania	1	1	0	55	1	0	15	1	2	8	0	1	0	3	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	81	Non-OCDE Océanie
World	779	2 208	1 210	691	1 551	687	802	3 042	3 177	9 366	291	2 173	22	974	727	178	327	338	1 471	301	1 202	245	1 100	23 810	Mondial

1. Includes values inferior to $500 000.

1. Y compris les valeurs inférieures à $500 000.

AUSTRALIA

SUMMARY

Total production from Australian domestic fishing and aquaculture in 1994/1995 reached an estimated gross value of production (GVP) of A$ 1.7 billion. This is an increase of nearly 6 per cent over 1993/1994. A$ 419 million of this figure came from aquaculture, an increase of 38 per cent from 1993/1994. The greatest value products in the fishing industry are rock lobster and prawns.

Australia's commercial fishing industry continues to be ranked fifth amongst the nation's rural industries after wool, beef, wheat and dairy.

The Australian fishing industry faced pressures from a range of issues which continue to present a significant challenge to the management of fish resources both locally and on a global scale. These include over fishing, over capacity, increased community environmental awareness and realising the benefits of value adding. Nevertheless, the Australian fishing industry experienced a period of some stability in 1995 and there is evidence that this will continue with the potential for growth across a number of sectors of the industry.

In 1995, the Commonwealth initiated a proposal to develop ''a co-ordinated national policy on management of Australia's marine resources''. The proposal is being developed to include ways of co-ordinating and integrating management of the ocean's resources. This policy could provide a framework which sets clear measures for the future use (extractive and non-extractive) of the marine environment based on analysis of economic and community values.

The fishing industry and Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) continued to build on the progress that has been made in the last few years. Emphasis was placed on the implementation of management regimes based on the sustainable use of fisheries resources to ensure their continued existence for present and future generations and to protect the marine environment. At the same time, the need for utilising available resources in the most efficient way, including the introduction of more appropriate harvesting technology, has been recognised and steps are being taken to address this issue.

Through the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation forum (APEC), Australia has identified a need to promote the liberalisation of fisheries trading policies in the region, improve transport infrastructure, the quality of seafood market information and to encourage the mutual recognition and harmonisation of processing and inspection regimes with our trading partners.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Commonwealth fisheries are managed by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA), a Commonwealth statutory authority, under the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*. Under the Act, AFMA has the responsibility to ensure the sustainable and economically efficient use of Commonwealth fisheries resources, to consult and communicate effectively with stakeholders and the community and to achieve efficient and cost-effective fisheries management. AFMA is funded jointly by government and industry, recognising both the private and public benefits of proper fisheries management in respect to Commonwealth fisheries.

The objectives of AFMA are met through the employment of an innovative partnership approach which actively involves a range of interested parties in the process of developing and implementing fisheries management arrangements. This approach includes establishing and operating Management

Advisory Committees (MACs) or Consultative Committees (CCs) for each major Commonwealth fishery. AFMA also consults regularly with the national peak industry body for Commonwealth fisheries, the Australian Seafood Industry Council (ASIC).

MACs and CCs are made up of members from commercial industry, fisheries management, the scientific community and the State governments. They play a central role in helping AFMA meet its objectives by acting as a key liaison body between AFMA and those with an interest in fisheries and by providing advice to AFMA on a full range of fisheries management arrangements, research, compliance and finance issues. Increasingly, and where appropriate, AFMA is seeking to include a broader range of interest groups, such as the recreational and nature conservation/environment sectors, in this consultative process.

The primary Commonwealth consultation mechanism is through the Ministerial Council on Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture (MCFFA) and its Standing Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture (SCFA). MCFFA is the forum for the development of policies which reflect both the objectives of Commonwealth and State Governments and, where relevant, the New Zealand Government, and management of the fish resource. The Council is consultative only and final decisions remain with individual Governments.

The Fisheries and Aquaculture Branch (FAB), Department of Primary Industries and Energy (DPIE), provides the Government with a central point for policy development (including the principles of multiple resource access), advice and co-ordination on national and international fisheries and aquaculture management issues and other matters affecting the development of the industry. FAB works with industry bodies, other Commonwealth agencies, AFMA, State fisheries agencies, the recreational fishing sector, environment and indigenous groups to ensure Australia's fishing and aquaculture industries are internationally competitive and environmentally sustainable. This means the interests of the commercial sector are balanced with those of the aquaculture, recreational and indigenous fishing sectors. DPIE also is responsible for representing Australia's fishing and aquaculture interests internationally.

Research relevant to Commonwealth fisheries management is carried out by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Bureau of Resource Sciences, Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Australian Institute of Marine Science, universities and State agencies. Funding for fisheries research at the Commonwealth level originates primarily from the Department of Primary Industries and Energy, but comes also from the Departments of Industry, Science and Tourism (DIST), Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DEETYA), State Government departments and the fishing industry.

Resource management

Australia declared a 200 nm Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) on 1 August 1994, augmenting the Australian Fishing Zone (AFZ) of 200 nautical miles (nm) declared in 1979.

Over the last decade most domestic fisheries have been subject to biological and economic pressure due to increased fishing effort. The Management Committee of SCFA developed a draft background paper titled *Development of Indicators of Sustainable Development for Fisheries*. The SCFA endorsed a report card concept as a first step in the development of indicators for sustainable development of fisheries. The report card provides the first steps in developing an understanding of the diverse range of factors which impact on a resource, especially by stakeholders from a wide range of backgrounds.

Commonwealth fisheries

During 1995 Management Plans introduced for the Northern Prawn Fishery and the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery brought these fisheries under the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* in line with other Commonwealth fisheries. Under the Management Plans operators in these fisheries were granted Statutory Fishing Rights, the right to fish a given proportion of a species within a fishery using catch methods as provided in a fisheries related Act, to replace their existing short term fishing concessions.

The details for the main Commonwealth managed fisheries are as follows:

– The Northern Prawn Fishery is the most valuable fishery under Commonwealth jurisdiction. The 1994/95 catch of 8 441 tons represented a gross value of A$ 130 million for 124 boats. While limited entry is the underpinning management control, the main task for managers and industry is keeping fishing effort at a sustainable level. Since undergoing a major restructure, which culminated in 1993 with a substantial reduction in fleet size, catches have remained at around the estimated maximum sustainable yield and individual share of the catch has increased significantly. The reduction in fleet size was accomplished through buy-back and reduction of units of fishing capacity. Unitisation (based on the sum of a boat's underdeck tonnage and engine power) has been the key tool for measuring and reducing fishing effort, however there is a poor correlation between unitisation and catch. Furthermore, real engine power has proven difficult to measure *in situ*, but easy to manipulate. During 1994/1995, management and industry have focused on units of fishing gear (fathoms of headrope length) as an alternative management strategy. The main hurdle will be to allocate gear units in relation to the fishing gear currently used and at the same time, relative to the units of fishing capacity which form the basis of an operator 's investment in the fishery. Bycatch is also an important issue in this regard.

– The Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) Fishery went through some significant changes in 1995, including introduction of the SBT Fishery Management Plan 1995. The SBT Fishery had a gross value of production of around A$ 86.3 million in 1994/95 (this does not include the value of SBT farming). AFMA also renamed the existing Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Management Advisory Committee (SBTMAC) to the Southern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Management Advisory Committee (Southern Tuna MAC) and extended their defined area of responsibility to include advice on management of other tuna and billfish species within the area of the Southern Tuna Fishery. Domestic SBT fishing operations have changed with a significant increase in the amount of SBT caught by domestic vessels and the amount put into holding cages around Boston Bay, Port Lincoln for fattening. This resulted from cessation of joint venture longline operations with Japan.

– The Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery was formally established in 1988. Marketing opportunities for pelagic longline caught fish have since grown. In particular, fresh chilled yellowfin and bigeye tuna are exported to Japan for sashimi. The domestic longline and minor line fishery is comprised of 174 longline and 187 minor line boats, catching primarily yellowfin, bigeye and albacore tuna. Billfish such as striped marlin and broadbill swordfish, and pelagic sharks are also taken as incidental bycatch. In 1994-95, the line sectors caught 1 425 tons, valued at A$ 9.573 million dollars. The purse seine fleet consists of 19 boats, targeting skipjack tuna off New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania for domestic canning. In 1994-95, this sector caught 1 182 tons, valued at A$ 1.254 million dollars. The major management and policy issues addressed in this fishery in 1995 were the finalisation of arrangements for a plan of management (to be implemented in 1997), reduction of latent effort in the pelagic longline sector and the developmental longline fishery issues in the Coral Sea.

– Formalised segregation of the ''Western'' and ''Southern'' tuna fisheries was implemented in 1995 following the introduction of a fishery specific management levy. AFMA has recently initiated a process for development of formal management arrangements for these fisheries to be incorporated into a plan of management. The domestic tuna fishery off the west coast of Australia has re-emerged relatively recently and the fishery remains in a developmental phase with catches of tuna and billfish increasing to over 150 tons in 1995. The development of management arrangements in this stage of the fishery's development allows the Commonwealth to adopt a proactive approach to ensuring the controlled development of the fishery within established sustainability objectives. The Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Management Advisory Committee (Western Tuna MAC) was established by AFMA in 1995, incorporating members from industry, State Government, recreational fishing interest groups and conservation agencies, to provide input to the development of management arrangements for the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery.

– The Torres Strait Protected Zone (TSPZ) main commercial fisheries are prawn, tropical rock lobster, line fishing (mainly Spanish mackerel), pearl shell, beche-de-mer and trochus. The gross value of

production of the fisheries was A$ 21.3 million in 1994/1995, with 96 prawn and 405 combined lobster, pearl shell and/or Spanish mackerel licences issued. These fisheries have continued to be managed in a sustainable manner which seeks to maximise the opportunities for traditional inhabitants of the region to participate in all sectors of the industry. During the year measures were taken to conserve dugong stocks by restricting the method of capture to traditional spears (wap). In addition, a task force was established to review arrangements in Torres Strait including the community licensing system, management and surveillance arrangements and jurisdictional issues.

– The South East Fishery encompasses waters managed by the Commonwealth off southern Queensland, NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia and primarily comprises all fishing methods for the taking of demersal scalefish species. The fishery is the main source of Australian caught fish for the major metropolitan markets of Sydney and Melbourne. The fishery is managed as two sectors; trawl and non-trawl, which included demersal meshnets and lines. The estimated annual catch and value in 1994/95 was:

1994/95	Estimated annual catch (tons)	Estimated value of catch (A$ millions)
Trawl quota species	19 300	49
Trawl non-quota species	3 600	7
Non-trawl catch	2 160	3.03

Management arrangements for the non-trawl sector of the fishery were furthered in 1995, with criteria to determine future access to the non-trawl sector developed in partnership with industry and relevant State governments. Agreement was also reached to develop and implement a system of individual transferable quotas on key non-trawl species as the basis of long-term management for the sector.

– The Southern Shark Fishery is based on several species of temperate sharks inhabiting the continental shelf and slope of southern Australia. In 1994/1995 the fishery landed an estimated 5 741 tons (carcass weight) of shark, principally consisting of gummy shark (*Mustelus antarcticus*) and school shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*). The estimated value of the catch was A$ 17.16 million. The fishery is managed through a range of input controls and access is currently restricted to 156 vessels. There were no changes to the management arrangements in place for the fishery in 1995.

– The Bass Strait Scallop Fishery comprises three zones located in south eastern Australia. Under Offshore Constitutional Settlement (OCS) agreements, Zones One and Two are managed by the States of Victoria and Tasmania respectively. These Zones are generally located 20 nautical miles off the coasts of each of the States and are managed under the laws of those States. A Central Zone is managed under Commonwealth jurisdiction in accordance with policies developed by AFMA following consultation with industry and the Victorian and Tasmanian State fisheries agencies. The principal species taken are scallops of the Family *Pectinidae*. In 1994-95 the fishery landed approximately 1 221 tons (meat weight) at an estimated value of A$ 15 million. The opening of the 1995 fishing season saw marked changes in management arrangements with the introduction of new initiatives designed to ensure the sustainability of the scallop resource. These initiatives were developed in consultation with the industry and States and included revised Fishing Permit conditions, a two-hour prior reporting system, Fish Receiver Permits, new and more secure metal tags and revised bag and trip limits. In response to the changing needs of the fishery, membership of the Bass Strait Scallop Consultative Committee was expanded to include members from the processing sector and a member of the AFMA Board.

– The Great Australian Bight Trawl Fishery is based on demersal catches from the shelf, upper slope and deepwater slope of southern Australia. In 1994/95 the fishery landed an estimated 2 202 tons of fish, principally made up of deepwater flathead and bight redfish. The estimated value of the catch

was A$ 3.57 million. The fishery is managed through a range of input controls and access is currently restricted under a Management Plan to a maximum of 10 vessels.

– The Jack Mackerel Fishery is based on five mackerel-like species taken in southern and eastern Australia. In 1994/95 the fishery landed an estimated 13 000 tons of fish. The estimated value of the catch was A$ 2.6 million. The fishery is managed by output controls with a total allowable catch (TAC) being set for each of the zones of the fishery and competitive fishing up to the level of the TAC.

Commonwealth fisheries surveillance

The illegal catching and sale of seafood has long posed a major impediment to the integrity of regulatory arrangements in Australia. The SCFA has agreed that a strategic national approach to control illegal trafficking of fish is needed. Measures being considered include greater access for commercial business records, mandatory recording of all commercial transactions involving fish and fish products and fish product tracking arrangements.

Coastwatch, administered by the Australian Customs Service, is the co-ordinating authority for all matters of national civil coastal surveillance. AFMA liaises with Coastwatch in respect of its requirements for monitoring foreign fishing activities in the Australian Fishing Zone (AFZ).

The Australian Government remains concerned about the number of Indonesian fishing boats apprehended within the AFZ. These boats are predominantly fishing illegally for sedentary species such as trepang, although many are also fishing for shark. Widespread targeted surveillance by Coastwatch and the Royal Australian Navy, on behalf of AFMA, continues to be employed to curtail this activity. Access for ''traditional'' Indonesian fishers to certain offshore areas is allowed. Australian concerns focus on the harm being done to fisheries and wildlife by Indonesian fishers, and the quarantine and customs risks from Indonesian access to the Australian mainland. Australia and Indonesia have been working together to address the problem of illegal fishing, mostly through a Fisheries Co-operation Agreement.

During the year, AFMA introduced an Investigations Unit to undertake investigations into Commonwealth fisheries compliance issues and to co-ordinate the State employed Fisheries Officers who undertake patrol and enforcement work on AFMA's behalf. The Unit seeks to target persons and companies suspected of breaches under the *Fisheries Management Act 1991, Fisheries Regulations 1991* and the *Crimes Act 1914*. In performing its functions the Investigations Unit works with other Law Enforcement Agencies including the Australian Federal Police, the Australian Bureau of Criminal Investigations and the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service.

A new computer system facilitated the streamlining of licensing procedures to better serve the needs of client user groups and registers of fishing rights were also developed to replace the old registers of units.

State fisheries

The States and Northern Territory vary in their approaches to fisheries management.

Primary Industries South Australia (PISA) Fisheries policy section has recently undergone a restructuring in order to provide a type and level of service delivery more in line with industry requirements and enable a more focused approach to maximising economic development.

South Australia has fully implemented industry endorsed Integrated Management Committees (IMC), which are formally recognised in the *Fisheries Act* (1982). Powers, responsibilities and operations of the committees were gazetted in 1995 and independent Chairmen appointed to each committee. Final structures and appointment of members is being overseen by an IMC panel.

The focus of fisheries management in South Australia is moving from protection of fish stocks toward the maximisation of sustainable economic development of fisheries. The IMCs are required to produce resource management plans and strategic business plans to provide the ways and means of achieving the objectives of its management plans.

Reviews of the South Australian Gulf St. Vincent and Spencer Gulf and West Coast Prawn Fisheries are being conducted through funds provided by the Structural Adjustment fund. The first phase is complete, the second currently under way.

Tasmania has introduced new legislation requiring management planning for wild fisheries and development planning for marine farming to allow for ecologically sustainable development of these industries. The relevant Acts are the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995* and the *Marine Farming Planning Act 1995.*

The Fisheries Department of Western Australia has been restructured in the past year. Formal resource management plans have not been changed significantly. The existing thirty or so limited entry fisheries were designated ''managed fisheries'' under the transitional provisions of the new Western Australian *Fisheries Resources Management Act (1994).* Approximately ten new managed or interim fisheries have been introduced within the last two years with the development of arrangements for fisheries where licences were previously held under simple conditions or those previously under Commonwealth management (these were taken over by a new series of OCS agreements in February 1995).

New South Wales introduced new legislation for fisheries management, the *Fisheries Management Act 1994,* bringing extensive changes to the management of fisheries resources in that state. The key features it provides for are mechanisms for commercial fisheries management such as Share Managed Fisheries (SMFs), Restricted Fisheries and statutory management plans. The new structures aim to give fishers a greater sense of ownership in their fishery and provides greater flexibility for restructuring of fishing operations.

An SMF allows for the allocation of certain property rights to fishers in the form of ''shares'' based on their catch history. Fishers may trade shares in accordance with a plan of management for a fishery in order to restructure their fishing operations. If an SMF is closed by the State, shareholders are entitled to compensation for the market value of their shares immediately before the close of the fishery. SMFs currently operating in NSW are the Rock Lobster fishery and the Abalone fishery.

Queensland fisheries management arrangements have undergone several major changes during 1995. The *Fisheries Act 1994* gave Queensland new fisheries legislation. Under this Act, an expertise based Queensland Fisheries Management Authority (QFMA) was established to give prime regard to the ecologically sustainable development of Queensland fish resources. Advising the QFMA are six MACs for each of the major fisheries (trawl, crab, reef fish, tropical finfish, subtropical finfish and freshwater) and eight Zonal Advisory Committees covering broad geographical areas of the State.

The process for developing Fisheries Management Plans is proceeding with the QFMA's recent release of the first two of a series of discussion papers – 1. Queensland Gulf of Carpentaria Inshore Finfish Fishery; and 2. Queensland Tropical Coral Reef Fish Species.

The first of a series of annual condition and trend reports on Queensland fisheries is due for release in August 1996. Meanwhile, more detailed research and stock assessments of major commercial and recreational fish is continuing. This information is to be used in the process of developing fisheries management plans.

Recreational fishing

In Australia there are around 69 000 km of coastline and thousands of kilometres of streams and waterways which offer an important leisure activity for over 4.5 million Australians and support for about 90 000 jobs. The Australian fishing tackle and bait industry has an annual turnover in excess of A$ 170 million. The recreational boating industry accounts for another A$ 500 million in turnover, around 60 per cent being fishing related. It is estimated that international tourists spend over A$ 210 million on fishing in Australia each year.

In response to the need to regulate this level of activity, the ''Recreational Fishing in Australia: A National Policy'' was launched in 1995 as the culmination of several years work by a group under the SCFA. The group drew together representatives from the recreational, tackle and boating sectors, as well as from State and Commonwealth governments.

The policy aims to improve the future of recreational fishing through a national approach. The policy highlights the need for increased management of recreational fishing, enhancing fish stocks and the environment and supporting the resource for present and future generations.

Financial support

Many research and development programmes throughout the States are funded by FRDC grants. Some States, such as Tasmania and Western Australia, provide financial support to industry. Others, like South Australia and New South Wales, do not provide any form of state government funding.

FRDC allocates funds to support a wide range of fisheries research. FRDC is funded by research levies collected from the fishing industry which the Commonwealth Government matches up to a maximum of 0.25 per cent of GVP and an annual unmatched grant of 0.5 per cent of GVP by the Commonwealth Government. Total expenditure was A$ 12.8 million in l994/1995. Priority areas for research included resource assessments; fish diseases and toxins; post-harvest activities; economics and marketing; management; the environment; and information dissemination.

The Fisheries Resources Research Fund (FRRF) is managed by DPIE to undertake a programme of independent assessment of Commonwealth fisheries management and policy development for Commonwealth fisheries:

– a proportion of these funds (A$ 1 million per annum) is allocated directly to AFMA to undertake management related research and the balance is available to commission relevant research.

The fishing industry receives a rebate from the Federal excise duty on distillate fuel when it is used for the purpose of primary production.

Several market enhancement schemes offer financial assistance to primary producers, including the fishing industry. One such scheme is the Innovative Agricultural Marketing Program, administered jointly by DPIE and AUSTRADE. Emphasis is placed on innovation in export marketing and associated production, as well as processing and development activities for agricultural products.

Another scheme is the AusIndustry-Agribusiness Program administered by DPIE. The aim of the AusIndustry-Agribusiness Program is to enhance the international competitiveness of Australia's agricultural and related industries. Assistance is provided through grants, usually on a matching basis, for projects that foster the development of improved business and marketing approaches. Activities such as quality management, strategic business development, export marketing skills, world best practice and the development of networks are eligible for funding consideration.

Cost recovery

In accordance with government policy, all of the attributable management costs of all Commonwealth commercial fisheries (with the exception of Torres Strait) was recovered from the commercial sector of the fishing industry. The Government meets the public benefit component of fisheries management on the basis of these attributions. AFMA's budget was funded 52 per cent by industry and 48 per cent by the Commonwealth government in 1994/1995. Further revenue was obtained on a fee-for-service basis to recover the costs of granting fishing concessions.

In 1992, the South Australian industry (through the peak State body SAFIC) signed an agreement with the South Australian Government to engage in cost recovery under the attributable cost method, to be phased in over a ten-year period. In April 1995 Government directed that 100 per cent of attributable costs be recovered for the 1995/96 licence year. Costs are recovered through the setting of licence fees for each fishery. The fees are determined through the cost recovery process, approved by Cabinet, gazetted and received by the department over four equal instalments during the licensing year.

The extent of the cost recovery in Tasmania varies from fishery to fishery with costs being recovered through licence fees. The abalone fishery generates full cost recovery as well as a significant return to the community while less profitable fisheries only contribute a small percentage of total management costs. The State government has made clear its intention to move toward full cost recovery.

The Tasmanian government has made significant investment into developmental research for marine farming, as well as contributing to the FRDC on industry's behalf. *Ex gratia* payments to fund the industry representative bodies also account for a substantial percentage of licence revenue raised each year.

Cost recovery has now been introduced for all major Western Australian fisheries.

New South Wales has not adopted a policy of full cost recovery, apart from application of some licence and management fees to cover administrative costs.

Economic efficiency

The need to restructure the fleets of important fisheries AFMA managed mainly under input controls, particularly the Northern Prawn, South East and Southern Shark fisheries, remained a Commonwealth priority in 1995. The use of input controls has failed to sufficiently reduce fishing effort or fishing capacity and the high cost of excessive fishing effort has eroded the profitability of many fisheries. There is a further need to reduce fishing effort in several fisheries through restructuring although the pace of adjustment has continued to be relatively slow.

The preferred management measure is one that allows market forces to operate. In general, this means using Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQs) before other management controls, subject to a number of pre-conditions being met, such as demonstrating that they are more cost effective, flexible and efficient. Fisheries managers will have to demonstrate that these controls are superior to ITQs for a particular fishery. It may, however, be necessary to implement other management controls in particular fisheries where the use of ITQs would be prohibitively costly.

Some State fisheries managed by input control are attempting to minimise the effects of input controls by involving industry in decision making, conducting reviews on a regular basis and in some cases implementing buy-back schemes to remove uneconomic licences.

In Western Australia there is an on-going, industry/Government funded buy-back scheme to remove uneconomic estuarine and general fishing licences. This method has resulted in the buy-back of over 130 licences in the last decade at a cost of A$ 2.1 million.

New South Wales is attempting to make all fisheries under its jurisdiction "Restricted Fisheries". This is a move toward improving economic efficiency by capping the amount of effort in all fisheries at their current levels and providing mechanisms for the restructuring of industry.

Structural adjustment

The Commonwealth Government has funded the Rural Adjustment Scheme (RAS) for many years. The Scheme, targeted at farmers, provides assistance in farm and debt reconstruction and household support. The RAS is applicable to the aquaculture sector but not commercial fishers.

A National Fisheries Adjustment Program was established in 1987 with a Commonwealth Government grant totalling A$ 6 million. The Program targeted only Commonwealth fisheries (some States such as South Australia have created their own structural adjustment funds). Under this programme, the Commonwealth may give grants or loans for sectors of the fishing industry where excess capacity is creating biological and/or economic problems and where industry is prepared to finance self-help adjustment programmes. Funds may be allocated to buy out excess fishing capacity and assist fishers exit from industry with those remaining in the fishery obliged to repay the loan, or to assist fishers within a fishery experiencing difficulty. Interest rates are set at commercial levels. Cases are judged on an individual basis.

A new national approach to adjustment is being considered by Commonwealth and State Governments. A discussion paper covering the objectives, principles, policies and functional guidelines on a National Fisheries Adjustment Scheme has been developed. Most States do not provide adjustment assistance.

South Australia is an exception, having created an adjustment fund primarily for adjustment in the Marine Scalefish Fishery. This money was used in its review of prawn fisheries (see Resource Manage-

ment). The money has now been given to the peak South Australian industry body, SAFIC, to administer for fishery specific purposes.

South Australia has also established a Contingency fund for unforeseen circumstances (*i.e.* oil spills, environmental disasters, etc.).

Bilateral arrangements

Under the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea, Australia has rights and obligations towards the conservation and management of the fish stocks in the Australian Fishing Zone (AFZ). Where foreign fishing operations are permitted, the principal objective is to gain significant, tangible and assessable benefits to Australia.

Japan is the only nation that currently seeks to maintain a licensed foreign fishing presence in the AFZ, operating under an annually renewed bilateral agreement. Australia provides access for a Japanese tuna longline fleet which principally targets yellowfin tuna and SBT stocks. Benefits from the bilateral agreement are derived through an access fee, access to data and collaborative research funds.

The tuna long line joint venture arrangement between Japanese and Australian industries was also in operation until late 1995. The joint venture involved Japanese longline vessels fishing for Australian held quota in the AFZ. The joint venture operations directly benefit Australian SBT quota holders, through collaborative commercial operations and alternate catching technologies. At present there is no proposal for resumption of the joint venture arrangement.

Australia is also a party to the Torres Strait Treaty, ratified in 1985 between Australia and Papua New Guinea (PNG). This Treaty defines the jurisdiction and a co-operative management framework for commercial and traditional fishing (the latter is defined as subsistence fishing by traditional (indigenous) inhabitants) in the waters of the strait between the two countries. The Treaty describes an area known as the Torres Strait Protected Zone (TSPZ) and sets out a framework to guide both countries in providing for the management, conservation and sharing of fisheries resources in and around the zone. It also sets out guidelines for the enforcement of fisheries legislation.

The principal purpose in establishing the TSPZ was to acknowledge and protect the traditional way of life and livelihood of the indigenous inhabitants of the area including their traditional fishing and their traditional right of free movement between the two countries, and for the orderly development of the commercial harvesting of fish stocks. The Treaty also requires the Australian and PNG Governments to protect and preserve the marine environment and indigenous fauna and flora of the area.

Regional management arrangements

Australia is signatory to the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), together with New Zealand and Japan. The Convention aims to ensure, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilisation of SBT. The CCSBT establishes a global Total Allowable Catch (TAC) on SBT each year, in an effort to arrest the decline of and subsequently rebuild the parental biomass of the SBT stock. During 1995, the global quota set by the CCSBT was 11 750 tons, with the national allocations being Australia 5 265 tons, Japan 6 065 tons and New Zealand 420 tons. Australian scientists and Government have continued to express their concerns about the low SBT parental biomass and the uncertainties that surround the stock assessment.

Australia is also signatory to the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Living Marine Resources (CCAMLR), which came into effect in 1982. This Convention is aimed at the conservation of Antarctic living resources, including fish.

Australia is a party to the US Multilateral Treaty and works with the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) with regard to the management of regional and high seas tuna fishing in the central and western Pacific Ocean. In the region around 85 per cent of the tuna catch in the surface fishery for skipjack and yellowfin tuna, and about 65 per cent of the tuna catch in the longline fishery for yellowfin, bigeye and albacore tuna, is taken within the EEZs of the Pacific Island States, with the remaining catch occurring on the high seas.

The FFA acts for member countries in the management of these highly migratory fish stocks within the South Pacific. The FFA is presently engaged in reviewing its management arrangements, so as to be in a position to implement the United Nations Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. The review outcomes will shape the future management arrangements with, and the benefits flowing to the Pacific Island States from, those distant water fishing nations that seek to fish within the region. Australia has been quite active in getting better financial and other benefits for FFA members from other countries who fish in FFA waters.

The Commonwealth is currently developing an Australian position in relation to accession to the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC). The States and Territories, in addition to AFMA and CSIRO, have supported an active participation by Australia in the Commission as a forum in which to address management issues and stock concerns on an international basis. This would augment Australia's involvement with the CCSBT.

Sanitary regulations

Fish sold on the domestic market for the purpose of human consumption is subject to food regulations (the *Food Standards Code*) developed by the National Food Authority (NFA) and administered by the State and Territory Health Authorities. Imports are also subject to the *Customs (Prohibited Imports)* regulations. The NFA, a statutory body, was established in August 1991. The Authority's most important role continues to be in public health and safety. The standards relating to fish and fish products include provisions on labelling, additives and methods of analysis.

Health regulations relating to export of fish are administered by DPIE under the Export Control Act and Export Control (Processed Foods) Orders and cover product standards and the design, construction and operation of export processing plants.

Australia has been conducting a review of the importation of all live aquatic animals and their products. The report is expected to be released in mid-1996.

Environmental problems

The main environmental issues in Australia continued to be associated with the loss and degradation of key fisheries habitat due to coastal zone development and land-based marine pollution, response to environmental emergencies, the impact of introduced species through ballast water and the effects of fishing, particularly trawling, on the marine environment.

Interest and concern about fisheries by-catch has increased over recent years, both domestically and internationally. Significant amounts of fish caught by the world's fishing fleet are thrown overboard each year as trash. In 1995, DPIE began a study of bycatch issues in Australia which has produced two background papers. These papers are being used in the development of future government policy on bycatch in Australia.

The Commonwealth and State fisheries agencies have supported environmental agencies in a proposal to list thirteen species of albatross on Appendix II of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, an international Convention under which the threats to migratory species are evaluated through a recognised international forum. In addition, the Commonwealth has responded to the listing of the Macquarie Island sub-species of albatross under the *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992* by regulating a requirement for tuna longline vessels to carry a Tori-pole and bird line to minimum standards when fishing in waters below 30 South. Commonwealth fisheries and environmental agencies will participate in the development of a Threat Abatement Plan (TAP) as required by the *Endangered Species Protection Act.*

During 1995 there was an increased focus on applying conservation measures for Japanese tuna longline operations in the AFZ through the strengthening of "codes of conduct" for the handling of marlin and shark bycatch and the incidental take of seabirds. Japanese vessels accessing the AFZ were put on notice that the use of a bird scaring device (Tori Pole and bird line) to an agreed minimum standard in waters below 30 South would be mandatory in 1996.

High pilchard mortalities in a 2 000 km band around the southern Australian coast in March-April 1995 demonstrated the need for the development of national plans and response mechanisms for the management of fish diseases and pest incursions. A task force formed to address this issue has been working to identify an appropriate mechanism to co-ordinate national responses to health issues and environmental issues in fisheries and aquaculture. The task force concluded in its interim report that the most likely primary cause of the pilchard mortalities was stress associated with environmental factors. A final report is expected to be released in mid-1996.

Trade regime changes

Fish products are free of tariffs, except for canned tuna. Tariff reductions for tuna imports have been extended so that by 1 July 1997 the maximum *ad valorem* rate applicable will be 5 per cent for developed countries and a zero tariff for developing countries. At 1 July 1995 the general rate was 7 per cent.

In late 1995, the US Court of International Trade ruled that all nations exporting prawns to the United States must reduce incidental marine turtle mortality rates associated with the harvesting of prawns by 97 per cent, or face import embargoes (see also Environmental Problems). The trade restrictive approach being pursued by the US Administration raises important trade policy questions, particularly in relation to US obligations under the WTO. Australia is preparing a submission to the US setting out the legislative and other measures in place in Australia concerning the conservation of marine turtles and the management of Australian prawn fisheries.

Other government action

Federal fisheries authorities continued negotiations with State and Territory Governments in 1995 on the OCS with the aim of overcoming management issues arising from Australia's State and Commonwealth constitutional system.

OCS arrangements were finalised between the Commonwealth Government and the Governments of Western Australia, Northern Territory and Queensland. The Commonwealth retained management of the Northern Prawn Fishery, the migratory tuna fisheries, deepwater trawl fisheries off Western Australia and all deepwater fishing off Queensland outside the 4 000 m contour. Responsibility for the management of some fisheries has been handed over to States.

In Australia, jurisdictional separation of State/Territory and Commonwealth Government powers has complicated fisheries management matters for many years. This issue is being addressed through a series of OCS arrangements under which agreement is reached about which area of government should carry responsibility for a particular fishery. OCSs are being negotiated on the broad concept that localised fisheries adjacent to a State should be managed by the State and the Commonwealth should manage fisheries which occur off more than one State and offshore fisheries or fisheries where there is involvement of foreign fishing boats. Under the current OCS arrangements, the Commonwealth has jurisdictional responsibility over the following fisheries:

- Northern Prawn Fishery;
- the migratory tuna fisheries including southern bluefin tunas, yellowfin, bigeye, albacore tunas and associated species;
- central zone of the Bass Strait Fishery;
- fisheries in the Torres Strait Protected Zone; and
- deepwater trawl fisheries off western and eastern Australia.

In the following fisheries, although no OCS arrangements are currently in place, the Commonwealth has the primary management responsibility, supported by State management arrangements:

- South-East Fishery;
- Southern Shark Fishery;
- Great Australian Bight Trawl Fishery;

– Jack Mackerel Fishery; and
– fisheries adjacent to Australia's external territories.

Indigenous fishing activities

During the year there were a number of claims under the *Native Title Act* in relation to offshore areas, none of which have yet been determined. At this stage, it is not clear whether Native Title applies to these areas as the High Court decision is limited to land-based rights. The Act, although acknowledging that sea claims can be made, does not give guidance to the nature of any title that may exist offshore. This is a complex issue as the concept of ownership of offshore areas or of living marine resources is not clear in terms of international law or native custom. Discussions between officials and representatives of native claimants are continuing at this stage.

In response to the Commonwealth Resources Assessment Commission (RAC) *Coastal Zone Inquiry* (1993), and as part of the Commonwealth Coastal Policy, managed by DEST, the Commonwealth Government committed itself to support the development of an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Fisheries Strategy (ATSIFS) through the MCFFA. The Commonwealth has allocated a total budget of A$ 400 000 over two years for the development of the strategy.

The key elements for an ATSIFS include:

– indigenous interests in fisheries, including customary marine tenure and traditional fishing practices;
– the extent of indigenous people's involvement in management of fisheries and the marine environment;
– impediments to indigenous people's participation in commercial fisheries and mariculture operations;
– the impact of commercial fishing on fishing for traditional purposes; and
– measures to improve relations between indigenous communities and others involved in use and management of marine resources.

Extensive programmes and initiatives are already in place or under development in a number of States in relation to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fisheries issues. The development of the ATSIFS is intended to complement, rather than replace, programmes and initiatives at the State and Territory level.

In the Torres Strait, traditional fishing and the main commercial fisheries are managed by the Torres Strait Protected Zone Joint Authority (PZJA). The PZJA comprises the Federal and State (Queensland) Ministers responsible for fisheries and is advised by a framework of management advisory committees made up of Torres Strait Islander leaders, commercial fishermen, fisheries managers and scientists.

One of the main objectives of management in the Torres Strait fisheries is to reserve expansion of effort in each fishery for traditional inhabitants. When the current management arrangements for PZJA fisheries first came into place, transferable licences were issued to persons who were not traditional inhabitants if they could demonstrate the required prior history and commitment to fishing in Torres Strait. Since then, new licences have only been issued to traditional inhabitants. In different fisheries a number of provisions have also reduced licence holdings by non-traditional inhabitants over time.

National measures taken in response to measures agreed on by international fisheries conservation organisations

Sedentary organisms in tropical areas of the Australian Continental Shelf that lie outside the outer limits of the AFZ were brought under the protection of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* following signing of a proclamation in December 1995. The proclamation adopted as domestic law the UNCLOS provisions that give coastal states powers to protect sedentary organisms. Organisms covered by the proclamation include beche-de-mer, bivalve molluscs, abalone and trochus shell.

AQUACULTURE

Production

In 1994/95 Australian aquaculture production of 23 507 tons realised a farmgate value of A$ 418.7 million. Over the past four years the value of Australian aquaculture has increased, on average, by 17 per cent per annum, making aquaculture one of the fastest growing primary industries in Australia.

In 1994/95 aquaculture accounted for nearly 25 per cent of the gross value of Australian fisheries production.

Relatively small by world standards, Australian aquaculture production is dominated by a few sectors. In 1994-95 the major farmed species by value were pearls (A$ 206 million), salmon (A$ 67 million), tuna (A$ 50 million), edible oysters (A$ 42 million), and prawns (A$ 27 million).

Australia has the ability to produce a wide range of species due to the existence of different climatic conditions. Emerging industries considered to have good potential include abalone, mussels, eels, freshwater crayfish and an array of marine finfish.

Policy/administration

Aquaculture operations are licensed by State and Territory regulatory agencies. State Governments are making significant progress in developing and implementing regional aquaculture development plans.

In 1995 the Tasmanian Government introduced the *Marine Farming Planning Act*. The act is unique in that it sets aside areas of water for marine farming that are similar in legal status to those on land. Underpinned by planning documents and management strategies for individual zones, the legislative package aims to manage industry growth properly as well as account for other coastal zone uses.

In 1994 the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments released the *National Strategy On Aquaculture In Australia*. This strategy is aimed at the orderly development of aquaculture in Australia. The strategy identified ten key issues to be addressed to allow for the continued and sustainable growth of aquaculture. This strategy is currently being reviewed to determine the progress that has been made in addressing these issues.

Research

In 1995 the Commonwealth Government launched the Co-operative Research Centre for Aquaculture (CRC). The CRC promotes co-operation across Australian aquaculture research. It aims to facilitate world class research through industry focused research programmes. Current programmes cover control of infectious diseases, improved feeds, finfish propagation, shellfish genetics and reproduction, product technology, production and environmental management.

PRODUCTION FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

The majority of fisheries in the Australian region are currently being fully exploited. Australian scientists are also concerned that some fisheries, for example the Southern Bluefin Tuna fishery, are over exploited.

The Southern Squid Fishery, which principally targets Arrow Squid (*Nototodarus gouldi*) is the only Commonwealth-managed fishery demonstrating some capacity for further development. Nevertheless, AFMA is of the view that there are sufficient operators with access to the fishery, or who are eligible for access if they choose to exercise their existing Commonwealth entitlement, without increasing their number. As such, the fishery continues to be subject to a management regime based on limited entry and no new entrants are granted access to the fishery. In maintaining this position, AFMA is seeking to take a responsible and consistent approach to this fishery given the limited stock assessment which has been undertaken to date and the degree of uncertainty which is characteristic of this fishery.

Rather than allow additional operators to enter the fishery, a key management objective at present is to develop strategies which encourage existing operators to identify and develop new areas of the fishery to avoid over exploitation of stocks in the more developed areas of the fishery.

Most State fisheries are believed to be exploited to their full extent. A few minor opportunities in smaller fisheries may exist.

Fleet

In 1995, 1 729 Commonwealth domestic Fishing Permits were granted in respect of 938 boats. In addition, Statutory Fishery Rights were also granted under Plans of Management to operators in the Northern Prawn, Southern Bluefin Tuna and Great Australian Bight Trawl fisheries.

16 joint venture Foreign Fishing Boat Licences and 159 Japanese bilateral Foreign Fishing Boat were granted for the year.

The Australian Fishing fleet is still largely comprised of boats under 20 metres in length, with the exception of the Northern Prawn Fishery in which most of the boats are between 20 and 30 metres.

Boats greater than 30 metres in length are generally found only in the tuna fisheries, in addition to the orange roughy boats in the South East Fishery; which involve deep-sea fishing.

Results

In 1994/95, Australian fisheries production was 218 000 tons with an estimated gross value of production (GVP) of about A$ 1.7 billion, an increase of over 50 per cent since 1989/90. Around A$ 1.3 billion came from fish caught in the wild, with A$ 419 million from aquaculture. Australia's most valuable products, based on 1994/95 data, are:

rock lobster	A$ 435 million
prawns	A$ 329 million
tuna	A$ 115 million
other finfish	A$ 363 million
abalone	A$ 148 million
pearls	A$ 206 million

During 1994/1995, Australia exported fish and fish products valued at a total of A$ 1 367 billion and imported fish products valued at A$ 665.87 million. The value of exports rose approximately 10 per cent over the previous year while imports increased 12.2 per cent.

The most valuable exports were lobster (A$ 474 million), prawns (A$ 231 million) and pearls (A$ 210 million). Pearls exports rose in value by 67 per cent, prawns by 17.4 per cent and lobster by 1.44 per cent. Japan clearly dominated as Australia's major export market, with A$ 556 million, or over 40 per cent, of exports. Hong Kong replaced Taiwan as the second major market taking over 20 per cent of the market. Taiwan was the third largest receiver of exports with nearly 15 per cent of the market.

In 1994/1995 Thailand remained the main source of fish imports to Australia (A$ 166 million) and New Zealand the second (A$ 117 million).

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Domestic markets

SeaQual, a joint initiative of ASIC, the FRDC and DPIE was launched in October 1995. It has three main goals: 1) to help promote the importance of appropriate quality management systems in the Australian seafood industry; 2) to enable our seafood industry to identify appropriate measures to achieve agreed seafood quality goals; and 3) to create an environment which will encourage producers, processors and distributors to adopt effective quality management systems.

In an attempt to reduce confusion over fish names amongst consumers and retailers, and to improve marketing efficiency, the Australian Government, with support of the State/Territory Governments,

released Marketing Names for Fish and Seafood in Australia. The book standardises domestic marketing names for fish, crustaceans, and molluscs.

Handling and distribution

Domestic handling and distribution of fish and fish products remain a matter for private enterprise, supplemented by controls operated by individual State/Territory Governments.

OUTLOOK

Initiatives

The Australian fisheries environment is changing. There is increasing community awareness of fisheries issues, in particular regarding the impacts of fishing on marine ecosystems as well as non-target species. Initiatives in Commonwealth managed fisheries that will be pursued are:

- introduce plans of management for key Commonwealth fisheries;
- involve a broader range of interest groups in the consultation process for developing and refining management arrangements;
- develop the concept of biological reference points with the assistance of industry, research organisations and other interest groups. AFMA defines biological reference points as a level at or above which it is agreed that it would be prudent to maintain a particular fish stock, recognising that there is a level of uncertainty in the assessment process. By determining biological reference points for each major species, AFMA aims to provide a focus for research and specific performance criteria against which the organisation can report;
- create greater awareness of the economic inefficiencies which occur in fisheries due to the nature of existing fishing rights; the waste of economic resources (labour and capital) which result from this and the cost this represents to fishers and the nation;
- continue to implement management arrangements, including compliance measures, or effort reduction programmes in Commonwealth fisheries which are identified as being significantly over-capitalised in comparison with the resource base that sustains them, to ensure that both biological and economic targets can be met; and
- finalise and implement research plans for each major fishery. This approach will enable priorities to be set for both tactical (stock assessment) and strategic (ecological impact assessment) research.

As well as monitoring the impact of fishing gear on fish habitats, the Commonwealth will also support initiatives to reduce habitat destruction from non-fishing activities. It is recognised that habitat degradation and destruction has the potential to substantially influence the sustainability of fish stocks.

CANADA

SUMMARY

Commercial fish landings in 1995 amounted to C$ 1.66 billion, remaining close to the 1994 value, despite a drop in landed quantity. In 1995, 823 000 tons of fish were landed, compared to over one million tons in 1994. The decline was due in large part to a reduction in the catch of groundfish, primarily hake and redfish.

Total imports increased by 19 per cent in 1995 over 1994, from 352 705 tons to 422 105 tons, while the amount of exports remained steady at 441 045 tons in 1995, the same level as in the previous year. The United States continued to be Canada's largest partner in trade of fishery products. In 1994, 42 per cent of the C$ 1.26 billion of fish products imported by Canada came from the United States, while 51 per cent of the C$ 3.05 billion exported went to the United States.

Following implementation of stringent conservation measures, including the implementation of fishing moratoria, declines in the abundance of most Atlantic groundfish stocks were halted in 1995. Rebuilding these stocks from current low levels will depend on the survival of good year classes. The Pacific salmon catch declined in 1995 due to lower than expected salmon returns.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Resource management

For 1995, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans maintained closures for all recreational and subsistence groundfish fisheries in Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO) Divisions 2J3KL (off eastern Newfoundland), 3Ps and 4RS3Pn (Gulf of St. Lawrence). The closures are being maintained in order to help rebuild fish stocks. Some areas, such as in Southwest Nova Scotia, were open for some species in 1995.

Conservation Harvesting Plans were developed for all groundfish fleets operating on the east coast. The plans limit the gear types that may be used and specify by-catch limits, seasons, and closures (to avoid catching juvenile fish).

The 1995 Atlantic Groundfish Management Plan was announced by the Minister in December 1994. It incorporated all the total allowable catch (TAC) recommendations of the Fisheries Resource Conservation Council (FRCC). Total groundfish catches in 1995 were 97 300 tons, down from 144 300 tons in 1994. These further reductions were principally due to declines in redfish quotas and catches.

The state of the Atlantic lobster resource was the subject of a comprehensive report of the Fisheries Resource Conservation Council, released in November 1995. The Council raised a warning flag regarding the state of the lobster stocks and cited low levels of egg production per recruit and high exploitation rates as a reason for particular concern. The Council recommended a conservation framework and the incorporation of environmentally homogeneous fishing areas into single management zones.

Developmental allocations for silver hake were announced by the Minister in February 1995, and amounted to 40 000 tons. The use of separator grates continued to be mandatory in order to limit the bycatch of other groundfish species.

The 1995 Atlantic Swordfish Management Plan featured a quota of 1500 tons (down from 2 000 tons in 1994) set by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). No new

entrants were allowed into the fishery in 1995. Industry-funded mandatory dockside monitoring was introduced for the first time in 1995.

The Atlantic shark fishery is an experimental fishery managed on the basis of catch limits. The management objective is to gather data required to assess the health and potential of the stocks in Canadian waters. The 1995 limits, which were unchanged over 1994, were 1 500 tons for porbeagle and 250 tons for shortfin mako and blue sharks.

The Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Plan was announced in July 1995. The quota for 1995 was 657 tons, an increase from the 1994 quota of 408 tons. The catches in 1995 were about 580 tons, the highest in recent years. The uncaught quota in 1995 may be added on to the 1996 quota.

The 1995 Capelin Management Plan was announced in June 1995. Management measures in place were similar to those in 1994, including a quota of 47 545 tons, limited entry and the requirement to land capelin which were at least 30 per cent female and 50 or less fish per kilogram. As in 1994, conservation measures resulted in very low landings of approximately 300 tons.

In September 1995, the Iceland scallop fishery off the south coast of Newfoundland was opened for the first time in three years. An agreement on the management of the Iceland scallop fishery in this area was part of the Canada-France fisheries agreement signed in December 1994. The TAC for 1995 was 2 800 tons, of which 30 per cent was Canada's share.

In September 1994, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans appointed the Fraser River Sockeye Public Review Board to identify the reasons for a major discrepancy between the expected and actual number of sockeye that reached the Fraser River spawning grounds in 1994.

On 7 March 1995, the Minister announced a five-point action plan to respond to the 35 recommendations in the Board's final report. The plan included a commitment to more conservative (''risk-averse'') salmon management; increased enforcement and compliance; better integration of science and management priorities; a tough stance on the conditions of fishing agreements under the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy; and measures to build a fishery of the future based on recommendations from industry regarding fleet capacity.

In the Spring of 1995, the Minister established the Pacific Policy Roundtable, comprising some 70 stakeholder representatives, as an industry-driven forum for planning the future of the salmon fishery. Objectives for the Roundtable were based on the principles of sustainability, viability and partnership. In December, 1995, the Roundtable provided 27 recommendations dealing with a mechanism for establishing fishing allocations among user groups (*i.e.* Aboriginal, commercial and recreational); fleet reduction (through voluntary licence buy-backs and licensing measures); stock enhancement (*e.g.* increased hatchery production); habitat rehabilitation; and new consultative and partnership arrangements.

The 1995 salmon fishing plans incorporated a risk-averse management approach and conservation concerns for certain key stocks. Conservation measures included a 50 per cent harvest rate reduction for chinook stocks from the west coast of Vancouver Island, and special measures to protect Strait of Georgia coho stocks (*e.g.* reductions in recreational catch/possession limits and coho non-retention in the commercial troll fishery).

The declines in Pacific coast groundfish stocks are associated with changes in oceanographic conditions. There are also growing concerns about excessive harvesting capacity in the commercial fleet, about the sustainability of the groundfish resources and alleged high levels of discarding and wastage.

In 1995, port monitoring was implemented for all groundfish landings by trawl vessels. Monitoring of the trawl landings revealed that fishing effort had increased unexpectedly, and that in Hecate Strait, Pacific halibut mortality resulting from trawl by-catches had exceeded target levels. Consequently, on 29 September 1995, the bottom trawl fishery was closed (three months earlier than normal).

A two-year trial prawn trap limit programme, initiated and funded by Pacific prawn licence holders, was implemented in 1995. Industry funded the cost of the additional monitoring and enforcement required to ensure a satisfactory level of compliance.

Initial evaluation of the programme indicates that fishing effort has been controlled, conservation objectives have been achieved in most areas and although the season was reduced, landings were only slightly higher than previous years with a substantial increase in landed value.

Recreational fisheries

The recreational fishery continued to be an important economic contributor for Canada's regional and national tourism industries. While conservation measures were implemented for chinook and coho species in the British Columbia tidal water sport fishery, halibut and other groundfish attracted increased interest from the recreational sector.

A requirement for recreational shellfish harvesters to obtain a British Columbia tidal waters sport fishing licence came into effect 2 June 1995. As a result, it was possible to provide information on regulations, management and health concerns to a group of recreational fishers who were previously unknown to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO).

On 20 December 1995, regulations prohibiting the field canning of sport-caught Pacific salmon were implemented. This change was the result of consultations with stakeholders, many of whom showed strong support for this amendment. Enforcement of daily catch limits and size limits have been enhanced with the implementation of this regulatory change.

Financial support

The Atlantic Groundfish Strategy (TAGS), which was introduced on 15 May 1994, continued throughout 1995 to provide income support, training and other adjustment measures to almost 14 000 fishers and 26 000 plant workers whose livelihood were significantly affected by the collapse of the groundfish stocks on the east coast.

The Groundfish Licence Retirement Program (GLRP), a key capacity reduction measure under TAGS, was announced in October 1994. This voluntary programme allows fishers to make their own assessment of the value of their licence and submit a bid which is evaluated against bids of other licence holders in the same fleet and gear sector. To administer the programme, four regional Harvesting Adjustment Boards were established to prepare capacity reduction plans for the different fleet and gear sectors and to evaluate the individual bids. Payments totalling C$ 31 million were authorised to 252 licence holders in round one of the GLRP in October, 1995. On 20 December 1995, the Minister announced a second round of bids under the GLRP, which is expected to be completed by September 1996.

The Atlantic Fishers Early Retirement Program (AFERP) was announced in November 1995. This second capacity reduction component of TAGS targets eligible fishers who were between the ages of 55 and 64 as of 15 May 1995. It is estimated that approximately 400 fishers will participate in AFERP. The programme started making payments on 1 April 1996.

The Pacific Roundtable of industry representatives held several meetings in 1995 to set out a blueprint for Pacific fisheries renewal and to establish fleet management options, including fleet rationalisation. The report from the Roundtable was submitted to the Minister in December 1995. It contained 27 recommendations, including support for a new management regime for the renewal of the commercial salmon fishery. As part of this, a fleet restructuring/buy-back programme is being implemented. The Report also recommended the need for significant fleet reduction in the order of 25 to 50 per cent and a renewed commitment to habitat protection and salmon enhancement.

Economic efficiency

A new schedule of Atlantic and Pacific commercial licence fees was announced by the Minister in December 1995. The overriding principle of the new fee schedule is that those who benefit from access to a public resource, managed at public expense, should be expected to pay a fair fee that reflects the value of the privilege.

Fees for commercial fishing licences had not been changed for many years, with fees dating back to 1981 in some fisheries on the Atlantic coast. As a result, fees did not reflect the earning potential or value of the fishing privilege covered by the licence. Fees under the new schedule are based on a four-year average landed value per licence. In fisheries managed under individual quotas, the fees are based on five per cent of the expected total value of the allocated quota.

Structural adjustment

After nine months of extensive consultations with all sectors of the industry and the provinces, the Minister announced, on 20 December 1995, a new licensing policy for the Atlantic coast inshore sector. Under the policy only vessels less than 19.8 m (65') are authorised to fish in the inshore fisheries. The key element of the policy is the definition of core fishers. These fishers are inshore licence holders who meet criteria based on their attachment to and dependency on the fishery. Once the core group is established, new entrants must replace a retiring member. As well, transfer of inshore licences can only take place between members of the core group. Over time, the core group will be made up of a smaller number of multi-licensed enterprises headed by professional fishers. In conjunction with the new licensing regime, professionalization of the participants is being promoted, however, this process will be the responsibility of the fishing industry in co-operation with provincial authorities. The objectives of this initiative are to improve the viability and resilience of the fishery, and help to prevent over-capacity in the fishery. This initiative complements the capacity reduction efforts of the Atlantic Groundfish Licence Retirement Program and is an integral part of the fishery of the future.

A review of the existing Fish Inspection Act has been completed and the Act will be replaced with revised legislation. The proposed new act would allow inspectors to efficiently and effectively discharge their duties, ensure industry accountability, better protect consumers and enhance working relationships with other inspection agencies in Canada and abroad.

Recommendations have been made in the proposed Act and regulations made thereunder to establish a more flexible regulation-making authority, enact realistic penalties, modernise and strengthen the powers of fish inspectors, cost recover and partner effectively, and enter into agreements respecting trade and commerce in fish and marine plants between Canada and other countries. It was also recommended that the legislative initiative would not require new financial resources. The regulations would also be streamlined, less prescriptive with more process control requirements for high risk foods.

A Quality Management Program (QMP) was implemented on a mandatory basis in all federally-registered plants in February 1992. A need was demonstrated during the year for a review of QMP to ensure is compatibility with global use of HACCP concepts. Audits of this programme conducted in 1995 by DFO, industry and an International Review Panel (IRP), resulted in a number of conclusions and recommendations.

It was concluded that the QMP supplies appropriate levels of consumer protection and provides a reasonable framework for ensuring the production of safe, wholesome and properly labelled food. It was recommended that all seven Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HAACP) principles be incorporated into the QMP and more specific CCPs should be developed to broaden the process control concept beyond canned food. It was further recommended that the plant rating system and frequencies should be more risk-based and the verification of the QMP should be evaluated. More general recommendations focused around the simplification of QMP and increased training and information sessions to inform DFO and industry of the QMP achievements and to strengthen the partnership.

Plans are being made for the implementation of a Quality Management Program for Importers (QMPI). The programme will redesign import activity through the introduction of self-monitoring and self-detection principles for importers of fish and fish products, resulting in more efficient arrangements for inspection and entry of import products into Canada. Extensive consultations have been conducted with new initiatives to be pursued for implementation in 1996.

As a result of a government-wide Program Review including expenditure reductions, a re-examination was made on the delivery of Canadian fish inspection programmes. This resulted in examination of several initiatives to implement cost recovery. These cost recovery measures, which are expected to be imple-

mented in two phases during 1996, will involve proposed increased fees for import licences, an increase in notification fees and the adjustment of fees for product analysis to more accurately reflect costs of these procedures. Additionally, for domestic processes, it was proposed to set one basic fee for all establishments with an additional fee charged for each different type of operation. Fees were also being considered for certification of products.

Bilateral and multilateral agreements

Discussions are ongoing to develop and broaden several Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRA) on fish and fishery products. Negotiations are continuing to conclude an MRA with New Zealand which is expected to be signed early in 1996. An Inspection mission travelled to Cuba to discuss issues related to developing a Memorandum of Understanding. In addition, a global agreement is under discussion with the European Union (EU) for the inspection and certification of all live animal and animal products which includes fish and shellfish.

On 3 February 1995, the three-year Interim Yukon River Salmon Agreement between Canada and the United States was signed. It formally adopted a stabilisation and rebuilding plan for Canadian-origin salmon stocks from the Yukon River which had been in place on an informal basis for several years. It also established a rebuilding and enhancement fund for Canadian-origin salmon stocks. Negotiations on a long-term agreement, along the lines of the interim agreement, are continuing.

Negotiations with the United States on fishing arrangements under the provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty became increasingly difficult in 1995. The refusal of the United States to co-operate on conservation actions for chinook salmon in accordance with a 50 per cent cutback in Canadian chinook fisheries was of particular concern to Canada. In response, Canada supported a civil law suit initiated by a group of United States tribes from Washington and Oregon which resulted in the early closure of the Alaskan chinook fishery. The long-standing dispute over implementation of the Treaty principle on equitable catch allocations was referred to mediation which started in October of 1995.

France and Canada formally signed a Procès-Verbal (PV) on fisheries and a regional co-operation agreement on 2 December 1994. An administrative Arrangement dealing with fisheries management matters was signed on 14 April 1995, triggering the coming into force of the overall agreement. The PV sets up a bilateral Advisory Committee of fisheries managers from Canada and France.

The Agreement is now fully operational. The first meeting of the Advisory Committee, whose main task is to recommend to the parties TAC and conservation and management measures for transboundary groundfish stocks, as well as Iceland scallops in the core are of NAFO regulatory area 3Ps and 3+4 squid, took place in June 1995. The French and Canadian Ministers responsible for fisheries accepted all its recommendations. As a result, the Iceland scallop fishery in the core area opened on 3 September 1995, allowing Canadian scallopers to fish French waters for the first time since the delimitation of the maritime boundary between Canada and France around Saint-Pierre and Miquelon.

Negotiations between Canada and the United States on an allocation for the offshore Pacific hake stock continue.

A resolution to the Canada-EU turbot dispute resulted in 100 per cent observer coverage on EU vessels fishing in the NAFO regulatory area beginning in May 1995. This measure was later adopted by NAFO so that by 1 January 1996, all Contracting Party vessels in the NAFO regulatory area were required to carry observers.

On 4 December 1995, Canada signed the United Nations Agreement on Straddling Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. The Agreement addresses the need for an international conservation regime and an effective system of international control and enforcement to protect threatened fisheries resources.

The Fourth Meeting of the Canada/Greenland Joint Commission on Conservation and Management of Narwhal and Beluga was held in 1995. This Commission was established under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding to enhance co-operation in the research, conservation and management of stocks of narwhal and beluga which migrate between Canadian and Greenland waters.

Canada has also participated in the work of the North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission's Scientific Committee review of walrus and several species of seals.

Sanitary regulations

A Quality Management Program (QMP) has been implemented in all federally-registered plants. This QMP is a Hazards Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP)-based programme which provides added assurance that fish products produced in Canada comply with domestic and international requirements.

DFO continues to enforce revised listeria policy as implemented by the Canadian Government in November 1994. Under this policy, no action is taken on low-risk products produced under adequate Good Management Practices (GMP) if the products contain less than 100 colony-forming units per 100 grams. Zero tolerance continues to be applied to high-risk products and those previously linked to illness.

Environmental issues

The second phase of the Great Lakes Action Plan (GLAP 2000), approved in 1994, continued in 1995 and involves: rehabilitation of degraded areas; pollution prevention and control; ecosystem conservation and human health protection; and integrated ecosystems management. The Federal Government and its partners are completing a number of fish habitat rehabilitation and restoration projects at a number of sites throughout the Great Lakes system. GLAP 2000 supports Canadian participation and commitments under the Canada/United States Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Under a binational strategy, the key goal is to achieve virtual elimination of persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic substances from the Great Lakes ecosystem.

The five-year Fraser River Action Plan (FRAP), launched in 1992, has three goals: to clean up pollution in the Fraser River; to restore fish and wildlife productivity and habitat; and to develop a management strategy to ensure that the river basin stays healthy in the future. It is a co-operative arrangement for co-ordinating and integrating Government and private sector initiatives in the Fraser Basin. DFO's FRAP activities concentrate primarily on rebuilding salmon stocks and restoring and protecting fish habitat.

DFO took the lead in establishing an official comprehensive Recovery Plan for the protection and survival of the endangered beluga whales of the St. Lawrence ecosystem in 1994. In 1995, a St. Lawrence Beluga Recovery Team, co-chaired by DFO and the World Wide Fund for Nations, developed the Recovery Plan, including the necessary public consultations, with a view of presenting it to the Minister by the end of January 1996. The Plan, which is developed along similar lines that have been established for other endangered species, is intended to guide Canadian research and management of the St. Lawrence beluga and its ecosystem in a comprehensive and positive manner, and with realistically attainable and verifiable objectives, strategies and actions.

The federal *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA) came into effect on 19 January 1995 and replaced *the Environmental Assessment and Review Process Guidelines Order*. The CEAA is supported by four regulations which clarify the requirements and scope of the CEAA in specified circumstances.

The CEAA is a self-assessment process, which requires that the Federal Government conduct an environmental assessment of a project when it proposes to exercise power to ensure that the environmental effects of the project receive careful consideration. In addition, the CEAA is based upon the principle of public participation and provides the public with various opportunities for involvement during environmental assessments.

Trade regime changes

None.

Other government action

In August 1984, the Canadian Government established a Royal Commission on Seals and Sealing. This Commission presented its findings in 1986. In response to the report, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) adopted a new sealing policy, which is currently in effect. The policy resulted in:

- the termination of the commercial harvest of whitecoat harp and blueback hooded seal pups;
- the termination of the commercial harvest using large offshore vessels;
- the phasing out of netting of seals as of 1 January 1993, except north of 53°N latitude where it is a traditional method of harvesting by the Inuit;
- a multi-year research programme on grey seals.

There is a land-based harvest of harp and hooded seals either from shore or from small, inshore vessels. These species of seals are abundant. A population study showed that the 1994 populations of harp seals was 4.8 million and that 287 000 animals could be taken without affecting the growth in population. The 1995 TAC for harp seals was set 186 000 animals. The harvest totalled 65 000. The average harvest over the last 12 years has been approximately 55 000 animals.

The Salmonid Enhancement Program in British Columbia operates 26 federally staffed hatcheries and spawning channels, 60 other spawning channels and 46 fishways. In addition, SEP contracts with 21 Community Economic Development facilities with communities, 13 of which are Native Bands and provides technical support to about 160 volunteer enhancement facilities. Some one million students in BC and Yukon have studied the SEP school curriculum package.

About 600 million juvenile salmon are released from SEP projects annually, contributing over 5 million fish to Aboriginal, commercial and recreational fisheries.

The *Canada Oceans Act* (COA), which had its second reading in the House of Commons on 26 September 1995, confers upon Canada an exclusive economic zone over parts of the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic oceans. COA serves as the basis for a rejuvenated national oceans policy.

Aboriginal fishing activities

The Aboriginal Fishing Strategy (AFS) is the Federal Government's response to the 1990 Supreme Court of Canada decision in the *Sparrow* case, which found that an Aboriginal right to fish for food, social and ceremonial purposes has priority, after conservation, over other uses of fisheries resources and that the right is communal in nature. The AFS offers stability to all fisheries stakeholders while implementing the principles for management of the aboriginal fisheries established by the *Sparrow* decision and moving gradually towards a greater Native role in fisheries management and harvesting.

In addition to ensuring the right to fish for food, social and ceremonial purposes, the AFS provides economic development and employment opportunities in Native communities. As well, it seeks to minimise conflict and disruption in the fisheries sector by involving all stakeholders in implementation. In some instances, it also provides an opportunity to Native communities to participate in the regular commercial fishery by voluntarily transferring commercial licences to the Bands as communal licences.

In 1994 and 1995, DFO has been successful in reaching agreements on fisheries-management issues with 80 per cent of B.C. First Nations and 90 per cent of Atlantic First Nations through AFS negotiations.

National measures taken in response to measures agreed on by international fisheries conservation organisations

None.

AQUACULTURE

On 6 February 1995, the Minister released the Federal Aquaculture Development Strategy that is devised to help Canada realise its potential to become a world leader in aquaculture. The Strategy was designed in co-operation with industry and the provinces.

The objective of the Strategy is to create an economic and regulatory environment in which aquaculture can thrive, while at the same time continuing to ensure environmental integrity.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Aquaculture Development was signed between the Federal Government and the Government of Nova Scotia on 19 July 1995, that will facilitate the management of coastal aquaculture. This revised MOU replaces one originally signed in 1986 and reflects changes in working procedures.

On 7 September 1995, the Minister announced intentions to eliminate the requirement for aquaculturists in Canada to tag farmed Atlantic salmon and to eliminate size restrictions for the harvesting, handling and selling of farmed shellfish, particularly farmed oysters and manila clams. These changes are intended to increase the ability of the industry to meet market demand and enhance the industry's ability to compete in the international marketplace. Policies for access to wild resource by aquaculturists and modifications of the Fish Health Protection Regulations to meet new requirements of the industry are also being addressed.

PRODUCTION FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

Total fishery landings in Canada decreased to 823 300 tons in 1995, down from just over a million tons in 1994. Value of 1995 landings, at C$ 1.66 billion, decreased marginally from the 1994 level of C$ 1.68 billion.

Total landings of groundfish on the Atlantic coast fell to 97 000 tons in 1995, down from 140 300 tons in 1994. Total value of these landings decreased 20 per cent to C$ 102 million. Landings and value of pelagic species in Atlantic Canada increased by 10 per cent in 1995 over 1994 levels, with 229 000 tons landed for a landed value of C$ 77 million. Atlantic shellfish landings decreased by about three per cent from 1994 levels, with total landings of 274 000 tons. Value of these landings continued to increase, with Atlantic shellfish landings valued at C$ 1.12 billion in 1995.

Total shrimp catches in 1995 were just over 54 000 tons, up from 48 700 tons in 1994. There are three main shrimp fisheries: northern; Gulf of St. Lawrence; and Nova Scotian. The northern shrimp fishery, with catches of almost 30 000 tons in 1995, is the most important, followed by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 17 000 tons The northern shrimp fishery is managed on a multi-year basis, with the announcement of a new three-year plan scheduled for 1997.

The southern Gulf of St. Lawrence crab fishery is the most important crab fishery in Atlantic Canada. In 1995, with a quota of 20 000 tons, the landed value exceeded C$ 150 million. About 25 per cent of the quota, traditionally reserved for the midshore crab fleet, was shared with the inshore fleet and groundfish fishers affected by the moratorium on groundfish.

The 1995 herring fishery had a total quota of 216 000 tons. Catches totalled 168,000 tons. The Gulf of St. Lawrence fishery accounted for 105 000 tons, Scotia Fundy for 60 000 tons and western Newfoundland 3 000 tons. Overall, Atlantic catches were down about 16 000 tons over the previous year.

Total landings on the Pacific coast decreased substantially from 1994 levels, with a total of 196 500 tons landed. Total value also decreased to C$ 340 million. Declines in the catch for salmon and herring are primarily responsible for this decline. Shellfish landings in total were above 1994 levels, up slightly to 29 500 tons in 1995. Value of these landings increased by over 15 per cent to C$ 118 million.

Commercial landings of freshwater species taken from the Great Lakes, primarily Lake Erie where Canada's largest freshwater fishery occurs, generally declined from 1994. In 1995, rainbow smelt landings of 4 800 tons were less than the 1994 landing of 5 500 tons. Landings of yellow perch declined in 1995 to 1 045 tons from 1 180 tons in 1994. Reduced landings of yellow perch and rainbow smelt reflect concerns for sustainability of these stocks. Due to poor market demand, landings of 320 tons of lake whitefish were less than the 404 ton quota. Walleye landings in 1995 increased slightly to 4 500 tons.

Freshwater harvest from the Prairie provinces and the Northwest Territories was 15 730 tons, with an estimated marketed value of C$ 48 416 000. Total landings were up 1 428 tons, or 9 per cent, over 1994. Whitefish, pickerel, northern pike and sauger were the major species harvested. Pickerel accounted for 43 per cent of the landed value retaining its role as the species most critical to the economics of the

commercial freshwater fishing industry. Landed value increased 32 per cent with the largest increases in landed value for perch (74 per cent), whitefish (44 per cent) and pickerel (26 per cent).

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Canadian exports of fisheries products increased by eight per cent in value in 1995 over 1994 levels, to C$ 3.05 billion. Volume remained stable at 441 000 tons.

The United States, Japan and the European Union continue to be Canada's largest markets, with over 90 per cent of exports sold in these regions. Export volumes to the United States and Japan remained stable over previous year levels. Value of exports to the United States also changed little at C$ 1.57 billion for 1995, while those to Japan increased by 17 per cent to C$ 884 million.

Imports have become more important in recent years as processors have sought to replace domestic supplies. In 1995, Canada imported 422 105 tons of raw material valued at C$ 1.43 billion, an increase of 19 per cent in quantity and 14 per cent in value over 1994 values. A significant percentage of these imports were upgraded in Canadian processing plants and approximately 35 per cent was re-export for increased value.

With a combined population of more than 1.24 billion, China, Taiwan and Hong Kong are important future markets for Canada with economies with growth rates of over 10 per cent annually. Taiwan and Hong Kong offer excellent growth potential and serve as conduits into the much larger country of China, which has becomes a net importer of fish and seafood products. In 1995, Canadian exports to these markets grew with a combined value of more than C$ 180 million, which could double again within two years.

The seven ASEAN nations (Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Brunei and Vietnam) are becoming substantial players in the global seafood industry in terms of production and exports. Canadian exports to the ASEAN countries in 1995 increased to C$ 20 million.

OUTLOOK

The Canadian fishery in the past has been characterised by the economic dependence of coastal communities on the fishery, chronic over-capacity in processing and harvesting and unsustainable pressure on many resources. The fishery of the future in Canada must be re-designed to overcome the shortcomings of the past and continue to avoid them in the future. The challenge is to strengthen DFO's capability to ensure conservation and sustainable utilisation of the fishery resource while adjusting to fiscal realities. DFO has set out the following objectives for attaining the fishery of the future:

- Environment sustainability with emphasis on conservation of the resource, responsible fishing practices and the protection of habitat.
- Economic viability that is an industry which is resilient and can provide adequate incomes for participants while integrating economic and social considerations.
- Self reliance that is an industry responsible and accountable for its actions and which promotes conservation and benefits the people of Canada.
- Canada's strategy:
  - Assert the priority of conservation – through a precautionary approach for setting TACs, responsible fishing practices, effective enforcement.
  - Streamline and seek efficiencies – elimination of lower priority expenditures, focus on conservation and sustainable utilisation and less costly ways to manage the fishery.
  - Joint industry government management – through industry partnerships allow industry to assume a greater role in the management of the fishery. Long term agreements will provide more stable climate for business decisions and promote conservation.

- Promote industry viability – if industry is to assume a greater share of responsibility for fisheries management, it must be economically viable. This will also allow adequate returns from the resource to be made to the people of Canada.

Considerable work has been undertaken to establish a renewed fishery in Canada in line with the above objectives and policies. Along with new licensing policies, capacity reduction and licence retirement initiatives are under way on both coasts.

A code of conduct has been established in concert with industry to promote responsible fishing practices. Licence fees have been increased to reflect the privilege of using the fishing resource. Cost efficient approaches for enforcement are being implemented.

Initial discussions are under way with industry across Canada to establish ways to promote joint management through partnerships between government and industry. Changes to the Fisheries Act will establish the legal basis for partnering and introduce measures to increase compliance through higher financial penalties.

EUROPEAN UNION

CONSERVATION POLICY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy include the protection and conservation of living marine aquatic resources, together with rational and responsible exploitation on a sustainable basis, in appropriate economic and social conditions for the sector, taking into account its implications for the marine eco-system.

To meet these objectives, the Common Fisheries Policy takes steps to conserve resources, preserve marine biodiversity and rationalise fishing, including the use of structural measures. The ecological impact of fishing is taken into account, in particular when preparing legislative measures on the harvesting of resources in Community waters. It is also taken into consideration in international fora, during meetings to formulate measures for the Common Fisheries Policy.

Environmental issues

In 1995 the Commission attended, in its own right, the fourth International Conference on the Protection of the North Sea in Esbjerg from 8 to 9 September. It helped to draw up the ministerial declarations confirmed by the Conference, in particular on scientific research programmes and fisheries management measures to protect marine ecosystems.

INTERNAL RESOURCES, CONSERVATION POLICY AND TECHNICAL MEASURES

Total allowable catches (TACs) and quotas

On 20 December 1994 the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No. 3362/94[1] fixing, for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, the TACs (total allowable catches) for 1995 and certain conditions under which they might be fished. In order to take into account the outcome of consultations with non-member States or new scientific information, the Regulation was amended twice by the Council.

The TACs, allowances and catches for the main species, for EU and foreign operators respectively in all the fisheries covered by Regulation (EEC) No. 3362/94, are given in Table 1.

Technical measures

With regard to Baltic waters the Council adopted, on 18 September 1995, Regulation (EC) No. 2250/95[2] amending for the fifth time Regulation (EEC) No. 1866/86 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources in the waters of the Baltic Sea, the Belts and the Sound. This transposed into Community legislation the recommendations made at the 20th session of the International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission.

For other EU waters and fisheries worked by vessels from EU Member States, the Council adopted four successive amendments of Regulation (EEC) No. 3094/86 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources.

The first was Regulation (EC) No. 1173/95, adopted by the Council on 22 May 1995, which amended the Regulation for the sixteenth time[3] to enforce compliance with restrictions on the engine power of beam trawlers in the flatfish protected area in the North Sea.

Table 1. **TACs, allocations and catches, 1995**

Species	European operators			Foreign operators	
	TAC[1]	Allocations	Catches	Allocations	Catches[1]
Herring	1 132 700	953 600	775 473	100 560	120 982
Sprat	469 400	429 170	381 544	28 320	20 955
Anchovy	45 000	45 000	36 073	–	–
Salmon	474 765	472 265	429 727	–	–
Cod	279 650	266 850	256 843	9 680	3 728
Haddock	151 000	120 980[3]	99 676	20 300	739
Saithe	137 000	81 360	63 429	40 000	17 816
Pollock	19 100	19 100	7 637	–	–
Norway pout	220 000	180 000	177 630	30 000	44
Blue whiting	512 500	225 500[4]	69 888	267 000	204 697
Whiting	152 640	117 865[5]	85 406	10 020	781
Hake	65 120	65 120	54 001	–	–
Horse mackerel	433 000	421 000	487 693	12 750	3 439
Mackerel	506 295[6]	434 375	428 490	94 200	12 289
Plaice	149 150	140 876	117 999	6 000	372
Sole	48 950	48 950	44 508	–	–
Megrim	33 430	33 430	19 025	–	–
Angler-fish	44 850	44 850	32 468	–	–
Shrimp	4 108[7]	4 000	3 135	–	–
Deepwater prawn	11 200	5 980	5 144	100	–
Norway lobster	66 980	66 980	53 178	–	–

1. Addition of every TAC fixed for the species concerned.
2. Norway, Faroe Islands.
3. Excluding an estimated 1 700 tons in industrial by-catches.
4. Excluding a special allowance of 3 000 tons for Portugal (Act of Accession, Art. 349).
5. Excluding an estimated 10 900 tons in industrial by-catches.
6. Including 560 tons resulting from the conditions defined in a footnote on p. 4 of the annex to "Agreed Records of Conclusions of Fisheries Consultations between the European Community, Sweden and Norway, Brussels, 1 December 1994".
7. French Guiana.

Second, on 24 July 1995 the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No. 1909/95,[4] amending for the seventeenth time Regulation (EEC) No. 3094/86 so that certain derogations could be permanently incorporated into the annex.

Third, on 18 September 1995 the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No. 2251/95,[5] amending for the eighteenth time Regulation (EEC) No. 3094/86 to include the ban on driftnets for catching tuna in waters under the jurisdiction of Spain or Portugal.

Finally, on 22 December 1995 the Council amended for the nineteenth time Regulation (EEC) No. 3094/86 by adopting Regulation (EC) No. 3071/95[6] on mesh sizes for set nets.

On 15 December 1995 the Commission forwarded to the Council and the European Parliament a Communication on the Implementation of Technical Measures in the Common Fisheries Policy. This analysed all the issues surrounding technical measures, with a view to revising Regulation (EEC) No. 3094/86.

Fishing efforts

On 27 March 1995 the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No. 685/95 on the management of the fishing effort relating to certain Community fishing areas and resources. This Regulation establishes a system for the management of fishing effort in ICES divisions V*b*, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X and CECAF areas 34.1.1, 34.1.2 and 34.2.0. It introduces and gives effect to a new management instrument for the Common Fisheries Policy, recommended by the Commission in its 1991 Report and approved by the Council when adopting the new Regulation No. 3760/92 establishing a Community system for fisheries and aquaculture.

In compliance with the criteria and procedures for the introduction of a system for the management of fishing effort laid down by the Council in December 1994, Member States submitted to the Commission their assessment of the necessary fishing effort for each demersal fishery.

On the basis of these assessments, the Commission then proposed for each of the Member States concerned a fishing effort ceiling for each demersal fishery. The list was adopted by the Council on 15 June 1995 in Regulation (EC) No. 2027/95, establishing a system for the management of fishing effort relating to certain Community fishing areas and resources.

BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL RELATIONS

From 1995 onwards, the Community took over the management of the fishing agreements signed by Finland and Sweden prior to their accession. In the Baltic region, the European Commission negotiated fishing arrangements for 1996 with the three Baltic states and Poland, while arrangements were negotiated for the North Atlantic with Norway, Iceland and the Faeroe Islands. No arrangements could be made for 1996 with the Russian Federation.

The Fisheries Council in December 1995 gave the European Commission a brief and directives to renegotiate agreements with countries bordering on the Baltic Sea. As a result of those negotiations, the agreements drawn up by the Community and by Finland and Sweden prior to enlargement will be merged and subsequently expanded to include details of co-operation on joint enterprises. Negotiations with Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and the Russian Federation will begin early in 1996.

At the beginning of March Canada detained the Estai, a Community fishing vessel, in international waters, maintaining that it was operating contrary to Canadian law. The Community considered this to be totally illegal under international law and condemned it in the strongest possible terms. The Community and Canada entered into negotiations and reached agreement on 20 April. All the major terms of the agreement on inspection and quota allocation for Greenland halibut were subsequently adopted by NAFO (Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation) at its annual meeting in September with the endorsement of all the contracting parties. Canada maintained the accusation it had made against the Estai. The new NAFO measures include arrangements for pilot projects to deploy Community observers on board every single vessel fishing in the NAFO Regulatory Area (NRA), satellite tracking of at least 35 per cent of vessels in the NRA and an improvement in existing inspection and surveillance measures.

Throughout the year the Community took part in work in its role as a contracting party to various organisations including the International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission, the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation, the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation and the Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission. The Community also participated as an observer in the work of the International Whaling Commission (IWC).

The Community negotiated a new fisheries agreement with Morocco. The four-year Agreement, which entered into force on 1 December 1995, is the most significant of all EU fishery agreements with third countries in terms of fishing opportunities and financial compensation.

Within the framework of relations with ACP countries in Africa and the Indian Ocean, procedures were concluded in 1995 to renew the fisheries agreements with Madagascar, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry and the Seychelles.

COMMUNITY MARKET ORGANISATION

Internal market

1995 was mainly devoted to the impact of EU enlargement and the attendant reform of the common organisation of the market in fishery products, implemented in late 1994 by virtue of Council Regulation (EC) No. 3318/94, OJ No. L 350 of 31.12.1994.

The Council laid down marketing standards for Norway lobsters in Regulation (EC) No. 1300/95, OJ No. L 126 of 9.6.1995 and a set guide price for deep-water prawn plus a new guide price for herring in Regulation (EC) No. 1299/95, OJ No. L 126 of 9.6.1995.

The Commission, within the framework of enlargement, made various regulatory amendments [*cf.* Regulations (EEC) Nos. 3901/92 (carryover aid), 2210/93 (list of representative markets and ports), 3262/94 (withdrawal prices), 3263/94 (standard values) and 3266/94 (reference prices)].

Furthermore, as part of the new measures taken to resolve the *crisis on fishery product markets*, the Commission amended Regulations No. 3190/82 (extension of rules adopted by producers' organisations) and No. 3902/82 (emergency financial compensation).

With respect to the *tuna* market, a compensatory allowance was granted to producers' organisations for tuna deliveries to the canning industry during the periods 1 October-31 December, 1 January-31 March and 1 April-30 June 1994.

Owing to the importance now attached to a *quality policy for fishery products*, Commission departments forwarded a working paper on the quality of fishery products (SEC(95)532 of 29 March 1995) to the Council. On that basis, a high-level *ad hoc* working party adopted a series of conclusions on 12 May 1995.

To launch an in-depth debate on the situation on the *sardine* market, the outlook for the market, and the future of the compensatory allowance, the Commission adopted a Report on the sardine market on 10 July 1995.

Trade regime

During the final quarter of 1995 the Community market for farmed salmon was hit by a sharp decline in the price of salmon imported from Norway, which supplies over half the total EU demand. In December 1995 a minimum import price of ECU 3 400 per tonne was introduced for fresh salmon imported from the EEA.

As well as the quotas open every year pursuant to its international commitments, on 21 April 1995 the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No. 915/95, amended by Regulation (EC) No. 1404/95 on 15 June 1995 (OJ No. L 140 of 23.6.1995) and by Regulation (EC) No. 3031/95 on 22 December 1995, temporarily suspending totally or partially autonomous duties to ensure the supply of fishery products to the processing industries.

In 1995 the Commission negotiated and proposed a series of measures to compensate for Community enlargement. This involved:

– on a bilateral basis, negotiating and setting tariff quotas for Norway, Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, the three Baltic states and Poland;

– on a multilateral basis, appraisal of GATT Article XXIV.6 (United States, Canada, New Zealand, etc.).

STRUCTURAL POLICY

General

Structural adjustment in the fishing industry, which became more rational in 1994 with the introduction of the FIFG (Financial Instrument for Fishery Guidance), continued in 1995. Adjustment is aimed, first, at guaranteeing a sustainable balance between fishery resources and fishing activities by adjusting fishing effort and, second, at supporting and strengthening the fishing sector throughout Europe.

With regard to the adjustment of fishing effort, the FIFG provided co-funding in 1995 to reduce the European fleet as indicated in the 1993-1996 Multi-Annual Guidance Programme, through the withdrawal of vessels (scrapping, export or joint enterprises).

Efforts also continued to strengthen the European fishing and aquaculture industry with the focus on processing/marketing, aquaculture, and port facilities.

The main developments in 1995 were the adoption of socio-economic measures, a special measure for Spanish and Portuguese fishermen and the reprogramming of FIFG funds for certain countries.

Socio-economic measures on behalf of fishermen

As well as providing "conventional" assistance – reducing the fleet and enhancing fishery and aquaculture structures – the FIFG also adopted a new socio-economic approach in 1995. By virtue of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2719/95 adopted on 20 November 1995,[7] the FIFG will be able to fund, if Member States so wish, two measures aimed at alleviating the adverse social effects of radical restructuring in the sector, in particular the job losses caused by a reduction in the Community fleet.

The two measures consist of the part-financing of national early-retirement schemes for fishermen (under certain conditions regarding age and number of years in the industry), and individual compensatory payments for younger fishermen who are forced out of their jobs when vessels are permanently laid up.

These measures, requested for some time by several Member States, the European Parliament and the industry, will make no call on the Structural Fund since the cost will be covered by redirecting already awarded FIFG funds.

Specific measure for Spanish and Portuguese fishermen

When the fishing agreement with Morocco expired without being replaced, some 700 vessels flying Spanish or Portuguese flags and operating in the waters under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of Morocco were forced to suspend their fishing activities between May and November 1995.

A specific measure to help fishermen employed on board those vessels and minimise the social repercussions was implemented in Council Decision 95/451/EC[8] on 26 October 1995, introducing a system of individual monthly indemnities. The cost of the measure is limited to ECU 31.8 million (27 for Spain and 4.8 for Portugal), of which the EU is contributing ECU 23.85 million.

Furthermore, the FIFG funds already granted to Spain and Portugal under their own Operational Programmes were partially redirected to compensate shipowners for temporarily laying up their vessels, as specified in Article 14 of Regulation (EC) 3699/93. For the overall period of suspension, ECU 52 million were released (48 million for Spain and 4 million for Portugal), of which the EU contributed ECU 39 million.

Other

After the preparatory work launched back in 1994, the three Community programmes "Objective No. 5*a*-Fisheries and Aquaculture 1995-99" for Sweden, Finland and Austria were adopted in 1995. For Sweden and Finland, the Single Programming Documents (SPD) adopted under Objective 6 include a section on fisheries.

Regulation (EC) 3699/93, laying down the criteria and arrangements regarding Community structural assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, was amended twice in the course of the year. The first amendment, Council Regulation (EC) No. 1624/95[9] adopted on 29 June 1995, introduced gross tonnage as the unit of tonnage for all vessels (used to determine grants for permanent withdrawal). The second concerned socio-economic measures for fishermen (see above). A third amendment took the form of a proposal for a Council Regulation COM(95)627 Final on 5 December 1995, holding the final cessation premium constant for vessels over 30 years old and setting other a ceiling on the cost of measures involving temporary withdrawal from fishing.

With regard to the payment of FIFG funds, the Commission adopted a new Regulation No. 1796/95[10] on 25 July 1995, establishing the procedure for half-yearly statements of eligible expenses and annual implementation reports, as a basis for the payment of instalments and balances. These measures are aimed at harmonising and rationalising FIFG payment systems and ensuring greater transparency.

COMMUNITY INITIATIVE PESCA

1995 saw the actual implementation of this community initiative to strengthen, develop and diversify the socio-economic fabric of areas reliant on fishing, based on seven programmes adopted late in 1994 and four adopted in 1995 (Italy, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom).

Delays in adopting the PESCA programmes, compounded by the complexity of its management mechanisms which require co-ordination between several of the Commission's Directorates-General (three Structural Funds were involved – IFG, ERDF and ESF) and between several ministries at national level, may explain why so few of the funds available have been used. 62.83 per cent of the 1995 budget funds were actually committed (ECU 28.276 million out of a total of ECU 45 million, divided between France, Italy and the United Kingdom), and only 16.61 per cent of the available funds were paid out (ECU 5.3 million out of a total of ECU 31.9 million, divided between the Netherlands, Italy and the United Kingdom).

In November 1995 an additional ECU 30 million was allocated to PESCA from the Community initiative reserve. This amount, to be programmed in 1996, was divided as follows (in millions of ECUs, 1995): Denmark 3.12; Greece 3.31; Spain 3.56; France 5.25; Italy 2.85; Netherlands 2.00; Portugal 3.13; United Kingdom 5.87; Finland 0.41; Sweden 0.48. During 1996, the Community Initiative PESCA Management Committee, composed of Member States' representatives, has to give an opinion on the allocation of the overall reserve of community initiatives, which can lead to modify certains amounts, in particular for PESCA.

In most countries, project selection had not begun or was only just beginning by 31 December 1995, except in Ireland where the national authorities had already approved 22 projects. In Greece, multifund assistance was so complex that the authorities decided to look for an intermediate agency to manage it. With regard to France's overseas *départements*, where PESCA is encompassed within the Community initiative programme REGIS II to assist the most remote regions of the Community, the only programme adopted in December 1995 was one for Reunion Island. The Swedish and Finnish programmes were submitted to the Commission towards the end of 1995, and should be adopted in 1996.

CONTROL

The Member States and the Commission have continuously monitored fishing activities to ensure compliance with regulations on conservation and resource management in EU and international waters. In 1995, 67 fisheries closed following the exhaustion of TACs or quotas.

The Member States and the Commission also took the necessary steps to ensure compliance with the conservation rules imposed under agreements with third countries and international conventions. The Commission's inspectors carried out regular missions in Community fishing ports and on board the surveillance vessels of Member States, in both EU and international waters. They also monitored inspection activities by Member States regarding the fishery covered by the EU-Morocco fisheries agreement, and the fishing of tuna using drift-nets.

In the area regulated by NAFO, the EU played an active role in the joint international inspection programme. For 10 months in 1995, the Commission used a surveillance vessel in the area. The inspectors aboard such vessels have direct authority to inspect vessels from NAFO contracting parties.

On 21 and 22 November 1995 the Commission held an international symposium in Madrid on fishery controls. The purpose was to look into the use of satellite techniques for surveillance, inspection and monitoring. The symposium, attended by thirteen Member States, four third countries, the FAO and some 20 firms, provided a useful opportunity to exchange information.

RESEARCH – THE FAIR PROGRAMME

Call for proposals

After the first call for proposals (deadline 15 March 1995), 166 proposals were referred to DG XIV and were assessed by independent experts. Subsequently, DG XIV drew up a list of 24 projects to receive a

total of some ECU 20 million in Community assistance. A second call was published in 1995 (deadline 15 September 1995), with selection planned for 1996.

The FAIR programme also includes a section on SMEs to encourage and facilitate their participation in Research, Technological Development and Demonstration (RTD) activities. Two exploratory projects were selected for funding in 1995.

A number of seminars, workshops, conferences, publications and fellowships were also funded in 1995 to accompany research.

MISCELLANEOUS

Report on aquaculture research

This report, circulated at the end of 1994 to aquaculture scientists, was discussed in more depth when the Heads of Research Centres met in Arcachon in May.

Report on major resources

This report was presented at an internal meeting on 24 November 1995.

FAR synopsis

A second version of this document containing the findings of completed FAR projects and colour illustrations was published in 1995 and widely circulated to national governments and the scientific community.

Highlighting research findings

The findings of research projects on the processing of fishery products were widely circulated through the FLAIR-FLOW network and at the various thematic workshops held during the year.

NOTES

1. OJ No. L 363 of 31.12.1994.
2. OJ No. L 230 of 27.9.95.
3. OJ No. L 118 of 25.5.95.
4. OJ No. L 184 of 3.8.95.
5. OJ No. L 230 of 27.9.95.
6. OJ No. L 329 of 30.12.95.
7. OJ L 283 of 25.11.1995.
8. OJ L 264 of 7.11.1995.
9. OJ No. L 155 of 6.7.1995.
10. OJ No. L 174 of 26.7.1995.

BELGIUM

SUMMARY

In 1995, total landings of fish by Belgian fishermen in domestic ports fell by some 850 tons to 20 519 tons (down 4 per cent). Landings in foreign ports rose by 19 per cent. Direct exports thus totalled 10 583 tons, or 34 per cent of total catches.

The value of catches in Belgian and foreign ports rose by BF 47 million to BF 3 billion, a slight increase of 2 per cent.

The most commonly caught species was sole, which accounted for 19 per cent of catches and 40 per cent of value (*i.e.* BF 1.2 billion, up 2 per cent). The value of plaice catches fell by BF 85 million to BF 0.49 billion.

About 688 tons – 2.2 per cent – of fishery products landed were withdrawn from the market in order to maintain floor prices.

The official price of diesel oil for the fishing sector dropped by 6 per cent in 1995. But the value of landings per day at sea rose 6 per cent to BF 90 800, and the level of return improved in the course of the year.

In 1995, the number of fishing vessels decreased to 155 ships.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

All government action was taken in the context of the EC Common Fisheries Policy.

Management of fishing efforts was introduced in Western waters. One-third of Belgian catches were nevertheless made in these areas (ICES areas V*b,* VI, VII, VIII). Lists of individual vessels having access to these areas were established. Furthermore, a maximum level of fishing effort in terms of kW days at sea was set for the various areas.

Whenever a vessel passes the boundary between different areas and each time it enters or leaves a port within one of these areas, it must inform the flag Member State and the Member State responsible for monitoring the area by telex, fax, telephone or radio. This control measure was introduced by Regulation (EEC) No. 2847/93, amended by Regulation No. (EEC) 2870/95.

In addition to the EC fishing licence, special fishing documents are required in Western waters, where the management of fishing efforts was introduced on 1 January 1996. Only vessels on the list for a specific area can obtain a special fishing document for a specific fishing activity.

A special fishing document was produced to improve the management of sole fishing in the Bay of Biscay. Vessel owners can, by applying to the Maritime Fisheries Department, obtain a special fishing document issued for one of two periods: either from 1 February to 31 May 1996 for a maximum of 150 tons of sole, or from 1 June to 31 December 1996.

At the same time, it was possible to obtain special documents to fish scallops and molluscs. There are no fishing quotas on these as maximum fishing effort levels have a restrictive effect.

The pilot project to determine fishing vessels' positions automatically by satellite was completed and the outcome is awaited. In all likelihood, most of the EC fleet will be obliged to install the system.

The 1996 total allowable catches were laid down by Regulation (EEC) No. 3074/95 at the traditional meeting of the Fisheries Council held at the end of December. The overall figure was reduced, on

biologists' advice, but the TACs for two of the dominant North Sea fish, sole and plaice, were reduced considerably. Belgium's plaice quota in the North Sea decreased by 27 per cent, to 4 820 tons in 1996 against a figure of almost twice as much – 9 440 tons – fished in 1994. The sole quota also decreased by 23 per cent, to 1 915 tons.

Council Regulation (EC) No. 847/96 of 6 May 1996 introduced a system of multiannual TAC and quota management with effect from 1 January 1997. The main measure is that exceeding the fishing quota in a given fishing season will automatically lead to an equivalent reduction in the next year's quota and a penalty commensurate with the excess.

During the mid-term review of the objectives of the multiannual guidance programme for the 1992-1996 period (MGP III) in late 1994, Belgium was allowed to group the five segments of its fishing fleet into two segments, ''beam trawlers'' and ''demersal trawlers'', as laid down by the Commission Decision of 7 June 1995. The final overall objectives for 31 December 1996 (capacity of 20 914 gross registered tons and 67 857 kW) have not been changed. Belgium's decision to opt for a purely capacity-based approach means that it is unable to reduce the fishing effort by imposing limits on days at sea.

As the intermediate objectives of MGP III have been achieved, the Minister-President of the Flemish Community did not approve the applications made in 1995 for permanent cessation of activity.

Table 1. **Situation of the Belgian fishing fleet by segment as of 31.12.95**
(Compared with the final objectives of MGP III in late 1996)

Segment	Number	Situation 31.12.1995		Objective 31.12.1996	
		Gross tonnage (RT + GT)	kW	Gross tonnage (RT)	kW
Beam trawlers	140	21 134	61 767	19 744	63 987
Demersal trawlers	15	1 897	4 197	1 170	3 870
TOTAL	155	23 031	65 964	20 914	67 857

In addition to Community legislation, especially the annual catch quotas, further national restrictions were introduced. In particular, the exploitation of sole resources was restricted. Specifically, maximum catches per calendar day were established for all sole populations. The North Sea sole quota was managed efficiently so as to spread catches over the entire fishing season. Thirty-four per cent of the national sole quota was reserved for vessels with an engine capacity of under 300 hp on the basis of past practice. Within the various groups of vessels, maximum quantities per vessel were assigned based on engine capacity. By assigning quantities for limited periods, *i.e.* the first quarter, the third quarter, October-November and December, it was possible to reallocate unused quantities from an earlier to a later period.

The Bay of Biscay was closed to fishing for the whole of January and from 12 February to 31 May 1995 and from 15 July to 31 December 1995.

Minimum catch size for plaice was increased to 27 cm for all areas, while the catching of cod under 45 cm was banned from 26 November 1995.

Furthermore, pursuant to Article 9, paragraph 1, of Regulation 3760/92, 20 quota swaps were made with other Member States. The possibility of transferring hake quotas from areas V*b* and VI to the North Sea was used once.

Fishing was banned in eleven grounds, including three sole, three plaice and three cod grounds. With the exception of the outer Skagerrak grounds and the Bay of Biscay, the closures occurred after the beginning of November.

Although fishing capacity was previously frozen, in terms of both engine power and tonnage, since 1 July 1994 fishing licences can be managed with some degree of flexibility. In particular, the Ministry may, with the assent of the Consultation Committee set up by the Ministerial Decree of 16.12.94, authorise the amalgamation of fishing licences. For instance, the engine capacities of different vessels can be combined, but only within the existing limit of 883 kW or 1200 hp. At the same time, sale for amalgamation offers an alternative to the decommissioning grants. The capacity of about three units was increased through amalgamation. Unused capacity of either gross tonnage or engine power constitutes a reserve that may be allocated by the Minister under strict conditions and according to certain priorities.

As regards the building of new fishing vessels, the general rule in force is that new engine capacity may not exceed the capacity withdrawn, even as the result of amalgamation of fishing licences. Gross tonnage must remain within the limit of 0.44 multiplied by the total engine capacity in kW that has been withdrawn. Moreover, vessels must first and foremost comply with the general limits of 385 gross tons, 883 kW of engine power and a length of 38 metres.

In order to stimulate the renewal of the coastal fishing fleet, which is mainly devoted to shrimping, there is a provision allowing older vessels to be replaced by existing vessels without a fishing licence. Obviously, these vessels must subsequently engage in shrimping for a five-year period. The Minister may even authorise replacement by foreign vessels. To date, this option has been exercised only once.

Recreational fishing is regulated by the Royal Decree of 11 March 1996, amending the Royal Decree of 14 August 1989 laying down additional national measures for the protection and management of fishing grounds and for the control of fishing activities. The steady rise in the number of recreational fishermen using large trawls has hindered the adequate protection of fish populations in Belgian coastal waters. This situation has inevitably distorted competition in relation to professional fishing and created tensions between professional and recreational fishing.

Vessels of 8 metres overall length or under can only fish with one outrigger with a beam length not exceeding 3 metres, or one otter trawl with a balk not exceeding 4.5 metres. Moreover, this activity is banned between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

PRODUCTION

Fishing fleet

In 1995, one new trawler joined the fleet, while fifteen vessels were permanently withdrawn, laid up or scrapped, bringing the total number in 1995 to 155. One vessel was withdrawn as part of the amalgamation of fishing licences.

The average age of production units was 19 years and 10 months, that of vessels of more than 180 GRT less than 11 years and 6 months. At 31 December 1995, fleet capacity and tonnage were 65 964 kW (down 4 per cent) and 23 031 tons (down 4 per cent) respectively.

The total number of fishermen available at 31 December was 1 034 in 1995 as against 1 107 in 1994. Their average age was 32 years and 6 months.

Operations

The number of days at sea fell to 33 511 (down 4 per cent). With catches per day rising to 928 kg (up 7 per cent), production totalled 31 102 tons (up 7 per cent). The value of landings rose by BF 47 million to BF 3 billion. Receipts per day at sea increased by BF 85 600 to BF 90 800 (up 6 per cent), while the official weighted average price of diesel oil for the fishing sector fell to BF 6.3 per litre (down 6 per cent).

Activity by otter trawlers specialising in fishing for round fish was 14 per cent down in terms of days at sea, to 2 174 days. Production was down 531 tons (19 per cent) to 2 309 tons. The price of fishery products landed rose by BF 3 per kg to BF 59 per kg, bringing receipts per day at sea to BF 62 600 (down 1 per cent). Gross product for this sector was BF 136 million.

The lobster fleet made use of similar vessels with engine capacity of 272 kW (up 12 per cent), spending 2 162 days at sea (up 13 per cent). Landings per day at sea were up 6 per cent to 480 kg,

amounting to BF 60 500 (up 8 per cent). This fishing activity yielded 1 045 tons (up 20 per cent) with a value of BF 131 million (up 22 per cent).

The shrimping fleet's activity was more profitable. Landings per day at sea by 180 kW vessels were up 74 per cent to 404 kg. The auction value was up 60 per cent to BF 41 200 per day. With the number of days at sea up by 42 per cent to 4 097, catches were up 130 per cent at 1 657 tons.

Landings by double outrigger trawlers amounted to 25 982 tons (up 5 per cent) for 24 912 days at sea (down 1 per cent). Average engine capacity was 566 kW (up 2 per cent). With the catch price down by 4 per cent on average, to around BF 100 per kg, receipts for this sector amounted to BF 2 597 million (up 1 per cent), or BF 104 300 per day at sea (up 2 per cent).

Landings by the beam trawler sector in domestic ports amounted to 17 550 tons (up 1 per cent) for 18 900 days at sea (down 5 per cent). Average engine capacity was 556 kW. Receipts totalled BF 1 829 million (down 4 per cent), amounting to BF 96 800 per day at sea (up 1 per cent).

Landings in Belgian ports by Eurokotters remained steady at 1 447 tons with a value of BF 163 million (down 1 per cent), while the number of days at sea was down 2 per cent. The value of landings per day at sea was therefore up 3 per cent, to BF 58 800.

In the trawler sector, large 1 200 hp vessels landed 8 200 tons of fishery products in Belgian ports (up 6 per cent), for nearly 6 000 days at sea (down 3 per cent). With prices down 7 per cent, at BF 103 per kg, receipts were also slightly down (1 per cent) at BF 841 million.

However, landings per day at sea were up 10 per cent at 1 375 kg, giving an auction value of BF 141 200 (up 2 per cent).

Double outrigger trawlers accounted for 86 per cent by volume and value of landings in domestic ports. Their landings in foreign ports totalled 8 400 tons, 32 per cent of their catches.

Results

Landings by Belgian vessels in foreign ports totalled 10 583 tons, up 2 220 tons, while receipts were up by BF 160 million to BF 920 million (up 21 per cent). One-quarter of fish caught under Belgian quotas was sold to the Netherlands.

Landings in Zeebrugge were up 223 tons to 12 684 tons (up 2 per cent). The average price, though, fell by 3 per cent to BF 104 per kg, leading to a BF 15 million drop in sale value to BF 1 318 million (down 1 per cent). These landings accounted for 62 per cent of total receipts of Belgian vessels in domestic ports.

Landings in Ostend fell by 793 tons to 7 026 tons (down 10 per cent), representing barely one-third of landings in Belgian ports. Despite the considerably higher price for cod and sole in Ostend than in other ports, the average price dropped by 2 per cent to BF 101 per kg which led to a BF 94 million fall in total receipts, to 709 million (down 12 per cent).

In Nieuwpoort, landings dropped by 26 per cent to 809 tons.

Landings of cod increased by 932 tons to 3 015 tons (up 45 per cent). Landings of large cod (size 1-2-3) stood at 773 tons, a drop of 100 tons. However, landings of size 4 and 5 cod rose by 1 035 tons to 22 252 tons (up 85 per cent). While the price of size 1-2-3 cod declined by roughly BF 5 per kg to BF 73 per kg, the price of size 4 and 5 dropped by BF 10 per kg, bringing the price down to BF 56 per kg and BF 36 per kg, respectively. The increased proportion of small cod brought the average price of cod down by BF 13 per kg, to BF 51 per kg (down 20 per cent).

Landings of plaice in Belgian ports continued to decline by a further 1 200 tons, to 5 124 tons (down 19 per cent), in stark contrast with 1990's excellent result of 12 500 tons. The drop concerned small and large plaice alike. Landings of small plaice (size 4) in fact fell by 25 per cent. During the period ending on 1 May 1995, when plaice are lean, the price held steady at roughly BF 52 per kg, and starting in May, the price dropped by 5 per cent to BF 59 per kg. Total plaice receipts fell by BF 81 million (down 22 per cent), to BF 291 million.

The supply of sole in Belgian ports fell by 378 tons to 3 995 tons (down 9 per cent). Landings of large size 1 and 2 sole respectively increased by 42 per cent and 10 per cent to 413 tons and 640 tons, while landings of small sole declined considerably (down 15 per cent).

The average price of sole rose by BF 14 per kg to BF 240 per kg (up 6 per cent), but sole receipts dropped BF 31 million to BF 958 million, thus accounting for 45 per cent of the value of landings in Belgian ports.

MARKETING

On the domestic market, the average price for fish at first sale dropped by BF 2 per kg, to BF 103 per kg.

Intervention buying of fishery products decreased by roughly 100 tons to the low figure of 589 tons (2.9 per cent of supply). This decrease can be fully accounted for by the disappearance of pelagic fish, as 71 tons of herring and 29 tons of mackerel had been withdrawn from the market in 1994.

It is striking to note that large volumes of cod were withdrawn from the market: 126 tons (up 102 tons), or 4.2 per cent of the supply. The volumes of haddock and whiting denatured to support their prices declined considerably, to 70 tons and 128 tons respectively.

Some 1 800 tons (up 20 per cent) of sole and plaice were carried by refrigerated rail and road transport to the ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge, accounting for 20 per cent of total production.

The Belgian market is highly dependent on imports. The quantity of fishery products imported was nine times higher than the quantity of landings by the Belgian fleet in the country's own ports. The trade balance for fishery products for human consumption therefore showed a shortfall of 130 000 tons (representing a deficit of BF 18 billion). The Netherlands remains Belgium's main supplier, net imports from that country amounting to 55 000 tons.

Crustaceans and molluscs accounted for 48 per cent of import value. In terms of volume, shrimp (29 100 tons) and mussels (23 600 tons) headed the list of imported species. In terms of value, shrimp took first place (BF 7.6 billion), with cod and salmon accounting respectively for BF 1.6 billion and BF 1.4 billion.

OUTLOOK

Following the sharp reduction in the fishing capacity of the Belgian fleet, the number of fishing vessels will probably drop to fewer than 150 units. In addition, more and more Belgian fishing vessels now operate under foreign ownership, and it seems likely that this trend will stabilise.

In order to manage fishing quotas more effectively, the producers' organisation is considering providing training to groups of vessel owners.

DENMARK

SUMMARY

In 1995 the total value of the Danish fishery came to DKr 3 billion. Of this, the fishery for consumption amounted to DKr 2 110 million, cod being the most important species at DKr 649 million.

Compared with 1994, there was an increase in the total turnover of DKr 114 million, corresponding to 4 per cent.

Total Danish landings in 1995 increased by 7 per cent to 1 984 467 tons. Landings for consumption remained at the same level as 1994. Industrial landings rose by 11 per cent.

Compared to 1994 levels, prices for industrial fish increased by 2 per cent, whilst the price for fish for consumption practically was at the same level as in 1994.

In 1995 the total export value of fish and fishery products came to DKr 13.9 billion, a fall by 13 per cent compared to the previous year. The decrease was caused by a drop in prices, as the total export in the same period grew 6 per cent.

The value of imports of fish and fishery products was DKr 7.4 billion, an increase of 2 per cent compared to 1993.

The EU is the most important market for Danish fishery products. Of the total value of Danish exports 79 per cent went to EU member countries, Germany being the major customer with 24 per cent.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Resource management

The general framework for Danish resource management is the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) of the European Economic Community.

Within the CFP a series of national management schemes is put into operation in order to achieve continued fishing opportunities, whilst at the same time ensuring that Danish quotas allocated under the CFP are not exceeded.

Regulation of the fishery

As part of adjusting the fisheries regulation system several experiments were introduced in 1994. The experiments continued in 1995.

In the experiments alternatives to the traditional regulation method of allocating vessels rations for shorter periods are being tried.

A common theme for the experiments is the investigation whether better economic results and a better overall exploitation of the quotas can be achieved by giving the individual fisherman greater freedom to adjust the fishery over a longer period. In addition, priority is given to prevent the fisherman from being forced to throw fish overboard because he constantly comes up against the limit of a restricting period ration.

In the sole fishery in the Kattegat an effort regulation experiment introduced in 1994 continued in 1995. Vessels were allocated a maximum number of days at sea over a longer period where all catches of

sole could be landed. The experiment was received positively by the fishermen who attach importance to the greater degree of freedom. An expansion of the experiment to include cod is being prepared.

In the cod fishery in the Baltic Sea an experiment continued from 1994, using a regulation with annual volumes where vessels highly dependent on the cod fishery were allocated an amount for the whole year.

In the herring and mackerel fishery in the North Sea and the Skagerrak an experiment was introduced using vessel amounts for the entire year. After a trial period the fisheries organisations gave the experiment great support.

Technical conservation measures

The technical conservation measures cover rules for gear, including mesh size, by-catches, minimum sizes and bans on specific fisheries in certain areas at certain times of the year in order to protect juvenile fish, etc. The technical rules are determined on the basis of scientific advice. The need to adjust the technical rules is constantly assessed. From 1 January 1995, new rules on larger mesh sizes and selective gears in the fishery in the Baltic Sea were introduced.

Fisheries inspection

In 1995 the Fisheries Inspectorate continued its inspection of landings of fish in order to observe the EU's conservation policy and Danish legislation attached to it.

Landing inspection covers monitoring of the EU's market standards and Danish rules concerning grading, quality, icing, etc. of fish onboard vessels and fish offered for first sale.

Inspection at sea is carried out in order to make sure that the EU's and Denmark's fisheries legislation in the Danish fishery is observed. Inspection is carried out by 5 inspection and rescue vessels which monitor activities in the fishing areas and carry out monitoring trips along boundaries and in areas where there are bans. Fishing vessels are also boarded in order to inspect the catch, gear, logbook, paperwork, etc.

Recreational fishery

In the Danish Saltwater Fisheries Act there are provisions which allow recreational fishery , *i.e.* non-commercial fishery with smaller fixed gear to be carried out on Danish fishing territory under certain conditions. Recreational fishery has fixed limits concerning types of gear, their size and number. The limits laid down are based on the main objective of the law which is that recreational fishery must be carried out in such a way as to take into account protection of fish stocks, existing commercial fishery and approved plans for releasing fish.

Recreational fishermen pay an annual contribution towards the care of fish stocks in order to fish in saltwater. Similarly, anglers pay for a fishing permit to fish with rod and hook in salt water and freshwater.

In 1995 anglers and recreational fishermen paid DKr 19.7 million and DKr 8.1 million respectively towards the care of fish stocks.

In order to give greater emphasis to advice giving on the care of fish stocks, two committees were set up in 1995 under the advisory committee on the care of fish stocks; one to advise on freshwater and freshwater fish, the other to advise on marine fish and maritime areas.

With respect to the care of marine fish a great effort was made to optimise the results from the fish released, especially in relation to an assessment of locality and effect of the releases.

In 1995, greater emphasis was given to co-ordinating effort between recreational fishery and breeding. The breeding of cod did, however, not show satisfactory results, and further effort will be concentrated on plaice and flounder.

As with the marine fish, effort for freshwater and migrating fish was focused on the possibilities to promote natural production.

Financial support

The sectoral plan for the Danish fishery 1994-1999

In 1994, Denmark and the EC Commission drew up a sectoral plan for the Danish fishing industry for 1994-1999 (A programming document on structural intervention in Denmark as a result of EU structural funds objective 5*a* – fisheries) as a result of Denmark's application for EU structural aid to the fisheries sector.

Through a co-ordinated and long-term application of the EU's structural measures, supplemented by national resources, the aim is to make the fisheries sector self-productive during the period 1994-1999.

The aims of the structural policy are:

– To maintain Denmark's position as one of the world's major exporters of fisheries goods.

– The structural policy must respect and contribute towards promoting a conservation and environmentally responsible exploitation of available catch volumes.

– To ensure economic and social conditions for establishments and those employed in the sector.

– The fisheries sector sells its products on the international market and according to market conditions. It is essential for the sector to be competitive and able to supply the required products at competitive prices.

Table 1. **National aid and aid from the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance, 1995-99**

Programme category	EU and Danish aid (DKr million)
Final cessation	572
Modernisation	319
Aquaculture	83
Protected sea areas	48
Fishing harbour facilities	118
Processing and marketing	274
Sales promotion	109
Other measures	116
TOTAL	1 639

The PESCA initiative

The Danish PESCA programme for the period 1994-1999 was approved by the Commission in December 1994. The aim of the programme is to promote commercial development in fisheries dependent areas. The fisheries dependent areas included in the programme cover 38 local authorities.

Aid from PESCA can be given to projects both inside and outside the fisheries sector. Aid can i.a. be given to projects which can contribute towards a more diverse business structure and to preserving and creating jobs in the fisheries dependent areas.

The Danish PESCA programme is divided into 4 fields:

– Restructuring aid (modernisation of establishments, further training, etc.) in the fisheries sector.

– Help in reconverting establishments in the fisheries sector. Help to employees with further training and retraining.

– Measures to promote economic activity which can produce jobs.

– Help in setting up other projects of a general nature (poss. international) of importance for the fishery.

Table 2. **PESCA aid for the period 1995-99**

Programme area	PESCA aid (DKr million)
Measures in the fisheries sector	49.7
Reconversion in the sector	18.6
Reconversion outside the sector	37.3
Projects of a general nature	12.4
Technical assistance	6.2
TOTAL	124.2

Economic efficiency

In 1995 as in 1994, additional resources have been earmarked in Denmark for use as national grants to experimental fishery. The aim of the experimental fisheries is to improve earning possibilities of the fisheries on a sustainable basis.

The aid is channelled into projects with broadly defined aims based on an overall plan. A list has been drawn up with 4 main headings:

– Conservation measures and regulation systems, i.a. selective fishing methods which reduce unwanted by-catches.

– Greater added value and higher level of utilisation. Catch handling, storage and product development of Danish catches.

– Making the fishery effective. Trying out gear and methods, especially in the case of catches of species not subject to quotas which can be used for consumption.

– Fishery/Ecology. Experiments and investigations into the effect of the fishery on the seabed and bottom fauna (sustainable fishery).

In terms of regulation experimental fisheries were in 1995 carried out together with the fishermen's organisations, the Danish Institute for Fisheries Technology and Aquaculture, and the Danish Institute for Fisheries Research.

The major project consisted of experiments in the Baltic Sea using selective panels in the cod fishery.

In order to ensure better exploitation of Danish catches a demonstration experiment for fresh fish/quality set up in 1994 continued for vessels from several fishing ports. The aim is to extend knowledge on guaranteeing quality by means of appropriate catch handling on board, but also to show the connection between quality and price.

A smaller project was set up aiming at developing a computerised ice making system for use in the industrial fishery. A further two experimental fisheries were set up concerning catch and marketing conditions for edible crabs and whelk and one covering selectivity in the pelagic mackerel fishery.

In 1995 a national grant of DKr 8 million was allocated to experimental fisheries.

Structural adjustments

As a result of the laying up programme the fleet tonnage for vessels over 5 GT/GRT has been reduced from approximately 136 000 GT/GRT in 1987 to about 93 000 GT/GRT in 1995. This has led to a fall in the number of those employed on board the vessels from around 8 200 to 5 000 in 1995.

The result of this adjustment has i.a. meant that fishing effort has been significantly reduced and that profitability for the remaining fishing vessels, all other things being equal, has been improved during the period.

With the available structural aid resources from the EU, and the sectoral plan for 1994-1999 as the basis, various initiatives to promote optimal development of the fishing industry are planned.

Among other things, one aim is to encourage the shift of generations for commercial fishermen and the modernisation and replacement of vessels in the fleet.

Bilateral arrangements

Being a member of the European Union, Denmark is involved in the Union's bilateral and multilateral fisheries relations.

Sanitary regulations

General regulations concerning hygiene, *e.g.* regulations concerning the purchase, sale, catch, storage, transportation, freezing, preserving, and other types of processing of fish and fishery products are laid down in the Fisheries Act of Quality Control No. 339 of 29 May 1987, revised in 1992 consolidated order No. 649 of 4 August 1993.

Apart from the market regulations for fish, more specific regulations are laid down in a number of departmental orders implementing the vertical EU directives for the production and marketing of fishery products.

Inspection is carried out by the Fisheries Inspection Service. The Fisheries Inspection monitors production hygiene and the quality of the products, etc. It also inspects buildings, machines and raw materials. Inspection of raw materials is done mainly by means of organoleptic (using the senses) assessment. The Fisheries Inspection also takes samples of prepared goods in order to monitor marking, contents, etc.

Imported fish and fishery products must comply with the EEC directives and regulations enforced in Denmark *i.e.* imported products must be checked according to the principles laid down for veterinary checks of food products of animal origin, as implemented by Departmental orders No. 158 of 30 March 1993 and No. 176 of 6 April 1993.

Imports are registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

All fish and fishery products destined for export are covered by the sanitary regulations.

Environmental problems

The North Sea Conferences

The North Sea, which is the most important fishing area for Danish fishermen, is a very important and rich sea for fisheries which are of great socio-economic importance to local communities.

The Fourth International Conference on the Protection of the North Sea (4NSC) in Esbjerg on 8 and 9 June 1995 agreed on commitments concerning the protection of coastal and marine wildlife, the prevention of pollution by hazardous substances, the prevention of pollution from ships and offshore installations, and further reduction of nutrient inputs into the North Sea.

Measures agreed on at the North Sea Conferences and at other fora on reducing negative impacts of pollution, shipping, and fishing have to some extent improved the basis for protecting the species and habitats in the North Sea area.

Fresh water farming

Fresh water farming discharges nutritive salts and organic materials into rivers, and on a local level this can be very significant for pollution levels in the rivers. Furthermore, the use of many rivers for fish farming has an influence on the flow of the rivers.

In 1995, changes have been made to Danish legislation on rivers and water supplies so as to solve the problems of dead stretches of water which occur due to damming and extensive water reclamation in fish farming.

The law makes it possible for counties to introduce necessary measures in all rivers with damming so that a satisfactory water quality and an adequate water flow can be re-established.

As a starting point, the law sets a ceiling on how much water the fish farms can be allowed to obtain and at the same time ensures a minimum water flow in the rivers.

Trade regime changes

Reference is made to the relevant EU legislation.

Other government action

The 1 January 1995 the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Fisheries merged and became the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Merging the two ministries has led to a reorganisation of the previous Ministry of Fisheries into the following structure:

In the merged political section of the Ministry, in line with the other departments, a Fisheries Department (3rd Department) has been created. The Fisheries Department carries out i.a. planning and development tasks, drawing up regulations, fisheries negotiations in the EU and other international fora, as well as other overall basic or political tasks.

A Danish Directorate for Fisheries was created in line with the other Directorates. The Danish Directorate for Fisheries has authority within the fisheries sector in relation to the EU's and national fisheries rules. It also carries out computer related tasks, and inspection and monitoring tasks.

A new fisheries research institution *i.e.* the Danish Institute for Fisheries Research was created along the lines of the Ministry's other sectoral research institutes by merging three existing fisheries research institutes:

– The Danish Institute for Fisheries and Marine Research
– The Inland Fisheries Laboratory
– The Technological Laboratory

AQUACULTURE

Danish production of aquaculture products consists mainly of trout farmed on land-based freshwater farms and in saltwater based marine culture and land based flow-through systems. Eel is also farmed, as well as to a limited extent mussels, oysters and crayfish. Cod and turbot are also farmed, primarily for restocking.

The estimated value of the total production in this sector is over DKr 800 million, of which exports represent by far the largest part. In recent years, the sale of juvenile fish for restocking purposes has represented an increasing share of total turnover. Approximately 1 000 people are employed in direct production, mostly in traditional fish farming.

In addition to those in the production chain, an important number are employed in associated industries, such as smokehouses.

Production facilities

In 1995, the number of fish farming installations was as follows:

Freshwater	485
Saltwater	39
Eel	35

Total production of freshwater trout in 1994 was about 35 000 tons. Saltwater production reached approximately 6 800 tons, and the production of eel was about 950 tons.

Policy/administration

The Ministry of the Environment's departmental order of 1989 imposed tighter requirements and guidelines on the running and lay-out of fish farms so as to ensure more environmentally suitable production. Among other things, limits were set on annual feed use, requirements for water outlets, and for the cleaning and removal of waste, etc.

The increased requirements on environmental production have led to major requirements for adjustments and investments in measures to improve the environment on the fish farms.

Possibilities for setting up new marine aquaculture are limited by these environmental requirements. For the positioning of marine aquaculture there are requirements for adequate water flow through and very low degrees of pollution. Existing marine cultures are expected to keep their production permits, but in certain cases with the requirement to move to areas with greater water flow through.

As part of the EU's structural programme and the Danish sectoral plan for the fisheries sector, according to Council regulation 3699/93 and consolidated act 282/93 national and EU aid can be given to set up, extend and modernise aquaculture plants.

Structural aid can also be given to technical studies and pilot projects *e.g.* in order to create a better basis for deciding on investments, to study the effects of aquaculture on the environment or to fight diseases in aquaculture plants.

PRODUCTION FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

Fleet

In 1995, 46 fishing vessels were withdrawn from the Danish fishing fleet. In 1994, the number withdrawn was 56. Decommissioning of vessels was part of the multi-annual development programme for the EU's fishing fleet in the period 1993-1996 and was carried out with national and FIFG aid.

At the end of 1995, the fleet totalled 5 152 vessels with a total tonnage of approximately 97 297 GT/GRT. Of this 2 974 vessels have a tonnage at/below 5 GT/GRT. These vessels make up a total tonnage of 4 480 GT/GRT.

The age of vessels has fallen from an average of 30.3 years in 1994 to 29.7 years in 1995. The average number of crew on board is 1.6.

Operations

Danish white fish resources are limited, and production costs are high. It is thus necessary for the catch and processing sectors that added value of the finished products is as high as possible.

The Danish Institute for Fisheries Research took, in 1994, the initiative to set up a ''Packing at sea'' demonstration project with inbuilt quality assurance of catch handling and quality declaration of each individual box of fish landed.

The project continued in 1995 whereby the vessels were equipped so as to sort the fish according to species and size, clean them, remove the blood before weighing and careful packing in ice, as well as date marking the boxes. Upon landing at the latest a report is given to the auction informing the buyers what the catch consists of. Twenty-four months after the start of the project, the results will be assessed by comparing the value of the load packed at sea with traditionally sold fish of the same species and size.

Results

In 1995, Danish fishermen landed fish to a value of DKr 3 billion. This represents DKr 114 million more than in 1994, which corresponds to an increase of 4 per cent.

In the industrial fishery an 11 per cent increase in landings meant that the total turnover was DKr 86 million greater than in 1994.

Landings of cod increased by 41 per cent whilst the average price fell with 14 per cent. In total the value of cod landings increased by 22 per cent, corresponding to DKr 649 million.

The fishery for deep water lobster yielded DKr 15 million more than in 1994, corresponding to an increase in value of 11 per cent.

Landings of deep-water prawn yielded DKr 60 million more than in 1994, an increase in turnover of 86 per cent.

The plaice and herring fisheries fell DKr 48 and DKr 49 million respectively compared to the year before, a decrease in value of 16 per cent and 17 per cent.

Compared to 1994, gross earnings for the fishery improved for all regions. In North Jutland an improvement of 3 per cent, West Jutland 3 per cent, East Jutland and the islands 7 per cent and Bornholm 25 per cent. The increase is thus most pronounced in the eastern part of the country.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

In 1995, the total export value of fish and fishery products came to DKr 13.9 billion, a fall of 13 per cent compared to the previous year. The fall was caused by a drop in prices, as the total export in the same period grew 6 per cent.

Imports of fish and fishery products in 1995 came to DKr 7.4 billion. Imports are dominated by unprocessed fish, imported mainly from other Scandinavian countries such as Norway, the Faeroe Islands and Greenland. To a large extent, the imported fish is further processed in Denmark with a view to resale and export.

Denmark had a share of 6 per cent of the total world trade, which makes Denmark the world's fourth largest exporter of fishery products. Nearly half of the export was based on imports of raw fish from third countries.

EU countries are by far the most important market for Danish exports of fish and fishery products. In terms of value 79 per cent of Danish exports go to other EU member states. In 1995, Germany was again the most important destination, receiving 24 per cent of Danish exports.

OUTLOOK

The demand for high quality seafood is expected to rise in the future. In the long term, seafood prices are expected to remain stable or increase slightly depending on the quality of the fish landed and processed.

Great importance is and will continue to be attached to improving the quality of the fish landed and processed.

In order to adapt fleet capacity to meet fishing possibilities, regulations introduced to limit catch capacity will continue. These regulations, together with the fleet decommissioning programme and new regulatory systems, are seen as the dominant factors in adjusting the fishery to meet the new conditions.

FINLAND

SUMMARY

The overall number of fishing licences issued was 505 012 yielding about Mk 39.2 million.

The total marine commercial catch was 106 096 tons, value Mk 129 million. Of this amount, 31 096 tons were used for human consumption and 75 000 tons for other purposes.

Aquaculture production was 17 346 tons, value Mk 286 million, which was 664 tons more than in 1994.

The Government appropriation for different subsidy measures was Mk 31.8 million, including Aland Island.

The total amount of fishing capital was about the same as in 1994. The Government's share of indemnification decreased by 22.2 per cent.

Imports of fish and fish products decreased by 28 462 tons and the value increased by Mk 186 million. Imports for human consumption also decreased by 13 106 tons and the value by Mk 150 million. Exports increased by 2 025 tons and the value decreased by Mk 8 million.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Resource management, national measures

Due to Finland's accession to the European Union on 1 January 1995 the resource management was harmonised with the Common Fisheries Policy. Finland has put into power legislation concerning fishing vessel register, professional fishing register and catch register.

The Finnish fishing vessel register includes all the vessels that are engaged in commercial maritime fishing. The register is obligatory according to EU regulations.

The commercial fishermen register is maintained in connection with the fishing vessel register.

The catch register is maintained in accordance with the control system applicable to the common fisheries policy.

A total of 505 012 ordinary fishing licences (Mk 80 each, except Mk 30 for the three northern municipalities) were issued yielding Mk 39.2 million. This revenue was used to finance management of fisheries organisations, fishing areas, fish stocks, scientific research and extension work in the field of fisheries. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the number of ordinary fishing licences: 41 934 and a revenue of Mk 4.0 million less.

Recreational fisheries

There are no figures available regarding recreational fisheries for 1995. However, it is likely that the figures have not changed considerably from 1994, when there were in total 1.8 million fishermen engaged in recreational fishery. The maritime catch was 12 953 tons and the freshwater catch was 43 605 tons, *i.e.* a total recreational fisheries catch of 56 558 tons in 1994. The value of the catch was Mk 417.6 million, calculatled by prices obtained by commercial catches.

Financial support

National financial support

New loans intended for use in connection with fish handling, freezing and storage, plant and equipment as well as transport facilities, were no longer granted by private banks under the scheme of interest rebates paid by the Government. The old loans amounted to Mk 12.8 million and this was Mk 1.4 million less than in 1994. The rate of interest for enterprise was 7.75 per cent. The interest rebate paid by the Government was Mk 159 000. This was Mk 7 800 more than the year before.

Fishermen no longer receive new loans from private banks for fishing vessels, gear and equipment. The rate of interest of old loans for fishermen was 5.75 per cent and the interest rebates paid by the Government were Mk 361 000 which was about Mk 100 000 less than the year before.

As before, fishing insurance activities were maintained by six fishery insurance associations and one private insurance company in the County of Aland. The main part of indemnification comes from the Government. Only commercial fishermen are entitled to insure their vessels, gear and equipment under this scheme, which applies only to the Baltic Sea region.

The overall coverage of current insurance decreased marginally from Mk 338.7 million to Mk 338.2. million. The number of accidents decreased from 1 647 to 1 510 cases. The total claims decreased from Mk 13.3 million to Mk 11.8 million. At the end of 1995 the situation was as follows (see Table 1).

Table 1. **Insurance scheme**

Number of units insured	3 502
Trawlers	271
Small boats	1 006
Other (mainly gear)	2 225
Total claims from accidents	Mk 11.8 million
Total Indemnification	Mk 10.2 million
Government's share	Mk 7 million

Baltic herring and sprat for human consumption were no longer subsidised by the price support system. Also the processing industry was no longer subsidised by a storage aid for Baltic herring, sprat and smelt for fodder and for fish waste of Baltic herring and sprat from processing.

Fish transporting from sparsely populated areas was subsidised by Mk 1.5 million.

Exports of fishery products were not subsidised.

In order to promote the use of domestic Baltic herring and rainbow trout Mk 1.0 million was used. This was Mk 8.1 million less than in 1994.

Losses to fish farmers due to introduction of value-added tax were compensated by Mk 14.8 million. The aid was paid for the living fish, that fish farmers possessed in their production establishments in the beginning of the year 1995. Formerly the prices of aquaculture products were VAT-free.

Losses to salmon fisheries were not compensated although salmon quota was filled during the 1995 season and the fishing was stopped. In 1994 the amount of compensation was Mk 2.0 million.

Financial support according to FIFG

Due to Finland's accession to European Union on 1 January 1995 Finnish fishery has received economical assistance according to the financial instrument on fisheries guidance (FIFG).

The structural assistance in the fisheries sector was paid for permanent withdrawal of vessels, construction and modernisation of vessels, aquaculture, development of coastal zones, fishing port facilities, processing and marketing, and sales promotion.

The structural policy sector was subsidised by Mk 7.2 million. The Government's share was Mk 3.8 million.

ALAND COUNTY

National financial support

Economic assistance programme in Aland Island was by and large the same as in other parts of Finland and was as follows:

Raw material for processing industry (Baltic herring) was no longer subsidised as direct price support in 1995. The same applies to the storage aid for fodder and for fish waste (Baltic herring) from processing.

Transporting catches from archipelago to the main land was subsidised by Mk 1.6 million.

Interest rebates on loans for fishermen were not supported in 1995. In fishing insurance the share of the Aland Islands was Mk 0.57 million.

Damages to salmon fishery caused by seals were compensated by Mk 0.2 million.

Financial support according to FIFG

The structural assistance in the fisheries sector in the Aland County was paid for withdrawal of vessels and construction and modernisation of vessels. The assistance was Mk 0.2 million dans the share of the Aland Islands was Mk 0.1 million.

The total financial support

The total amount of financial support from the Government including fishing insurance, interest rebates schemes, economic assistance from FIFG and the support of the Aland Islands, was about Mk 31.8 million.

Structural adjustment

The structural adjustment in 1995 has been carried out according to the structural policy of EU. This was the first membership year for Finland. A whole new scheme of economic assistance was introduced. As it was applied from the latter part of the year, the effects of it cannot yet be seen.

Bilateral arrangements

Finland negotiated the following fishing arrangements:

– Based on traditional access and fishery agreements in EU fishing zone in the Baltic Sea, fishing for Baltic herring, sprat, cod and salmon was allowed to Finnish and Swedish fishermen in each others zones outside 4 nautical miles from the baselines. Catches were counted against own quotas of the countries. There was no exchange of quotas except transfers of 10 000 tons of herring for Finland and 12 000 tons of sprat for Sweden.

– Finland and Estonia agreed on fishing in each others zones as follows. Finland was entitled to catch, in Estonian economic zone, 2 000 individuals of salmon, 50 tons of cod and 2 000 tons of Baltic herring and/or sprat (deducted from the quota of Estonia) against a contribution of Mk 80 180. In addition Finland could take 1 000 individuals of salmon and 3 000 tons of Baltic herring and/or sprat (deducted from the quota of Finland). Estonia was entitled to catch in Finnish waters 2 000 tons of Baltic herring and/or sprat (deducted from the quota of Finland) in addition to 1 000 individuals of salmon and 3 000 tons of Baltic herring and/or sprat (deducted from the quota of Estonia).

– Based on the negotiations with Latvia, Finnish fishermen were allowed to catch, in Latvian waters, 4 000 individuals of salmon, 300 tons of cod, 1 000 tons of Baltic herring and 3 000 tons of sprat (deducted from the quota of Latvia) against a contribution of Mk 497 000. Latvia was entitled to catch in Finnish waters 1 000 individuals of salmon, 100 tons of cod and 1 000 tons of Baltic herring and sprat (deducted from the quota of Finland).

On behalf of Finland, the European Commission negotiated the following fishing arrangement:

– Finland and Lithuania agreed that Finnish fishermen were allowed to catch in Lithuanian waters 130 tons of cod (deducted from the quota of Lithuania), in return for a contribution of Mk 196 560;
– there were no fishing arrangements with the Russian Federation.

Trade regime changes: new developments or changes

Due to Finland's accession to EU the system concerning tariffs, tariff quotas, imports quotas and licensing has changed. The decision-making was formerly national. After joining the EU Finland applies the EU common custom policy.

AQUACULTURE

Production facilities

In 1995 the total number of fish farms was 691, it was 25 less than in 1994. Of this amount about 310 were engaged in rainbow trout production for human consumption. In 1994 the corresponding figure was 320. The average production per rainbow trout farm per year was about 55 tons. The largest production facilities are mostly marine net cages and they are usually situated in the coastal archipelago area. The rest of the farms produce fish juveniles for stocking and breeding purpose.

Production

Fish farm production for human consumption consists mainly of large-size rainbow trout. Production in 1995 was about 17 346 tons (approximately 664 tons more than in 1994) with a value of some Mk 286 million (without value-added tax). The production of rainbow trout juveniles of different ages was about 40 million individuals by roughly estimated value of Mk 83 million (without value-added tax). The corresponding number of rainbow trout juveniles in 1994 was 36 million individuals and the value of Mk 74 million.

Fish farming also produced smolts and other species for stocking purposes. In 1995 the total number of fish for stocking and breeding was about 55.4 million juveniles and the value was Mk 107 million (without value-added tax). The figures from the year 1994 were 54 million and Mk 101 million respectively.

Marketing

The competition between farmed rainbow trout and imported farmed salmon from Norway has increased greatly due to Finland's accession to EU. Formerly import of salmon from Norway was regulated by a national licensing system. From 1995 the amount of import was no longer regulated. Also the import price has been low, causing problems concerning profitability of the domestic production of farmed rainbow trout.

PRODUCTION FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

Fleet

The Finnish fishing vessel register has been completely renewed due to Finland's accession to EU according to the Commission Regulation (109/94). In 1994 fishing vessels exceeding 8.5 metres length were registered. From 1995 all fishing vessels engaged in maritime commercial fishery are registered. The total registered fishing fleet in 1995 consisted of 3 907 units. There were about 179 trawlers. They are

mainly engaged in Baltic herring fishery. About 255 drift net or long line vessels were engaged in salmon or cod fishery. The rest of the vessels were mainly used in coastal fishery (Baltic herring, salmon and fresh water species).

Results

The total marine commercial catch in 1995 was 106 096 tons, about 2 700 tons more than in 1994. The total marine commercial catches for human consumption were 31 096 tons, about 2 700 tons more than in 1994. The catches used for other purposes were at the same level, 75 000 tons.

FOREIGN TRADE

Total imports of fish and fish products increased from 166 321 tons to 103 080 tons or by 63 241 tons and the value increased from Mk 1 149 million to Mk 460 million. Total imports for human consumption decreased from 35 336 tons to 22 125 tons or by 13 211 tons. Respectively the value decreased from Mk 448 million to Mk 317 million. Imports of fish meal decreased by 60 452 tons.

Exports decreased from 11 504 tons to 10 453 tons. This decrease was 1 051 tons. The value of exports decreased considerably by Mk 100 million.

OUTLOOK

The Baltic herring catches are quite significant in Finland not only for human consumption but also for fodder. The latter is forbidden in EU. Finland was granted an derogation to carry on fishing for fodder until the end of year the 1997. Finland attempts to retain this fishery also in the future.

There are plans in EU to prohibit the use of drift nets also in the Baltic Sea because of undesirable by-catches. Finland considers, however, that by-catches are almost non existent in the Baltic Sea.

EU carries out the external fishery negotiations with third countries. From the year 1996 this is also the case between Finland's former bilateral negotiations with Baltic states and upcoming negotiations with the Russian Federation.

As far as International Baltic Sea Fisheries Commission (IBSFC) is concerned Finland's membership has been denounced and comes into effect from the beginning of the year 1997. After that Finland is represented by EU.

At the moment there are still no producers organisation (PO) in Finland.

FRANCE

In 1995 the government continued the drive launched several years ago to restructure and modernise sea fishing and marine aquaculture, with a view to consolidating the sector and bringing its activities into line with European Community regulations.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Resource management

The French authorities have allocated the fishing quotas assigned to France under the Common Fisheries Policy between regional and local producers' organisations. This gives individual enterprises their due share of responsibility and facilitates quota compliance at national level.

In addition, special measures have been introduced for rational resource management. Apart from the introduction of catch quotas for scallops, national licences are also issued by the government or by the sea fisheries trade association to fish certain species (shellfish, crustaceans, amphilinid species) or to fish in certain regions (Corsica, the Mediterranean).

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE FISHING INDUSTRY AND MARINE AQUACULTURE

Owner-operated fleet

Capital aid for the modernisation and renewal of the owner-operated fleet is covered by the circular of 14 January 1983, last amended by the circular of 2 October 1989, and complies with the objectives of the Multiannual Guidance Programme. Under the decentralisation arrangements, there are two types of aid:

– government subsidies, totalling FF 8.5 million in 1995;

– regional subsidies, allocated to inshore fishing vessels on the basis of the system prevailing in each region.

High-sea fishing

Capital grants to the high-sea fishing fleet in 1995 totalled FF 6.1 million. This sum was used to modernise existing units with the object of raising profitability.

Marine aquaculture

Since the laws on decentralisation were passed, grants to marine aquaculture enterprises have been allocated by the regions and grants for improvement work by the *départements*.

The government is still responsible for granting state aid for experimental or innovative schemes and for investing in overseas *départements* and territories. Government subsidies under regional development plans or planning contracts between central government and the regions totalled FF 2.9 million in 1994.

The government is also responsible for granting concessionary loans.

Economic efficiency

In the high-sea fishing sector (vessels over 38 metres in length), the fleet is ageing and renewal is inadequate over the long term.

In addition, as a result of the serious crisis in markets in 1993 and 1994 some owner-operated vessels have been included in a financial restructuring scheme administered by central and local authorities and the banks to address the impact of the fisheries crisis.

Bilateral arrangements

Under the three-year agreement concluded in 1992 with Ukraine on operations by Ukrainian trawlers and longliners in the EEZ waters off the Kerguelen Islands, permitted catches are renegotiable each year. France authorised Ukrainian vessels to take a quota of 6 600 tons (including 1 600 tons of toothfish) for 1994.

In addition, the fishing agreements with Korea and Japan were renewed in July 1994. They allow Korean and Japanese longliners to operate in the EEZ waters off New Caledonia, French Polynesia and the Wallis and Futuna Islands.

Sanitary regulations

1991 saw the adoption of Council Directive 91/493/EEC of 22 July 1991 laying down the health conditions for the production and placing on the market of fishery products.

The purpose of the directive was to harmonise domestic legislation in this field within the framework of the Single Market introduced in 1993.

It lays down standards for equipment and basic rules of hygiene, as well as providing for Community approval of establishments marketing fishery products.

The directive has now been translated into domestic law with the publication of three orders (27, 28 and 29 December 1992, French Official Gazette of 9 January 1993) which lay down:

– rules of hygiene to be observed on board fishing vessels and factory ships;

– rules of hygiene to be observed in wholesale outlets of fishery products;

– rules of hygiene to be observed in establishments handling fishery products.

In addition, two Community directives concerning shellfish have been translated into French law.

The first is Council Directive 91/67/EEC of 28 January 1991 concerning the animal health conditions governing the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and products (''animal health directive'').

The main provisions are:

– a list of diseases and susceptible aquaculture species;

– approval of farming zones on the basis of this list;

– a principle of freedom of trade between approved zones;

– the obligation to monitor zones and record species introduced;

– a possible protective clause;

– equivalent rules for aquaculture animals or products imported from third countries to be introduced into Community waters.

This directive was translated into French law by Decree No. 95-100 of 26 January 1995. The implementing orders are in the course of preparation.

The second Community measure is Council Directive 91/492/EEC of 15 July 1991 laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of live bivalve molluscs (the ''health directive''). The main provisions are:

– hygiene standards governing the placing on the market;

– three categories of production areas (only the first permitting direct placing on the market);

– standards for harvesting and transportation of shellfish;
– the obligation to wrap products in approved establishments before placing on the market;
– the definition of standards for approving these establishments;
– the obligation to inspect and check shellfish-breeding waters, products and establishments;
– the definition of ''equivalent'' rules for shellfish (not intended to be re-laid) imported from third countries.

This directive was translated into French law by Decree No. 94-340 of 28 April 1994 concerning the health conditions for the production and placing on the market of shellfish. The Order of 21 July 1995 lays down the classification criteria for shellfish production areas. Other orders are in the course of preparation.

Decree No. 89-247 of 14 April 1989 transferred responsibility and authority for the health inspection of seafood from the former Institut Scientifique et Technique des Pêches Maritimes (now IFREMER) to departmental prefects. However, under a contractual arrangement IFREMER remains the scientific and technical adviser to the Ministry responsible for Fisheries and Marine Aquaculture and to its external advisory and water-monitoring services.

These regulations entail undertaking a considerable amount of work on land structures (fish markets, product preparation and processing plants) to comply with the hygiene standards by 1 January 1996. There was a major drive in 1995 to raise awareness among economic actors and carry out inspections.

Trade regime changes

The agreement establishing a European Economic Area between the European Union and the countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), with the exception of Switzerland, came into force on 1 January 1994.

Most imports of sea products into EU countries from EFTA countries are totally or partially exempt from customs duties in exchange for access to resources. Only six products (including shrimps/prawns and salmon) are excluded from any concessions.

Free trade agreements were established in 1994 with each of the Baltic States under which the Union has, since 1 January 1995, abolished or reduced customs tariffs on quotas of sea products, for instance cod and Alaska pollock.

Following the accession of Sweden, Finland and Austria to the European Union, agreements have been established with the partners of these three States with a view to maintaining the existing traditional flows. This was particularly the case with Norway and Iceland.

In addition, within the context of the extension into 1995 of the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) for certain Latin American countries as support for their contribution to narcotics controls, shrimps/prawns have been excluded from the concessions granted under the system.

Negotiations on renewal of the Lomé Convention whilst it was still in force have ended. The regulations applying to canned tuna have been amended by raising the total annual volume of prepared meat which is covered by the preferential regime without having to comply with the rules of origin (from 2 500 to 4 500 tons).

The renewal of the association agreement between the European Union and Morocco has led to plans to abolish the last restrictions on Moroccan tinned sardine imports by 1 January 1999. French fishing and processing enterprises will have to adjust to new circumstances.

Other government action

Since the enactment of Law No. 91-411 of 2 May 1991 on the trade structure of sea fisheries and marine aquaculture and on the structure of shellfish production, the sea fisheries and marine aquaculture trade association has been an elected body with representatives of fishermen and employers and

shipowners elected to 39 local committees which then appoint representatives to serve on regional committees and the national committee.

The 14 regional committees and the national committee have the power to make regulations on resource management. Their practical role in resource management was confirmed in 1994 and 1995 by the introduction of licences and fishing quotas for some fisheries.

The committees also act as bodies of information within the trade and as an advisory body to the Ministry of Fisheries in framing policy for balanced management of resources.

AQUACULTURE

Traditional shellfish farming is an essential part of marine aquaculture in France, with annual production estimated at 210 000 tons, for a sales value of 2 billion francs.

Oyster beds occupy some 19 000 hectares and mussels grow on 1 600 linear kilometres as well as in 300 hectares of breeding beds.

Farming sedentary filter-feeding molluscs such as mussels and oysters offers a number of advantages:

– availability of spat;

– no feeding problems;

– very high yields.

Mussel farming

Production can be estimated at 71 000 tons in 1994.

Further growth in production will involve improving yields in existing sites and finding new breeding areas combined with developing new techniques.

On the first point, advances will require optimising breeding density and controlling predators and parasites.

On the second, the development of new breeding techniques such as deep nets and weighted bells in the open sea, launched some years ago, is promising. French mussel farmers can now offer mussels throughout the year.

Oyster farming

In contrast with mussel farming, domestic production of oysters meets national demand (between 130 000 and 160 000 tons).

The main species farmed are Japanese oysters (about 141 000 tons in 1994) and, residually, flat oysters (about 1 000 tons in 1994), devastated since 1980 by the parasite *Bonamia ostreae*.

There are still problems of overstocking in certain oyster beds. For the moment, the best solutions seem to lie in improving oyster-bed management and maintaining satisfactory standards for coastal waters.

Other molluscs

The species mainly found are scallops and Pacific clams.

For scallops, the only activity is restocking (Brittany region).

As for clams, while the scientific, environmental and economic factors all seem to indicate scope for rapid development in clam breeding, disease (brown ring) remains a threat. Annual production has stagnated at around 400 tons. Furthermore, there has been substantial regeneration and even development of natural breeding grounds, where spat have probably settled from breeding beds. Paradoxically, fished clams are now therefore beginning to compete strongly with bred clams.

New marine aquaculture

Research and experimentation by scientific bodies and the trade over the past 20 years have contributed substantially to the emergence and growth of farms for salt-water fish and crustaceans. By and large, the techniques have now been mastered.

The main species farmed are trout, salmon, bass, bream and turbot. Prawn production is still not well established from the technical and economic standpoints.

Production is on the increase at around 6 500 tons in 1994, all species taken together.

The intense competition in bass and bream production in the Mediterranean basin and the drop in prices have prompted fish farmers to look for new outlets on Northern European markets.

Difficulties also remain in setting up new fish farms in an environment already heavily invaded by other activities, tourism in particular, or not accessible for reasons to do with the conservation of natural and cultural assets.

Algae farming

The farming of algae may develop significantly over the coming years.

The production cycle for the edible *Undaria pinnatifida* (brown algae) has now been mastered and farming, located chiefly in Brittany, can be expected to develop appreciably over the medium term.

One form of non-edible algae now farmed is carrageen (*Chrondrus crispus*) or red algae, a source of carrageenin and algin for the agro-food and pharmaceuticals industry. The activity is expected to develop rapidly once all the technical problems have been solved.

PRODUCTION

Turnover and production

The turnover of France's sea fisheries was 5.93 billion francs in 1994, for production of 611 000 tons of fish, crustaceans and molluscs (marine aquaculture not included), broken down as follows:

– 350 000 tons of fish, with a total value of FF 3.97 billion;

– 101 800 tons of crustaceans and molluscs with a value of FF 1.21 billion;

– 159 800 tons of tropical tuna with a value of FF 0.75 billion.

By value the main species are (millions of francs):

tuna	(652)
hake	(298)
sole	(364)
crayfish	(333)
anglerfish	(257)
bass	(118)
cod	(171)
whiting	(144)

Within the European Community, French fisheries hold third place by value after Spain and Italy, and fourth place by tonnage after Denmark, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Fishing fleet

At 31 December 1994, France's fishing fleet numbered 6 829 vessels, representing a total engine capacity of 1 010 647 kW.

It was made up of 171 vessels over 25 metres long, 1 637 vessels between 12 and 25 metres long and 5 021 vessels under 12 metres long.

Fishermen

Numbers of fishermen are reckoned in two ways:

– The numbers of seamen actually engaged at year end is traditionally taken.

– But this method does not reflect the activity of all the seamen who have regularly sailed during the year. Accordingly, the more significant figure used for international comparisons is of seamen sailing for fishery work for over three months in a given year: 18 250 fishermen in 1994, not including the 4 430 shellfish fishermen.

The reduction in the number of vessels and jobs can chiefly be explained by the effect of the fleet withdrawal plans regularly implemented since 1991.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Following the crisis in fish product markets that caused serious problems in 1993 and 1994, prices now seem to be holding steady at a low level.

Crisis factors

First, the fisheries sector has suffered as a result of structural changes in the general economic and commercial environment

The general lowering of tariff barriers and gradual dismantling of trade barriers are the main trends in international trade, as confirmed by the end of the Uruguay round negotiations.

The change came at a time when many enterprises in France were in the process of renewing or modernising their fleet, and their economic position has in fact been weakened.

The drop in the price of products such as pig meat and chicken, as a result of falling grain prices, gives them a strong competitive edge over sea products.

The reduction in transportation costs, particularly air freight, challenges the preferential position of domestic products compared with imports from countries with lower production costs, particularly labour costs, which often also enjoy tariff facilities on the Community market (for instance, South America under the GSP).

This is further reinforced by the major advances in aquaculture productivity and competitiveness, particularly in these countries.

Second, cyclical factors are compounding the economic imbalance in the industry

The economic recession that started in Europe in 1991 is causing demand to fall, particularly for food products, and is shifting consumer preference towards downmarket products (frozen) and away from the upmarket products (fresh) that are the typical product of the French owner-operated fleet.

The recent exchange rate fluctuations within the European Union have led to a change in trade flows and a shift in favour of countries with weak currencies over countries with strong currencies.

Development of foreign trade in this climate

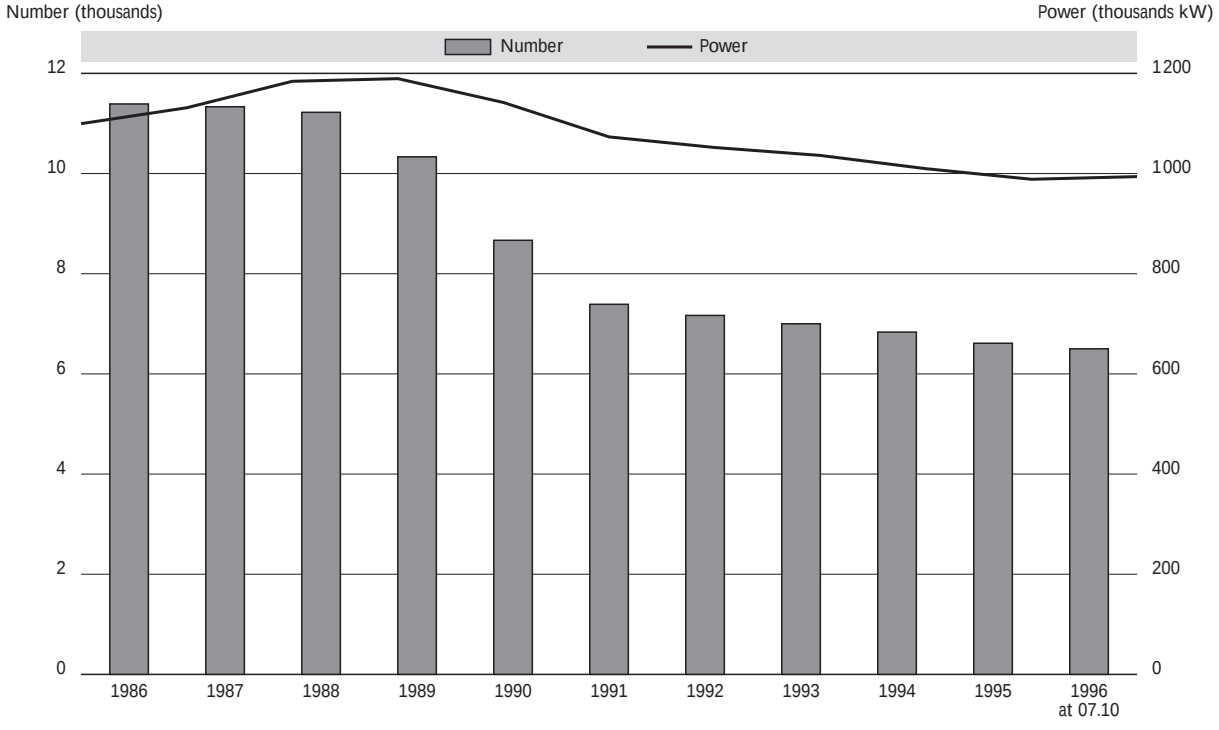
The trade deficit worsened in 1995 (FF 10.7 billion compared with 9.8 billion in 1994) due to an increase in imports (up 5.6 per cent in value) and a drop in exports (1.3 per cent down).

This level of trade balance deficit (FF 10 billion) is nevertheless below the pre-1993 figures.

OUTLOOK

The government will pursue its policy of modernising distribution facilities to promote quality/ product enhancement. In addition, there is a vital need to encourage greater co-operation within the

◆ Figure 1. ***National total***



Source: Text.

industry (fishermen, wholesalers, processing firms, distribution firms) with a view to improving the market opportunities for landed products and thus creating a real industry spirit.

It is in response to this need that the French government has prepared a framework bill on sea fishing and marine aquaculture. The purpose of the bill is to prepare the sea fishing and marine aquaculture sector for the next decade, by offering fishermen and enterprises a new legal, economic and social framework within which to complete the process of change that started over three years ago. Specific provisions have been drafted to manage the resource more effectively and modernise the structure of the industry. It will be introduced in parliament in autumn 1996.

GERMANY

SUMMARY

The yield situation of German sea fisheries has worsened overall during the past few years. This is due in particular to the unfavourable fishing opportunities for species which are especially in demand in Germany.

The landing results of 1995 were 8 per cent below the previous year's results. A total of 138 000 tons were landed at home and 103 000 tons abroad. German deep-sea fisheries were particularly seriously affected by the decline in yields. The loss of fisheries off the coast of Greenland had a particular effect here.

By contrast, cutter and coastal fishery landings rose, particularly due to the increased Baltic cod quotas in the Baltic Sea.

The capacities of deep-sea fisheries as well as of cutter and coastal fisheries underwent further reductions in 1995.

The production volume of the German fish-processing industry was, at 433 800 tons, around the same as that of the preceding year. The proceeds also remained at about the previous year's levels. The import of fish, crustaceans and molluscs, at 706 900 tons in 1995, was around 3.7 per cent below the preceding year's levels. 61.5 per cent (430 000 tons) of the imports came from third countries and 38.5 per cent (273 000 tons) from EU countries. The most important suppliers were Denmark and Norway.

Exports of fish and fish products were, at 236 400 tons, 1.8 per cent below the 1994 results. The main buyers were France and the Netherlands.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Resource management

The management of fish stocks is part of the fisheries policy of the EU (see chapter on the EU).

The legal basis for the allocation of the German fishing quotas and for further regulations governing the fishing effort are the Sea Fisheries Act and the Sea Fisheries Ordinance.

Financial support

Federal government grants for sea fisheries totalled approximately DM 16.2 million in 1995 and were allocated as follows:

- for measures aiming at capacity adjustment (temporary laying-up and permanent removal of fishing vessels from the fleet): DM 13.4 million;
- for structural measures DM 2.2 million (new cutters: DM 1 million, the acquisition of second-hand cutters: DM 0.6 million, modernisation of fishing vessels: DM 0.6 million);
- for subsidisation of interest rates: DM 0.6 million.

Grants for the fish processing industry amounted to DM 3.4 million. In addition, loans for cutter fisheries were granted, amounting to approximately DM 4 million. DM 4 million were allocated for sales promotion out of para-fiscal taxes and subsidies of the European Union [council regulation (EEC) 4028/86]. The total federal economic assistance to the German fishing industry increased from DM 27.2 million in 1994 to DM 27.6 million in 1995. In 1995 the coastal Laender paid DM 5.3 million to the

fishing industry (DM 1.4 million as loans and DM 1.6 million as grants for cutter fisheries, DM 2.3 million as grants for the fish processing industry).

Economic efficiency and structural adjustment

A large share of the financial support for the fishing fleet goes to adapting the capacities to the actual fishing opportunities. The development of the fleet structure takes place as part of the multi-annual guidance programme of EU fisheries policy. The capacity reduction objectives are achieved by Germany.

Bilateral arrangements

See chapter on the EU.

Sanitary regulations

The most important regulations governing the placing of fishery products on the market are contained in the Ordinance Governing the Hygienic Requirements of Fishery Products and Live Mussels (Fish Hygiene Ordinance) of 31 March 1994. An amendment of 15 December 1995 to this ordinance changed the rules for the veterinary controls for products from countries belonging to the European Economic Area.

AQUACULTURE

Data on inland fishery production is largely based on estimates by the fishery associations and the *Laender*, while important production data (trout) originates from back calculations of feed consumption as before.

In 1995, the production of freshwater fish by inland fisheries dropped in terms of volume (–3 per cent). Domestic trout production, the largest section of internal fisheries, is estimated at 25 000 tons. The trout pond fisheries situation has remained relatively stable for years. Sales possibilities having improved, the carp harvest rose slightly over the previous year's figures (+4 per cent), although considerable losses have taken place in the past few years, especially in the fish fry sector, through the increased cormorant stocks. This bird species, protected in the Community, caused great damage not only to inland fisheries but also to the coastal fisheries. The production of other freshwater fish species, including river and lake fisheries, did not reach the previous year's totals.

The per-capita consumption of freshwater fish in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1995 was calculated at around 1.8 kg, as opposed to 2.0 kg in the previous year.

PRODUCTION FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

The 1995 fishery year was not a very satisfactory year for fishermen, importers and traders. The yield situation of German fisheries has worsened since 1992; here, the sharply decreased fishing opportunities for fish in particularly high demand in Germany has had an effect. The whole landing results for all fish, crustaceans and molluscs of the fishery enterprises, including production from inland fisheries, were, at a catch weight of 285 000 tons, around 8 per cent higher than the preceding year's totals. In German ports, 138 000 tons of these were landed; around 103 000 tons were landed in foreign ports.

The yield reduction was particularly marked in deep-sea fisheries, which in 1995 only landed 55 000 tons, around three-quarters of the preceding year's amount. In addition to a reduction in the number of vessels, the effects of bad fishing opportunities near Greenland, Canada and the Faeroe Islands were also to blame. The loss of fisheries off Greenland had a particularly negative impact. In these waters, Germany received by far the largest percentage of the EU fishing quota, at 88 per cent, which it could not use up due to a lack of fish. Besides fishing problems, deep-sea fisheries also had to put up with lower sales prices. Mainly redfish, cod and saithe were landed as fresh fish. In the frozen fish range, herrings, mackerels and horse mackerel dominated; with cod trailing behind by a large margin.

The capacities in German deep-sea fisheries declined by two units to 15 vessels in 1995 over the preceding year.

The shrinkage process of the fishing fleet continued in the sector of cutter and coastal fisheries during the year under review as well. The number of vessels declined by 66 units compared with 1994 levels. Of the approximately 2 400 fishery enterprises of small deep-sea and coastal fisheries (including open boats), 70 were deep-sea cutters, 270 were shrimp vessels, and a relatively large number of particularly small vessels practised stationary fishing. 17 vessels were being used as special mussel vessels.

Cutter and coastal fisheries showed in 1995 an increase in catches to 83 000 tons (from 70 000 the preceding year). One reason was a marked increase of the cod quota in the Baltic Sea over the previous year, but the main reason was a considerable improvement in the results of mussel fisheries. The main fish species being landed were cod, herring, saithe, flatfish such as plaice, flounder and sole, as well as freshwater fish (perch, pike-perch, eel, etc.). These were joined by brown shrimp and Norway lobster as well as mussels. Mussels are harvested in the North Sea; they are a special sector of cutter and coastal fisheries. In 1995 this fishery branch quintupled its catch amount over the preceding year while prices rose at the same time (+17 per cent).

Overall, the results for product groups of flatfish, demersal or pelagic fish species were in decline in 1995; the shrimp landings also remained under the preceding year's levels, too. The causes were not only reduced catches, but also lower prices.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

The total amount of sea fish and derived fish products handled at the sea fish markets of Bremerhaven, Cuxhaven and Hamburg declined clearly over the previous year to a total of 220 300 (–8 per cent). 84 per cent of the amount handled was accounted for by Bremerhaven, 15 per cent by Cuxhaven and 1 per cent by Hamburg. Lower landings were particularly the cause of the decline. The increase in the amount handled in Bremerhaven is based particularly on herring landed here which were then transported by lorry to the Netherlands for the first stage of processing and then flowed back into the German market. The deep-frozen landings constituted the main percentage of the goods turnover in Bremerhaven. At the Cuxhaven sea fish market, over 80 per cent of the fish handled was accounted for by saithe and cod, followed by the total fishmeal and fish oil landings. A turnover loss could also be registered for fresh fish, whereas the marketing of frozen fish increased. The percentage of this deep-frozen goods was only 13 per cent compared with Bremerhaven. At the Hamburg sea fish market, there were no landings but only domestic and foreign shipments instead.

The fish industry production, 80 per cent of whose processing was fish, crustaceans and molluscs from abroad, remained uninfluenced by the decline in amounts of the German fishing fleet.

At around 433 800 tons, the production volume remained roughly at the previous year's level (–3 per cent), the sales value ex-works showed a positive development at DM 2.64 billion (+7 per cent over 1994). By the middle of the year, the raw goods prices rose markedly. Importers, producers and trade demanded high prices, which were for the most part accepted. Once a critical price limit was reached, not only on the German market but also in other important sales countries, a strong purchase reserve set in. Increasing stocks and an associated price decline in the second half of the year in the end stabilised the revenues at the previous year's levels. Different developments could be noticed among the individual product groups. The preferred products were fish fillets and other processed forms of fresh fish, such as cutlets and other ready-for-use forms of fish. Great interest continued to exist unchanged in frozen, unprocessed portion pieces or fillets, which were on the rise both in amount and in value. Fish sticks or raw breaded fish fillets are some of the most important products in fish products manufacturing. The manufacture of fish salads expanded as well. Herring preparations as well as preserved crustaceans and molluscs showed serious declines. After the statistics of the producing sector were adjusted to a uniform classification in early 1995, the comparability of the information to earlier years suffered. Around 100 000 tons of breaded and frozen fish products (value: DM 439.4 million) were produced; 121 000 tons (–18 per cent) were registered for the preceding year. Fresh and frozen fillets were, at 27 000 tons and around 38 000 tons respectively (value: DM 201.5 million and DM 217.7 million respectively), were 31 per cent and 19 per cent over the preceding year's results, respectively. 7 000 tons of smoked salmon, a product already in expansion during the previous year, were produced (DM 182 million), 37 per cent more than in 1994, whereas smoked herring and other fish varieties achieved the same amount as in the previous year at 16 000 tons, but increased in

value by six percent, at DM 176 million. Under the item ''Fish, other preparations or preserved'', including marinated fish and canned goods, 176 000 tons were manufactured in 1995 with a value of DM 910.5 million, an 8 per cent increase over the previous year (approximately 149 000 tons).

The import of fish, crustaceans and molluscs as well as their products (not including fish meal and fish oil) was 706 900 tons in 1995, 27 000 tons or 3.7 per cent below the previous year's totals, whereas the product value, at DM 3.34 billion, remained 5.8 per cent behind 1994 figures. 434 000 tons (61.5 per cent) of deliveries, with a value of DM 2.04 billion, originated from third countries. This represents a decline in amount of 3 per cent and a decline in product value of 7 per cent compared with 1994. Other EU Member States accordingly had a 38.5 per cent share of deliveries, at 273 000 tons. The value of the products accounted for DM 1.3 billion, DM 43 million or 3 per cent less than in 1994. At 139 700 tons (20 per cent), Denmark occupied the largest percentage of imports, ahead of Norway at 136 300 tons (19 per cent). In return, Norway had the highest revenues for its products at DM 738.5 million (share of 22 per cent), whereas Danish goods accounted for 19 per cent of the value. The next important suppliers, behind by a large margin, are Poland (57 200 tons, 8 per cent; value: DM 159.8 million), CIS (44 100 tons, 6 per cent; DM 138.8 million), and the Netherlands at 43 900 tons (6 per cent) and relatively value-intensive goods (DM 265 million). At 54 200 tons (–6 per cent over the preceding year), salmon constituted the most important item among fresh whole fish. Input prices were clearly less than in the preceding year (–17 per cent). The imports of fresh whole sea fish were 14 per cent below those of 1994, or 75 300 tons. 40 000 tons (increase compared with 1994: +5 per cent) and 203 900 tons of frozen fillets/frozen blocks (+9 per cent over the previous year) were imported. The import of fresh herring was at 34 000 tons (–20 per cent over the previous year), and frozen whole herring, at 40 100 tons, remained 17 per cent below 1994 totals. The import prices went down 4 per cent for fresh herring and 3 per cent for frozen herring compared with 1994. The total import of herring products, at around 133 000 tons, remained clearly behind the preceding year's amounts (–14 per cent). The most important individual item in frozen sea fish products was Alaska pollack fillets at 82 900 tons, an increase of 20 per cent over 1994.

Exports of fish and fish products (not including fish meal and fish oil) were, at 236 400 tons, 1.8 per cent over 1994 results; the value of the goods, at DM 1.002 billion, exceeded the previous year's level by 0.5 per cent. 70 per cent of the products were sold in the European Union, 30 per cent exported to third countries. The main buyer was France, at 56 200 tons (24 per cent share), with a value of around DM 288 million, ahead of the Netherlands at 36 500 tons (15 per cent and declining), valued at DM 134.4 million, and Poland, the recipient of around 19 000 tons (8 per cent) of deliveries valued at DM 39.8 million. The increase in the export of fresh freshwater fish is particularly striking, especially salmon, which at 27 400 tons was 57 per cent over the previous year's amounts. As regards whole frozen sea fish, particularly round mackerels (16 000 tons), and as regards frozen fillets, Alaska pollack (16 800 tons, an 18 per cent rise over the preceding year) and cod fillets (6 300 tons, –13 per cent compared with 1994) were exported abroad. Exports of fresh and frozen herring products, at 34 600 tons, were clearly under the 1994 figures (–19 per cent). Deep-frozen breaded sea fish fillets occupied a considerable percentage of exports, which at 36 000 tons nearly reached the previous year's level (–1 per cent) as well as canned herring and marinated herring, which at 16 500 tons remained in the vicinity of 1994 levels (–2 per cent).

OUTLOOK

The German sea fishery situation is unsatisfactory as before. Catches either stagnating or declining, which only appeared positive from a quantitative point of view in 1995 because of the favourable results of mussel fisheries, the declining producer prices are placing an additional strain on fishery enterprises, particularly on the white fish market. A long-term improvement of the situation is to be expected if effective stock-saving fishing measures are implemented which once again are particularly dependent on a further reduction of the international overcapacities of fishing vessels. Since danger to fish stocks worldwide exists, the initiative of the Federal Association of the German Fishing Industry to recommend only raw goods purchases from stock-saving fisheries is to be welcomed. This is all the more important since the German fisheries' catches will likely decline in the future, meaning that imports will take on increased significance regarding the supply of the Federal Republic of Germany with fish and fish products.

GREECE

FISHING FLEET

By Decision No. 92/956/EU and 93/474/EU, the Greek fishing fleet as well as the fleets of the other Member States of the European Union, are subject to the commitments of the Multi-annual Guidance Programme 93-96.

Table 1. **The Greek fishing fleet**

	1994			1995		
	Vessels	GRT	HP	Vessels	GRT	HP
Coastal fisheries	19 951	71 348.4	509 934	19 807	70 455.1	500 856
Offshore fisheries	403	25 976.3	116 776	388	24 724.2	112 856
Overseas fisheries	63	16 392.9	39 492	60	15 284.0	35 990
TOTAL	20 417	113 717.6	666 202	20 255	110 464.1	649 691

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Sea-Waters.

From the available data, it can be concluded that the annual intermediate objectives of the 1995 programme have been fully achieved concerning both the categories E20 (fixed gear and purse seiners) and G18 (ocean trawls). The annual intermediate objectives concerning the E14 category (bottom trawls) have not been achieved. In this category, for the achievement of the 1996 objective, the fleet capacity should decrease by 6 per cent and the fleet power should decrease by 11 per cent.

Considering the pending projects, it is estimated that the objective will be obtained by the end of 1996.

Control, monitoring and information included in the community fishing vessel register

Decommissioning is carried out through control of the fishing fleet by monitoring and updating the Community Fishing Register. This is carried out by the Ministry of Merchant Marine in co-operation with the Fisheries Services of Prefectoral Local Government, in compliance with R.109/94. The Presidential Decree 261/91 is the main legislative framework for operation and decommission of fishing vessels.

STRUCTURAL POLICY – IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OPERATIONAL FISHERIES PROGRAMME

The development activities of Sea-Water-Fisheries Sector planned for the 1994-99 period are described in the Operational Fisheries Programme approved by the EU Commission in December of '94. These activities are mainly financed by the IFOP (total community aid amounts to 130 million ECU) as well as by the European Regional Development Fund – ERDS – (total community aid amounts to 20 million ECU), while the National Aid amounts to 50 million ECU.

Up to now the progress of the Operational Fisheries Programme for the sub-programme 1 – Sea Waters Fisheries is as follows:

Measure 1.1: Renovation of fishing fleet

44 projects for renovation of fishing vessels have been implemented – 30 coastal fishing vessels, 7 purse seiners, 7 trawlers – of a total eligible cost of Dr 468.2 million. 9 projects for fishing vessel replacement have been implemented at a total cost of Dr 314 million, while 2 projects are in progress.

Measure 1.2: Fishing vessel withdrawal

260 projects for fishing vessels withdrawal (237 coastal fishing vessels, 22 trawlers and 1 overseas vessel) have been implemented at a total eligible cost of Dr 5 267.8 million.

Measure 1.3: Establishment of joint ventures

2 projects of joint ventures have been implemented. The first instalment has been paid to the beneficiaries, which amounts to Dr 455.4 million.

Infrastructure – Artificial reefs

The construction of artificial reefs has been adopted at a total cost of Dr 700 million in the regions of Lygia and St. Thomas of Nomos Prevezas and in Petalidi of Nomos Messinias.

LEGISLATIVE RULES – IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY REGULATIONS AND PROGRAMMES

Small coastal fisheries

By No. E(95)3312/18.12.95 Decision of the EU Committee an Aid Project was adopted for the small coastal fisheries at a total cost amounting 1 124 000 ECU.

The following legislative regulations were issued:

– PD17/1995, ''Regulation on shell fish fisheries in the bays of Kaloni and Geras of island Lesvos''.
– Ministerial Decision No. 240102/1995, ''Exploitation of coral formations within the framework of P.D.324/94''.
– Ministerial Decision No. 240529/1995, ''Fisheries and shellfish collection in Thermaikos Bay, within the framework of No. 248790/94 Min. Decision''.
– Ministerial Decision No. 250354/1995, ''Shellfish Fisheries in the Bays of Kaloni and Geras of island Lesvos within the framework of P.D.17/95''.

Offshore fisheries

The following legislative regulations were issued:

– Ministerial Decision No. 2326/95, ''Amendment of the Regulations of Act 1565/85 with reference to the fishing vessels of smaller dimensions''.
– Ministerial Decision No. 250355/20.11.95, concerning the ''prohibition of fishing with trawlers and purse seiners in the Gialtra Bay of N. Evoikos''.

Overseas fisheries

– Monitoring and implementation of the Community Fisheries Agreements already in force *i.e.* Morocco, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry, Gambia, Mauritania, Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Cape Verde, Madagascar, Senegal, Argentina, etc. Also the Greek views on the conclusion of new fisheries agreements were promoted and Greek interests were supported in the EU Committee.
– Development control of Overseas Fisheries, control of fishing production and collection per species of catch, quantity and country of fisheries for the implementation of Reg. (CEE) 3151/87.

– Co-operation with the competent services for the promotion of the bilateral relations between Greece and Third Countries such as: Cyprus, Tunisia, Egypt, Israel, OSEP Countries.
– Implementation of the Programme MED/16/91, ''Sponge-fisheries in Kalymnos'', of a total cost of 477 718 ECU. Specifically: 7 sponge-fishing vessels were withdrawn, experimental missions were carried out in Egypt and Morocco to increase stock size, a final report of the Programme was submitted to the EU Commission (as it was foreseen by the relevant contract).

Finally in 1995:

– The implementation of the pilot programme for the control of fishing activities by means of satellite facilities within the framework of Reg. (CEE) 2847/93 was continued and integrated in co-operation with the Ministry of Merchant Marine.
– The implementation of pilot programme for the assessment of the validity of the Community System of fishing Data Exchange (FIDES), was continued.

COMMUNITY INITIATIVE "PESCA"

In 1996, the PESCA initiative will take effect in 13 regions of the country aiming at supplementing the structural interventions carried out within the framework of 2nd CSF 1994-99, emphasising the regions depending directly on fisheries. The aid amounts to 27 100 ECU granted by IFOP, FEDER and the European Social Fund of a total investment cost of 54.63 ECU.

The Programme consists of series of multi-annual measures based on following priorities:

– Development of economic productive activities with parallel engagement.
– Facilitating the conversion of the productive activities of fishing enterprises. The reorganisation and employment of those engaged in this sector.
– Project implementation of general or international character, concerning the fisheries.
– Marketing, promotion and development of fishing products.

PRODUCTION

In recent years the progress of fisheries catches of vessels of more than 19 HP, is shown in Table 2:

Table 2. **Fisheries production**

Quant.: tons
Val.: '000 Dr

		Overseas	Offshore	Coastal	TOTAL
1992	Quantity	13 742.0	66 003.7	75 347.8	155 093.5
	Value	10 922 317.2	28 700 019.0	47 343 839.4	86 966 157.6
1993	Quantity	14 745.9	68 062.0	87 149.5	169 957.4
	Value	12 451 353.6	28 050 472.4	56 226 417.3	96 728 243.3
1994	Quantity	9 286.2	86 191.5	95 483.3	190 961.0
	Value	8 340 989.5	39 321 465.2	61 780 401.9	109 442 856.6
1995	Quantity	8 683.5	71 673.1	78 515.5	158 871.6
	Value	10 842 545.7	36 735 967.2	55 732 284.2	103 310 797.1

Source: National Service of Statistics.

As is shown in the above table, the growth of production (rate of growth 10-12 per cent) has ceased. From 1994 to 1995 production shows a decrease in its quantity by about 17 per cent, but the percentage drop in catch value is only 5 per cent relative to 1994.

Certainly, we should expect the data for the next years before we reach safe conclusions. The decrease in the quantity is not followed by proportionate decrease in the catch value. Although the value is expressed in current prices which are consequently not deflated, the final result shows a relative stability in the producers income. It should also be pointed out, that only after a two-year period the indices will be assessed correctly and the reason for changes be identified.

The production data does not comprise the catches of about 11 000 vessels with an engine power less than 19 HP. The statistical Service does not keep records of production data for these vessels but it is estimated that each vessel fishes about 150-200 kg/month. The total annual production of all these vessels is estimated to 20 000-25 000 tons/year.

AQUACULTURE

In 1995, the aquaculture sector continued to present remarkably high production yields, especially the marine aquaculture sector. As presented on Table 3, aquaculture and professional fisheries production in inland waters reached 45 548 tons (increased by 17 per cent compared to that of 1994), while at the same time 91.1 million small open-sea fish were produced in hatcheries (increased by 29 per cent compared to 1994). The total value of the above mentioned production was Dr 46 577 million, a 19 per cent increase compared to 1994. The increase of the total value in connection to the total increase of the production is due to the development of open-sea fish species cultures in other Mediterranean countries, resulting to a small reduction of market prices, compared to 1994 prices. Lagoon production presented a small increase while the products' prices increased slightly. Finally, intensive culture production in fresh waters increased as well, in comparison to 1994.

The increased production of aquaculture products and fry, mainly represents increased production of marine species. This is due to the fact that several new units for the production of sea-bream and sea-bass as well as hatcheries, are in full operation now, while older ones were modernised and extended and new units were installed. The remarkable increase of shellfish production is mainly due to the increased number of units.

The above mentioned increased production of marine species is directly connected to the increased demand for fish products in the country, especially for marine species of high quality (sea-bream, sea-bass and shellfish), this is due to:

- increased number of those employed in the sector, while their income was increased as well;
- new jobs on a regional level, in areas of the country inhabited by rural population with low incomes;
- rational distribution of job offers in the country.

Table 3. **Aquaculture and inland waters fishing, production and value**

Prod.: tons or million fries
Val.: million Dr

Type of culture	Number of units	Production	Value
Intensive cultures in fresh waters	126	3 069	2 864
Intensive cultures in sea waters:			
Fattening units	193	17 670	30 075
Hatcheries	23	91.1[1]	8 500
Shrimp culture	1	3	10
Shellfish culture	330	21 200	2 078
Lagoon exploitation	72	21 096	2 500
Professional fisheries in inland waters (lakes, rivers)		1 510	550
TOTAL		45 548	46 577

1. In 91.1 million fries, 1 000 000 pieces of new species are included, such as *Pargus pargus, Puntazzo puntazzo and Dentex dentex, Umbrina cirrosa, Coryphaena hippurus.*

Production facilities

Inland waters

- Trout culture: In 1995, 102 trout culture units were in operation and their total production was 2 600 tons with a total value Dr 2 000 million.
- Salmon culture: The total salmon culture in 3 units that are included in some trout culture units, in 1995 reached 15 tons of a total value of Dr 32 million.
- Carp units: In 1995, 11 carp production units were in operation, and their total production was 154 tons with a total value of Dr 112 million.
- Eel culture: Until the end of 1995, 9 eel culture units were in operation, and produced 240 tons of a total value of Dr 660 million.
- Mixed culture: In 1995, 4 mixed culture units were in operation, and produced 60 tons of a total value of Dr 60 million. In these mixed culture units, mullets, tilapia, catfish are mainly cultured.
- Management of fisheries in lagoons: As in 1994, in 1995, 72 lagoon fisheries holdings were in operation, and were rented to co-operatives or individuals. Their production was 2 096 tons with a total value of Dr 2 500 million.
- Inland waters fisheries: In 1995 professional fisheries in inland waters (natural or artificial lakes, rivers and other water formations) presented a production of 1 510 tons and a total value of Dr 550 million.

Marine waters

- Fattening units including vertical units: In 1995, 193 fattening units marketed their products, 23 of which are part of vertical sea-bream sea bass units, that produced 17 670 tons with a total value of Dr 30 075 million (increase of 30 per cent and 22 per cent in production and value respectively, in comparison to 1994). Of the above mentioned quantities, 55 per cent was sea-bream and 45 per cent sea bass). The fattening units also produced 81 tons of *Pargus-pargus* and *Puntazzo-puntazzo*, which are included in total production.
- Private hatcheries: In 1995, 23 hatcheries were in operation, 23 of them being part of vertical units, with a production of 91.1 million fish of open-sea species with a value of Dr 8 500 million (production increased by 29 per cent and value increased by 20 per cent, compared to those of 1994). Besides the main species sea bream and sea bass, 1 000 000 pieces of *Pargus pargus, Puntazzo puntazzo* and *Dentex dentex* were also produced.
- State hatcheries: The state hatcheries of Ioannina, Edessa, Pogonitsa and Psathotopi continued their operation, while the construction of the hatchery of Gialova in Messinia, has not yet been completed.
- Shellfish culture (bivalves): In 1995, a remarkable increase of number of shellfish units was noted (330 units against 319 of 1994). Their production was 21 200 tons (11 per cent increase compared to that of 1994). The increased production is mainly due to the extension of older units, as well as to installation of many new ones.

Employment

The number of people directly occupied in the sector of aquaculture and inland waters fisheries, was 4 080 for 1995 (2 300 in marine cultures and 1 780 in lagoons and fresh waters), while in the same time there are certain supplementary activities (handicrafts, industries and services) that occupied more than 7 000 people, according to estimations.

Policy/administration

In 1995, the policy in the sector of aquaculture and inland waters was implemented within the framework of Common Fisheries Policy of the European Union. Since 1.1.94 the application of the EEC

Regulation 3699/93 has been started. According to this, the Community contribution is provided to be up to 50 per cent for investments in aquaculture sector (marine, brackish and freshwater). The financial aid is given within the scope of the Community Support Framework for the period 1994-1999.

However, the National Development Law 1892/92, providing the investments and financing concerning the aquaculture sector will remain valid where the competent agency is the Ministry of National Economy.

The problems derived from the competition of aquaculture activities as well as from other activities operated in parallel in the coastal zone of the country, are mainly due to the following reasons:

– the aquaculture units cannot be established in areas characterised by tourism, swimming, recreation, professional and non-professional fisheries, etc.;

– reactions of the owners of the neighbouring areas who estimate that with the establishment of these units the environment of the area is degraded;

– reaction mainly from the ecological organisations estimating that the establishment of aquaculture units does not conform with the conservation and maintenance of the species of the flora and fauna.

In order to deal with the above competitive trends all the necessary administrative regulations and measures have been provided from the co-competent services.

Also, the National law has been adapted to the Community law concerning the conservation of the environment during the operation of these units, with the obligatory elaboration of studies for the environmental impacts in every aquaculture unit.

Marketing

During 1995, as in previous years, there has not been competition between the products of aquaculture and those derived from the wild fishery given that the breeding fish species are mostly different from those derived from the wild fishery.

As it concerns the perspectives of the development of aquaculture products, the following efforts are carried out:

– the rational management of the production (planning introduction of fry, distribution of the production per season, size selection, etc.);

– the organisation of aquaculture units according to the modern patterns;

– the production of new species with high commercial importance.

Concerning the market development, emphasis has been laid on the organisation of marketing and on the establishment of distribution networks.

Efforts are carried out for the distribution of production into new markets (besides the traditional markets at home and abroad):

– by shifting the focus of internal market from the fishing ports and fishing markets into supermarkets with a strong advertising campaign in parallel;

– with an opening into new markets abroad (except Italy-France), as those of Germany, England, Switzerland, Spain, etc.);

– by application of a ‘‘quality’’ brand concerning a particular packing of aquaculture products of superior quality in virtue of specifications.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

This sector of the fishing industry comprises the processing and transformation which consist of approximately 48 units. Tables in the Statistical Annex show data currently collected by Greek services.

Table 4. **Origin of raw material**

In tons

Species	Greece	UE	Third countries	Total
Anchovy	7 809	–	–	7 809
Sardine	6 767	–	–	6 767
Common mackerel	120	1 540	–	1 660
Chub mackerel	225	–	–	225
Tuna	126	–	465	591
Herring	1	38	1 105	1 144
Cephalopods	580	77	185	842
Other	462	1 025	1 088	2 575
TOTAL	16 090	2 680	2 843	21 613

From the tables in the Statistical Annex, it comes out that the total processed raw material runs to 21 613 tons of which 16 090 tons originate from Greece, 2 680 tons from the EU countries and 2 843 tons from third countries.

The total quantity of the final processed product runs to 14 842 tons and a total value of Dr 15 778 million.

Salted fish	9 609 tons	value	10 383 million Dr
Canned fish	3 672 tons	value	3 630 million Dr
Smoked fish	1 561 tons	value	1 765 million Dr

The domestic or foreign raw material, after processing, that is cut of fins, removal of entrails, etc., is put on the market in airproof frozen packages in compliance with the Sanitary rules in force. Final product amounts to approximately 15 000 tons.

Marketing

There are 10 fishing ports, through which 30-35 per cent of the total domestic catch and part of imports were distributed.

Fishing ports operate in the ports of Pireus (Keratsini), N. Mihaniona in Thessaloniki, Kavala, Patra, Halkida, Alexandroupoli, Hios, Messologi, Kalymnos and Preveza. The fishing port of N. Mihaniona replaced the old fishing port of Thessaloniki. The fishing port of Souda in Hania has not yet come into operation because the necessary administrative procedure (organisation, staff employment, etc.) has not finished.

Tables in the Statistical Annex show the statistical data of the total volume of catches per fishing port and the most important species.

Finally, during the first half of 1995, the seafood imports from the Community or third countries amounted to 55 229 tons at a total value of Dr 27 180 million, while for the same period exports amounted to 14 593 tons at a value of Dr 16 698 million.

IRELAND

SUMMARY

In 1995 landings of fish (quota and non quota species) by Irish registered vessels into Irish and foreign ports totalled 395 853 tons (live weight), inclusive of transhipments, with a value of Ir£ 129.1 million. This represented an increase of 33 per cent on 1994 landings which were 297 173 tons.

In 1995, Irish exports of fish and fish products increased in volume and value terms by 19 per cent and 15 per cent respectively on 1994. The volume of fish exported amounted to 295 600 tons valued at Ir£ 213 million. This compared with the 1994 export of 248 453 tons valued at Ir£ 185 million.

The EU is the main market for fish products accounting for 71 per cent of the total value of exports. Other significant markets were Japan, Nigeria and Egypt.

Output from the aquaculture sector amounted to 27 000 tons valued at Ir£ 49 million.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

All Government action was taken within the framework of the European Community's Common Fishery Policy. An Bord Iascaigh Mhara (BIM) is the main development agency for the Irish sea fisheries and aquaculture industries. Its role is to develop the industry in accordance with Government policy for the sector.

Ireland's Operational Programme for Fisheries, 1994-1999, which was approved by the European Commission in December, 1994 is geared to deliver maximum integrated development in the fleet, aquaculture, processing, marine research, fishery harbours and training. Under the Programme the Irish Government and the European Commission plan for investment of over Ir£ 140 million from 1994 to 1999. A total of Ir£ 15 million was invested in 1995.

The development of the fishing fleet continued to take place within the framework of the Multi-Annual Guidance Programme for the fleet (MAGP 1993-1996). The achievement of MAGP objectives was incorporated into the Operational Programme for Fisheries 1994-1999. In order to achieve the fleet capacity objectives laid down under the MAGP, Ireland continued to implement its licensing policy, whereby fishermen may only introduce a vessel to the fishing fleet, if they remove equivalent capacity from the fleet. In addition, Ireland introduced a decommissioning scheme for the fleet during 1995. Capacity will be removed from the fleet under the scheme in 1996, which in addition to enabling Ireland to meet its MAGP fleet targets, should lead to an improvement in the structure and age profile of the fleet.

In line with the EU-funded PESCA Initiative, set up as part of the Union's response to the structural changes in the fishing industry which were brought about as a consequence of a number of factors, including global fleet reductions, the ongoing instability on the markets and the enlargement of the Union, an Operational Programme for the period 1994-1999 was drawn up. The aims of the programme, which was approved by the European Commission in December, 1994 are to assist the fishing industry overcome these difficulties and so to contribute to the socio-economic survival of regions dependent on fisheries through the development of job-creating measures. Approximately Ir£ 11 million in total investment, including EU and national funding of over Ir£ 7.2 million, will be made available over the course of the programme for this purpose. There have been two rounds of approvals to date, involving 67 projects with a total investment of almost Ir£ 4.4 million, including over Ir£ 2.6 million in EU and National aid.

Recreational fisheries development work, part funded by the Tourism Angling Measure of the Operational Programme for Tourism, was carried out during the year. This work encompassed physical instream and bank development, stock management and the rehabilitation of depleted sea trout fisheries.

AQUACULTURE

The Operational Programme for Fisheries 1994-1999 which provides the financial framework for the development of the aquaculture industry up to the end of this century envisages a gross investment of Ir£ 36.04 million in aquaculture development over the life of the programme. In 1995, aquaculture production amounted to 27 000 tons valued at Ir£ 49 million. There are some 2 900 people engaged in the sector on a full and part-time basis. Output from the sector is projected to reach a value of Ir£ 100 million by 1999, up from Ir£ 40 million in 1992.

Finfish farming

In the finfish sector, there was continuing progress in the development of new finfish species including eels, arctic charr and halibut. There is continuing work with salmon farming especially in respect of quality development at harvest and post-harvest stages. A Code of Practice for Irish farmed salmon was put in place in 1995. The code is intended for practical every-day use on salmon farms. Covering all aspects of salmonid farming, it also gives practical guidelines regarding International and National Quality Standards and vital information regarding European and National regulations. A Finfish Quality Officer was appointed to oversee implementation of the Codes of Practice in 1996 and beyond.

Salmon producers were faced with a difficult market situation in main Community areas as a result of market oversupply by Norwegian producers. Licensing and environmental issues are matters of ongoing concern to salmon producers.

There was ongoing research into the relationship between salmon farming, sea lice populations and sea trout fisheries including an EU funded research programme aimed at developing a vaccine against sea lice infestation of farmed salmon. Monitoring and control of sea lice infestations on caged salmon was stepped up.

Farmed shellfish

In late 1994 and early 1995, the rope mussel industry was affected by the prolonged closure of bays due to toxic algal blooms, mainly in the south west of Ireland. A Task Force was established to examine the impact of bio-toxicity on the industry and to recommend appropriate remedial measures. The Task Force report was submitted in July and accepted in full by the Government. Measures being implemented by the end of the year included:

– a modest emergency aid scheme for rope mussel producers;

– changes in bio-assay testing methods used to determine the presence of toxins;

– the provision of a regionalised bio-assay testing service.

These measures played a major role in restoring producer confidence and should lead to recovery in production and exports.

Ireland has now established itself as the biggest European producer of Pacific oysters outside France. To date, some 200 production units have been established, most of which are still in the development phase. Despite this progress, the industry was badly affected by excessive mortalities of spat due to conditions associated with the warm summer weather and the more difficult markets in the latter part of the year. To promote recovery and restore production potential, the Government approved a modest emergency aid scheme towards the cost of reseeding. Other newly emerging farmed shellfish species such as scallop and abalone also suffered spat mortalities owing to warm summer weather, resulting in shortages of scallop seed for ongrowing. However, despite this setback, the longer established scallop farming projects commenced harvesting during the year and the most successful of these are planning to scale up production form 1996 onwards.

Major emphasis was placed on the improvement in the husbandry, handling, packing and presentation of farmed shellfish in 1995 with a newly appointed Shellfish Quality Officer beginning the preparation of the Codes of Practice for Pacific oysters in consultation with producers and marketers.

The bottom mussel industry had a good year with over 10 000 tons of seed mussel being transplanted during the summer from the East Coast to four bays around the coast and 5 000 tons located within Castlemaine Harbour in south-west Ireland. Initial predation problems were brought under control and the year concluded well market-wise.

Fish handling

A major project was commissioned in 1995 involving the development of a shellfish depuration and dispatch centre which is a state of the art facility geared to the developing shellfish sector and fish farming in particular. The project is located at Westport, Co. Mayo.

PRODUCTION

Fleet

The total tonnage of the fleet, inclusive of aquaculture vessels, at the end of 1995 was 55 689 tons comprising 1 385 vessels. Almost 70 per cent of the fleet has a tonnage of less than 25 tons GRT; approximately 95 per cent of the fleet has a GRT of less than 150 tons.

Operations (exploratory fishing)

Developments in conservation technology to reduce discards featured highly in 1995, with trials being conducted to releasing undersize roundfish and flatfish in demersal trawls.

A major two-year, cross-border EU funded conservation technology study on prawn trawls in the Irish Sea and gillnets in the SW of Ireland was concluded, involving BIM, the Department of Agriculture Northern Ireland (DANI) and the Marine Institutes Fisheries Research Centres. A two year EU funded study on the conservation merits of vee-notching lobsters got under way in 1995 and an explanatory poster was produced to promote lobster conservation.

The BIM trials with the highly selective and conservation oriented Norwegian automatic longline system, which commenced in 1994, to target deepwater non-quota species began to show considerable promise in 1995, as a range of technical issues were resolved and more knowledge of the new fishing grounds acquired.

In a bid to develop new alternative non-quota species, an experimental freezer system was installed on a 30 metre trawler for squid fishing trials. The Marine Institute awarded BIM additional funding to ensure that essential biological studies paralled BIM's squid development work, in order to ensure a sustainable fishery.

The Marine Institute also awarded BIM funding for two other Marine Research Projects. One on the development of a computerised mapping system for the valuable Donegal crab fishery and the second had as its objective, the development of a fishing gear database, plus a booklet and a computerised information system for various types of trawls, to assist the industry and for use in developing conservation technology.

Deepwater species fishing trials with a trawler and longliner, in conjunction with the marine Institute's Fisheries Research Centre were undertaken during the year. Both trials yielded valuable scientific knowledge on these stocks and the information gained is contributing towards greater understanding of these little known resources to ensure sustainable development. Tuna pair pelagic trials were also conducted from Castletownbere to develop an alternative technique to driftnetting.

Onboard fish quality control is an expanding element work, attempting to maximise value by further improving fish handling procedures at sea. Courses for practising fishermen were held at various ports. A detailed procedures manual for crab quality control was also prepared.

A major project was initiated to develop a new offshore creel fishery for large prawns which would be maintained live in vivier tanks and command higher prices on continental markets.

Results

Total landings of fish (quota and non quota species) by Irish registered vessels into Irish and foreign ports totalled 395 853 tons (live weight), inclusive of transhipments, with a value of Ir£ 129.1 million. This represented an increase of 33 per cent on 1994 landings which were 297 173 tons.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Processing

The Operational Programme for Fisheries, 1994-1999, plans for investment of over Ir£ 31.07 million on fish processing over its six-year period. As expected, priority for the early part of the Programme was given to upgrading projects, which will allow these facilities to comply with EU Health and Hygiene Directives by 31 December 1995. In fact, there were two tranches of aid approved in 1995 with upgrading attracting 95 per cent of all processing aid. Given the priority that has been placed on upgrading, it became necessary to allocate funds from future years in the Operational Programme.

Domestic market

With the assistance of EU funding under the Operational Programme, a major promotional campaign for seafood was launched in the home market in the latter part of 1995. The campaign consisted of TV commercials targeted primarily at housekeepers to promote the wide variety and ease of preparation of seafood as a meal choice. Supported by a series of radio commercials and the printing and distribution of 500 000 recipe books, the campaign was very successful and market research indicates evidence of higher consumption of fish among those who had seen the campaign than among those who had not.

A major survey of the behaviour and attitudes of Irish people to consumption of fish products was carried out in September and part-funded under the Operational Programme. The findings showed that there was a very positive attitude among the majority of consumers towards fish as a main meal choice and that it held a competitive position with other food products such as meat, chicken and pork. The survey showed that more than eight in ten households claimed to serve any type of fish within a fortnightly time frame and that 40 per cent of people claimed to eat fish more often than they did three of four years ago.

Export markets

The year 1995 was very successful for the Irish fish export industry with value growth to all markets of 15 per cent. In 1995, Irish exports of fish and fish products increased in volume and value terms by 19 per cent and 15 per cent respectively on 1994. The volume of fish exported amounted to 295 600 tons valued at Ir£ 213 million. This compared with the 1994 export of 248 453 tons valued at Ir£ 185 million.

There was a strong market for herring roe in 1995 with prices well up on the 1994 level.

The year also witnessed a strong performance by shellfish species with particular significance on the Italian market.

The mackerel sector had a good year with prices showing a significant increase on the previous season; strong markets were evident, especially in Eastern Europe and Russia. Whitefish and shellfish in general were in good demand, although considerable price difficulties emerged as a result of oversupply on European markets for farmed salmon. Gigas oysters also experience a drop in demand largely due to market conditions in France where an oversupply situation form 1994 continued into the year under review: economic difficulties were compounded by the transport strike in December, the main oyster-eating season.

Market spread

In 1995 the European Community accounted for 71 per cent of the value of fish exports which the remaining 29 per cent was destined for third country markets, the most significant of which were Japan (Ir£ 16.7 million), Nigeria and Egypt.

Within the EU, France continues to be the dominant market for Irish fish exports. In 1995 exports to this market amounted to 37 573 tons valued at Ir£ 45.8 million which represents 21.5 per cent of total exports. France imports a broad range of fresh, frozen and prepared consumer packs of fish products from Ireland including all species of shellfish, salmon, white fish, mackerel and herring.

Over recent years, the Spanish market has grown in importance for Irish exporters and is currently the second most important market with exports in 1995 amounting to 16 415 tons, valued at Ir£ 36.5 million. This represents 17 per cent of total exports and comprised prime whitefish and shellfish such as hake, megrim, monkfish and Dublin Bay Prawns.

Great Britain is Ireland's third most important market where the value of exports in 1995 at Ir£ 21 million was up 14 per cent on the 1994 level and accounted for 10 per cent of total export value. Traditional whitefish, shellfish and pelagic products are the main components of exports to this market.

The value of exports to the German market increased 13 per cent in 1995 and amounted to Ir£ 19.2 million. Germany is the fourth largest European market for Irish seafood and now accounts for 9 per cent of total exports. The bulk of exports comprised herring and mackerel with a small but growing trade in salmon, trout and shellfish products.

There was a significant increase in the value of exports to Italy in 1995 mainly accounted for by Dublin Bay Prawns and shrimps at (Ir£ 9.4 million) as well as a growing trade in other shellfish products including mussels. Exports valued at Ir£ 12.5 million increased 43 per cent on 1994 and means that 6 per cent of Irish exports were sold on the Italian market last year.

Sweden became a member of the European community in 1995 and exports to this market valued at Ir£ 2.2 million were up 7 per cent on the previous year. Crab products constitute the main export trade.

The remaining EU markets accounted for 2.1 per cent of Irish fish exports and were valued at Ir£ 4.6 million in the year under review.

Outside the EU, Japan is the major market accounting for 8 per cent of all Irish fish exports at a value of Ir£ 16.6 million. This represents an increase of 36 per cent on the previous year and is made up of herring roe and horse mackerel.

Other countries in the Far East are emerging as new markets for Irish fish exporters.

OUTLOOK

The development of the fisheries sector will continue under Ireland's Operational Programme for Fisheries 1994-1999. The Programme provides for an investment of over Ir£ 140 million during its six-year period on a range of measures including restructuring and modernisation of the fleet, aquaculture development, processing, marine research, fishery harbours, marketing and training.

At EU level, Negotiations will commence in 1996 on a new Multi-Annual Guidance Programme (1997-2000) for the EU Fishing Fleet. The Multi-Annual Guidance Programme (MAGP) will set the maximum capacities for the fleets in each EU member state. Ireland will be anxious to ensure that the new MAGP will allow Ireland to avail of its existing fishing opportunities, allow further modernisation and development of its fishing fleet and protect the livelihoods of coastal communities.

Ireland will also be playing its part at EU level in introducing new technical conservation measures and an improved control and monitoring regime to include satellite monitoring and catch recording.

ITALY

INTRODUCTION

Introduction of the fourth three-year plan for sea fisheries and aquaculture in sea and brackish water, covering the period 1994-1996 and largely continuing the previous plan, brought some changes to the basic guidelines for rationalising and modernising the fisheries sector in Italy.

The strategic objective is to give impetus to integrating the sector in the European market, in line with the Common Fisheries Policy and the revised criteria for the structural funds. In line with European policy, sectoral innovation plans are to be launched in some areas including deep-sea fishing, fleet modernisation and management of coastal waters, on the basis of co-operative management and co-responsibility for the achievement of objectives.

These moves will contribute to the restructuring of the production system and help make the sector become more international, while continuing to support the principles of developing, protecting and enhancing the marine environment, maintaining employment and quality standards and conducting applied research, and will enable the sector to adjust and adapt swiftly to changes as they occur.

Financial intervention has been extended to new areas, in particular support for fishing and incentives for co-operative schemes.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Resource management

The main sea-fishing regulations introduced in 1994 are general in scope and hence of particular significance:

- Decree No. 44 of 12 January 1995, regulating the establishment of groups of enterprises for the fishing of bivalve molluscs [G.U. (Gazzetta Ufficiale: Official Gazette) No. 46 of 24 February 1995]. In accordance with the fourth three-year plan for sea fisheries and aquaculture in sea and brackish water (1994-1996), this regulation aims at promoting the establishment of groups of enterprises authorised to fish bivalve molluscs on a trial basis within maritime districts with a view to achieving a rational fishing of resources, increasing stocks and launching practical initiatives for the integrated management of coastal waters.
- Decree of 12 January 1995, regulating fishing of sea-urchins (G.U. No. 20 of 25 January 1995). This regulation, which had also been called for by various environmental associations, was dictated by the need to protect marine species of the echinoderm family, which have recently been taken indiscriminately by both professional and recreational fishermen.
- Decree of 4 April 1995, regulating the fishing of farm juveniles (G.U. No. 108 of 11 May 1995). This measure reflects the concern for the relationship between fishing and the environment in the 1994-1996 three-year plan; specifically, it was necessary to rationalise this kind of fishing by regulating this resource more efficiently.
- Decree of 20 July 1995, regulating fishing of scallops (*Pecten jacobaeus*) in the maritime districts of Chioggia, Venice and Monfalcone (G.U. No. 203 of 31 August 1995). This initiative is aimed at regulating fishing of this species more stringently in order to manage the available resources as efficiently as possible, while avoiding conflicts with other categories of fishermen.

– Decree of 21 July 1995, establishing a protected zone in the maritime district of Ravenna (G.U. No. 203 of 31 August 1995). This measure was taken in the light of the scientific and technical report drafted by a team from the Emilia-Romagna Region and the Centre for Research on Marine Biological Resources at Cesenatico, working on board the oceanographic vessel Daphne II. It aims at protecting the reproduction of commercially important marine species in a specific geographical area and at promoting scientific research, especially monitoring eutrophication in the Adriatic.

– Decree of 26 July 1995, regulating the issue of fishing licences (G.U. No. 203 of 31 August 1995). This measure was taken in accordance with the 1994-96 three-year plan, which provides for the controlled issue of fishing licences as a means of achieving its goals. Although this decree maintained the general freeze on the issue of new licences, it did allow new permits to be issued, in accordance with the plan, for those segments of the fleet that have not yet reached the fishing capacity objectives set by the Multiannual Guidance Programmes (MGP), as well as for fishing areas and types of fishing that make more efficient use of biological resources.

– Decree of 29 September 1995, regulating licences for fishing in aquaculture facilities (G.U. No. 266 of 14 November 1995). This provision responds to the need to set criteria for issuing fishing licences to units operating in aquaculture facilities. In laying down the criteria, it was borne in mind that these units have special technical characteristics stemming from the very nature of their activity, and that they are not bound by the MGPs (Multiannual Guidance Programmes) that govern the rest of the Italian fishing fleet.

– Law No. 107 of 28 February 1996, amending and converting into a Law Decree Law No. 16 of 16 January 1996, implementing the suspension of fishing in 1995 (G.U. No. 54 of 5 March 1996). This measure, suspending fishing for a period of 30 consecutive working days, applies to vessels engaging in coastal and Mediterranean fishing using trawl nets, drag nets, seine nets or turbo-blowers in the waters of the maritime districts of the Adriatic; it is also effective in the waters of the maritime districts of the Tyrrhenian and Ionian Seas, where it is optional. Needless to say, the sole purpose of these suspension measures is to protect steadily dwindling stocks.

Although each of these provisions is dictated by different considerations, they all serve the common goal of protecting the fisheries sector as a whole; measures restricting fishing activity are not intended only to safeguard fishery resources, but also to meet the socio-economic needs of fishing enterprises and workers in the sector. A dramatic fall in resources would certainly do incalculable harm in all spheres (to consumers, to those working in the sector, to the ecosystem, etc.).

Financial support

State intervention

Table 1 shows appropriations for 1995, by sector of investment (L 102 350 000).

Table 1. **1995 appropriations**

Thousand lira

Investment sector	Percentage	1995
Fisheries credit fund	18.26	34 973 000
Applied research, fisheries and aquaculture[1]	25.5	20 910 000
Promotion campaigns	12	9 840 000
Outright grants	10	10 970 000
Operating costs – groups and bodies	0.17	239 400
Incentives for co-operative ventures	23.5	16 500 000
Trade associations	2.5	2 050 000
Fishery statistics	6.7	5 744 000
Visits to other countries	0.17	139 000
Fishery support initiatives	1.2	984 000
TOTAL	100.0	102 349 600

1. In choosing studies and research for funding, priority is given to biological, economic and statistical projects relating to the evaluation and rational management of marine resources and to projects on aquaculture in sea and brackish water.

The *Fondo Centrale per il Credito Peschereccio* (Central Credit Fund for Fisheries), which issues loans with interest-rate subsidies, received 18.26 per cent of overall appropriations (for the two-year period 1995-96), and additional resources from reimbursements to the fund and payment relating to commitments under the previous plan (see Table 2).

Table 2. **Central credit fund for fisheries – Breakdown by project**

Thousand lira

Project	Percentage	1995
Construction of vessels	20	6 994 640
Modernisation of vessels	20	6 994 640
Aquaculture	30	10 491 950
Fisheries labels	5	1 748 660
Consortia and joint agreements	15	5 245 980
Company restructuring	10	3 497 320
TOTAL	100	34 973 200

In 1995, 11 applications for subsidised loans were accepted, totalling L 6 833 163 900, and 11 loans were paid out for a total amount of L 3 150 940 000.

Table 3 shows the breakdown of outright grants by type of project sector.

Table 3. **Outright grants by type of project sector**

Thousand lira

Project	Percentage	1995
Semi-public companies (non-EEC)	17	1 864 900
Construction of vessels (Sardinian coastal waters)	15	1 645 500
Modernisation	10	1 097 000
Labels	8	877 600
Co-operative facilities (up to 400 millions)	5	548 500
Groups and joint agreements	25	2 742 500
Company restructuring	10	1 097 000
Vocational training	10	1 097 000
TOTAL	100	10 970 000

In 1995, 53 applications for outright grants were accepted, for a total amount of L 2 715 480 800, and 73 grants were paid totalling L 23 206 748 000.

Law No. 302 of 28 August 1989 introduced new regulations on fishing credits, with the aim of safeguarding and developing fisheries in line with market requirements. It has also contributed to smoother operation and improved returns and employment in this area.

In 1995, 129 applications for operating credits were accepted, and 105 payments were made.

Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993 on the national solidarity fund for fisheries was designed to assist enterprises which had suffered losses affecting their economic balance as a result of natural disasters, adverse sea conditions or exceptional environmental disasters.

During the financial year 1995, 132 applications were accepted, totalling L 2 640 000 000, and 539 payments were made, totalling some L 10 864 400 000.

The law provides for the disbursement of appropriations to local maritime authorities, totalling L 47 767 055 655 in 1995.

Furthermore, during the 1995 financial year, following the market crisis of October and November 1994, appropriations totalling L 57 180 751 155 were disbursed to local maritime authorities under Decree Law No. 30 of 22 March 1995, converted into Law No. 93 of 22 March 1995, prescribing urgent measures for the recovery of fishing and aquaculture activities affected by the environmental crisis of October 1994.

Community aid

Financial guidance instruments (FIFG)

Regulation (EEC) 2080 established the financial instrument of fisheries guidance (FIFG), which provides for the unified planning of structural assistance measures during the 1994-1999 period in the sectors of fisheries and aquaculture and product processing and marketing, including the support measures formerly provided for under EEC Regulations Nos. 4028/86 and 4042/89, now rescinded.

This instrument, implemented during the reform of the structural funds, is based on two general principles, joint financing by the EU and the Member State, and a range of diverse initiatives across regions.

This new dimension of structural policy for fishing and aquaculture, which is now a part of the system of Community Structural Funds, represents a major step towards a more integrated and coherent policy, which is broader in scope and able to define medium-term strategies and priorities (5-6 years). It is also a more decentralised approach, in which all the sector's actors are more accountable.

After a relatively slow start because of a combination of adverse circumstances – not the least being that the decision of the Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CIPE) on Italy's contribution to joint financing for 1994-95 did not officially take effect until 22 September 1995 – the FIFG should now be fully operational.

Table 4 shows the funding granted under this instrument.

Table 4. **Funding granted**

Project	Number	Amount invested	EC contribution	Italy's contribution
Fleet management	–	5 185 715 540	1 349 562 000	1 186 390 885
Permanent withdrawal	–	13 680 866 500	6 840 433 250	6 816 446 250
Promotion campaigns	3	1 018 191 420	407 276 596	203 368 298
Special initiatives	1	1 220 937 940	335 876 640	549 184 650

Sanitary regulations

In 1995, the following provisions were enacted:

– Legislative Decree No. 524 of 26 October 1995, amending and supplementing Legislative Decree No. 531 of 30 December 1992, establishing health rules applicable to the production and marketing of fishery products (G.U. No. 288 of 11 December 1995);

– Ministerial Circular No. 23 of 5 November 1995, clarifying Legislative Decree No. 521/92.

AQUACULTURE

Facilities

The overall area devoted to extensive fish farming remained stable on the whole, even though there was a trend towards increased production of high-quality species (bass and bream) as a result of higher output per unit area.

For intensive fish farming, there was an increase in the number of units producing bass and bream, primarily through the establishment of wholesale operations storing fish in floating, submerged or partially submerged cages.

The overall number of eel farming enterprises remained stable.

Table 5 shows the number of production units (for extensive fish farming, the area in hectares is given) in 1995, by marine species and type of production.

Table 5. **Production units in 1995**

Species	Intensive farming onshore facilities (number)	Intensive farming cages (number)	Intensive farming hatcheries (number)	Extensive farming (ha)
Bass-Bream	65	9	20	
Eel	125	0	6	
TOTAL	190	9	26	63 486

Production

In 1995, there was a sharp rise in production of bass and bream, while production of other species remained stable overall. It should be noted that production of bass and bream hatchlings remained at the 1994 level, despite potential for higher output. This shortcoming was mainly the result of health problems which forced many enterprises to destroy a substantial portion of their stock in a drive to eliminate specific diseases.

It is increasingly difficult to find eel milt, which is only obtained from fishing and is now supplied almost exclusively by foreign markets.

Table 6 shows Italian production in tons and farmgate value, by species and, where possible, type of production.

Table 6. **Italian aquaculture production in 1995**

Species	Intensive farming (tons)	Extensive framing (tons)	Total (tons)	Value (L million)
Bass	3 200	800	4 000	64 000
Bream	2 500	1 000	3 500	54 250
Eel	2 300	700	3 000	51 000
Mullet	0	3 000	3 000	18 000
Trout	50 000	0	50 000	175 000
Other fish	2 000	2 000	4 000	15 500
Mussels			95 000	95 000
Clams			30 000	120 000
Seaweed			5 000	3 000
Total fish	60 000	7 500	67 500	375 750
Total molluscs			125 000	215 000
Total aquaculture			197 500	595 750

Marketing

As has already been mentioned, there is no conflict between fisheries and aquaculture, although there is sharp competition in the aquaculture sector from foreign producers who view Italy as a benchmark market for their products, and all the more so because Italian demand is higher than domestic supply.

PRODUCTION FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

Fishing fleet (CFP)

As part of the planning process required by the Common Fisheries Policy, the fleet has been reclassified in line with the Community categories. To ensure that the classes better reflect the actual structure of the fleet, boats which use trawlnets plus at least one other technique have been included in the multipurpose category, which is now the largest. There has been no substantial change in the situation, apart from a reduction in the number and tonnage of boats in accordance with the Common Fisheries Policy.

The small-scale nature of fishing operations in the Mediterranean appears to have been largely unchanged by technological innovation. Likewise, there has been no change in production cost structure. The use of trawlnets with vertical openings has, however, become more widespread.

Operations

There were no major changes to report in 1995. Employment remained stable, even though the implementation of the CFP may well mean the loss of some 3 000 jobs, comprising 2 000 direct and 1 000 indirect jobs. With regard to the impact of environmental change, crisis situations were reported in regions hit by environmental disasters (Upper Tyrrhenian Sea, Ligurian Sea). In certain areas where the continental shelf is narrow and nutrient flows are poor (Tyrrhenian Sea generally), reduced catches per unit are causing concern. This is thought to be partly due to the sporadic algae bloom which appeared in previous years and which remains active.

Results

Catch trends varied from zone to zone. In the western zone production was down overall. However, landings were slightly up in the eastern Adriatic. Catches of cod, in particular, were high. This is thought to be the result of the Government's continued policy of suspending fishing each year during the August-September period. An unusual rise in exports of fishery products bears out the positive results of the policy of resource conservation.

These results had an impact on prices. Fisheries products from the eastern region in particular appear to be more competitive than products from the western zone. With foreign production exerting downward pressure, domestic prices fell some 2 per cent in real terms between 1991 and 1993. This obviously affected the sector's profits. Fishing in the western zone experienced serious profitability problems due partly to the decrease in catches per unit, partly to lower prices.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Distribution

Unloading systems remained unchanged. Pilot handling schemes are now in operation, aimed at lengthening shelf-life and modernising distribution through centralised processing and the use of distribution and sales techniques similar to those used for agricultural produce. Nevertheless, the initial difficulties encountered suggest that the transition from the pilot phase to actual marketing will be difficult because of the restrictions imposed by the Health Ministry for reasons of public health protection.

Processing

New automated quality control technologies have become more widespread in recent years. The Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) method is frequently used. The Italian market is rather slow to accept new products, although trials are regularly conducted. As regards traditional products, employment has on the whole been falling steadily in all production sectors, which can be explained by the rationalisation that has been going on for a number of years. In particular, the domestic production of sardines in oil has disappeared, while the clam sector suffers from chronic difficulties of

supply. However, it should be pointed out that clams are used in a broad range of processed products, which makes them a key product, and clam producers are restructuring production and marketing. To summarise, the processing sector has undergone a marked concentration of production and marketing, driven by the need to ensure an efficient flow of supply. Investment trends remain positive because of the need to make processing enterprises more efficient and competitive. However, these are largely ''defensive'' investments aimed only at maintaining enterprises' current market share, without changing the actual structure of the sector. Unfortunately, the processing sector remains overly concentrated on traditional labour-intensive production, which is not competitive with foreign competition from areas with low labour costs. On the other hand, branches supplying deep-frozen goods and products of first-stage processing have shown considerable vitality, creating jobs and meeting the growing demand for fishery products.

Domestic market

Against a general background of flat consumption, the market has been characterised over the past two years by a substantial reduction in brand-name sales and a fall in consumer prices.

The massive development of new forms of distribution such as hard discounting has been given added impetus by the recession. Prices are a key selling point, and extensive ranges of low-price items have been introduced, often of extremely poor quality. There is fierce competition in retailing, with shops pushing their own-brand goods and demanding stiff rebates when buying branded goods.

This is bound to lead to tighter profit margins, exacerbated by rises in the prices of basic supplies.

Other changes also occurred in wholesaling and retailing in 1995.

The food sector is continuing to modernise its retail methods very rapidly, partly because of the special requirements of conurbations:

– growth of supermarkets and hypermarkets;

– increase in self-service shops;

– decline in traditional retailing;

– shopping centres, hard discounting, consumer co-operatives, etc.

There has also been an increase in joint ventures or associations, for both wholesaling and retailing.

These new forms of retailing now cover nearly 75 per cent of the food market, giving much greater bargaining power to the modern sector, appreciably reducing value added for processing companies and heightening the adverse consequences of the current recession.

Some points to be noted among consumer trends and consumer preferences for fishery products:

– The leading product is canned tuna, where apparent consumption is close to 100 000 tons. While this product now appears to have reached maturity, canned tuna in oil still has a margin for further growth while water-packed tuna has gained ground and over the last two years has experienced appreciable growth. Consumer demand patterns show little brand-name loyalty, with a few exceptions, and price is a significant factor in consumer choice.

– Another market segment of interest for its size and potential seems to be filleted sardines in oil. However, imported semi-processed sardines are still the source of supply because of the high unit price of domestic sardines.

In recent years, consumption of canned fishery products has remained flat. However, consumption of fresh, frozen and deep frozen products has risen sharply, with a result that there is a renewed demand for imports in terms of quantity and quality.

The gap between prices of imported products and products caught by the domestic fishing fleet is continuing to narrow, and in some cases there is no difference between wholesale prices of domestic and imported fish.

Foreign trade tables

Note

The data are supplied by ISTAT and relate to the import and export of all fishery products in the years 1994-1995.

Comparison of data for 1994 and 1995

For imports there was an increase of 4.15 per cent in terms of volume (from 603 572 tons in 1994 to 628 608 tons in 1995) and an increase of 10.38 per cent in value (from L 3 538 to L 3 901 billion).

In 1995, crustaceans, molluscs and frozen fish accounted for 56.23 per cent of imports in terms of volume while fresh and chilled fish together with crustaceans and molluscs represented 48.29 per cent in value.

Total exports rose by 7.14 per cent (from 97 258 tons to 104 193 tons) and by 20.81 per cent in value (from L 456 to L 550 billion).

In particular, there was an increase in the value of exports of fresh and chilled fish (+L 30 billion) and prepared and canned fish (+L 24 billion).

Mediterranean and oceanic production in 1994 and 1995

In 1995 Mediterranean fishery production was 388 610 tons, up 9.94 per cent over 1994 (358 486 tons).

In terms of value, however, there was a decline of 7.84 per cent (from L 2 074 964 to L 1 912 201 million).

In 1995, oceanic production was 8 943 tons for a value of L 41 942 million; this cannot be compared with 1994, since ISTAT has modified its survey system.

THE NETHERLANDS

SUMMARY

Total production in 1995 were 462 645 tons, a decrease of nearly 4 per cent compared to 1994. Total production value decreased by about 7 per cent to Gld 875 million.

Imports had a volume of 786 691 tons, a decrease of 19 per cent, mainly due to decreasing imports of fish meal (58 per cent), and a value of Gld 1 788 million, a decrease of 2 per cent. Export volume decreased 13 per cent to 777 519 tons, while export value decreased about 3 per cent to Gld 2 472 million.

The co-management experiment in the cutter-sector, which started in 1993 looks very promising with regard to quota-management, responsibility and control on a national level as well as on an individual level.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Resource management

The co-management system, which started in 1993, was prolonged. Nearly 100 per cent of the fishermen in the cutter-sector joined voluntarily this system. It enables them to optimise the economic use of their individual transferable quotas (ITQs) by means of renting and more days at sea. For all those concerned, the system is very satisfactory. The fishermen can plan their effort on a yearly basis which results in an optimal utilisation of fishing possibilities within the Dutch national quota.

In 1996 the system has been evaluated and it is recommended to further elaborate the system.

Financial support

For projects in the processing industry and marketing of fisheries products there have been no grants. Due to a national restructuring of the funds, projects can again be subsidised from 1997 onwards. In 1997 approximately Gld 3.75 million will be available, of which 25 per cent is subsidised by the EU. As this is the sum of three years, for later years only one-third is proposed.

For aquaculture the same situation applies. The amount of money for 1997 is considered to be Gld 1 million, of which 75 per cent will be subsidised by the EU.

Structural adjustments

In 1995, a total of 11 cutters with a total effort of 9 932 kW (2 366 GT/GRT) and a value of Gld 9.4 million were decommissioned. Approximately 40 per cent of the funds were provided by the EU. For 1996 to 1999, there will be Gld 37 million available (including 40 per cent EU-funding). Approximately 35 ships could be decommissioned with this amount of money.

AQUACULTURE

Data collection on aquaculture products improved, because of better organisation of the aquaculture sector. Figures on aquaculture are presented in a separate table. It should be noted, that part of the data on aquaculture, such as mussels and oysters, are also presented in the table on national landings.

Total production volume of aquaculture products decreased with 24 per cent to 83 104 tons, mainly due to a sharp decrease in the production of mussels and oysters. Production value increased however with 13 per cent to Gld 152 million, due to an increase in the price of mussels (with approximately 50 per cent).

Production of catfish rose by 43 per cent to 1 019 tons, with a same increase in value to Gld 4 million.

A big research project on the possibilities of medicines in aquaculture, as well as projects on the marketing of catfish and eel have started.

PRODUCTION FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

In 1995, the Dutch fleet consisted of 457 cutters, 12 trawlers and 77 dredgers. Total production volume in 1995 was 462 645 tons, which was 4 per cent less than the production volume in 1994. Production value in 1995 decreased 7 per cent to Gld 875 million.

The co-management system in the cutter sector increased flexibility in renting individual transferable quotas, resulting in more efficient use of the quota. Due to cautious planning of the fishermen, several of the quotas, especially of plaice, were not fully fished.

Most of the vessels that were decommissioned were specialised in fishing on roundfish, such as cod and whiting. In general, the Dutch fleet remained profitable.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

The production volume of the flat fish processing industry was in 1995 less than in 1994 (supply of sole and plaice at Dutch auctions was both approximately 8 per cent less than in 1994). The prices of raw materials decreased slightly for plaice (–4 per cent) and increased for sole (12 per cent). The demand for plaice products remained relatively low and improved hardly on 1994, in line with the general recession in European markets.

Export prices of plaice fillets were 8 per cent lower than in 1994. The export prices of sole were 11 per cent higher than in 1994.

According to the export statistics, the sales of frozen pelagic fish were up 9 per cent compared to 1994. Production and trade of salted herring was down with 27 per cent.

The amount of shellfish decreased substantially (1994 was exceptionally good), due to 24 per cent lower landings of blue mussels and a 40 per cent decrease in oysters. As usual in this industry, the decreased supply led to corresponding high auction prices (up 15 per cent) and wholesale prices for mussels; but on the contrary, not for oysters.

OUTLOOK

The co-management experiment in the cutter sector has been evaluated in 1996. No big changes in the system are expected. Although the fisheries sector is still profitable, due to drastic quota reductions, the margins are under severe pressure, both at the fishermen's side as well as in the processing industry. With the introduction, by the sector itself, of a market information system, which provides information on the expected landings, the sector tries to become more transparent. Furthermore, several projects are defined to promote co-operation between the fishermen, the auction and the trade and processing industry.

With the pressure on the TACs, investing in quality and information on markets and consumers is necessary to maintain the profitability of the sector.

PORTUGAL

SUMMARY

In 1995, fish landed by the Portuguese fleet totalled about 255 000 tons, which means a continuation of the same decreasing trend of the last years.

The global decrease was near 2 per cent, but fresh and chilled production (national waters) have increased by about 10 000 tons, *i.e.* by more than 4.7 per cent.

In West Africa and the NAFO fishing areas the reduction in catch was about 47 per cent and 57.5 per cent respectively.

The interruption of the UE/Morocco Fishery Agreement was the main reason for the drop in catches in African coastal waters.

Only the fishing activities in the Irminger Sea and South Atlantic, to where long distance fishing fleet have reoriented its efforts, contributed to a little recovery in fisheries production outside national EEZ.

Aquaculture production, in 1995, registered low values, about 5 000 tons, of which grooved carpet shell accounted for 37 per cent, with 1 800 tons.

Canned fish production industry registered a overall increase of 7.5 per cent.

For canned sardines, the increase in production was near 10 per cent, and 5 per cent for canned tuna. Canned common mackerel again registered a decrease in production.

Imports of fish and fish products had a value, in 1995, of Esc 118 billion, and a value of 285 000 tons.

In those values ''Fresh and chilled products'' and ''Frozen products'' are very important, despite of a decrease.

Fish products exports have risen again with about 20 per cent and a value of Esc 43.6 billion.

Dry and salted fish, which are responsible for 42 per cent of total imports, continued its negative impact on the trade balance, which registered a value of Esc 74.6 billion.

Demand for canned products confirmed the good evolution in 1994, presenting an impressive improvement in exports and of its trade balance, the latter with an increase of about 12 per cent.

At the end of 1995, the Portuguese fleet was smaller than the goals fixed in the POP III, 1993/96, with a decrease in total capacity, in number of vessels, tonnage and power.

INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES

The Guidance Programme for the Fleet (1993/96) is being executed.

During 1995, in order to promote fishing fleet operations, production, industry and marketing, the following EEC legislation was published:

- Regulation (EEC) 2027/95, which establishes a management regime of fishing effort, fixing the respective limits;
- Regulation (EEC) 685/95, related to management of fishing effort in certain European Union areas;
- Regulation (EEC)2870/95 which modifies Regulation (EEC) 2847/93 in order to control fishing effort;

– Council Decision of 26.10.95, related to a specific measure to give a compensation to fishers obliged to stop their activities in Moroccan waters;
– Regulation (EEC) 2719/95 of 20.11.95, modifying Regulation (EEC) 3699/95, which establishes the rules and conditions of community interventions with structural goals in fishing sector, aquaculture and processing industry and marketing.

At an internal level, it was published the following legislation:

– Despacho of 28.02.95, sharing quotas by vessel in NAFO, Svalbard and Norway;
– Despachos 20/MM/95 and 22/MM/95, modifying those quotas distribution of cod and redfish catches in the areas 3M NAFO and Svalbard;
– Portaria 1091/95 of 5.09.95, modifying fishing regulations in Mondego river, establishing certain authorised fishing gears;
– Portaria 900/95, of 17.07.95, modifying fishing regulation in Tejo river;
– Decreto Regulamentar 7/95, of 20.04.95, modifying fishing regulation 3/93 which imposes the installation of the MONICAP, from 1.10.95, for certain category of vessels.

STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Fishing structure

On a global level, projects were executed with a value of Esc 6.1 billion corresponding to an utilisation rate of 86 per cent.

Industry and marketing

In the processing industry and fish products marketing investments were made for an amount of Esc 1.1 billion.

Harbour equipment

For harbour equipment, investments have accomplished about 94 per cent of approved projects, totalling Esc 1.1 billion.

Other actions

Investments in research, professional improvement and technical assistance areas, registered a rate of realisation of, respectively, 149 per cent, 52 per cent and 68 per cent.

RECENT EVOLUTION

Fleet

The fishing fleet is mostly composed of very small vessels with less than 9 meters length and about 75 per cent have less than 2.5 GRT.

Globally the fleet decreased, not only in number of vessels, which in the end of 1995 totalled 12 163 (less 457 than in 1994), but also at the tonnage and power level, with less 6 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively.

On the Continent, the most significant reduction in capacity was observed in the long distance fishing fleet, with 9 per cent. Related to this fleet segment, it is important to note that these decreases are a good example of the increasing difficulties that long distance fishing fleets have been meeting for some time, in particular in North Atlantic fisheries.

Fish production in national waters, for the main species, *i.e.* sardine, tuna and horse mackerel, were 87 000 tons, 19 000 tons and 17 000 tons respectively, with sardine registering a decrease of 7.5 per cent on 1994.

With the exception of sardine and horse mackerel with a slight increase of 5 per cent and 1.7 per cent average auction prices of common seabream, silver scarbbardfish and octopuses, dropped.

In November 1995, problems arose with mercury level in black scabbardfish, particularly in the Sesimbra area. Consequently, demand and auction prices decreased.

Common sole, common squids, European hake and axillary seabream suffered significant drops in average auction prices.

This drop in average auction prices, for species of great commercial value, may be related to a decrease in landed length of the species.

On the contrary, some species like octopuses – in 1995 they were the fourth landed species, with 9 700 tons – registered a rise of price of about 23 per cent, compared to 1994. By value, this species is the most important in national production of fresh and chilled fish.

Aquaculture

Aquaculture activity goes on facing some environmental constraints, *i.e.* protected environmental areas and production problems in itself.

In 1995, aquaculture production presented very low values. This is probably due to the preponderance of units working in an extensive regime and others still in an installation stage.

Industry

Canned industry production totalled about 52 000 tons, 7.5 per cent more than in 1994, of which half constituted canned sardine.

External trade

In the fish products imports, totalling 285 000 tons and Esc 118 billion, the ''Salted and dried fish'' remain the biggest part (42 per cent from total value, with Esc 50 billion).

On the export side, the most important products are canned and frozen fish.

''Crustaceans and molluscs'' and ''Canned fish'' exports experienced the biggest increase and contributed positively to the trade balance, in spite of a negative cover of ''Crustaceans and molluscs'' of about Esc 16 billion.

The trade balance had a negative value of Esc 74.6 billion, but the negative tendency has decelerated.

Main responsible for this mount is, as always, ''Salted and dried fish'' with 64 per cent of total and a value near Esc 48 billion.

Canned fish registered a positive balance of about Esc 14.5 billion, an increase of 12 per cent on 1994.

Spain is the main commercial partner in fish products.

Nearly 60 per cent of fresh and chilled fish, 50 per cent of frozen fish and 73 per cent of crustaceans go to Spain.

On imports, except salted and dried fish, Spain is the principal supplier, with 55 per cent of fresh and chilled, 47 per cent of frozen and 28 per cent of crustaceans.

Supplying countries were generally the same as in 1994, Norway especially for ''Salted and dried fish''.

In addition to cod, main imports are shrimp, frozen hake, and other frozen products and fresh/chilled horse mackerel.

On the export side, principal values in 1995 were registered for fresh/chilled fish, frozen cod and canned fish, namely canned sardine with Esc 10.3 billion and canned tuna with Esc 4.3 billion.

For canned sardine the main buyer countries are Italy, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain and Austria, which together absorb 75 per cent of total canned exports, followed by Angola, the United States and Israel.

This situation has confirmed the tendency of an increasing EEC demand for canned sardine.

OUTLOOK

The restrictive conditions related to access to external fisheries have been maintained.

In this context, the global orientation remains to adapt fleet capacity and fishing effort to the exploitable resources.

Adjustment process must be supported by a modernisation effort, with new and more efficient vessels, adequate to the new rules and to an increasingly open, demanding and competitive market.

Sector policy will make efforts towards preserving existing resources and, at the same time, provide for social and economic stability of fisheries dependent communities.

In this context, the national resources are a very important factor; the artisanal and local fleet fishing activity is concentrated on these resources, which are where the majority of employment and fishery production come from.

As a consequence of the full integration of Portugal and Spain in the Common Fishery Policy, a new regime of regulation by fisheries and a more effective control system took effect from January 1996.

Fishing industry activities, in particular fishery products diversification, will be stepped up.

Producers' organisations will be stimulated to give more attention to the commercial and selling activities, in order to improve fish products flow and in order to give more attention to the harmful consequences of a unregulated fishery activity.

In aquaculture, conditions must be created to increase fish production, through better collaboration among all the interests involved in that activity.

Research continues to be very closely directed to operator needs, in order to resolve the existing problems.

Vocational training will go on to be the most important part of Portuguese co-operation with African countries.

SPAIN

SUMMARY

Spain's full integration into the Common Fisheries Policy

In 1995 Spain became fully integrated into the European Union's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). A new management system, applicable to all western waters and each Member State, was established, and maximum allowable fishing efforts were set by country and by zone, depending on a vessel's engine power and the type of gear used.

At the same time, a reporting system was instituted to ascertain and limit effort, so that fisheries could be more effectively regulated and compliance with ceilings on fishing effort could be enforced.

Spain's integration into the CFP ended the transitional period throughout which the Spanish fleet had been treated differently from the fleets of other Member States operating in the same areas.

Adjustment of the fleet's fishing capacity

In 1995, in conjunction with the Financial Instrument of Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) and in line with its policy of recent years, Spain subsidised the permanent withdrawal of 322 vessels from fishing, thereby reducing the tonnage of the Spanish fleet by 33 030 GRT.

Regulation of swordfish fishery

Spain imposed fishing effort and catch limits on swordfish fishery, following adoption by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) of country quotas to regulate and manage swordfish fishing in the Atlantic Ocean. Spain's action established a list of vessels authorised to fish for swordfish in circumscribed management areas, regulating the maximum allowable effort for each fishing unit and limiting catches for the year.

Increase in foreign trade

Spain continued to be an importer of fishery products, with imports rising in 1995 by 2 per cent in weight and by 10 per cent in value. As is traditionally the case, most fishery products were intended for human consumption, which accounted for 92 per cent of the volume and 98 per cent of the value (up from respectively 91 and 97 per cent in 1994), reflecting the growing importance of such products to Spanish consumers.

Spanish Presidency of the EU

During the second half of 1995, Spain held the Presidency of the European Union. During that period, a number of instruments having far-reaching consequences for the future of world fishery were adopted, such as the UN agreement on straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. The Spanish Presidency explored EU views on how the notion of responsible trade in fishery products ought to be approached, so that the concept of responsibility, which had already been accepted in respect of catches, could be extended to commercial activities as well.

GOVERNMENT POLICY

Resource management

This section describes and analyses fishery management legislation, distinguishing three types of fishing areas: domestic waters, non-domestic Community waters, and international waters and those of third countries.

Domestic fishing zone

In order to develop a suitable policy for the conservation and management of fishery resources in waters under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of Spain, in 1995 the Spanish authorities adopted the following legislation, the effectiveness and results of which can be deemed satisfactory:

- The Order of 13 January 1995, regulating trawler fishing by boats from mainland Spain in the fishing zones of the islands of Ibiza and Formentera.
- The Order of 20 January 1995, forbidding the use of creels in a designated area surrounding El Hierro island in the Canaries.
- The Order of 8 March 1995, regulating pelagic fishing in the Cantabrian Sea and off the north-west coast during the 1995 season. This measure, valid for a one-year period, set ceilings on selected pelagic catches per vessel per day.
- The Order of 21 March 1995, setting minimum depths for trawler fishing off the coast of the province of Almeria. This imposed temporary limits (until 30 September) on trawler fishing.
- Royal Decree 560/1995, of 7 April, setting size minima for certain types of fish. This consolidated a large number of regulations on size minima into a single provision.
- The Resolution of 16 June 1995, publishing a number of updated registers of vessels operating in the domestic fishing zone, by type of fishery. The updated registers were for vessels using trawls and minor gear in the Gulf of Cadiz, surface longlines in the domestic fishing zone, and trawls and purse seines, bottom longlines, *rascos*, and *volantas* (types of bottom gillnets) and minor gear in the Cantabrian Sea and off the north-west coast.
- The Resolution of 19 September 1995, publishing a number of updated registers of vessels operating in the domestic fishing zone, by type of fishery. The updated registers were those for vessels using purse seines and minor gear in the Canary Islands fishing zone, and minor gear, bottom longlines, purse seines and trawls in the Mediterranean.
- Royal Decree 1717/1995 of 27 October, amending Royal Decree 2133/1986 of 19 September 1986, governing recreational fishing on the high seas in Spanish territorial waters surrounding the Canary Islands. This decree made it possible to limit the days on which recreational fishing may take place in areas where such fishing is permitted.
- The Order of 5 December 1995, establishing no-fishing zones in certain areas off the Cantabrian coast. This order governs bans on fishing, at certain times, in certain waters off the coast of Asturias.

Recreational fishing is governed at national level by the Order of 3 December 1963, which stipulates the conditions under which such fishing may be carried out and defines the following types of permits issued by Spanish fishing authorities:

- Class 1 permit: authorises recreational fishing on the high seas from a pleasure boat;
- Class 2 permit: authorises recreational fishing at sea without scuba gear or while swimming/diving with scuba gear;
- Class 3 permit: is limited to surface fishing, from the shore or from boats or craft that do not fall into Class 1.

Recreational fishing is also regulated by many of the Autonomous Communities, within the scope of their jurisdiction.

Community fishing zones

In 1995 Spain became fully integrated into the European Union's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). A new management system, applicable to all western waters and each Member State, was established and maximum allowable fishing efforts were set by country and by zone, depending on a vessel's engine power and the type of gear used.

At the same time, a reporting system was instituted to ascertain and limit effort, so that fisheries could be more effectively regulated and compliance with ceilings on fishing effort could be enforced.

Spain's integration into the CFP ended the transitional period throughout which the Spanish fleet had been treated differently from the fleets of other Member States operating in the same areas.

With respect to resources, the publication of the following EU Regulations constituted the main events in Spain's fisheries policy.

– Council Regulation (EC) 685/95 stipulated measures to be taken pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EC) 1275/94, for the purposes of adapting and integrating into Community measures the arrangements for access to waters and resources that were established in the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal.

– Council Regulation (EC) 2870/95 amended (EC) 2847/93 and established control and monitoring measures to ensure compliance with the system for the management of the fishing effort.

– Council Regulation (EC) 2075/95 set ceilings on efforts, by fishery and for each Member State, on fishing efforts by fishery in order to ensure that the current overall fishing effort in each area would not increase.

– Council Regulation (EC) 2945/95, amending (EC) 2807/83, outlined how information that is needed for effective control of the fishing effort should be recorded in logbooks.

International fishing zones and third-country waters

Spanish vessels engaged in fishing activities in waters under the jurisdiction of a third country and holding a private licence issued by the authorities of that third country, and vessels engaged in fishing in international waters, are required to obtain temporary permits authorising them to fish in waters not subject to Spanish or EU jurisdiction.

International waters

The activities of the Spanish fishing fleet in international waters are monitored in certain zones by on-board observers and are controlled by means of a licensing system.

In 1995 six observers were sent to the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO) Regulatory Area and posted to various types of vessels as part of the NAFO Pilot Observer Scheme. In addition, NAFO's Scientific Observers Programme was maintained on board Spanish vessels in the area. With regard to licensing, temporary permits were again required for all vessels fishing within the NAFO and Svalbard areas, for surface long-liners fishing for swordfish on the high seas, and for freezer-trawlers and cod-fishing vessels operating in international waters and foreign EEZs.

Canada's detention of the Spanish vessel *Estai* in international waters in the North Atlantic on 9 March 1995 led to a dispute between the two countries. Spain considers that such action is contrary to international law and therefore has lodged a complaint against Canada at the International Court of Justice in The Hague, which has not yet delivered its ruling.

In conjunction with the per-country fishing quotas set by ICCAT to regulate and manage swordfish fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, Spain established a system to control the fishing effort and catches. Accordingly, vessels authorised to fish for swordfish in the designated management areas were identified, the maximum effort for each fishing unit was regulated, and a yearly limit was imposed for the catch of each ship.

In the Mediterranean, the same measures that ICCAT had adopted in 1994 for the marketing of tuna were maintained in 1995, in particular with regard to size minima, no-fishing periods and reduction of the fishing effort and fish mortality. During the year, the same measures were adopted by the General Council on Mediterranean Fisheries (CGPM).

The following permits were granted for fishing in international waters:

– North-west Atlantic: In 1995 temporary fishing permits (TFPs) were issued to five bull trawlers fishing for cod, as well as to 36 freezer-vessels undertaking scientific and economic expeditions to survey Greenland halibut and shrimp in the NAFO Regulatory Area.

– Svalbard area: Temporary permits were issued to 10 bull trawlers fishing for cod, under the Treaty of Paris (1920).

– North-east Atlantic: In 1995 TFPs were granted to four freezer-vessels for redfish fishery.

– Surface long-lining: swordfish. In 1995, this type of fishing was practised by vessels listed in the Register of Surface Long-liners and those in the "Special Register" of surface long-liners operating in international fishing zones. Permits were valid for six months for freezer-vessels and for three months for fresh-fish ships. In November 1995 an order was published governing the swordfish fishing activity of the Spanish fleet; its purpose was to identify the vessels involved (to avoid an increase in their number), regulate and manage the activity of each fishing unit, and establish a system to control the fishing effort and catches.

– Norwegian waters: Ten bull trawlers fished for cod north of the 62nd parallel from July until October, under a bilateral agreement between Norway and the EU.

Third-country waters

All of the European Union's fishing agreements with third countries include provisions for conservation. Such provisions are expanded during negotiations and/or in protocols that contain annexes with new technical stipulations to enhance resource management and conservation.

Apart from provisions dealing with fishing gear, minimum mesh sizes, fishing zones, limits on by-catches, on-board scientific observers, etc., some agreements call for temporary suspension of certain fisheries so that stocks can be replenished.

In 1995 the following periods of suspension were established to replenish stocks:

– Angola: the month of February, for vessels fishing for crustaceans and molluscs.

– Morocco: the months of January and February, for trawler fishing in the northern area; the months of February and March, for seine fishing in the northern and southern zones; from 15 March until 15 May, for longlining.

– Mauritania: the month of October, for all types of fishing except tuna fishing.

All vessels engaged in fishing activities under EU fishing agreements with third countries obtain the relevant fishing permits, as required by the respective agreements.

Annexes to the protocols of application of fishing agreements set the fees that the owners of vessels fishing under the agreements must pay to obtain permits. Fees for private licences are set by the authorities of the country involved.

Fishery surveillance

Inspection activities by the Spanish fishery authorities focused on monitoring landings at domestic ports and fish markets, as well as on fishery inspection and surveillance operations in waters under Spanish jurisdiction and in the high-sea zones fished by Spanish vessels.

Among the more noteworthy control activities carried out in 1995 were:

Albacore tuna season

From July to October, throughout the entire season, a number of high-sea patrol boats and a helicopter were commissioned to monitor and lend assistance to the Spanish fleet fishing for albacore tuna as it followed the tunas' migration from the waters around the Azores to the Bay of Biscay.

The patrol boats were instrumental in helping to avert incidents with fishing fleets from other countries (France, the United Kingdom and Ireland) that use incompatible systems (specifically, drift gillnets) to make their catches.

Fishing with non-regulation driftnets in the Mediterranean

From June to August the surveillance of Mediterranean waters near the Balearic Islands was stepped up in order to monitor the activity of foreign vessels fishing for swordfish with long, non-regulation driftnets.

This involved a number of air and sea operations with the participation of several navy patrol boats and a fisheries support and surveillance helicopter. A joint surveillance operation was also mounted in collaboration with the Italian fishery authorities, using land-based, naval and airborne surveillance resources.

NAFO inspections

As part of the Scheme of Joint International Enforcement to Permit Inspections undertaken by NAFO, on-board inspections of Spanish fishing vessels were carried out by inspectors of the Contracting Parties. If inspectors reported that vessels were failing to comply with NAFO conservation measures, these vessels were inspected upon returning to port in order to verify the reported non-compliance.

On an exceptional basis, from March to June Spanish navy patrol vessels (carrying Spanish and EU inspectors on board) were present in the NAFO area and took part in monitoring as Joint Inspection vessels.

This step was taken as a result of the operations undertaken by Canadian patrol vessels against Spanish fishing vessels on the high seas, in breach of international law, which had endangered human lives and jeopardised safety at sea.

As part of the system for communicating entries, departures and movements in the NAFO regulatory area (the Hail System), the messages of Spanish vessels operating in this area were received and recorded.

Cod fishing season in the Svalbard area

From March to October a national fishery inspector, in collaboration with the Norwegian Inspection Services, was posted on board a bull-trawler fishing for cod to supervise and monitor the activity of the Spanish fishing fleet in the Svalbard and Norwegian fishery areas.

Inspection and surveillance

In order to monitor the Spanish fishing fleet operating under EU agreements with third countries, various monitoring programmes were carried out, especially as regards the fleets fishing under agreements with Morocco and Mauritania.

Similarly, the tuna and swordfish fleets were monitored as part of the scheme under the ICCAT port inspection programme.

Pilot project for the satellite monitoring of fishing vessels

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2847/93, establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy, lays down in Article 3 that all Member States must, in co-operation with the Commission, carry out pilot projects for the automatic monitoring of fishing vessels using satellite communications.

The General Secretariat for Sea Fishing has begun to implement a pilot project using two different systems: INMARSAT/GPS, which will be installed on board 134 vessels, and EUTELTRACS, on 40 vessels. To receive and analyse the data provided by these systems, the General Secretariat for Sea Fishing has a surveillance centre and two monitoring terminals, which are connected via line X.25 to corresponding centres in other Member States.

Lastly, it should also be mentioned that a new surveillance helicopter was purchased in 1995, and a competitive examination to recruit 20 new fishery inspectors was held. These inspectors will take up their duties in 1996.

Financial support

Listed below are the structural aid measures granted in 1995 under the Structural Policy for Sea Fishing, which aims to ensure the rational development of fishing activities. Measures offering financial aid currently include:

Permanent withdrawal of fishing vessels

Following the transitional year of 1994, these measures were fully implemented in 1995 in conjunction with the aid provided through the Financial Instrument of Fisheries Guidance (FIFG).

The new model for managing aid for the permanent withdrawal of fishing vessels laid down by Royal Decree 2112/94 of 28 October and Royal Decree 798/95 of 19 May was the basis for measures here. The Autonomous Communities have taken over complete responsibility for managing and paying the premiums. The change was carried out smoothly, and the programme is now managed at a more decentralised level. The role of the central Government is now limited to the supervision, monitoring and financing of approved aid.

The new FIFG financing model has increased this aid quite substantially, and a far larger number of applications were approved than previously when funding was far more limited.

322 vessels were granted aid for permanent withdrawal in 1995, which reduced the tonnage of the Spanish fishing fleet by a total of 33 030 GRT.

The distribution of this aid by the Autonomous Communities can be broken down (see Table 1):

Table 1. **Distribution of aid**

Autonomous communities	Number of applications	Aid granted (million of Ptas)
Objective 1		
Cantabria	23	615.4
Asturias	26	345.6
Galicia	107	5 386.6
Andalusia	49	3 294.4
Murcia	4	116.6
Valencian community	18	949.7
Canary Islands	35	2 131.8
Other regions		
Basque Country	36	3 074.6
Catalonia	20	561.5
Balearic Islands	4	13.6
TOTAL	322	16 486.4

In Objective 1 regions, which have a lower level of economic development than other regions of Spain, the FIFG accounts for 70 per cent of the aid granted. In the more developed regions, it accounts for 50 per cent of support. The remaining aid must be provided either by central government or by the

Autonomous Community concerned. Thus far only the Basque Autonomous Community has contributed to this financing, while central Government has provided aid for the other regions.

Demand for this type of aid remains high because of the backlog of applications for limited aid that had accumulated in recent years. However, this situation is currently being reversed.

Temporary withdrawal of fishing vessels

The temporary withdrawal of fishing vessels is designed to reduce the fishing effort for a given time by laying up ships and is primarily aimed at allowing fish stocks to recover.

The regulations governing the aid granted in 1995 for temporary withdrawals in 1994 are as follows:

– Royal Decree 222/1992 of 22 February;

– Ministerial Order of 19 June 1991;

– Resolutions of 9 September 1993 and of 31 May 1993.

Pursuant to these regulations, the aid granted in 1995 was distributed as follows:

Table 2. **Aid granted in 1995**

Autonomous community	Number of applications approved	Amount (million of Ptas)
Catalonia	164	275.0
Galicia	21	202.9
Basque Country	19	288.7
Valencian community	115	182.1
TOTAL	319	948.7

EEC Council Regulations 2080/93 and 3699/93 allow the fishing sector to receive structural assistance funds through the Financial Instrument of Fisheries Guidance (FIFG); these provisions were incorporated into Spanish legislation in Royal Decree 798/1995 of 19 May 1995.

Article 14 of Regulation 3699/93 lays down that FIFG assistance may only be used to finance temporary cessations of fishing activities caused by unforeseen and non-repetitive events resulting from biological phenomena in particular. Based on this regulation, the following measures were taken:

In response to the banning of the use of fixed monofilament gillnets by the Kingdom of Morocco after 1 October 1994, which meant that vessels had to be laid up until these nets could be replaced, on 30 September 1994 the Council of Ministers decided to grant aid to crews and owners of laid-up fishing vessels. This aid was implemented through the Order of 21 October 1994.

This aid, which was jointly financed by the central Government and the EU, was granted for the time required to replace the nets (a three-month maximum). Total aid of Ptas 112 034 208 was paid to 48 shipowners. Applications for aid continued to be reviewed in 1995.

570 fishermen received economic aid totalling Ptas 154 976 259.

On 20 October 1994 the Council of Ministers decided to grant aid to shipowners whose vessels normally operated in Moroccan fishing areas, but who had not been granted the necessary licences by the Kingdom of Morocco by mid-October 1994. This aid was granted under the Order of 15 November 1994.

Total aid of Ptas 219 125 523 was granted to 306 shipowners.

As in the previous case, this aid was jointly financed by the central Government and the EU.

On 1 May 1995 the fleet operating in the Moroccan area was forced to stop its fishing activities since the European Union and the Kingdom of Morocco had failed to reach a new agreement by that date.

On 28 April 1995 the Council of Ministers decided to grant aid to owners of vessels operating in the Moroccan fishing area. This aid was granted under pursuant to the Order of 4 May 1995. A total of

500 vessels were awarded aid between 1 May and 25 November, when a new fishing agreement was reached.

This aid was financed from the 1995 central government budget and FIFG funds. It totalled Ptas 6 549 851 412, of which Ptas 1 637 462 853 were provided by the Government (25 per cent) and Ptas 4 912 388 559 by the European Union (75 per cent).

Because the negotiations on a new fishing agreement proved to be so lengthy, on 29 September 1995 the Council of Ministers approved an increase in the number of shipowners entitled to aid under the Order of 4 May 1995; this measure was implemented by the Order of 23 October 1995. A further 17 vessels were involved.

On 30 September the fleet operating in the fishing area of Mauritania had to halt operations because of a suspension declared by the Mauritanian authorities for biological reasons during October.

On 29 September 1995 the Council of Ministers approved the granting of aid to shipowners operating in the Mauritanian fishing area. This aid was implemented by the Order of 23 October 1995.

A total of Ptas 148 591 223 was granted to 42 fishing vessels.

Joint enterprises

In 1995 there was a major new development in financial aid for the formation of joint enterprises, since the responsibility for selecting and approving projects was transferred to the authorities of each Member country.

The domestic regulations governing aid to joint enterprises are contained in Royal Decree 798/1995 of 19 May 1995, which lays down the criteria and conditions for structural aid in fisheries and aquaculture and the marketing, processing and promotion of the sector's products, and in the Order of 30 December 1994 on the formation of joint enterprises and the regime of financial aid.

Separate from the aid jointly financed by the EU (FIFG funds) and the Member State (national budget), there is also the aid provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) 3447/1993 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Argentine Republic on relations in sea fishery sector.

The amount of aid granted for the formation of joint enterprises in 1995 can be broken down (see Tables 3 and 4):

Table 3. **Aid financed by FIFG**

Projects funded	36
Vessels involved	56
GRT	22 093
Kw	43 580
Domestic aid	18 115 598 ECU
EU aid	38 887 414 ECU

Table 4. **Aid granted under the EU-Argentina agreement**

Projects funded	12
Vessels involved	12
TJB	9 557
Kw	11 756
EU aid	26 716 521 ECU

Temporary joint ventures

In 1995, pursuant to Regulation (EEC) 3699/93, Royal Decree 798/95 of 19 May 1995 and the Order of 30 December 1994, 33 applications for aid for temporary joint venture projects were filed.

23 financial aid projects were approved, involving 32 vessels. The total amount of aid was Ptas 2 664.2 million, of which 1 813.9 million were provided by the EU (FIFG fund) and 850.3 million by the Spanish Government.

Furthermore, 6 temporary joint venture projects involving 6 vessels received financial aid through a Community decision taken under the Agreement on Fisheries between the EEC and Argentina, for a total of Ecus 10.6 million.

Pilot schemes for exploratory fishing

A pilot project for exploratory fishing was funded in 1995 for an expedition in the Barents Sea. This pilot scheme involved 6 vessels, the target species being the common flounder.

The total cost of this project was Ptas 105 million, with domestic participation of Ptas 31.5 million (30 per cent) and EU participation of Ptas 73.5 million from FIFG funds (70 per cent).

Economic efficiency

The economic efficiency of the Spanish fishing sector as a whole increased in 1995. Although the volume of landings and of aquaculture production fell relative to the previous year, the average value of landings rose by over 10 per cent and the average value of aquaculture production also grew significantly (44 per cent), primarily because of the increased production of fish and crustaceans, although mussel production declined. The canning industry, in which the volume of production grew by nearly 2 per cent, was highly competitive, which led to increased exports. Furthermore, on the whole production costs remained virtually stable.

Structural adjustment

The development of the Financial Instrument of Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) established by the EU Council has made it possible for the Spanish authorities to plan the renewal and modernisation of the fishing fleet, the first phase of which is currently being implemented (1 January 1994-31 December 1999).

The aim of fleet renewal is being pursued by maintaining the average age of the fleet while reducing the total fishing effort. The aid for the construction and modernisation of fishing vessels presented in the following section should be considered as being complementary to this overall goal.

Construction aids

This measure is designed to replace old vessels with new ones without increasing the capacity of the Spanish fishing fleet, since a new vessel may only be built if one or more vessels of at least equivalent tonnage or engine power are scrapped.

The adverse impact of the ageing of the Spanish fleet, which may clearly be seen in many areas including safety, make it absolutely essential to renew the fleet in order to:

- improve the safety of vessels and their deployment, and also to improve working conditions on board;
- maintain fishing activities and so preserve jobs created directly or indirectly by such activities, notably in shipyards;
- rationalise fishing activities in order to safeguard available resources;
- increase the competitiveness of fishing activities by making them more profitable;
- enhance the value of fishery products by providing facilities and technologies that can improve hygiene and thus the quality of products;

– provide facilities and technologies that offer appropriate environmental safeguards;

– achieve energy savings.

The international, Community and national regulations applicable to the areas concerned make compliance with the objectives set out above mandatory.

Grants for the modernisation of fishing vessels

This measure is aimed at modernising vessels without increasing the capacity of the fishing fleet.

Fleet modernisation is complementary to fleet renewal. Once a vessel reaches a given age or state of repair, modernisation is no longer a viable option and the only solution is permanent withdrawal from service.

The ageing of the fleet has adverse impacts particularly on safety. Hence the absolute necessity to renew and modernise the fleet. The practical objectives with regard to this measure are:

– to rationalise fishing operations, particularly through the use of more selective fishing gear and methods;

– to improve the quality of fish products harvested and preserved on board through the use of better fishing techniques and catch preservation methods and through compliance with legislative and regulatory health provisions;

– to improve working and safety conditions;

– to install on-board equipment for the monitoring of fishing operations;

– the above measures are applicable solely to vessels at least 30 years old, except in the case of investment in measures to improve working and safety conditions and/or the installation of on-board equipment to monitor fishing operations.

Grant aid for port facilities

In 1995, thirteen projects were administered by the central Government, including two funded under the FIFG.

The administration and review of grant aid (construction and modernisation) are governed by the Community and domestic legislation set out below, including measures to decentralise responsibility to the Autonomous Communities.

– Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2080/93 of 20 July 1993, setting out the conditions for implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3699/93 of 21 December 1993 laying down the criteria and arrangements regarding Community structural assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and the processing and marketing of its products.

– Royal Decree 2112/94 of 28 October 1994 laying down the criteria and arrangements regarding Community structural assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and the marketing, processing and promotion of its products.

– Royal Decree 798/95 of 19 May 1995 laying down the criteria and arrangements regarding structural assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and the marketing, processing and promotion of its products.

The entry into force of Royal Decree 2112/94 of 28 October 1994, subsequently amended by Royal Decree 798/95 of 19 May 1995, involved transferring responsibility for administering and paying aid, both for construction and modernisation, to the Autonomous Communities. Data from the Autonomous Communities are not yet available due to the transfer.

Bilateral and multilateral agreements

The bilateral agreement with South Africa remains in force and was extended with the authorisation of the EU Council for the following periods:

– 8 March 1994 to 7 March 1995

– 8 March 1995 to 7 March 1996.

Other fishery agreements

Fishery activities in the Svalbard area are covered by the Treaty of Paris. While the EC is not a signatory to this Treaty, it nonetheless has responsibility for managing the activities of the Community fishing fleet. In 1995 the cod quota allocated to Spain was 11 500 tons.

Environmental problems

The sectoral fisheries plan was approved in 1994 pursuant to Title I of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3699/93. The plan includes a specific heading for "coastal marine zones" covering measures to protect, regenerate and develop marine resources of interest to the fishing industry.

The measures concern the construction and installation of artificial reefs, the creation of marine reserves and restocking in the marine environment.

In 1995 aid was received for two State-owned artificial reefs, both in the Mediterranean, and for two proposed schemes for other artificial reefs. A number of initiatives in the marine reserves of Tabarca and Columbretes were also funded. The investment totalled Ptas 160 million.

In addition, a national monitoring programme was set up in line with Community regulations concerning the direct environmental impact of fishing activities.

A geographical information system covering the Spanish coast has been set up.

A national strategy for integrated nature conservation (ENCINA) has been drawn up. Its aims include setting up a system of environmental indicators to evaluate the conservation of resources and the efficiency of methods.

Trade regime changes

The trade regime in Spain is integrated in the trade regime of the EU without any specific distinctions.

Other measures adopted by the public authorities

In 1995, the EU Commission, acting under the Council's mandate and in consultation with Member States, renegotiated agreements and/or application protocols involving the Spanish fleet with the following countries:

– Madagascar (protocol)

– Guinea-Bissau (protocol)

– Morocco (protocol)

– Guinea Conakry (protocol)

– Seychelles (protocol)

Meetings of the EC/Argentina and EC/Mauritania Joint Committees were also held.

In accordance with Article 3 of the protocol to the existing EC/Mauritania Agreement, and following prior negotiations between the EU Commission and the Mauritanian authorities, the fishing opportunities contained in the Agreement were increased and extended to cephalopod vessels.

Multilateral negotiations

In 1995, Spain took part in the following meetings organised by international organisations responsible for the management and conservation of marine resources, either as a Member State of the European Union in cases where the latter was a contracting party, as a contracting party in its own right, or as an observer:

- Within the context of the north-west Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO):
  - Annual meetings of the General Council and the Fisheries Commission and extraordinary meetings of the Fisheries Commission.
  - Special meeting of the Standing Committee on International Control.
  - Meeting of the Working Group on the satellite monitoring pilot project.
- 14th annual meeting of the north-east Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC).
- 14th ordinary meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas.
- Within the context of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO):
  - 21st meeting of the General Council on Mediterranean Fisheries (CGPM).
  - Meeting of experts on the application in the Mediterranean of the Agreement to promote compliance with international conservation and management measures by fishing vessels operating on the high seas.
  - FAO Council and Conference.
  - Committee on Fisheries.
  - Ministerial Conference on Fisheries.
  - Group of experts for the drafting of the code of conduct for responsible fishing.
  - Annual meeting of the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF).
- 47th meeting and working parties of the International Whaling Commission (IWC).
- 14th annual meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR).
- 75th and 76th meetings of the OECD Fisheries Committee.
- 55th and 56th meetings of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC).
- UN Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.
- International Conference on the Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security.

Domestic measures implemented in response to measures adopted by the international organisations responsible for fisheries conservation

Within the framework of the provisions adopted by ICCAT to control and manage swordfish fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, which set quotas for each country, Spain has established a system to control the fishing effort and catches by identifying vessels authorised to fish for swordfish in circumscribed management areas, regulating the maximum allowable effort for each fishing unit and limiting catches in a given year.

As happens every year after the annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission, the appendix to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling was published in Spain's Official Gazette, listing all current measures including those adopted by the Commission at its 1994 meeting.

Also published in the Official Gazette were conservation measures introduced under the ecosystem monitoring programme adopted by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources at its 13th plenary meeting in Hobart (Tasmania) in October/November 1994.

AQUACULTURE

Legal framework

The Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) remained in effect in 1995.

The following regulations applied to the management of assistance to aquaculture:

– Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3699/93 of 21 December 1993 laying down the criteria and arrangements regarding Community structural assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and the processing and marketing of its products.

– Royal Decree 2112/94 of 28 October 1994, amended by Royal Decree 798/95 of 19 May 1995, laying down the criteria and arrangements regarding structural assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and the marketing, processing and promotion of its products. The amendments did not affect assistance in the aquaculture sector.

Assistance to aquaculture is geared to encouraging investment in:

– construction, extension, fitting out, modernisation and purchase of facilities;

– developing or upgrading water circulation in aquaculture facilities;

– purchase and installation of dedicated new equipment and machinery for aquaculture production, including vessels and IT and telematics systems;

– schemes designed to demonstrate, on a similar scale to that of normal productive investment, the technical reliability and economic viability of the farming of species not yet marketed and exploited or of innovative farming techniques, provided that they are based on research findings;

– measures to promote the construction and application of statistical instruments for effective evaluation and monitoring of the investments mentioned above as well as initiatives relating to research, vocational training in firms and consolidation of representative sectoral bodies.

The following grant aid to Spanish aquaculture is proposed under the operational (Objective 1 regions) and Community (other regions) programmes for the period 1994-1999:

– Objective 1 regions ECU 59.70 million

– Other regions ECU 7.18 million

Production

The provisional output figures for 1995 are given in the Statistical Annex.

Fishing fleet

A breakdown of the Spanish fishing fleet by tonnage class as of 31 December 1995 is given in the Statistical Annex.

Operations

There were no significant technical changes in the fishing methods and gear used by the Spanish fishing fleet in 1995.

Results

The quantities and values of catches landed in Spain in 1995 are set out in the Statistical Annex.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Domestic market

The upwards trend in the consumption of fishery products in Spain has continued throughout 1995. Consumption of crustaceans and molluscs remained at the same level, fresh products were up, frozen products down and cooked products stable.

Mention should be made of the impact of the campaigns promoting blue fish such as sardines, anchovies, mackerel, horse mackerel and tuna, which are proven to be good for the health, particularly in reducing cholesterol. Consumption of these items increased.

External trade

Spain's balance of trade in fishery products was again unfavourable in 1995 (export/import ratio of 39 per cent (as against 38 per cent in 1994).

Imports

The volume of imports totalled 1 017 116 tons worth Ptas 390 958 million, representing a 2 per cent increase in weight and 10 per cent increase in value on 1994.

92 per cent of the volume of imports and 98 per cent of the total value, were for human consumption (91 per cent and 97 per cent in 1994). Main supplying countries were Argentina, France and Namibia.

Two main groups of products are dominant in imports:

Crustaceans and molluscs

They account for 33 per cent of the volume of imports and 44 per cent of the total value.

Volume totalled 334 784 tons and value was Ptas 170 457 million (rises of 4 per cent in volume and 17 per cent in value over 1994).

33 per cent of these imports (18 per cent by value) were squid and short-fin squid. 24 per cent (45 per cent by value) were prawns, *Penaeus caramote*, grey shrimps and gambas.

The main supplying countries were Morocco, Italy and Argentina.

Fresh, chilled and frozen fish

It accounts for 41 per cent of the volume of imports and 34 per cent of the total value. The volume of these items was 417 265 tons and the value was Ptas 133 394 million (down 1.2 per cent by weight and up 2 per cent by value on 1994).

Frozen tuna accounted for 22 per cent of total imports (11 per cent by value).

The main supplying countries were France, Argentina and the United Kingdom.

Exports

In 1995 exports totalled 467 496 tons for a value of Ptas 150 891 million, up 7 per cent by weight and 10 per cent by value on 1994. Exports for human consumption represented 97 per cent by volume and 98 per cent by value (94 per cent and 98 per cent in 1994).

The main destinations were Portugal, Italy and France.

Two main groups of products are dominant in exports:

Frozen whole fish

It accounts for 42 per cent by volume and 26 per cent by value.

Exports of these items totalled 195 821 tons for a value of Ptas 39 416 million (down 49 per cent by weight and 26 per cent by value on 1994). Frozen tuna accounted for 53 per cent of these exports (36 per cent by value).

The main destinations were Portugal, Italy and Thailand.

Crustaceans and molluscs

They account for 25 per cent of exports by volume and 27 per cent by value.

Exports of these items totalled 117 290 tons for a value of Ptas 40 820 million (a 9 per cent increase in weight and a 6 per cent decrease in value compared with 1994). Squid and short-fin squid accounted for 48 per cent by weight (30 per cent by value) of these exports.

The main destinations were Italy, Portugal and France.

OUTLOOK

Introduction of the system to manage the fishing effort in Community waters in order to obtain more reliable data on the effort in these zones.

Increased participation by fisheries authorities in environmental fora because of the growing importance of their decisions for the fisheries sector.

Research into unexploited fisheries resources with a view to diversifying the fishery activities of the Spanish fleet.

Promotion of a quality policy for fisheries resources with a view to improving all aspects of resource marketing and production.

SWEDEN

SUMMARY

Sweden became a member of the European Union as from 1 January, 1995 and consequently also was integrated in the Common Fishery Policy (CFP).

In order to alleviate the race to fish and with the goal to have a Swedish fishery for cod during the whole of the year, the National Board of Fisheries was forced to regulate the weekly catch of every cod fishing vessel.

The weak cod stocks in the Baltic forced the Government to retain the temporary withdrawal scheme with laying-up premiums.

According to the inspection reports from the patrolling units during 1995, the Swedish Coast Guard made a total of 386 fishery inspections in Swedish waters. Swedish vessels were inspected on 235 occasions and foreign vessels on 151.

The exports of canned and processed products increased from nearly SKr 300 million (ECU 35 million) to nearly SKr 500 million (ECU 59 million) which probably was due to the favourable tariff situation. Total exports of fish and fish-products increased from SKr 1.25 billion (ECU 147 million) to SKr 2.0 billion (ECU 233 million). Total imports of fish and fish products increased from SKr 3.4 billion (ECU 403 million) to SKr 3.9 billion (ECU 454 million).

The increased competition from mainly Norwegian farmed salmon had adversely effected the profitability of the aquaculture sector.

The market situation for herring and cod was weak.

The total volume of fish landed by Swedish vessels increased by 0.5 per cent from 1994 to 1995 and amounted to approximately 378 000 tons. The value of total landings (current prices) increased by 4.9 per cent to a total sum of SKr 878 million (ECU 103 million). The main part of the catches is used for industrial purposes.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Resource management

Sweden became a member of the European Union as from 1 January, 1995. As concerns resource management this means that the responsibility to a large extent has been transferred to institutions within the Union. The Swedish catch possibilities are, as from 1 January 1995, determined by a system within the Union called the relative stability. This means that Swedish fishermen have the possibilities to catch the same share of a specific EU-stock from year to year, but naturally the TAC varies pending the state of the stock. The National Board of Fisheries on behalf of the Swedish Government regulates the fisheries in the great lakes and in the coastal areas. Species regulated in the coastal areas are normally salmon and sea-trout in the Baltic and lobster in the Skagerrak-Kattegatt. In the northern part of the Baltic (Gulf of Bottnia) the trawl fishery for vendace is regulated by a system of special licenses.

Normally the National Board of Fisheries does not split up the Swedish quotas between the different fishermen. For many years the Federation of Swedish Fishermen has operated different systems aiming at allocating the quotas between their members. This kind of co-management has worked fairly well during periods when the available quantities were sufficient to permit a reasonable profitability to the fishermen.

Due to the low stocks of cod in the Baltic the available quantities of cod were very low compared to the existing capacity. This resulted in severe difficulties to this voluntary system administrated by the fishermen themselves. In order to alleviate the race to fish and with the aim of having a Swedish fishery for cod during the whole of the year the National Board of Fisheries was forced to regulate the weekly catch of every fishing vessel. In spite of these harsh measures total bans were regularly issued and the allowed fishing-days were, as a result only 81 compared, however, with 68 in 1994.

The administration of the other quotas posed no special problems.

The National Board of Fisheries has a constant dialogue with the Swedish Coast Guard which is responsible for fishery surveillance under an Ordinance prepared by the Board concerning both Swedish and foreign fishing in the open sea, and Swedish fishing along the coastline and in the Lakes of Vänern and Mälaren. Controls and inspections are also carried out regarding landings.

With aircraft and surveillance vessels, the Coast Guard checks that the fishing vessels fish only at permitted times and in permitted areas. Furthermore, the Coast Guard controls that the catches are in conformity with relevant regulations as well as with the information contained in the fishing logbooks, and that the fishing gears are legal *i.e.* mesh sizes, etc.

Foreign fishing vessels operating in the Swedish Economic Zone are inspected in the same way as Swedish fishing vessels. Foreign fishing vessels are also checked for fishing permits in the Swedish part of the EU Zone, and for making active and passive reports. All foreign fishing vessels fishing in the Swedish Economic Zone have to submit active and passive reports.

Fishery surveillance accounts for nearly 23 per cent of the Coast Guard time and is thereby the organisation's largest single field of activity. This percentage may be considered modest, but the total yearly time for fishery surveillance is 30 000 hours by patrol vessels, and 500 hours by aircraft. A total number of 16 Coast Guard patrol vessels are on duty day and night in the Swedish waters. Four of them are always devoted to fishery surveillance.

According to the inspection reports from the patrolling units during 1995, the Swedish Coast Guard made a total of 386 fishery inspections in Swedish waters. Swedish vessels were inspected on 235 occasions and foreign vessels on 151.

The foreign fishing vessels in general are somewhat careless when sending active reports. They often do not await confirmation from the Communication Centre before entering the Swedish part of the EU Zone. When sending passive reports the vessels do not follow the right procedure for this kind of reporting especially when they intend to land a catch in a Swedish port, or when they unload a catch to a mothership. The positions they give when passing the border are often incorrect.

Some years ago there were some problems with unmarked, very bad marked or wrongly marked foreign fishing vessels. This made it difficult to check these vessels and to find out under which agreement they were fishing. It was also very difficult to get in touch with these vessels by radio. The vessels seldom answered the radio calls. However, the situation has improved and such cases are nowadays quite few.

Some foreign fishing vessels have landed catches of cod in Swedish ports when their yearly quotas were exhausted. The Swedish Coast Guard have, together with the National Board of Fisheries, communicated information concerning this matters with the authorities concerned. Some contacts have also been taken with some foreign authorities in order to get information about suspected fishing vessels. These contacts have been useful for further investigations.

The effectiveness of the coastal salmon regulations is hampered by the fisheries in the sea as well as the syndrome M-74 which has a detrimental effect on the survival rate of the juvenile salmon. This syndrome called M-74 (M = miljö, Swedish word for environment) has drastically reduced the survival of the yolk sac fries both in hatcheries and in naturally reproducing, wild stocks. There are strong reasons to believe an uptake of chemical contaminants by salmon females in the main feeding areas in the southern Baltic may be the underlying cause.

The lobster stock of the west coast is increasing.

Recreational fishery

A statutory fishing licence comprising all fisheries was proposed by the Government to Parliament in May 1995. The revenue was to be used for different management and conservation measures, most of them beneficial primary to recreational fisheries. The governmental bill was, however, withdrawn in November 1995 for political reasons.

Due to conservation reasons all fisheries for salmon, commercial and recreational were forbidden in all rivers and river-mouths in the northern part of Sweden where there still is wild salmon.

The National Board of Fisheries supported a study concerning the fishing habit of young people (Swedish title: *Barn och Ungdomars fiske, Norling (1995)*). One conclusion was that about 80 per cent in the age group 9-17 year are interested in fishing. About 30 per cent were very interested and 50 per cent were just interested. The first group consists of highly motivated fishermen who probably will continue their fishing even as adults.

The establishing of fishery management areas (FMA) is still financially supported by the Government. In total, about SKr 3.6 million is granted per year. About 1 900 fishery management areas associations were established by the end of 1995. The National Association of Fishing Water Owners and the National Anglers Association in co-operation with the National Board of Fisheries has assessed the importance of these fishery management areas. The study showed that FMA covered 44 per cent of the total lake area of Sweden (excluding the five largest lakes), the average number of lakes is ten and the average length of streams is 21 km, 94 per cent of the FMA issue fishing permits, the total income adds up to SKr 50 million, the most common management measure is stocking and about 71 per cent of the FMA have a negative attitude to the commercial fishery.

Financial support

Due to the very low quotas of the Baltic cod, the Government continued to financially support the fishermen during the periods when there were prohibitions to fish for cod in the Baltic. During 1995 the shipowners received about SKr 20 million and the crew about SKr 16 million for these stops.

In accordance with the Community Council Regulation No. 3759/92 four producers· organisations have been established in Sweden. The financial support to these organisations for their withdrawal schemes was SKr 10.5 million. Totally nearly 3 000 tons was withdrawn from the market, of which herring represented nearly 2 000 tons and cod nearly 1 000 tons.

The Government supported the stocking of eel and salmonids for the commercial fishery with SKr 9 million.

During the financial year 1994/95 SKr 1 million was paid to fishermen with static gears in the Baltic who had lost their gears due to bad weather conditions. These fishermen participate in a kind of a governmental insurance system. The fishermen can insure their gears for a premium of 5 per cent of the value of the gear.

Economic efficiency

The National Board of Fisheries has during the year of 1995 performed selectivity experiments in the trawl-fishery for cod and nephrops. The costs was about SKr 1 million. It is obvious that a great number of factors will have an effect on the selectivity of the trawl-cod ends. During recent years when more selection experiments have been executed aboard commercial fishing vessels some of this variations can be explained by factors like machine power, type of fishing vessel (stern- side trawler), time of the year, fishing ground and catch size. For the benefit of the cod stocks in the Baltic, it is very important that juvenile cod has a chance to mature and therefore the escapement rate of the trawls must be greater.

Structural adjustments

The Swedish Objective 5*a* fisheries programme 1995-1999 was adopted in November 1995. The planned investments amount to 116 Mecu to which FIFG will contribute 40 Mecu and the Swedish public funds 22.6 Mecu. In addition, 4 Mecu to the fisheries sector are foreseen under the programme for

Objectif 6 areas (Northern Sweden) and further 4 Mecu to fisheries dependent regions under the Community Initiative PESCA (presented in September 1995 and adopted in March 1996). The Multiannual Guidance Programme for Sweden was established in 1995 and it covers the period 1995/96. The composition to the Swedish fleet is such that only one segment, ''polyvalent'' or trawlers, is subject to reductions which means that the overall reduction in 1995/96 amounts to 2 per cent corresponding to 1 100 GRT.

Bilateral arrangements

According to the rules of the Common Fishery Policy (CFP) all bilateral arrangements and negotiations were taken over by the Union. In practice there were no big differences between 1994 and 1995.

Sanitary regulations

The Swedish sanitary regulations are now adjusted to the relevant EU regulations.

Environmental problems

The toxic substances in the Baltic i.a. DDT and PCB, have decreased from year to year. This fact has positively affected both the seals as well as the birds. There is still problem, however, with the M74 syndrome. The death rate of salmon at the larvae stadium is still very high.

During 1994 and 1995 there were inflow of salt water from the Kattegatt into the Baltic. When the water is saltier (heavier) and the oxygen content is normal the chances of a successful cod spawning will increase substantially.

Trade regime changes

The membership of the Union meant that the tariff barriers between Sweden and continental Europe disappeared. This has been of utmost importance to mainly the Swedish processing industry although all economic gains cannot be estimated but in the long run. However, the Swedish exports increased significantly from about SKr 1.2 billion (ECU 147 million) to nearly SKr 2.0 billion (ECU 233 million). The exports of canned and processed products increased from nearly SKr 300 million (ECU 35 million) to nearly SKr 500 million (ECU 59 million) which probably are due to the favourable tariff situation. Most of the increase in the exports as well as in the imports was due to trading operations.

On the other hand new tariff barriers have been built up between Sweden and the former EFTA countries Norway and Iceland. Through negotiations between these countries and the Union it has been possible to solve most of the problems.

Other Government action

No important measures have been implemented during the year.

Aboriginal fishing activities

A change in the rights of the non-Lappish population to fish in the lakes within the reindeer grazing areas was recently made. Officials from the National Board of Fisheries have participated in an assessment of the biological consequences of this decision.

National measures taken in response to measures agreed on by international fisheries conservation organisations

The implementation of the international fisheries agreements is the responsibility of the EU.

AQUACULTURE

No great changes in the legal/institutional framework have been made during the year. A large sector of the aquaculture industry is producing fish for release in put-and take waters all around Sweden. Rainbow trout is the most common species used for such releases as well as for farming in general.

Production facilities

There are 467 farms which is a slight decrease from the previous year (497). Most of them are very small. More than half of the production of farmed fish comes from the 10 biggest companies. Salmon and rainbow trout are cultivated in net-cages in the coastal area and in the lakes. The average size of a farm cultivating rainbow trout is 325 cubic meter. Freshwater crayfish is produced in ponds and dykes and eel in more or less recirculating systems using surplus heated water from processing industries. On the west-coast blue mussels are cultivated on anchored tapes.

Policy/administration

No major changes compared to the previous year.

Production

Rainbow trout was the most important species with about 5 800 tons out of 6 000 tons, the second most important in quantity was blue mussels with 1 500 tons. In value the dominant position of rainbow trout was nearly as marked as in quantity. In value SKr 133 million (ECU 16 million) out of a total value for the aquaculture of SKr 153 million (ECU 18 million) was attributed to rainbow trout. Eel was the second most important with SKr 11 million (ECU 1.3 million).

Marketing

The increased competition from mainly Norwegian farmed salmon had adversely effected the profitability of the sector.

Research

During the last years a major research project on arctic char is going on. The great benefit with cultivating this species is that growth occurs in lower temperatures compared for example with salmon and rainbow-trout.

PRODUCTION FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

Fleet

It is not possible to compare the figures of the present Swedish fishing fleet with the figures of previous years. The figures as from 1995 represent vessels in position of a vessel permit. Only if the fisherman has a vessel permit he can take part in the commercial fisheries. During 1995 hardly no new vessels entered the fishing fleet. Due to problems with the data programmes it is not possible at the moment to give details about the composition and age structure of the fleet.

	No.	GT	kW
1995	2 541	52 699	270 233
1996	2 513	51 811	264 658

Operations

No major changes occurred in 1995.

Results

In 1995 (1994) Swedish fishermen landed about 378 000 (375 000) tons of fish to a value of about SKr 879 million (837). Herring, about 52 000 (53 000) tons to value of SKr 125 million (123), and cod about 29 000 (27 000) tons and a value of SKr 251 million (232), were the most important species for consumption. Next in order came deepwater prawn and Norway lobster. A large part of the total catches, about 276 000 (270 000) tons to a value of SKr 183 million (177), was intended for reduction purposes, that is for

use in the production of fish meal, oil and animal fodder. The value of cod landings increased slightly during 1994 as well as the landings for industrial purposes.

In 1995 the catches in inland waters by professional fishermen amounted to a little more than 2 000 tons which is in the same magnitude as in 1994. The total value was SKr 42 million which is nearly the same as the year before.

The National Board of Fisheries does not systematically collect cost figures for the fishing fleet. Therefore, it is not possible to state with any degree of absolute certainty the profitability of the fishing fleet. Due to the falling prices of cod and the still very low prices of herring it is to suspected that the profitability has dropped.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Handling and distribution

No major changes has occurred during the year but there is a clear tendency in the fishing fleet to cut the costs and increase the quality. It can be mentioned that installations of tanks and RSW have increased as well as small movable fish containers to be used by the smaller vessels.

Processing

During 1995 there has been an investment boom in the processing industry. This is due mainly to the tariff situation *vis-à-vis* the EU and the new market opportunities that now seem to appear.

Domestic market

The consumption of fish has probably decreased during the year. However, the statistics can be unreliable.

Table 1. **Consumption per capita (kg) and year**

	1994	1995
Fresh fish	6.0	5.9
Frozen, whole and fillets	2.3	2.0
Canned and prepared	6.1	5.3
Shellfish	3.5	2.7
Non-commercial catches	7.0	7.0

Consumption of food and seafood in relation to disposable income in 1994 and 1995 is given in Table 2:

Table 2. **Consumption of food and seafood**

(SKr)

	1994	1995[1]
GDP per capita	174 000	185 000
Total national disposable income	1 249 000	1 336 000
Total disposable national income per capita	142 000	151 000
Total private consumption per capita	94 000	97 000
Total consumption of food per capita[2, 3]	21 200	21 400
Total consumption of seafood per capita[2]	1 061	992
Seafood in per cent of food consumption	5	4.6

1. Preliminary figures
2. Total consumption of food and seafood at retail prices according to calculations made by the National Agricultural Board.
3. Including beverages and tobacco.

OUTLOOK

As from 1 January, 1995 Sweden is a member of the European Union. As concerns resources there have been some small changes compared to previous years. The Swedish processing industry has had high tariff barriers when exporting to the Community. These barriers now disappeared from the day of accession. This has immediately lead to an increase of the Swedish exports of fish and fish products. In the long run, this market access will probably lead to a higher integration and also a still larger export. According to the Swedish fishing industry, investments will increase considerably during the coming years. The financial support of the Union in the form of the structural funds will facilitate this investment process.

The problems with the weak cod stocks in the Baltic are still valid and the market price has dropped. In addition there has been rather huge quantities that cannot be sold on the ordinary market. The price pressure both on the cod and on the herring markets might continue.

UNITED KINGDOM

SUMMARY

During 1995 the United Kingdom sought to simplify fisheries management whilst ensuring the sustainable exploitation of fish stocks.

The volume of total landings by United Kingdom vessels in domestic ports rose from 688 000 tons in 1994 to 726 000 tons in 1995, while the value of those landings rose from £454 million to £478 million.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Resource management

Under the EU Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), Total Allowable Catches (TACs) and quotas are set in order to conserve fish stocks. Within the United Kingdom most quotas were allocated through Producer Organisations (POs). Vessels of PO members – ''the sector'' – accounted for some 93 per cent of whitefish quotas and 99 per cent of pelagic quotas by weight in 1995. Remaining quota was divided between non-sector vessels over 10 metres and non-sector vessels of 10 metres and under (the latter group includes vessels fishing for pleasure). In 1995 steps were taken to guarantee minimum allocations for certain non-sector stocks and, for the first time, POs were required to manage whitefish allocations for all stocks or for none.

The EU-wide Multiannual Guidance Programme (MAGP) is intended to match fishing fleet capacity to the available fishing opportunities. The United Kingdom has a MAGP target of a 19 per cent reduction in the capacity of the fishing fleet between 1992 and 1996. It was intended to achieve this through 3 measures:

- Some 45 per cent of the target MAGP reduction (*i.e.* 8.5 per cent of fleet capacity) was to be achieved through the control of fishing effort by introducing an entitlement to ''days at sea'', initially holding effort at its 1991 level and then reducing it to the extent necessary to achieve the overall target. The policy was referred to the European Court which subsequently endorsed the legality of the measures adopted by Parliament in 1993 in a judgement delivered in October 1995. However, after two year's delay while the legal processes were taking place, Ministers decided not to implement the planned arrangements which had been based on levels of fishing in 1991.
- During 1995 the United Kingdom Government continued to operate a restrictive licensing scheme in which licences are used to control the number of vessels fishing and stocks caught. Capacity reduction penalties are applied where licences are transferred or aggregated. Following a review of the licensing system, the number of licence types was reduced from over 100 to under 30 with effect from 1 January 1995. Fisheries Departments also introduced measures restricting the re-issue of licences to vessels under investigation or subject to court proceedings for fisheries offences.
- On 18 January 1995, additional funding for fishing vessel decommissioning was announced. Funding was increased from £25 million from 1993/94 to 1995/96 to £53 million between 1993/94 to 1997/98. A further decommissioning scheme was held in 1995. A further 139 vessels (representing 4206 tons, or 2 per cent of the fleet's capacity) were removed at a cost of £9.6 million.

Council Decision 95/527/EC came into force during 1995 which provided for Community funding for eligible expenditure incurred by Member States on enforcement of the CFP for the period 1996-2000. The

United Kingdom completed pilot projects to test electronic systems for the continuous position monitoring of fishing vessels as required by Article 3 of the EU fisheries control regulation.

Financial support

National grants for safety improvements and equipment on fishing vessels, administered by the Sea Fish Industry Authority, amounted to £2.245 million for 1994/95 and £2.297 million for 1995/96.

EU grants of £4.184 million were approved for vessel safety (£0.917 million), ports (£0.19 million), aquaculture (£1.29 million), and marketing and processing (£1.787 million) in 1995. No construction aid was awarded to the United Kingdom. National payments supporting EU aid totalled £1.579 million for 1994/95. National expenditure for marketing and processing, ports facilities and aquaculture was £0.816 million for 1995/96.

Harbours used by fishing vessels received national improvement grants, including assistance to upgrade their marketing facilities to comply with the EC Hygiene Regulation. During the financial years 1994/95 and 1995/96, grant aid for harbours in the United Kingdom totalled £6.21 million, broken down as follows:

Table 1. **Grant aid for harbours**

In pounds

	1994/95	1995/96 (forecast)
England	0.85	0.81
Wales	0.03	0.01
Scotland	0.81	2.38
Northern Ireland	0.52	0.80

Structural adjustment

The EU's Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) maintains CFP funding for structural measures covering the industry as a whole. In June 1995 the Fisheries and Aquaculture Structures (Grants) Regulations were introduced providing for national back up aid to enable the industry to obtain funding for measures set out in the United Kingdom's Sectoral plan. This indicated that aid would be available for vessel modernisation (mainly safety work), decommissioning, port facilities, aquaculture, artificial reefs, fish promotion and marketing and processing. The Fisheries and Aquaculture Structures (Grants) Regulations (NI) 1995 provide national back up aid in Northern Ireland to fund measures in the Northern Ireland Single Programming Document, and grants for marketing and processing and aquaculture have been approved. Grants have been made available in Scotland for vessel modernisation, aquaculture, marketing and processing.

The Regulations referred to in paragraph 9 above also provide for the implementation of the United Kingdom's programme for implementing PESCA which was adopted by the Commission on 20 June 1995. The EU's PESCA programme was established in 1994 to provide funding (from the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and FIFG) for socio-economic measures to assist fishing-dependent areas to restructure, with particular emphasis on providing assistance for diversification into non-fishing activities.

Sanitary regulations

EU legislation sets minimum hygiene standards for the production and marketing of fish and shellfish. Live bivalve molluscs can be marketed only if they come from areas classified by the Government according to strict microbiological standards.

Environmental protection

Disposal of waste at sea is strictly controlled by national legislation. The Licensing Authority considers whether, amongst other things, dumping at sea would harm the marine environment, the living resources it supports, or interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea including fishing. It must also consider whether a practicable land-based option is available. Licences are only issued after detailed scientific examination and in accordance with relevant international agreements.

The discharge of radioactive waste to the marine environment is also strictly controlled by national legislation. Sites are regularly inspected and authorisations reviewed to ensure that discharges are kept as low as reasonably achievable.

In September 1995, provisions contained in the Environment Act 1995 came into effect to give sea fisheries regulators new powers to manage fisheries for environmental as well as for fisheries conservation reasons.

Trade regime changes

Owing to continued disturbances on the EU market, minimum import prices for farmed salmon were introduced on 15 December 1995 for a period of six months. No other safeguard measures were imposed during 1995.

The traditional EU-wide tariff quotas and suspended duties operated for various species during the year. With the entry into force of the GATT commitment on 1 January, new tariff reductions were introduced for imports up to and including 1999. Following the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden to the EU, the originally agreed third stage of reductions were brought forward to 1996.

AQUACULTURE

Production facilities

The fish and shellfish farming industries continued to make an important contribution to the rural economy, particularly in remote areas such as the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Production is centred on Atlantic Salmon and rainbow trout, but pilot trials of farming non-salmonoid marine species such as turbot and halibut have produced encouraging results.

In England and Wales production was based on 860 registered sites (578 sites for finfish cultivation and 282 sites for shellfish cultivation) and in Northern Ireland there were 31 sites registered in 1995. Production of Rainbow Trout accounts for over 95 per cent of all Finfish production. Shellfish production is principally based on mussel and oyster cultivation.

In Scotland there were 521 salmon farm sites and 69 trout farms registered in 1995. There were 353 sites registered for shellfish cultivation. Sea-cage production accounts for 98 per cent of salmon production, largely confined to the west coast and islands, where there are also 5 sites engaged in sea-caged trout production.

Government funding for aquaculture R&D through MAFF was around £2.3 million in 1995. SOAEFD (Scottish Office Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Department) R&D funding for 1995 was £1.3 million.

Policy and administration

In 1995 the main developments were:

– further MAFF/industry work towards cultivation of alternative finfish species, including in particular MAFF's continued support for research into halibut cultivation;

– efforts to encourage the shellfish industry, including work to develop scallop cultivation and investigation of new species of bivalve shellfish;

– launch of a new 5-year, £8 million LINK programme for collaborative research between Government and Industry on fish and shellfish farming matters;

– substantial efforts into investigation and detection of fish diseases in order to assist in the preservation of Britain's fish disease classification status.

The Fish Health Amendment Regulations 1995 came into effect on 17 April and implemented further changes to the EU Fish Health Regime, in particular measures to help prevent the introduction and spread of the fish disease Spring Viraemia of Carp (SVC). The measures extend the import guarantees required for carp to a further eight species shown to be susceptible to the disease. Imports of live goldfish, rudd, roach, tench, orfe, pike, wels catfish and crucian carp as well as imports of koi carp, common carp, grass carp, and bighead and silver carp must now be certified as originating from disease free sites as a condition of entry into Great Britain.

The Fish Health Amendment Regulations 1994 implemented changes to the EU Fish Health Regime. Among other things the regime now includes the disease ISA which affects Atlantic salmon, and the species turbot which is susceptible to VHS. The Regulations also provide for ornamental tropical aquaria fish from other parts of the EU to be exempted from the requirement for movement documents, and enable fish caught on the open seas to be transferred to disease-free approved sites for breeding purposes, subject to quarantine requirements. Equivalent legislation has been implemented in Northern Ireland.

Production

The estimated total production of farmed fish and shellfish in Scotland during 1995 was as follows:

Table 2. **Total production of farmed fish and shellfish in Scotland**

Quant.: tons
Val.: million £

	Quantity	Value
Salmon	70 066	220
Trout	4 683	3
Oysters	179	
Mussels	716	2-3
Scallops	24	
Other shellfish	38	

The estimated total production of farmed fish and shellfish in England and Wales during 1995 was as follows:

Table 3. **Total production of farmed fish and shellfish in England**

Quant.: tons
Val.: million £

	Quantity	Value
Rainbow trout	10 256	22.9
Other trout	350	2.09
Other fish (carp, tilapia, salmon)	134	0.9
Pacific oyster	268	0.3
Flat oyster	79	0.15
Mussels	4 844	4.3
Manilla clam	10	0.02
Signal crayfish	2.4	0.02

PRODUCTION FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

Fleet

At the end of 1995, the United Kingdom (excluding the Isle of Man and Channel Islands) fishing fleet comprised 9 174 vessels with a registered tonnage of 206 580.

Results

The volume of total landings by United Kingdom vessels in domestic ports rose from 688 000 tons in 1994 to 726 000 tons in 1995, while the value of those landings rose from £454 million to £478 million.

Cod landings, at £65 million in 1994 and £66 million in 1995, remained the most valuable component of domestic landings by United Kingdom vessels. Of the other main commercial fin-fish species, the value of haddock landings fell from £61 million to £55 million; the value of mackerel landings remained unchanged at £21 million; and the value of plaice landings fell from £20 million to £18 million.

In volume terms, mackerel was again the most important species landed at 140 thousand tons, down from 156 000 tons in 1994.

Shellfish landings increased from 111 000 to 125 000 tons, while the value increased from £128 million to £145 million.

In comparison to 1994, the volume of landings by foreign vessels into the United Kingdom increased by 3 per cent to 66 000 tons, while the total value decreased 2 per cent to £43 million.

In comparison to 1994, the volume of landings by United Kingdom vessels into foreign ports decreased by 1 per cent to 186 000 tons, while the value increased by 5 per cent to £112 million.

In the United Kingdom, withdrawals from the market under EC support arrangements in 1995 totalled 8 900 tons.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Handling and distribution

No significant changes took place in handling and distribution.

Processing

During 1995 there was a slight increase in the total supply of fish available for domestic use, the majority of which was destined for the processing industry.

Domestic market

The results of the National Food Survey show that household purchases of fish and fish products increased marginally to 7.6 kg per person per year, while the value of those purchases dropped slightly to £37.20 per person per year. In value terms, fish remained at 5.4 per cent of total United Kingdom food consumption in the home.

External trade

Recorded imports of edible fish and shellfish increased from 456 000 tons, with a value of £997 million, in 1994 to 483 000 tons, with a value of £1109 million, in 1995. Recorded exports of edible fish and shellfish fell from 371 000 tons to 357 000 tons in the same period, while the value of those exports rose from £629 million to £663 million.

OUTLOOK

Following a financial review of fisheries measures, EC aid for vessel safety improvements, processing and marketing, port facilities and promotion of freshwater aquaculture products are being extended to the whole of the United Kingdom early in 1996, but grants for aquaculture production will not be introduced in England. The United Kingdom's PESCA programme is also being implemented early in 1996.

ICELAND

SUMMARY

The quantity of fish, shellfish and crustacea landed by the Icelandic fishing fleet in 1995 was 1 605 000 tons.

The total first hand value of the catch was around IKr 54 billion (US$830 million) including just over 3.7 billion from the fishery outside home waters. This represents an increase of about 4 per cent from the previous year.

The proportion of marine products of the total merchandise export was 72 per cent, but was 75.5 per cent in the previous year.

Taken as a whole the fishing industry showed a profit of 2.3 per cent of income in 1995. The demersal fishery sector and the processing of demersal products showed a loss, while the shrimp sector showed very good returns mainly due to considerable increases in prices for shelled shrimp during the period from the middle of 1994 to the latter half of 1995.

Good returns have also been had in the harvesting and processing of pelagic species. Product prices rose and sizeable quotas were allocated for capelin. In addition fishing from the Atlanto Scandic herring stock and increased processing of pelagic products for human consumption have also played their part.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Resource management

A fisheries' management system based on ITQs was first adopted in 1984 and can be said to have been fully developed in 1991. Small craft under 6 grt fishing with long-line and handline were exempt from the ITQ system but subject to limitations of effort – *i.e.* restrictions on days-at-sea. The small craft fleet was allowed to fish a given quantity on a given number of days-at-sea. The number of days-at-sea were to be reduced the following year if the quantity of catch allowed was exceeded.

The management of the small craft fleet fishery has been subject to much discussion since the effort restrictions proved ineffective in keeping the total catch within the set boundary of 20 000 tons of cod-equivalent units. The capacity of the fleet proved greater than estimates allowed for and the subsequent cutting of days-at-sea in line with the increased share of the catch produced a critical situation in some places much dependent on this type of fishery. The cod catch of this sector of the fleet turned out to be 21 000 tons in 1991/92 and 1992/93 but increased to 31 000 tons in 1993/94 and to over 36 000 tons in 1994/95.

During 1995 the laws governing the small craft fishery were altered. This part of the fleet was given a share of 21 000 tons of cod-equivalent units. The operators were given a choice for the fishing year 1995/96 of a catch ceiling in cod (based on the catch experience of the last three years) or to continue within the effort restriction system. About 400 boats chose the catch ceiling in cod option and were allocated 68 per cent of the cod share and about 700 boats chose to remain within the effort restriction system.

TACs and national quotas

A new approach has been initiated with regard to the utilisation of the cod stock. Authorities have implemented a special management procedure with the adoption of a new catch rule which stipulates that

25 per cent of the fishable stock (defined as biomass of age groups 4 and older) is to be exploited each fishing year with a lower limit on the catch equivalent to the current TAC of 155 000 tons. This catch rule will provide guidance for further exploitation of the stock According to estimates this will bring the stock towards maximum level at an acceptable rate. This new catch rule was first made use when TACs were decided for the fishing year which commenced on 1 September 1995 and ends 31 August 1996.

The Marine Research Institute's recommendations for the TAC of the principal species for the fishing year 1995/96 called for a reduction in the TACs for saithe, redfish, Greenland halibut and plaice. The TAC for cod was determined in accordance with the catch-rule outlined above. The TACs decided for the fishing year 1995/96 were as follows:

Table 1. **TACs for the fishing year 1995/96**

In tons

Species	1st September 1995-31st August 1996
Cod	155 000
Haddock	60 000
Saithe	70 000
Redfish	65 000
Greenland halibut	20 000
Plaice	13 000
Offshore shrimp	63 000

The TAC for capelin was decided at 1 150 million tons (as opposed to 950 000 tons for the previous year) for the season running from 1 July 1995 to 30 April 1996. Iceland's share turned out to be 1 100 million tons. The TAC for the Icelandic summer spawning herring stock was decided at 125 000 tons.

Iceland, the Faeroes Islands, Norway and Russia held fruitless discussions during the year on the sharing of the Atlanto Scandic herring stock. Iceland and the Faeroes then concluded a bilateral agreement to fish a total of 250 000 tons from this stock. Icelandic vessels fished 172 000 tons from this stock.

Status of the stocks

There was a further reduction in effort in the cod fishery in 1995 and the fishing mortality decreased by 25 per cent from the previous year. Nevertheless, efforts are still above the limit which is estimated to provide maximum yield from the stock over a longer period. Both the fishable stock and the spawning stock have showed an increase between years. The fishable stock was estimated at 560 000 tons and the spawning stock at 300 000 tons. Recruitment has been poor since 1985 with the exception of year class of 1993 which was estimated as average. The development of the stock will be influenced by this run of poor recruitment. It is hoped that the new catch rule will facilitate the build-up of the stock for the future.

The redfish stock seems to be in poor shape and the Greenland halibut stock is experiencing a severe downturn. Other stocks seem to be in reasonable shape.

Authorities are currently working on a plan for the long term utilisation of the fish stocks off Iceland to effect the optimum utilisation of the fish stocks in future years. The following objectives will be central to this endeavour. The build-up of the cod stock is the most important task. The strengthening of the cod stock would greatly improve the profitability of the fishing industry. The fishable catch stock of cod will be built-up to 1.4-1.6 million tons and the spawning stock to 700-800 000 tons. Simulations indicated that at present stock levels annual catch in excess of 175 000 tons would greatly risk a permanent stock collapse. It is projected that previously decided management procedures will be followed when TACs are determined. These would channel species into a favourable state.

Economic efficiency

The owners of fishing vessels and processing facilities contribute annual levy to the Development Fund so it can meet its obligations.

The Development Fund started operations in July 1994. Its role is to further the cost effectiveness of the fishing industry by enabling companies engaged in the industry to reduce their catch and processing capacity. There has been great demand for final cessation premiums to permanently retire vessels from the fleet. At the end of 1995 the Fund had granted 275 notes of eligibility totalling IKr 2 282.7 million for fishing vessels of 7 086 grt which, if retired from the fleet, would lead to a reduction in its total grt of 6 per cent. Of these the Fund had then paid out 257 cessation premiums totalling IKr 2 258.2 million. As a result fishing vessels of 7 020 grt have been permanently retired from the fleet, representing a reduction in the grt of the fleet of 6 per cent.

From 1 September 1996 a special levy for the Development Fund will be placed an allocated ITSQ. The Development Fund of the Fishing Industry is, thus, fully financed by the fishing industry itself.

Structural adjustment

The trend of mergers and co-operation of companies engaged in the fisheries continued. The ITQ system provides the main impetus. Companies in the fishing industry have also to a greater degree offered their stock for sale on the public market, thus obtaining a fresh infusion of capital, which they have employed in restructuring and to purchase smaller concerns in order to solidify their running base. Companies previously interested exclusively in the demersal fishery have thus become involved in the fishing and processing of pelagic species.

The fishing and processing of pelagic species has shown good returns and a considerable amount of investment has occurred in this sector. Many shrimp processing plants have been renovated as well as demersal species processing plants.

The increased fishery in distant waters has engendered greater emphasis on the purchase and outfitting of vessels with on-board processing facilities, capable of undertaking long ventures.

Bilateral agreements

An agreement was concluded with Faeroes authorities whereby the Faeroes are allowed to fish 5 000 tons of demersal species in the Icelandic EZ which represents a decrease of 1 000 tons from the previous arrangement. Icelanders are in return allowed to fish 2 000 tons of herring and 1 000 tons of mackerel in the Faeroes EZ.

The agreement with the EC regarding the redfish fishery in the Icelandic EZ was reviewed. The fishing area was altered and enlarged. The EC is according to the agreement allowed to fish 3 000 tons of redfish and Iceland is in return allowed to fish 30 thousand tons of capelin out of the EC allocation in Greenland waters.

Through EFTA free trade agreements were concluded with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Sanitary regulations

In 1995, a Government initiative was launched to tighten fish quality throughout the industry. Rules on the handling and processing of fishery products were thoroughly reviewed and readjusted with reference to EC directives on the processing of fishery products for the EU market. The demand of other markets such as the US market were also taken into consideration.

Environmental issues

It is government policy to limit emissions from each economic sector so that wherever possible these will amount to no more in the year 2000 than they were in 1990. These include emission from fishing vessels.

Specific measures concerning emissions from fishing vessels can be roughly divided into three types: *a)* The Ministry of Fisheries will prepare a plan to attain the stated objective of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from the fishing fleet. *b)* The Ministry of Fisheries will promote measures to encourage energy conservation by the fishing fleet in as many respects as possible, for example, through the use of efficiency encouraging measures. *c)* Measures will be introduced to provide for the use of sources of electrical energy ashore by ships in harbour.

Other government action

The determination of the annual TAC for each individual species is undoubtedly the most important determining factor for its growth and maintenance. Area closures for the protection of under-sized fish and the conservation of cod were introduced during the spawning period.

Accurate catch figures are extremely important as they form the single most important input into the marine scientists estimates of the state and possible yield of each species. Misleading or erroneous information on catch may lead to inaccurate calculations of the state of the fishing stocks and will thus increase the danger of overfishing. Therefore, the Ministry of Fisheries submitted a Bill for the Parliament containing substantially stricter rules concerning the utilisation of the resource, discarding at sea and unreported landings. The monitoring activity will be increased and made more focused. It also calls stricter penalties for illegal practices including the possible withdrawal of fishing licenses for the respective vessels.

AQUACULTURE

Production facilities

At the end of 1995, 37 salmon farms were in operation, including 18 engaged in smolt farming, 6 in sea water culture farming, 7 in sea water cage farming and transfer culture, and 6 farms in ocean ranching. In 1995, 38 trout farms were in operation. Seven research farms were in operation. Aquaculture provided 162 full time jobs in 1995.

Production

The export value of the Icelandic aquaculture industry production in 1995 was approximately IKr 850 million, or almost US$12.6 million.

Total production in aquaculture in 1995 was 3 740 tons and was 3 470 tons in 1994. A total of 2 880 tons of salmon was produced. Trout production was 860 tons. Three species of trout are farmed in Iceland, Rainbow trout, arctic char and brown trout. About 4.8 million smolts were produced. The total sale value of aquaculture products was IKr 860 million and IKr 849 million in 1994.

In 1996, it is estimated that 2 970 tons of salmon will be produced for market in fish farms, and further 329 tons from ocean ranching. The estimated production of trout in 1996 will be about 920 tons of trout. The production of salmon smolts is estimated to be 3.3 million of which 1.7 million will be released for ocean ranching.

PRODUCTION FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

Fleet

For the fifth year running there was a reduction in the number of decked fishing vessels. At the end of the year there were 825 decked fishing vessels in the fleet. In addition, some 1 084 open vessels landed catch during the year. As in previous years there was a reduction in fleet size owing to rules stipulating that an equal number of grt must be retired from the fleet if a new vessel is added to it. In addition to this, the Development Fund has issued cessation premiums for 165 vessels during the year – the majority under 10 grt. Vessels subject to quota limitations numbered 1 078 for the fishing year 1995/96 as opposed to

1 310 for the fishing year 1994/95. The respective numbers for smaller craft not subject to quota limitations but to other types of effort restrictions are 1 115 and 1 081.

Of the 825 registered decked fishing vessels 25 vessels do not hold licenses to fish in the Icelandic EZ. It is no longer mandatory that vessels, which are retired from the fleet, be removed from the shipping register. Some trawlers were also imported to engage specifically in fishery in distant waters.

Taken as a whole the fishing fleet increased by 1 per cent in grt terms despite a reduction in the number of vessels. The total engine power of the fleet has reduced, but the average engine size has increased and was 503 kW in 1995.

Operations

The operation of fishing vessels showed a profit of 2.7 per cent during the year. It is mainly the shrimp fishery and the fishery in pelagic species that have proved profitable. The fishery in demersal species proved less profitable and there were some losses in the operation of trawlers which ice their catch.

Results

The total catch landed in 1995 was 1 605 000 tons and was 1 551 000 tons in 1994. 1 563 000 tons were caught in Icelandic waters and 42 000 tons in other fishing regions as opposed to 1 511 000 tons and 39 000 tons, respectively, in 1994. The biggest change occurred in the Atlanto Scandic herring fishery which showed an increase of 150 000 tons from 1994. The catch in most other species was reduced or unchanged between the years 1994 and 1995. There was, however, an increase of 11 per cent in the catch of shrimp.

The first hand value of the catch increased slightly from IKr 52 217 million to IKr 54 095 million in 1995.

Cod continued to be the most important species despite yet another reduction in catch with 24 per cent of the first hand value. Shrimp, however, superseded redfish as the second most important species in terms of value with 20 per cent of the total first hand value, while redfish only accounted for 14 per cent of the first hand value.

On 25 May 1995 a two week strike of fishermen started. It involved nearly all of the fishing fleet above 12 grt. The main issue was a dispute about the determination of fish prices. The most complex aspect of this issue was the impact of trading in quotas on the catch-related incomes of fishermen. Part of the resolution of the dispute involved the establishment of a special committee to resolve such disagreements. This committee is comprised of an equal number of representatives from both parties, in addition to a chairman who holds the casting vote.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Handling and distribution

In onshore processing there has in recent years been increased emphasis on the further processing of the product in Iceland. Considerable development work has been done in this regard which affects all aspects of the processing industry. There has also been a lot of effort in refining internal control measures in the processing plants and in the further development of processing methods. There was considerable investment in the on-shore processing industry during the year amounting to IKr 3.2 billion which represents a 30 per cent increase from the previous year. The processing industry showed an estimated profit of 2 per cent during the year.

Processing

The output of the main demersal fishing and fish processing branches declined in 1995. Land freezing operations contracted by 11 per cent, sea freezing operations by 10 per cent and salting operations by 3 per cent. The output of de-shelled shrimp rose by 9 per cent and that of shelled shrimp by 16 per cent.

Fish meal and oil production declined by 3 per cent while the salting of herring was unchanged from the years before.

There were some shifts between the principal market regions in 1995, primarily in favour of the market in EC countries at the expense of other markets.

Table 2. **Principal market regions for Icelandic marine products**

Region	Market share by value	
	1994	1995
European Union	60	65
Other European countries	5	3
America	18	16
Asia	16	15
Other	1	1

Great Britain is the most important market region with a 20 per cent market share by value; the US takes second place with just under 14 per cent with Japan third with a market share of 13 per cent. Denmark is the most important market on continental Europe with a market share of 10 per cent which is mainly accounted for by shrimp exports.

OUTLOOK

The Minister of Fisheries has decided on the TAC for individual fish species for the fishing year 1 September 1996-31 August 1997 as follows:

Table 3. **TAC for individual fish species**

In tons

Species	Proposal of the MRI	TAC
Cod	186 000	186 000
Haddock	40 000	45 000
Saithe	50 000	50 000
Redfish	65 000	65 000
Greenland halibut	15 000	15 000
Plaice	10 000	12 000
Deepwater shrimp	55 000	60 000
Offshore shrimp	7 600	7 600
Nephrops	1 500	1 500
Scallops	9 300	9 300
Herring	100 000	110 000
Witch	1 200	1 200
Wolf-fish	13 000	13 000

A decision on the TAC for capelin will be taken later, but the initial catch quota for the Icelandic fleet has been set at 737 000 tons and if calculated according to the premises given for the figure the TAC for Icelandic vessels for the entire year it would be 1 278 000 tons.

The TAC for cod is increased by 31 000 tons from that of the current fishing year, in accordance with the current catch rule. The TAC for haddock is reduced 15 000 tons and for saithe by 20 000 tons. In recent years the TACs for these species have not been reached.

For the first time TACs were decided for wolffish and witch. Allocation of catch quotas for these species to individual vessels will be based on their catch experience in these species for the period from 1 June 1993 to 31 May 1996.

The National Economic Institute has assessed the effects of the decision on TACs for the coming fishing year of 1 September 1996-31 August 1997. The Institute considers that this decision amounts to an increase of approximately 1.9 per cent of production. If the decision is assessed on the basis of the average prices for the export of marine products they represent an increase of approximately 6.5 per cent.

JAPAN

SUMMARY

Fishery production in Japan in 1995 totalled 7 468 000 tons (preliminary figure) with a decline of 8 per cent from the previous year (8 103 000 tons).

Imports of fishery products in 1995 increased 9 per cent over the preceding year to 3 581 000 tons, rising 1 per cent in value to ¥ 1 721 billion. On the other hand, exports of fishery products decreased by 19 per cent to 240 000 tons suffering a 10 per cent fall to 11.1 billion in value.

Per capita consumption of fish and fishery products (as supply of raw food material) decreased by 0.9 kg to 66.9 kg in 1994, while the percentage of fish and fishery products in the total animal protein intake in Japan remained more or less unchanged at 39 per cent from the previous year (40 per cent).

The numbers of both fishing entities and workers engaged in fisheries have declined, with the figure for 1994 standing at 167 000 units and 313 000 persons, respectively.

The conditions surrounding Japan's fisheries were severe, *inter alia,* due to tightened international regulations on fisheries, environmental conservation movements throughout the world, unfavourable condition of fishery resources in the waters surrounding Japan. Also, a decrease in number of workers and an ageing fisher population contributed to such hardship.

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

Fishery management

Although there were no specific major changes in fishery management policy, the Government of Japan took several management measures in 1995 such as a reduction in the number of fishing vessels, restrictions on fishing area and/or period for some fisheries in order to ensure the conservation and rational utilisation of fishery resources.

Besides these standard management measures, the Government took considerable steps in the preparation of introducing new fisheries management scheme, including a TAC system, which would be necessary to implement the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

Recreational fishing

Recreational fishing has been on the rise in recent years (37 million marine recreational fishermen, 1993), which gradually has become a cause of conflict and competition over fishing grounds with commercial fishermen. Also problems between commercial fishing vessels and pleasure boats over the use of fishing ports, such as disorderly mooring by recreational fishermen, have increased. In order to solve these problems, the formulation of rules pertaining to both commercial fisheries and recreational fishing activities have been urged. Consequently, some fishing ports started to allocate mooring site for the use of recreational fishermen.

In accordance with the laws on recreational fishing, the Government held several seminars to extend guidance to recreational fishing operators in order to prevent accidents and ensure safety at sea.

Financial assistance

In fiscal year 1995, in order to give fishing ports and fishing villages more amenities and recreations/services, the Government of Japan provided several financial supports for improving fishing ports and its facilities (¥ 216.6 billion).

Also in order to maintain and enhance fishery resources in the coastal area, the Government supported improvement and development of coastal fishing grounds, including establishment of artificial fishing reefs (¥ 30.9 billion).

Moreover, the Government supported with its financial assistance: *i)* promotions of revitalisation of fishing communities through more active association of fishing communities with urban residents (¥ 7.6 billion), *ii)* strengthening ''community based fisheries management'' (¥ 6.2 billion) and *iii)* improvement of facilities at national and prefectural fish farming centres as well as development of technology concerning seed production and release for fish farming (¥ 6.2 billion).

Economic efficiency

The Government of Japan conducted several structural adjustments in order to cope with the deteriorated state of fish resources, especially demersal species, in its coastal waters. These adjustments included a reduction in fishing vessels with a view to adjusting catch effort to an appropriate level commensurate with the state of fish resources and for improving economic conditions of fishermen's household. Especially, reorganisation programmes for vessel reduction were continuously implemented for large-type and medium-type purse seine fishery as well as offshore trawl fishery both of which had been suffering from a decrease of target resources and severe economic condition.

Structural adjustment

The Government of Japan, from the viewpoint of stabilising fishermen's household management and of strengthening of ''community based fisheries management'', continued to curtail catch effort by extending financial incentives to vessel owners for scrapping their fishing vessels.

Furthermore, structural adjustments have been carried out by reducing the size of vessels, optimising costs for production through introduction of energy saving fishing vessels, gears and other measures which require less man power.

Bilateral agreement

Allocations to Japanese fishing vessels in the Russian EEZ in 1995 remained at the same level as the previous year, *i.e.* 100 000 tons, as were those for Russian fishing vessels in the Japanese 200 miles fisheries zone, namely 100 000 tons. As regards the Pacific salmon fishery, Japanese vessels operated only in the Russian and Japanese 200 miles fishery zones since it is prohibited to catch anadromous fish species on the high seas under the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Convention (NPAFC). Allowable salmon catch in the Japanese 200 miles fisheries zone in 1995 was 5 123 tons, while that in the Russian EEZ was 14 000 tons.

Although Japan established its 200 miles fisheries zone in 1977, it has not established such a zone in the Japan Sea west of 135 E and East China Sea since both Republic of Korea and China have not established their 200 miles fisheries zones. Instead, fishery orders based on existing bilateral fishery agreements with both countries have been maintained. However, since regulations are not applied to fishermen of those two countries even in the areas where Japan has set its 200 miles fisheries zone. Fishing vessels of those two countries, are operating actively around Japan causing conflicts and/or problems with Japanese fishermen, such as damaging fishing gears and severely impacting fishery resources in the waters around Japan.

Meanwhile, in 1996, Japan, the Republic of Korea and China have ratified the UNCLOS. Japan is now proceeding with discussions with those two countries, in order to establish new and mutually beneficial fisheries relations with them in accordance with the provisions of the UNCLOS.

Hygienic regulations

With regard to the measures to ensure safety of a variety of fishery products, entities engaging in distribution, storage, processing, manufacturing and sale of products are obliged to obtain permission from the competent authority in accordance with the ''Food Hygienic Law''.

There are legal standards for ingredients, ways of manufacturing and processing for every fishery product, in which safety and appropriate control is rigidly required. There are also such standards for storage of the products as well as indication of the contents. Manufacturing, distribution and sale not complying with these standards are strictly prohibited.

Food hygienic inspectors in each prefecture inspect products to check for compliance with the above hygienic standards and other requirements.

Despite the fact that this hygienic control system went well, in April 1995, the EU suddenly suspended imports of Japanese fisheries products in accordance with its own hygienic regulations after having inspected several processing factories in Japan. Although it seemed to have been attributed to the different attitude toward hygienic control on fisheries products between the EU and Japan, the Government of Japan amended, taking into account the EU's system, its guideline on export to the EU of fisheries products and certified processing factories in accordance with this new guideline. Consequently, in December 1995, the EU lifted its suspension after having reinspected newly certified factories.

After this critical incident, the Government has started to elaborate a new standard system introducing the idea of the HACCP as well as a manual for producers in order to assist them to follow such a system.

Environmental issues

Several measures have been taken to tackle with environmental problems such as pollution of fishing ground caused by discard of plastics or other garbage, damage on fisheries by red tide and oil contamination as well as adverse impacts on the marine environment by large-scale marine development.

The Government of Japan is advancing studies and surveys on impacts of pollution on marine living resources and the mechanisms for it, and also promoting educational activities aimed at the public concerning prevention of pollution, enforcement measures and measures to remove accumulated debris on the beach or fishing grounds.

The ''Corporation for Promotion of Beautiful Sea and Beach Environment'' established in 1992 by fishermen and their organisations has worked for preserving and conserving marine and beach environment. The beach clean-up campaign is one of its activities, and in 1995 it conducted such clean-up activities in 2 100 places throughout Japan with 920 000 participants in co-operation with volunteer groups.

Changes in trade system

Japan's imports of fishery products have generally been increasing, and total imports in 1995 reached a record of 3 580 000 tons, a 9 per cent increase from the previous year. However, since consumption of fishery products has not shown a significant increase recently, imports of fishery products are not anticipated to drastically increase except for fish meal.

In value terms, they reached US$ 18.4 billion, up 10 per cent from the previous year, which accounted for more than 60 per cent of crude oil import, which is the largest import item for Japan. They also accounted for 4.1 times of grain import and 3.1 times of meat import.

By item, because of drastic decline of Japanese pilchard catch, import of fish meal has drastically increased reaching 16 per cent of all fishery products imports and reached US$ 3.5 billion, three times the 1990 figure.

By contrast, exports were continuously sluggish since price competitiveness of Japanese fishery products, especially canned products, have been weakening in the international market, and also since harvest of sardines used for canning has been shrinking. As a result, exports of fishery products in 1995

receded by 19 per cent from 1994 to 240 000 tons in volume, also down 10 per cent to ¥ 110.8 billion in value.

AQUACULTURE

Aquaculture production in 1995 decreased by 4 per cent and totalled 1 359 000 tons (preliminary figure) consisting of 18 per cent of whole fisheries production. Despite this decline, it can be said that aquaculture has continuously developed as a result of possible planned productions, strong demand for higher grade species and diversification of consumer demand for fishery products.

Among major aquaculture items in 1995, laver decreased 17 per cent to 402 000 tons while yellowtail rose 15 per cent to 170 000 tons, scallop increased 15 per cent to 228 000 tons and oyster 2 per cent up to 227 000 tons. In general, production of seaweed declined while that of fish and shellfish increased.

Since the production of Japanese pilchard constituting the bulk of feed in mariculture has declined rapidly, several trials have been made to substitute such feed with synthetic feed or other small pelagics. Development of technology to create and/or introduce new species with high disease resistance, efficient feed conversion and fine taste has been continuously pursued.

PRODUCTION OF CAPTURE FISHERY

Fishing vessels

The number of fishing vessels in 1994 including those for freshwater fishery and those without engines came to 390 000, or 1 750 000 gross accumulated tons. This was a decline of 1.0 per cent in number and 4.4 per cent in tonnage from the previous year.

The number of engine-powered vessels for marine fishery was 365 000, or 1 730 000 gross tons. Proportion of FRP vessels has kept rising to reach 86.1 per cent, while wooden boats have fallen to 12.3 per cent. The proportion of steel vessels was 1.6 per cent, which continued to decline annually, declining by 5.4 per cent in 1994 reflecting the sluggish economic condition.

Employment situation

The number of people engaged in fisheries in 1994 totalled 313 000, a 3.7 per cent decline from the previous year and a 20.2 per cent fall from 1988. In offshore and distant-water fisheries a small increase was observed (0.3 per cent), while the decline in the number of fishermen engaged in coastal fisheries stood at 4.4 per cent.

As regards age structure, male workers continues to decline (3.9 per cent in 1994 from the previous year) centring on younger generations, thus prompting an advance in the ageing of the total work force. The proportion of males aged 60 years and above came to 37 per cent in 1994, which was an increase of 13.7 per cent over 1988.

Production results

Production from marine fisheries in 1995 amounted to 6 017 000 tons (preliminary figures): distant-water fisheries 892 000 tons, (15 per cent); offshore fisheries 3 352 000 tons, (56 per cent); and coastal fisheries, 1 774 000 tons, (29 per cent) which represented a 9 per cent drop from 1994. A major cause of the decline was drastically decreased harvest of Japanese pilchard.

Among major fish species, sardines (including Japanese pilchard) occupied 11.4 per cent of landings (while 18 per cent in 1994), followed by 8.5 per cent of squid, 8.2 per cent of mackerel and 5.6 per cent of pollock.

As it is well known, the catch of Japanese pilchard has been decreasing drastically since 1989 while it had showed a continuous and drastic increase from the latter half of the 1970s and exceeded 4 million tons in 1983. It showed sharp drops recently, down 43 per cent over the previous year to 683 000 tons in 1995.

Squid showed a slight decline of 13 per cent although it still remained in a dominant position.

Pollock has been on a decline mainly due to the subsequent decline of catch in the Bering high seas. Its production in 1995 dipped 11 per cent from 1994, to 336 000 tons.

Mackerel decreased drastically by 22 per cent from the previous year. It was believed that good results in 1993 and 1994 were caused by the strong year class of 1993.

Tuna and skipjack remained the same level of 706 000 tons.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Handling and distribution

In this field, there was no specific changes observed in 1995. In the distribution of fishery products, the channels through either producing markets or consuming markets still play the central role although dealing through out-of-the-market distribution has been expanding.

Processing

The fishery processing industry has contributed to a stable supply of fishery products which are subject to large fluctuations in the harvesting sector and also to enhance the value of products made of low-priced fish. However, some of those industries have recently suffered from a shortage of fish materials for processing, such as Japanese pilchard, and also from increasing imported products with relatively low price, reflecting the strong Yen.

Domestic market

Consumption of fishery products was sluggish due to a stagnating economy, although it had been long supported by strong demand among consumers for healthy food. Household expenditure for fishery products in 1994 fell again from previous year.

Per capita monthly actual income for all working households in 1995 was ¥ 570 817, up 0.6 per cent from the previous year, with disposable income also rising 0.2 per cent to ¥ 482 174. The substantial expenditure for fish and fish products in the household economy in 1994, *i.e.* per capita annual expenditure deflated by consumer price index, declined 4.5 per cent from the previous year to ¥ 36 945, while per capita annual expenditure for whole foods in 1994 declined only 0.5 per cent from the previous year. This two-year consecutive decline of per capita fisheries products expenditure was for the first time observed from the onset of the collection of statistics in 1963. However, preliminary figure for 1995 shows an increase. The expenditure for whole foods against overall household expenditure (for all households) in 1995 dipped to 22.6 per cent from the preceding year's 23.1 per cent.

OUTLOOK

Fisheries is the largest supplier of animal protein to the Japanese people, will remain important as the main supplier of food on a stable basis.

Fishing villages have multi-faceted roles of providing urban dwellers with opportunities to have contact with nature through recreational fisheries, diving services, yacht harbours and so on, which also could contribute to a balanced development of regional communities.

A severe environment surrounding Japanese fisheries requires us to exert ourselves to restore and increase fishery resources within our coastal areas through the strengthening of community based fisheries management, promotion of stock enhancement (including sea-ranching) and conservation of fishing grounds environment.

It has also become important to improve management of fisheries households, especially with younger generations, by increasing profit through possible cost reduction and creating attractive fishing communities.

Regarding the international situation surrounding Japanese fisheries, Japan almost finished its internal arrangement to ratify the UNCLOS (Japan's ratification was just approved by the Diet on 7 June 1996). After its ratification of the UNCLOS, Japan would introduce a completely new fisheries management systems such as a TAC system and a quota system. As for the agreement concluded at the UN in August 1995 on the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, Japan intends to sign in a few month and ratify it as soon as possible.

Although critics demand tighter control or even elimination of some fisheries from the environmental point of view, the Government of Japan has always recognised the important role of fisheries for food security of world populations and pursued responsible fisheries noting the concept of sustainable development and utilisation of natural resources in harmony with the environment, as agreed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. With this in mind, the Government of Japan, in collaboration with FAO, held in December 1995 the ''International Conference on the Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security (Kyoto Conference)'' where a declaration and a plan of action stipulating important role of fisheries and necessary activities for securing future food supplies were adopted. The Government of Japan will further responsible fishing activities in accordance with the outcomes of the Conference.

MEXICO

SUMMARY

Total fish and seafood production was 1 404 384 tons, of which 1 246 575 tons (88.8 per cent) were of marine origin and 157 809 tons (11.2 per cent) from aquaculture. Landings increased 11.4 per cent over 1994 figures and aquaculture production declined 8 per cent.

Between 1994 and 1995, the fishing industry succeeded in making better and wider use of fisheries output: processing of raw materials rose 22.7 per cent, climbing from 593 552 tons to 728 454 tons. Output increased by 16 per cent, rising from 272 986 tons to 316 759 tons. Frozen products accounted for 48.9 per cent of finished goods, canned goods 31.8 per cent, fish meal and oil 18.7 per cent and other processes such as salting, smoking and drying accounted for 0.7 per cent.

The sector's trade balance reached its highest level in recent years, approximately US$584.3 million. This resulted of US$680.6 million in exports with imports totalling US$96.3 million. The trade balance in 1995 soared 83 per cent over 1994 figures, with exports rising 45.2 per cent and imports reporting a substantial decline of 31.3 per cent.

Outstanding among the institutional Government measures was the publication of the 1995-2000 National Development Plan that sets out the objectives, goals and strategies regulating the country's programme of economic activities. The Plan established the following objectives for fisheries: promoting fisheries through a comprehensive and sustainable approach meeting the needs of each of the phases of the activity and those involving the conservation of the environment, and promoting the diversification and development of new fisheries and untapped resources, such as industrial and rural aquaculture.

The Plan also notes that Government policy and actions will stress creation of jobs, increasing the supply of seafood to improve the nutrition of the majority of the population, and obtaining foreign exchange through promotion of exports of competitive species. Promotion will be based on actions aimed at guaranteeing water quality, improved management and utilisation of coastal areas, more research and development in technology and aquaculture health, and specific training and technical assistance programmes.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Administration of fisheries resources

The 1995-2000 Fisheries and Aquaculture Programme includes a number of subsidiary programmes and sub-programmes aimed at promoting sustainable development in fisheries. Outstanding among these are fisheries administration programmes such as fisheries activity management and setting standards for responsible fishing.

The main objective of the fisheries administration programme is to carry out systematic measures based on transparent legal ordinances and on effective regulations aimed at management of aquatic plant and animal wildlife in Mexico. The regulations would guarantee long-term sustainable use, conservation, and rational utilisation through adequate development and administration.

To achieve this objective fisheries administration has adopted measures based on the most reliable scientific data available in order to maintain or restock to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield. Such measures would have several objectives, including the following: preventing excess fishing capacity and ensuring that fisheries continues to be economically viable; improving the economic

conditions in which the fisheries industry operates and promoting responsible fishing; considering the interests of users of natural resources, including subsistence, artisan or small-scale fishing; preserving biodiversity of aquatic habitats and ecosystems and protecting endangered species; and allowing recovery of exhausted populations or, when pertinent, actively intervening to re-establish them.

Furthermore, a great deal of importance is being placed on fisheries management activity. Consequently, a National Fisheries Management Programme has been implemented aimed at establishing and strengthening the mechanisms that reconcile fishing practice with regulations in effect. Further aims include inducing responsible fishing, based on scientific, regulatory and operating grounds, with criteria of equity guaranteeing profitability for an activity with broad social benefits.

The specific objectives of this sub-programme are: evaluation of the risk posed by different management measures on sustainability of fisheries resources; assembling an updated roster of fishermen, fishing gear, equipment and boats in the country's main coastal fisheries; developing an action programme establishing priorities for management by species and region, and establish ports of arrival for boats to obtain all relevant information; making fishing practice compatible with regulations in such a way that it makes fisheries administration mechanisms with permits and authorisation more efficient; achieving compatibility of fisheries and industrial plant capacities with the sustainable use of fisheries resources; evaluating and keeping under constant scrutiny the effectiveness of conservation and management measures and taking action when such measures require updating or should be suspended in the light of new scientific evidence.

The objective of the Sub-programme for Regulating Responsible Fishing consists of the development of the Official Mexican Standards (NOM) necessary to regulate the transition towards sustainable development in all sub-sectors of fishing activity (catch, aquaculture, processing and marketing).

In order to achieve rational and sustainable management and utilisation of fisheries resources, in 1995 five Official Mexican Standards (NOM) were published to regulate the utilisation of the species of conch, mullet and white mullet and to regulate recreational and sports fishing activities in waters under federal jurisdiction in Mexico.

Under the 1995 Regulations Programme, the Fisheries Administration Subcommittee began analysis and diagnostic work to establish regulatory measures for scale and shark fishing. It also began review of the NOM covering utilisation of species of shrimp, including authorised fishing gear (trawls) and harvesting of post larva and breeders for aquaculture.

NOM/006/PESC/1993 covering use of lobster species throughout Mexico was amended. Minimum lobster sizes for set for the Caribbean and use of hooks was regulated.

The Aquaculture Health Subcommittee published three draft NOMs on the establishment of standards for techniques for disease detection, balanced feed and for setting up the risk analysis critical point control system for the country's industrial processors of fish and seafood products.

The Fisheries Administration Consultative Committee was set up with the participation of the federal and state governments, and the harvesting, processing and scientific sectors. The Committee's work is aimed at providing greater certainty to participants and promoting greater transparency in decision making in fisheries administration. Examples of areas involved are the establishment of closed seasons for shrimp species in the Pacific, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean.

In a co-ordinated effort involving the Committee and producers, and based on the best available scientific evidence, closed seasons were established for shrimp and red, blue and green lobster for the purpose of furthering and regulating their optimal utilisation, conservation and protection.

Regarding granting permits and franchises, the terms of effectiveness for fishing permits were extended to periods of four years. In the period in reference, 450 permits were granted for shrimping at sea, 250 for shrimping in protected waters, 14 for swordfish, 26 for sardines, 34 for tuna, 16 for lobster and 15 for abalone, shark and scale species. Furthermore, 12 franchises were granted to 12 co-operatives.

In the area of protection and conservation of living marine resources, two Bulletins were published limiting the maximum rate of incidental catch of dolphins during tuna fishing operations using seine nets.

The aim here was to reduce incidental mortality to a minimum and to maintain optimum utilisation of tuna resources.

In addition, the National Marine Mammal Research and Conservation Programme PNICMM), the Technical Committee for Preservation of the Vaquita and the Totoaba, the National Tuna Utilisation and Dolphin Protection Programme (PNAAPD) and the Comprehensive Sea Turtle Conservation Programme continued their activities in order to ensure protection and conservation actions for the dolphin, sea turtle, vaquita and totoaba.

Included among the results achieved through the operation of these programmes are the following: the PNICMM contributed to the fact that the grey whale was removed from the endangered species list; under the PNAAPD, observers were provided for 100 per cent of the tuna fleet and incidental catch of dolphins in tuna fishing with seine nets continued to decline, with an accumulated reduction of 98 per cent over the past ten years; the PNPTM was successful in increasing the number of nests and freeing of hatching turtles over previous-year figures, protecting 689 163 nests and freeing 20 802 072 hatchlings in the 1995 season; and, finally, through the Committee entrusted with protection of the totoaba and vaquita, cruiser ships for vaquita sightings continued, as well as surveillance actions to prevent the possible totoaba catch and illegal commerce in this species.

In research, the National Fisheries Institute (INP, in Spanish) was restructured. A well-defined applied research strategy was developed enabling it to meet technical and scientific government requirements for fisheries resources management and also act as a consultation and service unit for the production and academic sectors. In order to strengthen these measures, in 1995 the INP promoted major co-national and international co-operation and exchange measures with universities and the scientific communities. These links were aimed at conducting research to evaluate the magnitude of fisheries resources and provide consultant services with state-of-the-art technology to producers.

Financial Support

In the areas of financing, measures to promote the modernisation and capitalisation of fisheries producer sectors continued. Co-ordinated efforts were made with the Government financial authorities, development funds and the commercial banking system to channel financial resources to the fisheries sector.

Financial supports from the development funds totalled 829.7 million pesos in 1995, of which 76 per cent were from the National Foreign Trade bank and 24 per cent from FIRA-FOPESCA.

Under the Pacific Coast Shrimping Co-operatives Financial Restructuring Programme, and with the objective of overcoming financial difficulties of Puerto Peñasco, Sonora, in 1973 the trust fund was set up to reactivate the shrimp fleet. The trust provided 32 vessels to fishermen showing interest in continuing to engage in fishing. In 1995, 75 per cent of a 9.4 million peso investment in the trust's patrimony was recovered.

Negotiations were undertaken with financial institutions and producers to reactivate the Topolobampo, Sinaloa shrimp fleet. The plan implemented was similar to that applied in Puerto Peñasco, Sinaloa. The financial support activities also included processing the channelling of credit and risk capital supports for companies in financial straits.

Support was authorised for the Ocean Garden company, in which the Government is a major shareholder, to outfit boats for the 1995-1996 shrimping season for a total of US$10 million, a similar amount to that granted in the previous season.

In the case of aquaculture, a total of 90 companies and corporations have been listed and have been provided with 155.4 million pesos in resources from PRONAES with 34 million pesos in additional credits. These resources have benefited 3 062 persons.

Efficient and economic adjustment

The 1995-2000 National Development Plan was published in June 1995. It sets the objectives, goals and strategies that regulate the Government's actions in all the country's economic activities, including fishing and aquaculture. The plan sets forth the following basic objectives in these activities: conservation and protection of fisheries resources and the environment under criteria of sustainability and responsibility; management for production activities in the catch as well as the processing, distribution and marketing stages; and the balanced growth of all the chains of production in the sector and connected activities.

This comprehensive approach also includes meeting the needs for research and evaluation of resources, basic infrastructure, the fishing fleet, processing, distribution and marketing. It is also aimed at stimulating diversification, development of new fisheries and untapped resources, in addition to promoting industrial and rural aquaculture.

The specific fisheries and aquaculture sectorial programme was developed for 1995-2000. Included among the programme's objectives are the consolidation of environmental care, strengthening research in the area of fisheries resources, techniques and fishing gear, fostering an orderly administrative functioning of fishing activity, stimulating growth, restructuring the production organisation, decentralising fishing activity, and orienting fishing in the direction of the nation's objectives in the areas of food supply, employment, income and generation of foreign exchange.

Changes in commercial regulations

In the area of import duties, with the objective of spurring development of high-yield aquaculture, and in conjunction with the authorities in charge of trade policy, an evaluation was made of the feasibility of creating new tariff categories in the zero category. Another evaluation on reclassifying other import categories for seed, feed and equipment with a shortfall in domestic supply and having a significant impact of production costs was also done.

Health regulations

The following NOMs (Official Mexican Standards) related to fishing and aquaculture were published:

- Official Mexican Standard, NOM-027-SSA1-1993, Goods and Services, Fish and Seafood Products. *Fresh refrigerated and frozen fish.* Health specifications. Published in the Federal Official Gazette on 3 March, 1995 and took effect on 3 April, 1995.
- Official Mexican Standard, NOM-028-SSA1-1993, Goods and Services. Fish and Seafood Products. *Canned Fish.* Health Specifications. Published in the Federal Official Gazette on 27 February, 1995 and took effect on 29 March, 1995.
- Official Mexican Standard, NOM-030-SSA1-1993, Goods and Services, Fish and Seafood Products. *Canned Crustaceans.* Health specifications. Published in the Federal Official Gazette on 31 January, 1995 and took effect on 1 March, 1995.
- Official Mexican Standard. NOM-031-SSA1-1993. Goods and Services, Fish and Seafood Products. *Fresh refrigerated and frozen bivalve molluscs.* Health specifications. Published in the Federal Official Gazette on 6 March 1995 and took effect on 7 March, 1996.
- Official Mexican Standard, NOM-032-SSA1-1993. Goods and Services, Fish and Seafood Products. *Canned Bivalve Molluscs.* Health Specifications. Published in the Federal official Gazette on 6 March, 1995 and took effect on 5 April, 1995.
- Official Mexican Standard, NOM-033-SSA1-1993, Goods and Services. *Food radiation. Allowed doses in food, raw materials and food additives.* Published in the Federal Official Gazette on 7 March, 1995 and took effect on 6 March, 1996.

In the area of aquaculture health, in order to combat a disease similar to Taura Syndrome – that appeared in shrimp farms in northern Sinaloa in mid-1995 – a prevention method was successfully developed and used involving application of lime. The causal agent of the disease was isolated making it possible to develop specific quick diagnostic techniques that have been disseminated among producers.

AQUACULTURE

Production

Aquaculture production totalled 167 887 metric tons, a 2 per cent decline from the previous-year figure. This was due to the 9.3 per cent drop in oyster production. However, production of other species rose: carp (21.3 per cent), catfish (21 per cent), shrimp (24 per cent) and trout (17.2 per cent).

Table 1. **Aquaculture production volume by main species, 1995**[1]

Tons, live weight

	Volume 1994	Volume 1995	Relative change 95/94 (per cent)
TOTAL	171 389	157 809	–8.0
Mojarra	75 541	76 128	0.8
Oysters	33 479	30 486	–8.9
Carp	18 848	26 065	38.3
Shrimp	13 138	15 867	20.8
Catfish	2 606	2 710	4.0
Trout	1 966	2 659	35.2
Other	5 328	410	92.3

1. Preliminary figures.
Source: SEMARNAP (Ministry of the Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries, Fisheries Production Indicators, Dec. 1995.

In 1995, Mexico's aquaculture output involved the operation of 5 384 production units, consisting of 984 commercial farms, 719 production units engaged in aquaculture derived from seedings and restocking, and 3 781 rural development aquaculture production units, aimed chiefly at home consumption.

Productive area open to aquaculture in 1995 consisted of 1 278 823.23 hectares of water surface, 249 901.72 cubic meters of floating cages, rapid-current channels and concrete tanks, the latter consisting of 30 277.65 hectares and 91 405.5 cubic meters in commercial farms; 1 080 065.39 hectares and 480 cubic meters in aquaculture fisheries; and 231 081 hectares and 158 016.22 cubic meters of rural development aquaculture.

Special attention was given to the development of production units, specifically aquaculture fisheries and rural development aquaculture, since their impact on the communities where they are established constitutes a mechanism for immediate attention to food needs, alternative and/or complementary work sources; in addition to favouring the establishment and development of human settlements in rural areas.

Outstanding in terms of high-yield aquaculture is the development of shrimp farming which reported an increase in 11 per cent in the number of farms, rising from 292 in 1994 to 324 in 1995. In terms of surface open to shrimp farming, a 21 per cent increase was reported, rising from 15 484 to 18 730.28 hectares in 1995, an increase which translated into a 20.6 per cent jump in shrimp production.

With the aim of supporting Mexico's aquaculture development, within the framework of the country's technical co-operation relations with the FAO, the "Shrimp farming in the Co-operative Sector in Nayarit and Sinaloa" project took its first steps. With resources provided by the National Fund for "Solidaridad" Enterprises (FONAES) and SEMARNAP, together with technical support from FAO, it will be possible to assist 42 shrimp farming enterprises in Sinaloa and Nayarit reporting difficulties stemming from limitations in the area of entrepreneurial training and development.

PRODUCTION (LANDINGS)

In 1995, marine origin fisheries production increased 15 per cent, rising from 1 088 600 to 1 246 600 tons. This expansion was mainly due to the increases reported in the squid catch, which

increased 525 per cent, recovery of landings of algae and seaweeds (34.1 per cent), lobster (23.6 per cent), crab (34.6 per cent) and sardines (38.1 per cent).

A decline was reported in landing volumes in a number of items: sea urchins (19.1 per cent), clams (38.9 per cent), abalone (18.5 per cent) and shark (7.9 per cent) among others.

The fleet

In 1995, no substantial changes were reported in the number of units in the fleet, except for 0.8 per cent variation respect to 1994. Estimated data indicate that in the case of small or coastal vessels, these increased 1 per cent, rising from 70 930 to 71 641 units. The high sea fleet decreased 4.2 per cent, as a result of shrimp and sardine-anchovy vessel reduction.

Given the country's economic crisis and the fact that the cost of engaging in this activity is relatively inexpensive, the number of small boats has increased, resulting in an excess in the fishing effort in some artisan and small-scale fisheries.

Table 2. **Fishing fleet, 1994-1995**

Number of vessels

	1994	1995	Variation 95/94 (per cent)
TOTAL	74 336	74 903	0.8
Small scale	70 930	71 641	1.0
High sea scale	3 406	3 262	–4.2
Shrimp	2 386	2 235	–6.3
Tuna	92	96	4.3
Sardine[1]	94	81	–13.8
Fine scale species	834	850	1.9

1. Includes anchovy vessels.
Source: SEMARNAP, Anuarios Estadisticos de Pesca.

Fisheries infrastructure

The main objective of the fisheries infrastructure is to upgrade coastal lagoon ecosystems. This would result in increased production and, consequently, greater economic benefits for the fishermen. At the same time, it would generate adequate conditions to promote and develop aquaculture.

Consequently, through the Breakwater and Dredging Programme, which is spread out over a number of years, investment resources were centred on continued execution of projects. For this purpose, of the 77 744 320 pesos authorised for fisheries infrastructure in 1995, 63 750 000 pesos (81.9 per cent) was channelled to this programme.

Through these investments, the establishment of production projects and the providing of support services relative to federal investments was promoted. Appropriate conditions were offered to establish poles of aquaculture development, making it possible to diversify production and offer employment alternatives in the areas of influence of the projects.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Processing

Between 1994 and 1995, the fishing industry increased its volume of raw material processed from 593 500 tons to 728 400 tons and finished products from 273 000 tons to 316 800 tons, respectively. This meant a relative increase of 22.7 per cent in raw materials processed and 16.1 per cent in the case of finished products.

Frozen seafood retained its role as the main activity under processing and accounted for 48.9 per cent of the total volume of finished product, followed by canned goods (31.81 per cent), fish meals and oils (18.7 per cent) and other processes (0.7 per cent).

With regard to the finished products supply, between 1994 and 1995 frozen products increased its production 23 per cent, climbing from 133 5490 tons to 164 317 tons, the reduction also increased 41.1 per cent, from 50 981 tons to 71 915 tons, due to sardine and anchovy landings recuperation. Canned products declined 9.2 per cent, from 86 680 tons to 78 737 tons as a result that the majority of fisheries destined to the canned production declined.

In order to provide the consumer with health quality products, the Ministry of Health, as part of the Fishing Industry Modernisation Programme being carried out in conjunction with SEMARNAP, continued its visits to check on infrastructure and hygiene conditions in industrial plant processes, mainly in the regions where the greater part of the fishing industry is concentrated. As part of this effort, four inspection visits were made to 22 processing plants in Sinaloa and Baja California.

It should also be stressed that on 12 June 1996 Official Mexican Standard NOM-128-SSA1-1993, Goods and Services was published. It provides for the application of a system of risk analysis and critical point control in the country's industrial plant involved in fish and seafood processing.

Table 3. **Fish processing industry, 1994-1995**

Tons

	Total		Frozen		Canned		Reduction		Other process	
	RM	FP	RM	FP	RM	FP	RM	FP	RM	FP
1994[1]	593 552	272 986	195 207	133 549	157 285	86 680	235 888	50 981	5 172	1 776
1995[1]	728 454	316 759	240 154	164 317	142 602	78 737	340 111	71 915	5 587	1 790
Var. 95/94	22.7	16.0	23.0	23.0	–9.3	–9.2	44.2	41.1	8.0	0.8
95 = 100	100.0	100.0	32.9	48.9	26.5	31.8	39.7	18.7	0.9	0.7

RM: Raw material processed.
FP: Finished product.
1. Include fats and oils.
2. Include dry/salted.
Source: SEMARNAP, Anuarios Estadisticos de Pesca.

Marketing

Nearly 1.1 million tons (a 7.2 per cent increase over the volume reported for 1994) were marketed in 1995. Of this volume, 82.4 per cent was for the domestic market while 17.6 per cent was exported. Domestic availability of fish and seafood products was 890 000 tons, of which mojarra, tuna varieties, shrimp, carp, shark and dogfish, sardines and mackerel together accounted for 26.8 per cent of this availability. In terms of type of product, domestic marketing consisted of 541 348 tons of fresh products (60.8 per cent); 116 777 tons of frozen seafood (13.1 per cent); 69 265 tons of canned goods (7.8 per cent); 86 451 tons of fish meal and oils (9.7 per cent); and 76 168 tons of products from other processes (8.5 per cent).

Table 4. **Availability of fisheries products by packaging, 1995**[1]

Tons

	Total	Fresh	Frozen	Canned	Meal and Oil	Other
Total	890 008	541 348	116 776	69 265	86 451	76 168

1. Preliminary figures.
Source: SEMARNAP, Fisheries Production Indicators.

A favourable trade balance of US$584.3 million was reported; exports of US$680.6 million were reported with US$96.3 million in imports. Between 1994 and 1995, exports increased 45.3 per cent, rising from US$468.6 million to US$680.6 million. At the same time, a considerable decline of 35.5 per cent was reported for imports, decreasing from US$135.5 million to US$96.3 million. It should be stressed that the devaluation registered on the late days of 1994 and peso/dollar exchange rate since then played a major role in export and import developments.

Tuna species and shrimp were the items that played a significant role in the increase in exports. Tuna sales jumped 109.8 per cent while shrimp exports climbed 43.2 per cent. In terms of imports, the decline in sales was lessened by imports of fish oils and fats which rose 64.1 per cent, despite the fact that considerable declines were reported in a number of other import items: tuna (85.1 per cent), fish meal (70.1 per cent) and miscellaneous products (41.7 per cent).

Consumption

Between 1994 and 1995, Apparent National Consumption of fish and seafood declined 16.1 per cent, decreasing from 1 396 505 tons to 1 171 397 tons. Direct human consumption also reported a decline of 19 per cent, dropping from 1 040 150 tons to 842 311 tons. As a result of these declines, a 17.6 per cent loss in per capita consumption was reported, with a decrease from 15.3 kg to 12.6 kg.

It is expected that the declining trend reported between 1994 and 1995 will reverse as a result of the measures taken beginning in 1995. Some of these measures are listed in the following sections.

The National Committee to Promote Fish and Seafood Consumption promotes the development of a consumption culture including fish and seafood in the eating habits of the country's population and consumption of diversified species in forms other than fresh or frozen. Beginning in December 1994, it began development of a work programme for the 1995 Lenten season.

Table 5. **Fish and seafood trade balance, 1994-1995**[1]

Tons and thousands of US$

	1994		1995		Change 94/95 (%)	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
BALANCE		319 161		584 316		83.0
Exports		468 558		680 659		45.3
Imports		149 397		96 343		–35.5
EXPORTS	87 443	468 558	190 357	680 659	117.7	45.3
Abalone	796	12 879	912	13 355	14.6	–3.7
Algae and seaweeds	29 653	16 309	39 362	1 210	32.7	–92.6
Tuna	9 302	28 131	58 008	59 033	523.6	109.8
Shrimp	28 836	309 261	34 716	442 979	20.4	43.2
Lobster	1 263	21 751	1 516	28 281	20.0	30.1
Other	17 583	80 227	55 843	135 801	217.6	69.3
IMPORTS	154 473	149 397	116 768	96 343	–24.4	–35.5
Tuna	5 241	9 202	470	1 367	–91.1	–85.1
Cod	1 664	10 227	1 347	6 597	–19.0	–35.5
Squid	2 082	1 865	1 763	965	–15.3	–48.2
Oils and fats	46 448	18 934	79 199	31 072	70.5	64.1
Meal	61 056	25 727	14 536	7 689	–76.2	–70.1
Other	37 982	83 442	19 453	48 653	–48.8	–41.7

1. Preliminary figures.
Source: SEMARNAP, Fisheries Production Indicators, 1995.

As a result of these activities, a total volume of 109 920 tons of seafood was marketed, a 14.2 per cent increase over the previous-season figure. Of this amount, 66 513 tons were marketed outside the Mexico

City area, a 16.8 per cent increase over the previous season. In the area of canned goods, a total of 1 440 761 boxes were distributed, of which 1 103 489 consisted of tuna and 337 272 sardines.

Furthermore, in order to put these consumption promotion tasks on a permanent footing, joint training actions for wholesalers and retailers are being implemented in order to improve commercial operation, stressing the handling and conservation of products, hygiene and presentation, as well as the creation of a new image for market sites.

Strategies also continued to be developed involving consumer training, dissemination and promotion of specific information messages regarding to the nutritional advantages of fish and seafood products, their health benefits, the characteristics they should have upon purchase, forms of home preparation and conservation, prices and purchase outlets, seasonal species and forms of identification.

Activities were carried out aimed at increasing the number of outlets and at the physical and operational modernisation of fish stalls in public, state and municipal markets throughout the country, in order to optimise the supply of fish and seafood. Furthermore, activities continued in support of the National Market Information System (SNIM) in the development and distribution of the monthly publication known as SIMEPESCA providing information on the markets for the main fish and seafood products.

Table 6. **Apparent and per capita consumption of fish and seafood, 1995**[1]

Consumption	1995
Apparent national consumption (tons)	1 171 397
Direct human consumption (tons)	842 311
Indirect human consumption (tons)	329 086
Per capita consumption (kg)	12.6

1. Estimated figures.
Source: SEMARNAP, Fisheries Production Indicators, 1995.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

In 1995, Mexico actively participated in International fishing agencies and forums, expressing its position with regard to multilateral programmes addressing the utilisation, management, protection and conservation of living marine resources.

Significant in this regard are the efforts carried out in United Nations bodies such as FAO, the Fishing Committee (COFI) and the West-Central Atlantic Fishing Commission (COPACO). Special mention should be made of the activities promoted by the UN that culminated in the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing, which provides the international community with a set of recommendations to regulate fishing activities under criteria of sustainability.

Of further importance is Mexico's participation in the activities of the United Nations Conference on the Agreement to Enforce the Provisions of CONVEMAR, regarding the Conservation and Management of Transzonal and Highly Migratory Species (High Seas Agreement) in which it reiterated its interest in the application of fishing management measures on the high seas, in observance of the sovereignty rights of coastal States.

In addition, development of an instrument aimed at the conservation and protection of sea turtles in the Western Hemisphere was promoted. The aim here was to arrive at a multilateral mechanism to achieve adequate protection for sea turtles in the Western Hemisphere.

For the purpose of optimally harvesting tuna resources while protecting dolphins, active participation continued in the Inter-Government Agreement for Dolphin Conservation. This instrument has made it possible to practically achieve zero incidental catch of dolphins in tuna fishing in the Eastern Pacific. This instrument represents the basis for a possible lifting of the tuna embargo in the near future.

In the area of bilateral co-operation, the actions taken were aimed at promoting trade, investment and joint ventures with foreign capital in the country's fishing industry and agreeing on scientific and technological co-operation programmes and projects.

A number of bilateral efforts were made in 1995 within the framework of meetings with fisheries authorities, binational meetings, mixed commissions and other bilateral forums. Consequently, collaboration ties have been increased with Canada, the United States and other countries.

Within the framework of the Mexican Commission for Co-operation with Central America, the bilateral relationship was strengthened with Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Belize, and Mexico provided those countries with technical and scientific assistance.

Also, within the framework of this Commission, collaboration programmes and activities were expanded in the Caribbean region, notably with Jamaica, Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Special attention is being given to the diversification for scientific and technical collaboration with other countries and regions through visits of officials and businessmen to Europe, South America and Asia. Of special importance were visits to the United States, Japan, Venezuela, Chile, Germany and Poland.

NEW ZEALAND

SUMMARY

In 1995 the seafood industry grew in terms of output and its contribution to the general economy. This growth was illustrated by the increase in catch volume, catch value, export statistics and employment over the 1994 figures.

- total harvest from the New Zealand zone increased in volume by 9 per cent to 654 000 tons;
- the estimated primary (port landed) value of the total catch from the New Zealand zone increased by 4.3 per cent to just over NZ$ 700 million;
- seafood export receipts increased by 6 per cent to almost NZ$ 1.24 billion;
- total employment in the seafood sector increased slightly by 1.4 per cent to 10 000 people.

The Government changed the way it organised its fisheries management policy, administration, research and compliance activities in 1995 with the formation of the Ministry of Fisheries. Fisheries research services were transferred to a Crown Research Institute, the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA). NIWA currently has a contract with the Ministry of Fisheries to provide the majority of research services until 30 June 1997. After this date, it is proposed that research services will be placed in a fully contestable environment and other institutions will have the opportunity to provide these services on contract to the Ministry of Fisheries.

As part of the 1995/96 fishing year management decisions, the Minister of Fisheries changed the catch limits for 12 fish stocks. Total Allowable Commercial Catches (TACCs) for blue cod (BCO7), blue moki (MOK1), elephant fish (ELE3), hoki (HOK1), orange roughy (ORH1) and red cod (RCO2) were increased. The Minister reduced the TACCs for some orange roughy stocks (ORH2A ''South'', ORH 2B, ORH 3A, ORH 3B and ORH 7B) and one snapper fishery (SNA1).

Access to the New Zealand zone by foreign fishers in the 1994/95 fishing year was via Government to Government licensed access which is limited to tuna species. Japan was offered licensed access for 30 vessels to fish in the Southern Tuna Fishery targeting southern bluefin tuna.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Resource management

Legislative changes

On 1 July 1995 the Ministry of Fisheries came into existence. The policy, administrative and compliance functions associated with fisheries management were transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) to the Ministry of Fisheries. Fisheries research services which previously resided in MAF were transferred to a Crown Research Institute, the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA). Between 1 July 1995 and 30 June 1997 the majority of research services will be provided under contract to the Ministry of Fisheries by NIWA. This is discussed in more detail in the ''Outlook'' section below.

The Ministry of Fisheries focus is the sustainable utilisation of fisheries. This means that policy advice, compliance activities and fisheries services are directed towards ensuring that fishers' use of the fisheries resource is sustainable. The Ministry is not involved in directing, managing, or safeguarding the position of the fishing industry. The Ministry's activities are aimed at providing the appropriate resource

sustainability parameters for fishing activity. As is the case in most other sectors of the New Zealand economy, decisions related to commercial viability and investment are left in the hands of those best place to make such decisions: the industry operators.

Total Allowable Commercial Catches for the 1995-96 fishing year

In September 1995 the Minister of Fisheries adjusted twelve total allowable commercial catch (TACC) limits. The TACC for blue cod (BCO 7) was decreased from 95 to 70 tons to further constrain the commercial harvest in this important non-commercial fishery. The blue moki (MOK 1) TACC was increased from 200 to 400 tons, as the fishery assessment indicated a higher level of catch was probably sustainable in this rebuilt fishery. The elephant fish (ELE 3) TACC was increased from 424 to 500 tons on the advice that a commercial harvest of this size would be sustainable and not lead to significant changes in landings, which in recent years have exceeded the old TACC. The hoki (HOK 1) TACC was increased from 220 000 to 240 000 tons as the stock assessment indicated that the fishery was in a healthy state and would be able to sustain a higher level of removals.

The Minister increased the orange roughy (ORH 1) TACC from 190 to 1 190 tons on the condition that 1 000 tons is to be used exclusively in the Mercury-Colville area under the provisions of an adaptive management programme proposed by industry, and that the remaining 190 tons is used outside of the Mercury-Colville area in the rest of ORH 1. ORH 2A ''South'', 2B and 3A are considered one stock for stock assessment purposes. The fishery assessment suggested that this stock is at the end of its fishing down phase and current catch levels were not sustainable. The Minister therefore proportionally reduced the combined catch limit for ORH 2A ''South'', ORH 2B and ORH 3A from 6 660 to 2 100 tons to ensure a greater than 50 per cent probability that the stock size would increase in 1995-96. The catch limit for ORH 2A ''South'' was reduced from 3 999.7 to 1 261.2 tons and the separate TACCs for the other areas were reduced from 820 to 258.6 tons for ORH 2B and from 1 840 to 580.2 tons for ORH 3A. The catch limit for the ORH 2A ''North'' fishery was left unchanged at 3 000 tons.

The TACC for ORH 3B, which includes the Chatham Rise, was reduced from 14 000 to 12 700 tons. Within this total, the overall catch limit on the Chatham Rise was reduced from 8 000 to 7 200 tons in order to assure a 75 per cent chance that the end-of-year biomass will increase from 1994-95 to 1995-96. The Minister also amalgamated the Survey Box, East Rise and South Rise sub-areas and reopened the Survey Box to commercial fishing. The catch limit for this new amalgamated area is 4 950 tons. The North West Rise remains as a separate area with a catch limit of 2 250 tons. The catch limit for the Puysegur fishery was reduced from 2 000 to 1 000 tons. Recent trawl surveys in this area showed markedly lower catch rates compared with the 1992 survey and suggested strongly that the Puysegur stock had been reduced by fishing. The catch limit for the Sub-Antarctic and Arrow Plateau areas was increased from 4 000 to 4 500 tons, with industry undertaking to harvest no more than 1 500 tons from the Arrow.

The fishery assessment for the ORH 7B fishery indicated that the current TACC and recent catch levels were not sustainable and may cause the stock to decline further. The Minister therefore reduced the current TACC for ORH 7B from 1 708 to 430 tons, which was estimated to be the maximum catch that will allow the stock to increase in size in 1995-96.

In recognition of the increased availability of red cod in RCO 2 the TACC was increased from 364 to 500 tons.

The Minister last year took steps to rebuild the snapper (SNA 1) fishery toward a biomass level that would support the maximum sustainable yield (MSY). He set a total allowable catch (TAC) of 5 600 tons for 1995-96 and within this TAC set aside 2 300 tons for recreational fishers and made a specific allowance of 300 tons for Maori customary take. The TACC for SNA 1 was reduced from 4 928 tons to 3 000 tons.

Subsequent to the announcement of his decisions, parties within the fishing industry, in two separate actions, lodged applications for judicial review concerning two elements of the snapper 1 decisions. They challenged the reduction in the TACC from 4 900 tons to 3 000 tons and a seasonal area closure for commercial fishing in the inner Hauraki Gulf (the main snapper fishing area). The industry applicants were successful in obtaining interim relief in both cases and, as a result, the implementation of these sus-

tainability measures in 1995-96 were effectively postponed until full court hearings. The hearings will probably occur towards the end of 1996.

Rock lobster TACCs for the 1995/96 fishing year

There were no changes to the management controls for rock lobster for the 1995/96 fishing year. The overall TACC for rock lobster in 1995 was 2 913 tons.

A National Rock Lobster Management Group, comprised of recreational, commercial, environmental and Maori interests exists to promote an integrated consultative and management forum for the rock lobster fishery. The group deals with all issues relating to the management of rock lobster nationally and makes recommendations to the Minister of Fisheries.

Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT)

The Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna was signed in 1993, and was ratified by the three member parties (Australia, Japan and New Zealand) in 1994. The secretariat for the Commission is now functioning and is based in Canberra, Australia.

In 1995 the Commission agreed to maintain existing catch levels at 11 750 tons, with New Zealand's voluntary catch limit remaining at 420 tons.

The annual scientific assessment indicates that the stock remains at historically low levels. The Commission is concerned with the level of uncertainty in the assessment and has developed a process in which methods to reduce that uncertainty, such as experimental fishing, can be evaluated. Associated with that process is an agreed set of objectives and principles for the design and implementation of an experimental fishing programme.

The key principles include:

– the agreement that any increases in catch above the current total allowable catch to accommodate experimental fishing should not jeopardise the potential recovery of the parental stock to the 1980 level by the year 2020;

– the Commission needs to agree to an level of risk which it is prepared to pose to the potential recovery of the stock; and

– experimental fishing could proceed when there is agreement within the Commission that the risks of additional removals are outweighed by the benefits.

The Commission has held scientific workshops to consider methods to reduce uncertainty and the risks which additional catch would pose to the recovery of the stock. The outcomes of those meetings will be considered later in 1996 at the third annual meeting of the Commission.

Other technical meetings held by the Commission include the first meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group. The group sought to answer a set of questions asked by the Commission and prepared a report which is to be submitted to the Scientific Committee before being presented to the Commission at its third annual meeting in September 1996.

With respect to non-party catch, the Commission continues to seek the co-operation of other countries which fish for southern bluefin tuna. The 1995 Commission meetings were attended, as observers, by representatives from Indonesia, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan.

Foreign access

As in the last two years, access to the New Zealand zone in 1994/95 via Government to Government licensed access was limited to tuna species. Japan was offered licensed access for 30 vessels to fish in the Southern Tuna Fishery targeting southern bluefin tuna. Due to the increase in domestic effort in the Northern Tuna fishery targeting yellowfin, bigeye and albacore tuna foreign licensed access to this fishery was reduced to zero.

The vessel restrictions imposed in 1993 off the east coast of the North Island continue to apply.

For the 1994/95 season only two of the thirty licences offered in the Southern Tuna fishery were utilised.

Recreational fisheries

Recreational fishers have traditionally had strong, if not well defined, rights in the New Zealand fishery. The interests of recreational fishers are provided for when the Government makes its TACC decisions each year. Recreational fishers do not have quota, but are managed using the following instruments:

- Catch limits. Daily catch limits are imposed on all shellfish species commonly taken by recreationalists, most finfish species, on rock lobsters and on kina. These are used to ensure that the resource is shared equitably amongst users whilst allowing for each fisher to take a reasonable catch.
- Closed areas. Closure of areas may apply to recreational fisheries and may be selective as to method or species. One of the reasons for such closed areas may be to provide refuge areas for small fish or protect fish and shellfish at other vulnerable stages of the life cycle.
- Gear Restrictions. Current restrictions on fishing gear used by recreationalists include minimum mesh sizes for nets and limits on the size, amounts or type of gear that be used, or they way in which it may be used. One of the reasons for such restrictions is to protect small fish.
- Size Limits. Minimum legal size limits are prescribed for a number of fish and shell fish species. One reason for these limits us to ensure an adequate spawning stock is available for future recruitment needs.
- Closed seasons. These are used for an number of fish and shellfish species. One of the reasons for their use is to protect a species when they are particularly vulnerable to fishing (*e.g.* soft shelled egg carrying rock lobsters).

The recreational fishing sector is primarily managed by input controls, as opposed to the output controls used to manage the commercial sector. In fisheries where there is commercial and recreational fishing activity, concerns regarding allocation have arisen. In the case of one snapper fishery, commercial fishers have opposed reductions in the TACC because they consider that any improvements in the health of the fishery as a result of such TACC reductions will be captured by the recreational fishers who do not have an enforceable overall catch limit. The commercial fishing industry is therefore seeking Government consideration of how to effectively restrict the overall effort of recreational fishers and move to improve the interface between recreational rights and those of commercial ITQ holders.

Financial support

As noted in the past, New Zealand governments have progressively removed financial support for various sectors of New Zealand's economy. The fishing industry has been no exception to the rule and currently receives no financial support from central government. The Fisheries Amendment Act 1994, which introduced cost recovery, also effectively removed all indirect subsidies from commercial fishing sector.

Economic efficiency

The introduction of the Quota Management System and various other mechanisms in the Fisheries Amendment Act 1986 was an attempt to ensure a high level of economic efficiency in the commercial use of fisheries (in addition to other objectives). The Quota Management System (QMS) has improved the management of fisheries, reduced redundant fishing capacity, improved returns to both industry and Government and reduced pressure on several species which were at critical stock levels before the introduction of the system.

Structural adjustment

As mentioned above, the introduction of ITQs in 1986 facilitated the removal of redundant fishing capacity. When ITQs were introduced in 1986 the a combination of quota buybacks and pro-rata reductions were used to improve the sustainability of the fisheries resource. The Government spent NZ$ 45 million to buyback ITQs from the fishing industry in 1986 as part of this initial adjustment. Between 1986 and 1990 the Government brought and sold ITQs in order to keep TACCs at sustainable levels. Funds to enable this buying and selling were generated from resource rentals (or royalties) which were extracted from commercial fishers at the time.

In 1990 fisheries legislation was changed so that ITQs were expressed as a proportion of the TACC rather than a fixed tonnage. This meant that the Government no longer was required to buy and sell ITQ when it wished to change the TACC. Fishers now receive the gain of more quota if the TACC increases and loss of quota if the TACC reduces. The risk of structural adjustment has effectively been transferred from the Government to the fishing industry. When a TACC is reduced for sustainability reasons, holders of quota do not receive compensation. Similarly, when the TACC is increased, quota holders receive additional ITQ free of charge.

Bilateral fishing arrangements

New Zealand has bilateral fisheries agreements with three nations, Korea, Japan and Russia. Annual talks were held last year between officials from New Zealand and Japan.

The main issues raised were:

– concern by the Bilateral partners over reductions in the level of foreign licensed access to the New Zealand zone in recent years;

– the level of fees charged for access to the New Zealand zone;

– the desire by New Zealand industry for improved market access, in particular the problems faced by New Zealand exporters with regard to quantitative restrictions; and

– environmental issues concerned with the incidental bycatch of non-fish species.

Sanitary regulations

On 1 May 1995 the Fish Export Processing Regulations 1995 were promulgated, replacing the old legislation. The regulations relate to fish and fish products intended for export and cover areas such as construction and operation of premises, storage, transportation and certification of fish and fish products.

The regulations contain the standards that need to be met by companies, for example in relation to construction of premises or operation of the premises. Industry Agreed Implementation Standards (IAISs) which provide a means of meeting those standards have been implemented. The IAISs are developed in conjunction with industry and are issued under the regulations by the Director-General Ministry of Agriculture. A company may also apply to the Director-General for an alternative approval to meet a particular standard.

Environmental problems

Seabird bycatch

The incidental bycatch and mortality of seabirds in fishing remains an important issue. Work is continuing on research into, and technical solutions for, the problem of seabird mortality in longline fisheries. In New Zealand research has been commissioned to investigate underwater setting methods. The results of this work will be available later this year. The use of tori poles (poles flying lines of streamers surrounding the baited lines as they descend to the water from the vessel) is mandatory during the setting of lines on all tuna vessels operating in the New Zealand exclusive economic zone.

Marine mammals

Efforts have continued to reduce the incidental mortality of New Zealand fur seals in the West Coast hoki fishery. The fishing industry has taken steps to reduce mortality through the development of a code of practice which highlights the factors that have been identified as contributing to fur seal capture. Industry are also funding research into the development and evaluation of a prototype for a marine mammal escapement device.

The problem of incidental bycatch of Hooker's sea lions in the valuable southern squid trawl fishery has also continued. Again an industry code of practice has been instigated. In addition, there is currently an operational plan in place which sets annual maximum allowable limits on fishing related mortality for Hooker's sea lions around the Auckland Islands. Extrapolated catch figures from Ministry of Fisheries observed vessels indicated that these limits were likely to have been breached during the 1995/96 fishing year. As a result the Auckland Islands portion of the southern squid trawl fishery was statutory closed on 4 May 1996 for the remainder of the fishing year.

Trade regime changes

There was no change to the New Zealand tariff for fish and shellfish during 1995. The tariff for these products remains at zero. New Zealand does not have or operate import quotas or licenses, surcharges, export subsidies, credit schemes or any other barriers to entry. Labelling and food safety requirements for imports are consistent with those expected for domestically produced fish and shellfish.

On 15 March 1995 New Zealand removed the prohibition on the importation of headless, gutted, wild, ocean-caught Pacific Salmon from Canada. This includes derived products such as fillets. There was an ongoing trade in this product until interrupted in the 1980s because of the perceived risks of disease. However, a thorough analysis has now been made which indicates that the risk of introducing exotic fish diseases through these imports is negligible.

Other Government action

International negotiations

New Zealand took an active role in negotiations on the UN Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. New Zealand signed the UN Agreement on 4 December 1995. New Zealand also attended the Conference on the Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security which was hosted by the Government of Japan.

Aboriginal fishing activities

There has long been some form of recognition in New Zealand law that Maori retained traditional fishing rights under the 1840 Treaty of Waitangi. However, the nature and extent of those rights was never defined. The allocation of ITQ in 1986 brought this issue to a head with a threatened injunction by Maori against further ITQ allocations by Government. As a consequence, ITQ allocations were halted and a series of negotiations between Maori and Government began.

The outcome of the first round of negotiations was the Maori Fisheries Act 1989, in which the Government agreed to:

– buy back 10 per cent of the existing quota (over a five year period) for allocation and to provide assistance to facilitate the entry of Maori into, and the development by Maori of, the business and activity of fishing; and

– establish the Maori Fisheries Commission to facilitate the above.

The cost to the Government of meeting the obligations under this interim settlement was approximately NZ$ 130 million.

In 1992, negotiations to achieve a comprehensive settlement of Maori fisheries claims against the Crown were successfully concluded and the resulting Deed of Settlement reflected in the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992. The key components of the Deed was that:

- The Government would provide NZ$ 150 million to enable Maori to purchase a 50 per cent share in Sealord Products Limited (one of New Zealand's largest fishing companies).
- 20 per cent of all quota henceforth introduced into the QMS would be allocated to Maori; and
- The Government would establish a regulatory framework which provided for Maori non-commercial fishing interests. Progress in developing this framework is discussed in the Outlook section below.

As a result of this agreement, the Government was in a position to proceed with the further introduction of species into the QMS. The legislation enabling this, the Fisheries Bill, is discussed in the Outlook section below.

National measures taken in response to measures agreed by international fisheries conservation organisations

New Zealand is a party to the Convention for the Conservation for Southern Bluefin Tuna. In 1995 New Zealand had a voluntary catch limit of 420 tons. However, during the 1995 season New Zealand exceeded its catch limit by 15.24 tons. Accordingly New Zealand has voluntarily reduced its 1996 season catch limit by this amount.

AQUACULTURE

Pacific oysters, greenshell mussels, salmon and scallops are the important species for New Zealand's marine farming industry, and this likely to continue through the 1990s. The total value of mollusc production increased from NZ$ 142 million in 1994 to NZ$ 164 million in 1995, an increase of over 5 per cent.

The aquaculture industry is expected to diversify into other species during the later part of the 1990s as Government investment in biological research during the 1980s starts to pay off. Though industry investment has been limited by general economic conditions, work by the former Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (research is now conducted by the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research) on the most promising species (scallops, paua, rock lobster, snapper, and seaweeds) can now be capitalised on by the industry. Large scale farming operations for paua (abalone) are now established.

PRODUCTION FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

Fleet

Refer to the tables in the Statistical Annex indicating the size and characteristics of vessels operating in the New Zealand zone. Changes in the number of vessels over 33 metres in length reflects the strong reliance in deep water operations on catching capacity chartered from companies in foreign countries.

Operations

The general economic stability has meant that the main impact upon the costs of operations has been felt through currency fluctuation in the New Zealand dollar. Fishers also remain concerned about the impact of cost recovery charges on the economic viability of their operations.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

The top five export species for the industry in 1995 were orange roughy, hoki, rock lobster, squid and greenshell mussels. These five species accounted for 52 per cent of exports by volume and 51 per cent of exports by value.

Export volumes for orange roughy fell 16 per cent from those in 1994 with 12 322 tons exported. Returns from orange roughy fell 10 per cent to NZ$ 151.1 million. Almost all orange roughy is exported in frozen fillet form. The main market is the United States of America which accounted for 90 per cent, by value, of orange roughy exports in 1995. Export receipts for hoki declined slightly in 1995 to NZ$ 130.8 million while volumes exported increased to 47 672 tons. The major markets for hoki were Japan and the United States. Export earnings for rock lobster remained relatively constant at NZ$ 113 million. The volume of rock lobster exported also remained relatively constant at 2 974 tons. Japan remains the main market for rock lobster accounting for 46 per cent, by value, of exports. Other important markets for lobster were Hong Kong and Chinese Taipei which increased their share of exports to 46 per cent in 1995. Squid export volumes increased by 43 per cent to 78 787 tons in 1995. Spain and the Republic of Korea accounted for 37 per cent of squid export volumes. The volume of greenshell mussel exports increased by 19 per cent in 1995 to reach 21 292 tons. Major markets for greenshell mussels were Europe, Australia, the United States and Japan.

Japan, the United States and Australia continued to be New Zealand's main seafood export markets. However, the New Zealand industry is diversifying its export markets and the reliance on these markets is declining in relative terms. Exports to Hong Kong in 1995 increased in value by 6 per cent to NZ$ 98.5 million. In the same year the value of exports to Chinese Taipei increased slightly to NZ$ 49.4 million. Exports to Spain accounted for NZ$ 54.2 million in 1995.

OUTLOOK

There are four issues which are likely to occupy the attention of New Zealand's fisheries management decision makers in 1996/97 and beyond.

Implementation of the Fisheries Bill

The main emphasis for the Government in relation to fisheries in 1996/97 will be the implementation of the Fisheries Bill. Implementation of the new provisions will be a staged process. The Bill has three overarching principles relating to the purpose of fisheries legislation, environmental principles and information principles.

The Bill clarifies the purpose of fisheries legislation in New Zealand. The purpose of the Bill is to provide for the utilisation of fisheries resources while ensuring sustainability. Utilisation includes conservation, use, development and enhancement. Sustainability refers to maintaining the productivity of fisheries resources and managing any adverse effects of fishing on the aquatic environment.

In achieving this purpose the legislation specifies that all decision makers must recognise and provide for the following environmental principles:

– maintaining associated and dependant species; and

– maintaining the range of aquatic ecosystems and their genetic diversity.

In addition, decision makers must take into account the best available information and any uncertainty in this information. The precautionary approach is embraced in the Bill, and provides that where information is uncertain, such uncertainty should not be used as a reason to postpone the adoption of appropriate conservation measures.

The Bill also provides for the Government to determine and implement any measures to ensure sustainability. Such measures are primarily catch limits, but also include other regulatory controls on fishing activity. In taking decisions, the Minister of Fisheries is required to consult with commercial, Maori, recreational and environmental interests.

The Bill provides new parameters for the Minister when setting a total allowable catch (TAC) for each quota management stock. Depending on the current biomass level, the TAC is to be set at a level to achieve a target biomass consistent with:

– maintaining maximum sustainable yield (MSY), or

– restoring the biomass to a level which can produce MSY, or

– fishing down the biomass to a level which can produce MSY.

In all cases the target biomass may be above the MSY level to allow for the interdependence of stocks. There is not longer any provision allowing the TAC to be set at a level consistent with a target biomass lower than that which would yield MSY.

The Fisheries Bill also provides mechanism for Government to manage the fishing related mortality of protected species. Where a population management plan (PMP) has been approved under the Wildlife Act or the Marine Mammals Protection Act, the Minister of Fisheries must ensure the mortality limits are not exceeded. In the absence of a PMP, the Minister is empowered to take appropriate measures to reduce the impacts of fishing on protected species. Through a consultative process, which will include environmental groups, the population management plans will assess the population biology of the species, fisheries interaction, mortality and make recommendations on measures to mitigate fishing induced mortality. The plans will provide the basis for the setting of allowable levels of fishing related mortality for protected species.

Much of the Fisheries Bill will deal with enhancements to the quota management system. These enhancements include:

– the introduction of generic harvesting rights (Annual Catch Entitlements);

– revised requirements for catch reporting and for balancing catch against quota;

– the introduction of Government guarantees for quota trading;

– a revised allocation mechanism in order to introduce all remaining commercial species into the quota management system;

– further opportunities for the users of the fisheries to accept increasing responsibility for managing the resource; and

– revised offences and penalties for illegal fishing.

To ensure that all stakeholder are aware of their rights and obligations, an extensive education and communication strategy will be undertaken. This will be designed to advise stakeholders on the purposes and principles which underlie the Bill and the detailed methods by which the Bill will operate. Examples of this would include how a commercial fisher can trade quota and Annual Catch Entitlements and how they will be required to report catch and effort.

Strategic compliance alliances

Although the goal of sustainability is underpinned by scientific research, that goal also requires vigilance to ensure fisheries resources are not threatened by illegal fishing activity. Illegal fishing places stress on all the resources and eventually jeopardises the interests of all stakeholders. By entering into strategic alliances with other New Zealand enforcement agencies, the Government will improve its capacity to monitor activity within New Zealand fisheries waters and to disseminate more widely it message about voluntary compliance with our fisheries laws.

Contestability of research

The management of fisheries to produce the goal of sustainable utilisation is based upon scientific evaluation of:

– sustainable yield from fisheries resources;

– adverse effects of fishing on the aquatic environment;

– the life supporting capacity of the aquatic environment;

– alternative strategies for achieving the desired level of yield while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects of fishing on the aquatic environment and safeguarding the life supporting capacity of the aquatic environment from the effects of fishing; and

– the specific measure needed to implement the preferred strategy.

The Government has a number of research projects to be undertaken each year. In 1995/96, scientific research services were provided through the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research. From 1996/97, a measure of contestability is being introduced with some contracts to be made contestable after 1 October 1996 (*i.e.* the start of the new fishing year). Initially, the contracts to be made contestable will be those which do not require specialist scientific equipment or access to the Government's data bases. Tenders will be invited and will be let to the tenderer who, in the opinion of the Ministry of Fisheries, is best able to provide the required service in the most cost effective manner. Planning is under way to make all contracts contestable with effect after 1 July 1997.

Maori customary non-commercial fishing regulations

The Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 requires the Minister of Fisheries, acting in accordance with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, to consult with Maori about, and develop policies to help recognise the use and management practices of Maori in the exercise of non-commercial fishing rights. It also requires the Minister to recommend the making of regulations to recognise and provide for these fishing rights.

The development and implementation of regulations to establish and maintain taiapure (local fisheries) and customary regulations will entail:

– implementation measures including and education and information package for both Maori and the general public about the content and effect of the regulations to minimise the potential for negative responses;

– the establishment of Maori community structures to control customary harvest and to provide information to the Government to enable recognition of, and provision for, customary use in setting sustainable catch levels;

– Maori customary participation in matters affecting the wider sustainable utilisation of the fishery; and

– a compliance strategy that will be developed with Maori, and which recognises the particular characteristics of customary fisheries such as their dispersion over wide and isolated areas.

NORWAY

SUMMARY

Preliminary figures indicate that the total Norwegian catch in 1995 reached 2.7 million tons. This is a 7 per cent increase compared to the 2.5 million tons catch in 1994. The total catch of pelagic species increased by 10 per cent while the total catch of gadoid species increased by 4 per cent from 1994 to 1995. The first-hand value increased from NKr 7.3 billion in 1994 to NKr 8.2 billion in 1995.

Increased catches of herring was the main reason for the increase in the total catch of pelagic species. However, catches of species like sandeel, blue whiting and Norway pout surpassed those of 1994 as well. The increase in the catch of gadoid species was mainly caused by a 17 per cent increase in the catch of saithe.

The stock situation for Arcto-Norwegian cod and haddock is regarded as satisfactory and stable, while the stock situation for Norwegian spring spawning herring improved in 1995.

As regards the aquaculture industry, preliminary figures for 1995 show an increase in the production of salmon and rainbow trout. The production of salmon in 1995 is estimated to 268 000 tons compared to the 206 000 tons produced in 1994. The production of rainbow trout increased from 12 000 tons in 1994 to 15 000 tons in 1995. The first-hand value of the production of salmon and rainbow trout is estimated to NKr 6.5 billion in 1995 which represents a 20 per cent increase compared to the NKr 5.5 billion first-hand value in 1994.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Resource management

Various characteristics illustrate the diversity of the Norwegian fisheries. The Norwegian fishing industry is characterised by small fishery-dependent communities along the entire coast line of Norway, especially in the northern part of the country, with few, if any, income generating alternatives to fishing and hunting. Fishing is also an important industry for the Norwegian economy as whole. Revenues from fish export represent 14 per cent of the total Norwegian commodity exports (excluding ships and oil).

The importance of the fishing industry for the national economy and for fishery dependent communities along the coast, and the major objective to manage resources at sustainable levels, have necessitated an extensive control and enforcement regime in Norway. In addition, over-capacity in relation to available resources are addressed and regulated by effort limitations.

TACs and national quotas

In 1995 Russia and Norway established a TAC for Arcto-Norwegian cod of 700 000 tons, including 40 000 tons "Murmansk cod". In addition a quota of 40 000 tons of Norwegian coastal cod was set. The Norwegian national quota for 1995 was set to 338 000 tons, the Russian quota to 314 000 tons and 88 000 tons were set aside to third countries.

The quota agreement with Russia established a TAC of 130 000 tons of haddock North of 62ºN in 1995, of which 8 000 tons were set aside to third countries. Including a transfer of 4 000 tons from Russia and 5 000 tons of Norwegian coastal haddock, the Norwegian national quota of haddock North of 62ºN in

1995 amounted to 70 000 tons. According to the agreement with EU, the Norwegian quota of haddock in the North Sea in 1995 was set to 26 600 tons.

Following allocations to third countries, the Norwegian quota of saithe in the North Sea and Skagerrak was 50 730 tons. The national quota for saithe North of 62ºN was set to 160 000 tons in 1995.

It was agreed by Russia and Norway to limit the catch of Greenland halibut North of 62ºN in 1995 to the greatest possible extent. This limitation involved a prohibition on directed fishing for Greenland halibut with the exception of a limited coastal small-scale fishery. According to the agreement between EU and Norway, the Norwegian quota of Greenland Halibut is 2 500 tons off the west coast and 1 200 tons off the east coast of Greenland. According to the bilateral agreement with the Faeroe Islands, Norway was allocated a quota of 500 tons Greenland halibut in Faroese waters.

Norwegian vessels were allowed to fish 5 500 tons groundfish in the areas around the Faeroe Islands and 5 000 tons of tusk, 11 000 tons of ling and 1 000 tons of blue ling in EU-waters in 1995.

The Norwegian total quota of Norwegian spring spawning herring was 650 000 tons in 1995. Russia was allocated 100 000 tons in 1995. According to the quota agreements with the EU, the total Norwegian quota was 50 317 tons of herring in the North Sea, Skagerrak and areas West of 4ºW. In the North Sea, Norwegian vessel had 125 450 tons at their disposal.

As a consequence of the recommendation from ACFM, there was no fishery for capelin in the Barents Sea in 1995. A preliminary TAC of 800 000 tons in the areas around Iceland and Jan Mayen was agreed in 1995. Norwegian vessels were allocated a preliminary quota of 132 000 tons. In addition Norwegian vessels were allocated 25 000 tons according to the quota agreement with EU. Thus the preliminary Norwegian quota was fixed at 157 000 tons. The final Norwegian quota was set to 151 500 tons.

The quota agreement with EU and the Faeroe Islands left Norway a total quota of 199 706 tons of mackerel in 1995.

Norwegian vessels were allowed to fish 25 000 tons of sprat, 5 000 tons of horse mackerel, 225 000 tons of blue whiting, 20 000 tons of Norway pout and 30 000 tons of sandeel in EU-waters in 1995. Norway was also allowed to catch 27 000 tons of blue whiting and 5 000 tons of horse mackerel in Faeroe Island waters in 1995.

In the Skagerrak area Norwegian vessels were allocated a quota of 5 220 tons of shrimp, while the national quota in the North Sea was fixed at 3 550 tons. In addition Norwegian vessels were allocated a quota of 2 500 tons shrimp in Greenland waters in 1995.

The national quota of mink whales was set to 232 animals in 1995. Thirty-three vessels were permitted to participate. As in 1994 the participating vessels were required to have inspectors on board to ensure that the hunt was performed in accordance with the applicable regulating.

In 1995 Norway had a quota of 9 250 seals in the Barents Sea. Norwegian vessels were also allowed to hunt 10 140 seals in the areas around Jan Mayen. Three vessels participated in the hunt. The vessels were required to have inspectors on board to ensure that the hunt was performed in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Limitation of fishing effort

Several administrative measures are applied to limit the fishing effort in the Norwegian fisheries. The main legislation for these measures are based on the following Acts:

– Act of 5 December 1917 relating to Registering and Marking of Fishing Vessels;

– Act of 20 April 1951 relating to Fishing with Trawl;

– Act of 16 June 1972 relating to the Regulation of the Participation in Fisheries;

– Act of 3 July 1983 relating to Salt-Water Fisheries.

In general, the registration of fishing vessels in the register, as well as the acquisition of an already registered fishing vessel, require a permit from the authorities.

All commercial fishing for whitefish by trawlers of any size, purse seiners longer than 90 feet catching herring, mackerel, capelin, sprat, blue whiting or saithe, shrimp trawlers longer than 65 feet operating North of 62ºN, North Sea trawling and industrial trawling, require a licence.

Coastal fishing vessels, defined as vessels operating with conventional gear (nets, longline, hand line, etc.), are in general not subjected to licensing. The cod fishery of the coastal fleet North of 62ºN is mainly regulated by a system of individual quotas. Individual quotas are allocated to vessels with a minimum historic catch record of cod North of 62ºN. Vessels that do not qualify for a vessel quota have to compete within a specific group quota.

In addition to regulation of minimum fish size, minimum mesh size and by-catch rules, the most important instruments to ensure a sound management of marine resources are as follows: the discard ban, the closure of fishing grounds with too high intermixture of undersized fish, and the requirement that a vessel has to change fishing grounds if the intermixture of undersized fish exceed permitted levels. Another important measure is the use of catch sorting devices.

Control and enforcement

In order to properly manage the different fisheries, an extensive system to control the fishing activity and the fishing fleet has been established. There are three corner-stones of the control and enforcement system in Norway: the Coast Guard, the Directorate of Fisheries and the Sales Organisations.

The enforcement bodies have access to several sources of information in order to control the activity and the reliability of catch reports. The most important sources are the logbooks and sales notes. All vessels with an overall length of 10 meters or above are subject to the logbook provisions. The smaller vessels are obliged to fill out a simplified version of the logbook and keep it onboard for at least two years. Larger vessels, *i.e.* vessels above 21 meters, are obliged to fill out a more comprehensive version of the logbook. The shrimp and cod trawlers are also obliged to send copies of the logbooks to the Directorate of Fisheries.

The logbooks are a primary source for the monitoring of a vessel's fishing activity by checking a number of crucial facts such as live weight by species and the exact position and fishing time of each fishing operation.

The sales note is a contract of sales between the fishermen and the buyer. It is the primary document for control and enforcement in the sense that all counting against quotas is based on information from this source. When the quota of a species is estimated to be exhausted, the fishing activity for that species is stopped by the authorities. In comparing information given in the logbooks with information in sales notes, the Coast Guard also have a broader and more thorough picture of catches and landings made by the vessels. Vessels from third countries are subjected to the same rules as Norwegian vessels as regards bycatch, discards, logbooks and use of technical devices such as sorting grids when fishing in Norwegian waters. Foreign vessels fishing in Norwegian economic zone and onboard producing Norwegian vessels are obliged to send regular catch reports to the quota control system in the Directorate of Fisheries. The vessels must transmit a message containing information of the catch onboard specified on species when it intends to commence fishing operating (active code). In addition the vessels must transmit catch reports to the quota control system on a weekly basis. The vessels are also obliged to send a message when the vessels have completed the fishing activity and are about to leave the economic zone (passive code).

Discrepancies between catch reported to the quota control system and actual amount landed in foreign ports have called for new measures as regards control and enforcement of foreign vessel fishing in Norwegian economic zone. Norwegian fisheries authorities established 6 check-points for the purpose of controlling foreign fishing vessels in the economic zone North of 62ºN in 1994 and 3 control areas South of 62ºN in 1995. Foreign vessels are obliged to transmit a message to the quota control system (control code) not later than 24 hours before arriving at the check-point north of 62ºN. The control areas south of 62ºN apply to vessels authorised for herring and mackerel. Inspection is done at sea, following a notice from the fishing vessels when they wish to leave the control areas.

The Coast Guard has direct access to information in the quota control system, and may compare information given from the vessels on catches and fishing activity, information entered into the logbooks and the catch in the hold. The check-point system has so far proved to be successful, since the discrepancies between catch reported and quantities actually landed in foreign ports have been substantially reduced.

Recreational fisheries

The salmon fishery in the sea and freshwater fishery for all species including salmon, are regulated by the Act of 15 May 1992, relating to salmonids and freshwater fish, etc. The objective of the management of the salmon and freshwater fishery is to ensure that natural stocks of anadromous salmonids and freshwater fish are managed in such a way as to maintain natural diversity and productivity.

A general principle for anadromous fish is that fishing is prohibited unless permission is given . In the sea, trolling for anadromous fish is generally permitted from 1 June to 4 August. In the rivers the fishing season lasts from 1st June to approximately 1st September with local variations. The use of nets are prohibited except in border-rivers in the county of Finnmark.

The charge for a yearly licence fee is NKr 90 for fishing freshwater fish and NKr 180 for fishing anadromous fish, both in fresh water and sea water. The total number of licences sold in 1995 was 240 000. The catch of anadromous fish, mainly salmon, in fresh water was 412 tons in 1995. Catch statistics are not made for inland fresh water fish. The most important fish species for recreational fishing in fresh water are salmon, sea-trout, sea-char, brown trout, arctic char, whitefish and grayling.

A committee set up by the Government has considered general rules of recreational fishing in the sea. A particular objective was to find measures to prevent illegal disposal of fish, to outline measures intended to solve conflicts between recreational and commercial fishing when competing for fishing grounds, and to prevent overfishing of local stocks. The committee forwarded a report on its work in November 1994 and proposed an amendment of the saltwater act in order to set out general regulations on the use of fishing gear in recreational fishing. The Government will take a decision on this matter during the course of 1996.

Financial assistance

The support package

The agreement between the Norwegian Fishermen's Association and the Government, stipulate annual negotiations on the extent of financial rapport to the fishing industry.

The support package amounted to NKr 120 million in 1995, a reduction compared to the 1994 level of NKr 35 million. In addition, NKr 3 million was granted to measures to enhance qualifications of the fishermen.

The reduction of the support is partly explained by improved incomes for the fishermen, and partly by the political aim to reduce this kind of support. Table 1 presents the relative shares of the various schemes in the annual support package.

Table 1. **Relative shares of various schemes**

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total value in million NKr	715	425	195	155	120
Price support to first-hand sales of fish	31%	21%	0	0	0
Support to reduce operational costs	9%	10%	37%	35%	41%
Social schemes	22%	50%	36%	41%	42%
Structure programmes	32%	15%	13%	3%	0
Other programmes	5%	4%	14%	21%	17%

Investment

The National Fishery Bank administers the national investment scheme for fishing vessels. In 1995, investment support for the building or rebuilding was set to NKr 30.5 million. The financial arrangement is based on the OECD articles on support to the shipbuilding industry.

The fish processing industry and the aquaculture industry in certain regions, may in addition benefit from special loans, guarantees and investment grants from the Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND).

Economic efficiency

A main objective is to secure the profitability of the industry and at the same time maintain a diversified industry along the coast. To accomplish these objectives, the authorities have introduced several schemes to reduce the capacity in the fleet, of which the most important are various schemes for restructuring and scrapping of fishing vessels. In order to adjust the fishing capacity Norwegian authorities have also introduced several programmes to reduce the fishing effort (*cf.* above under "Resource management").

The Norwegian fishing fleet consists of about 14 000 vessels of which about 1 600 vessels are 13 m o.a.l. or above. Thus a main part of the Norwegian fishing fleet consists of coastal vessels of which many are not fully in use as fishing vessels.

A unit-quota system has been introduced for the shrimp trawler fleet fishing part of the year in Greenland waters. This arrangement allows a trawler company to buy a trawler with quota in Greenland waters, sell or scrap the vessel and keep the quota for the company's other vessels in 10 years. The idea with this unit-quota system is to reduce the capacity of the fleet fishing in these areas, and to secure higher profitability for the remaining vessels. The fisheries authorities has the introduction of similar systems for other vessel groups under consideration.

Structural adjustment

Following significant reduction in the fishing fleet by various decommission schemes over the past fifteen years, Norway has reduced the total capacity of the fishing fleet substantially. Aid to the Norwegian fishing industry has also been significantly reduced from the latter part of the 1980s, and the support given today is mainly aimed at improving the economic efficiency in the industry, as well as ensuring social welfare for the fishermen. Strict regulatory measures have also resulted in improvement of the stock situation for the main species in Norwegian waters.

However, capacity is still considered to be too high in some parts of the fleet. Whereas the capacity of the ocean going purse seine fleet is close to balance in relation to available resources, other vessel groups still suffer from over-capacity, which makes it necessary to continue regulations of fishing effort. A widening of the scope of the unit-quota system to include other vessel groups, is also under consideration.

Bilateral arrangements

The scientific advice provided by ICES in relation to total allowable catches (TACs), is fundamental to all management decisions. Most of the important stocks appearing in Norwegian waters are jointly managed with other coastal states. In recognition of the need for joint efforts to secure an efficient management policy for the fish stocks which migrate across zone boundaries, the fishery agreements with Russia and the EC contain provisions on co-operation on management of joint fish stocks in the Barents Sea and in the North Sea respectively. In the Barents Sea, Norway and Russia have a responsibility for the management of such joint stocks of as cod, haddock and capelin. In the North Sea, Norway and the EC have a joint responsibility in managing a number of important stocks. Norway also manage important species in co-operation with the Faeroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland.

Consultations on bilateral fishing arrangements for 1995, were held with Russia, the EU, the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, and Poland. With the exception of the agreement with Poland, the agreements resulting from these consultations, include exchanges of quotas. The objective of the agreements on fishing possibilities (with the EC, Russia, the Faeroe Islands and Greenland) is to develop a reasonable balance in the reciprocal fishing pattern. Norway also participated in multilateral consultations on regulatory measures in the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) and in the Fisheries Commission for the North West Atlantic (NAFO).

Third countries were permitted to catch 462 874 tons (including Russian quotas) in the Norwegian Economic Zone north of 62ºN in 1995, an increase of 23 324 tons compared with 1994. The quotas consist of 88 000 tons of blue whiting, 11 040 tons of redfish, 188 150 tons of cod, 29 240 tons of haddock, 9 500 tons of saithe, 100 000 tons of Norwegian spring spawning herring and 36 944 tons of other species.

Russia was allocated a total of 379 500 tons in the Norwegian Economic Zone north of 62ºN. EC fishermen were allowed to catch 58 500 tons, which included 28 800 tons of cod. The Faeroe Islands were allowed to catch 17 874 tons.

EC fishermen (from 1995 including Swedish fishermen) were permitted to catch 505 395 tons in the Norwegian Economic Zone south of 62ºN, of which 208 000 tons were Norway pout and sandeel. The Faeroe Islands were allocated a total of 28 400 tons. A total of 935 tons was allocated to Poland and 1 000 tons to Greenland.

Sanitary regulations

In relation to the EEA Agreement and in order to meet the obligations in the EU-regulations regarding hygienic standards in the food processing industry, a programme has been introduced in the processing plants to ensure the quality of products. According to this programme the processing plant itself has a responsibility to document that the production of fish and fish products are performed in a manner consistent with EU-regulations. As a consequence of this and of the EEA-agreement the quality certificate requirements for the export of fish and fish products to EU was abolished in 1994.

The demand for quality certificates for export of fish and fish products to new markets, especially to new markets in eastern Europe, is increasing.

Environmental problems

It is important to have thorough knowledge of the pollution problems and to address and solve such problems, both in the short and medium terms. The Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries has set up a database containing information on non-natural substances in fish and fish products. All commercially important species in the Barents Sea and the North Sea are made the subject of this investigation. The information is continuously updated and used as documentation to ensure high nutritional quality/good health for the consumers.

Changes in the trade regime

The Act of 14 December 1951, relating to marketing of raw fish has been amended. The right of the fishermen's sales organisations to approve buyers of fish is annulled and will be replaced by a system of registration of buyers according to Act of 24 June 1994 relating to registration of first-hand buyer of raw fish. The purpose is to establish an arrangement of supervision relating to first-hand sales of fish and fishery products. This will give a comprehensive monitoring of different groups of buyers, which is of great importance for the resource control authorities. The amendment will enter into force when this new system is operative.

Other government action

In 1995 EFTA concluded free trade agreements with Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia. The accession in 1995 of the former EFTA-members, Sweden, Finland and Austria, to the EU resulted in reduced market

access to these markets for Norwegian fish products. To compensate for the reduced market access, Norway entered into a trade agreement with the EU in 1995. The parties agreed that the compensation should be based on traditional trade flows between Norway and the three former EFTA-countries, where 34 duty free quotas for different fish products on a yearly basis was established with a total level of 70 950 tons. Among the most important quotas were peeled, frozen shrimps, prepared herring, prepared whitefish products and fishmeal.

The aquaculture industry has the responsibility to adjust the production and supply of salmon and rainbow trout to the demand from the market. The extraordinary situation the last part of 1995, with a sharp decrease in the market price, called for extraordinary measure. The Ministry of Fisheries therefore introduced on 5 December 1995 measures to reduced the production. From this date and 6 weeks on, the fish farmers were not allowed to feed salmon of size 2 kilos or larger. It is estimated that this action resulted in a 40 000 tons reduction in the production.

Aboriginal fishing activities

Norwegian fisheries authorities acknowledge an obligation to maintain a traditional Lap fishery which is mainly carried out in the coastal area in the northern parts of Norway. The policy is to fulfil this obligation within the existing fisheries management system. The Laps are represented in the Advisory Committee on fisheries regulations to the Ministry of Fisheries.

AQUACULTURE

Policy and administration

The fish farming industry is of great importance to the Norwegian fisheries sector. Salmon is by far the most important species. Sea trout is the second most important species, while species like halibut, arctic char, cod and shellfish are beginning to make their way into the industry.

The industry is regulated by various laws and regulations of which the most important are:

– The Act of Farming of Fish, Shellfish, etc.;

– The Act on Protection against Pollution;

– The Act on Measures against Diseases;

– The Act of Harbours and Fairways, etc.

All farming of fish and shellfish in Norway require a special permit from the authorities. For sea farming of salmon and trout there is also a system of limited entry, and licences are issued periodically. The number and regional distribution of new licences are decided by the central fisheries authorities.

The Act of Fish Farming was revised in 1991 and the particular rules on ownership were abolished. The number of sea-farm companies in operation was reduced, but the average production volume has increased. The revision also introduced measures to ensure a high technical standard of the cages in use. The production sites have been controlled to ensure a high technical standard, resulting in a substantial reduction in the number of fish escaped from the cages.

The emphasis on environmental and disease-controlling measures has resulted in a regulation of the operation and installation of aquaculture facilities. This regulation also restricts the use of antibiotics in fish farming and addresses the handling and disposal of dead fish. In 1994 the licence holders were instructed to keep logbooks on the amount of fish in the cages, the number of dead fish and escaped fish and the amount of antibiotics and chemicals used in the production. In case of disease, the licence holder is obliged to keep records on the type of disease, the number of fish infected and the location the fish is kept in.

The veterinary service controls fish diseases, and any fish farmer using antibiotics is prohibited from selling fish until approval from the fisheries authorities has been given. The Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries operates laboratories along the coast to test fish quality and to measure the residues of antibiotics in fish.

The Ministry of Fisheries presented a parliament report on the Norwegian aquaculture industry policy in June 1995.

The markets for salmon turned out to be unstable in the end of 1995, with a decline of prices. As a major supplier of salmon to the EU market, Norwegian authorities found it necessary to introduce measures in order to prevent lasting imbalance on the market for salmon. In December 1995 the Norwegian government introduced a compulsory feeding break for a period of six weeks. The measure has been intended to cover the remaining part of 1996. This measure proved to be highly successful and considerably reduced the production of Norwegian salmon.

Production facilities

In 1995 the total number of sea-farm licences for production of adult fish, salmon and sea trout was 807, of which approximately 737 licences were in production. 344 smolt licences have been granted, but only 255 licence holders actually produced last year. The maximum production capacity of smolt units is one million smolt per year. For sea-farms the maximum permitted enclosed water volume per farm is 12 000 cubic metres.

Most Norwegian sea-farms are open cage systems located along the coast. This kind of system has proven to be most cost-effective. Each license normally covers two or three locations. The purpose of giving the licence holder more than one location is to reduce the possibility of disease by moving the cages between the locations on a regular basis. By moving the fish between locations, pollution is also reduced. At the moment the number of suitable locations are scarce in some part of the country, in particular in the western parts of Norway.

Production

In 1995 approximately 265 000 tons (round weight) of salmon and sea trout was slaughtered with a first-hand value of approximately NKr 6.5 billion. Compared to 1994 this was a 40 000 tons increase in volume, while the first-hand value increased from NKr 5.5 billion in 1994. In 1995 the total production of salmon was about 250 000 tons, while the production of sea-trout amounted to nearly 15 000 tons. The production of other species like halibut, arctic char, cod and turbot are at present quite modest.

The main reasons for the increase in the production are a higher number of smolts put in the sea, a low number of fish wasted and extensive use of high quality nutrition. It has also been observed that the use of artificial light in the fish farming industry may lead to a higher and more uniform growth rate of the fish during the winter season. A higher number of sea-farms actually using such growth stimulating devices may also be part of the explanation of the increase in production in 1995 compared to 1994. The environmental conditions were also exceptionally good in 1995 with high and stable temperature throughout the year.

The annual profitability studies on Norwegian fish farms indicate that the profitability in the aquaculture industry was reduced in 1995 compared to 1994. The main reason for the reduction in the profitability was lower average prices in 1995 compared to 1994. The profitability was, however, still high. The reduction in production costs continued as production costs per kg were reduced by 6 per cent, from NKr 20.09 per kg in 1994 to Nkr 18.64 per kg in 1995. A similar profitability study on Norwegian hatcheries shows that also this part had a relatively high profitability in 1995 although the profitability was slightly reduced compared to 1994. On average the hatcheries also reduced the production costs of smolt from 1994 to 1995.

Marketing

In 1995, as in previous years, the most important export markets for Norwegian salmon and trout were the European markets. Exports to these markets increased from 1994 to 1995. The statistics show that the export to new markets in Asia changed in 1995 compared to 1994 in the sense that the export volume of fresh salmon to markets like Japan, and Taiwan decreased and was partially replaced by frozen

salmon. The export of fresh and frozen salmon to other markets in Asia, *i.e.* China, Hong Kong and South Korea, did also increase compared to 1994.

The funds for generic marketing of salmon are made available by an export levy imposed on Norwegian exports of salmon. Marketing is mainly carried out by the Norwegian Seafood Export Council and the Norwegian Trade Council.

Research

Research, development and education are important to the improvement of the industry. In recent years, focus has been on environmental interactions, reduction of fish diseases and development of new species for farming. Marketing research on aquaculture species will be increased in the years ahead.

PRODUCTION FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

Fleet

The building activity for fishing vessels remained at the same low level as in previous years. 120 new fishing vessels were delivered in 1995 and registered in the ''Register of Norwegian Fishing Vessels''. 54 vessels were 10 m o.a.l. and above of which only 5 vessels were 25 GRT or above. The new vessels were mainly coastal vessels.

The average age in the fishing fleet is high and increasing due to the low level of new vessels delivered. In 1995 the average age of the fleet 8.0-12.9 m o.a.l. was approximately 21 years while vessels 13 m o.a.l. and above had an average age of about 28 years.

The number of fishing vessels registered in the Norwegian ''Register of Norwegian Fishing Vessels'' was reduced from 15 212 in 1994 to 14 196 in 1995. However, the number of vessels actually used in fishing operation is lower. In 1995 approximately 1 700 fishing vessels had a first-hand catch value below NKr 10 000 and about 7 500 had a first-hand value NKr 10 000 or above. The corresponding figures for 1994 were 1 600 and 7 900 respectively.

Operations

Norwegian fishing vessels reduced overall activity in the years 1989-1991 due to low quotas for Arcto-Norwegian cod, haddock and other important species. Increased quotas of the main species in 1992-1995 have resulted in a higher share of vessels operating on a whole year basis compared to the period 1989-1991. However, the coastal fleet experienced problems in 1995 due to poor availability in coastal areas of main species like cod and haddock. As a result the quotas for the sea-going fleet fishing these species were increased several times and thus giving this part of the fishing fleet better fishing opportunities in 1995 compared to 1994.

The purse-seine fleet had better fishing opportunities in 1995 than in previous years.

Results

Preliminary figures indicate that the total Norwegian catch in 1995, including seaweed, amounted to 2.7 million tons, which is a 7 per cent increase compared to the 2.5 million tons catch in 1994. The total first-hand value increased by 12 per cent from NKr 7.3 billion in 1994 to NKr 8.2 billion in 1995.

Table 2 describes the percentage distribution of the total first-hand value of pelagic fish, gadoids, shellfish and seaweed in the period 1992-1995.

Table 2. **Percentage distribution of the total first-hand value**

	1992	1993	1994	1995
Gadoids etc.	62.6	60.8	64.8	62.3
Pelagic fish	25.9	27.4	25.4	27.3
Shellfish	11.0	11.3	9.3	10.1
Seaweed	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The main reason for the increase in the first-hand value from 1994 to 1995 was the increase in the total catch combined with higher prices on several species. As regards the development in relative value between the main groups of species, the relative value of pelagic fish and shellfish increased in 1995 compared to 1994.

The annual profitability study on Norwegian fishing vessels 13 metres overall length and above shows that the average profitability increased from 1994 to 1995. On average, the operating profit increased from NKr 512 210 in 1994 to NKr 690 898 in 1995. Both the fleet fishing for gadoid species like cod, haddock and saithe and the fleet fishing for pelagic species like herring, mackerel and blue whiting increased the average profitability from 1994 to 1995. However, due to higher quotas and catches of herring in 1995 compared to 1994, the fleet fishing for pelagic species had the highest increase in the profitability. Due to poor availability of main species like cod and haddock along the coast in 1995, the coastal fleet fishing mainly these species experienced only a modest increase in the profitability while the ocean-going fleet, being more mobile, experienced a high increase both in income and profitability from 1994 to 1995. The smaller fishing units (8-13 metres overall length) showed only a moderate change in the profitability in the period.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Handling and distribution

The marketing of fish landed in Norway must be approved by the fishermen's sales organisations. There are 5 organisations handling gadoids and 1 organisation handling pelagic fish. These organisations are situated along the entire cost.

The Norwegian Seafood Export Council is responsible for the generic marketing of seafood from Norway. The Council has, in co-operation with the Norwegian Trade Council, offices in France, Germany, Japan, USA, Spain, Brazil and Hong Kong. The Council finances its activities by an export levy on fish and fish products.

Processing

It is a general objective for the Norwegian fishing industry to increase the degree of processing for all fish products exported from Norway.

In 1995, about 65 per cent of the catch was used for direct human consumption. This is the same level as in 1994. Fresh and chilled products decreased from 31 per cent to 30 per cent, while frozen products increased from 21 per cent to 23 per cent. The share of catch used for the production of meal and oil was 35 per cent both in 1994 as well as in 1995.

Domestic market

The domestic market is seen as an important and profitable market for the fishing industry. For some time a survey on domestic consumption has been conducted in order to provide more reliable statistics. However, there is still uncertainty linked to the figures for the domestic consumption of fish. The project will be continued in 1996.

Since July 1994 the Norwegian Seafood Export Council is responsible for effectuating generic marketing campaigns for fish and fishery products in Norway. The marketing budget is about NKr 10 million a year. The aim is to increase the Norwegian consumption of fish by 5 per cent before year 2000. The first major campaign was launched in November/December 1995.

OUTLOOK

The traditional fishing industry

The outlook for the traditional fishing industry appears to be good, reflecting the fact that the stock situation for the most important fish stocks is considered to be satisfactory or improving, and the supply of fish to the industry should therefore be stable. However, due to low world market prices, some sectors of the fishing industry suffer from low profits.

The main objectives of the policy directed toward the traditional fishing industry are the development of an efficient and economically viable fisheries sector and the maintenance of the settlement pattern along the coast. A sound resource management and necessary enforcement is considered to be the best way of improving the profitability of the industry, ensuring employment in sparsely populated areas and to stabilise the catches at sustainable levels.

Recognising that catches of the main species may not increase in the future, the challenge for the industry and the authorities is to manage the resources taking account of both the stock situation and the economic yield of the different resources. In such a management model both the fleet, the processing industry and the market must corporate with the aim to reduce the costs involved and at the same time increase the value from the fishing grounds to the market. To be able to reach this goal it is necessary to increase the efficiency and the profitability in the whole industry. With this in mind the fisheries authorities established a working group with the main objective to identify obstacles in the legal system which might work against more effective and profitable fisheries by the fleet.

Some important species in Norwegian waters are straddling stocks in the sense that, depending on stock size and hydrographic conditions, part of the stock may leave the zones under national jurisdiction for part of the year and migrate into adjacent international waters. In order to ensure that these stocks are managed properly, also during the periods when the stocks are to be found in international waters, Norway has strongly supported the work of the UN conference on straddling stocks and highly migratory fish stocks. In the spring of 1996 Iceland, the Faeroe Island, Russia and Norway managed to reach an agreement on the management of the important stock of Norwegian Spring Spawning Herring. However, there is still a need to include relevant parties having a real interest in the stock in order to obtain a comprehensive regulating of the stock in its entire area of distributions.

In 1996, The Ministry of Fisheries introduced a unit-quota system for the purse seiner fleets. The idea with this unit-quota system is to reduce the capacity in the purse seiner fleet, to secure higher profitability for the remaining vessels and increasing the numbers of new buildings. The fisheries authorities will probably introduce similar systems for other vessel groups in 1996.

In 1996, the Norwegian Government has given NKr 10 million to support the building of new and larger coastal vessels in Finnmark, with a view to secure the fishing industry in Finnmark.

It is necessary to increase efficiency and profitability in the industry. Research, education, competence-building and co-operation through strategic alliances, are important measures in this respect.

Through the EEA, Norway has obtained better market access for fishery products to the EC market. For some species the customs duties are abolished, while for other species the duties will be reduced by 70 per cent before 1 January 1997. However, there will be no reduction in the customs duties for species like herring, mackerel, salmon and prawns.

The EC will continue to be the most important export market in the future. In the longer term Norway will aim for alternative markets, *i.e.* South-East Asia and Eastern Europe.

The quality of fish and fishery products is of great importance to the fishing industry. A working group appointed by the Ministry of Fisheries has been reviewing the quality regulations relating to fish and fishery products. The group's main objective was to seek simplification of the regulations. The revised quality regulations will probably enter into force within the last half of 1996. A programme for "own checks" based on the HACCP-system (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) has been introduced in the processing plants to ensure the quality of the products.

In 1996, The Ministry of Fisheries set up a committee that will evaluate the present regulations to increase the utilisation of by-products and waste of fish.

The Ministry of Fisheries has initiated a process to develop a strategy for increasing the value from the fishing ground to the markets. The aim is to encourage initiatives which will have an impact on the development of the industry, marketing and products, and to provide a basis for increase of the production in other areas, such as the availability of raw material to the industry, improving the quality control system and furthering the work to create the best possible terms for trade.

Aquaculture

During the last 20-25 years, the aquaculture industry has proved to be an important export industry as well as an important industry for small coastal communities.

To make the industry able to reach its potential production capacity, the authorities will continue to focus on the environment as well as production and disease controlling measures. To ensure that the industry does not affect the environment in an undesirable way and to control the fish diseases, focus will be put on the establishment and use of environmental parameters in the assignment of locations and the control of these parameters. It is also important to stimulate the industry to use the most profitable forms of production.

The costs involved in the production of salmon and rainbow trout have been substantially reduced during recent years, and the profitability is fairly good at the moment. It is expected that the production costs will be further reduced in the future, due to a continuation of the integration process in the industry and increased efficiency in production methods.

The production of other species than salmon and rainbow trout are at the moment quite modest. Several problems still exist in the production of halibut and shellfish, but it is expected that commercial production of these species will be increased in the near future.

In order to contribute to stabilise the market for salmon in the EU, the Ministry of Fisheries decided to introduce feed quotas in the salmon farming industry in 1996 and may continue such measures in 1997. The Government intends to present a bill proposing amendments to Act No. 68 of 14 June 1985 relating to the farming of fish, shellfish, etc. in order to provide a basis for the formation of producers organisations in the fish farming industry. A system of producers organisations is intended to clarify the apportionment and liability between the fisheries authorities and the aquaculture industry.

POLAND

SUMMARY

The total catch of marine fish in 1995 amounting to 396 268 tons was slightly lower than the 409 178 tons achieved in 1994. The gross value of catch, however, was higher with US$452 million (PLN 1 220 million) in 1995 compared with US$421 million (PLN 1 136 million) recorded in 1994. The increase of the value resulted from the changes in the composition of fish landed toward the more valuable species and upgrading of their quality. Besides, the aquaculture and production of inland water fisheries brought 53 000 tons in 1995, valuing roughly US$50 million (PLN 135 million). Based upon the Polish-Russian agreement, the high seas fisheries in 1995 focused on the exploitation of the resources of the Okhotsk Sea. Some smaller quantities were caught in the New Zealand's waters, the Falkland Islands' area, the Mauritanian EEZ and incidentally in the Southern Oceans (krill).

The number of large factory-trawlers was reduced from 42 to 36 vessels in 1995 and the Baltic cutters from 420 to 400. The total GRT of the Polish fishing fleet decreased from 153 033 to 136 897.

In the Baltic fisheries, a slow recovery of cod biomass continued in 1994 and 1995, although the fishing capacities have been in excess of the Total Allowable Catch. In contrast to high fishing pressure in the case of cod, only 40 per cent of the quotas accorded to Poland for the Baltic herring and sprat was used.

In 1995 the proposed new law of fisheries was intensively discussed between the Government and fishermen's organisations to improve the regulatory measures which were considered to be obsolete. The input control is intended to be enforced and supported by the system of Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQ). Some primary steps for restructuring of the Polish Baltic Fishing fleet were undertaken. The Government also initiated a study on the establishment of fish auctions in some of the 5 biggest harbours within the framework of adjusting its policy to the system and practices of the European Union.

It is very difficult to predict the future operations of the distant-water fleet except for the fact that it will be diminished each year. In the Baltic fisheries the moderate increase of catches of herring and sprat could be predicted as a consequence of improvements in the organisation of the first sale in harbours and of upgrading the quality of final products.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Resource management

Historically, Poland continues to maintain two different types of fleet and kinds of operation: on the high seas and within the EEZ on the Baltic Sea. Starting, however, from 1995, the fisheries policy have been more transparent and compatible to the policy of the European Union.

High seas fisheries

The policy in the distant water fishing focuses on the gradual reduction in the number of fishing and factory vessels. The goal is clear and appears to be easy to obtain, but its implementation is not so. Trying to reduce the fleet's vessel number more slowly implies that the access to the resources in foreign EEZs must be secured for all remaining vessels in a given year. The main instrument of achieving access are co-

operation agreements or joint ventures contracts. One of the stable and beneficial agreement for both parties is that with New Zealand.

In 1995, however, a lengthy and severe dispute arose between the Polish and Russian fisheries administrative bodies over the scale and manner of exploitation of the "loophole" (open area) on the Sea of Okhotsk. Polish vessels used to catch there 250 000-300 000 tons of Alaska pollock a year, starting from 1992. Both parties, despite declaring their acknowledgement and respect to the provisions of the UN Agreement relating to the conservation and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks, could not come to terms. The reason for the dispute was the high level of royalties required by the provincial authorities in Russia to be paid by the Polish shipowners. Eventually, after heavy bargaining, the parties came to terms in January 1996 and the exploitations have been continued on both areas: *i.e.* within the "loophole" and also in some parts of Russian EEZ. The agreement, fixing the quotas, the reporting system and financial compensation for the access is binding until the end of 1996 with the prospect of being prolonged for the next years.

Baltic fisheries within the Polish EEZ

The main goal of fisheries policy within the Polish EEZ until 1994 was based on the concept of Maximum Sustainable Yield. There were some attempts to achieve more profitable fishing goal of optimum yield.

In the second phase commencing from 1997 Poland has adopted a TAC system for 4 species: cod, herring, sprat and salmon. However, TACs set by the International Baltic Sea Fisheries Commission were not distributed until 1991 among the individual fishing boat operators in the form of Individual Quotas (IQ).

Instead, catch plans were imposed on the state-owned companies by the Government. After privatisation of the fishery sector in 1991, the basic concept of resource conservation and utilisation was changed.

Hence, the period 1991-1995 was dedicated to conceiving a more effective management system of the Polish Baltic fisheries, allowing for the entirely new natural and economic environment.

In this period comprehensive viewpoints were exchanged between the Government and fishermen and a number of consultations were made with all parties concerned. Finally, after five years of debates, the new Law of Sea Fisheries was voted on 18 January 1996 in Parliament entering into force in July 1996. The new law introduces the input and output control in addition to the technical measures applied earlier.

In particular the following measures can be used in addition to technical ones:

– regulation of fishing effort expressed mainly in number of vessels and fishing days;

– introduction of Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQ) allotted to each licensed fishing vessel.

Total Allowable Catch for a given species will play only an indicative role pointing to the national limit which cannot be surpassed in the process of distribution and granting the Individual Quotas.

The Polish fisheries administration is aware that a certain number of issues may arise during the implementation of the new Law in 1996 and 1997. The most significant work to be achieved would be the following:

– the standardisation of Polish Baltic fishing effort;

– the definition of the size of individual quota allotted for the first time based either upon the historical rights, or other criteria;

– monitoring the number and manner of transactions concluded in selling the quotas between fishermen combined with the credibility of reporting of catches;

– assessing the budgetary appropriation that would be needed as compensation for compulsory withdrawal of certain number of fishing vessels from operations.

The time, however, was distinctively not propitious for reforming the management system and risk of fishermen strikes and unrest was apparent.

After establishing a free market economy and the privatisation of almost all Baltic cutters in 1991, the prices for the two main Baltic species reversed. In particular, the price of cod which in centrally planned economy was fixed to be on the level of half of that for herring and sprat became twice as costly as herring and sprat.

Simultaneously the biomass of cod shrank enormously for purely natural reasons and heavy exploitation. In the same time the biomass of sprat and herring increased.

The main Baltic species are managed by TACs established yearly by the International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission. The catch quotas received by Poland in the last years are not fully utilised due to the low price of that for cod. However, the cod quota is too low to be fully profitable for the fishing fleet. In this way the margin of profit is not secured for the vessel's renovation.

Recreational fisheries

The recreational fisheries along the Polish Baltic coast is in a rudimentary stage in contrast to inland water recreation facilities.

The principles and legislation for the recreational catches at sea are incorporated into the new Law of Fisheries.

Financial support

Since 1990 the fishermen in Poland do not receive any kind of subsidies or aid. Only two exceptions have been in force: the exemption from import tax for fuel and preferential credit accorded for the storage of seasonal catches to alleviate the lack of raw material for processing in the off-seasons.

In 1995 the preferences granted in a form of lower interest amounted to PLN 10 million (US$4 million) and were used to the tune of 24 per cent.

Economic efficiency

Compared to the previous year, no particular changes in the economic efficiency were noted in 1995. However, the introduction of Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQ) and fishing effort limitations by the New Law of Fisheries which will enter in force from July 1996, may bring some effects.

Structural adjustment

No significant structural changes had been initiated by the Government in terms of composition of the fishing fleet or capacities of fishing harbours. Some studies, however, were commenced in 1995 about the possibilities of establishing auctions and improving the structure and practices of the fish market.

Bilateral arrangements

The following agreements have been in force in 1995 and prolonged in 1996:

1. Poland – Russia
2. Poland – USA
3. Poland – Canada
4. Poland – Sweden (EU)
5. Poland – Mauritania, and
6. Poland – Peru

All of them relate to the access to fishing grounds or exchanges of part of the TACs for some species. Besides the above, several joint ventures were functioning between private fishing companies from some countries.

Sanitary regulations

Due to the initiative of the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Transportation and Maritime Economy and the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, and the Sea Fisheries Institute, the regulation on the sanitary and health conditions in the fishery sector has been elaborated.

The regulation relating to hygienic and sanitary requirements to be met by fish processing factories, factory trawlers, boats, onshore wholesale firms and fish auctions was based on the following documents: the Council Directive 91/493/EEC of 22 July, 1991, laying down the health condition for the production and distribution of fish products on the market; the Council Directive 92/48/EEC of 16 June, 1992, laying down the minimum hygiene rules applicable to fish products caught on board of certain vessels; the Council Directive 93/43/EEC of 14 June, 1993 on the hygiene of foodstuffs; the Commission Decision 94/356/EEC of 20 May, 1994, laying down the detailed rules for the application of the Council Directive 91/493/EEC as regards health checks on fish products and the Recommended International Code of Practice, the General Principles of Hygiene of the Codex Alimentarius FAO/WHO.

The last section of the project of the new regulation describes the basic requirements with regards to the internal control carried out by the producers through the whole production chain. This control relates to onshore processing factories, boats, factory trawlers, fish auctions and wholesale firms. According to the project, each factory will have to work out and implement its own system of health and quality assurance, based upon the Hazard Analysis Critical Point (HACCP). At present, work on the evaluation of the project of the above mentioned regulation is under way.

The system of food quality control has to undergo changes, too. The legal basis for the system is the resolution of the President of Poland of 1928 and the Polish Food Act of 1970. On this basis, a control system under the authority of different ministries was established. As a result thereof, the official food control became ineffective, and obligations of the controlling institutions often overlap. Consequently, instances of repeating inspections and laboratory tests by different controlling institutions in the framework of the official food control may be experienced. In Poland, there are six organisations belonging to five ministries. From this emerges the necessity to change the system and adapt it to the EU standards. Among others, a new Food Safety Act is being prepared. Changes in the control system are being discussed as well. Within the PHARE project, an interdepartmental team has been created for the purpose of preparing new legislation for supervision and control of foodstuffs.

The Polish standardisation system also needs to be changed. The new Polish act of 1993 concerning the standardisation is prepared for that purpose. It is for the time being a regulation which cannot be fully implemented, because there is a lack of legislative acts that define the requirements in relation to the health quality. Such acts are under preparation, *i.e.* the new Polish Food Act. Consequently, so far ministers have introduced a limited number of norms which are in force. It is believed that this state will last until 1998, by which time a new law adapted to the requirements of the European Union will come into existence.

Trade regime changes

No significant changes were noted during 1995 compared to the previous year. No subsidies in any form were granted to exporters of fish products.

Other governmental actions

The Polish Government started to search for foreign assistance in establishing fish auctions in the main Polish fishing harbours to facilitate trading of Baltic Sea species.

Feasibility studies have been initiated in this respect by the FAO and PHARE in December 1995 to be completed in September 1996. It is expected that the first pilot fish auction could be founded in 1997, if the appropriate investors, in the form of private fishermen aided by foreign entities, would came into play.

AQUACULTURE

Production facilities

No significant changes were noted in 1995 in terms of output compared to the figures presented a year earlier. The total production harvested from lakes, rivers and fish ponds amounted roughly to 53 000 tons in 1995, valued roughly at PLN 170 million or US$63 million.

Research

In 1994, the Strategy for Development of Inland-Water Fisheries was worked out. Its implementation started at the end of 1995, first, through the improvement of statistics reported by the users of lakes and owners of fish ponds.

Within the next two years the trading centres in the crucial areas are anticipated to be established by the producers with the support of the state-owned Inland Fisheries Institute.

PRODUCTION FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

Fishing fleet

The number of large factory trawlers dropped in 1995 from 42 to 36 in line with the principle of a gradual decline of high seas operations in the Polish Fisheries Policy. Likewise, the number of Baltic cutters diminished by 20 vessels which were scrapped and not substituted by the newly constructed ones.

The total GRT of the Polish fleet was reduced from 153 033 to 136 897 GRT. The significant decline of the structure of the fleet in terms of advanced age was noted in 1995. Due to overcapitalisation in the Polish EEZ, the restrictions of new entries was strictly observed. In this manner the gradual adjustment of fishing effort to the state of living resources was realised, particularly in the high seas fisheries.

Results

The total catch in 1995 amounting to 392 268 tons was slightly lower than that of 409 173 tons achieved in 1994.

The value, however, was higher as a result of upgrading of the quality and the species composition of the catch. The quotas for Baltic herring and sprat were not exhausted in 1995 in contrast to the stock of cod which was under high fishing pressure. The profitability of the long-distant fishing is low and close to 1 per cent or zero, and may further deteriorate dramatically as a consequence of high royalties to be paid for exploitation of resources of the Sea of Okhotsk.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Handling and distribution

In the high seas fisheries all fish caught are processed and frozen at sea on board of fishing and factory trawlers. Almost all final products (mostly fillets) are exported directly by the use of ancillary vessels.

Compared to 1994, in the Baltic fisheries, the unloading from vessels and handling of fresh fish did not change.

Processing

Over 90 per cent of the total catch (including the Baltic fisheries) is processed as high value-added products.

Domestic market

The per capita consumption amounted to:

In 1994	in final product weight	6.7 kg
	converted to live weight	14.0 kg
In 1995	in final product weight	6.6 kg
	converted to live weight	14.0 kg

Supply to the local market allowing for national catches, plus imports, minus exports amounted to: 197 100 tons in 1994 and 194 100 tons in 1995, respectively. This includes frozen fish, fillets, salted fish, smoked fish, canned fish, marinated fish and other fish products.

The production of fish meal from offals or trash fish accounted for 45 276 tons in 1995, compared to 57 277 tons in 1994.

OUTLOOK

In the Baltic fisheries a slight recovery of cod stock observed through 1994 and 1995 show a tendency to stabilise in the next few years. Likewise, the improvement of market practices should increase the local demand for herring and sprat, contributing to the better utilisation of the TAC for the said species. In this manner the total Polish Baltic catch could reach the target of 180 000-200 000 tons of fish by the year 2000, provided that the market conditions will improve. It is expected that the introduction of the regulation of input and output measures could improve markedly the economic position of the Baltic fisheries.

In the high-sea fisheries the terms of access to the "loophole" and Russian EEZ in the Okhotsk Sea are highly dependent upon Russian fisheries policy. It is, therefore, difficult to predict the future catches. It is presumed, however, that at 1996 probably 200 000 to 250 000 tons would be caught in this area. Besides, an exploratory and commercial fishing is foreseen, pointing to the possibilities of exploiting other areas like the resources of Antarctic and Falkland Islands waters, as well as the Bering Sea's Russian EEZ.

UNITED STATES

SUMMARY

The United States harvested a total of 4 493 million metric tons of fish, shellfish, and other aquatic products valued at US$3 770 billion in 1995. In 1994, 4 745 million metric tons were harvested valued at US$3 807 billion.

Various fishery management plans were revised to incorporate revisions in quotas, size limits, and gear restrictions.

Per capita consumption of fishery products mildly decreased to 15.0 lbs – from 15.2 lbs in 1994.

Seafood imports totalled US$6 791 billion in 1995 – a 2 per cent increase from the 1994 level of imports. Thailand (US$1.2 billion) and Canada (US$1.1 billion) were the largest suppliers of edible fishery products to the United States. Shrimp was the major fishery import accounting for 38 per cent of the total US imports of edible seafood.

US edible fishery exports increased mildly by 4 per cent in 1995 amounting to US$3 262 billion. As in the past, Japan was again the largest single market. Sales to Japan were almost four times the volume of exports to the next largest edible fishery export market (Canada). Fresh and frozen salmon products were the major US fishery exports in 1995.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Resource management

Fishery Management Plans (FMPs)

Alaska

NMFS implemented a Fishery Management Plan for the Scallop Fishery off Alaska. The FMP specifies the optimum yield for the scallop fishery in Federal waters off Alaska as a numerical range of 0-1.1 million lbs (0-499 metric tons) of shucked scallop meats. The only management measure authorised under the FMP is an interim closure of Federal waters off Alaska to fishing for scallops. Federal waters will remain closed for up to 1 year. This action is necessary to prevent overfishing of scallop stocks while an amendment to the FMP is prepared that would allow the controlled harvest of scallops in Federal waters.

The Fishery Management Plan for the Groundfish Fishery of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area, the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska, and the Fishery Management Plan for the Commercial King and Tanner Crab Fisheries in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area were amended to:

– Impose a temporary moratorium on the entry of new vessels into the groundfish fisheries under Federal jurisdiction in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) management area, the crab fisheries under Federal jurisdiction in the BSAI area, and the groundfish fisheries under Federal jurisdiction in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). The action curtails increases in fishing capacity and

provides industry stability while the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and NMFS prepare, review, and, if approved, implement a comprehensive management plan for these fisheries.

The Fishery Management Plan for the Groundfish Fishery of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area and the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska were amended to:

– Implement an allocation of pollock for processing by the inshore and offshore components in the BSAI and GOA management areas from 1 January 1996, through 31 December 1998. In the GOA, an allocation of Pacific cod for processing by the inshore and offshore components was also implemented for the same period. The BSAI amendment also continues the Western Alaska Community Development Quota Program for pollock for the same period. This action is necessary to continue the management measures that were contained in Amendments 18 and 23 to the BSAI and GOA FMPs, respectively, and which expired on 31 December 1995.

The Fishery Management Plan for the Groundfish Fishery of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area was amended to:

– Prohibit the use of trawl gear in a specified area of the Bering Sea during the pollock non-roe season. Regulatory amendments also were implemented that would increase 1995 observer coverage for mothership processor vessels and for some shoreside processors receiving pollock harvested in the catcher vessel operational area, and would require the mothership processor vessels and shoreside processors to obtain the capability for electronic transmission of daily observer reports. This action is necessary to reduce chum salmon bycatch amounts in the pollock fishery.

– To prohibit the use of trawl gear in specified areas of the BSAI until 15 April of a fishing year if and when 48 000 chinook salmon are taken as bycatch by trawl vessels in the BSAI during the period from 1 January until 15 April of that fishing year. This action is necessary to limit chinook salmon bycatch in the trawl fisheries.

The North Pacific Fisheries Research Plan was amended to:

– Clarify 1995 observer coverage requirements and revise the definition of certain terms. A second regulatory amendment was issued to require vessels and shoreside processors to facilitate transmission of observer data. A regulatory amendment was issued to exempt certain crab catcher vessels from the 1995 fee- collection programme authorised pursuant to the Research Plan. The exemption responded to a request from the State of Alaska to conform the Research Plan to a recent change in its crab observer coverage requirements for catcher vessels participating in the Dutch Harbour and Adak area king crab fisheries, and will avoid a ''double payment'' by the affected vessels of both Research Plan fees and costs of the State required observer coverage. NMFS issued a final rule to implement Amendment 1 to the Research Plan to delay full implementation of the Research Plan until 1997 and establish 1996 observer coverage requirements for Research Plan fisheries. This delay is necessary to provide the North Pacific Fishery Management Council additional time to address certain issues presented by implementation of the Research Plan.

A regulatory amendment under the BSAI FMP delayed the opening of the first directed fishing season for the 1995 offshore component pollock trawl fishery in the BSAI. This action is necessary to increase the likelihood of harvesting pollock when roe quality is optimum and thus increased revenues from the BSAI pollock processed by the offshore component during the roe season. This regulation also prohibited vessels used to fish for BSAI or GOA groundfish or BSAI king or Tanner crab prior to 26 January from participating in the offshore component pollock fishery until 5 February. This action is intended to discourage participants in the offshore component pollock fishery from contributing to increased fishing effort in other fisheries prior to the start of the offshore component roe season.

A regulatory amendment under the BSAI FMP revised the management of seasonal Pacific halibut bycatch allowances annually specified for non-trawl fisheries in the BSAI and provided NMFS the authority to determine annually whether to apportion a halibut bycatch allowance to the BSAI jig gear fishery or the BSAI or GOA hook-and-line gear fisheries for sablefish or to exempt these fisheries from halibut bycatch restrictions. This action is necessary to manage halibut bycatch allowances consistent with seasonal apportionments of groundfish total allowable catch amounts, prevent pre-emption of the BSAI jig gear

fisheries by the attainment of halibut bycatch allowances apportioned to the non-trawl fisheries, and support the implementation of the sablefish/halibut IFQ programme.

A regulatory amendment under the GOA and BSAI FMPs revised the regulations setting forth the standards for determining when a fishing vessel operator is engaged in directed fishing in the groundfish fisheries of the GOA and BSAI. This rule replaces the existing species-, gear- and management-goal specific standards with specific retainable percentages for deriving the maximum amount of fish species or species group that may be retained as bycatch in fisheries that are closed to directed fishing. Retention of more than this amount constitutes directed fishing. The changes made by this amendment are expected to promote compliance with groundfish regulations and to facilitate enforcement efforts.

Washington, Oregon and California

NMFS announced the annual management measures for salmon on 3 May 1995. The measures are intended to prevent overfishing and to apportion the ocean harvest equitably among treaty Indian and non-treaty commercial and recreational fisheries. Many salmon runs returning to Washington, Oregon, and California were somewhat improved from the record low levels in 1994, but were still depressed. Due to projected low returns, retention of coho salmon was prohibited south of Cape Falcon and retention of chinook salmon was prohibited north of Cape Falcon.

A regulatory amendment under the FMP for Pacific Coast Groundfish established a new season structure for the non-trawl sablefish component of the Pacific Coast Groundfish limited entry fishery. This rule was necessary to provide equitable opportunity for different types of non-trawl gear to harvest the limited entry non-trawl allocation for sablefish, to enhance vessel safety by avoiding a winter opening, to keep the fishery within the annual management target, and to minimise gear conflict.

Southeast

An amendment to the final regulations implementing the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (regulatory amendment) was implemented by NMFS on 22 May 1995. The regulatory amendment establishes a daily recreational bag limit of five hogfish per person; limits the harvest and possession of cubera snapper measuring 30 inches in total length, or larger, to 2 per day; and establishes a minimum size limit for gray triggerfish of 12 inches total length. These measures apply only in the exclusive economic zone off the Atlantic coast of Florida. The intended effect is to rebuild the snapper-grouper resources and enhance enforcement.

Amendment 3 to the Fishery Management Plan for Coral and Coral Reefs of the Southern Atlantic States was implemented by NMFS on 26 January 1996. Amendment 3 establishes an aquacultured live rock permit system applicable to the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) off the southern Atlantic states (North Carolina through Florida); prohibits chipping of aquacultured live rock; prohibits octocoral harvest north of Cape Canaveral, Florida; and prohibits anchoring of fishing vessels in the Oculina Bank habitat area of particular concern. The intended effect is to establish a management programme for live rock aquaculture and to protect fishery habitat in Federal waters off the southern Atlantic states.

Amendment 4 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Spiny Lobster Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic was implemented by NMFS on 13 September 1995. Amendment 4 allows the harvest of spiny lobster year-round and establishes a daily bag or possession limit of two spiny lobster per person in the exclusive economic zone off North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The purpose of this amendment is to allow fishermen in the exclusive economic zone north of Florida to harvest the resource during the warm-weather months when the season is currently closed.

An amendment to the final regulations implementing the Fishery Management Plan for Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic (regulatory amendment) was implemented by NMFS on 18 December 1995. The regulatory amendment decreases the total allowable catch (TAC), commercial allocation, and recreational bag limit for Atlantic group king mackerel; increases the TAC and commercial allocation for Atlantic group Spanish mackerel; and changes the commercial trip limits for Gulf group king mackerel. The intended effect is to protect king and Spanish mackerel from

overfishing and continue stock rebuilding programmes while still allowing catches by important recreational and commercial fisheries dependent on king and Spanish mackerel.

Amendment 5 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Stone Crab Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico was implemented by NMFS on 14 April 1996. Amendment 5 establishes a temporary moratorium, ending not later than 30 June 1998, on the Federal registration of stone crab vessels. The purpose of this amendment is to discourage speculative entry into the fishery while potential effort or access control management regimes are developed by the industry for consideration by the State of Florida and the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council.

The approved measures of Amendment 11 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico were implemented by NMFS on 1 January 1996. The Amendment 11 approved measures revise the FMPs framework procedure for modifying measures; restrict the sale/purchase of reef fish harvested from the exclusive economic zone to permitted reef fish vessels/dealers; allow transfer of reef fish permits and fish trap endorsements under specified circumstances, implements a new reef fish permit moratorium; and require charter vessel and headboat permits. The intended effects are to improve procedures for timely management, relieve restrictions and hardships, and enhance enforceability of the regulations.

Amendment 3 to the Fishery Management Plan for Coral and Coral Reefs of the Gulf of Mexico was implemented by NMFS on 13 November 1995. Amendment 3 prohibits the taking of wild live rock in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the Gulf of Mexico off Florida north and west of the Levy/Dixie County line; removes the prohibition on taking wild live rock by chipping between the Pasco/Hernando County and Levy/Dixie County, Florida lines; establishes annual quotas for wild live rock harvesting for 1995 and 1996 in the Gulf EEZ; and reduces the amount of substrate that may be taken with allowable octocorals in the Gulf EEZ. The intended effect is to protect the live rock resource and fishery habitat in the Gulf EEZ and to simplify the regulations.

Amendment 8 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Shrimp Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico (FMP) was implemented by NMFS on 6 January 1996. Amendment 8 establishes a revised FMP framework rulemaking procedure for establishing or modifying certain management measures applicable to the fishery for royal red shrimp in the Gulf of Mexico exclusive economic zone. The intended effect is to allow more timely implementation of management measures.

The Fishery Management Plan for Corals and Reef Associated Plants and Invertebrates of Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands (FMP) was implemented by NMFS on 27 December 1995. The FMP restricts the taking of coral reef resources in or from the exclusive economic zone around Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. NMFS disapproved two measures of the FMP that would have adopted state permit and reporting requirements, because the state permit systems are not yet fully developed, and the state regulations authorising these permits, where they exist, do not satisfy the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, and other applicable Federal laws. This FMP is intended to protect corals and reef-associated plants and invertebrates (coral reef resources) from the effects of human activities, on these coral reef resources, including pollution resulting from coastal development, and the new and rapidly expanding fishery for the marine aquarium industry, especially in Puerto Rico.

Financial support

Normal fisheries financial support programmes remained unchanged from 1994.

The Fisheries Obligation Guarantee Program continued to provide limited Federal repayment guarantees for private debt obligations refinancing certain costs of constructing, reconstructing, reconditioning, or acquiring fishing vessels, fisheries shoreside facilities, or aquacultural facilities. The Program's regular guarantee authority available in 1995 totalled only US$25 million, and this was fully obligated. Additional guarantee authority was available under a supplemental assistance effort. This resulted in another US$4.8 million obligated. The Program provides no first-time financing for vessel construction costs. Because of fisheries overcapitalisation concerns, the Program is restricted to refinancing already existing

debt on already existing fishing vessels. Guarantee-fee income makes this is a self-supporting Program. The Program's portfolio decreased in 1979 to about US$190 million.

The Fishermen's Contingency Fund continued to mitigate conflicts between fishermen and offshore energy activities by compensating fishermen for vessel or gear damage and loss caused by debris or obstructions on the outer continental shelf caused by energy activities. Typically, claims involve nets towed across seabed debris or obstructions. Assessments against offshore energy companies pay for this Program. During 1995, the Program paid 68 claims for US$0.3 million.

The Fishing Vessel and Gear Damage Compensation Fund Program continued to compensate fishermen for damage and loss caused by other vessels in the US exclusive economic zone. Typically, claims involve vessels transiting through fixed fishing gear (*e.g.* lobster pots). Income from former foreign fishing fees surcharges continued to provide all Program capital. Income from this source is not expected to support Program activity beyond 1996. During 1995, the Program paid 136 claims for about US$0.8 million.

The Fishing Vessel Capital Construction Fund continued to allow fishing vessel owners to defer paying Federal taxes on fishing vessel income when that income is reserved for the equity portion of future fishing vessel construction, reconstruction, or acquisition costs. All deferred taxes are eventually recaptured through reductions in the future depreciation allowances, for tax purposes, of vessels constructed, reconstructed, or acquired with these tax-deferred funds. Construction restrictions prevented the Program from contributing to additional vessel capacity in overcapitalised fisheries. During 1995, Program participants deposited about US$122 million in taxable income and withdrew about US$131 million for qualified purposes. At year's end, there were about 4 500 Program agreements outstanding with about US$233 million on deposit.

The Fishing Capacity Reduction Demonstration Program was a pilot effort implemented in 1995 to test the scrapping of fishing vessels and the surrender of their fishing permits in overcapitalised fisheries. This US$2 million demonstration involved the overcapitalised New England groundfish fishery. A reverse-auction system solicited applicants to scrap their groundfish vessels and surrender their permits to the Program. Successful applicants would be those whose ratio of average production to the dollar amount for which they were willing to scrap and surrender produced the greatest fishing-capacity reduction for the least cost. Applicants submitted 114 applications. At year end, the Program had selected 17 for investigation (more than enough to deplete the US$2 million available).

The Gulf of Mexico Fisheries Disaster Program was devised in 1995 for implementation in 1996. This US$5 million effort would compensate fishermen for vessel and gear losses caused by hurricanes and floods occurring in the Gulf of Mexico from 23 August 1992 through 31 December 1995.

In addition to the above programmes, the Saltonstall Kennedy Act makes available to the Secretary of Commerce up to 30 per cent of the gross receipts collected under the customs laws from duties on fishery products. The Secretary uses a portion of these funds each year to make grants available for the purpose of assisting persons in carrying out fisheries research and development projects to benefit US fisheries. For fiscal year 1995, US$7.2 million was awarded for these projects.

Economic efficiency

Limited entry

Alaska

NMFS issued a final rule to amend the Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) regulations implementing the determinations and appeals procedures for limited access management of Federal fisheries in and off of Alaska and amended regulations implementing the IFQ limited access programme with respect to establishment of quota share (QS) pools for each IFQ regulatory area. The changes made to the determinations and appeals procedures reduce the current two-stage appeals procedure to a single-step process, and reduce the length of time periods for certain appeals-related actions. The changes made to the establishment of QS pools allow for the addition of catch history that is in dispute and being appealed. These changes were necessary to avoid excessive delays in deciding appeals and to allow the timely issuance of IFQ resulting from disputed catch history that was successfully appealed.

NMFS issued a final rule providing the method used for determining Community Development Quota (CDQ) compensation for the Pacific halibut and sablefish IFQ Program. This action was necessary to codify the formula used in calculating CDQ compensation and is intended to inform interested parties of the method used for determining the compensation provided to affected persons.

NMFS issued a final rule amending portions of the regulations implementing the IFQ Program for the Pacific halibut and sablefish fixed gear fisheries in and off of Alaska. This action is necessary to further refine the IFQ Program and is intended to improve the ability of NMFS to manage the halibut and sablefish fisheries.

NMFS issued a final rule to allow vessels subject to existing IFQ Program record keeping and observer coverage requirements to fish for sablefish and Pacific halibut in a regulatory area in which persons aboard the vessel hold IFQ, even when the amount of IFQ held for the area is less than the total amount of IFQ species on board the vessel. This action is necessary to allow persons who hold IFQ for more than one IFQ regulatory area to harvest IFQ species in those areas during the same fishing trip and is intended to facilitate more efficient harvesting by IFQ holders.

NMFS issued a final rule amending the regulations establishing the IFQ sablefish fishing season. This action is necessary to provide the Director, Alaska Region, NMFS, with the authority to establish the IFQ sablefish season. It is intended to provide flexibility in starting the IFQ sablefish season to allow co-ordination with the IFQ halibut season established by the International Pacific Halibut Commission.

Washington, Oregon and California

The Pacific Fishery Management Council is considering whether there is a need to impose additional management measures to further limit harvest capacity in the non-trawl limited entry fishery for sablefish in the Pacific groundfish fishery in the EEZ off the states of Washington, Oregon, and California. Possible measures include the establishment of a limited entry programme for the sablefish fishery through the establishment of a sablefish endorsement for non-trawl limited entry ''A'' permits to control participation or effort in the non-trawl sablefish fishery. The council is considering 29 June 1995 as the control date. Anyone entering the fishery after that date may not be assured of future participation in the fishery if a management regime is developed and implemented.

Southeast

The approved measures of Amendment 8 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico were approved on 13 October 1995. Amendment initiates a limited entry programme for the commercial red snapper sector of the reef fish fishery in the Gulf of Mexico. Initial participants in the limited entry programme will receive shares of the annual commercial quota of red snapper based on specified criteria regarding their historical participation in the fishery. The percentage shares of the commercial quota equate to individual transferable quotas. The intended effect of this programme is to manage the commercial red snapper sector of the reef fish fishery to preserve its long-term economic viability while the FMP's management programme continues the long-term stock rebuilding programme for this valuable, overfished resource.

Improvements in gear and vessel efficiency

The IFQ programme, by extending the season for Pacific halibut and sablefish, has greatly improved the efficiency of both vessels and gear. Smaller vessels and less gear can be used to catch the same amount of fish that used to be caught with larger vessels and more gear during the ''derby-style'' fisheries. Catching the maximum amount of fish during a ''derby-style'' fishery required the use of vessels with large fish storage capacity and the deploying of extra gear to catch as much fish as possible during a limited period. This practice meant that a vessel and gear was fully utilised for a very short time during the year, the rest of time the vessel and gear might not be used at all. The IFQ programme, by extending the season, eliminated this inefficient behaviour and allows persons to use vessels and gear that are more efficient and rational.

Structural adjustments

Under the authorisation of the 1994 Northeast Fisheries Assistance Program, in 1995 the second round of the Fishing Industry Grants Program made US$4.5 million available for grants. A total of 35 proposals were recommended for funding, addressing development of commercial fisheries and markets for underexploited species, aquaculture, and new business opportunities for displaced fishermen.

On 2 August 1995, the Secretary of Commerce declared a fishery resource disaster in the Northeast, Northwest, and the Gulf of Mexico, and announced the availability of assistance to fishermen affected by the disaster, as follows:

- in the Northeast, US$25 million for the implementation of a vessel/permit buyout programme that retires fishing vessels and buys back existing permits;
- in the Gulf of Mexico, US$15 million in emergency assistance to compensate commercial fishermen for the loss or damage of equipment due to contact with uncharted seabed obstruction caused by natural occurrences, such as flooding;
- in the Northwest, US$13 million in emergency assistance to the States of Washington, Oregon, and California as a result of continuing natural disasters.

(See section on Financial Support)

Bilateral arrangements

The United States had Governing International Fishing Agreements with South Korea, Peoples' Republic of China, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in 1995. The United States also had a Mutual Fisheries Relations Agreement with Russia.

Sanitary regulation

In 1995, the Food and Drug Administration published the Procedures for the Safe and Sanitary Processing and Importing of Fish and Fishery Products (HACCP regulations) and will be effective starting in 1997.

Environmental problems

Major problems

The loss, alteration and degradation of inshore, nearshore and anadromous habitats continues to be the single major environmental problem affecting US fisheries. The four principles causes are: 1) habitat alteration, such as dredging and filling; 2) release of toxics, such as industrial wastes and pesticides; 3) over-enrichment with nutrients through domestic sewage discharges and runoff from agricultural and urban areas; and 4) alteration or diversion of river flows, or impoundments blocking passage for anadromous species and reducing flows to spawning and nursery areas.

All of these, acting singly or in unison combine to reduce the overall productivity of the living marine resource base that plays an essential role as spawning and nursery areas for fishery resources. The productivity of a living marine resource is a function of the environmental conditions in which the animals live as well as their biological characteristics. When the quality and/or amount of habitat available to support young fish is reduced the overall productivity of the stock decreases and fewer adults are available for harvesting.

Measures to improve the situation

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) placed renewed emphasis on the importance of fishery habitat in assuring the health and sustainability of commercial and recreational fishery resources. This emphasis resulted in new strategic directions by NMFS for habitat research and management. A key element of NMFS activities is the linkage between watershed processes (both human and natural) and the

viability of fishery habitat to sustain resources. NMFS began addressing the threats to fish habitat through increased emphasis on traditional NMFS mandates and several new initiatives. These efforts build on national policies that promote the sustainability of fish populations in the context of ecosystems and watersheds. Linking watershed activities directly to the viability of fishery habitat will require expanded efforts by the NMFS National Habitat Program on several fronts: 1) new effort to summarise the status and trends of fishery habitat on a regional and national basis; 2) geographic evaluation of the impact of changes in land cover and land use on water quality and quantity that may affect habitat; 3) expanded efforts to assure that ongoing and planned coastal watershed and ecosystem management programmes reflect the importance of coastal watershed activities on fishery habitat sustainability; and 4) development of new habitat management approaches that consider habitat protection and restoration priorities in the landscape context of the watershed.

Trade regime changes

Starting in 1990, the United States International Trade Commission conducted an investigation and determined that Norwegian farmed salmon was being sold in the United States at prices that were below cost. As a result, countervailing and antidumping duties were imposed in April 1991 and remained in place through 1995.

Overall, there were no changes in the tariff schedule of the United States other than the scheduled phase reduction of tariffs on products that entered the United States from Canada. These reductions were part of the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement.

The United States signed the North American Free Trade Agreement with Canada and Mexico on 17 December 1992. The scheduled reduction of tariffs (both immediate and phase-in) began in January 1995.

Other government action

International Questions and Negotiations: since 1983, the United States has recognised the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as generally reflecting customary international law. The United States has signed and is provisionally applying the agreement modifying Part XI of that Convention. By the end of 1995, the United States had signed the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas and the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. The United States had also joined the global consensus in support of the Food and Agriculture Organization's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

Aboriginal fishing activities

The FMP for GOA groundfish and the FMP for BSAI groundfish were amended to allow the implementation of the community development quota (CDQ) programme for Pacific halibut and sablefish in 1995. The CDQ Program for Pacific halibut and sablefish provided quotas amounting to 543 metric tons of Pacific halibut and 490 metric tons of sablefish to the 56 qualifying communities in the economically depressed region of Western Alaska, which is populated mostly by Alaska Natives. The CDQ programme for Pacific halibut and sablefish augments the CDQ programme for pollock, which was implemented in 1992. The qualifying communities harvested approximately 95 773 metric tons of pollock in 1995. Earnings from these CDQ programmes are used to develop port and fishing facilities in the coastal communities, purchase small fishing vessels, provide training and educational opportunities, and support scholarships.

AQUACULTURE

The Joint Subcommittee on Aquaculture is responsible for the co-ordination of a National Aquaculture Development Plan and provides a forum for Federal Agencies to co-ordinate and increase the

effectiveness of Federal research assistance programmes for aquaculture. Presently, a new National Aquaculture Development plan is in the final stages of review by Federal and State agencies, industry, associations, and non-governmental organisations through a series of regionally based reviews around the United States. The new aquaculture plan is part of the government wide effort to update its policies, regulations, procedures, and funding/research priorities to reflect growing trends in the US aquaculture sector.

Table 1. **Aquaculture production[1] in 1994[2]**

Quant.: tons
Val.: '000 dollars

Species	Quantity	Value
Baitfish[3]	9 847	68 714
Catfish	199 251	344 475
Salmon[4]	11 210	61 915
Trout	23 621	52 569
Clams	2 210	14 023
Crawfish	22 263	26 994
Mussels	193	1 249
Oysters	12 708	69 928
Shrimp (FW)	159	2 006
Shrimp (SW)	2 000	17 637
Other[5]	18 469	91 599
TOTAL	301 930	751 109

1. Production is reported in round (live) weight for all items except univalve and bivalve molluscs, such as clams, oysters and mussels which are reported in weight of meats excluding the shell.
2. Data not available for 1995.
3. Not used for human consumption.
4. Includes only production from pen rearing.
5. Includes various species such as sturgeon, carp, buffalo, tilapia, mullet, abalone, alligators, aquatic plants, etc.

PRODUCTION FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

Trends in landings of major species

Pacific salmon

United States commercial landings of salmon amounted to 516 000 metric tons valued at US$521 million in 1995. These figures represent an increase of 26 per cent in quantity and 14 per cent in value terms from the 1994 landings. Landings by major species for 1994 and 1995 are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. **Landings by major Pacific salmon species**

'000 tons

Species	1994	1995	Per cent change
Pink	166	202	22
Red or sockeye	138	159	15
Chum	61	122	101
Silver	36	22	–37
King	9	11	31
TOTAL	409	516	26

Tuna

Landings of tuna by United States fishermen at ports in the fifty states, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, other United States territories, and foreign ports amounted to 224 000 metric tons valued at US$277 million. This represents a decrease of 13 per cent, in quantity terms, and 16 per cent in value terms. Landings of major species for the years 1994 and 1995 are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. **Landings of major tuna species**

'000 tons

Species	1994	1995	Per cent change
Skipjack	153.1	156.3	2
Yellowfin	82.5	44.6	–46
Albacore	12.8	11.9	–7
Bigeye	3.1	9.4	203
Bluefin	2.0	1.5	–25
Unclassified	0.7	0.4	–43

Groundfish

Landings of most groundfish species declined in 1995. The notable exception are Pacific cod and Pacific Ocean perch. The major species are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. **Landings of major groundfish species**

Tons

Species	1994	1995	Per cent change
Pacific			
Alaska pollock	1 417 278	1 293 939	–9
Pacific cod	208 785	268 257	28
Pacific hake	252 746	177 040	–30
Pacific Ocean perch	14 000	15 613	12
Total Pacific	1 892 809	1 754 849	–7
North Atlantic			
Cod	17 533	13 441	–23
Whiting	16 157	15 217	–6
Pollock	3 737	3 244	–13
Other species	8 344	7 492	–10
Total North Atlantic	45 771	39 394	–14

Squid

United States commercial landings of squid were 104 000 metric tons valued at US$55.9 million. Compared to 1994, these landings represent a decrease of 6 per cent, in quantity terms, and 14 per cent in value terms.

OUTLOOK

The long-term goal in the area of fisheries conservation and management is to build sustainable fisheries. More specifically, this goal is to greatly increase the Nation's wealth and quality of life through a healthy fishing industry that provides safe and wholesome seafood and recreational opportunities.

Major problem areas that will be addressed in an effort to achieve sustainable fisheries include the following:

- billions of dollars in potential economic growth, hundreds of thousands of jobs, and countless recreational fishing opportunities are being foregone as a result of overfishing and overcapitalisation;
- 40 per cent of marine fish stocks are overutilized;
- there is insufficient scientific information, including a lack of information on the status of 30 per cent of our fish stocks;
- a major factor in the decline of US fisheries is the large amount of wasteful bycatch of non-target species and target species in juvenile life stages;
- transboundary resources are especially vulnerable and susceptible to overfishing and other wasteful practices;
- potentially the greatest long-term problem to affect US fisheries is the degradation and loss of fisheries habitat.

Major actions to be undertaken include:

- *Assessing the status of US fishery resources:* this is particularly needed for equitable and legally sound regulatory decisions. Activities include collecting fisheries data, at-sea observer data, resource surveys, population biology studies, and modelling of fish stocks.
- *Advancing fishery predictions:* this activity is necessary to achieve long-term benefits that stock assessment cannot realise. It includes coastal fishery ecosystems research, integration of non-fishing-related anthropogenic stress, and advanced sampling technology.
- *Managing for economic growth and promoting a healthy fishing industry:* to achieve full potential, action must be taken to develop fishery management strategies which will rebuild stocks, establish an investment climate to minimise overcapitalisation, allow economic forces to determine access to fisheries, and provide assistance to industry during stock rebuilding periods. Activities include evaluating social and economic factors, developing and implementing controlled access management plans, and other actions necessary to promote a healthy fishing industry.
- *Establishing adequate compliance:* this focus will seek to eliminate the failure of management programmes because of inadequate compliance with regulations. It includes strengthening shoreside and other enforcement staff, systems for monitoring and tracking catches and effort under controlled access, modernise enforcement operations, assess the degree of compliance, and implement education and outreach programmes.
- *Focus on incidental catch:* excessive bycatch of non-target species, as well as practices that are wasteful of target species, such as discarding and highgrading, must be reduced. It is hoped these impediments to increased fishery yields and economic gains can be mitigated by requiring that fishery management plans be required to include, wherever possible, measures to quantify bycatch and advance conservation engineering.
- *International negotiations:* the United States will continue its active role in improving the conservation and management of transboundary fishery resources through existing international agreements and ongoing negotiations. These include implementing the provisions of recently negotiated international agreements.
- *Accelerating marine aquaculture:* action in this area is needed to realise the large growth potential for aquaculture. It includes development of commercial aquaculture systems, and enhancement of hatchery rearing systems.

In addition to activities directed at building sustainable fisheries, the United States will conduct activities to build and maintain a coastal ecosystem health. This goal will seek to achieve economic development in coastal ecosystems by managing in ways that maintain their biodiversity and long-term productivity for sustained use. Management must shift from a fragmented to an integrated and continuing process, from site-specific to an ecosystem-wide context, and from a reactive to a proactive approach.

Major areas of concern include:

– coastal ecosystems are declining and the long-term prognosis is toward accelerating decline;

– 54 per cent of the total US population lives in coastal states (10 per cent of the US landmass), and the population in this area is expected to grow;

– more than half of the Nation's coastal wetlands have been lost:

– coastal waters and estuaries provide habitat during some part of the life cycle of fish species that account for 75 per cent of commercial landings and 85 per cent of recreational catches;

– human impacts on coastal waters will increase unless steps are taken to protect the environment.

Major activities to be undertaken include:

– *Integrated management operations:* action will be taken to establish a programme structure and procedural framework for Federal and state agencies and foreign partners where appropriate to provide for protection and restoration of coastal resources. Activities include support to develop and implement state coastal watershed management plans, capabilities to manage national marine sanctuaries, implement marine sanctuary and estuarine reserve-based biodiversity projects, and strengthen habitat protection programmes for ecosystem protection.

– *Assessments:* definitions will be developed for the nature and extent of actions and conditions that threaten the productivity of coastal resources. Activities include ecosystem research, project-specific assessments, damage assessments, economic assessments, improvement of operations regarding damage assessment and restoration planning, automate delivery of critical information, and produce forecasts of coastal development and ecosystem health trends.

– *Monitoring:* action will be taken to monitor coastal ecosystem health to detect unacceptable changes and direct appropriate actions.

STATISTICAL ANNEX
ANNEXE STATISTIQUE

AUSTRALIA/AUSTRALIE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 A$/$A				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon					Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)					Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice					Plie
Other flatfish					Autres poissons plats
Groundfish					Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)					Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock					Églefin
Saithe					Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting					Merlan
Hake (all spp.)					Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish					Sébaste
Other					Autres
Pelagics					Pélagiques
Horse mackerel					Chinchard
Mackerel					Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)					Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Other pelagics					Autres pélagiques
Tuna	5 351	27 216	5 531	33 413	Thon
Skipjack	1 675	1 591	1 181	1 181	Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)	2 420	17 994	2 902	22 509	Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore	261	610	349	993	Germon
Yellowfin	714	5 475	831	6 486	Albacore
Bigeye	45	450	128	1 235	Thon obèse
Other tuna	236	1 096	141	1 009	Autres thons
Other fish	125 925	435 349	131 666	444 596	Autres poissons
Total fish	131 275	462 565	137 197	478 009	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)	16 770	429 571	16 329	435 075	Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)					Langoustine
Shrimps	21 272	293 428	23 611	301 399	Crevettes
Other crustaceans	9 038	60 896	9 254	64 741	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	47 080	783 895	49 194	801 215	**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops	24 141	71 712	12 199	51 398	Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid					Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	42 657	439 465	31 882	465 290	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls	na	123 000	na	198 000	Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction					**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	221 012	1 685 925	218 273	1 744 514	**Total général**

AUSTRALIA/AUSTRALIE

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 A$/$A				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	n.a.	593 478	n.a.	665 870	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh, chilled whole fish	2 139	11 384	2 439	12 357	Total consommation humaine
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Salmon					Saumon
Tuna					Thon
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	403	2 181	476	2 345	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod					Morue
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen whole	17 575	26 750	14 324	24 103	Entier congelé
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Tuna	7 082	10 673	7 745	10 380	Thon
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen fillets	28 723	108 631	29 078	111 717	Filets congelés
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Tuna					Thon
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	6 442	18 316	3 494	9 121	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Other					Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	2 744	19 759	2 513	19 345	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted					Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted					Morue salée
Herring	117	451	56	224	Hareng
Smoked salmon	218	4 279	245	4 441	Saumon fumé
Other smoked					Autres fumés
Roe					Rogue
Other					Autres
Shellfish	22 351	179 458	26 033	230 663	Crustacés
Shrimp total	12 868	135 865	13 917	164 355	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp					Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp					Autres crevettes
Norway lobster					Langoustines
Lobster	331	5 965	513	9 681	Homard/langouste
Crab					Crabe
Mussels	1 934	4 696	2 149	6 424	Moules
Squid					Encornet/calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Other					Autres
Canned or prepared	35 753	175 475	38 820	192 322	En boîte ou préparé
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Tuna	9 588	34 650	10 648	39 677	Thon
Fish fillets breaded					Filets panés
Fish breaded					Poisson pané
Shrimp	335	1 731	358	2 061	Crevettes
Mussels					Moules
Other					Autres
Fish oil	n.a.	2 724	n.a.	2 749	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	64 844	30 648	47 383	21 971	Farine de poisson
Seaweed					Algues
Pearls	n.a.	12 224	n.a.	14 749	Perles
Other	n.a.	5 928	n.a.	24 427	Autres

AUSTRALIA/AUSTRALIE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/
IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 A$/$A				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	n.a.	593 478	n.a.	665 870	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Thailand	n.a.	130 870	n.a.	166 271	Thaïlande
New Zealand	n.a.	104 105	n.a.	117 249	Nouvelle-Zélande
United States	n.a.	31 359	n.a.	47 884	États-Unis
Fresh, chilled whole fish	2 139	11 384	2 439	12 357	Consommation humaine
New Zealand	2 029	10 970	2 122	11 419	Nouvelle-Zélande
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	88	300	Viêt-nam
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	18	147	Norvège
Fresh, chilled fish fillets	403	2 181	476	2 345	Filets frais et congelés
New Zealand	340	1 882	339	1 713	Nouvelle-Zélande
Norway	30	192	60	382	Norvège
Vietnam	8	39	22	81	Viêt-nam
Frozen whole fish	17 575	26 750	14 324	24 103	Congelé entier
New Zealand	6 201	9 297	4 709	8 476	Nouvelle-Zélande
Vietnam	365	1 280	374	1 282	Viêt-nam
Republic of South Korea	9	34	833	1 263	République de Corée du Sud
Frozen fillets	28 723	108 631	29 078	111 717	Filets congelés
New Zealand	8 146	36 100	8 811	39 350	Nouvelle-Zélande
Cayman Islands	3 743	11 859	3 764	13 134	Iles Cayman
Chile	4 340	11 241	4 087	9 187	Chili
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	6 442	18 316	3 494	9 121	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Chile	2 051	4 635	1 525	2 604	Chili
South Africa	267	1 156	474	2 271	Afrique du Sud
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	508	1 690	341	1 506	St.-Vincent et Grenadines
Salted, dried and smoked fish	2 744	19 759	2 513	19 345	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
South Africa	823	2 744	926	3 064	Afrique du Sud
Hong Kong	25	791	20	798	Hong-Kong
Canada	125	1 665	51	795	Canada
Shellfish	22 351	179 458	26 033	230 663	Crustacés
Thailand	6 423	68 084	8 427	101 920	Thaïlande
Malaysia	3 800	32 236	3 679	31 858	Malaysie
New Zealand	4 468	16 756	5 998	24 467	Nouvelle-Zélande
Canned or prepared	35 753	175 475	38 820	192 322	En boîte ou préparés
Thailand	14 584	54 141	15 350	56 966	Thaïlande
United States	4 959	27 278	6 279	34 352	États-Unis
New Zealand	4 614	21 138	4 843	22 584	Nouvelle-Zélande
Fish oil	n.a.	2 724	n.a.	2 749	Huile de poisson
Chile	n.a.	612	n.a.	747	Chili
New Zealand	n.a.	339	n.a.	576	Nouvelle-Zélande
United Kingdom	n.a.	232	n.a.	428	Royaume-Uni
Fish meal	64 844	30 648	47 383	21 971	Farine de poisson
Peru	56 146	26 245	40 213	18 337	Pérou
Samoa	6 116	2 490	5 987	2 104	Samoa
Thailand	n.a.	n.a.	396	523	Thaïlande
Seaweed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Algues
– country 1:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	– pays 1 :
– country 2:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	– pays 2 :
– country 3:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	– pays 3 :
Pearls	n.a.	12 224	n.a.	14 749	Perles
Japan	n.a.	3 662	n.a.	4 031	Japon
Hong Kong	n.a.	916	n.a.	1 406	Hong-Kong
French Polynesia	n.a.	1 436	n.a.	1 243	Polynésie française
Other	n.a.	5 928	n.a.	24 427	Autres
– country 1:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	– pays 1 :
– country 2:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	– pays 2 :
– country 3:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	– pays 3 :

AUSTRALIA/AUSTRALIE

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 A$/$A				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	n.a.	1 242 709	n.a.	1 366 889	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh, chilled whole fish	3 688	40 723	4 373	46 025	Total consommation humaine
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Salmon	1 862	23 343	2 282	23 072	Saumon
Tuna					Thon
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	228	2 323	496	4 694	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod					Morue
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen whole	4 588	19 674	5 733	20 787	Entier congelé
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Tuna	98	465	257	877	Thon
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen fillets	3 140	34 000	2 908	20 543	Filets congelés
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Tuna					Thon
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	1989	14 160	2 013	21 900	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Other					Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	178	6 024	192	6 257	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted					Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted					Morue salée
Herring					Hareng
Smoked salmon					Saumon fumé
Other smoked					Autres fumés
Roe					Rogue
Other					Autres
Shellfish	31 547	827 187	32 368	855 117	Crustacés
Shrimp total	9 130	196 929	11 310	231 141	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp					Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp					Autres crevettes
Norway lobster					Langoustines
Lobster	13 479	467 650	12 390	474 380	Homard/langouste
Crab					Crabe
Mussels					Moules
Squid					Encornet/calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Other					Autres
Canned or prepared	1 661	90 569	1 409	17 785	En boîte ou préparé
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Tuna	72	356	36	195	Thon
Fish fillets breaded					Filets panés
Fish breaded					Poisson pané
Shrimp					Crevettes
Mussels					Moules
Other					Autres
Fish oil	n.a.	1 356	n.a.	1 747	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	n.a.	336	1	1 605	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Algues
Pearls	n.a.	126 090	n.a.	210 634	Perles
Other	n.a.	80 268	n.a.	159 796	Autres

AUSTRALIA/AUSTRALIE

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/
EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 A$/$A				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	n.a.	1 242 709	n.a.	1 366 889	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Japan	n.a.	550 592	n.a.	556 398	Japon
Hong Kong	n.a.	236 243	n.a.	276 916	Hong-Kong
Taiwan	n.a.	220 551	n.a.	204 481	Taïwan
Fresh, chilled whole fish	3 688	40 723	4 373	46 025	Consommation humaine
Japan	2 895	34 233	3 501	39 926	Japon
Taiwan	290	1990	331	2 326	Taïwan
United States	188	1 659	135	1 131	États-Unis
Fresh, chilled fillets	228	2 323	496	4 694	Filets, frais, sur glace
Japan	34	204	275	2 726	Japon
United States	111	1 166	102	1 000	États-Unis
Taiwan	19	187	23	229	Taïwan
Frozen whole	4 588	19 674	5 733	20 787	Congelés entiers
Japan	540	1 631	915	4 597	Japon
Taiwan	496	3 472	483	4 199	Taïwan
Thailand	1 403	2 648	1 691	3 237	Thaïlande
Frozen fillets	3 140	34 000	2 908	20 543	Filets congelés
United States	2 071	27 279	996	12 824	États-Unis
Taiwan	113	1 926	254	1 769	Taïwan
Japan	240	1 692	271	1 604	Japon
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	1989	14 160	2 013	21 900	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Japan	1 407	11 521	1 494	19 993	Japon
Singapore	91	415	96	384	Singapour
Taiwan	31	496	31	329	Taïwan
Salted, dried and smoked fish	178	6 024	192	6 257	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Hong Kong	73	3 682	66	3 480	Hong-Kong
Singapore	28	1 049	59	1 548	Singapour
Japan	8	271	2	97	Japon
Shellfish	31 547	827 187	32 368	855 117	Crustacés
Japan	12 512	381 066	11 232	316 292	Japon
Hong Kong	5 975	146 494	5 571	160 521	Hong-Kong
Taiwan	7 426	174 764	6 649	147 540	Taïwan
Canned or prepared	1 661	90 569	1 409	17 785	En boîte ou préparés
Taiwan	368	23 716	326	7 796	Taïwan
Japan	459	38 677	224	3 130	Japon
New Zealand	260	1 344	302	1 730	Nouvelle-Zélande
Fish oil	n.a.	1 356	n.a.	1 747	Huile de poisson
Japan	n.a.	1 074	n.a.	942	Japon
Republic of Korea	n.a.	130	n.a.	637	Répulique de Corée
New Zealand	n.a.	59	n.a.	77	Nouvelle-Zélande
Fish meal	n.a.	336	1	1 605	Farine de poisson
New Zealand	n.a.	213	1	1 505	Nouvelle-Zélande
Papua New Guinea	n.a.	118	n.a.	94	Papouasie Nouvelle-Guinée
Taiwan	n.a.	2	n.a.	5	Taïwan
Seaweed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Algues
– country 1:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	– pays 1 :
– country 2:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	– pays 2 :
– country 3:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	– pays 3 :
Pearls	n.a.	126 090	n.a.	210 634	Perles
Japan	n.a.	51 945	n.a.	107 591	Japon
Hong Kong	n.a.	47 078	n.a.	67 582	Hong-Kong
United States	n.a.	9 206	n.a.	10 793	États-Unis
Other	n.a.	80 268	n.a.	159 796	Autres
– country 1:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	– pays 1 :
– country 2:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	– pays 2 :
– country 3:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	– pays 3 :

AUSTRALIA/AUSTRALIE

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/
ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 A$/$A								
	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1994		1995		1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	n.a.	593 478	n.a.	665 870	n.a.	1 242 709	n.a.	1 366 889	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh, chilled whole fish	2 139	11 384	2 439	12 357	3 688	40 723	4 373	46 025	Total consomation humaine
Fresh, chilled fillets	403	2 181	476	2 345	228	2 323	496	4 694	Filets, frais, sur glace
Frozen whole	17 575	26 750	14 324	24 103	4 588	19 674	5 733	20 787	Congelés entiers
Frozen fillets	28 723	108 631	29 078	111 717	3 140	34 000	2 908	20 543	Filets congelés
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	6 442	18 316	3 494	9 121	1989	14 160	2 013	21 900	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Salted, dried and smoked fish	2 744	19 759	2 513	19 345	178	6 024	192	6 257	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Shellfish	22 351	179 458	26 033	230 663	31 547	827 187	32 368	855 117	Crustacés
Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish)	35 753	175 475	38 820	192 322	1 661	90 569	1 409	17 785	En boîte ou préparés (poisson et crustacés)
Fish oil	n.a.	2 724	n.a.	2 749	n.a.	1 356	n.a.	1 747	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	64 844	30 648	47 383	21 971	n.a.	336	n.a.	1 605	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Algues
Pearls	n.a.	12 224	n.a.	14 749	n.a.	126 090	n.a.	210 634	Perles
Other	n.a.	5 928	n.a.	24 427	n.a.	80 268	n.a.	159 796	Autres

AUSTRALIA/AUSTRALIE

AQUACULTURE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 A$/$A				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total aquaculture	21 701	318 882	23 507	418 733	**Total aquaculture**
Total fish	10 281	116 452	12 210	135 076	**Total poisson**
Salmon	4 000	48 000	6 000	67 000	Saumon
Trout	4 463	38 802	4 426	38 592	Truite
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Sea bream					Dorade
Sea bass					Bar
Catfish					Loup
Other fish	1 818	29 650	1 784	29 484	Autres poissons
Total shellfish	11 420	202 430	11 297	283 658	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	8 707	42 437	8 434	42 204	Huîtres
Mussels	300	1 050	300	1 050	Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Shrimps	1 494	22 535	1 648	27 736	Crevettes
Other shellfish	919	136 408	915	212 668	Autres crustacés

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE

LANDINGS AND VALUES/DÉBARQUEMENTS ET VALEURS
1994 and 1995

	Quant.: '000 tons landed weight/'000 tonnes poids débarqué Val.: BF/FB million						
	1994		1995		1995x100/1994		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
1. National landings in domestic ports							**1. Débarquements nationaux dans les ports nationaux**
For direct human consumption							Pour la consommation humaine directe
Finfish							Poisson
Cod	2.1	134	3	153	45	5	Morue
Plaice	6.3	372	5.1	291	–19	–22	Plie
Sole	4.4	989	4	958	–9	–3	Sole
Shellfish							Coquillages
Shrimps	0.7	84	0.5	68	–22	–20	Crevettes
Norway lobster	0.3	67	0.5	83	31	24	Langoustine
Total 1	21.4	2 236	20.5	2 122	–4	–5	**Total 1**
2. National landings in foreign ports							**2. Débarquements nationaux dans les ports étrangers**
For direct human consumption							Pour la consommation humaine directe
Cod	1	77	2	127	106	66	Morue
Plaice	3.6	207	3.7	203	4	–2	Plie
Sole	1.1	221	1.2	273	14	24	Sole
Total 2	8.9	760	10.6	921	19	21	**Total 2**
3. Foreign landings in domestic ports							**3. Débarquements étrangers dans les ports nationaux**
For direct human consumption							Pour la consommation humaine directe
Cod	0	5	0.1	9			Morue
Plaice	0.2	11	0.2	14			Plie
Sole	0	5	0	3			Sole
Total 3	0.5	45	0.6	58			**Total 3**
Total 1 + 3	21.9	2 281	21.1	2 180	–4	–4	**Total 1 + 3**
4. Aquaculture production							**4. Production aquacole**
Rainbow trout	0.4	50	0.4	50			Truite arc-en-ciel
Tilapia nei	0.2	35	0.2	35			Tilapia nei

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/
DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: million BF/FB				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon					Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish	13 906	1 711.1	12 459	1 590.0	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	1	0.4	1	0.4	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	6 324	372.2	5 124	290.9	Plie
Other flatfish	7 581	1 338.5	7 334	1 298.7	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	5 430	326.3	6 084	338.0	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	2 084	133.9	3 015	153.4	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	298	10.0	304	10.5	Églefin
Saithe	37	1.1	15	0.5	Lieu noir
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	815	25.2	664	20.8	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	54	4.2	38	2.2	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	6	0.3			Sébaste
Other	2 136	151.6	2 048	150.6	Autres
Pelagics	198	1.6	24	0.4	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	11	0.1	9	0.1	Chinchard
Mackerel	42	0.5	4	0.1	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	144	0.9	11	0.2	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Other pelagics	3	0.1			Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish					Autres poissons
Total fish	21 371	2 235.5	20 519	2 122.4	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)					Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	349	66.9	458	83.0	Langoustine
Shrimps	661	84.4	513	67.6	Crevettes
Other crustaceans	94	6.2	99	4.9	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	1 104	157.5	1 070	155.5	**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops	160	10.7	136	7.9	Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams	11	0.3	1	0	Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid	285	18.3	467	21.0	Calmar
Cuttlefish	55	4.4	36	2.7	Seiche
Octopus	39	0.9	61	1.6	Poulpe
Other molluscs	183	4.5	183	5.4	Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	1 837	196.6	1 953	194.1	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction					**Total pour réduction**
Grand total					**Total général**

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN FOREIGN PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS ÉTRANGERS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: million BF/FB				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon					Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish	5 053	495.9	5 673	571.6	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)					Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	3 579	207.2	3 724	202.7	Plie
Other flatfish	1 474	288.7	1 949	368.9	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	3 093	224.8	3 982	263.9	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)					Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	301	13	245	7.4	Églefin
Saithe	125	4.2	185	6	Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	448	13.7	395	14.2	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	36	3.2	27	2.1	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	53	2.6	15	1	Sébaste
Other	1 152	111.4	1 097	105.9	Autres
Pelagics	378	6.9	157	3.9	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel					Chinchard
Mackerel	311	5.6	104	2.8	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	1	0	1	0	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Other pelagics	66	1.3	52	1.1	Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish					Autres poissons
Total fish	8 863	760.3	10 583	920.5	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)					Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	1	0.1	5	0.5	Langoustine
Shrimps	318	31.5	741	78.9	Crevettes
Other crustaceans	8	0.4	10	0.9	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	327	32	756	80.3	**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops	3	0.2	1	0.1	Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid	5	0.3	10	0.6	Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs	4	0.2	4	0.1	Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	339	32.7	771	81.1	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction					**Total pour réduction**
Grand total					**Total général**

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE

FINANCIAL AID TO BELGIAN FISHERIES/LES AIDES FINANCIERES AUX PÊCHES BELGES 1994 and 1995

BF/FB

A. Primary sector (classification according to management objective, *i.e.* socio-economic objectives)			**A. Secteur primaire (classification selon les objectifs de la gestion, *c.à.d.* des objectifs socio-économiques)**
Type of aid	1994	1995	Nature de l'aide
a) Social aid			*a) Aide à caractère social*
1. Unplanned programme (unforeseen conditions)	–	–	1. Programme non planifié (condidtions imprévisibles)
2. Regional development			2. Développement régional
Premium of the Province of West Flanders for the Nautical Centre	946 407	946 407	Prime de la Province de la Flandre occidentale pour le Centre Nautique
3. Social insurance:	–	–	3. Assurance sociale :
– seasonal fishermen	–	–	– pêcheurs saisonniers
– resource guarantees	–	–	– garanties de ressources
– fixed salaries for apprentices:	3 388 214	2 318 563	– rémunération des mousses :
a) State aid			a) Aide de l'État
b) Aid from Province of West Flanders	1 352 535	1 047 098	b) Aide de la Province de la Flandre occidentale
4. Tax incentives	–	–	4. Incitations fiscales
Sub-total	5 687 156	4 312 068	Sous-total
b) Economic aid			*b) Aide économique*
1. Operational subsidies	–	–	1. Subventions d'exploitation
2. Restructuring – modernisation or diversification			2. Restructuration – modernisation ou diversification
a) Interests reductions and subsidies for building vessels	27 150 000	30 012 777	a) Bonifications d'intérêt et subventions pour la construction de nouveaux navires
b) Subsidies for the modernisation of vessels	6 961 680	6 106 465	b) Subventions pour la modernisation de navires
c) EEC decommissioning grants (including national share)	170 620 828	155 320 090	c) Primes d'arrêt définitif (y compris contribution nationale)
d) Premium of the Province of West-Flanders to encourage restructuring the fleet	704 264	744 817	d) Prime de la Province de la Flandre occidentale pour encourager la restructuration de la flotte
3. Development:			3. Développement:
a) Improving efficiency:			a) Amélioration de l'efficacité :
– management: book-keeping premiums	240 000	232 000	– Gestion : primes de comptabilité
– fishing gear	970 014	–	– engins de pêche
b) To reduce costs:			b) Encouragement à la réduction des coûts:
– fuel economy	–	–	– économie de combustible
c) Experimental fisheries	–	–	c) Pêches expérimentales
4. Withdrawals and institutional support	–	–	4. Retrait et aide institutionnelle
Sub-total	206 646 786	192 416 149	Sous-total
Total primary sector	212 333 942	196 728 217	**Total secteur primaire**

B. Processing, marketing, distribution (classification according to activities)			**B. Transformation, commercialisation, distribution (classification en fonction des activités)**
Type of aid	1994	1995	Nature de l'aide
a) Investments (renewal, modernisation)			*a) Investissements (installation, modernisation*
1. Modernisation, distribution	–	6 532 740	1. Modernisation, distribution
2. Distribution (small and medium enterprises)	9 118 503	18 305 922	2. Distribution (petites et moyennes entreprises)
Sub-total	9 118 503	24 838 666	Sous-total
b) Structural adjustments	–	–	*b) Ajustements structurels*
c) Marketing support	6 257 193	7 054 300	*c) Aide à la commercialisation*
– promotion and programmes			– propagande en faveur de la consommation de poisson
Total of financial aid	15 375 696	31 892 966	Total des aides financières
A. Primary sector	212 333 942	196 728 217	**A. Secteur primaire**
B. Processing, marketing, distribution	15 375 696	31 892 966	**B. Transformation, commercialisation, distribution**
Grand total	228 009 638	228 621 183	**Total général**

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/
IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 BF/FB				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	268.3	28 399	278	27 473	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Netherlands	131.2	8 884	140.9	9 039	Pays-Bas
Third countries[a]	64.9	9 314	60.7	8 703	Pays tiers[a]
France	22	2 865	18.6	2 392	France
Denmark	20.4	2 601	21.3	2 407	Danemark
Fresh, chilled	39.8	5 971	37.2	5 162	Frais, sur glace
Cod	8.8	1 210	8.1	1 073	Morue
Salmon	7.7	1 471	8.3	1 224	Saumon
Sole	2.7	825	2.4	684	Sole
Netherlands	8.9	1 656	9.5	1 554	Pays-Bas
Denmark	9.5	1 376	9.7	1 294	Danemark
Third countries[a]	9.3	1 070	5.2	608	Pays tiers[a]
Frozen, excluding fillets	8.6	690	11.1	749	Congelés, non compris les filets
Herring	1.8	43	1.4	37	Hareng
Salmon	1.4	204	1.3	175	Saumon
Truite	0.6	70	0.3	27	Truîte
Netherlands	2.9	119	5	158	Pays-Bas
Third countries[a] (Norway)	2.7	295	2.4	283	Pays tiers[a] (Norvège)
Germany	0.1	11	1.1	75	Allemagne
Frozen fillets	15.4	1 830	14	1 678	Filets congelés
Cod	3.3	512	3.2	486	Morue
Saithe	1.1	82	0.9	78	Lieu noir
Hake	0.3	15	0.4	19	Merlu
Third countries[a]	6	664	5.6	652	Pays tiers[a]
Germany	4.3	510	3.1	391	Allemagne
Netherlands	1.6	189	2.1	205	Pays-Bas
Shellfish	72	12 747	70.3	12 602	Crustacés et coquillages
Mussels	27.1	1 652	23.6	1 722	Moules
Shrimps	26.1	7 404	29.1	7 577	Crevettes
Lobster	2.1	905	2.2	880	Homard
Netherlands	38.2	5 056	34.7	4 971	Pays-Bas
Third countries[a]	23.3	5 416	24.1	5 445	Pays tiers[a]
France	4.9	1 020	3.9	827	France
Fish meal	62.2	953	51	778	Farine de poisson
Netherlands	56.9	846	44.3	654	Pays-Bas
Fish oil	27.4	395	48.5	761	Huile de poisson
Third countries[a] (USA)	8.9	110	8.4	98	Pays tiers[a] (USA)
Netherlands	15.6	232	35.6	588	Pays-Bas
France	2.3	37	1.1	17	France
Other	42.8	5 815	45.9	5 743	Autres
Tuna	11	1 127	15.3	1 261	Thon
Trout alive	4	282	2.8	204	Truîte vivante
Eel alive	1.1	292	0.9	282	Anguille vivante
Third countries[a]	15.1	1 786	15.1	1 615	Pays tiers[a]
Netherlands	7	771	9.6	909	Pays-Bas
France	6.5	739	7.7	845	France

a) All countries except EC member countries.

a) Tous les pays sauf les pays membres de la Communauté.

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/
EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 BF/FB				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	49.5	8 631	58.9	8 313	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
France	16.1	3 108	15.5	2 835	France
Netherlands	11.8	1 513	13.3	1 518	Pays-Bas
Germany	8.2	1 598	9.3	1 550	Allemagne
Fresh, chilled	12.2	1 473	12.6	1 439	Frais, sur glace
Plaice	5	285	4.5	255	Plie
Sole	2.7	561	2.3	524	Sole
Cod	0.5	43	1	86	Morue
Netherlands	6.7	633	7.2	675	Pays-Bas
France	3.2	511	2.9	456	France
Germany	1.6	212	1.4	199	Allemagne
Frozen, excluding fillets	2.1	296	5	332	Congelés, non compris les filets
Sole	0.3	82	0.2	63	Sole
Salmon	0.3	46	0.7	53	Saumon
France	0.9	107	0.6	60	France
Netherlands	0.2	32	1.7	71	Pays-Bas
Spain	0.3	36	0.5	30	Espagne
Frozen fillets	2.8	445	3	520	Filets congelés
Cod	0.2	32	0.4	59	Morue
Saithe	0.1	6	0.2	19	Lieu noir
Hake	0.2	25	0.2	22	Merlu
France	1.4	222	1.1	205	France
Germany	0.5	75	0.8	125	Allemagne
Netherlands	0.4	60	0.4	66	Pays-Bas
Shellfish	20.2	4 868	19.8	4 588	Crustacés
Shrimps	13.9	3 708	13.2	3 453	Crevettes
France	6.8	1 680	6.8	1 534	France
Germany	3.2	958	2.9	919	Allemagne
Netherlands	2.4	523	2.2	470	Pays-Bas
Fish meal	2.7	49	8.1	138	Farine de poisson
Third countries[a]	0.7	13	6.1	98	Pays tiers[a]
France	0.6	11	0.4	10	France
Spain	0.8	16	1.2	23	Espagne
Fish oil	0.6	15	2.5	49	Huile de poisson
Netherlands	0.1	3	0.1	8	Pays-Bas
Germany	0.5	8	1.9	28	Allemagne
Other	8.9	1 483	8	1 248	Autres
Tuna	0.9	85	1.8	148	Thon
Eel	0.3	99	0.2	78	Anguille
France	3.2	576	3.6	568	France
Germany	2.4	306	1.8	248	Allemagne

a) All countries except EC member countries.

a) Tous les pays sauf les pays membres de la Communauté.

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/ ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

	Quant.: '000 tons product weight/'000 tonnes poids du produit Val.: BF/FB million								
	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1994		1995		1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	268.3	28 399	278.0	27 473	49.5	8 631	58.9	8 313	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh, chilled	39.8	5 971	37.2	5 162	12.2	1 473	12.6	1 439	Frais, sur glace
Frozen	8.6	690	11.1	749	2.1	296	5	332	Congelés
Frozen fillets	15.4	1 830	14	1 678	2.8	445	3	520	Filets congelés
Salted, dried and smoked fish	4.5	1 279	4.7	1 342	1.7	451	1.3	399	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Canned	31.9	3 867	36.3	3 829	4.9	757	4.8	622	En conserve
Shellfish	72	12 747	70.3	12 602	20.2	4 868	19.8	4 588	Crustacés et coquillages
Fish oil	27.4	395	48.5	761	0.6	15	2.5	49	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	62.2	953	51.0	778	2.7	49	8.1	138	Farine de poisson
Other	6.4	671	5	572	2.3	277	2	226	Autres
Total – (meal + oil)	178.7	27 051	178.5	25 934	46.2	8 567	48.4	8 126	Total – (farine + huile)

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE

TACs, ALLOCATIONS AND CATCHES/TACs, ALLOCATIONS ET PRISES
1995 and 1996

Species	1995		1996	Espèces
	National fishermen/Pêcheurs nationaux		Allocations	
	Allocations	Catches/Prises		
Cod				Morue
IIIa SK	50	54	60	IIIa SK
IIa, IV	4 560	4 515	4 160	IIa, IV
Vb, VI, XII, XIV	30	–	40	Vb, VI, XII, XIV
VII-VIIa, VIII, IX, X	785	864	890	VII-VIIa, VIII, IX, X
VIIa	205	166	85	VIIa
Total	5 630	5 599	5 235	Total
Haddock				Églefin
IIIa,b,c,d	30	–	40	IIIa,b,c,d
IIa, IV	930	390	930	IIa, IV
Vb, VI, XII, XIV	40	–	50	Vb, VI, XII, XIV
VII, VIII, IX, V	270	216	80	VII, VIII, IX, V
Total	1 270	606	1 100	Total
Saithe				Lieu noir
IIa, IIIa,b,c,d, IV	160	117	40	IIa, IIIa,b,c,d, IV
VII, VIII, IX, X	40	9	40	VII, VIII, IX, X
Vb (Faroes)				Vb (Féroé)
Total	200	126	80	Total
Pollock				Lieu jaune
VII	390	86	470	VII
Whiting				Merlan
IIa, IV	1 707	788	1 680	IIa, IV
VIIa	100	77	25	VIIa
VII-VIIa	355	265	270	VII-VIIa
Total	2 162	1 136	1975	Total
Plaice				Plie
IIIa, SK	100	204	70	IIIa, SK
IIa, IV	6 610	7 202	4 820	IIa, IV
VIIa	315	308	95	VIIa
VIId,e	1 310	1 121	1 230	VIId,e
VIIf,g	350	331	270	VIIf,g
VIIh,j,k	80	5	80	VIIh,j,k
Vb, VI	100	27		Vb, VI
Total	8 865	9 198	6 565	Total
Sole				Sole
IIa, IV	2 459	2 522	1 915	IIa, IV
VIIa	635	642	500	VIIa
VIId	1 025	933	1 255	VIId
VIIe	35	17	25	VIIe
VIIf,g	685	705	625	VIIf,g
VIIh,j,k	107	41	60	VIIh,j,k
VIII	421	443	75	VIII
Vb, VI	30	7		
Total	5 397	5 310	4 455	Total
Mackerel				Maquereau
IIa, IIIa,b,c,d, IV	190	110	400	IIa, IIIa,b,c,d, IV
Sprat				Sprat
IV	1 500	–	1 500	IV
VIId,e	60	–	60	VIId,e
Total	1 560		1 560	Total
Hake				Merlu
IIa, IV	70	33	30	IIa, IV
Vb, VI, VII, XII, XIV	80	21	260	Vb, VI, VII, XII, XIV
VIII excl. VIIIc	40	12	10	VIII excl. VIIIc
Total	190	66	300	Total
Monkfish				Baudroie
Vb, VI, XII, XIV	270	3	310	Vb, VI, XII, XIV
VII	1 150	667	2 180	VII
Total	1 480	670	2 490	Total
Megrim				Cardine
VII	540	161	510	VII
Herring				Hareng
IVc, VIId	395	11	7 790	IVc, VIId

CANADA

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: tons, product weight/tonnes, poids du produit Val.: '000 C$/$Can				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon	65 487	251 145	48 453	75 058	Saumon
Pink salmon	3 346	2 310	19 558	13 674	Saumon rose
Chum salmon	20 045	21 690	11 992	10 794	Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon	30 692	190 650	10 465	32 129	Saumon rouge
Coho salmon	7 698	22 020	4 832	12 719	Saumon argenté
Other salmon	3 706	14 475	1 606	5 742	Autres saumons
Flatfish	29 757	66 204	16 652	21 646	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	6 590	41 568	6 203	38 411	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	3 094	2 819	3 004	2 978	Plie
Other flatfish	20 073	21 817	13 648	18 668	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	310 664	232 923	184 832	199 909	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	26 219	31 906	14 058	20 031	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	6 955	13 965	7 889	15 425	Églefin
Saithe (pollock)	19 210	12 037	12 386	10 461	Lieu
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	0	0	0	0	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	124 202	24 470	70 010	13 620	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	50 774	15 716	17 842	8 300	Sébaste
Other	83 304	134 829	62 647	132 072	Autres
Pelagics	293 812	156 171	259 807	114 459	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	0	0	0	0	Chinchard
Mackerel	20 614	6 980	17 510	6 103	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	246 995	107 677	220 469	69 044	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines	0	0	0	0	Sardines
Other pelagics	26 203	41 514	21 828	39 312	Autres pélagiques
Tuna	1 242	11 139	1 548	13 661	Thon
Skipjack	0	0	0	0	Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)	412	8 813	400	10 130	Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore	32	47	11	18	Germon
Yellowfin	52	201	174	866	Albacore
Bigeye	111	633	149	927	Thon obèse
Other tuna	635	1 445	814	1 720	Autres thons
Other fish	30 999	77 343	18 200	35 307	Autres poissons
Total fish	669 963	640 239	493 092	389 426	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)	41 411	354 226	40 293	406 219	Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	0	0	0	0	Langoustine
Shrimps	52 846	114 782	62 089	166 247	Crevettes
Other crustaceans	70 548	296 997	76 355	444 976	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	164 805	766 005	178 737	1 017 442	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	7 630	9 004	7 471	8 615	Huîtres
Mussels	6 118	6 496	4 287	4 939	Moules
Scallops	91 509	139 196	66 356	101 191	Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams	30 052	64 394	33 548	81 150	Clams
Other shellfish	0	0	0	0	Autres coquillages
Squid	5 943	3 159	1 054	606	Calmar
Cuttlefish	0	0	0	0	Seiche
Octopus	83	289	85	291	Poulpe
Other molluscs (including sea urchin)	10 719	16 874	11 766	19 258	Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	152 054	239 412	124 567	216 050	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species	2 467	29 429	2 615	33 354	Autres
Pearls	0	0	0	0	Perles
Seaweed (total)	30 201	2 279	24 375	2 851	Algue (total)
Brown seaweed	0	0	0	0	Algue brune
Red seaweed	0	0	0	0	Algue rouge
Other seaweed	0	0	0	0	Autres algues
Total other	32 668	31 708	26 990	36 205	**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction					**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	1 019 490	1 677 364	823 386	1 659 123	**Total général**

CANADA

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 C$/$Can				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	353 506	1 260 413	422 942	1 435 909	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	254 530	1 197 467	307 599	1 359 265	Total consommation humaine
Cod	42 282	97 614	44 196	112 395	Morue
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	33 500	98 540	33 250	96 942	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	10 603	23 520	11 580	26 593	Hareng
Mackerel	2 321	4 746	3 200	5 949	Maquereau
Salmon	32 661	115 311	47 355	168 457	Saumon
Tuna	23 407	94 281	28 653	109 987	Thon
Flatfish	6 623	31 969	6 715	35 238	Poissons plats
Other	103 133	731 486	132 650	803 704	Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	1 049	6 772	1 178	7 356	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	196	928	190	798	Morue
Other groundfish	36	233	13	91	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	0	0	0	0	Hareng
Flatfish	196	1 113	176	1 146	Poissons plats
Other	621	4 498	799	5 321	Autres
Frozen whole	74 944	178 411	95 908	247 704	Entier congelé
Cod	36 696	75 667	39 043	93 263	Morue
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	16 684	40 790	15 474	40 460	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	2 342	2 456	2 367	4 412	Hareng
Mackerel	990	1 497	1 935	2 504	Maquereau
Tuna	261	651	446	1 358	Thon
Flatfish	2 321	4 970	2 505	7 454	Poissons plats
Other	15 650	52 380	34 138	98 253	Autres
Frozen fillets	15 884	77 018	16 443	77 189	Filets congelés
Cod	1 864	7 603	930	4 690	Morue
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	7 402	26 025	8 995	30 675	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	0	0	0	0	Hareng
Mackerel	48	231	43	169	Maquereau
Tuna	0	0	0	0	Thon
Flatfish	3 356	22 296	3 326	23 133	Poissons plats
Other	3 214	20 863	3 149	18 522	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	10 446	37 655	10 121	31 776	Blocs congelés
Cod	1 213	4 500	940	3 660	Morue
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	7 233	22 283	6 913	18 855	Autres poissons de fond
Other	2 000	10 872	2 268	9 261	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	11 673	47 015	15 152	68 746	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	241	1 217	154	604	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	1 217	5 198	1 791	6 181	Morue salée
Herring	416	1 277	265	800	Hareng
Smoked salmon	79	1 554	101	2 079	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	379	1988	455	2 208	Autres fumés
Roe	26	236	97	478	Rogue
Other	9 315	35 545	12 289	56 396	Autres
Shellfish	51 097	503 877	60 256	518 057	Crustacés
Shrimp total	23 533	311 349	28 801	314 507	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp	0	0	0	0	Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp	0	0	0	0	Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	0	0	0	0	Langoustines
Lobster	8 227	89 794	8 988	96 553	Homard/langouste
Crab	1 754	13 910	3 000	18 442	Crabe
Mussels	1 802	5 697	1 824	6 062	Moules
Squid (incl. cuttlefish)	6 455	19 701	7 627	19 843	Encornets/calmar
Cuttlefish	691	2 955	842	4 147	Seiche
Other	8 635	60 471	9 174	58 503	Autres
Canned or prepared	53 156	236 446	62 688	271 519	En boîte ou préparé
Herring	6 100	16 432	6 146	17 001	Hareng
Mackerel	467	1 305	453	1 471	Maquereau
Tuna	21 959	90 169	27 341	106 083	Thon
Fish fillets breaded	330	1 500	432	1 773	Filets panés
Fish breaded	5 705	23 150	6 501	25 889	Poisson pané
Shrimp	1 075	9 302	725	9 274	Crevettes
Mussels	0	0	0	0	Moules
Other	17 520	94 588	21 090	110 028	Autres
Fish oil	16 840	9 870	25 729	15 224	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	56 065	35 349	61 342	38 957	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	0	5 733	837	8 789	Algues
Pearls	0	0	0	0	Perles
Other	62 352	122 267	73 288	150 592	Autres

CANADA

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons, product weight/tonnes, poids du produit Val.: '000 C$/$Can				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	353 506	1 260 413	422 942	1 435 909	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
United States	156 887	528 303	192 277	622 506	États-Unis
Thailand	30 764	223 970	32 357	220 834	Thaïlande
Russia	45 727	84 660	48 911	104 220	Russie
Edible fish	254 530	1 197 467	307 599	1 359 265	Consommation humaine
United States	104 562	503 146	136 170	590 055	États-Unis
Thailand	30 670	223 910	32 311	220 645	Thaïlande
Russia	45 700	84 649	48 705	104 048	Russie
Fresh and frozen whole	110 663	285 440	140 844	381 130	Frais et congelés entiers
United States	49 642	157 802	67 627	215 543	États-Unis
Russia	42 297	74 830	44 185	89 085	Russie
Norway	1 554	3 648	4 655	9 216	Norvège
Fresh and frozen fillets	16 933	83 790	17 621	84 545	Filets frais et congelés
United States	4 812	27 486	4 759	25 555	États-Unis
China	2 343	6 842	4 757	16 219	Chine
Netherlands	719	5 466	729	6 175	Pays-Bas
Frozen fillets	15 884	77 018	16 443	77 189	Filets congelés
United States	4 034	22 473	3 747	19 278	États-Unis
China	2 341	6 834	4 721	16 116	Chine
Netherlands	719	5 463	728	6 170	Pays-Bas
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	10 446	37 655	10 121	31 776	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
United States	4 365	16 182	5 628	16 186	États-Unis
Russia	1 831	4 240	1 348	2 741	Russie
Norway	550	2 602	759	2 557	Norvège
Salted, dried and smoked fish	11 673	47 015	15 152	68 746	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Iceland	7 037	19 837	7 945	30 423	Islande
United States	1 738	8 138	1 827	7 758	États-Unis
Norway	764	3 172	2 230	7 979	Norvège
Shellfish	51 097	503 877	60 256	518 057	Crustacés et coquillages
United States	24 369	187 160	28 568	206 204	États-Unis
Thailand	9 949	142 008	8 637	129 010	Thaïlande
Ecuador	1 596	23 406	2 207	28 127	Équateur
Canned or prepared	53 156	236 446	62 688	271 519	En boîte ou préparés
United States	22 663	102 627	26 014	114 505	États-Unis
Thailand	18 210	70 395	21 290	82 192	Thaïlande
Philippines	3 846	13 322	6 265	21 367	Philippines
Fish oil	16 840	9 870	25 729	15 224	Huile de poisson
United States	13 071	7 185	18 357	10 454	États-Unis
Iceland	2 676	1 042	6 208	3 373	Islande
Norway	382	836	658	782	Norvège
Fish meal	56 065	35 349	61 342	38 957	Farine de poisson
Peru	28 991	18 441	28 233	16 566	Pérou
Chile	14 831	9 371	20 679	14 550	Chili
United States	10 461	6 214	11 819	7 462	États-Unis
Seaweed	0	5 733	837	8 789	Algues
United States	0	2 013	233	2 881	États-Unis
Japan	0	1 597	160	2 218	Japon
Republic of Korea	0	255	44	315	République de Corée
Pearls	0	0	0	0	Perles
– country 1:	0	0	0	0	– pays 1 :
– country 2:	0	0	0	0	– pays 2 :
– country 3:	0	0	0	0	– pays 3 :
Other	26 633	15 238	28 352	17 166	Autres
United States	25 507	12 321	27 080	14 513	États-Unis
Thailand	186	237	316	539	Thaïlande
New Zealand	9	5	290	436	Nouvelle-Zélande

CANADA

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons, product weight/tonnes, poids du produit Val.: '000 C$/$Can				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	455 760	2 901 641	442 612	3 059 584	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	410 692	2 871 157	402 449	3 022 645	Total consommation humaine
Cod	24 123	137 271	19 832	120 113	Morue
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	49 825	236 299	44 226	220 396	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	60 279	229 668	48 468	257 639	Hareng
Mackerel	2 938	3 856	2 366	4 556	Maquereau
Salmon	74 153	547 669	61 924	447 876	Saumon
Tuna	917	11 214	1 010	18 151	Thon
Flatfish	12 649	51 827	9 695	40 637	Poissons plats
Other	185 808	1 653 353	214 928	1 913 277	Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	12 369	88 143	8 413	65 085	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	1 652	10 951	958	7 054	Morue
Other groundfish	6 310	34 768	3 671	21 956	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	0	0	0	0	Hareng
Flatfish	1 959	15 862	1 471	12 327	Poissons plats
Other	2 448	26 562	2 313	23 748	Autres
Frozen whole	62 526	309 060	48 248	196 756	Entiers congelés
Cod	577	1 907	450	1 257	Morue
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	7 281	43 896	9 715	51 494	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	9 782	8 083	6 844	6 554	Hareng
Mackerel	1 558	1 623	692	872	Maquereau
Tuna	360	1 259	280	1 092	Thon
Flatfish	311	1 045	491	1 347	Poissons plats
Other	42 657	251 247	29 776	134 140	Autres
Frozen fillets	37 469	186 612	29 754	161 999	Filets congelés
Cod	7 222	48 065	6 071	39 110	Morue
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	15 583	65 452	10 557	50 588	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	7 014	6 099	6 282	6 373	Hareng
Mackerel	0	0	0	0	Maquereau
Tuna	0	0	0	0	Thon
Flatfish	2 928	21 688	2 272	16 350	Poissons plats
Other	4 722	45 308	4 572	49 578	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	10 079	41 626	14 229	59 338	Blocs congelés
Cod	1 423	5 062	1 631	6 099	Morue
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	111	286	233	606	Autres poissons de fond
Other	8 545	36 278	12 365	52 633	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	48 045	297 665	46 975	340 869	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	3 256	23 487	3 583	26 409	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	3 950	29 668	3 744	29 391	Morue salée
Herring	18 229	27 087	17 098	27 516	Hareng
Smoked salmon	572	9 009	683	12 048	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	197	1 347	198	1 305	Autres fumés
Roe	6 217	143 837	6 074	168 526	Rogue
Other	15 624	63 230	15 595	75 674	Autres
Shellfish	118 035	1 348 151	123 864	1 567 535	Crustacés
Shrimp total	24 284	120 426	28 013	169 690	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp	0	0	0	0	Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp	0	0	0	0	Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	0	0	0	0	Langoustines
Lobster	32 430	493 654	31 899	559 151	Homard/langouste
Crab	35 965	409 444	37 801	535 292	Crabe
Mussels	1 708	4 501	2 705	7 337	Moules
Squid	422	1 075	178	1 016	Encornets/calmar
Cuttlefish	0	0	0	0	Seiche
Other	23 226	319 051	23 268	295 049	Autres
Canned or prepared	20 395	142 209	19 993	150 728	En boîte ou préparés
Herring	5 247	27 227	4 755	24 605	Hareng
Mackerel	235	631	871	2 130	Maquereau
Tuna	56	177	45	85	Thon
Fish fillets breaded	856	4 576	2 437	12 864	Filets panés
Fish breaded	1 567	9 741	1 666	12 548	Poisson pané
Shrimp	158	1 582	199	1 588	Crevettes
Mussels	0	0	0	0	Moules
Other	12 276	98 275	10 020	96 908	Autres
Fish oil	3 086	2 439	4 140	3 333	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	11 480	11 560	11 941	10 147	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	0	14 835	0	7 402	Algues
Pearls	0	0	0	0	Perles
Other	132 276	459 341	135 055	496 392	Autres

CANADA

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons, product weight/tonnes, poids du produit Val.: '000 C$/$Can				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	455 760	2 901 641	442 612	3 059 584	Total poisson et produits de la pêche
United States	284 561	1 607 143	278 652	1 569 599	États-Unis
Japan	73 709	771 945	72 396	885 300	Japon
Hong Kong	4 198	55 122	6 939	88 874	Hong-Kong
Edible fish	410 692	2 871 157	402 449	3 022 645	Consommation humaine
United States	246 438	1 584 521	236 166	1 547 541	États-Unis
Japan	73 154	770 827	71 575	883 900	Japon
Hong Kong	4 118	54 192	6 710	88 696	Hong-Kong
Fresh, chilled fillets	12 369	88 143	8 413	65 085	Filets, frais, sur glace
United States	11 923	84 278	8 340	63 891	États-Unis
Switzerland	41	635	36	901	Suisse
Japan	97	1 177	5	74	Japon
Frozen whole	62 526	309 060	48 248	196 756	Congelés entiers
Japan	28 253	215 488	19 152	114 829	Japon
United States	15 421	39 040	11 231	30 065	États-Unis
Hong Kong	1 058	7 937	1 059	7 715	Hong-Kong
Frozen fillets	37 469	186 612	29 754	161 999	Filets congelés
United States	27 300	157 728	20 529	131 407	États-Unis
Germany	6 673	9 725	5 664	9 401	Allemagne
Japan	615	4 464	1 104	5 896	Japon
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	10 079	41 626	14 229	59 338	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
United States	7 865	37 363	11 262	51 246	États-Unis
Hong Kong	138	243	1 506	3 184	Hong-Kong
Republic of Korea	1 355	2 558	623	1 341	République de Corée
Salted, dried and smoked fish	48 045	297 665	46 975	340 869	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Japan	5 946	132 921	5 498	152 068	Japon
United States	23 763	103 237	23 720	116 183	États-Unis
Dominican Republic	7 188	15 426	7 232	21 000	République Dominicaine
Shellfish	118 035	1 348 151	123 864	1 567 535	Crustacés
United States	55 353	716 769	52 491	667 517	États-Unis
Japan	32 304	368 293	39 467	546 889	Japon
Hong Kong	2 680	44 002	3 720	71 552	Hong-Kong
Canned or prepared	20 395	142 209	19 993	150 728	En boîte ou préparés
United States	7 283	44 469	9 110	65 118	États-Unis
United Kingdom	7 360	59 881	4 345	42 487	Royaume-Uni
Japan	737	7 327	775	8 823	Japon
Fish oil	3 086	2 439	4 140	3 333	Huile de poisson
United States	3 042	2 410	4 083	3 151	États-Unis
Taiwan	0	0	40	167	Taïwan
Singapore	0	0	15	11	Singapour
Fish meal	11 480	11 560	11 941	10 147	Farine de poisson
United States	10 471	10 893	10 524	9 251	États-Unis
Malaysia	0	0	62	170	Malaysie
Indonesia	0	0	215	136	Indonésie
Seaweed	0	14 835	0	7 402	Algues
United States	0	2 928	0	2 216	États-Unis
Denmark	0	1 647	0	1 678	Danemark
Taiwan	0	650	0	1 074	Taïwan
Pearls	0	0	0	0	Perles
– country 1:	0	0	0	0	– pays 1 :
– country 2:	0	0	0	0	– pays 2 :
– country 3:	0	0	0	0	– pays 3 :
Other	132 276	459 341	135 055	496 392	Autres
United States	122 140	408 028	127 362	429 554	États-Unis
Japan	5 312	40 964	5 452	54 318	Japon
Taiwan	150	1 797	359	3 275	Taïwan

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/
ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 C$/$Can								
	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1994		1995		1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	353 506	1 260 413	422 942	1 435 909	455 760	2 901 641	442 612	3 059 584	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	254 530	1 197 467	307 599	1 359 265	410 692	2 871 157	402 449	3 022 645	Total consomation humaine
Fresh, chilled fillets	1 049	6 772	1 178	7 356	12 369	88 143	8 413	65 085	Filets, frais, sur glace
Frozen whole	74 944	178 411	95 908	247 704	62 526	309 060	48 248	196 756	Congelés entiers
Frozen fillets	15 884	77 018	16 443	77 189	37 469	186 612	29 754	161 999	Filets congelés
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	10 446	37 655	10 121	31 776	10 079	41 626	14 229	59 338	Blocs congelés
Salted, dried and smoked fish	11 673	47 015	15 152	68 746	48 045	297 665	46 975	340 869	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Shellfish	51 097	503 877	60 256	518 057	118 035	1 348 151	123 864	1 567 535	Crustacés
Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish)	53 156	236 446	62 688	271 519	20 395	142 209	19 993	150 728	En boîte ou préparés
Fish oil	16 840	9 870	25 729	15 224	3 086	2 439	4 140	3 333	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	56 065	35 349	61 342	38 957	11 480	11 560	11 941	10 147	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	0	5 733	837	8 789	0	14 835	0	7 402	Algues
Pearls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Perles
Other	62 352	122 267	73 288	150 592	132 276	459 341	135 055	496 392	Autres

CANADA

AQUACULTURE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 C$/$Can				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total aquaculture	54 487	296 853	66 390	342 514	**Total aquaculture**
Total fish	39 385	278 509	49 454	318 728	**Total poisson**
Salmon	33 326	244 337	43 095	287 701	Saumon
Trout	5 892	33 250	4 449	22 284	Truite
Flatfish	0	0	0	0	Poissons plats
Sea bream	0	0	0	0	Dorade
Sea bass	0	0	0	0	Bar
Catfish	0	0	0	0	Loup
Other fish	167	922	1 910	8 743	Autres poissons
Total shellfish	15 102	18 344	16 936	23 786	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	7 767	9 133	7 447	9 873	Huîtres
Mussels	6 898	7 645	8 463	9 438	Moules
Scallops	40	233	35	239	Coquilles saint-jacques
Shrimps	0	0	0	0	Crevettes
Other shellfish	397	1 333	991	4 236	Autres crustacés

DENMARK/DANEMARK

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/
DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: 00 tons/tonnes – Val.: '000 DKr/KrD				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon	14	28 338	10	23 428	Saumon
Pink salmon	0	0	0	0	Saumon rose
Chum salmon	0	0	0	0	Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon	0	0	0	0	Saumon rouge
Coho salmon	0	0	0	0	Saumon argenté
Other salmon	0	0	0	0	Autres saumons
Flatfish	420	591 198	383	533 657	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	1	2 333	1	1 968	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	272	300 634	235	254 109	Plie
Other flatfish	148	288 230	148	277 579	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	722	713 495	918	776 140	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	540	520 211	766	632 097	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	47	28 143	44	24 005	Églefin
Saithe	43	17 843	44	20 375	Lieu
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	13	5 284	7	2 941	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	18	50 555	13	31 697	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	0	109	0	124	Sébaste
Other	60	91 350	44	64 901	Autres
Pelagics	1 896	347 591	1 639	300 875	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	0	17	0	10	Chinchard
Mackerel	364	68 574	276	73 945	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	1 495	269 652	1 332	218 513	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines	1	36	0	0	Sardines
Other pelagics	36	9 312	32	8 406	Autres pélagiques
Tuna	0	0	0	0	Thon
Skipjack	0	0	0	0	Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)	0	0	0	0	Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore	0	0	0	0	Germon
Yellowfin	0	0	0	0	Albacore
Bigeye	0	0	0	0	Thon obèse
Other tuna	0	0	0	0	Autres thons
Other fish	42	134 494	40	114 366	Autres poissons
Total fish	3 066	1 733 700	2 966	1 679 568	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)	0	1 683	0	1 693	Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	32	139 767	35	152 857	Langoustine
Shrimps	56	85 897	89	135 834	Crevettes
Other crustaceans	3	2 862	2	2 215	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	91	230 209	126	292 599	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	0	106	0	386	Huîtres
Mussels	1 293	65 158	1 074	77 382	Moules
Scallops	0	2	0	0	Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams	13	1 815	0	0	Clams
Other shellfish	15	1 012	31	3 445	Autres coquillages
Squid	0	23	0	53	Calmar
Cuttlefish	0	0	0	0	Seiche
Octopus	0	0	0	0	Poulpe
Other molluscs	0	2	0	2	Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	1 321	68 118	1 105	81 268	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species	0	0	0	0	Autres
Pearls	0	0	0	0	Perles
Seaweed (total)	0	0	0	0	Algue (total)
Brown seaweed	0	0	0	0	Algue brune
Red seaweed	0	0	0	0	Algue rouge
Other seaweed	0	0	0	0	Autres algues
Total other	0	0	0	0	**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	14 078	763 701	15 464	844 251	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	18 555	2 795 728	19 661	2 897 686	**Total général**

* Preliminary figures.

* Chiffres provisoires.

DENMARK/DANEMARK

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN FOREIGN PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS ÉTRANGERS

	Quant.: 00 tons/tonnes – Val.: '000 DKr/KrD				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon	0	118	0	542	Saumon
Pink salmon	0	0	0	0	Saumon rose
Chum salmon	0	0	0	0	Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon	0	0	0	0	Saumon rouge
Coho salmon	0	0	0	0	Saumon argenté
Other salmon	0	0	0	0	Autres saumons
Flatfish	18	39 989	13	21 539	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	0	49	0	24	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	8	8 079	6	6 337	Plie
Other flatfish	10	31 861	7	15 178	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	14	14 074	19	18 679	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	12	12 698	17	17 323	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	1	546	0	123	Églefin
Saithe	0	84	0	77	Lieu
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	0	27	0	175	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	0	35	0	25	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	0	127	0	0	Sébaste
Other	1	556	1	956	Autres
Pelagics	114	24 468	152	28 618	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	0	65	5	571	Chinchard
Mackerel	68	15 468	76	22 231	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	45	8 599	71	5 817	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines	0	0	0	0	Sardines
Other pelagics	2	336	0	0	Autres pélagiques
Tuna	0	0	0	0	Thon
Skipjack	0	0	0	0	Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)	0	0	0	0	Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore	0	0	0	0	Germon
Yellowfin	0	0	0	0	Albacore
Bigeye	0	0	0	0	Thon obèse
Other tuna	0	0	0	0	Autres thons
Other fish	0	914	0	894	Autres poissons
Total fish	147	79 047	184	69 555	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)	0	0	0	0	Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	0	177	1	2 282	Langoustine
Shrimps	9	27 418	18	43 845	Crevettes
Other crustaceans	0	49	0	40	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	9	27 644	19	46 166	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	0	0	0	0	Huîtres
Mussels	0	0	0	0	Moules
Scallops	0	0	0	0	Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams	0	0	0	0	Clams
Other shellfish	0	0	0	0	Autres coquillages
Squid	0	1	0	1	Calmar
Cuttlefish	0	0	0	0	Seiche
Octopus	0	0	0	0	Poulpe
Other molluscs	0	0	0	0	Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	0	1	0	1	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species	0	0	0	0	Autres
Pearls	0	0	0	0	Perles
Seaweed (total)	0	0	0	0	Algue (total)
Brown seaweed	0	0	0	0	Algue brune
Red seaweed	0	0	0	0	Algue rouge
Other seaweed	0	0	0	0	Autres algues
Total other	0	0	0	0	**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	16	890	120	6 188	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	17.2	107 581	32.3	121 909	**Total général**

* Preliminary figures. * Chiffres provisoires.

DENMARK/DANEMARK

FOREIGN LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS ÉTRANGERS DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: 00 tons/tonnes – Val.: '000 DKr/KrD				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon	2	2 464	6	10 658	Saumon
Pink salmon	0	0	0	0	Saumon rose
Chum salmon	0	0	0	0	Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon	0	0	0	0	Saumon rouge
Coho salmon	0	0	0	0	Saumon argenté
Other salmon	0	0	0	0	Autres saumons
Flatfish	43	26 024	66	29 140	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	0	862	1	2 312	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	35	15 089	51	14 440	Plie
Other flatfish	7	10 073	13	12 388	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	745	485 787	495	300 723	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	562	396 172	304	206 385	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	27	15 806	26	14 217	Églefin
Saithe	137	54 507	149	64 203	Lieu
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	0	191	1	195	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	1	3 083	1	1 140	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	6	1 496	1	759	Sébaste
Other	11	14 533	13	13 825	Autres
Pelagics	907	186 262	971	213 313	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	0	0	0	0	Chinchard
Mackerel	214	39 446	276	69 068	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	692	146 758	696	144 234	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines	0	0	0	0	Sardines
Other pelagics	0	58	0	11	Autres pélagiques
Tuna	0	0	0	0	Thon
Skipjack	0	0	0	0	Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)	0	0	0	0	Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore	0	0	0	0	Germon
Yellowfin	0	0	0	0	Albacore
Bigeye	0	0	0	0	Thon obèse
Other tuna	0	0	0	0	Autres thons
Other fish	4	3 286	4	2 416	Autres poissons
Total fish	1 697	700 948	1 537	549 713	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)	0	12	0	17	Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	1	4 310	1	3 041	Langoustine
Shrimps	28	60 267	29	63 944	Crevettes
Other crustaceans	0	70	0	64	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	30	64 658	30	67 066	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	0	0	0	0	Huîtres
Mussels	0	0	0	0	Moules
Scallops	0	402	1	8 021	Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams	0	0	0	0	Clams
Other shellfish	0	0	0	0	Autres coquillages
Squid	0	3	0	11	Calmar
Cuttlefish	0	0	0	0	Seiche
Octopus	0	0	0	0	Poulpe
Other molluscs	0	0	0	0	Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	0	405	1	8 032	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species	0	0	0	0	Autres
Pearls	0	0	0	0	Perles
Seaweed (total)	0	0	0	0	Algue (total)
Brown seaweed	0	0	0	0	Algue brune
Red seaweed	0	0	0	0	Algue rouge
Other seaweed	0	0	0	0	Autres algues
Total other	0	0	0	0	**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	2 181	120 718	2 555	136 647	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	390.8	886 729	412.3	761 457	**Total général**

* Preliminary figures.

* Chiffres provisoires.

DENMARK/DANEMARK

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

Quant.: tons/tonnes
Val.: 1000 Dkr/KrD

	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	803 406	7 264 681	831 170	7 409 934	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	461 335	6 834 083	443 291	6 840 182	Total consommation humaine
Fresh, chilled whole	241 321	1 997 171	243 496	2 067 816	Entier, frais, sur glace
Cod	56 687	419 889	49 477	351 500	Morue
Alaska pollack	309	2 924	471	4 539	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	88 250	175 679	86 511	175 168	Hareng
Mackerel	26 287	50 273	23 088	60 725	Maquereau
Salmon	28 812	899 828	40 310	1 064 247	Saumon
Tuna	12	700	19	750	Thon
Flatfish	3 990	57 209	2 684	38 077	Poissons plats
Other	36 974	390 669	40 936	372 810	Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	7 640	204 238	4 873	137 582	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	1 268	30 688	727	15 720	Morue
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	595	2 505	268	1 345	Hareng
Flatfish	0	0	0	0	Poissons plats
Other	5 777	171 044	3 878	120 517	Autres
Frozen whole	55 292	623 818	47 437	510 428	Entier congelé
Cod	32 577	290 546	22 323	198 966	Morue
Alaska pollack	205	1 663	105	1 080	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	630	1 898	3 795	7 644	Hareng
Mackerel	2 289	8 190	2 400	7 449	Maquereau
Tuna	119	1 793	76	1 037	Thon
Flatfish	6 119	120 446	6 735	133 731	Poissons plats
Other	13 352	199 282	12 003	160 522	Autres
Frozen fillets	31 243	642 538	29 874	689 123	Filets congelés
Cod	6 365	150 045	6 326	141 994	Morue
Alaska pollack	2 427	27 665	2 925	32 605	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	245	1 598	38	410	Hareng
Mackerel	42	299	5	42	Maquereau
Tuna	359	2 462	379	2 881	Thon
Flatfish	636	17 922	786	15 754	Poissons plats
Other	21 168	442 547	19 416	495 436	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	2 631	33 121	3 581	56 287	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod	867	8 100	990	10 006	Morue
Alaska pollack	1	4	148	1 225	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Other	1 764	25 017	2 443	45 057	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	15 946	383 665	13 029	361 827	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	1 660	56 291	3 801	129 880	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	10 824	231 343	5 093	120 194	Morue salée
Herring	95	587	136	940	Hareng
Smoked salmon	505	34 441	549	29 570	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	19	941	89	5 660	Autres fumés
Roe	154	6 201	135	6 341	Rogue
Other	2 688	53 861	3 227	69 242	Autres
Shellfish	66 769	1 495 489	59 987	1 463 684	Crustacés
Shrimp total	63 223	1 342 601	55 636	1 293 207	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp	61 969	1 273 266	53 565	1 199 239	Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp	1 255	69 335	2 071	93 968	Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	755	34 420	641	28 736	Langoustines
Lobster	203	16 631	255	17 429	Homard/langouste
Crab	12	532	337	12 181	Crabe
Mussels	1 551	79 613	1 953	85 105	Moules
Squid	31	538	53	1 049	Encornet/calmar
Cuttlefish	593	9 929	689	12 705	Seiche
Other	400	11 225	422	13 274	Autres
Canned or prepared	40 493	1 454 043	41 014	1 553 435	En boîte ou préparé
Herring	3 140	40 367	5 534	75 819	Hareng
Mackerel	20	536	151	3 523	Maquereau
Tuna	5 953	100 503	5 346	82 899	Thon
Fish fillets breaded	1 651	27 345	1 053	19 130	Filets panés
Fish breaded	0	0	0	0	Poisson pané
Shrimp	24 479	1 050 340	23 285	1 134 016	Crevettes
Mussels	197	4 061	57	1 536	Moules
Other	5 054	230 893	5 588	236 512	Autres
Fish oil	22 754	73 088	13 962	49 412	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	57 202	184 164	81 567	263 835	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	21 388	94 242	20 436	99 131	Algues
Pearls	0	0	0	0	Perles
Other	262 114	173 346	271 915	157 374	Autres

DENMARK/DANEMARK

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/
IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes – Val.: '000 DKr/KrD				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	824 793	7 358 923	831 170	7 409 934	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Norway	139 279	1 453 642	155 892	1 686 002	Norvège
Greenland	58 565	1 682 487	55 071	1 664 549	Groënland
Faeroe Islands	79 649	922 423	79 579	691 667	Iles Féroé
Edible fish	461 335	6 834 083	443 291	6 840 182	Consommation humaine
Norway	117 624	1 434 474	135 066	1 665 062	Norvège
Greenland	58 565	1 682 487	54 425	1 664 229	Groënland
Faeroe Islands	53 193	891 516	43 235	652 785	Iles Féroé
Fresh and frozen whole	296 613	2 620 989	290 933	2 578 244	Frais et congelés entiers
Norway	104 983	1 107 852	123 870	1 354 253	Norvège
Sweden	56 131	283 609	50 255	277 247	Suède
Faeroe Islands	26 772	324 275	25 376	220 384	Iles Féroé
Fresh fillets	7 640	204 238	4 873	137 582	Filets frais
Norway	956	34 890	1 303	49 751	Norvège
Netherland	1 936	62 918	1 149	32 970	Pays-Bas
Faeroe Islands	53 164	765	21 428	Iles Féroé	
Frozen fillets	31 243	642 538	29 874	689 123	Filets congelés
Greenland	7 710	202 962	8 918	257 591	Groënland
Faeroe Islands	9 395	162 273	7 071	146 651	Iles Féroé
Norway	3 989	99 302	3 361	90 322	Norvège
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	2 631	33 121	3 581	56 287	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Greenland	325	10 588	456	18 890	Groënland
Norway	734	6 404	929	9 066	Norvège
Faeroe Islands	594	5 918	763	7 541	Iles Féroé
Salted, dried and smoked fish	15 946	383 665	13 029	361 827	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Faeroe Islands	6 518	165 975	4 814	136 701	Iles Féroé
Norway	3 876	101 222	4 046	120 331	Norvège
Iceland	1 836	41 899	2 222	55 011	Islande
Shellfish	66 769	1 495 489	59 987	1 463 684	Crustacés
Greenland	35 278	848 501	32 249	844 576	Groënland
Canada	16 265	257 547	16 157	270 612	Canada
Faeroe Islands	6 319	146 604	3 531	91 818	Iles Féroé
Canned or prepared	40 493	1 454 043	41 014	1 553 435	En boîte ou préparés
Greenland	12 625	565 870	10 429	489 042	Groënland
Iceland	8 480	311 757	9 125	422 146	Islande
Sweden	360	14 577	4 316	114 654	Suède
Fish oil	22 754	73 088	13 962	49 412	Huile de poisson
Sweden	7 626	15 343	7 203	17 543	Suède
Italy	541	8 072	217	6 644	Italie
United Kingdom	400	14 731	56	6 414	Royaume–Uni
Fish meal	57 202	184 164	81 567	263 835	Farine de poisson
Iceland	44 764	138 289	61 666	198 139	Islande
Sweden	2 334	11 623	6 543	22 727	Suède
Faeroe Islands	5 693	18 329	6 818	21 212	Iles Féroé
Seaweed	21 388	94 242	20 436	99 131	Algues
Indonesia	4 257	13 482	7 853	32 159	Indonésie
Philippines	4 423	20 015	4 643	27 499	Philippines
Chile	5 251	30 939	3 223	19 993	Chili
Pearls	0	0	0	0	Perles
- country 1:	0	0	0	0	- pays 1 :
- country 2:	0	0	0	0	- pays 2 :
- country 3:	0	0	0	0	- pays 3 :
Other	262 114	173 346	271 915	157 374	Autres
Sweden	178 118	110 552	182 065	89 536	Suède
Faeroe Islands	19 731	10 382	29 526	17 670	Iles Féroé
Norway	21 304	17 891	18 931	16 091	Norvège

DENMARK/DANEMARK

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes – Val.: '000 DKr/KrD				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	975 098	13 888 915	1 077 908	13 862 049	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	547 265	12 374 627	551 992	12 238 540	Total consommation humaine
Fresh, chilled whole	132 598	2 589 175	158 227	2 845 115	Entier, frais, sur glace
Cod	28 172	526 574	27 569	506 910	Morue
Alaska pollack	451	8 679	445	7 810	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	18 694	72 186	30 449	71 718	Hareng
Mackerel	12 055	36 690	11 772	46 747	Maquereau
Salmon	16 469	564 032	31 230	875 001	Saumon
Tuna	9	430	5	322	Thon
Flatfish	15 591	421 091	17 742	455 025	Poissons plats
Other	41 156	959 493	39 014	881 583	Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	64 034	996 083	61 982	962 833	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	14 479	407 253	15 328	408 045	Morue
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	31 571	157 545	29 923	143 225	Hareng
Flatfish	0	0	0	0	Poissons plats
Other	17 985	431 285	16 731	411 563	Autres
Frozen whole	58 628	801 029	52 076	655 208	Entier congelé
Cod	6 352	72 497	5 524	61 313	Morue
Alaska pollack	1	18	52	577	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	8 016	40 264	5 728	27 512	Hareng
Mackerel	18 687	84 782	17 346	82 673	Maquereau
Tuna	50	1 771	64	2 370	Thon
Flatfish	5 099	113 999	6 530	133 139	Poissons plats
Other	20 424	487 698	16 832	347 623	Autres
Frozen fillets	59 116	1 404 803	51 722	1 269 092	Filets congelés
Cod	32 162	814 991	25 676	634 216	Morue
Alaska pollack	267	3 346	724	9 241	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	1976	18 168	2 057	17 368	Hareng
Mackerel	38	268	12	139	Maquereau
Tuna	71	735	123	1 686	Thon
Flatfish	2 930	136 432	2 497	106 782	Poissons plats
Other	21 672	430 864	20 633	499 660	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	13 842	149 237	15 366	143 474	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod	3 540	53 887	2 403	37 367	Morue
Alaska pollack	15	436	51	489	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Other	10 287	94 913	12 912	105 618	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	32 998	1 415 882	40 030	1 664 474	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	5 410	176 696	9 316	316 282	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	6 148	147 778	3 930	95 217	Morue salée
Herring	8 073	65 371	9 453	77 069	Hareng
Smoked salmon	9 068	806 205	10 236	818 416	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	2 307	183 310	2 956	226 102	Autres fumés
Roe	131	4 388	906	72 518	Rogue
Other	1 861	32 134	3 233	58 870	Autres
Shellfish	71 511	1 959 162	70 061	1 846 340	Crustacés
Shrimp total	58 457	1 524 475	52 271	1 436 803	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp	54 666	1 383 834	48 648	1 308 253	Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp	3 791	140 641	3 623	128 550	Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	4 080	245 507	3 859	232 842	Langoustines
Lobster	369	25 689	298	18 242	Homard/langouste
Crab	107	3 377	453	13 986	Crabe
Mussels	7 301	138 202	12 249	121 558	Moules
Squid	55	1 118	42	1 228	Encornet/calmar
Cuttlefish	366	8 417	455	11 462	Seiche
Other	776	12 377	433	10 219	Autres
Canned or prepared	114 538	3 059 256	102 528	2 852 004	En boîte ou préparé
Herring	26 562	278 493	23 907	271 886	Hareng
Mackerel	14 681	290 245	14 658	291 875	Maquereau
Tuna	1 079	25 259	748	17 313	Thon
Fish fillets breaded	13 321	376 738	13 797	359 753	Filets panés
Fish breaded	0	0	0	0	Poisson pané
Shrimp	23 310	1 150 827	17 022	1 041 756	Crevettes
Mussels	15 403	203 445	14 562	204 982	Moules
Other	20 183	734 249	17 834	664 439	Autres
Fish oil	105 866	212 091	145 844	319 844	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	297 535	1 252 850	355 664	1 252 236	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	1	249	22	306	Algues
Pearls	0	0	0	0	Perles
Other	24 431	49 348	24 384	51 123	Autres

* Preliminary figures.

* Chiffres provisoires.

DENMARK/DANEMARK

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 DKr/KrD				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	975 098	13 889 165	1 077 908	13 862 049	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Germany	172 792	3 460 302	181 877	3 381 112	Allemagne
France	85 026	1 632 845	95 558	1 857 819	France
Italy	75 385	1 546 743	68 999	1 350 750	Italie
Edible fish	547 265	12 374 627	551 992	12 238 540	Consommation humaine
Germany	163 757	3 433 422	165 434	3 337 997	Allemagne
France	65 773	1 589 392	73 775	1 803 789	France
Italy	37 340	1 412 911	30 355	1 226 555	Italie
Fresh, chilled whole fish	132 598	2 589 175	158 227	2 845 115	Entier, frais, sur glace
France	24 580	513 521	36 077	830 557	France
Germany	39 036	886 507	40 013	799 221	Allemagne
Netherlands	21 075	319 933	19 727	300 614	Pays-Bas
Fresh, chilled fillets	64 034	996 083	61 982	962 833	Filets, frais, sur glace
Germany	36 815	465 580	38 289	453 712	Allemagne
Spain	3 794	112 367	4 343	115 544	Espagne
France	3 946	83 228	3 131	76 032	France
Frozen whole	58 628	801 029	52 076	655 208	Congelés entiers
Germany	12 171	229 067	11 471	208 317	Allemagne
Japan	11 163	162 043	6 630	98 776	Japon
Portugal	3 949	52 672	3 682	48 349	Portugal
Frozen fillets	59 116	1 404 803	51 722	1 269 092	Filets congelés
Germany	20 524	342 213	18 355	356 367	Allemagne
France	5 318	130 936	6 821	180 845	France
United Kingdom	12 650	309 853	8 015	178 030	Royaume-Uni
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	13 842	149 237	15 366	143 474	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Germany	5 021	42 744	5 658	37 967	Allemagne
France	2 815	29 352	2 592	24 583	France
United Kingdom	1 571	25 706	677	13 423	Royaume-Uni
Salted, dried and smoked fish	32 998	1 415 882	40 030	1 664 474	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Germany	6 703	549 629	9 261	573 222	Allemagne
Italy	5 086	296 787	5 660	309 829	Italie
Portugal	3 157	100 952	6 078	212 865	Portugal
Shellfish	71 511	1 959 162	70 061	1 846 340	Crustacés
Japan	19 195	617 011	15 068	540 507	Japon
France	12 014	296 985	9 061	223 413	France
Italy	5 800	244 958	4 751	210 602	Italie
Canned or prepared	114 538	3 059 256	102 528	2 852 004	En boîte ou préparés
Germany	40 015	840 697	36 223	833 800	Allemagne
United Kingdom	15 518	582 350	13 365	511 525	Royaume-Uni
France	14 194	421 300	12 999	352 337	France
Fish oil	105 866	212 091	145 844	319 844	Huile de poisson
Netherlands	28 682	50 673	44 090	96 950	Pays-Bas
Norway	18 870	37 940	29 781	67 787	Norvège
United Kingdom	20 908	41 310	27 350	54 167	Royaume-Uni
Fish meal	297 535	1 252 850	355 664	1 252 236	Farine de poisson
Norway	41 740	156 833	72 485	271 778	Norvège
Thailand	56 584	197 725	33 067	119 453	Thaïlande
Italy	32 536	119 209	32 871	110 132	Italie
Seaweed	1	249	22	306	Algues
Netherlands	0	13	2	162	Pays-Bas
Philippines	0	0	20	85	Philippines
Finland	0	79	0	50	Finlande
Pearls	0	0	0	0	Perles
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Other	24 431	49 348	24 384	51 123	Autres
Germany	1 413	7 829	1 354	6 728	Allemagne
United Kingdom	2 345	6 106	1974	4 380	Royaume-Uni
Russia	3 757	3 215	3 391	4 150	Russie

* Preliminary figures/Chiffres provisoires

DENMARK/DANEMARK

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/
ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 DKr/KrD								
	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1993		1994		1993		1994		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	824 793	7 358 923	831 171	7 409 934	975 098	13 889 165	1 077 908	13 862 049	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	461 335	6 834 083	443 291	6 840 182	547 265	12 374 627	551 992	12 238 540	Total consomation humaine
Fresh, chilled whole fish	241 321	1 997 171	243 496	2 067 816	132 598	2 589 175	158 227	2 845 115	Entier, frais, sur glace
Fresh, chilled fillets	7 640	204 238	4 873	137 582	64 034	996 083	61 982	962 833	Filets, frais, sur glace
Frozen whole	55 292	623 818	47 437	510 428	58 628	801 029	52 076	655 208	Entier congelé
Frozen fillets	31 243	642 538	29 874	689 123	59 116	1 404 803	51 722	1 269 092	Filets congelés
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	2 631	33 121	3 581	56 287	13 842	149 237	15 366	143 474	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Salted, dried and smoked fish	15 946	383 665	13 029	361 827	32 998	1 415 882	40 030	1 664 474	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Shellfish	66 769	1 495 489	59 987	1 463 684	71 511	1 959 162	70 061	1 846 340	Crustacés
Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish)	40 493	1 454 043	41 014	1 553 435	114 538	3 059 256	102 528	2 852 004	En boîte ou préparés
Fish oil	22 754	73 088	13 962	49 412	105 866	212 091	145 844	319 844	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	57 202	184 164	81 567	263 835	297 535	1 252 850	355 664	1 252 236	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	21 388	94 242	20 436	99 131	1	249	22	306	Algues
Pearls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Perles
Other	262 114	173 346	271 915	157 374	24 431	49 348	24 384	51 123	Autres

DENMARK/DANEMARK

AQUACULTURE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: DKr/KrD million				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total aquaculture					**Total aquaculture**
Total fish					**Total poisson**
Salmon					Saumon
Trout	43 523		40 100		Truite
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Sea bream					Dorade
Sea bass					Bar
Catfish					Loup
Other fish	950		1 174		Autres poissons
Total shellfish					**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Shrimps					Crevettes
Other shellfish					Autres crustacés

* Preliminary figures.

* Chiffres provisoires.

FINLAND/FINLANDE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 MK/MkF				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon					Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon	734	15 415	812	11 705	Autres saumons
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)					Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice					Plie
Other flatfish	78	360	89	299	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish					Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)					Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock					Églefin
Saithe					Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting					Merlan
Hake (all spp.)					Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish					Sébaste
Other	149	1 492	97	1 009	Autres
Pelagics					Pélagiques
Horse mackerel					Chinchard
Mackerel					Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	22 672	56 538	19 612	29 709	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Other pelagics	559	1 830	4 196	3 980	Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish	3 393	31 102	4 090	28 926	Autres poissons
Total fish	27 585	106 737	28 896	75 629	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)					Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)					Langoustine
Shrimps					Crevettes
Other crustaceans					Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans					**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid					Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
Total molluscs					**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	75 000	39 750	75 000	41 250	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	102 585	146 487	103 896	116 879	**Total général**

FINLAND/FINLANDE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN FOREIGN PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS ÉTRANGERS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 MK/MkF				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon					Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon	315	6 606	348	5 016	Autres saumons
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)					Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice					Plie
Other flatfish					Autres poissons plats
Groundfish					Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	520	2 279	1 852	7 112	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock					Églefin
Saithe					Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting					Merlan
Hake (all spp.)					Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish					Sébaste
Other					Autres
Pelagics					Pélagiques
Horse mackerel					Chinchard
Mackerel					Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)					Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Other pelagics					Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish					Autres poissons
Total fish	835	8 885	2 200	12 128	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)					Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)					Langoustine
Shrimps					Crevettes
Other crustaceans					Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans					**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid					Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
Total molluscs					**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction					**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	835	8 885	2 200	12 128	**Total général**

FINLAND/FINLANDE

FOREIGN LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS ÉTRANGERS DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 MK/MkF				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon					Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)					Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice					Plie
Other flatfish					Autres poissons plats
Groundfish					Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)					Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock					Églefin
Saithe					Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting					Merlan
Hake (all spp.)					Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish					Sébaste
Other					Autres
Pelagics					Pélagiques
Horse mackerel					Chinchard
Mackerel					Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)			1 727		Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines			3		Sardines
Other pelagics, sprat			575		Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish					Autres poissons
Total fish			2 302		**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)					Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)					Langoustine
Shrimps					Crevettes
Other crustaceans					Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans					**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid					Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
Total molluscs					**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction					**Total pour réduction**
Grand total			2 302		**Total général**

FINLAND/FINLANDE

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 MK/MkF				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	166 321	1 149 207	103 080	459 637	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	35 336	447 664	22 125	317 050	Total consommation humaine
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Salmon					Saumon
Tuna					Thon
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	330	6 226	440	8 316	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod					Morue
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen whole	2 047	25 237	1 734	8 538	Entier congelé
Cod	42	337	12	93	Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring	13	53	1 047	670	Hareng
Mackerel	119	561	13	86	Maquereau
Tuna	0	8			Thon
Flatfish	31	1 075	50	1 485	Poissons plats
Other	1 842	23 203	612	6 204	Autres
Frozen fillets	7 823	109 643	4 608	63 509	Filets congelés
Cod			15	281	Morue
Alaska pollack			159	1 817	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring			20	173	Hareng
Mackerel			223	1 496	Maquereau
Tuna			0	7	Thon
Flatfish	231		0	0	Poissons plats
Other			4 191	59 735	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	683	7 945	302	2 808	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod			44	283	Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Other			258	2 525	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	3 193	25 716	981	11 049	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	2	157	43	4 108	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	0	2			Morue salée
Herring	3 096	17 546	858	4 609	Hareng
Smoked salmon	12	713	40	723	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	2	33	4	98	Autres fumés
Roe	1	92			Rogue
Other	80	7 173	36	1 511	Autres
Shellfish	555	18 790	460	14 201	Crustacés
Shrimp total	308	1 004	271	8 838	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp					Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp					Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	12	769	2	75	Langoustines
Lobster			42	1 331	Homard/langouste
Crab	23	871	4	220	Crabe
Mussels	33	453	53	607	Moules
Squid	19	453	13	391	Encornets/calmar
Cuttlefish			1	46	Seiche
Other	160	15 240	71	2 693	Autres
Canned or prepared	23 129	328 585	13 598	208 468	En boîte ou préparé
Herring	5 235	54 714	3 378	34 210	Hareng
Mackerel	9 595	113 834	74	1 082	Maquereau
Tuna			3 757	38 305	Thon
Fish fillets breaded					Filets panés
Fish breaded					Poisson pané
Shrimp	2 185	71 176	1 658	66 149	Crevettes
Mussels			48	782	Moules
Other	6 114	191 312	4 683	67 940	Autres
Fish oil	8 779	22 229	7 949	19 856	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	39 252	111 399	32 800	85 979	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	640	3 236	369	2 326	Algues
Pearls	0	3 810	3	3 213	Perles
Other	44 554	42 537	40 110	41 873	Autres

FINLAND/FINLANDE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 MK/MkF				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	166 321	1 149 207	103 080	459 637	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Norway	71 413	512 174	45 747	173 917	Norvège
Denmark			26 585	84 264	Danemark
Sweden	19 251	165 005	11 323	75 654	Suède
Edible fish	35 336	447 664	22 125	317 050	Consommation humaine
Norway	8 896	127 425	6 657	128 164	Norvège
Sweden	5 375	73 956	5 826	68 805	Suède
Thailand	8 649	101 511	3 345	33 955	Thaïlande
Fresh and frozen whole	2 047	25 237	1 735	8 538	Frais et congelé entier
Canada			406	3 743	Canada
Denmark			64	1 218	Danemark
Sweden			1 081	1 168	Suède
Fresh and frozen fillets	330	6 226	440	8 316	Filets frais et congelés
Norway			208	3 792	Norvège
Denmark			151	3 070	Danemark
Sweden			60	1 069	Suède
Frozen fillets	7 823	109 643	4 608	63 509	Filets congelés
Norway	5 152	75 501	3 120	43 014	Norvège
Faroe Islands	1 157	15 550	808	11 058	Iles Féroé
Denmark			151	3 108	Danemark
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	683	7 945	302	2 808	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Norway	445	4 586	106	767	Norvège
Denmark			82	646	Danemark
Iceland	47	954	27	544	Islande
Salted, dried and smoked fish	3 193	25 716	981	11 049	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Norway	1 007	12 735	451	7 605	Norvège
Iceland	2 162	12 618	519	3 114	Islande
Sweden	17	106	6	129	Suède
Shellfish	555	18 790	460	14 201	Crustacés
Denmark	123	2 688	152	4 120	Danemark
Sweden			72	2 826	Suède
Greenland			75	1 379	Groenland
Canned or prepared	23 129	328 585	13 598	208 468	En boîte ou préparés
Norway	4 000	94 532	2 670	71 468	Norvège
Sweden	4 787	62 279	4 495	62 525	Suède
Thailand	8 648	101 362	3 341	33 736	Thaïlande
Fish oil	8 779	22 229	7 949	19 856	Huile de poisson
Denmark	5 291	11 729	5 933	10 830	Danemark
Sweden			1 008	3 461	Suède
Norway	2 111	5 706	421	2 344	Norvège
Fish meal	93 252	111 399	32 800	85 979	Farine de poisson
Denmark	10 431	30 692	18 046	48 366	Danemark
Iceland			8 605	21 869	Islande
Norway	9 143	26 075	5 647	14 459	Norvège
Seaweed	640	3 236	369	2 326	Algues
Norway	563	1 659	359	1 059	Norvège
France			2	319	France
United Kingdom			2	278	Royaume-Uni
Pearls (gr.)	0	3 810	3	3 213	Perles (gr.)
Japan			1	1 521	Japon
United Kingdom			2	810	Royaume-Uni
Hong Kong			0	212	Hong-Kong
Other	44 554	42 537	40 110	41 873	Autres
Norway	32 436	25 007	32 666	28 113	Norvège
Sweden	7 532	11 495	4 690	9 424	Suède
Denmark			1 430	1 931	Danemark

FINLAND/FINLANDE

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 MK/MkF				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	11 504	194 676	10 453	94 897	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	5 639	95 604	5 478	87 860	Total consommation humaine
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
ther groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Salmon					Saumon
Tuna					Thon
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	19	524	167	4 370	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod					Morue
ther groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen whole	4 006	26 904	3 812	18 729	Entier congelé
Cod	0	11	24	538	Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
ther groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring	3 084	4 345	3 105	4 888	Hareng
Mackerel	1	15	3	9	Maquereau
Tuna	1	11			Thon
Flatfish	0	0	2	119	Poissons plats
Other	920	22 522	678	13 175	Autres
Frozen fillets	397	14 857	332	11 772	Filets congelés
Cod			3	188	Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
ther groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring			2	18	Hareng
Mackerel			7	49	Maquereau
Tuna			0	2	Thon
Flatfish	2	45	5	229	Poissons plats
Other			315	11 286	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	29	569	55	909	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
ther groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Other					Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	323	18 590	320	19 553	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	0	0	0	5	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	0	3			Morue salée
Herring	68	1 178			Hareng
Smoked salmon	13	812	74	4 148	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	103	5 258	70	1 898	Autres fumés
Roe	123	10 418	158	12 783	Rogue
Other	16	921	18	719	Autres
Shellfish	74	3 459	82	4 184	Crustacés
Shrimp total	39	1 812	60	2 758	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp					Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp					Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	5	481	0	13	Langoustines
Lobster			3	203	Homard/langouste
Crab	0	24	2	85	Crabe
Mussels	2	101	2	66	Moules
Squid	1	44	2	75	Encornets/calmar
Cuttlefish			0	1	Seiche
Other	28	997	13	983	Autres
Canned or prepared	74	3 459	544	14 570	En boîte ou préparé
Herring	428	7 687	283	4 983	Hareng
Mackerel	36	526	2	54	Maquereau
Tuna			59	770	Thon
Fish fillets breaded					Filets panés
Fish breaded					Poisson pané
Shrimp	35	1 636	29	1 170	Crevettes
Mussels					Moules
Other	100	2 842	171	7 593	Autres
Fish oil	6	94	6	452	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	165	807	135	471	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	0	2	1	133	Algues
Pearls	0	218	0	22	Perles
Other	246	20 575	5 067	24 441	Autres

FINLAND/FINLANDE

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 MK/MkF				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	11 504	194 676	10 453	94 897	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Japan	2 477	113 727	1 089	45 257	Japon
Russia	8 492	54 079	6 850	32 901	Russie
Sweden	130	3 181	126	3 686	Suède
Edible fish	5 639	95 604	5 478	87 860	Consommation humaine
Japan	1 237	56 739	1 089	45 253	Japon
Russia	3 843	25 827	3 652	29 372	Russie
Sweden			126	3 686	Suède
Fresh, chilled fillets	19	524	167	4 370	Filets, frais, sur glace
Russia	14	381	134	3 541	Russie
Switzerland			8	360	Suisse
Sweden	1	33	10	203	Suède
Frozen whole	4 006	26 904	3 812	18 729	Congelé entier
Japan	697	19 110	546	11 241	Japon
Russia	3 076	5 242	2 891	5 780	Russie
Sweden	42	1 059	36	622	Suède
Frozen fillets	397	14 857	332	11 772	Filets congelés
Japan			163	5 342	Japon
Russia			118	5 008	Russie
Sweden			17	571	Suède
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	29	569	55	909	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Russia	22	479	39	794	Russie
Japan			16	99	Japon
China			0	10	Chine
Salted, dried and smoked fish	323	18 590	320	19 553	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Japan	116	9 759	153	12 137	Japon
Russia	138	5 717	103	4 353	Russie
Germany	17	993	14	752	Allemagne
Shellfish	74	3 459	82	4 184	Crustacés
Russia	60	2 736	70	3 605	Russie
Estonia	11	580	8	467	Estonie
Sweden			3	98	Suède
Canned or prepared	74	3 459	544	14 570	En boîte ou préparés
Russia			298	3 290	Russie
Japan			56	3 899	Japon
Estonia			54	1 197	Estonie
Fish oil	6	94	6	452	Huile de poisson
Lithuania			3	348	Lithuanie
Latvia			1	65	Latvie
Estonia			1	35	Estonie
Fish meal	165	807	135	471	Farine de poisson
Russia	165	807	114	423	Russie
Latvia	0	0	21	48	Latvie
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Seaweed	0	2	1	133	Algues
New Zealand	0	0	0	92	Nouvelle-Zélande
Russia	0	2	0	37	Russie
Estonia	0	0	0	3	Estonie
Pearls (gr.)	0	218	0	22	Perles (gr.)
Sweden			0	12	Suède
Japan			0	7	Japon
Norway			0	3	Norvège
Other	246	20 575	5 067	24 441	Autres
Japan			205	16 344	Japon
Russia			3 086	3 164	Russie
Latvia			1 428	1 861	Latvie

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/
ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 Mk/MkF								
	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1994		1995		1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	166 321	1 149 207	103 080	459 637	11 504	194 676	10 453	94 897	Total poisson et produits de la pêche
Total edible	35 336	447 664	22 125	317 050	5 639	95 604	5 478	87 860	Total consommation humaine
Fresh, chilled fillets	330	6 226	440	8 316	19	524	167	4 370	Filets, frais, sur glace
Frozen whole	2 047	25 237	1 735	8 538	4 006	26 904	3 812	18 729	Congelé entier
Frozen fillets	7 823	109 643	4 608	63 509	397	14 857	332	11 772	Filets congelés
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	683	7 945	302	2 808	29	569	55	909	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Salted, dried and smoked fish	3 193	25 716	981	11 049	323	18 590	320	19 553	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Shellfish	555	18 790	460	14 201	74	3 459	82	4 184	Crustacés
Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish)	23 129	328 585	13 598	208 468	599	12 691	544	14 570	En boîte ou préparés
Fish oil	8 779	22 229	7 949	19 856	6	94	6	452	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	39 252	111 399	32 800	85 979	165	807	135	471	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	640	3 236	369	2 326	0	2	1	133	Algues
Pearls	0	3 810	3	3 213	0	218	0	22	Perles
Other	44 554	42 537	40 110	41 873	246	20 575	5 067	24 441	Autres

FINLAND/FINLANDE

AQUACULTURE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: Mk/mkF million				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total aquaculture					**Total aquaculture**
Total fish	16 682	367	17 346	286	**Total poisson**
Salmon					Saumon
Trout	16 646	366	17 270	285	Truite
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Sea bream					Dorade
Sea bass					Bar
Catfish					Loup
Other fish	36	1	76	1	Autres poissons
Total shellfish					**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Shrimps					Crevettes
Others Shellfish					Autres crustacés

PRODUCTION

Quant.: tons/tonnes
Val.: million FF

	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Fish	333 000	4 538.5	356 721	4 421.7	345 632	4 656.4	319 305	4 317.9	331 348	3 864.1	351 523	3 490.3	338 605	3 489.6	Poissons
Crustaceans	20 659	671.3	21 795	688.5	20 127	641.5	22 022	652.9	22 081	593.8	21 017	580.6	21 738	565.5	Crustacés
Shellfish	26 647	270.5	38 039	325.5	40 737	366.1	43 566	417.9	59 400	385.8	66 915	413.0	72 709	457.7	Coquillages
Céphalopods	22 457	325.3	29 067	335.5	19 618	212.8	19 291	270.4	23 839	307.9	20 193	278.3	19 678	262.3	Céphalopodes
Algae	16 800	20.2	16 142	20.6	14 843	22.3	16 184	28.2	12 775	20.3	16 485	23.9	14 505	24.9	Algues
Tropical tuna	126 732	644.9	128 765	663.7	144 771	560.2	146 115	513.0	154 222	729.5	161 507	851.1	168 844	778.5	Thon tropical
High sea fishing	10 907	93.2	4 603	30.3	3 850	55.3	8 812	53.1	10 000	43.6	7 210	34.1	7 830	25.8	Grande pêche
Total fishing	557 202	6 563.9	595 132	6 485.8	589 578	6 514.6	575 295	6 253.4	613 665	5 945.0	644 850	5 671.3	643 909	5 604.3	**Total pêche**
Oysters	130 500	1 086.8	144 197	1 630.4	131 556	1 488.6	134 347	1 651.0	148 467	1 796.7	146 990	1 671.9	147 861	1 765.1	Huîtres
Mussels	50 000	350.0	61 760	402.0	61 883	422.6	59 198	440.0	64 413	471.3	66 194	475.2	66 109	500.8	Moules
Other shellfish	0	0.0	2 694	29.8	4 796	68.8	2 668	29.3	4 188	61.0	3 938	52.7	4 221	59.7	Autres coquillages
Aquaculture	0	0.0	1 295	71.2	1 970	124.6	2 465	138.5	3 700	160.4	5 781	248.0	6 253	265.4	Aquaculture
Total marine cultures	180 500	1 436.8	209 946	2 133.4	200 205	2 104.6	198 678	2 258.8	220 768	2 489.4	222 903	2 447.8	224 443	2 590.9	**Total cultures marines**
Grand total	737 702	8 000.7	805 078	8 619.2	789 783	8 619.2	773 973	8 512.2	834 433	8 434.4	867 753	8 119.1	868 352	8 195.2	**Total général**

* Estimation

FRANCE

NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENTS IN 1993/
NOMBRE D'EMPLOIS EN 1993

	< 3 mois/months	3-6 mois/months	6-9 mois/months	> 9 mois/months	Total	
Long distance fishing	270	174	187	530	1 161	Grande pêche
High sea fishing	1 292	720	778	2 795	5 585	Pêche au large
Coastal fishing	888	602	688	2 200	4 378	Pêche côtière
Small-scale fishing	2 279	1 771	2 082	6 266	12 398	Petite pêche
Shellfish culture	427	466	365	3 526	4 784	Conchyliculture
Total	5 156	3 733	4 100	15 317	28 306	**Total**

FRANCE

NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENTS IN 1994/
NOMBRE D'EMPLOIS EN 1994

	< 3 mois/months	3-6 mois/months	6-9 mois/months	> 9 mois/months	Total	
Long distance fishing	222	194	191	601	1 208	Grande pêche
High sea fishing	1 220	667	821	2 504	5 212	Pêche au large
Coastal fishing	872	542	660	2 086	4 160	Pêche côtière
Small-scale fishing	2 158	1 834	2 134	6 018	12 144	Petite pêche
Shellfish culture	444	468	402	3 560	4 874	Conchyliculture
Total	4 916	3 705	4 208	14 769	27 598	**Total**

FRANCE

NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENTS IN 1995/
NOMBRE D'EMPLOIS EN 1995

	< 3 mois/months	3-6 mois/months	6-9 mois/months	> 9 mois/months	Total	
Long distance fishing	278	208	210	585	1 281	Grande pêche
High sea fishing	1 175	669	886	2 218	4 948	Pêche au large
Coastal fishing	805	502	676	2 041	4 024	Pêche côtière
Small-scale fishing	2 213	1 762	1 966	5 776	11 717	Petite pêche
Shellfish culture	481	437	372	3 619	4 909	Conchyliculture
Total	4 952	3 578	4 110	14 239	26 879	**Total**

FRANCE

NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENTS IN 1990/
NOMBRE D'EMPLOIS EN 1990

	< 3 mois/months	3-6 mois/months	6-9 mois/months	> 9 mois/months	Total	
Long-distance fishing	273	191	187	786	1 437	Grande pêche
High sea fishing	1 517	846	910	3 312	6 585	Pêche au large
Coastal fishing	1 044	668	872	1 996	4 580	Pêche côtière
Small-scale fishing	3 270	2 412	2 498	7 183	15 363	Petite pêche
Shellfish culture	428	521	363	3 345	4 657	Conchyliculture
Total	6 532	4 638	4 830	16 622	32 622	**Total**

FRANCE

NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENTS IN 1991/
NOMBRE D'EMPLOIS EN 1991

	< 3 mois/months	3-6 mois/months	6-9 mois/months	> 9 mois/months	Total	
Long-distance fishing	265	203	194	716	1 378	Grande pêche
High sea fishing	1,338	734	861	3 224	6 157	Pêche au large
Coastal fishing	1,026	567	671	2 313	4 577	Pêche côtière
Small-scale fishing	2 748	1 934	2 340	7 086	14 108	Petite pêche
Shellfish culture	482	530	375	3 346	4 733	Conchyliculture
Total	5 859	3 968	4 441	16 685	30 953	**Total**

FRANCE

NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENTS IN 1992/
NOMBRE D'EMPLOIS EN 1992

	< 3 mois/months	3-6 mois/months	6-9 mois/months	> 9 mois/months	Total	
Long-distance fishing	261	157	174	638	1 230	Grande pêche
High sea fishing	1 499	739	769	3 051	6 058	Pêche au large
Coastal fishing	941	582	678	2 248	4 449	Pêche côtière
Small-scale fishing	2 525	1 777	2 099	6 641	13 042	Petite pêche
Shellfish culture	455	488	413	3 453	4 809	Conchyliculture
Total	5 681	3 743	4 133	16 031	29 588	**Total**

GERMANY/ALLEMAGNE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: '000 tons (live weight)/'000 tonnes (poids vif) Val.: DM million				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon	32.8	298.6	38.5	367.6	Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon	32.8	298.6	38.5	367.6	Autres saumons
Flatfish	9.1	20.9	6.0	15.1	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	0.5	2.0	0.1	0.3	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	0.9	2.4	0.7	2.0	Plie
Other flatfish	7.7	16.5	5.2	12.8	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	45.8	67.3	33.6	55.3	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	18.2	30.8	20.8	34.7	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	2.6	3.2	3.5	4.6	Églefin
Saithe	9.5	10.4	6.5	7.8	Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.6	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	13.7	16.1	1.2	2.4	Sébaste
Other	0.9	5.4	0.6	4.2	Autres
Pelagics	63.8	34.3	59.6	30.6	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	9.7	5.1	11.6	6.0	Chinchard
Mackerel	12.4	7.7	15.2	9.5	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	38.0	19.8	32.0	14.2	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	Sardines
Other pelagics	3.7	1.7	0.7	0.8	Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish	1.9	6.1	1.8	6.1	Autres poissons
Total fish	153.4	427.2	139.5	468.6	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.9	Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	0.0	0.1	7.3	84.4	Langoustine
Shrimps	13.5	52.3	10.1	45.1	Crevettes
Other crustaceans	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	13.4	52.5	10.2	45.8	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	Huîtres
Mussels	4.7	2.0	17.6	9.8	Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid					Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs	1.0	0.2	6.6	1.6	Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	5.7	2.2	24.2	11.4	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction					**Total pour réduction**
Grand total					**Total général**

GERMANY/ALLEMAGNE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN FOREIGN PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS ETRANGERS

	Quant.: '000 tons (live weight)/tonnes (poids vif) Val.: DM million				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish	6.2	20.0	9.0		Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	0.5	2.0	0.8		Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	4.6	8.0	5.4		Plie
Other flatfish	1.1	10.0	2.7		Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	28.2	40.0	38.3		Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	3.8	8.0	9.7		Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	1.5	2.0	0.8		Églefin
Saithe	5.3	6.0	6.6		Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	0.0	0.0	0.1		Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	17.4	23.0	18.9	28.0	Sébaste
Other	0.2	1.0	2.1		Autres
Pelagics	41.5	21.0	55.0		Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	7.8	4.0	8.8		Chinchard
Mackerel	14.0	8.0	9.2	5.0	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	16.5	8.0	30.6	13.0	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines			0.0	0.0	Sardines
Other pelagics	3.2	1.0	6.4		Autres pélagiques
Tuna	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	Autres poissons
Total fish	75.9	81.0	102.5		**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)					Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)					Langoustine
Shrimps	0.2	1.0			Crevettes
Other crustaceans					Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid					Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	76.1	82.0	102.6		**Total général**

GERMANY/ALLEMAGNE

FOREIGN LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS ÉTRANGERS DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: '000 tons (live weight)/tonnes (poids vif) Val.: DM million				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish	0.6	2.3	0.5	2.0	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	0.6	2.2	0.5	2.0	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Plie
Other flatfish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	33.4	71.1	20.3	49.6	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	Églefin
Saithe	10.4	12.7	2.2	3.1	Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	0.0	0.0			Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	21.7	55.7	17.2	44.6	Sébaste
Other	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.9	Autres
Pelagics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel					Chinchard
Mackerel			0.0	0.0	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)					Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Other pelagics					Autres pélagiques
Tuna	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	Autres poissons
Total fish	34.2	73.7	20.9	51.7	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)					Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)					Langoustine
Shrimps					Crevettes
Other crustaceans					Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid			0.0	0.0	Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	34.8	74.2	21.1	51.7	**Total général**

GERMANY/ALLEMAGNE

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: '000 tons/tonnes Val.: DM million				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	1 120.4	3 767.0	1 062.2	3 558.5	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh or chilled whole	187.4	918.7	163.5	751.3	Frais ou réfrigéré, entier
Cod	9.0	27.7	7.5	21.0	Morue
Alaska pollack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	43.1	167.3	38.6	149.8	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	42.4	54.3	34.0	42.6	Hareng
Mackerel	2.2	3.7	2.3	3.8	Maquereau
Salmon	57.9	479.7	54.2	373.8	Saumon
Tuna	0.3	3.8	0.3	2.8	Thon
Flatfish	6.4	55.1	6.1	52.5	Poissons plats
Other	26.1	127.1	20.5	104.9	Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	28.2	164.1	27.8	167.0	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	2.2	17.9	3.0	21.1	Morue
Other groundfish	9.6	43.0	9.9	49.3	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Hareng
Flatfish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Poissons plats
Other	16.4	103.2	14.9	96.6	Autres
Frozen whole	86.4	223.5	80.2	200.2	Entier congelé
Cod	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.1	Morue
Alaska pollack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	5.6	32.4	4.6	26.9	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	48.1	53.4	40.1	42.8	Hareng
Mackerel	9.9	9.2	14.1	12.4	Maquereau
Tuna	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.8	Thon
Flatfish	8.9	55.4	7.8	52.3	Poissons plats
Other	13.4	71.4	13.0	63.8	Autres
Frozen fillets	184.3	684.5	196.6	743.2	Filets congelés
Cod	14.9	90.8	14.5	87.3	Morue
Alaska pollack	69.3	190.3	82.9	218.6	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	71.7	250.4	66.5	254.6	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	8.4	11.3	9.5	12.6	Hareng
Mackerel	7.6	10.9	8.3	12.9	Maquereau
Tuna	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	Thon
Flatfish	3.0	27.8	3.3	30.4	Poissons plats
Other	9.3	102.8	11.6	126.7	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	11.3	31.6	16.8	44.3	Blocs congelés
Cod	1.1	2.3	0.8	1.9	Morue
Alaska pollack	5.1	6.9	10.8	14.2	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	2.4	4.5	1.9	3.4	Autres poissons de fond
Other	2.8	17.9	3.3	24.8	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	34.8	284.0	33.6	299.2	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	5.4	51.5	4.5	44.3	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	3.7	23.6	3.8	23.0	Morue salée
Herring	11.6	32.4	9.1	24.2	Hareng
Smoked salmon	4.0	90.3	6.2	122.9	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	3.9	45.6	3.4	43.2	Autres fumés
Roe	0.7	8.7	0.8	12.0	Rogue
Other	5.6	31.9	5.8	29.6	Autres
Shellfish	48.7	376.6	45.1	330.0	Crustacés
Shrimp total	13.2	228.1	11.2	192.8	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp	1.4	20.6	0.9	13.8	Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp	11.8	207.5	10.3	179.0	Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	0.1	3.2	0.1	3.7	Langoustines
Lobster	1.1	19.9	1.0	17.9	Homard/langouste
Crab	2.1	22.4	1.8	18.7	Crabe
Mussels	20.3	18.9	19.8	19.6	Moules
Squid	5.4	29.6	4.5	24.6	Encornet/Calmar
Cuttlefish	1.8	10.4	2.0	11.2	Seiche
Other	4.7	44.1	4.8	41.4	Autres
Canned or prepared	152.3	823.1	142.7	765.9	En boîte ou préparé
Herring	44.2	111.2	40.0	99.6	Hareng
Mackerel	5.1	24.9	5.6	27.2	Maquereau
Tuna	48.4	214.5	45.2	175.3	Thon
Fish fillets breaded	10.9	70.4	10.9	73.1	Filets panés
Fish breaded	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Poisson pané
Shrimp	12.3	169.9	12.0	170.2	Crevettes
Mussels	4.6	24.1	3.0	18.0	Moules
Other	26.8	208.2	26.0	202.5	Autres
Fish oil	89.6	51.4	87.5	51.9	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	297.1	171.7	268.0	167.0	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Algues
Pearls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Perles
Other	0.4	37.8	0.4	38.7	Autres

* Preliminary figures/Chiffres provisoires.

GERMANY/ALLEMAGNE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/
IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: '000 tons/tonnes Val.: DM million				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	1 120.7	3 767.3	1 062.4	3 558.4	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Peru	279.5	165.5	211.5	143.6	Pérou
Denmark	165.3	705.3	150.3	648.6	Danemark
Norway	152.9	841.2	144.9	745.3	Norvège
Fresh, chilled whole	187.4	918.7	163.5	751.3	Consommation humaine
Norway	75.9	486.5	69.7	394.7	Norvège
Denmark	48.3	185.1	41.4	154.1	Danemark
Iceland	24.4	63.8	18.4	49.4	Islande
Frozen whole	86.4	223.6	80.2	200.1	Congelés entiers
Norway	21.7	49.2	18.1	42.0	Norvège
Ireland	15.7	14.9	18.0	15.2	Irlande
Denmark	18.3	63.1	17.2	55.0	Danemark
Fresh fillets	28.2	164.1	27.8	167.0	Filets frais
Denmark	15.0	75.0	13.0	131.0	Danemark
Norway	5.1	35.6	5.6	35.7	Norvège
Netherlands	2.1	21.7	3.4	26.9	Pays-Bas
Frozen fillets	184.2	684.5	196.6	743.2	Filets congelés
Russian Federation	21.4	59.1	31.6	88.1	Fédération de Russie
Poland	29.9	81.0	31.2	84.7	Pologne
Norway	28.3	150.2	30.6	163.9	Norvège
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	11.4	31.6	16.8	44.3	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Russian Federation	3.0	4.0	8.6	11.3	Fédération de Russie
China	2.0	3.0	2.7	3.6	Chine
United States	1.6	11.2	1.8	17.8	États-Unis
Salted, dried and smoked fish	34.8	284.0	33.6	299.2	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Norway	11.4	97.0	9.8	86.7	Norvège
Denmark	8.1	103.6	9.1	110.1	Danemark
Netherlands	9.5	40.1	7.2	31.7	Pays-Bas
Shellfish	48.7	376.6	45.2	329.9	Crustacés
Denmark	18.3	25.1	14.7	20.8	Danemark
Netherlands	4.4	32.3	6.5	28.4	Pays-Bas
Thailand	6.5	88.9	5.9	79.6	Thaïlande
Canned or prepared	152.3	823.1	142.7	765.9	En boîte ou preparés
Denmark	25.4	167.1	24.5	154.8	Danemark
Thailand	21.4	125.2	19.1	115.0	Thaïlande
Poland	20.6	46.7	18.8	43.2	Pologne
Fish oil	89.6	51.4	87.5	51.9	Huile de poisson
Peru	55.0	26.5	32.3	15.2	Pérou
Chile	5.2	3.6	18.8	11.1	Chili
Danemark	6.3	3.5	9.2	4.6	Danemark
Fish meal	297.3	171.9	268.0	167.0	Farine de poisson
Peru	218.9	123.9	21.7	107.0	Pérou
Chile	71.7	42.5	83.1	53.4	Chili
Maroc	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.3	Maroc
Seaweed	–	–	–	–	Algues
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Pearls	–	–	–	–	Perles
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Other	0.4	37.8	0.4	38.7	Autres
Singapore	0.1	10.3	0.1	9.7	Singapour
Brazil	0.1	4.8	0.1	4.8	Brésil
Czech Republic	0.0	5.8	0.0	6.7	République tchèque

* Preliminary figures/Chiffres provisoires.

GERMANY/ALLEMAGNE

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: '000 tons/tonnes Val.: DM million				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	520.1	1 195.2	466.4	1 171.1	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	41.1	179.6	43.8	208.0	Total consommation humaine
Cod	8.5	19.2	6.4	14.5	Morue
Alaska pollack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	3.6	13.2	4.6	14.6	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	4.3	2.8	5.4	2.8	Hareng
Mackerel	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.0	Maquereau
Salmon	13.9	112.3	22.9	158.5	Saumon
Tuna	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	Thon
Flatfish	8.1	16.8	2.0	7.0	Poissons plats
Other	2.3	14.1	2.1	9.6	Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	2.4	17.1	3.6	22.5	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.6	Morue
Other groundfish	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.0	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Hareng
Flatfish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Poissons plats
Other	2.0	14.0	3.2	19.9	Autres
Frozen whole	43.1	48.9	43.4	49.6	Entier congelé
Cod	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	Morue
Alaska pollack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	2.9	12.2	1.3	7.0	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	20.5	15.6	11.9	9.2	Hareng
Mackerel	10.6	8.9	16.6	14.7	Maquereau
Tuna	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	Thon
Flatfish	0.5	3.0	0.3	2.6	Poissons plats
Other	8.5	9.0	13.2	15.5	Autres
Frozen fillets	39.5	185.7	37.0	176.3	Filets congelés
Cod	7.3	59.1	6.3	48.5	Morue
Alaska pollack	14.3	51.8	16.8	57.1	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	15.2	57.0	11.3	49.0	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	Hareng
Mackerel	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	Maquereau
Tuna	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Thon
Flatfish	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.7	Poissons plats
Other	1.2	14.4	1.5	18.3	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	3.9	8.0	4.7	9.7	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	Morue
Alaska pollack	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.3	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	Autres poissons de fond
Other	2.9	5.8	3.8	7.7	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	3.0	29.9	5.0	44.7	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	0.4	5.5	1.9	18.9	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	1.5	9.5	1.3	7.2	Morue salée
Herring	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	Hareng
Smoked salmon	0.3	9.5	0.7	11.8	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	0.4	3.9	0.3	3.3	Autres fumés
Roe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	Rogue
Other	0.1	0.9	0.5	2.7	Autres
Shellfish	15.4	81.2	15.3	70.6	Crustacés
Shrimp total	8.9	54.8	7.6	48.5	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp	0.1	1.6	0.2	2.1	Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp	8.8	53.2	7.4	46.4	Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.4	Langoustines
Lobster	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	Homard/langouste
Crab	0.3	2.4	0.3	2.6	Crabe
Mussels	4.9	8.4	6.2	9.1	Moules
Squid	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.4	Encornet/Calmar
Cuttlefish	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.1	Seiche
Other	0.9	12.3	0.7	7.0	Autres
Canned or prepared	83.8	434.0	83.5	410.7	En boîte ou préparé
Herring	16.9	64.5	16.5	59.0	Hareng
Mackerel	1.0	5.4	1.2	6.8	Maquereau
Tuna	4.3	20.9	6.1	30.8	Thon
Fish fillets breaded	36.3	185.0	35.9	169.7	Filets panés
Fish breaded	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Poisson pané
Shrimp	0.5	8.7	0.8	14.3	Crevettes
Mussels	0.1	1.0	0.5	3.0	Moules
Other	24.7	148.6	22.5	127.1	Autres
Fish oil	3.9	4.3	16.4	11.3	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	283.9	193.1	213.6	157.4	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Algues
Pearls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Perles
Other	0.1	13.3	0.1	10.3	Autres

* Preliminary figures/Chiffres provisoires.

GERMANY/ALLEMAGNE

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: '000 tons/tonnes Val.: DM million				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	520.1	1 195.2	466.4	1 171	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Netherlands	137	196.7	87	168.2	Pays-Bas
France	79	306.3	68	295.9	France
Hungary	42	34.6	41	34.4	Hongrie
Edible fish	232.1	994.8	236.4	1 002.3	Consommation humaine
Fresh, whole	41.1	178.8	44	208	Frais, entiers
France	14	80.9	19	99.5	France
Netherlands	12	31.3	7.2	30.4	Pays-Bas
Spain	2.4	17.4	5.3	35.8	Espagne
Fresh, chilled fillets	2.4	17.1	4	22.4	Filets, frais, sur glace
Poland	1	1.6	2	2.9	Pologne
Austria	0	3.1	0	5.4	Autriche
France	0	3.5	0	4	France
Frozen whole	43.1	48.9	43	50	Congelés entiers
Nigeria	10	6.4	6.4	3.7	Nigéria
Netherlands	5.4	4.6	5.4	5.4	Pays-Bas
Poland	5	4.8	5.3	5.7	Pologne
Frozen fillets	39.5	185.7	37	176.3	Filets congelés
France	15	66.8	13	60.1	France
United Kingdom	6	23.9	5	15.1	Royaume-Uni
Netherlands	5	23.3	5	26.2	Pays-Bas
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	4	8	5	9.7	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Poland	1	1.2	1.2	1.8	Pologne
Czech Republic	1	0.6	1.1	1.8	République tchèque
Slovak Republic	1	0.6	0	0.7	République slovaque
Salted, dried and smoked fish	2.9	29.6	5	44.7	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Italy	0	7.1	2	17.4	Italie
Spain	1	7.3	1	6.3	Espagne
Poland	0	0.3	0	2.7	Pologne
Shellfish	15.4	81.1	15.2	70.7	Crustacés
Netherlands	10	35.3	10	27.3	Pays-Bas
Poland	3	9.8	3	12.5	Pologne
France	1	11.4	1	7.4	France
Canned or prepared	84	416.4	84	410.7	En boîte ou préparés
Italy	12	65.7	11	51.6	Italie
France	22	117.8	21	103.3	France
Austria	8	43.9	9	39.2	Autriche
Fish oil	4	4.3	16	11.3	Huile de poisson
Belgium/Luxemburg	1	1	10	49	Belgique/Luxembourg
Netherlands	1	0.5	3	3	Pays-Bas
Spain	1	0.4	1	0.6	Espagne
Fish meal	284	193.1	214	157.4	Farine de poisson
Netherlands	96	59.2	47	309	Pays-Bas
Hungary	40	27.6	40	30.2	Hongrie
Czech Republic	18	12.7	20	15.7	République tchèque
Seaweed					Algues
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Pearls					Perles
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Other	0	13.3	0	10.3	Autres
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	Pays-Bas
Japan			0	5.44	Japon
Switzerland	0	0	0	1	Suisse

* Preliminary figures/Chiffres provisoires.

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/
ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

	Quant.: '000 tons/tonnes Val.: DM million								
	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1994		1995		1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	1 120.7	3 767.2	1 062.2	3 558.5	520.1	1 195.1	466.4	1 171.1	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh, chilled whole	187.4	918.7	163.5	751.3	41.1	179.6	43.8	208	Frais, réfrigéré, entier
Fresh, chilled fillets	28.2	164.1	27.8	167	2.4	17.1	3.6	22.5	Filets, frais, sur glace
Frozen whole	86.4	223.5	80.2	200.1	43.1	48.9	43.4	49.6	Congelés entiers
Frozen fillets	184.2	684.5	196.6	743.2	39.5	185.7	37	176.3	Filets congelés
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	11.4	31.6	16.8	44.3	3.9	8	4.7	9.7	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Salted, dried and smoked fish	34.8	284	33.6	299.2	3	29.9	5	44.7	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Shellfish	48.7	376.6	45.2	329.9	15.4	81.2	15.3	70.6	Crustacés
Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish)	152.3	823.1	142.7	765.9	83.8	434	83.5	410.7	En boîte ou préparés
Fish oil	89.6	51.4	87.5	51.9	3.9	4.3	16.4	11.3	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	297.3	171.9	268	167	283.9	193.1	213.6	157.4	Farine de poisson
Seaweed									Algues
Pearls									Perles
Other	0.4	37.8	0.4	38.7	0.1	13.3	0.1	10.3	Autres

* Preliminary figures/Chiffres provisoires.

GERMANY/ALLEMAGNE

AQUACULTURE

	Quant.: '000 tons/tonnes Val.: DM million				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total aquaculture	45.0	220.0	43.0	214.0	**Total aquaculture**
Total fish	45.0	220.0	43.0	214.0	**Total poisson**
Salmon					Saumon
Trout	25.0	150.0	25.0	150.0	Truite
Flatfish/Poisson plat					Poisson plat
Sea bream					Dorade
Sea bass					Bar
Catfish/Loup					Loup
Other fish	20.0	170.0	18.0	64.0	Autres poissons
Total shellfish					**Crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Shrimps					Crevettes
Others Shellfish					Autres crustacés

* Preliminary figures/Chiffres provisoires.

PROCESSING INDUSTRY/INDUSTRIE DE TRANSFORMATION/ PRODUCED FINAL PRODUCT FOR 1995/PRODUIT FINAL POUR 1995

Species	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: milllion Dr								Espèces
	Salted/Salé		Canned/En conserve		Smoked/Fumé		Total		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Anchovy	4 335	4 302	186	453			4 521	4 755	Anchois
Sardine	2 669	2 578	1 664	936	2	4	4 335	3 518	Sardine
Common mackerel	265	258	1 001	981	367	376	1 633	1 615	Maquereau commun
Chub mackerel	156	190			2	2	158	192	Maquereau espagnol
Tuna	67	174	374	597			441	771	Thon
Herring					907	614	907	614	Hareng
Cephalopods			389	574			389	574	Céphalopodes
Other	2 117	2 881	58	89	283	769	2 458	3 739	Autres
Total	9 609	10 383	3 672	3 630	1 561	1 765	14 842	15 778	Total

GREECE/GRÈCE

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FINAL PRODUCT 1995/
DISTRIBUTION DU PRODUIT FINAL 1995

Species	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: milllion Dr												Espèces
	Salted/Salé			Canned/En conserve			Smoked/Fumé			Total			
	Greece/ Grèce	EU/UE	Thirds/ Tiers	Greece/ Grèce	EU/UE	Thirds/ Tiers	Greece/ Grèce	EU/UE	Thirds/ Tiers	Greece/ Grèce	EU/UE	Thirds/ Tiers	
Anchovy	1 115	2 641	579	48	87	51				1 163	2 728	630	Anchois
Sardine	1 869	510	290	1 400	64	200	2			3 271	574	490	Sardine
Common mackerel	265			905		96	367			1 537	0	96	Maquereau commun
Chub mackerel	130	19	7					2		130	21	7	Maquereau espagnol
Tuna	44	10	13	350		24				394	10	37	Thon
Herring							750	17	140	750	17	140	Hareng
Cephalopods				340	40	9				340	40	9	Céphalopodes
Other	1 900	157	60	52	6		120	163		2 072	326	60	Autres
Total	5 323	3 337	949	3 095	197	380	1 239	182	140	9 657	3 716	1 469	Total

TOTAL DISTRIBUTION OF CATCHES THROUGH THE FISHING PORTS/
DISTRIBUTION TOTALE DES PRISES A TRAVERS LES PORTS DE PÊCHE

Fishing ports	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: milllion Dr				Ports de pêche
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
01 Pireas	19 531	8 953	19 312	10 630	01 Pireas
02 Thessaloniki	10 957	6 323	12 072	8 161	02 Thessaloniki
03 Kavala	7 680	2 956	6 816	2 755	03 Kavala
04 Patra	2 866	1 305	2 611	1 446	04 Patra
05 Chalkida	2 232	1 018	2 306	1 083	05 Chalkida
06 Chios	572	308	927	657	06 Chios
07 Alexandroypolis	2 164	1 605	2 687	2 025	07 Alexandroypolis
08 Messologgi	236	282	268	366	08 Messologgi
09 Kalymnos	55	351	81	63	09 Kalymnos
10 Preveza	316	280	317	308	10 Preveza
Total of catches sold by auction	46 609	23 381	47 397	27 494	Total des prises vendues aux enchères

GREECE/GRÈCE

SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAIN SPECIES THROUGH THE FISHING PORTS/
TABLEAU RÉCAPITULATIF POUR LA DISTRIBUTION DES PRINCIPALES ESPÈCES A TRAVERS LES PORTS DE PÊCHE

Main species	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: milllion Dr				Principales espèces
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
01 Cod	2 612	2 345	2 064	2 367	01 Morue
02 Anchovy	7 747	2 903	7 760	2 761	02 Anchois
03 Bogue	4 267	1 566	3 689	1 497	03 Bogue
04 Chub mackerel	4 456	1 362	3 442	1 199	04 Maquereau espagnol
05 Fry	1 086	515	1 151	587	05 Alevin
06 Sardine	7 212	1 034	6 139	948	06 Sardine
07 Horse mackerel	1 530	590	2 461	575	07 Chinchard
08 Common mackerel	410	277	308	189	08 Maquereau commun
09 Sea bream	1 361	2 039	1 818	2 681	09 Dorade
10 Octopus	685	522	1 507	1 415	10 Poulpe
11 Other species	16 316	10 615	15 827	13 825	11 Autres
Total of catches sold by auction	47 682	23 768	46 166	28 044	Total des prises vendues aux enchères

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/
ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: million Dr								
	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1994		1995*		1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	94 631	46 388	55 229	27 180	27 575	39 629	14 593	16 698	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	61 441	47 776	39 638	24 282	26 987	38 320	14 384	16 358	Total consomation humaine
Fresh, chilled fillets	3 486	3 027	3 381	3 245	13 064	23 410	5 528	10 045	Filets, frais, sur glace
Frozen whole	15 650	6 126	13 983	3 394	1 558	2 040	714	1 136	Congelés entiers
Frozen fillets	4 716	3 075	2 366	1 406	25	33	54	51	Filets congelés
Frozen blocks (minced fish)									Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Salted, dried and smoked fish	7 629	6 650	2 901	2 848	3 781	3 211	1 186	958	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Shellfish	18 718	12 537	11 838	8 828	4 666	3 765	5 392	2 101	Crustacés
Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish)	11 242	9 361	5 169	4 561	1 893	5 861	1 510	2 067	En boîte ou préparés
Fish oil									Huile de poisson
Fish meal	31 700	4 368	15 376	2 411	126	25	147	52	Farine de poisson
Seaweed									Algues
Pearls									Perles
Other	1 490	1 244	215	487	462	1 284	62	288	Autres

ICELAND/ISLANDE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: million IKr/Krl				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon					Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish	51 366	6 007	52 623	7 083	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	28 862	4 268	28 144	5 177	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	11 841	1 101	10 607	1 005	Plie
Other flatfish	10 663	638	13 872	901	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	483 167	29 621	443 666	28 695	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	206 987	14 267	199 909	13 992	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	57 929	4 620	59 696	4 330	Églefin
Saithe	62 583	2 187	46 860	2 176	Lieu noir
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	314	13	558	21	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)					Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	130 122	8 215	109 118	6 567	Sébaste
Other	25 232	319	27 525	1 609	Autres
Pelagics	876 821	4 400	992 710	5 303	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel					Chinchard
Mackerel					Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	130 083	854	280 975	1 793	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Capelin			711 735	3 510	Capelan
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish	31 749	2 806	8 964	1 490	Autres poissons
Total fish	2 107 719	79 316	1 497 963	42 571	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)	2 238	476			Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)			1 027	255	Langoustine
Shrimps	75 133	7 424	83 529	10 352	Crevettes
Other crustaceans					Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	77 371	7 900	84 556	10 607	**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops			8 381	271	Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid					Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	77 371	7 900	8 381	271	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)	13 982	14			Algue (total)
Brown seaweed			11 841	12	Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other			11 841	12	**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction			909 271	2 892	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total			2 512 012	56 353	**Total général**

ICELAND/ISLANDE

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: million IKr/Krl				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	22 899	1 659	27 428	2 376	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	21 699	1 608	26 644	2 350	Total consommation humaine
Cod	10 693	955	12 116	1 119	Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	3 679	222	7 232	313	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	46	17	406	27	Hareng
Mackerel	207	8	33	3	Maquereau
Salmon					Saumon
Tuna	205	38	226	38	Thon
Flatfish	50	5	191	27	Poissons plats
Other	6 819	363	6 440	823	Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	8	0	27	8	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	1	0			Morue
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Flatfish			27	8	Poissons plats
Other	7	0			Autres
Fresh, whole	5 145	259	7 680	377	Entier, frais
Cod	1 517	129	1 777	154	Morue
Other groundfish	1 735	119	5 421	211	Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Flatfish	11	1	23	6	Poissons plats
Other	1 880	10	458	7	Autres
Frozen whole	10 430	853	11 921	1 027	Entier congelé
Cod	8 780	769	10 146	932	Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	1 397	72	1 236	70	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	8	0	373	11	Hareng
Mackerel	200	8	24	1	Maquereau
Tuna					Thon
Flatfish	36	4	126	10	Poissons plats
Other	8	1	15	2	Autres
Frozen fillets	332	43	111	25	Filets congelés
Cod	283	32	71	18	Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	46	10	27	5	Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Tuna					Thon
Flatfish	3	1	14	3	Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	2	0			Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Other	2	0			Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	116	25	246	61	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	27	9			Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	84	16	123	15	Morue salée
Herring	5	1			Hareng
Smoked salmon					Saumon fumé
Other smoked					Autres fumés
Roe					Rogue
Other			123	46	Autres
Shellfish	4 156	303	6 307	767	Crustacés
Shrimp total	1 662	134	4 111	570	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp					Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp	1 662	134			Autres crevettes
Norway lobster					Langoustines
Lobster			2	2	Homard/langouste
Crab					Crabe
Mussels			2	1	Moules
Squid	2 490	167	2 148	183	Encornet/Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Other	2	1	43	12	Autres
Canned or prepared	308	73	352	85	En boîte ou préparé
Herring	37	37	33	16	Hareng
Mackerel	6	1	9	2	Maquereau
Tuna					Thon
Fish fillets breaded					Filets panés
Fish breaded					Poisson pané
Shrimp	1	1	3	2	Crevettes
Mussels	13	2	15	3	Moules
Other	250	52	292	62	Autres
Fish oil	414	22	188	13	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	786	29	596	13	Farine de poisson
Seaweed					Algues
Pearls					Perles
Other					Autres

ICELAND/ISLANDE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: million IKr/KrI				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	21 699	1 608	27 428	2 376	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Russia	10 891	926	11 706	1 045	Russie
Faroe Islands			4 117	273	Iles Féroé
Germany	2 162	158	2 057	131	Allemagne
Edible fish	20 498	1 557	26 644	2 350	Consommation humaine
Russia	10 891	926	11 699	1 045	Russie
Faroe Islands			4 078	269	Iles Féroé
Germany	2 076	156	2 058	131	Allemagne
Fresh, chilled fillets	8	0	27	8	Filets frais, sur glace
Faroe Islands			27	8	Iles Féroé
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Fresh, chilled whole	5 145	259	7 680	377	Frais, sur glace entiers
Faroe Islands			3 177	133	Iles Féroé
Germany	1 771	137	1992	120	Allemagne
Great Britain	554	49	831	68	Grande-Bretagne
Frozen fillets	332	43	111	25	Filets congelés
Russia	282	32	42	11	Russie
Germany	43	5	26	4	Allemagne
Norway			24	6	Norvège
Frozen whole	10 430	853	11 921	1 027	Entiers congelés
Russia	9 667	810	10 744	940	Russie
Norway	192	9	390	13	Norvège
Panama			190	14	Panama
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	2	0			Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Greenland	2	0			Groenland
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Salted, dried and smoked fish	116	25	246	61	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Faroe Islands			163	25	Iles Féroé
Norway	303	9	46	9	Norvège
Canada			36	28	Canada
Shellfish	4 156	303	6 307	767	Crustacés
Denmark			1 209	180	Danemark
Canada			967	123	Canada
United States	697	38	856	67	États-Unis
Canned or prepared	308	73	352	85	En boîte ou préparés
Thailand	139	27	126	25	Thaïlande
Philippines	46	7	73	11	Philippines
Norway	69	29	68	30	Norvège
Fish oil	414	22	188	13	Huile de poisson
France	113	4	74	2	France
Faroe Islands	16	1	40	3	Iles Féroé
Norway	280	13	38	3	Norvège
Fish meal	786	29	596	13	Farine de poisson
Lithuania			589	13	Lituanie
Russia			6	0	Russie
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Seaweed					Algues
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Pearls					Perles
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Other					Autres
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :

ICELAND/ISLANDE

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: million IKr/Krl				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	633 077	86 653	614 846	85 776	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	370 130	79 077	350 199	77 481	Total consommation humaine
Cod	99 661	25 817	89 867	23 911	Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	152 931	22 691	119 641	20 078	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	26 320	1 598	32 783	1 793	Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Salmon	47	45	55	41	Saumon
Tuna	2	0			Thon
Flatfish	34 054	7 354	32 416	7 354	Poissons plats
Other	50 081	20 685	75 437	24 304	Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	5 565	1 937	6 909	2 310	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	1 479	511	1 891	661	Morue
Other groundfish	3 721	1 305	4 409	1 418	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	34	2	25	1	Hareng
Flatfish	126	47	286	126	Poissons plats
Other	206	73	297	103	Autres
Frozen whole	87 725	13 796	86 574	12 767	Entiers congelés
Cod	981	102	707	136	Morue
Other groundfish	40 246	5 699	30 184	4 265	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	3 972	182	3 777	140 480	Hareng
Flatfish	16 363	3 425	18 135	4 639	Poissons plats
Other	26 163	4 387	33 769	3 586	Autres
Frozen fillets	109 083	26 383	101 181	24 002	Filets congelés
Cod	47 389	13 500	41 921	11 829	Morue
Other groundfish	42 722	9 810	37 279	8 940	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	11 040	527	14 096	731	Hareng
Flatfish	7 660	2 475	7 619	2 424	Poissons plats
Other	271	71	266	80	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	7 114	500	4 671	335	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod	4 331	312	2 683	199	Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	2 134	117	1 843	105	Autres poissons de fond
Other	1	71	145	31	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	67 113	14 352	66 672	14 890	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	6 192	780	6 493	793	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	33 425	9 865	32 917	9 824	Morue salée
Herring	10 933	836	10 625	781	Hareng
Smoked salmon					Saumon fumé
Other smoked					Autres fumés
Roe					Rogue
Other	16 564	2 871	16 636	3 493	Autres
Shellfish	12 166	4 489	11 365	4 196	Crustacés
Shrimp total	9 576	2 468	9 400	2 857	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp					Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp	9 567	2 468			Autres crevettes
Norway lobster			775	512	Langoustines
Lobster	1 333	1 044			Homard/langouste
Crab					Crabe
Mussels	1	0			Moules
Squid			8	1	Encornets/calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Other	1 295	977	1 182	826	Autres
Canned or prepared	24 735	11 767	24 612	14 425	En boîte ou préparés
Herring	326	51	742	118	Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Tuna					Thon
Fish fillets breaded					Filets panés
Fish breaded					Poisson pané
Shrimp	22 856	10 636	21 095	12 814	Crevettes
Mussels					Moules
Other	1 553	1 080	2 775	1 494	Autres
Fish oil	87 145	2 163	90 854	2 418	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	175 887	5 416	173 752	5 877	Farine de poisson
Seaweed					Algues
Pearls					Perles
Other					Autres

ICELAND/ISLANDE

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: million IKr/KrI				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	633 077	86 653	614 846	85 776	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Great Britain	153 342	18 386	128 068	17 733	Grande-Bretagne
Denmark	66 831	6 345	79 844	8 335	Danemark
Japan	70 175	12 510	65 407	11 084	Japon
Edible fish	370 130	79 077	350 199	77 481	Consommation humaine
Japan	70 161	12 508	65 364	11 078	Japon
Great Britain	70 126	15 873	61 112	15 562	Grande-Bretagne
Germany	47 266	6 820	44 522	6 941	Allemagne
Fresh, chilled fillets	5 565	1 937	6 909	2 310	Filets, frais, sur glace
United States	3 151	1 247	3 769	1 393	États-Unis
Germany	784	186	1 284	336	Allemagne
Belgium			788	249	Belgique
Frozen whole	87 725	13 796	86 574	12 767	Congelés entiers
Japan	64 291	10 477	58 145	8 660	Japon
Taiwan	5 711	1 252	6 821	1 747	Taïwan
Great Britain	4 308	464	2 612	318	Grande-Bretagne
Frozen fillets	109 083	26 383	101 181	24 002	Filets congelés
United States	39 023	11 466	33 438	9 473	États-Unis
Great Britain	24 768	6 149	23 356	5 713	Grande-Bretagne
Germany			19 868	3 548	Allemagne
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	7 114	500	4 671	335	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Great Britain	3 731	269	2 401	157	Grande-Bretagne
France			798	74	France
United States	1 123	87	675	50	États-Unis
Salted, dried and smoked fish	67 113	14 352	66 673	14 890	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Spain	14 563	4 509	12 315	3 736	Espagne
Canada	8 012	1 039	7 887	1 363	Canada
Portugal			7 620	1 896	Portugal
Shellfish	12 166	4 489	11 365	4 196	Crustacés
Japan	4 784	1 845	5 585	2 229	Japon
France	1 650	648	1 366	524	France
Denmark	2 925	568	1 303	337	Danemark
Canned or prepared	24 735	11 767	24 612	14 425	En boîte ou préparés
Great Britain	12 816	6 029	12 027	7 289	Grande-Bretagne
Denmark	7 275	3 100	8 182	4 543	Danemark
France			2 312	1 371	France
Fish oil	87 145	2 163	90 854	2 418	Huile de poisson
Netherlands	29 745	454	37 879	855 116	Pays-Bas
Norway	31 268	695	25 822	668 434	Norvège
Great Britain	11 557	365	10 371	331 806	Grande-Bretagne
Fish meal	175 887	5 416	173 752	5 877	Farine de poisson
Denmark	45 706	1 391	64 895	2 193	Danemark
Great Britain	71 659	2 147	56 571	1 839	Grande-Bretagne
Norway			19 254	774	Norvège
Seaweed					Algues
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Pearls					Perles
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Fish for oil/meal processing	1	0	42	0	Pour transformation en farine/huile
Belgium			28	0	Belgique
Great Britain			14	0	Grande-Bretagne
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Fresh whole	56 540	5 851	48 214	4 555	Frais, entiers
Great Britain	23 261	2 578	19 806	1 820	Grande-Bretagne
Germany	24 534	2 190	18 528	1 864	Allemagne
Faroe Islands			4 022	22	Iles Féroé

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/
ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: million IKr/Krl								
	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1994		1995		1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	21 697	1 605	27 428	2 376	633 077	86 653	614 846	85 776	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	20 498	1 557	26 644	2 350	370 130	79 077	350 199	77 481	Total consomation humaine
Fresh, chilled fillets	8	0	27	8	5 565	1 937	6 909	2 310	Filets, frais, sur glace
Fresh whole	5 145	257	7 680	377	56 541	5 851	48 214	4 555	Entiers frais
Frozen whole	10 430	853	11 921	1 027	87 725	13 796	86 574	12 767	Congelés entiers
Frozen fillets	332	43	111	25	109 083	26 383	101 181	24 002	Filets congelés
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	2	0			7 114	500	4 671	335	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Salted, dried and smoked fish	116	25	246	61	67 113	14 352	66 673	14 890	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Shellfish	4 156	303	6 307	767	12 166	4 489	11 365	4 196	Crustacés
Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish)	308	73	352	85	24 735	11 767	24 612	14 425	En boîte ou préparés (poisson et crustacés)
Fish oil	414	22	188	13	87 145	2 163	90 854	2 418	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	786	29	596	13	175 887	5 416	173 752	5 877	Farine de poisson
Seaweed									Algues
Pearls									Perles
Other									Autres

ICELAND/ISLANDE

AQUACULTURE

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métrtiques Val.: million IKr/Krl				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total aquaculture			3 647	1 111	**Total aquaculture**
Total fish	3 470	1 090.2	3 647	1 111	**Total poisson**
Salmon	2 896	903.9	2 880	854	Saumon
Trout	186	41.4	379	96	Truite
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Sea bream					Dorade
Sea bass					Bar
Catfish					Loup
Other fish			388	161	Autres poissons
Total shellfish					**Crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Shrimps					Crevettes
Others Shellfish					Autres crustacés

IRELAND/IRLANDE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: Ir£/£Ir				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon					Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	7	26 671	5.7	24 364	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	1 226.5	1 295.53	1 379.6	387 398.02	Plie
Other flatfish	4 278.9	8 461 368.16	5 525.9	10 372 767.2	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish					Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	4 209	4 937 807.81	4 401.2	4 948 887.3	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	2 544.4	1 949 736.47	2 747.6	2 277 020.85	Églefin
Saithe	1970.8	1 088 927.86	2 162	1 282 734.59	Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	7 989.8	4 173 230.55	10 534.1	5 788 597.88	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	1981.3	4 498 574.52	1 785.2	4 114 029.27	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	11.9	28 804	13	18 127	Sébaste
Other	9 751.2	8 743 193.4	11 811.9	1 053 569.71	Autres
Pelagics					Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	40 769.5	5 458 059.43	81 734.5	8 975 785.5	Chinchard
Mackerel	40 128.9	5 877 404.46	43 384.6	6 992 015.7	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	47 044.9	8 568 322.2	39 278.3	6 720 056.63	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Other pelagics	234.8	25 527	894.7	99 777	Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore	2 273	2 733 023.92	837.5	1 091 502	Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish					Autres poissons
Total fish	164 421.9	56 571 946.31	206 495.8	54 146 632.65	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)	714.8	6 346 001.7	1 563.2	5 137 560.5	Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	5 209.9	10 120 118.2	7 101.5	12 866 237.9	Langoustine
Shrimps	312.4	1 665 915	311.9	1 735 587	Crevettes
Other crustaceans	6 985.7	6 806 649.29	7 634.6	6 205 759.9	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	13 222.8	24 938 684.19	16 611.2	25 945 145.3	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	1 207.8	2 066 900	1 852.5	3 734 043.4	Huîtres
Mussels	10 368.9	2 575 317	15 556.4	3 848 611.58	Moules
Scallops	944.6	1 611 033	434.3	922 945	Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams	9.2	42 398	123.4	390 030.6	Clams
Other shellfish	7 120.7	3 092 617.48	0	0	Autres coquillages
Squid	276.3	540 782.9	297.1	559 845.75	Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus	4.6	6 188.5	25.3	44 555	Poulpe
Other molluscs			8 988.4	4 860 452.84	Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	19 932.1	9 935 236.88	27 277.4	14 360 484.17	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other	0				**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	50 519.7	4 222 714.27	82 758	6 650 036.96	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	248 096.5	95 668 581.65	333 142.4	101 102 299.1	**Total général**

IRELAND/IRLANDE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN FOREIGN PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS ÉTRANGERS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 Ir£/£Ir				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon					Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	5.1	4 048	1.8	3 319.2	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	197	153 392	133.2	190 650	Plie
Other flatfish	429.2	1 869 582	515.3	1 596 883.5	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish					Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	756.7	983 374.1	1 214.5	1 719 557.4	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	258.7	254 722	367	418 943.75	Églefin
Saithe	152.1	106 427	574.1	290 295.7	Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	58	21 750	45.4	23 620	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	178.6	530 800	337.9	335.2	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	2.7	2 157.6	4.8	3 868.8	Sébaste
Other	312.4	597 554.5	441.3	602 108.6	Autres
Pelagics					Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	0	0	11 163	2 269 230	Chinchard
Mackerel	13 744.3	2 162 703.6	28 146.7	6 457 337	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	0	0	884	202 560	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines	0	0			Sardines
Other pelagics	0	0			Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish					Autres poissons
Total fish	16 094.8	6 686 510.8	43 829	13 778 709.15	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)					Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	101	220 800	138.9	321 140	Langoustine
Shrimps			0	0	Crevettes
Other crustaceans			0	0	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	101	220 800	138.9	321 140	**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops	0.2	400			Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid	0.2	340	0.3	600	Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus	0.1	200			Poulpe
Other molluscs			0.7	308	Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	0.5	940	1	908	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	0	0	1 432	100 240	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	16 196.3	6 908 250.8	45 400.9	14 200 997.15	**Total général**

IRELAND/IRLANDE

FOREIGN LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS ÉTRANGERS DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 Ir£/£Ir				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon					Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)					Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	114	114 000	73	80 446	Plie
Other flatfish	333	233 766	545	479 055	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish					Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	121	147 015	543	680 922	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	76	59 584	85	71 995	Églefin
Saithe	123	67 896	125	71 750	Lieu
Alaska pollack			0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	220	110 220	241	130 622	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	371		461		Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish					Sébaste
Other	754	735 904	1 089	1 050 885	Autres
Pelagics					Pélagiques
Horse mackerel			0	0	Chinchard
Mackerel			0	0	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)					Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Other pelagics					Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish					Autres poissons
Total fish	2 112	1 468 385	3 162	2 565 675	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)					Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	130	253 110	34	61 914	Langoustine
Shrimps					Crevettes
Other crustaceans					Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	130	253 110	34	61 914	**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid	66	129 030	73	137 094	Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus	16	21 744	13	22 893	Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	82	150 774	86	159 987	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction					**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	2 324	1 872 269	3 282	2 787 576	**Total général**

IRELAND/IRLANDE

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 Ir£/£Ir				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	61 777	52 904	62 183	55 117	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	22 101	41 157	25 657	42 194	Total consommation humaine
Cod	715	1 749	571	1 452	Morue
Alaska pollack	152	313	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	6 802	15 521	7 362	14 614	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	163	140	223	336	Hareng
Mackerel	3 847	2 431	8 494	3 358	Maquereau
Salmon	2 758	6 153	2 770	6 640	Saumon
Tuna	1 472	3 084	2 090	3 916	Thon
Flatfish	942	2 643	770	2 118	Poissons plats
Other	5 250	9 123	3 377	9 760	Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	109	181	42	120	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	19	58	21	63	Morue
Other groundfish			18	48	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	57	10	1	2	Hareng
Flatfish			0	0	Poissons plats
Other	33	113	2	7	Autres
Frozen whole	5 320	2 411	8 260	3 113	Entiers congelés
Cod	3	9	6	19	Morue
Alaska pollack			0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	13	20	9	18	Autres poissons de fond
Herring			67	142	Hareng
Mackerel	5 106	2 168	8 063	2 701	Maquereau
Tuna			3	10	Thon
Flatfish	48	119	52	101	Poissons plats
Other	150	95	60	122	Autres
Frozen fillets	1 357	3 921	1 393	3 270	Filets congelés
Cod	358	1 023	302	862	Morue
Alaska pollack			0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	19	60	19	73	Autres poissons de fond
Herring			31	34	Hareng
Mackerel	26	89	191	190	Maquereau
Tuna			0	0	Thon
Flatfish			0	0	Poissons plats
Other	954	2 749	850	2 111	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)			0	0	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod			0	0	Morue
Alaska pollack			0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish			0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Other			0	0	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	1 000	1 898	1 028	2 052	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	75	109	37	62	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted			0	0	Morue salée
Herring	46	67	27	54	Hareng
Smoked salmon	59	219	66	237	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	765	1 404	885	1 674	Autres fumés
Roe			0	0	Rogue
Other	55	99	13	25	Autres
Shellfish	2 488	6 416	2 431	7 485	Crustacés
Shrimp total			0	0	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp			0	0	Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp			0	0	Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	1 227	4 851	1 397	5 878	Langoustines
Lobster	26	226	60	311	Homard/langouste
Crab	215	307	194	323	Crabe
Mussels	383	162	364	250	Moules
Squid	30	84	4	9	Encornets/calmar
Cuttlefish			0	0	Seiche
Other	607	786	412	714	Autres
Canned or prepared	9 363	20 189	9 707	19 782	En boîte ou préparés
Herring	20	52	17	41	Hareng
Mackerel	93	253	85	229	Maquereau
Tuna	1 370	2 911	2 071	3 871	Thon
Fish fillets breaded	1 646	3 085	2 536	3 740	Filets panés
Fish breaded			0	0	Poisson pané
Shrimp	306	488	109	632	Crevettes
Mussels			2	7	Moules
Other	5 928	13 400	4 887	11 262	Autres
Fish oil	4 825	2 207	5 285	2 543	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	25 343	9 032	24 013	9 623	Farine de poisson
Seaweed			0	0	Algues
Pearls			0	0	Perles
Other	9 507	508	7 227	757	Autres

IRELAND/IRLANDE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/
IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	QQuant. tons/tonnes Val.: '000 Ir£/£Ir				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	61 777	52 904	62 183	55 117	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Great Britain	21 311	26 319	28 653	29 640	Grande-Bretagne
Denmark	3 004	4 322	3 397	4 739	Danemark
Thailand	1 582	3 819	1 547	3 597	Thaïlande
Edible fish	22 101	41 157	25 657	42 194	Consommation humaine
Great Britain	14 198	23 231	17 549	24 010	Grande-Bretagne
Denmark	1 510	3 717	1 968	4 194	Danemark
Thailand	1 582	3 819	1 547	3 596	Thaïlande
Fresh and frozen whole	7 162	6 693	11 115	9 666	Frais et congelés entiers
Great Britain	5 837	3 682	9 022	5 347	Grande-Bretagne
Denmark	1 449	3 608	929	2 518	Danemark
Northern Ireland	166	313	391	330	Irlande du Nord
Fresh and frozen fillets	1 466	4 102	1 435	3 390	Filets frais et congelés
Great Britain	730	2 169	536	1 527	Grande-Bretagne
Netherlands	267	731	303	834	Pays-Bas
Northern Ireland	133	275	90	218	Irlande du Nord
Frozen fillets	1 357	3 921	1 393	3 270	Filets congelés
Great Britain	660	2 053	526	1 520	Grande-Bretagne
Netherlands	267	731	299	826	Pays-Bas
Northern Ireland	70	204	79	193	Irlande du Nord
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	0	0	0	0	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
– country 1:	0	0	0	0	– pays 1 :
– country 2:	0	0	0	0	– pays 2 :
– country 3:	0	0	0	0	– pays 3 :
Salted, dried and smoked fish	1 000	1 898	1 028	2 052	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Great Britain	897	1 659	935	1 846	Grande-Bretagne
Northern Ireland	26	47	72	145	Irlande du Nord
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Shellfish	2 488	6 416	2 431	7 485	Crustacés
Great Britain	1 427	4 095	1 798	5 942	Grande-Bretagne
Northern Ireland	749	1 237	465	892	Irlande du Nord
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Canned or prepared	9 363	20 189	9 707	19 782	En boîte ou préparés
Great Britain	4 636	9 556	5 034	8 821	Grande-Bretagne
United States	986	2 766	951	2 972	États-Unis
Thailand	1 050	2 163	1 314	2 432	Thaïlande
Fish oil	4 825	2 207	5 285	2 543	Huile de poisson
Great Britain	1 931	990	2 734	1 395	Grande-Bretagne
Netherlands	2 061	766	1 101	460	Pays-Bas
Northern Ireland	432	149	468	329	Irlande du Nord
Fish meal	25 343	9 032	24 013	9 623	Farine de poisson
Great Britain	5 185	2 097	8 384	4 249	Grande-Bretagne
Norway	6 049	1 911	5 132	1 756	Norvège
Iceland	5 880	2 085	3 264	1 168	Islande
Seaweed	0	0	0	0	Algues
– country 1:	0	0	0	0	– pays 1 :
– country 2:	0	0	0	0	– pays 2 :
– country 3:	0	0	0	0	– pays 3 :
Pearls	0	0	0	0	Perles
– country 1:	0	0	0	0	– pays 1 :
– country 2:	0	0	0	0	– pays 2 :
– country 3:	0	0	0	0	– pays 3 :
Other	9 507	508	7 227	757	Autres
Faroe Islands	4 727	189	6 273	262	Iles Féroé
Norway	4 755	190	894	37	Norvège
– country 3:					– pays 3 :

IRELAND/IRLANDE

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 Ir£/£Ir				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	248 453	185 315	295 600	213 091	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	232 558	179 846	273 893	203 926	Total consommation humaine
Cod	754	1 098	674	1 086	Morue
Alaska pollack	1 133	1992	797	958	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	10 997	24 347	10 971	22 539	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	29 940	13 309	29 030	13 642	Hareng
Mackerel/Horse mackerel	152 929	43 761	188 310	62 761	Maquereau/Chinchard
Salmon	10 286	33 209	7 857	26 060	Saumon
Tuna	1 065	1 700	646	957	Thon
Flatfish	3 507	7 805	4 552	10 169	Poissons plats
Other	21 947	52 625	31 056	65 754	Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	3 441	1 755	2 789	1 553	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	14	35	30	75	Morue
Other groundfish	111	241	54	108	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	3 108	1 144	2 303	905	Hareng
Flatfish			0	0	Poissons plats
Other	208	335	402	465	Autres
Frozen whole	108 777	3 282 532 825	155 169	53 771	Entiers congelés
Cod			67	69	Morue
Alaska pollack			0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	160	319	393	1 234	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	6 770	2 552	9 507	3 532	Hareng
Mackerel/Horse mackerel	101 311	29 441	144 451	48 460	Maquereau/Chinchard
Tuna			0	0	Thon
Flatfish	141	329	86	181	Poissons plats
Other	395	184	665	295	Autres
Frozen fillets	24 110	18 040	20 193	12 119	Filets congelés
Cod	8	9	12	30	Morue
Alaska pollack			0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	623	2 054	343	1 007	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	11 043	8 864	7 143	2 849	Hareng
Mackerel/Horse mackerel	12 359	6 984	12 420	7 863	Maquereau/Chinchard
Tuna			0	0	Thon
Flatfish			0	0	Poissons plats
Other	77	129	275	370	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)			0	0	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod			0	0	Morue
Alaska pollack			0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish			0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Other			0	0	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	5 608	8 503	6 119	9 519	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	6	30	0	0	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted			16	44	Morue salée
Herring	3 291	1980	3 610	2 234	Hareng
Smoked salmon	483	3 943	401	5 289	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	135	270	366	752	Autres fumés
Roe	70	861	0	0	Rogue
Other	1 623	1 419	1 726	1 200	Autres
Shellfish	14 431	38 030	18 704	46 257	Crustacés
Shrimp total			0	0	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp			0	0	Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp			0	0	Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	3 554	16 197	6 064	24 788	Langoustines
Lobster	239	2 346	268	2 967	Homard/langouste
Crab	2 956	6 407	3 799	7 293	Crabe
Mussels	3 458	3 522	5 741	4 446	Moules
Squid	706	1 539	338	834	Encornets/calmar
Cuttlefish			0	0	Seiche
Other	3 518	8 019	2 494	5 929	Autres
Canned or prepared	7 240	12 722	7 052	10 693	En boîte ou préparés
Herring	938	1 299	1 859	1 960	Hareng
Mackerel/Horse mackerel	659	775	648	785	Maquereau/Chinchard
Tuna			0	0	Thon
Fish fillets breaded	887	2 525	224	731	Filets panés
Fish breaded			0	0	Poisson pané
Shrimp			0	0	Crevettes
Mussels	2 137	3 503	2 120	3 457	Moules
Other	2 619	4 620	2 201	3 760	Autres
Fish oil	1 598	1 285	710	1 484	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	14 293	4 131	21 707	6 910	Farine de poisson
Seaweed			0	0	Algues
Pearls			0	0	Perles
Other	4	53	66	770	Autres

IRELAND/IRLANDE

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 Ir£/£Ir				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	248 453	185 315	295 600	213 091	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
France	39 721	46 854	37 573	45 826	France
Spain	16 637	38 393	16 145	36 540	Espagne
Great Britain	41 908	18 384	35 435	20 972	Grande-Bretagne
Edible fish	232 558	179 845	273 893	203 926	Consommation humaine
France	39 717	46 845	37 573	45 826	France
Spain	16 637	38 393	16 415	36 510	Espagne
Germany	31 222	17 033	28 221	19 229	Allemagne
Fresh, chilled fillets	3 441	1 755	2 789	1 553	Filets, frais, sur glace
Germany	2 769	908	2 088	796	Allemagne
France	98	283	203	135	France
– country 3:	11	35	–	–	– pays 3 :
Frozen whole	108 777	32 825	155 169	53 771	Congelés entiers
Russia	34 416	7 578	25 401	5 653	Russie
Nigeria	8 188	2 535	22 271	5 055	Nigéria
France	17 297	3 622	14 299	4 785	France
Frozen fillets	24 110	18 040	20 193	12 119	Filets congelés
Germany	11 830	5 642	10 977	5 664	Allemagne
France	3 985	1 918	2 519	2 065	France
Grande-Bretagne	1 200	734	1 088	845	Grande-Bretagne
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	0	0	–	–	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
– country 1:	0	0	–	–	– pays 1 :
– country 2:	0	0	–	–	– pays 2 :
– country 3:	0	0	–	–	– pays 3 :
Salted, dried and smoked fish	5 608	8 503	6 119	9 519	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Germany	4 217	2 875	4 699	3 594	Allemagne
France	137	1 927	155	1 961	France
Grande-Bretagne	70	397	301	386	Grande-Bretagne
Shellfish	14 431	38 030	18 704	46 257	Crustacés
France	8 148	16 412	10 764	18 159	France
Italy	1972	7 747	3 086	11 365	Italie
Spain	2 235	7 420	1 822	6 087	Espagne
Canned or prepared	7 240	12 722	7 052	10 693	En boîte ou préparés
Great Britain	1 715	3 858	2 331	4 868	Grande-Bretagne
France	0	0	1 534	2 481	France
Germany	521	362	1 422	1 121	Allemagne
Fish oil	14 293	4 131	710	1 484	Huile de poisson
Great Britain	12 101	3 404	127	115	Grande-Bretagne
Northern Ireland	2 173	668	82	24	Irlande du Nord
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Fish meal			21 707	6 910	Farine de poisson
Great Britain			16 212	5 012	Grande-Bretagne
Northern Ireland			5 408	1 858	Irlande du Nord
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Seaweed					Algues
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Pearls					Perles
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Other					Autres
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :

IRELANDE/IRLANDE

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/ ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 Ir£/£Ir								
	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1994		1995		1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	61 777	52 904	62 183	55 117	248 453	185 315	295 600	213 091	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	22 101	41 157	25 657	42 194	232 558	179 846	273 893	203 926	Total consomation humaine
Fresh, chilled fillets	109	181	42	120	3 411	1 755	2 789	1 553	Filets, frais, sur glace
Frozen whole	5 320	2 411	8 260	3 113	108 777	32 825	155 169	53 771	Congelés entiers
Frozen fillets	1 357	3 921	1 393	3 270	24 110	18 040	20 193	12 119	Filets congelés
Frozen blocks (minced fish)			–	–			–	–	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Salted, dried and smoked fish	1 000	1 898	1 028	2 052	5 608	8 503	6 119	9 519	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Shellfish	2 488	6 416	2 491	7 485	14 431	38 030	18 704	46 257	Crustacés
Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish)	9 363	20 189	9 707	19 782	7 240	12 722	7 052	10 693	En boîte ou préparés (poisson et crustacés)
Fish oil	4 825	2 207	5 285	2 543	1 598	1 285	710	1 484	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	25 343	9 032	24 013	9 623	14 293	4 131	21 707	6 910	Farine de poisson
Seaweed			–	–			–	–	Algues
Pearls			–	–			–	–	Perles
Other	9 507	508	7,227	757	4	53	66	770	Autres

IRELAND/IRLANDE

AQUACULTURE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val. '000 Ir£/£Ir				
	1994*		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total aquaculture	30 154	50 314	27 368	49 048	**Total aquaculture**
Total fish	13 949	42 798	13 299	42 193	**Total poisson**
Salmon	12 366	39 076	11 811	38 969	Saumon
Trout	1 583	3 722	1 473	3 149	Truite
Flatfish			–	–	Poissons plats
Sea bream			–	–	Dorade
Sea bass			–	–	Bar
Catfish			–	–	Loup
Other fish			15	75	Autres poissons
Total shellfish	16 205	7 516	14 069	6 855	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	2 464	3 718	2 936	2 762	Huîtres
Mussels	13 657	3 605	11 002	3 943	Moules
Scallops			28	48	Coquilles saint-jacques
Shrimps			–	–	Crevettes
Others Shellfish	84	193	103	103	Autres crustacés

ITALY/ITALIE

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: L million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	603 572	3 535 207	628 608	3 901 975	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh and chilled fish	59 610	577 028	64 167	621 061	Poisson frais et réfrigéré
Other not identified	26 177	261 023	25 344	270 199	Autres non identifiés
Salmon	8 277	73 189	8 852	75 429	Saumon
Sole	6 149	75 832	5 677	85 506	Sole
Sea bream	4 305	53 352	5 597	64 598	Daurade
Swordfish	3 020	35 447	5 165	19 005	Roussette
Dogfish	2 378	20 592	3 002	36 849	Espadon
Mackerel	1 919	5 089	2 133	27 752	Lotte
Burbot	1 743	22 511	1985	5 929	Maquereau
Cod	1 599	11 004	1 457	9 941	Cabillaud
Anchovy	1 018	3 445	1 348	3 697	Anchois
Total other	3 025	15 544	3 607	22 156	Total autres
Frozen fish	147 930	457 306	145 880	509 978	Poisson congelé
Tuna	73 985	168 257	72 565	191 559	Thon
Hake	25 859	51 167	22 573	46 789	Merlu
Other non identified	15 159	57 364	14 924	53 299	Autres non identifiés
Dogfish	9 523	46 321	10 905	48 053	Roussette
Sole	6 603	48 162	6 597	59 611	Sole
Mackerel	4 128	3 780	4 167	4 690	Maquereau
Swordfish	3 855	30 030	3 935	32 590	Espadon
Cod	2 871	6 970	2 351	6 288	Cabillaud
Burbot	1 864	12 451	2 093	14 075	Saumon
Salmon	1 743	11 302	1 862	24 850	Bar
Total other	2 340	21 502	3 908	28 174	Total autres
Total whole fish, frozen					**Total poisson entier, congelé**
Fresh and chilled fillets	4 672	42 338	5 729	55 953	Filets frais et réfrigérés
Other non identified	2 957	29 385	3 967	41 804	Autres non identifiés
Cod	1 532	11 076	1 516	11 551	Cabillaud
Trout	89	781	116	1 142	Truite
Salmon	60	839	93	1 190	Saumon
Scorpionfish	31	235	28	216	Rascasse
Herring	3	22	9	50	Hareng
Total other	0	0	0	0	Total autres
Frozen fillets	42 807	272 997	42 334	280 584	Filets congelés
Plaice	15 812	115 280	14 599	114 887	Carrelet
Hake	10 887	40 421	12 906	55 567	Merlu
Cod	9 481	75 096	8 428	63 312	Cabillaud
Other non identified	4 671	28 239	4 051	28 054	Autres non identifiés
Scorpionfish	844	4 875	650	4 407	Rascasse
Swordfish	436	3 967	606	5 439	Espadon
Dogfish	211	1 429	414	2 495	Roussette
Salmon	172	2 064	381	4 607	Saumon
Mackerel	127	355	139	484	Maquereau
Trout	37	437	60	633	Lotte
Total other	129	834	100	699	Total autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	3 530	13 593	3 029	12 734	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Hake	1 471	3 792	1 420	4 141	Merlu
Suri	1 182	4 700	1 048	4 921	Suri
Cod	440	2 734	222	992	Autres non identifiés
Other non identified	291	1 211	193	1 524	Cabillaud
Swordfish	129	991	92	833	Espadon
Burbot	13	140	48	257	Lotte
Scorpionfish	4	21	4	47	Turbot
			2	19	Rascasse
Total other	0	4	0	0	Total autres
Total fillets and blocks, fresh, chilled and frozen					**Total filets et blocs frais, réfrigérés et congelés**
Salted, dried and smoked fish					Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Cod	23 116	235 984	20 655	233 489	Cabillaud
Anchovy	7 078	47 734	5 607	38 892	Anchois
Salmon	4 828	95 226	4 635	43 093	Autres non identifiés
Other non identified	4 713	39 261	4 569	104 553	Saumon
Hareng	1 003	5 869	1 405	6 819	Hareng
Mackerel	103	797	95	1 103	Maquereau
Trout	12	246	25	389	Truite
Liver, eggs, milt	9	446	12	364	Foie, œufs, laitance
Flounder	3	34	11	102	Flétan
Eel	1	23	1	80	Anguille
Total other	0	0	0	0	Total autres
Canned and prepared	82 816	578 169	87 983	647 011	En conserve et préparés
Crustaceans and molluscs (live, fresh,chilled, salted, dried, smoked)					Crustacés et mollusques (vivants, frais, sur glace, salés, séchés, fumés
Squid	55 210	217 528	63 894	263 877	Calmar
Octopus	30 433	132 221	30 525	141 019	Seiche
Lobster	29 919	356 405	30 150	379 360	Homard
Cuttlefish	26 369	115 556	29 334	187 702	Poulpe
Mussels	17 916	23 767	22 641	29 771	Moules
Cuttlefish	11 861	31 613	9 006	29 394	Seiche
Scampi	6 146	79 822	6 359	94 079	Scampi
Other non identified	4 197	34 387	4 922	34 348	Autres non identifiés
Oysters	3 939	13 901	4 149	13 866	Huîtres
Shellfish	2 380	19 587	2 144	40 632	Homard
Total other	3 940	59 235	4 455	48 359	Total autres
Fish meal					Farine
Oils and fats	22 249	20 696	29 636	26 716	Huiles et graisses
Other	6 162	61 397	4 970	55 058	Autres

ITALY/ITALIE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: L million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	603 572	3 535 207	628 608	3 901 975	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh and chilled fish	59 610	577 028	64 167	621 061	Poisson frais et réfrigéré
Denmark	11 746	107 465	12 242	111 945	Danemark
Greece	9 511	108 198	9 991	94 646	France
France	8 852	79 128	9 460	93 112	Pays-Bas
Netherlands	6 882	81 463	9 307	113 983	Grèce
Croatia	4 662	23 413	5 345	46 835	Espagne
Spain	4 611	45 279	4 438	23 631	Croatie
Senegal	2 980	27 274	2 748	27 844	Sénégal
Germany	2 693	21 866	2 289	28 039	Royaume-Uni
United Kingdom	1 809	20 617	2 171	17 343	Allemagne
Morocco	1 617	22 901	1 912	28 215	Maroc
Total other countries	4 247	39 424	4 264	35 468	Total autres pays
Frozen fish	147 930	457 306	145 880	509 978	Poisson congelé
Spain	34 241	90 614	36 110	110 378	Espagne
Argentina	17 699	33 639	15 831	51 347	France
Netherlands	16 490	80 013	15 697	32 198	Argentine
France	13 573	42 798	15 351	91 094	Pays-Bas
United States	12 039	32 230	9 644	25 055	Mexique
Panama	7 572	16 571	6 049	19 109	États-Unis
Taiwan	6 376	15 670	5 985	16 158	Panama
South Africa	4 923	13 646	4 229	10 958	Belize
Belize	3 995	9 181	4 053	13 622	Afrique du Sud
Mauritania	3 249	11 793	3 102	8 548	Somalie
Total other countries	27 773	111 151	29 829	131 511	Total autres pays
Fresh and chilled fillets	4 672	42 338	5 729	55 953	Filets frais et réfrigérés
Denmark	2 076	16 111	2 764	31 500	Pays-Bas
Netherlands	1 903	20 645	2 070	16 982	Danemark
Argentina	192	1 627	247	2 495	France
Germany	136	959	224	1 793	Royaume-Uni
France	132	1 135	171	1 456	Argentine
United Kingdom	89	695	111	631	Allemagne
Greece	64	610	84	511	Espagne
Spain	53	266	39	426	Grèce
Senegal	10	134	14	70	Cuba
Oman	7	67	3	44	Sénégal
Total other countries	10	89	2	45	Total autres pays
Frozen fillets	42 807	272 997	42 334	280 584	Filets congelés
Netherlands	17 390	116 615	18 036	125 380	Pays-Bas
Denmark	5 424	54 378	4 981	15 934	Argentine
Argentina	4 594	14 499	4 104	42 886	Danemark
Spain	3 517	14 425	3 191	17 180	Espagne
Uruguay	2 241	14 913	2 112	13 034	Afrique du Sud
Norway	1 639	15 726	1 602	10 884	Uruguay
South Africa	1 613	8 850	1 399	13 669	Norvège
Germany	1 064	5 807	1 128	8 571	Royaume-Uni
France	1 008	4 755	1 024	6 598	Chili
Senegal	957	4 976	1 016	5 936	Allemagne
Total other countries	3 360	18 053	3 741	20 512	Total autres pays
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	3 530	13 593	3 029	12 734	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
United States	993	3 608	777	2 230	Argentine
Spain	663	3 001	472	2 589	Espagne
Argentina	584	1 298	415	1 905	Thaïlande
South Africa	336	695	345	1 626	États-Unis
Germany	302	1 744	221	861	Pays-Bas
France	174	938	180	602	Chili
Denmark	173	954	167	289	Nouvelle-Zélande
Netherlands	104	554	147	1 011	Allemagne
India	61	221	122	613	France
Thailand	47	182	100	213	Afrique du Sud
Total other countries	93	398	83	795	Total autres pays
Total fillets and blocks fresh, chilled and frozen					**Total filets et blocs frais, réfrigérés et congelés**
Salted, dried and smoked fish					Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Denmark	20 128	235 052	17 964	245 792	Danemark
Germany	3 705	40 939	4 890	40 784	Pays-Bas

ITALY/ITALIE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY *(cont.)*/
IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS *(suite)*

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: L million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Netherlands	3 640	28 883	3 421	40 768	Allemagne
Spain	3 338	35 988	3 322	33 035	Espagne
Greece	3 295	16 443	2 651	12 634	Grèce
France	1 391	15 874	1 249	17 979	Royaume-Uni
Argentina	1 323	3 301	1 170	17 285	France
Norway	1 125	17 029	655	1 585	Argentine
United Kingdom	1 039	15 877	595	6 422	Suède
Iceland	822	6 332	413	5 285	Canada
Total other countries	1 060	9 902	685	7 315	Total autres pays
Canned and prepared	82 816	578 169	87 983	647 011	En conserve et préparés
Spain	13 840	102 035	21 690	171 482	Espagne
Germany	11 942	63 315	13 009	67 676	Allemagne
Columbia	8 048	48 310	6 957	54 814	Portugal
Portugal	7 186	49 224	4 518	24 917	Turquie
Denmark	5 592	61 907	4 490	61 700	Danemark
Ecuador	5 078	30 934	4 111	27 178	Colombie
Morocco	4 242	27 476	4 066	24 337	Côte d'Ivoire
Netherlands	3 504	26 430	3 508	23 345	Maroc
United Kingdom	3 145	21 898	3 253	26 469	Pays-Bas
Norway	2 891	25 804	3 242	20 284	Corée du Sud
Total other countries	17 348	120 836	19 139	144 809	Total autres pays
Shellfish (live, chilled, frozen, salted, dried and smoked					Crustacés et mollusques (vivants, sur glace, congelés, salés, séchés et fumés
Spain	36 229	140 597	47 915	161 024	Espagne
Thailand	19 347	113 040	17 266	112 081	Thaïlande
Morocco	15 915	71 976	17 009	98 628	Inde
France	13 934	78 632	15 588	86 324	France
India	12 678	78 495	11 902	83 551	Maroc
Netherlands	10 610	48 936	11 185	46 909	Pays-Bas
United States	9 920	48 473	9 770	19 795	Grèce
United Kingdom	6 779	53 073	8 203	72 862	Royaume-Uni
Denmark	6 779	71 585	6 995	46 405	États-Unis
Senegal	6 363	33 090	6 525	46 202	Mauritanie
Total other countries	53 756	346 125	55 221	488 626	Total autres pays
Fish meal					Farine
Germany	390	977	148	604	France
France	131	502	94	382	Allemagne
United Kingdom	55	162	19	91	Espagne
Netherlands	15	71	19	332	Norvège
Denmark	14	67	3	87	Royaume-Uni
Norway	13	202	2	38	Danemark
Japan	1	47	1	8	Pays-Bas
Spain	1	13			
Total other countries	0	0	0	47	Total autres pays
Oils and fats	22 249	20 696	29 636	26 716	Huiles et graisses
France	8 163	6 807	8 881	7 909	France
Denmark	5 764	4 577	5 900	3 999	Pérou
Netherlands	2 457	2 256	5 787	4 635	Danemark
Turkey	2 000	993	3 522	2 171	Turquie
Canarian Islands	1 218	696	2 384	2 460	Pays-Bas
Spain	764	762	988	669	États-Unis
Singapore	663	382	955	2 736	United Kingdom
United Kingdom	431	1 209	764	753	Espagne
Germany	268	362	198	219	Allemagne
Norway	267	2 287	157	648	Norvège
Total other countries	254	365	100	517	Total autres pays
Other products	6 162	61 397	4 970	55 058	Autres produits
France	1 130	13 266	867	4 249	Hongrie
Croatia	1 079	2 477	846	9 586	France
Hungary	625	3 284	766	2 304	République tchèque
Netherlands	602	6 596	583	1 418	Croatie
Czech Republic	596	1 941	579	6 086	Pays-Bas
Greece	439	5 612	320	3 810	Grèce
Denmark	401	4 471	287	4 932	Danemark
Spain	316	1 483	142	2 717	États-Unis
United States	221	3 192	111	1 228	Belgique/Luxembourg
United Kingdom	175	2 407	100	999	Espagne
Total other countries	578	16 668	369	17 729	Total autres pays

ITALY/ITALIE

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes – Val.: L million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	97 258	456 079	104 193	550 978	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh and chilled fish	26 343	107 338	32 115	137 392	Poisson frais et réfrigéré
Sardine	7 150	8 894	8 998	48 018	Autres non identifiés
Other not identified	6 964	37 597	7 842	19 276	Anchois
Anchovy	4 555	11 428	6 611	11 617	Sardine
Cod	2 491	14 513	2 549	23 255	Thon
Tuna	1 828	16 053	2 238	11 662	Cabillaud
Hake	1 608	10 064	2 041	12 035	Merlu
Trout	761	3 959	615	3 380	Truite
Suri	423	1 071	371	1 149	Suri
Mackerel	256	506	237	2 249	Saumon
Salmon	87	938	149	357	Maquereau
Total other products	220	2 315	464	4 394	Total autres produits
Frozen fish	17 523	48 540	16 105	60 902	Poisson congelé
Sardine	8 479	8 432	6 075	7 109	Sardine
Other not identified	4 519	21 266	4 274	20 446	Autres non identifiés
Hake	1 193	2 566	1 586	3 361	Merlu
Trout	595	3 105	1 020	13 555	Thon
Cod	557	1 730	916	5 408	Cabillaud
Tuna	491	5 082	610	4 011	Truite
Scorpionfish	368	936	362	1 164	Daurade
Anchovy	327	902	305	1 013	Sole
Sole	322	1 250	282	738	Anchois
Sea bream	148	523	215	897	Roussette
Total other products	524	2 748	460	3 200	Total autres produits
Total whole fish, frozen					**Total poissons entiers, congelés**
Fresh and chilled fillets	146	1 266	331	3 215	Filets frais et réfrigérés
Other not identified	70	533	239	2 313	Autres non identifiés
Trout	60	627	78	758	Truite
Cod	11	48	14	127	Cabillaud
Salmon	5	58			Saumon
Total other products	0	0	0	17	Total autres produits
Frozen fillets	998	11 288	745	9 901	Filets congelés
Cod	306	743	321	1 073	Merlu
Tuna	280	8 207	211	7 197	Thon
Hake	204	710	72	668	Autres non identifiés
Other not identified	85	918	65	331	Cabillaud
Dogfish	72	312	28	93	Roussette
Plaice	21	158	15	127	Rascasse
Swordfish	10	97	14	209	Carrelet
Mackerel	9	19	12	98	Truite
Scorpionfish	6	64	3	63	Espadon
Trout	3	45	2	32	Saumon
Total other products	2	15	2	10	Total autres produits
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	309	1 174	377	1 961	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Hake	151	379	193	1 215	Autres non identifiés
Other not identified	110	535	173	689	Merlu
Cod	33	175	8	39	Suri
Suri	15	85	3	16	Cabillaud
Total other products	0	0	0	2	Total autres produits
Total fillets and blocks fresh, chilled and frozen					**Total filets et blocs frais, réfrigérés et congelés**
Salted, dried, smoked fish					Poisson salé, séché, fumé
Anchovy	733	3 022	715	2 936	Anchois
Other not identified	286	1 498	142	1 259	Autres non identified
Cod	179	1 737	113	1 308	Cabillaud
Liver, eggs, milt	165	433	37	430	Saumon
Herring	58	282	14	335	Anguille
Salmon	14	500	10	51	Hareng
Trout	6	121	6	138	Truite
Total other products	0	15	0	5	Total autres produits
Canned and prepared	9 447	81 362	11 034	105 356	En conserve et préparés
Crustaceans and molluscs (live, fresh, chilled, salted, dried, smoked					Crustacés et mollusques (vivants, frais, sur glace, salés, séchés, fumés)
Other not identified	20 001	66 227	20 919	83 962	Autres non identifiés
Squid	4 283	18 223	3 558	12 299	Calmar
Octopus	2 158	12 565	3 049	5 607	Mussels
Cuttlefish	1 653	9 009	2 356	7 086	Clovisses
Lobster	1 613	26 602	1 785	10 041	Seiche
Mussels	1 308	3 337	1 328	25 786	Homard
Shellfish	1 260	7 957	1 224	6 703	Coquillages
Carpet shell	1 173	2 565	1 002	9 492	Poulpe
Oysters	492	1 495	490	1 558	Huîtres
Cuttlefish	348	1 796	327	2 075	Seiche
Total other products	473	7 040	336	7 176	Total autres produits
Fish meal					Farine
Fats and oils	66	307	15	149	Huiles et graisses
Other products	5 917	40 120	6 050	53 670	Autres produits

ITALY/ITALIE

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/
EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: L million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	97 258	456 079	104 193	550 978	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh and chilled fish	26 343	107 338	32 115	137 392	Poisson frais et réfrigéré
Spain	10 448	43 275	17 462	65 844	Espagne
France	9 333	24 416	6 835	18 893	France
Germany	2 017	9 940	2 992	17 608	Allemagne
Netherlands	1 206	3 894	1 200	4 765	Pays-Bas
Switzerland (statistics)	1 116	9 699	1 102	5 695	Grèce
Japan	541	6 843	897	11 015	Japon
Greece	514	2 143	732	6 867	Suisse
Malta	336	1 752	239	1 061	Belgique/Luxembourg
Slovenia	156	1 323	199	952	Croatie
Croatia	148	768	185	2 138	Slovénie
Total other countries	528	3 285	272	2 554	Total autres pays
Frozen fish	17 523	48 540	16 105	60 902	Poisson congelé
France	7 386	9 178	4 606	7 266	France
Spain	2 718	5 689	2 811	7 760	Grèce
Greece	2 221	5 953	2 773	6 690	Espagne
Switzerland (statistics)	886	6 792	1 036	8 780	Suisse (statistiques)
Germany	819	3 813	993	3 309	Croatie
Croatia	817	2 520	829	4 245	Allemagne
Slovenia	491	2 517	502	10 397	Japon
Malta	401	1 849	367	2 154	Malte
Japan	234	3 628	257	1 701	Slovénie
Belgium/Luxemburg	227	712	231	1 456	République tchèque
Total other countries	1 323	5 889	1 700	7 144	Total autres pays
Total whole chilled and frozen fish	43 866	155 878	48 220	198 294	**Total poisson entier réfrigéré et congelé**
Fresh and chilled fillets	146	1 266	331	3 215	Filets frais et réfrigérés
Switzerland (statistics)	43	445	129	1 362	Suisse (statistiques)
Spain	24	158	105	577	Espagne
Belgium/Luxemburg	13	131	39	623	Allemagne
France	10	93	11	101	Ukraine
Germany	10	149	9	66	Grèce
Bulgaria	10	29	9	48	Japon
Croatia	10	39	7	111	France
Greece	9	61	7	111	Autriche
Slovenia	5	58	5	52	Belgique/Luxembourg
Denmark	4	39	5	71	Australie
Total other countries	8	64	5	93	Total autres pays
Frozen fillets	998	11 288	745	9 901	Filets congelés
Croatia	326	754	220	860	Croatie
Japan	256	8 039	190	7 015	Japon
Spain	126	651	105	379	Grèce
Greece	118	409	45	334	Slovénie
United Kingdom	71	306	42	480	France
Norway	18	181	22	68	Royaume-Uni
Slovenia	15	129	21	68	Irlande
France	13	180	21	131	Suisse
French Departments	10	113	20	58	Tunisie
Switzerland (statistics)	10	118	17	90	Sénégal
Total other countries	35	408	42	418	Total autres pays
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	309	1 174	377	1 961	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Greece	127	310	128	573	Croatie
Croatia	62	240	125	444	Grèce
Germany	34	187	54	529	Province
French Departments	21	201	51	244	Espagne
Bulgaria	20	26	7	52	Malte
Venezuela	17	23	4	37	France
Denmark	14	54	3	13	Angola
Spain	8	29	3	31	Allemagne
Lithuania	3	8	1	14	Suisse
Austria	2	66	1	4	Départements français
Total other countries	1	30	0	20	Total autres pays

ITALY/ITALIE

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY *(cont.)*/
EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS *(suite)*

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: L million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fillets and blocks fresh, chilled and salted	1 453	13 728	1 453	15 077	**Total filets et blocs frais, réfrigérés et salés**
Salted, dried and smoked fish	1 441	7 608	1 039	6 516	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Spain	382	1 182	365	1 825	Grèce
Greece	349	1 556	155	418	Espagne
United States	188	853	104	1 055	Allemagne
Germany	101	687	73	81	Albanie
Denmark	67	698	45	146	République tchèque
Morocco	65	239	45	317	États-Unis
Canada	43	303	44	556	France
Czech Republic	42	138	38	49	Turquie
United Kingdom	37	214	35	631	Croatie
Norway	32	242	30	343	Danemark
Total other countries	135	1 496	105	1 095	Total autres pays
Canned and prepared	9 447	81 362	11 034	105 356	En conserve et préparé
Germany	1 527	13 923	2 058	20 151	Grèce
France	1 417	9 739	1 490	15 840	Allemagne
Greece	1 361	11 797	1 397	13 381	Belgique/Luxembourg
Belgium/Luxemburg	1 114	9 327	1 169	9 745	France
United Kingdom	616	5 133	625	3 574	Netherlands
Switzerland (statistics)	466	4 993	559	5 233	Royaume-Uni
Saoudia	435	4 259	491	5 244	Slovénie
Australia	329	3 546	429	5 222	Suisse
Netherlands	295	1 608	411	4 176	Arabie Saoudite
Slovenia	287	2 627	378	4 084	
Total other countries	1 600	14 410	2 027	18 706	Total autres pays
Shellfish (live, chilled, frozen, salted dried and smoked	34 762	156 816	36 374	171 785	Crustacés et mollusques (vivants, sur glace, congelés, salés, séchés et fumés)
Spain	25 023	100 849	27 456	120 953	Espagne
Greece	1 763	10 477	2 678	13 641	France
Croatia	1 712	6 767	1 619	9 751	Grèce
France	1 668	11 712	1 192	9 716	Allemagne
Germany	1 296	8 834	1 096	4 640	Slovénie
Japan	1 105	5 111	1 026	3 457	Croatie
Slovenia	955	4 814	240	1 708	Malte
Switzerland (statistics)	293	2 554	233	2 815	Suisse
Netherlands	160	868	173	1 084	Autriche
China	132	719	98	368	Royaume-Uni
Total other countries	655	4 111	563	3 652	Total autres pays
Fish meal	306	260	8	131	Farine
Croatia	250	193	3	53	Norvège
Macedonia	31	25	3	32	Espagne
Hungary	22	15	2	22	Royaume-Uni
Greece	2	7			
Spain	1	17			
Total other countries	0	3	0	24	Total autres pays
Oils and fats	66	307	15	149	Huiles et graisses
France	48	178	6	46	France
Portugal	11	67	4	24	Slovénie
Norway	5	24	3	59	Germany
Spain	1	8	2	14	Royaume-Uni
Slovenia	1	14			
Total other countries	0	16	0	6	Total autres pays
Other products	5 917	40 120	6 050	53 670	Autres produits
Germany	2 507	14 651	2 299	15 454	Allemagne
Austria	1 294	5 660	1 156	5 319	Autriche
Netherlands	590	10 439	847	16 495	Pays-Bas
France	405	1 285	490	3 681	Danemark
Denmark	317	2 380	444	2 655	Belgique/Luxembourg
Belgium/Luxemburg	260	1 732	410	2 417	France
Spain	179	841	132	453	Suisse
Czech Republic	78	291	93	714	Espagne
Croatia	51	1 382	85	1 879	Grèce
Thailand	51	314	27	118	République tchèque
Total other countries	185	1 145	67	4 485	Total autres pays

JAPAN/JAPON

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/
DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: million yen				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon	304	100 327	339		Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon	23	9 543	15		Saumon argent
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish	85	87 681	89		Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	14	33 731	14		Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	72	53 950	75		Plie
Other flatfish					Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	906	251 768	858		Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	66	14 688	51		Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock					Églefin
Saithe					Lieu
Alaska pollack	379	39 558	336		Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting					Merlan
Hake (all spp.)					Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	8	8 624	7		Sébaste
Other	453	188 898	464		Autres
Pelagics	3 047	416 749	2 467		Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	380	54 022	323		Chinchard
Mackerel	633	43 111	491		Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	2	887	4		Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines	1 505	94 782	1 037		Sardines
Other pelagics	527	223 947	612		Autres pélagiques
Tuna	665	322 556	672		Thon
Skipjack	300	65 059	305		Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)	19	45 922	18		Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore	74	22 293	66		Germon
Yellowfin	106	58 962	113		Albacore
Bigeye	126	118 022	121		Thon obèse
Other tuna	40	12 298	49		Autres thons
Other fish	551	322 528	609		Autres poissons
Total fish	5 559	1 501 609	5 034		**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)	1	7 190	1		Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)					Langoustine
Shrimps	42	63 637	39		Crevettes
Other crustaceans	56	47 445	51		Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	100	118 272	91		**Total crustacés**
Oysters	223	42 723	227		Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops	470	74 086	501		Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams	57	30 037	86		Clams
Other shellfish	81	46 592	80		Autres coquillages
Squid	579	171 313	504		Calmar
Cuttlefish	10	5 485	10		Seiche
Octopus	51	22 958	52		Poulpe
Other molluscs			1		Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	1 490	393 194	1 461		**Total mollusques**
Other marine species	167	46 712	126		Autres
Pearls	65	78 171	63		Perles
Seaweed (total)	777	193 174	692		Algue (total)
Brown seaweed	253	52 008	255		Algue brune
Red seaweed	490	135 384	413		Algue rouge
Other seaweed	35	5 782	22		Autres algues
Total other	953	360 698	933		**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction					**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	8 103	2 373 773	7 356		**Total général**

JAPAN/JAPON

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

Quant.:tons/tonnes
Val.:million yen

	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	3 295 598	1 709 147	3 580 722	1 721 230	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	2 811 861	1 634 192	2 847 558	1 640 209	Total consommation humaine
Cod	213 948	47 130	28 648	5 036	Morue
Alaska pollack			149 165	38 041	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring	70 937	10 243	75 401	12 103	Hareng
Mackerel	176 456	16 742	156 123	16 299	Maquereau
Salmon	246 501	133 742	205 078	100 616	Saumon
Tuna	360 293	193 869	379 533	191 724	Thon
Flatfish	85 709	26 132	70 967	23 850	Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	5 399	5 668	6 157	6 200	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod					Morue
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen whole	1 204 592	408 570	1 193 631	382 619	Entier congelé
Cod	46 194	8 407	28 593	5 011	Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring	68 927	9 712	80 472	11 970	Hareng
Mackerel	175 741	16 291	154 957	15 697	Maquereau
Tuna	254 831	103 882	261 036	98 519	Thon
Flatfish	79 373	21 090	64 297	18 538	Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen fillets	71 914	38 460	91 493	49 321	Filets congelés
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Tuna			8 659	11 843	Thon
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	275 311	73 195	297 954	80 268	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod	163 755	38 486			Morue
Alaska pollack			149 165	38 041	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Other					Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	26 247	39 608	27 468	40 965	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	0	0	55	24	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted					Morue salée
Herring	4	3			Hareng
Smoked salmon	436	757	701	1 134	Saumon fumé
Other smoked					Autres fumés
Roe	22 814	36 652	23 463	37 393	Rogue
Other					Autres
Shellfish	830 960	692 845	798 717	691 210	Crustacés
Shrimp total	322 074	376 541	295 418	334 667	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp					Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp					Autres crevettes
Norway lobster					Langoustines
Lobster			17 812	35 341	Homard/langouste
Crab	123 638	122 904	121 329	127 842	Crabe
Mussels	166	94	247	122	Moules
Squid	119 106	61 668	29 791	24 821	Encornet/calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Other					Autres
Canned or prepared	192 605	200 952	250 225	219 925	En boîte ou préparé
Herring	554	164	972	307	Hareng
Mackerel	709	449	920	573	Maquereau
Tuna	28 682	9 601	37 076	12 632	Thon
Fish fillets breaded					Filets panés
Fish breaded					Poisson pané
Shrimp					Crevettes
Mussels					Moules
Other					Autres
Fish oil	45 470	3 426	83 759	4 318	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	383 461	20 665	593 889	33 924	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	65 300	18 078	64 386	16 534	Algues
Pearls	39	34 440	44	23 764	Perles
Other					Autres

JAPAN/JAPON

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/
IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: million yen				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	3 295 598	1 709 147	3 580 722	1 721 230	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
United States	553 386	259 384	576 659	228 999	États-Unis
China	309 070	176 765	329 288	194 205	Chine
Thailand	191 600	138 340	207 747	146 838	Thaïlande
Edible fish	2 811 861	1 634 192	2 847 558	16 402 209	Consommation humaine
United States	521 167	252 929	537 557	222 230	États-Unis
China	305 211	175 167	326 339	192 720	Chine
Thailand	189 445	137 742	207 076	146 838	Thaïlande
Fresh and frozen whole	1 363 494	565 737	1 340 968	501 601	Frais et congelés entiers
United States	308 254	134 925	269 199	116 889	États-Unis
Taiwan	128 451	75 131	125 689	72 679	Taïwan
Republic of Korea	84 973	48 121	90 113	47 140	République de Corée
Fresh and frozen fillets	77 313	44 128	97 650	55 521	Filets frais et congelés
Chile	13 439	8 253	15 853	12 031	Chili
Spain	1 950	3 890	2 586	5 024	Espagne
China	9 237	3 688	5 892	4 983	Chine
Frozen fillets	71 914	38 460	91 493	49 321	Filets congelés
Chile	13 426	8 239	15 796	11 969	Chili
Spain	1 828	3 573	2 501	4 807	Espagne
Republic of Korea	2 647	2 074	10 650	4 030	République de Corée
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	275 311	73 195	297 954	80 268	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
United States	145 947	73 195	145 398	36 918	États-Unis
Thailand	52 043	14 142	60 769	15 639	Thaïlande
Republic of Korea	9 669	6 286	9 944	5 769	République de Corée
Salted, dried and smoked fish	26 247	39 608	27 468	40 965	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
United States	10 288	14 458	10 480	13 842	États-Unis
Canada	7 661	16 302	5 331	13 249	Canada
Chine	756	988	2 510	4 274	Chine
Shellfish	830 961	692 845	798 717	691 210	Crustacés
Thailand	81 344	93 407	78 251	91 568	Thaïlande
Indonesia	67 101	83 013	68 326	84 208	Indonésie
Russia	36 120	43 279	59 895	63 890	Russie
Canned or prepared	192 605	200 952	250 225	219 925	En boîte ou preparés
China	65 676	75 055	86 033	97 871	Chine
Thailand	44 695	26 184	54 279	34 100	Thaïlande
Republic of Korea	24 986	22 102	24 417	20 138	Republic of Korea
Fish oil	45 470	3 426	83 759	4 318	Huile de poisson
Peru	23 908	827	41 091	1 187	Pérou
Chile	11 397	388	22 148	928	Chili
United States	4 838	242	12 618	576	États-Unis
Fish meal	383 461	20 665	593 889	33 924	Farine de poisson
Chile	205 162	11 291	378 421	22 280	Chili
Peru	86 607	3 908	103 964	4 888	Pérou
Russia	30 993	1 766	39 623	2 164	Russie
Seaweed	65 300	18 078	64 386	16 534	Algues
Republic of Korea	25 732	12 938	21 448	10 771	République de Corée
China	21 593	2 928	23 126	3 185	Chine
Chile	8 581	697	10 001	852	Chili
Pearls	39	34 440	44	23 764	Perles
Oceania	2	10 240	3	7 562	Océanie
Australia	2	11 121	1	6 360	Australie
Indonesia	1	6 955	1	4 852	Indonésie
Other					Autres
– country 1:					– pays 1:
– country 2:					– pays 2:
– country 3:					– pays 3:

JAPAN/JAPON

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

Quant.: tons/tonnes
Val.: million yen

	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	295 689	123 199	240 140	110 789	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	262 728	76 821	208 547	67 635	Total consommation humaine
Cod	565	151	182	41	Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring	5	4	16	5	Hareng
Mackerel	30 765	3 685	10 101	1 815	Maquereau
Salmon	7 309	786	20 020	19 216	Saumon
Tuna	69 155	13 507	82 755	12 171	Thon
Flatfish	7 003	2 297	3 290	1 102	Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	267	554	5 414	1 699	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod					Morue
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen whole	185 666	21 971	139 023	17 764	Entier congelé
Cod	378	88	159	24	Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring	3	1	15	2	Hareng
Mackerel	21 803	1 316	4 496	571	Maquereau
Tuna	58 082	8 605	73 376	8 299	Thon
Flatfish	5 610	1 772	2 854	990	Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen fillets	6 529	3 728	6 563	2 891	Filets congelés
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Tuna	193	917	523	884	Thon
Flatfish	1 373	518	436	112	Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	1 324	358	5 067	1 006	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod	163	44			Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Other					Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	1 105	2 111	1 082	2 163	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	20	15	21	15	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted					Morue salée
Herring					Hareng
Smoked salmon	3	12	9	3	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	7	13	3	6	Autres fumés
Roe					Rogue
Other					Autres
Shellfish	16 637	9 553	20 162	9 004	Crustacés
Shrimp total	666	489	529	357	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp					Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp					Autres crevettes
Norway lobster					Langoustines
Lobster			12	2	Homard/langouste
Crab	926	412	1 395	714	Crabe
Mussels	15	31	13	23	Moules
Squid	9 635	1 605	9 764	1 400	Encornet/calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Other					Autres
Canned or prepared	38 644	29 204	36 254	25 947	En boîte ou préparés
Herring	1	3	1	2	Hareng
Mackerel	8 963	2 369	4 780	1 288	Maquereau
Tuna	2 333	1 395	607	409	Thon
Fish fillets breaded					Filets panés
Fish breaded					Poisson pané
Shrimp					Crevettes
Mussels					Moules
Other					Autres
Fish oil	2 192	1 005	580	880	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	20 696	1 321	18 605	1 049	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	1 890	3 966	1 715	2 086	Algues
Pearls	70	41 524	50	38 953	Perles
Other					Autres

JAPAN/JAPON

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/
EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: million yen				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	295 689	123 199	240 140	110 789	Total poisson et produits de la pêche
Hong Kong	9 263	29 565	11 662	28 203	Hong-Kong
United States	18 663	22 511	13 445	19 580	États-Unis
Taiwan	18 990	10 862	17 054	10 002	Taïwan
Edible fish	262 728	76 821	208 547	67 635	Consommation humaine
Hong Kong	8 763	19 077	10 312	19 810	Hong-Kong
United States	17 956	12 864	13 117	10 073	États-Unis
Taiwan	10 498	8 148	10 134	7 205	Taïwan
Fresh, chilled fillets	267	554	348	693	Filets, frais, sur glace
United States	243	402	316	514	États-Unis
Singapore	5	39	8	81	Singapour
Guam	4	34	5	36	Guam
Frozen whole	185 666	21 971	139 023	17 734	Congelés entiers
Thailand	38 445	4 025	50 859	4 780	Thaïlande
United States	7 899	3 467	5 007	2 345	États-Unis
China	5 590	539	18 380	1 345	Chine
Frozen fillets	6 529	3 728	6 563	2 891	Filets congelés
United States	2 592	1 406	1 321	818	États-Unis
Singapore	35	209	771	448	Singapour
New Zealand	1 086	198	2 766	431	Nouvelle-Zélande
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	1 324	358	5 067	1 006	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Hong Kong	191	52	2 427	544	Hong-Kong
New Zealand	834	192	1 012	253	Nouvelle-Zélande
Republic of Korea	65	17	1 569	161	République de Corée
Salted, dried and smoked fish	1 105	2 111	1 082	2 163	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Hong Kong	486	1 231	568	1 529	Hong-Kong
United States	312	373	251	282	États-Unis
China	0	1	71	187	Chine
Shellfish	16 637	9 553	20 162	9 004	Crustacés
Hong Kong	1 063	3 193	695	2 830	Hong-Kong
United States	2 388	2 210	2 476	1 738	États-Unis
China	6 046	848	10 894	1 486	Chine
Canned or prepared	38 644	29 204	36 254	25 947	En boîte ou préparés
Hong Kong	5 743	13 296	5 696	13 859	Hong-Kong
Taiwan	4 041	4 042	3 942	4 210	Taïwan
United States	3 982	3 329	3 289	3 126	États-Unis
Fish oil	4 192	1 005	580	880	Huile de poisson
Republic of Korea	936	462	155	411	République de Corée
Taiwan	109	115	342	134	Taïwan
United States	476	170	48	96	États-Unis
Fish meal	20 696	1 321	18 605	1 049	Farine de poisson
Thailand	6 886	378	8 164	420	Thaïlande
Taiwan	7 623	543	5 883	359	Taïwan
United States	3 526	195	3 346	174	États-Unis
Seaweed	1 890	3 966	1 715	3 409	Algues
Taiwan	1 001	1 246	946	1 165	Taïwan
United States	321	1 390	294	1 017	États-Unis
Hong Kong	261	454	185	341	Hong-Kong
Pearls	71	41 524	50	38 953	Perles
United States	48	9 287	27	9 244	États-Unis
Hong Kong	4	10 223	4	8 055	Hong-Kong
Switzerland	5	6 413	6	6 582	Suisse
Other					Autres
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/
ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: million yen								
	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1994		1995		1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	3 295 598	1 709 147	3 580 722	1 721 230	295 689	123 199	240 140	110 789	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	2 811 861	1 634 192	2 847 558	1 640 209	262 728	76 821	208 547	67 635	Total consomation humaine
Fresh, chilled fillets	5 399	5 668	6 157	6 200	267	554	348	693	Filets, frais, sur glace
Frozen whole	1 204 592	408 570	389 447	129 589	185 666	21 971	139 023	17 734	Congelés entiers
Frozen fillets	71 914	38 460	91 493	49 321	6 529	3 728	6 563	2 891	Filets congelés
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	275 311	73 195	297 954	80 268	1 324	358	5 067	1 006	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Salted, dried and smoked fish	26 247	39 608	27 468	40 965	1 105	2 111	1 082	2 163	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Shellfish	830 960	692 845	798 717	691 210	16 637	9 553	20 162	9 004	Crustacés
Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish)	192 605	200 952	250 225	219 925	38 644	29 204	36 254	25 947	En boîte ou préparés (poisson et crustacés)
Fish oil	45 470	3 426	83 759	4 318	4 192	1 005	580	880	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	383 461	20 665	593 889	33 924	20 696	1 321	18 605	1 049	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	65 300	18 078	64 386	16 534	1 890	3 966	1 715	3 409	Algues
Pearls	39	34 440	44	23 764	71	41 524	50	38 953	Perles
Other									Autres

JAPAN/JAPON

AQUACULTURE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val. million yen				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total aquaculture	1 436 450	719 113	1 359 000		**Total aquaculture**
Total fish	334 221	349 882	353 000		**Total poisson**
Salmon	46 490	21 105	33 000		Saumon
Trout					Truite
Flatfish	7 292	16 252	7 000		Poisson plat
Sea bream	77 056	78 420	71 000		Dorade
Sea bass					Bar
Catfish					Loup
Other fish	203 383	234 105	239 000		Autres poissons
Total shellfish	453 728	94 518	458 000		**Total crustacés**
Oysters	223 481	42 723	227 000		Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops	199 363	37 659	228 000		Coquilles saint-jacques
Shrimps	4 659	12 978	2 000		Crevettes
Others Shellfish	26 225	1 158	2 000		Autres crustacés

MEXICO/MEXIQUE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/
DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: tons (landed weight)/tonnes (poids débarqué) Val.: '000 pesos				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon					Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)					Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice					Plie
Other flatfish					Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	73 661	371 714	66 549	412 758	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)					Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock					Églefin
Saithe					Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting					Merlan
Hake (all spp.)					Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	8 336	82 440	8 193	93 727	Sébaste
Other	64 825	289 274	58 356	319 029	Autres
Pelagics	239 972	560 820	236 070	871 745	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	16 971	76 507	15 972	76 531	Chinchard
Mackerel	12 108	4 116	2 905	8 453	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)					Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines	63 451	20 304	63 077	25 231	Sardines
Other pelagics	147 444	459 893	154 118	561 530	Autres pélagiques
Tuna	128 293	601 802	146 728	1 058 584	Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish	119 604	586 597	108 182	966 066	Autres poissons
Total fish	561 530	2 120 933	557 529	3 309 153	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)	1 607	51 536	2 114	90 816	Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)					Langoustine
Shrimps	59 482	1 288 380	67 482	19 934 320	Crevettes
Other crustaceans	19 094	136 571	25 173	179 856	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	80 183	1 476 487	94 769	2 264 092	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	35 870	61 696	31 821	56 323	Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams	7 500	23 100	6 829	18 437	Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid			36 190	48 856	Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus	17 783	128 571	19 803	168 323	Poulpe
Other molluscs	3 116	54 532	3 390	71 277	Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	64 269	267 899	98 033	363 216	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species	353 058	1 452 411	324 716	1 371 447	Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)	30 338	7 521	41 288	10 530	Algue (total)
Brown seaweed	29 506	4 426	40 209	7 238	Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed	832	3 095	1 079	3 292	Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	173 693	28 824	266 406	60 195	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total					**Total général**

MEXICO/MEXIQUE

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: '000 US$/$US				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	142 215	149 397	110 046	96 343	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	5 087	6 325	1 458	3 686	Consommation humaine
Cod	215	729	609	1 687	Morue
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	269	874	206	789	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	0	0	0	0	Hareng
Mackerel	0	0	0	0	Maquereau
Salmon	60	553	68	440	Saumon
Tuna	2 351	2 281	27	55	Thon
Flatfish	27	114	1	5	Poissons plats
Other	2 165	1 773	547	710	Autres
Fresh chilled fillets:	0	0	17	102	Filets frais, sur glace
Cod	0	0	0	0	Morue
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	0	0	0	0	Hareng
Flatfish	0	0	0	0	Poissons plats
Other	0	0	0	0	Autres
Frozen whole	3 778	7 596	3 926	5 917	Congelés entiers
Cod	56	363	499	1 225	Morue
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	72	154	13	29	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	29	32	21	30	Hareng
Mackerel	0	0	0	0	Maquereau
Tuna	1 244	2 250	2 415	2 168	Thon
Flatfish	765	1 194	125	352	Poissons plats
Other	1 612	3 603	853	2 113	Autres
Frozen fillets	2 392	5 590	1 093	2 593	Filets congelés
Cod	0	0	0	0	Morue
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	0	0	0	0	Hareng
Mackerel	0	0	0	0	Maquereau
Tuna	0	0	0	0	Thon
Flatfish	0	0	0	0	Poissons plats
Other	0	0	0	0	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	0	0	0	0	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod	0	0	0	0	Morue
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Other	0	0	0	0	Autres
Salted dried and smoked fish	1 782	13 511	935	7 054	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Cod dried and/or salted	1 343	8 650	480	3 474	Morue séchée et/ou salée
Cod salted	50	484	257	1 435	Morue salée
Herring	0	1	0	0	Hareng
Smoked salmon	168	2 966	47	794	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	6	62	2	25	Autres fumés
Roe	0	3	0	1	Rogue
Other	214	1 345	149	1 325	Autres
Shellfish	7 538	16 455	3 290	7 144	Crustacés
Shrimp total	1 745	5 954	798	3 328	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp	0	0	0	0	Crevettes Pandalus
Other shrimp	0	0	0	0	Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	0	0	0	0	Langouste
Lobster	40	488	25	326	Homard
Crab	24	362	77	211	Crabe
Mussels	78	274	51	234	Moules
Squid	1 783	1 337	1 751	904	Calmar
Cuttlefish	299	527	12	61	Seiche
Other	3 570	7 512	576	2 080	Autres
Canned or prepared	13 763	50 747	4 298	15 989	En conserve ou préparés
Herring	159	411	142	297	Hareng
Mackerel	0	0	0	0	Maquereau
Tuna	1 862	5 342	469	1 367	Thon
Fish fillets breaded	0	0	0	0	Filets panés
Fish breaded	0	0	0	0	Poisson pané
Shrimp	1 567	9 193	589	3 112	Crevettes
Mussels	0	0	0	0	Moules
Other	10 175	35 801	3 098	11 213	Autres
Fish oil	46 395	18 876	79 194	31 007	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	61 059	26 022	1 453	7 689	Farine de poisson
Seawed	0	0	0	0	Algues
Pearls	0	509	0	198	Perles
Other	420	3 766	1 299	14 964	Autres

Source: Dirección de Estadística y Registro Pesquero. Subsecretaría de Pesca. SEMARNAP. MEXICO.

MEXICO/MEXIQUE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/
IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: '000 US$/$US				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products.	154 473	149 397	116 768	96 343	**Total poisson produits de la pêche**
– country 1: U.S.A.	29 688	37 795	13 785	24 393	– pays 1 : U.S.A
– country 2: Canada	2 934	9 363	1 121	4 366	– pays 2 : Canada
– country 3: Other	121 851	102 239	101 862	67 584	– pays 3 : Autres
Edible fish	34 485	103 434	14 713	42 711	Consommation humaine
– country 1: U.S.A.	12 848	33 352	7 817	17 523	– pays 1 : U.S.A
– country 2: Canada	2 733	8 739	1 119	4 361	– pays 2 : Canada
– country 3: Other	18 904	61 343	5 777	20 827	– pays 3 : Autres
Fresh and frozen whole	4 964	8 623	1 105	3 642	Frais et congelés entiers
– country 1: U.S.A.	3 245	5 334	295	1 672	– pays 1 : U.S.A
– country 2: Canada	454	1 523	295	1 253	– pays 2 : Canada
– country 3: Other	1 265	1 766	515	717	– pays 3 : Autres
Fresh and frozen fillets	265	621	63	229	Congelés entiers
– country 1: U.S.A.	112	234	15	60	– pays 1 : U.S.A
– country 2: Canada	7	19	2	15	– pays 2 : Canada
– country 3: Other	146	368	46	154	– pays 3 : Autres
Frozen fillets	2 392	5 590	1 093	2 593	Filets congelés
– country 1: U.S.A.	672	1 772	303	767	– pays 1 : U.S.A
– country 2: Canada	63	206	3	2	– pays 2 : Canada
– country 3: Other	1 657	3 612	787	1 824	– pays 3 : Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	3 778	7 596	3 926	5 919	Blocs congelés
– country 1: U.S.A.	2 128	2 969	2 543	3 153	– pays 1 : U.S.A
– country 2: Canada	12	17	18	48	– pays 2 : Canada
– country 3: Other	1 638	4 610	1 365	2 718	– pays 3 : Autres
Salted dried and smoked fish	1 785	13 805	937	7 196	Poisson salé séché et fumé
– country 1: U.S.A.	88	1 397	22	318	– pays 1 : U.S.A
– country 2: Canada	289	1 919	321	1998	– pays 2 : Canada
– country 3: Other	1 408	10 489	594	4 880	– pays 3 : Autres
Shellfish	10 890	36 583	4 593	14 472	Crustacés
– country 1: U.S.A.	3 596	12 636	3 020	7 342	– pays 1 : U.S.A
– country 2: Canada	8	73	9	117	– pays 2 : Canada
– country 3: Other	7 286	23 874	1 564	7 013	– pays 3 : Autres
Canned or prepared	10 411	30 616	2 996	8 660	En bonite ou préparés
– country 1: U.S.A.	3 007	9 010	1 619	4 211	– pays 1 : U.S.A
– country 2: Canada	1 900	4 982	471	928	– pays 2 : Canada
– country 3: Other	5 504	16 624	906	3 521	– pays 3 : Autres
Fish oil	46 448	18 934	79 199	31 072	Huile de poisson
– country 1: U.S.A.	3 763	3 524	4 135	3 469	– pays 1 : U.S.A
– country 2: Canada	0	0	0	0	– pays 2 : Canada
– country 3: Other	42 685	15 410	75 064	27 603	– pays 3 : Autres
Fish meel	61 056	25 727	14 534	7 548	Farine de poisson
– country 1: U.S.A.	1 740	770	1 278	577	– pays 1 : U.S.A
– country 2: Canada	170	223	0	5	– pays 2 : Canada
– country 3: Other	59 146	24 734	13 256	6 966	– pays 3 : Autres
Seaweed	0	0	0	0	Algues
– country 1: U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	– pays 1 : U.S.A
– country 2: Canada	0	0	0	0	– pays 2 : Canada
– country 3: Other	0	0	0	0	– pays 3 : Autres
Pearls	12 116	515	6 719	198	Perles
– country 1: U.S.A.	11 331	139	207	43	– pays 1 : U.S.A
– country 2: Canada	0	0	0	0	– pays 2 : Canada
– country 3: Other	785	376	6 512	155	– pays 3 : Autres
Other	368	787	1 603	14 814	Autres
– country 1: U.S.A.	6	10	348	2 781	– pays 1 : U.S.A
– country 2: Canada	31	401	2	0	– pays 2 : Canada
– country 3: Other	331	376	1 253	12 033	– pays 3 : Autres

MEXICO/MEXIQUE

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: '000 US$/$US				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	88 304	468 664	190 357	680 659	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	8 753	21 753	18 054	36 726	Consommation humaine
Cod	2	3	17	17	Morue
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	0	0	0	0	Hareng
Mackerel	0	0	18	4	Maquereau
Salmon	5	11	177	373	Saumon
Tuna	1 110	3 407	3 129	5 080	Thon
Flatfish	867	1 792	1 260	2 143	Poissons plats
Other	6 770	16 541	13 529	29 109	Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	424	2 798	1 195	6 107	Filets frais, sur glace
Cod	0	0	0	0	Morue
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	0	0	0	0	Hareng
Flatfish	0	0	0	0	Poissons plats
Other	0	0	0	0	Autres
Frozen whole	10 582	27 017	60 574	56 720	Congelés entiers
Cod	0	0	0	0	Morue
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	0	0	0	0	Hareng
Mackerel	0	0	0	0	Maquereau
Tuna	7 798	23 717	53 966	51 651	Thon
Flatfish	310	338	820	605	Poissons plats
Other	2 474	2 962	5 788	4 464	Autres
Frozen fillets	141	601	1 143	4 025	Filets congelés
Cod	0	0	0	0	Morue
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	0	0	0	0	Hareng
Mackerel	0	0	0	0	Maquereau
Tuna	0	0	0	0	Thon
Flatfish	0	0	0	0	Poissons plats
Other	0	0	0	0	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	0	0	0	0	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod	0	0	0	0	Morue
Alaska pollack	0	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	0	0	0	0	Autres poissons de fond
Other	0	0	0	0	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	339	4 585	321	3 265	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Cod dried and/or salted	0	0	10	56	Morue séchée et/ou salée
Cod salted	0	0	0	0	Morue salée
Herring	0	0	0	0	Hareng
Smoked salmon	0	0	0	0	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	10	45	1	4	Autres fumés
Roe	45	386	8	46	Rogue
Other	284	4 154	301	3 159	Autres
Shellfish	31 597	348 005	42 072	497 270	Crustacés
Shrimp total	28 836	309 261	34 716	442 887	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp	0	0	0	0	Crevettes Pandalus
Other shrimp	0	0	0	0	Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	0	0	0	0	Langouste
Lobster	1 263	21 751	1 516	28 281	Homard
Crab	550	3 763	1 114	7 691	Crabe
Mussels	0	5	0	0	Moules
Squid	121	133	2 960	2 881	Calmar
Cuttlefish	0	0	0	0	Seiche
Other	826	13 093	1 767	15 530	Autres
Canned or prepared	3 529	42 007	13 771	60 764	En conserve ou préparés
Herring	0	0	0	0	Hareng
Mackerel	0	0	0	0	Maquereau
Tuna	375	1 003	913	2 301	Thon
Fish fillets breaded	0	0	0	0	Filets panés
Fish breaded	0	0	0	0	Poisson pané
Shrimp	0	0	30	92	Crevettes
Mussels	0	0	0	0	Moules
Other	3 153	41 004	12 828	58 371	Autres
Fish oil	22	120	19	3	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	2	86	8 861	3 909	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	29 652	16 309	39 362	1 210	Algues
Pearls	0	0	0	0	Perles
Other	3 264	5 383	4 985	10 658	Autres

Source: Dirección de Estadística y Registro Pesquero. Subsecretaría de Pesca. SEMARNAP. MEXICO.

MEXICO/MEXIQUE

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/
EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: '000 US$/$US				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	88 304	468 664	190 357	680 659	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
United States	76 887	426 407	134 971	600 017	États-Unis
Japan	419	1 829	1 448	3 357	Japon
Other	10 998	40 428	53 938	77 285	Autres
Edible fish	46 402	421 525	120 027	628 554	Consommation humaine
United States	35 732	383 588	67 869	553 888	États-Unis
Japan	351	1 695	1 287	3 123	Japon
Other	10 319	36 242	50 871	71 543	Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	424	2 768	1 195	6 107	Filets, frais, sur glace
United States	424	2 768	1 184	6 049	États-Unis
Japan	0	0	0	0	Japon
Other	0	0	11	58	Autres
Frozen whole	10 601	27 023	60 863	56 794	Congelés entiers
United States	1 943	2 513	17 678	14 006	États-Unis
Japan	0	0	771	574	Japon
Other	8 658	24 510	42 414	42 214	Autres
Frozen fillets	141	584	1 143	4 025	Filets congelés
United States	140	582	981	3 528	États-Unis
Japan	0	0	0	0	Japon
Other	1	2	162	497	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	0	0	0	0	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
United States	0	0	0	0	États-Unis
Japan	0	0	0	0	Japon
Other	0	0	0	0	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	110	1 138	1 059	3 594	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
United States	110	932	811	796	États-Unis
Japan	0	0	0	1	Japon
Other	0	206	248	2 797	Autres
Shellfish	31 597	348 005	41 996	497 270	Crustacés
United States	30 645	339 722	38 705	481 049	États-Unis
Japan	32	459	145	1 396	Japon
Other	920	7 824	3 146	14 825	Autres
Canned or prepared	3 529	42 007	13 771	60 764	En boîte ou préparés
United States	2 470	37 071	8 510	48 460	États-Unis
Japan	319	1 236	371	1 152	Japon
Other	740	3 700	4 890	11 152	Autres
Fish oil	22	120	19	3	Huile de poisson
United States	0	0	19	3	États-Unis
Japan	0	0	0	0	Japon
Other	22	120	0	0	Autres
Fish meal	2	86	8 122	3 579	Farine de poisson
United States	2	83	8 119	3 575	États-Unis
Japan	0	0	0	0	Japon
Other	0	3	3	4	Autres
Seaweed	29 652	16 309	39 362	1 210	Algues
United States	29 652	16 309	39 309	1 144	États-Unis
Japan	0	0	52	61	Japon
Other	0	0	1	5	Autres
Pearls	0	0	0	0	Pearls
United States	0	0	0	0	États-Unis
Japan	0	0	0	0	Japon
Other	0	0	0	0	Autres
Other	12 226	30 624	22 827	47 313	Autres
United States	11 501	26 427	19 655	41 407	États-Unis
Japan	68	134	109	173	Japon
Other	657	4 063	3 063	5 733	Autres

MEXICO/MEXIQUE

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/
ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

	Val.: '000 US$/$US Imports / Importations Exports / Exportations								
	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1994		1995		1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	142 215	149 397	110 046	96 343	88 304	468 664	190 357	680 659	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	5 087	6 325	1 458	3 686	8 753	21 753	18 054	36 726	Consommation humaine
Fresh, chilled fillets	0	0	17	102	424	2 798	1 195	6 107	Filets frais, sur glace
Frozen whole	3 778	7 596	3 926	5 917	10 582	27 017	60 574	56 721	Congelés entiers
Frozen fillets	2 392	5 590	1 093	2 593	140	601	1 143	4 025	Filets congelés
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Salted, dried and smoked fish	1 782	13 511	935	7 054	339	4 585	321	3 265	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Shellfish	7 538	16 455	3 290	7 144	31 597	348 005	42 072	497 271	Crustacés
Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish)	13 763	50 747	4 298	15 989	3 529	42 007	13 771	60 764	En conserve ou préparés (poisson et crustacés)
Fish oil	46 395	18 876	79 194	31 007	22	120	19	3	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	61 059	26 022	14 536	7 689	2	86	8 861	3 909	Farine de poisson
Seawed	0	0	0	0	29 652	16 309	39 362	1 210	Algues
Pearls	0	509	0	198	0	0	0	0	Perles
Other	420	3 766	1 299	14 964	3 264	5 383	4 985	10 658	Autres

Source: Dirección de Estadística y Registro Pesquero. Subsecretaría de Pesca. SEMARNAP. MEXICO.

MEXICO/MEXIQUE

AQUACULTURE

	Quant.: tons (live weight)/tonnes (poids vif) Val.: '000 pesos				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total aquaculture	171 389	741 635	157 817	2 607 627	**Total aquaculture**
Total fish					**Total fish/Total poisson**
Salmon	0	0	0	0	Saumon
Trout/Truite	1 966	9 299	2 659	52 285	Truite
Flatfish	0	0	0	0	Poisson plat
Sea bream	0	0	0	0	Dorade
Sea bass	0	0	0	0	Bar
Catfish	2 606	10 554	2 718	22 932	Loup
Other fish	98 524	284 080	105 553	402 587	Autres poissons
Total shellfish					**Total crustacés**
Oysters	33 479	57 584	30 485	56 323	Huîtres
Mussels	0	0	0	0	Moules
Scallops	0	0	0	0	Coquilles saint-jacques
Shrimps	13 138	284 569	15 868	1 993 420	Crevettes
Others Shellfish	21 676	95 549	534	80 080	Autres crustacés

Source : Direccion de Estadistica y Registro Pesquero. Subsecretaria de Pesca. SEMARNAP.

NETHERLANDS/PAYS-BAS

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 Gld/fl				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon	1	10	1	6	Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon	1	10	1	6	Autres saumons
Flatfish	72 854	482 252	64 115	456 568	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	2	32	4	45	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	47 310	160 381	40 961	133 942	Plie
Other flatfish	25 542	321 839	23 150	322 581	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	9 610	29 631	13 203	34 029	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	5 612	19 025	9 529	26 300	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	73	166	103	188	Églefin
Saithe	14	29	7	14	Lieu noir
Alaska pollack			12	24	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	3 368	5 490	3 187	5 227	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	62	286	64	247	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	7	18	25	125	Sébaste
Other	474	4 617	276	1 904	Autres
Pelagics	260 154	195 111	273 774	141 371	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	101 845	69 255	111 710	36 864	Chinchard
Mackerel	44 335	39 015	35 229	45 445	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	86 007	72 246	99 447	44 751	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines			8	6	Sardines
Other pelagics	27 967	14 595	27 380	14 305	Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish	16 856	58 996	16 166	37 182	Autres poissons
Total fish	359 475	766 000	367 259	669 156	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)					Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	158	3 681	253	1 743	Langoustine
Shrimps	7 715	43 050	10 070	61 830	Crevettes
Other crustaceans					Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	7 873	46 731	10 323	63 573	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	2 030	6 900	1 218	4 140	Huîtres
Mussels	104 952	101 803	79 281	120 213	Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish	5 900	23 600	4 564	18 256	Autres coquillages
Squid					Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	112 882	132 303	85 063	142 609	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction					**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	480 230	945 034	462 645	875 338	**Total général**

NETHERLANDS/PAYS-BAS

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

Quant.: tons/tonnes
Val.: '000 Gld/fl

	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	974 351	1 818 018	786 691	1 788 141	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh or chilled whole	402 751	14 211 114	407 840	1 506 346	Total consommation humaine
Cod	19 669	53 266	15 332	38 477	Morue
Alaska pollack	29	149	72	265	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	9 701	26 683	8 076	27 796	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	8 353	7 705	5 198	5 596	Hareng
Mackerel	3 208	2 701	2 049	1 820	Maquereau
Salmon	4 178	41 089	3 254	27 537	Saumon
Tuna	110	967	107	1 042	Thon
Flatfish	44 559	207 766	43 327	202 120	Poissons plats
Other	10 361	85 515	10 440	80 894	Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	7 751	37 362	10 623	55 831	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	358	3 051	536	3 697	Morue
Other groundfish	570	4 091	939	7 639	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	2 655	3 541	3 716	5 020	Hareng
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other	4 168	26 679	5 432	39 475	Autres
Frozen whole	168 080	198 752	163 989	204 521	Entiers congelés
Cod	7 726	23 144	2 998	11 600	Morue
Alaska pollack	103	337	2	4	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	8 847	38 794	12 502	49 822	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	50 738	37 036	54 467	43 034	Hareng
Mackerel	58 759	40 970	46 797	31 284	Maquereau
Tuna	26	109	132	685	Thon
Flatfish	2 411	9 588	3 001	11 151	Poissons plats
Other	39 470	48 774	44 090	56 941	Autres
Frozen fillets	20 482	95 351	27 978	132 192	Filets congelés
Cod	1 544	10 866	2 591	16 747	Morue
Alaska pollack	2 749	8 539	3 570	11 256	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	8 069	27 951	10 026	37 312	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	49	68	456	678	Hareng
Mackerel	386	633	702	1 136	Maquereau
Tuna	113	626	250	1 289	Thon
Flatfish	679	5 276	1 808	11 242	Poissons plats
Other	6 893	41 390	8 575	52 532	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	2 229	4 200	3 963	7 831	Blocs congelés
Cod	117	519	307	848	Morue
Alaska pollack			476	1 173	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	92	150	227	586	Autres poissons de fond
Other	2 020	3 531	2 953	5 224	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	10 422	44 026	14 651	83 527	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	81	908	1 068	10 397	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	1 702	12 405	5 937	44 269	Morue salée
Herring	7 052	16 508	6 053	13 235	Hareng
Smoked salmon	99	3 070	251	5 037	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	1 464	10 980	1 273	10 285	Autres fumés
Roe	24	155	69	304	Rogue
Other					Autres
Shellfish	77 483	545 260	81 202	607 267	Crustacés
Shrimp total	23 798	220 051	23 589	236 364	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp	4 280	32 531	3 038	20 932	Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp	19 518	187 520	20 551	215 432	Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	34	603	133	1 805	Langoustines
Lobster	1 119	25 877	1 631	42 302	Homard/langouste
Crab	344	2 682	373	2 102	Crabe
Mussels	6 829	5 706	11 734	9 241	Moules
Squid	17 887	46 733	14 753	44 993	Encornets/calmar
Cuttlefish	203	1 109	540	3 299	Seiche
Other	3 471	22 468	4 860	30 797	Autres
Canned or prepared	39 934	290 353	41 168	265 992	En boîte ou préparés
Herring	4 111	11 154	3 581	9 545	Hareng
Mackerel	754	4 067	279	1 319	Maquereau
Tuna	8 618	40 140	7 714	33 056	Thon
Fish fillets breaded	1 530	8 010	2 768	13 255	Filets panés
Fish breaded					Poisson pané
Shrimp	6 186	100 277	6 446	91 761	Crevettes
Mussels					Moules
Other	18 735	126 705	20 380	117 056	Autres
Fish oil	181 756	105 317	213 727	138 203	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	386 957	272 356	161 107	124 681	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	581	3 870	397	3 802	Algues
Pearls					Perles
Other	2 296	15 362	3 620	15 109	Autres

NETHERLANDS/PAYS-BAS

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 Gld/fl				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	895 558	2 556 714	777 519	2 472 116	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	615 877	2 380 922	600 812	2 356 248	Total consommation humaine
Cod	8 308	24 656	6 570	23 442	Morue
Alaska pollack	91	353	1	3	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	1 927	12 773	1 745	15 797	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	904	1 241	647	1 286	Hareng
Mackerel	929	1 913	482	1 186	Maquereau
Salmon	834	10 494	2 577	25 264	Saumon
Tuna	39	343	38	478	Thon
Flatfish	21 928	256 029	19 831	260 061	Poissons plats
Other	4 612	52 366	4 451	51 081	Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	17 106	123 920	14 380	128 229	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	1 938	17 130	2 313	18 469	Morue
Other groundfish	5 928	70 827	5 903	69 510	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	7 238	13 720	3 153	6 134	Hareng
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other	2 004	22 243	3 011	34 116	Autres
Frozen whole	343 325	447 636	348 181	466 403	Entiers congelés
Cod	6 567	19 921	300	902	Morue
Alaska pollack			231	407	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	2 044	6 406	3 107	10 625	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	78 466	66 276	128 350	99 826	Hareng
Mackerel	98 795	87 057	69 651	61 538	Maquereau
Tuna	27	196	64	459	Thon
Flatfish	19 777	152 668	21 567	167 338	Poissons plats
Other	13 749	115 112	124 911	125 308	Autres
Frozen fillets	39 645	324 166	40 301	311 100	Filets congelés
Cod	727	4 633	1 270	6 586	Morue
Alaska pollack	266	1 137	947	3 618	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	1 781	9 304	3 187	13 620	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	839	1 951	910	3 060	Hareng
Mackerel	637	1 390	590	1 351	Maquereau
Tuna	65	603	114	901	Thon
Flatfish	31 369	255 043	29 136	234 279	Poissons plats
Other	3 961	50 105	4 147	47 685	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	1 169	5 203	1 274	4 282	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod	23	125	93	497	Morue
Alaska pollack			201	574	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	238	943	45	248	Autres poissons de fond
Other	908	4 135	935	2 963	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	20 724	108 115	15 810	95 739	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	16	90	110	1 601	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	1 158	9 226	1 510	11 298	Morue salée
Herring	13 743	50 351	9 998	45 537	Hareng
Smoked salmon	134	3 777	271	5 803	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	4 714	33 957	3 351	24 609	Autres fumés
Roe	959	10 714	570	6 891	Rogue
Other					Autres
Shellfish	107 432	594 094	94 613	542 016	Crustacés
Shrimp total	20 080	170 193	20 413	161 881	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp	1 023	10 264	783	6 640	Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp	19 057	159 829	19 630	155 241	Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	24	360	157	2 006	Langoustines
Lobster	770	21 808	787	20 994	Homard/langouste
Crab	214	1 599	318	2 464	Crabe
Mussels	41 681	125 813	38 735	127 301	Moules
Squid	15 047	51 538	5 022	18 941	Encornet/calmar
Cuttlefish	131	534	217	1 374	Seiche
Other	9 405	52 056	6 551	45 174	Autres
Canned or prepared	66 982	587 813	68 324	591 762	En boîte ou préparés
Herring	12 873	62 397	12 818	52 119	Hareng
Mackerel	1 233	5 059	843	2 456	Maquereau
Tuna	3 064	14 289	5 114	23 177	Thon
Fish fillets breaded	12 258	93 887	10 061	88 120	Filets panés
Fish breaded					Poisson pané
Shrimp	14 130	235 565	13 496	233 034	Crevettes
Mussels					Moules
Other	23 424	176 616	25 992	192 864	Autres
Fish oil	27 017	29 069	27 311	32 424	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	156 869	120 586	64 959	57 353	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	42	732	108	1 780	Algues
Pearls					Perles
Other	97 533	25 405	84 329	24 311	Autres

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/
ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 Gld/fl								
	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1994		1995		1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	974 351	1 818 019	786 691	1 788 141	895 558	2 556 714	777 519	2 472 116	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	402 751	1 421 114	407 840	1 506 346	615 877	2 380 922	600 812	2 356 248	Total consomation humaine
Fresh, chilled fillets	107 919	463 203	98 478	441 380	56 680	484 088	52 722	506 827	Filets, frais, sur glace
Frozen whole	168 080	198 752	163 989	204 521	343 325	447 636	348 181	466 403	Congelés entiers
Frozen fillets	20 482	95 351	27 978	132 192	39 645	324 166	40 301	311 100	Filets congelés
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	2 229	4 200	3 963	7 831	1 169	5 203	1 274	4 282	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Salted, dried and smoked fish	10 422	44 026	14 651	83 527	20 724	108 115	15 810	95 739	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Shellfish	53 685	325 229	57 613	370 903	87 352	423 901	74 200	380 135	Crustacés
Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish)	39 934	290 353	41 168	265 992	66 982	587 813	68 324	591 762	En boîte ou préparés (poisson et coquillages)
Fish oil	181 756	105 317	213 727	138 203	27 017	29 069	27 311	32 424	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	386 957	272 356	161 107	124 681	156 889	120 586	64 959	57 353	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	591	3 870	397	3 802	42	732	108	1 780	Algues
Pearls									Perles
Other	2 296	15 362	3 620	15 109	95 733	25 405	84 329	24 311	Autres

NETHERLANDS/PAYS-BAS

AQUACULTURE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 Gld/fl				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total aquaculture	109 268	134 204	83 104	151 658	**Total aquaculture**
Total fish	2 286	25 501	2 605	27 305	**Total poisson**
Salmon					Saumon
Trout	89	356	51	204	Truite
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Sea bream					Dorade
Sea bass					Bar
Catfish	710	2 840	1 019	4 076	Loup
Eel	1 487	22 305	1 535	23 025	Anguille
Total shellfish	106 982	108 703	80 499	124 353	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	2 030	6 900	1 218	4 140	Huîtres
Mussels	104 952	104 520	79 281	120 213	Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Shrimps					Crevettes
Others Shellfish					Autres crustacés

FISHING FLEET AND EMPLOYMENT/FLOTTE DE PECHE ET EMPLOI

	1994	1995	
i) Total Number of Vessels	2 813	2 532	**i) Nombre total de navires**
Classification			Classification
Less then 6m	1 082	814	Moins de 6 m
6m and under 9m	464	471	6 m et moins de 9 m
9m and under 12m	558	543	9 m et moins de 12 m
12m and under 15m	295	299	12 m et moins de 15 m
15m and under 18m	133	142	15 m et moins de 18 m
18m and under 21m	72	79	18 m et moins de 21 m
21m and under 24m	40	41	21 m et moins de 24 m
24m and under 27m	18	22	24 m et moins de 27 m
27m and under 30m	14	17	27 m et moins de 30 m
30m and under 33m	8	9	30 m et moins de 33 m
More than 33m*	129	95	Plus de 33 m*
ii) Employment	9 863	10 002	**ii) Emploi**
Catching	4 697	4 841	Prises
Processing	5 137	5 110	Transformation
Consultants	29	51	Consultants

* Includes foreign chartered vessels

* Y compris les navires étrangers affrêtés.

Source: Ministry of Fisheries/Statistics New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND/NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: NZ$/$NZ million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	3 116.668	23.86	6 458.110	42.31	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible fish	3 099.967	23.47	6 443.409	41.95	Total consommation humaine
Live total	16.701	0.39	14.701	0.36	Total vivants
Ornamental	16.701	0.39	14.701	0.36	Poissons d'ornement
Fresh or Chilled	137.306	0.93	161.870	0.58	Frais, sur glace
Dogfish and other Sharks			76.017	0.21	Aiguillat et autres requins
Skipjack or striped belly bonito			25.000	0.01	Listao ou bonite à ventre rayé
Other	104.982	0.77	20.662	0.09	Autres
Frozen	1 210.934	5.23	4 053.161	20.82	Congelés
Orange Roughy	323.190	2.54	2 908.638	17.60	Mérou
Sardines	288.757	0.58	346.548	0.67	Sardines
Mackerel (other than Blue or Jack)	54.222	0.10	115.480	0.23	Maquereau (autre que chinchard)
Fillets and other fish meat	201.484	0.97	226.330	1.07	Filets et autres chairs de poisson
Frozen fillets (other than below)	70.772	0.18	63.577	0.31	Filets congelés (autres que ci-dessus)
Surimi (Southern Blue Whiting)			38.208	0.18	Surimi (merlan bleu du Sud)
Snapper (frozen)	12.154	0.09	22.640	0.15	Vivaneau (congelé)
Dried, Salted or in Brine	37.184	0.45	51.382	0.52	Poisson salé, séché et en saumure
Dried (not smoked)	15.868	0.23	17.065	0.22	Séché (non fumé)
Fish Meal fit for human consumption	1.855	0.08	15.185	0.12	Farine pour la consommation humaine
Salted or in Brine, but not smoked	2.378	0.05	10.297	0.08	Salé ou en saumure, mais non fumé
Crustaceans	756.676	11.05	1 144.360	14.86	Crustacés
Frozen Shrimps and Prawns	721.339	10.36	1 094.842	14.18	Crevettes congelées
Non Frozen Shrimps and Prawns	9.032	0.13	24.177	0.33	Crevettes non congelées
Rock Lobster and other crawfish	11.035	0.23	6.796	0.09	Langouste et autres
Molluscs	619.077	3.91	644.436	3.53	Mollusques
Scallops	85.460	1.69	90.795	1.53	Coquilles saint-jacques
Squid	80.957	0.17	74.303	0.14	Calmar
Octopus	27.902	0.10	54.451	0.22	Poulpe

Source: Statistics New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND/NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/
IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: NZ$/$NZ million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	2 979.362	22.929	6 295.564	41.733	Total poisson et produits de la pêche
Australia	834.232	5.603	2 144.686	13.96	Australie
Thailand	438.818	6.045	988.093	11.449	Thaïlande
Namibia			757.115	3.933	Namibie
Edible fish	2 962.661	22.537	6 281.493	41.372	Consommation humaine
Australia	834.232	5.603	2 144.686	13.96	Australie
Thailand	438.818	6.045	988.093	11.449	Thaïlande
Namibia			757.115	3.933	Namibie
Live	16.701	0.392	14.071	0.361	Vivants
Singapore	5.929	0.213	6.804	0.22	Singapour
Malaysia	2.996	0.058	2.443	0.046	Malaysie
Indonesia	4.622	0.52	2.048	0.031	Indonésie
Fresh or chilled	137.306	0.931	161.87	0.575	Frais, sur glace
Japan	0.32	0.005	73.188	0.193	Japon
Tonga	15.821	0.076	26.095	0.146	Tonga
United States of America			25	0.01	États-Unis
Frozen (excluding fillets)	1 210.934	5.233	4 053.161	20.82	Congelés (non compris les filets)
Australia	683.747	3.284	1 916.269	11.121	Australie
Namibia			757.115	3.933	Namibie
South Africa			721.69	3.66	Afrique du Sud
Fillets and other fish meat	201.484	0.967	226.33	1.067	Filets et autres chairs de poisson
Thailand	31.834	0.116	85.365	0.453	Thaïlande
United States of America			70.209	0.268	États-Unis
People's Republic of China	35.955	0.299	22.248	0.137	République Populaire de Chine
Dried, salted, in brine or smoked fish	37.184	0.449	51.382	0.518	Poisson salé, séché, en saumure ou fumé
Australia	0.062	0.004	15.279	0.106	Australie
Republic of Korea	1.954	0.017	7.425	0.067	République de Corée
Hong Kong	4.265	0.067	5.644	0.087	Hong Kong
Crustaceans	756.676	11.051	1 144.314	14.862	Crustacés
Thailand	351.027	5.542	817.233	10.506	Thaïlande
Australia	150.423	2.315	213.138	2.733	Australie
Malaysia	75.552	0.859	36.367	0.553	Malaysie
Molluscs	619.077	3.906	644.436	3.53	Mollusques
Thailand	55.957	0.387	85.495	0.49	Thaïlande
Chile	247.597	0.613	308.391	0.841	Chili
United States of America	52.962	0.421	68.553	117	États-Unis

Source : Statistics New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND/NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant: tons/tonnes Val.: NZ$/$NZ million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	289 578	1 166.37	322 242	1 237.98	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh, chilled fillets	1 189	10.38	1 153	9.267	Filets, frais, sur glace
Hoki	49	0.24	33	0.106	Hoki
Ling	75	0.56	111	0.896	Lingue
Orange roughy	272	4.03	221	3.012149	Mérou
Smooth Oreo Dory	3	0.02	1	0.003	Arrose
Snapper	4	0.04	4	0.06	Vivaneau
Tarakihi	137	0.83	80	0.512	Tarakihi
Other	649	4.66	702	4.677851	Autres
Frozen, Whole	45 234	82.65	40 887	88.09	Congelés entiers
Barracouta	353	0.24	881	0.63	Thyrsite
Red Cod	1 180	0.99	707	0.66	Morue charbonnière
Eel	396	2.51	349	2.47	Anguille
Flounder	587	2.34	570	2.15	Flet
Hoki	412	0.79	1 431	3.60	Hoki
Kahawai	3 057	2.99	1 249	1.20	Kahawai
Blue Mackerel	731	0.59	1 307	1.00	Maquereau
Jack Mackerel	15 489	9.66	8 670	5.61	Chinchard
Salmon	892	4.47	1 103	5.77	Saumon
Snapper	2 086	12.63	1 491	7.97	Vivaneau
Southern Blue Whiting	71	0.05	1 116	0.67	Merlan bleu du Sud
Spiny Dogfish	3 029	2.58	1 769	1.05	Aiguillat
Albacore Tuna	3 168	11.08	5 569	15.12	Germon
Other	13 783	31.73	14 675	40.21	Autres
Frozen Fillets	56 180	346.49	59 776	347.18	Filets congelés
Barracouta	3 055	5.48	3 597	7.02	Thyrsite
Red Cod	1 667	4.66	2 200	8.03	Morue charbonnière
Gemfish	1 061	11.92	1 210	13.26	Escolier royal
Hake	804	4.99	1 201	5.98	Merlu
Hoki	26 163	87.25	29 516	100.79	Hoki
Ling	4 418	29.21	4 842	32.59	Lingue
Orange Roughy	12 160	163.54	11 879	146.45	Mérou
Smooth Oreo Dory	3 115	19.67	2 389	15.75	Arrose
School Shark	421	3.09	372	2.56	Requin-hâ
Southern Blue Whiting	628	2.04	133	1.09	Merlan bleu du Sud
Other	2 688	14.64	2 438	13.65	Autres
Frozen, Headed and Gutted	55 288	122.31	55 560	137.31	Congelés, étêtés et vidés
Barracouta	5 607	5.14	6 589	7.57	Thyrsite
Hake	2 174	9.78	4 396	20.26	Merlu
Hoki	17 036	24.33	16 344	25.75	Hoki
Ling	4 032	17.04	4 085	17.39	Lingue
Jack Mackerel	7 147	6.94	7 442	9.57	Chinchard
Black Oreo Dory	2 898	3.93	2 146	3.00	Arrose noire
Southern Blue Whiting	2 096	2.4	253	0.33	Merlan bleu du Sud
Silver Warehou	4 489	12.85	395	12.78	Warehou argenté
Other	9 809	39.9	13 909	40.65	Autres
Prepared/Preserved	8 661	40.79	11 058	50.86	En boîte ou préparés
Hoki (surimi)	2 278	8.64	3 289	13.43	Hoki (surimi)
Southern Blue Whiting (surimi)	374	1.24	1 564	6.08	Merlan bleu du Sud (surimi)
Other	6 009	30.91	6 205	31.34	Autres
Smoked, Dried, Salted or in Brine	649	8.29	828	10.14	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Red Cod	265	0.91	232	0.73	Morue charbonnière
Eel	29	0.4	28	0.39	Anguille
Hoki	4	0	5	0.00	Hoki
Salmon	180	4.37	301	5.40	Saumon
Other	171	2.61	262	3.63	Autres
Shellfish/Crustaceans	82 364	473.77	109 321	466.84	Crustacés
Abalone	721	43.3	992	40.34	Ormeau
Lobster	2 925	119.63	2 974	113.76	Homard
Mussels	17 844	70.33	21 292	86.90	Moules
Oysters	1 299	10.46	1 440	10.69	Huîtres
Scallops	983	23.46	643	14.48	Coquilles saint-jacques
Squid	55 015	119.7	78 787	158.61	Calmar
Other	3 578	86.89	3 193	42.07	Autres

Source: New Zealand Fishing Industry Board.

NEW ZEALAND/NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: NZ$/$NZ million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	289 578	1 166.37	322 242	1 237.98	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Japan	64 898	328.67	79 606	350.99	Japon
United States	35 817	260.36	37 120	252.05	États-Unis
Australia	33 773	131.09	34 941	136.65	Australie
Fresh, chilled whole					Frais, sur glace, entiers
Japan	4 081	51.17	4 310	45.66	Japon
United States	611	4.71	577	4.05	États-Unis
Australia	1 368	8.63	1 429	8.93	Australie
Fresh, chilled fillets					Filets, frais, sur glace
Japan	38	0.23	312	1.83	Japon
United States	366	4.49	323	3.89	États-Unis
Australia	427	2.7	380	2.17	Australie
Frozen whole					Congelés entiers
Japan	4 670	27.3	5 394	32.06	Japon
United States	251	1.39	426	2.23	États-Unis
Australia	7 670	9	7 628	8.86	Australie
Frozen Other					Autres congelés
Japan	37 580	128.96	39 525	136.32	Japon
United States	74	198.76	25 880	195.32	États-Unis
Australia	9 525	44.84	10 106	46.73	Australie
Salted, dried and smoked fish					Poisson salé séché et fumé
Japan	106	1.5	251	2.73	Japon
United States	54	0.7	51	1.07	États-Unis
Australia	389	3.08	450	3.54	Australie
Shellfish					Crustacés
Japan	2.259	12.03	3 087	25.88	Japon
United States	6 376	23.2	6 651	24.94	États-Unis
Australia	3 241	16.13	3 506	18.38	Australie
Canned or prepared					En boîte ou préparés
Japan	2 849	11.14	5 047	20.58	Japon
United States	1 146	4.38	585	3.03	États-Unis
Australia	4 441	23.81	4 475	22.06	Australie
Squid					Calmar
Japan	9 451	22.67	16 091	21.95	Japon
United States	1 146	4.05	1 025	3.62	États-Unis
Australia	2 414	9.97	2 607	11.70	Australie
Fish meal, blocks, minced					Farine de poisson, blocs, poisson haché
Japan	1 900	5.6	4 110	10.89	Japon
United States	2 040	5.98	1 123	4.82	États-Unis
Australia	3 216	5.59	3 372	7.82	Australie
Rock lobster					Langouste
Japan	1 442	59.35	1 362	52.09	Japon
United States	153	9.69	143	7.04	États-Unis
Australia	28	0.58	54	1.14	Australie

Source: Fishing Industry Board.

NEW ZEALAND/NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE

ESTIMATED PRIMARY VALUE OF CATCH FROM NEW ZEALAND EEZ, 1994 and 1995/ VALEUR ESTIMÉE DES PRISES DE LA ZEE NÉO-ZÉLANDAISE, 1994 et 1995

	Quant.: tons/tonnes (greenweight/poids vif) Val.: NZ$/$NZ million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Finfish					**Poisson**
Alfonsino	2 665	4.00	2 347	3.52	Beryx
Barracouta	17 556	5.79	22 958	7.58	Thyrsite
Blue Cod	1 848	3.38	2 120	3.88	Morue charbonnière
Blue Mackerel	5 769	1.85	8 237	2.64	Blue mackerel
Bluenose	2 395	5.99	2 511	6.28	Bluenose
Cardinal Fish	4 389	2.33	4 050	2.15	Apogon
Elephant Fish	633	0.95	715	1.07	Masca laboureur
Flatfish	4 739	10.19	4 250	9.14	Poisson plat
Gemfish	2 538	5.08	2 112	4.22	Escolier royal
Ghost Shark	1 856	0.98	2 187	1.16	Ghost shark
Grey Mullet	735	1.10	784	1.18	Mulet labeon
Gurnard	3 099	2.79	2 920	2.63	Grondin
Hake	8 009	9.61	14 260	17.11	Merlu
Hapuku and Bass	1 475	4.00	1 538	4.17	Cernier et bar commun
Hoki	197 356	98.68	180 660	90.33	Hoki
Jack Mackerel	33 485	3.35	33 934	3.39	Chinchard
John Dory	854	5.62	837	2.51	Saint-Pierre
Kahawai	5 004	1.85	4 018	1.49	Kahawai
Ling	17 836	26.75	20 096	30.14	Lingue
Orange Roughy	31 626	110.69	34 823	121.88	Mérou
Oreo Dory	22 318	13.39	22 121	13.27	Arrose
Red Cod	11 233	5.06	17 282	7.78	Morue
Rig	1 644	2.96	1 824	3.28	Rig
Shark	2 620	3.14	2 765	3.32	Requin
Silver Warehou	8 564	7.28	7 057	6.00	Warehou argenté
Skate	2 025	0.61	1 531	0.46	Raie
Snapper	6 772	31.46	6 052	28.11	Vivaneau
Southern Blue Whitinng	14 670	11.59	19 522	15.42	Merlan bleu du Sud
Stargazer	3 140	3.93	2 992	3.74	Uranoscope
Tarakihi	4 856	7.68	4 936	7.80	Castenette de Juan Fernandez
Trevally	3 436	3.17	3 591	3.31	Carangue australienne
White Warehou	1 738	2.38	2 461	3.37	Warehou blanc
Other Fish	19 190	6.18	27 149	11.37	Autres
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack	3 137	2.35	1 318	0.99	Listao
Southern Bluefin	303	3.24	437	4.68	Thon rouge
Albacore	5 323	9.58	6 278	11.30	Germon
Other tuna	200	1.00	289	1.45	Autres thons
Eels	1 316	4.14	1 451	4.57	Anguilles
Total fish	456 352	424.12	474 413	446.68	**Total poisson**
Crustaceans					Crustacés
Lobster (rock or European)	2 684	80.45	2 576	77.07	Homard (langouste ou homard européen)
Scampi	1 064	13.41	1 029	12.97	Scampi
Other crustaceans	55	0.06	37	0.04	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	3 803	93.91	3 642	90.07	**Total crustacés**
Shellfish					Coquillages
Oysters	2 832	6.42	3 945	8.65	Huîtres
Mussels	50 101	29.36	62 519	36.64	Moules
Scallops	8 520	16.59	6 214	12.11	Coquille saint-jacques
Paua	981	34.32	1 178	20.02	Paua
Other shellfish	3 809	4.52	3 445	4.39	Autres coquillages
Squid	75 433	62.61	99 299	82.42	Calmar
Total molluscs	141 676	153.82	176 600	164.23	**Total mollusques**
Total fish for reduction	0	0	0	0.00	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	601 831	671.85	654 655	700.98	**Total général**

Source: Fishing Industry Board/Ministry of Fisheries.

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/
ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: NZ$/$NZ million								
	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1994		1995		1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	3 117	23.86	6 458	42.31	289 578	116.37	322 242	1 237.98	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	3 100	23.47	6 443	41.95	286 795	8.96	319 374	1 134.68	Total consommation humaine
Fresh, chilled fillets					1 189	10.38	1 153	9.27	Filets frais, sur glace
Frozen whole					45 234	82.65	40 887	88.09	Congelés entiers
Frozen fillets					56 180	346.49	59 776	347.18	Filets congelés
Frozen, headed and gutted					55 288	122.31	55 560	137.31	Congelés, étêtés et vidés
Fillets and other fish meat	201	0.97	226	1.07					Filets et autres chairs de poisson
Frozen (excluding fillets)	1 211	5.23	4 053	20.82					Congelés (non compris les filets)
Fresh or chilled (excluding fillets)	137	0.93	162	0.58					Frais ou sur glace (non compris les filets)
Salted, dried and smoked fish	37	0.45	51	0.52	649	8.29	828	10.14	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Shellfish	1 376	14.96	1 789	8.39	82 364	473.77	109 321	466.84	Crustacés
Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish)					8 661	40.79	11 058	50.86	En boîte ou préparés (poisson et crustacés)

Source: Statistics New Zealand/Fishing Industry Board.

NEW ZEALAND/NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE

AQUACULTURE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: NZ$/$NZ million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total aquaculture	47 256	31.99	65 391	43.82	**Total aquaculture**
Total fish					**Total poisson**
Salmon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Saumon
Total shellfish					**Total crustacés**
Oysters	2 246	5.62	2 872	7.18	Huîtres
Mussels	45 010	26.38	62 519	36.64	Moules

Source: Ministry of Fisheries/Fishing Industry Board.

NORWAY/NORVÈGE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/
DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 NKr/KrN				
	1994*		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon	665	31 806	536	26 748	Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon	665	31 806	536	26 748	Autres saumons
Flatfish	14 519	207 496	15 425	244 984	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	13 493	197 984	14 649	237 854	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	655	4 394	538	3 480	Plie
Other flatfish	371	5 118	238	3 650	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	710 380	4 388 712	735 992	4 680 334	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	371 783	2 773 222	366 812	2 804 161	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	72 953	425 663	80 607	444 143	Églefin
Saithe	181 778	605 349	212 910	874 814	Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	254	1 091	329	1 428	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	569	8 679	777	12 813	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	26 908	122 764	21 117	105 198	Sébaste
Other	56 135	451 944	53 440	437 777	Autres
Pelagics	572 174	1 159 602	663 442	1 466 894	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	22 878	30 113	35 570	51 795	Chinchard
Mackerel	245 325	616 228	197 134	687 471	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	289 069	461 963	412 376	667 564	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Other pelagics	14 903	51 298	18 363	60 064	Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish	8 320	62 299	5 811	56 309	Autres poissons
Total fish	1 306 058	5 849 915	1 421 206	6 475 269	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)	30	3 823	34	4 472	Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	153	6 508	133	5 801	Langoustine
Shrimps	33 915	533 680	33 398	6 422 974	Crevettes
Other crustaceans	1 668	10 232	913	7 333	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	35 766	554 243	34 478	660 000	**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops	8 074	50 782	7 393	36 019	Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid			352	1 346	Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	8 074	50 782	7 745	37 365	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)	185 100	34 800	185 000	29 200	Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other	185 100	34 800	185 000	29 200	**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	820 850	536 238	921 229	650 197	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	2 355 848	7 025 978	2 569 658	7 852 031	**Total général**

* Preliminary figures.

* Chiffres provisoires.

NORWAY/NORVÈGE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN FOREIGN PORTS/
DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS ETRANGERS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 NKr/KrN				
	1994*		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon					Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish	1 525	22 566	933	18 032	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	663	5 574	5	87	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	448	4 735	628	6 692	Plie
Other flatfish	414	12 257	300	11 253	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	7 571	30 973	8 903	37 826	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	549	5 242	754	5 579	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	255	1 398	210	915	Églefin
Saithe	6 172	19 973	6 206	21 975	Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	32	138	5	22	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	20	258	5	62	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	250	1 481	1 384	6 438	Sébaste
Other	293	2 483	339	2 835	Autres
Pelagics	82 045	150 932	85 253	158 396	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel					Chinchard
Mackerel	901	2 283	1 597	5 865	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	80 309	146 584	83 586	152 382	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Other pelagics	835	2 065	70	149	Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish	110	1 190	83	920	Autres poissons
Total fish	91 247	205 662	95 171	215 176	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)	0	5	0	0	Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	81	3 184	32	1 332	Langoustine
Shrimps	4 241	96 644	5 735	131 887	Crevettes
Other crustaceans					Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	4 322	99 833	5 767	133 219	**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid					Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
Total molluscs					**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	68 786	32 790	36 377	18 755	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	164 356	338 285	137 314	367 152	**Total général**

* Preliminary figures.

* Chiffres provisoires.

NORWAY/NORVÈGE

FOREIGN LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS ÉTRANGERS DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: '000 NKr/KrN				
	1994*		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon					Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish	194	1 273	510	3 883	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	51	454	239	2 317	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	122	649	237	1 397	Plie
Other flatfish	21	170	33	169	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	135 726	823 042	162 493	983 695	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	129 159	793 723	147 531	921 538	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	4 669	21 258	11 841	47 271	Églefin
Saithe	577	1 440	918	2 718	Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	5	23	4	18	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	4	40	1	4	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	267	1 011	290	1 126	Sébaste
Other	1 045	5 547	1 908	11 020	Autres
Pelagics	63 546	123 719	85 924	232 777	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	460	545	949	1 349	Chinchard
Mackerel	61 738	121 165	83 903	229 806	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	1 156	1 560	978	1 385	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Other pelagics	192	447	94	237	Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish	24	209	42	342	Autres poissons
Total fish	199 488	948 243	248 965	1 220 697	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)					Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	4	181	2	70	Langoustine
Shrimps	6 618	58 278	6 649	91 141	Crevettes
Other crustaceans	19	655			Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	6 641	59 114	6 659	91 211	**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops			4 558	20 930	Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid					Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
Total molluscs			4 558	20 930	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	6 113	4 013	3 111	2 610	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	212 243	1 011 371	263 293	1 335 446	**Total général**

* Preliminary figures.

* Chiffres provisoires.

NORWAY/NORVÈGE

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: NKr/KrN million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	1 492 904	19 566	1 636 998	20 107	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh, chilled whole	308 092	5 932	343 558	5 897	Frais, sur glace entier
Cod	18 340	243	11 905	149	Morue
Alaska pollack	388	14	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	40 863	257	46 752	311	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	85 960	173	97 258	194	Hareng
Mackerel	1 242	12	1 946	12	Maquereau
Salmon	140 890	4 950	169 137	4 999	Saumon
Tuna	169	1	8	0	Thon
Flatfish	10 857	108	2 379	52	Poissons plats
Other	9 383	174	14 173	180	Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	16 346	407	21 034	467	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	1 094	32	1 071	22	Morue
Other groundfish	3 702	54	4 281	71	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	6 404	29	9 134	42	Hareng
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other	5 146	292	6 548	332	Autres
Frozen whole	518 691	2 965	580 030	3 459	Entier congelé
Cod	7 352	95	8 866	87	Morue
Alaska pollack	13	0	0	0	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	19 881	166	24 661	218	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	93 376	292	185 019	581	Hareng
Mackerel	305 688	1 233	269 235	1 286	Maquereau
Tuna	7 859	27	9 433	30	Thon
Flatfish	8 980	193	9 296	220	Poissons plats
Other	75 542	959	73 520	1 037	Autres
Frozen fillets	178 899	2 957	189 770	3 207	Filets congelés
Cod	48 928	1 288	50 467	1 323	Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	43 474	737	48 648	879	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	67 171	290	72 803	325	Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Tuna					Thon
Flatfish	139	3			Poissons plats
Other	19 187	639	17 852	680	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	2 805	35	3 786	61	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Other					Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	141 827	4 420	135 970	4 288	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	36 523	1 577	42 631	1 807	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	62 255	1 489	57 416	1 346	Morue salée
Herring	23 715	115	28 472	128	Hareng
Smoked salmon	1 963	192	1 829	173	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	511	44	877	65	Autres fumés
Roe	370	15	372	25	Rogue
Other	16 490	988	4 373	744	Autres
Shellfish	11 202	397	8 153	353	Crustacés
Shrimp total	6 700	238	5 121	245	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp	6 700	238	5 121	245	Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp					Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	952	67	339	19	Langoustines
Lobster	17	2	29	2	Homard/langouste
Crab	115	5	167	6	Crabe
Mussels	340	21	926	8	Moules
Squid			298	4	Encornets/calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Other	3 078	64	1 273	69	Autres
Canned or prepared	42 592	1 552	35 181	1 394	En boîte ou préparé
Herring	5 783	44	4 971	47	Hareng
Mackerel	5 526	63	7 221	86	Maquereau
Tuna					Thon
Fish fillets breaded					Filets panés
Fish breaded	7 651	155	4 667	108	Poisson pané
Shrimp	15 630	687	10 787	632	Crevettes
Mussels					Moules
Other	8 002	603	7 535	521	Autres
Fish oil	63 356	159	84 984	211	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	71 344	247	64 155	229	Farine de poisson
Seaweed					Algues
Pearls					Perles
Other	137 750	495	170 377	541	Autres

NORWAY/NORVÈGE

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: NKR/KrN million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	1 492 904	19 566	1 636 998	20 107	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Denmark	145 944	1 769	179 537	2 197	Danemark
France	94 977	2 251	95 794	2 139	France
Japan	211 468	2 006	205 748	1996	Japon
Fresh, chilled whole	308 092	5 932	343 558	5 897	Frais, sur glace, entier
Denmark	102 208	1 180	136 241	1 584	Danemark
France	52 545	1 424	50 009	1 244	France
Germany	26 037	670	27 025	606	Allemagne
Fresh, chilled fillets	16 346	407	21 034	467	Filets, frais, sur glace
Germany	8 694	113	7 098	112	Allemagne
France	1 437	74	1 882	92	France
Denmark	1 170	48	1 763	71	Danemark
Frozen whole	518 691	2 965	580 030	3 459	Congelé entier
Japan	190 928	1 236	183 249	1 299	Japon
Russia	38 825	126	68 344	247	Russie
Denmark	9 520	164	9 467	151	Danemark
Frozen fillets	178 899	2 957	189 770	3 207	Filets congelés
Great Britain	33 005	756	33 937	777	Grande-Bretagne
Germany	35 089	613	34 141	594	Allemagne
United States	11 796	342	17 263	464	États-Unis
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	2 805	35	3 786	61	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Germany	717	7	498	16	Allemagne
France	112	3	684	11	France
Denmark	340	4	493	6	Danemark
Salted, dried and smoked fish	141 827	4 420	135 970	4 288	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Portugal	57 631	1 457	52 082	1 299	Portugal
Brazil	22 738	782	26 596	1 000	Brésil
Italy	15 549	728	12 868	937	Italie
Shellfish	11 202	397	8 153	353	Crustacés
Japan	4 117	190	2 526	166	Japon
Sweden	1 487	30	1 595	47	Suède
France	910	54	574	33	France
Canned or prepared	42 592	1 552	35 181	1 394	En boîte ou préparés
Sweden	19 336	494	8 218	311	Suède
Great Britain	4 590	201	3 928	225	Grande-Bretagne
Finland	4 484	130	1 689	84	Finlande
Fish oil	63 356	159	84 984	211	Huile de poisson
Great Britain	23 483	51	34 569	76	Grande-Bretagne
Netherlands	23 758	48	32 732	71	Pays-Bas
Germany	10 388	24	7 665	17	Allemagne
Fish meal	71 344	247	64 155	229	Farine de poisson
Great Britain	25 274	92	27 186	92	Grande-Bretagne
France	14 196	50	12 519	45	France
Finland	8 613	28	7 481	27	Finlande
Seaweed					Algues
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Pearls					Perles
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Other	137 750	495	170 377	541	Autres
– country 1: Sweden	3 907	53	2 673	42	– pays 1 :
– country 2: Finland	32 637	31	32 189	38	– pays 2 :
– country 3: Great Britain	5 473	3	14 416	17	– pays 3 :

NORWAY/NORVÈGE

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/
ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

Quant.: tons/tonnes
Val.: NKr/KrN million

	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1994		1995		1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	403 524	2 296	533 892	3 111	1 492 904	19 566	1 636 998	20 107	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh, chilled whole	134 151	704	162 746	989	308 092	5 932	343 558	5 897	Frais, sur glace, entier
Fresh, chilled fillets	179	3	271	5	16 346	407	21 034	467	Filets, frais, sur glace
Frozen whole	33 477	339	29 786	294	518 691	2 965	580 030	3 459	Congelé entier
Frozen fillets	2 513	47	3 207	56	178 899	2 957	189 770	3 207	Filets congelés
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	1 499	17	1 540	17	2 805	35	3 786	61	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Salted, dried and smoked fish	1 587	40	3 266	82	141 827	4 420	135 970	4 288	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Shellfish	15 916	261	24 087	413	11 202	397	8 153	353	Crustacés
Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish)	11 119	286	11 002	285	42 592	1 552	35 181	1 394	En boîte ou préparé (poisson et crustacés)
Fish oil	137 822	315	171 996	414	63 356	159	84 984	211	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	60 753	252	121 762	504	71 344	247	64 155	229	Farine de poisson
Seaweed									Algues
Pearls									Perles
Other	4 508	32	4 229	52	137 750	495	170 377	541	Autres

NORWAY/NORVÈGE

AQUACULTURE*

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: NKr/KrN 000				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total aquaculture					**Total aquaculture**
Total fish	216 942	5 982 765	281 441	6 545 179	**Total poisson**
Salmon	202 575	5 638 990	268 195	6 214 907	Saumon
Trout	14 367	343 775	13 246	330 272	Truite
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Sea bream					Dorade
Sea bass					Bar
Catfish					Loup
Other fish	1 089		1 022		Autres poissons
Total shellfish					**Total crustacés**
Oysters (1000 pieces)	1 085	–	215	–	Huîtres (1000 pièces)
Mussels	542	–	388	–	Moules
Scallops (1000 pieces)	319	–	243	–	Coquilles saint-jacques (1000 pièces)
Shrimps					Crevettes
Others Shellfish					Autres crustacés

* Preliminary figures.

* Chiffres provisoires.

POLAND/POLOGNE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: PLN '000				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon	184		133		Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon	222		187		Autres saumons
Flatfish	4 900		8 964		Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)					Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice					Plie
Other flatfish					Autres poissons plats
Groundfish					Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	14 426		25 001		Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock					Églefin
Saithe	151		592		Lieu
Alaska pollack	269 979		249 257		Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	10 553		8 923		Merlan
Hake (all spp.)					Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish					Sébaste
Other					Autres
Pelagics					Pélagiques
Horse mackerel			3 058		Chinchard
Mackerel					Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	49 111		45 754		Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Other pelagics	44 556		37 280		Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish	3 249		3 629		Autres poissons
Total fish	397 331		382 778		**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)					Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)					Langoustine
Shrimps					Crevettes
Other crustaceans	8 859		13 208		Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	8 859		13 208		**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid	2 983		282		Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	2 983		282		**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction					**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	409 173		396 268		**Total général**

POLAND/POLOGNE

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: PLN '000				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	188 695.7	341 856.2	194 975.6	446 418.8	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible					Total consommation humaine
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Salmon					Saumon
Tuna					Thon
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets					Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod					Morue
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen whole					Entiers congelés
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Tuna					Thon
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen fillets					Filets congelés
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Tuna					Thon
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)					Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Other					Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish					Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted					Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted					Morue salée
Herring					Hareng
Smoked salmon					Saumon fumé
Other smoked					Autres fumés
Roe					Rogue
Other					Autres
Shellfish					Crustacés
Shrimp total					Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp					Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp					Autres crevettes
Norway lobster					Langoustines
Lobster					Homard/langouste
Crab					Crabe
Mussels					Moules
Squid					Encornet/calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Other					Autres
Canned or prepared					En boîte ou préparés
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Tuna					Thon
Fish fillets breaded					Filets panés
Fish breaded					Poisson pané
Shrimp					Crevettes
Mussels					Moules
Other					Autres
Fish oil					Huile de poisson
Fish meal					Farine de poisson
Seaweed					Algues
Pearls					Perles
Other					Autres

POLAND/POLOGNE

TACs, ALLOCATIONS AND CATCHES/TAC, ALLOCATIONS ET PRISES

(metric tons/tonnes métriques)

	1994						
	TAC for Baltic Sea/ Baltique	Allocation for Polish EEZ/ ZEE polonaise	Transfers/Transferts		Available catch/Prises disponibles	Total catch/ Prises totales	
			from others/ d'autres	to others/ vers d'autres			
Cod	60 000	12 660			12 660	14 426	Morue
Herring	650 000	112 800	10 000	1 000	121 800	49 111	Hareng
Sprat	700 000	184 400		12 000	172 800	44 556	Sprat
Atlantic salmon*	720 000	37 000		2 000	35 000	40 900	Saumon atlantique*

* 1994 figures for salmon expressed in number of fish.

* Les chiffres du saumon pour 1994 sont exprimés en nombre d'unités.

	1995						
	TAC for Baltic Sea/ Baltique	Allocation for Polish EEZ/ ZEE polonaise	Transfers/Transferts		Available catch/Prises disponibles	Total catch/ Prises totales	
			from others/ d'autres	to others/ vers d'autres			
Cod	120 000	25 320			25 320	25 000	Morue
Herring	670 000	112 800			112 800	45 882	Hareng
Sprat	500 000	132 000			132 000	37 042	Sprat
Atlantic salmon*	620 000	29 335			29 335	29 458	Saumon atlantique*

* 1995 figures for salmon expressed in number of fish.

* Les chiffres du saumon pour 1995 sont exprimés en nombre d'unités.

	1996						
	TAC for Baltic Sea/ Baltique	Allocation for Polish EEZ/ ZEE polonaise	Transfers/Transferts		Available catch/Prises disponibles	Total catch/ Prises totales	
			from others/ d'autres	to others/ vers d'autres			
Cod	165 000	34 815			34 815		Morue
Herring	560 000	112 800			121 000		Hareng
Sprat	500 000	132 000			120 000		Sprat
Atlantic salmon*	450 000	27 751		1 350	26 401		Saumon atlantique*

* 1996 figures for salmon expressed in number of fish.

* Les chiffres du saumon pour 1996 sont exprimés en nombre d'unités.

FLEET CAPACITY ADJUSTMENT/AJUSEMENT DE CAPACITÉ DE LA FLOTTE DE PÊCHE

	01.01.95			01.01.96			
	Nº	GRT/TJB	KW	Nº	GRT/TJB	KW	
Continent							Continent
Coastal and EEC waters	9 797	61 884	277 067	9 476	59 174	266 805	Eaux côtières et de la CEE
EEC Waters and third countrics	71	50 444	74 802	65	45 806	67 148	Eaux de la CEE et des pays tiers
Azores							Açores
Coastal and EEC waters	1 869	12 395	47 034	1 765	11 597	45 002	Eaux côtières et de la CEE
International waters and third countries	2	1 304	2 354	2	1 583	2 354	Eaux internationales et des pays tiers
Madeira							Madère
Coastal and EEC waters	557	4 566	16 491	535	4 546	16 407	Eaux côtières et de la CEE
International waters and third countries	3	715	1 670	3	715	1 670	Eaux internationales et des pays tiers
Sub-Total	12 299	131 308	419 418	11 846	123 421	399 386	**Sous-total**
Aquaculture	321	443	962	317	439	939	**Aquaculture**
Total	12 620	131 751	420 380	12 163	123 860	400 325	**Total**

Source: Direcção Geral das Pescas.

PORTUGAL

FISHERY PROGRAM EXECUTION/EXÉCUTION DU PROGRAMME DES PÊCHES
1995

Measures/Actions	Esc million						Mesures/Actions
	Structural Fund/Fonds structurel	EEC/CEE Participation	OE Participation	Total public Expenses/Dépenses publiques	Private sector/ Secteur privé	Total costs/ Coûts totaux	
Harbour/Equipement	FEDER						Port/Équipement
Planned		882	294	1 176		1 176	Projeté
Approved		886	295	1 181		1 181	Approuvé
Executed		831	277	1 108		1 108	Exécuté
Execution rate		94%	94%	94%		94%	Taux d'exécution
Fishery Structures	IFOP						Structures de pêche
Planned		4 544	1 208	5 753	1 366	7 118	Projeté
Approved		6 466	1 740	8 207	2 633	10 840	Approuvé
Executed		4 251	1 247	5 498	611	6 108	Exécuté
Execution rate		94%	103%	103%	45%	86%	Taux d'exécution
Industry/Marketing	IFOP						Industrie/Commerce
Planned		2 011	869	2 881	603	3 483	Projeté
Approved		3 012	992	4 004	1 120	5 124	Approuvé
Executed		658	229	888	249	1 136	Exécuté
Execution rate		33%	26%	31%	41%	33%	Taux d'exécution
Research	FEDER						Recherche
Planned		144	48	192		192	Projeté
Approved		423	141	564		564	Approuvé
Executed		214	72	286		286	Exécuté
Execution rate		149%	149%	149%		149%	Taux d'exécution
Professional/social improvement	FSE						Amélioration professionnelle/sociale
Planned		516	171	688		688	Projeté
Approved		454	151	605	1	606	Approuvé
Executed		270	90	360	1	361	Exécuté
Execution rate		52%	52%	52%		52%	Taux d'exécution
Technical Assistance	IFOP						Assistance technique
Planned		35	12	47		47	Projeté
Approved		36	12	48		48	Approuvé
Executed		24	8	32		32	Exécuté
Execution rate		68%	68%	68%		68%	Taux d'exécution

Source: EAT-QCAII; Direcção Geral das Pescas.

PORTUGAL

PRODUCTION (1991-1995)

Zones	(estimated values in wet weight/estimations en poids vif) Tons/Tonnes					Zones
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995*	
National EEZ	219 088	229 275	223 241	199 247	208 744	ZEE nationale
Continent	192 627	202 211	194 194	173 428	175 385	Continent
Madeira	12 674	13 167	10 342	10 293	13 767	Madère
Azores	12 879	13 897	18 705	14 796	19 592	Açores
Landings in Spain	908	n.d	n.d	730		Débarquements en Espagne
International waters	103 371	66 409	65 782	59 536	44 978	Eaux internationales
Spain	3 984	3 395	3 087	3 962	5 106	Espagne
African coast	18 653	21 802	19 527	14 134	7 456	Côte africaine
Portugal/Morocco	5 801	6 197	6 016			Portugal/Maroc
Morocco	8 553	10 180	8 771	10 111	3 431	Maroc
Mauritania	2 085	2 299	2 640	2 263	2 264	Mauritanie
Guinea Bissau	2 214	3 126	2 100	1 760	1 761	Guinée Bissau
Senegal						Sénégal
Sierra Leone						Sierra Leone
Guinea Conakry						Guinée Conakry
North Atlantic	76 290	38 520	39 568	37 552	25 390	Atlantique Nord
NAFO	75 317	36 014	35 532	29 493	12 532	NAFO
Svalbard/Norway	973	2 506	4 036	8 059	7 733	Svalbard/Norvège
Irminguer Sea					5 125	Mer d'Irminguer
South Atlantic	4 444	2 692	3 600	3 888	7 026	Atlantique Sud
Angola						Angola
ICSEAF	1 200	1 635				ICSEAF
South Africa	3 244	1 057	3 600			Afrique du Sud
Falklands				3 888	7 026	Malouines
Total	322 459	295 684	289 023	258 783	253 722	Total

* Provisional figures. * Chiffres provisoires.
Source: DGPescas

PORTUGAL

INDUSTRY PRODUCTION/PRODUCTION INDUSTRIELLE (1990-1995)

	Tons/Tonnes						
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995*	
Canned/Semi-canned	51 686	54 131	45 596	44 780	48 227	51 836	Conserves/Semi-conserves
Sauces	51 440	53 911	45 408	44 489	48 227	51 686	Sauces
Sardines	28 189	24 980	21 993	22 264	24 090	26 406	Sardines
Tunas and similars	16 589	21 290	17 289	16 593	20 036	21 074	Thons et similaires
Common mackerel	5 304	6 237	5 011	4 311	3 082	2 961	Maquereau commun
Other	866	964	739	739	528	822	Autres
Semi-canned	492	440	376	582	491	423	Semi-conserves
In brine	246	220	188	291		150	En saumure
European pilchard	174	126	153	118			Pilchard d'Europe
European anchovy	10	18	13	1			Anchois d'Europe
Common mackerel	2	0	0	0			Maquereau commun
Tunas and similars	60	76	22	172			Thons et similaires
Fish and fish meal	9 530	6 722	4 933	5 167		3 852	Poisson et farine de poisson
Fish meal	7 868	5 437	3 937	4 174			Farine de poisson
Fish oil	1 662	1 285	996	993			Huile de poisson

* Provisional figures. * Chiffres provisoires.
Source: DGPescas

PORTUGAL

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: Esc million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	281 869	114 788	285 226	118 219	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh and chilled	42 065	8 834	38 485	8 985	Frais et sur glace
Other/Horse mackerel	16 796	1973	13 603	1 637	Autres/Chinchad
Horse mackerel/Sardine	10 147	3 616	6 217	2 221	Chinchard/Sardine
Salmon/Mackerel	4 693	645	2 010	136	Saumon/Maquereau
Sardine/Hake	2 695	174	1 482	932	Sardine/Merlu
Frozen*	111 967	30 152	109 201	29 371	Congelés*
Hake/Cod	35 918	9 048	39 450	9 537	Merlu/Cabillaud
Other/Hake	29 384	8 930	29 057	9 411	Autres/Merlu
Cod/Tuna	9 975	3 128	19 297	3 333	Cabillaud/Thon
Redfish	4 623	1 183	3 662	194	Sébaste
Salted, dried and smoked fish	74 152	46 590	79 548	49 508	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Cod, salted, dried	54 788	31 468	58 889	32 567	Morue salée, séchée
Cod, salted, not dried	18 530	14 775	19 842	16 599	Morue salée, non séchée
Shellfish and molluscs	34 550	22 895	36 229	22 591	Crustacés et mollusques
Shrimp	10 552	12 630	10 536	13 034	Crevettes
Octopus/European squid	2 562	1 285	12 407	2 431	Poulpe/Calmar d'Europe
Squid/Frozen octopus	2 464	855	2 137	1 275	Calmar/Poulpe congelée
Canned	9 969	5 078	9 838	5 252	En conserve
Fillets/Tuna	3 580	1 940	4 566	2 418	Filets/Thon
Tuna/Other	1 433	767	2 170	1 091	Thon/Autres
Fish meal and oil	8 282	631	7 780	595	Farine et huile de poisson

* Including fillets.
Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística; DGPescas

* Y compris les filets.

PORTUGAL

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant. tons/tonnes Val.: Esc million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	281 869	114 788	285 226	118 219	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh and chilled	42 065	8 834	38 485	8 985	Frais et sur glace
Spain	31 857	4 624	29 951	4 902	Espagne
Morocco	6 114	1976	5 007	1 842	Maroc
United Kingdom/Mauritania	908	259	1 200	615	Royaume-Uni/Mauritanie
Frozen*	111 967	30 152	109 201	29 371	Congelés*
Spain	42 758	12 325	46 711	13 744	Espagne
Russia	23 675	5 804	20 951	5 083	Russie
South Africa/Panama	5 327	1 440	6 666	1 108	Afrique du Sud/Panama
Salted, dried and smoked fish	74 152	46 590	79 548	49 508	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Norway	51 884	32 322	45 595	27 831	Norvège
Denmark	7 650	6 155	9 645	7 698	Danemark
Iceland	4 981	2 905	7 724	4 713	Islande
Shellfish and molluscs	34 550	22 895	36 229	22 591	Crustacés et mollusques
Spain	13 203	7 553	14 286	6 406	Espagne
India	3 869	1 656	4 224	1 761	Inde
Nigeria/France	2 940	2 533	2 770	2 690	Nigéria/France
Canned	9 969	5 078	9 838	5 252	En conserve
Spain	3 779	1 743	4 431	2 495	Espagne
Costa Rica/Germany	1 722	1 011	919	485	Costa Rica/Allemagne
Ghana	1 534	750	862	365	Ghana

* Including fillets.
* Y compris les filets.
Source : Instituto Nacional de Estatística ; DGPescas.

PORTUGAL

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: Esc million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	83 683	36 357	103 186	43 611	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh and chilled*	10 481	4 187	15 396	4 379	Frais et réfrigérés*
Sardine	5 470	457	7 523	648	Sardine
Other/Saithe	2 301	2 405	1 234	150	Autres/Lieu noir
Sardinella/Mackerel	844	71	909	52	Sardinelle/Maquereau
Mackerel/Horse mackerel	611	40	702	137	Maquereau/Chinchard
Frozen*	31 200	8 213	28 395	7 625	Congelés*
Cod	12 040	2 706	8 206	2 046	Morue
Other/Sardine	4 568	1 396	5 219	765	Autres/Sardine
Sardine/Hake	4 287	560	1 329	362	Sardine/Merlu
Hake/Redfish	880	334	1 437	281	Merlu/Sébaste
Salted, dried and smoked fish	1 417	1 114	1 883	1 741	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	1 168	941	1 532	1 454	Morue séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	93	72	186	131	Morue salée
Shellfish/Molluscs	6 288	3 961	13 813	6 407	Crustacés et mollusques
Shrimp/Octopus, fresh, chilled	588	742	4 536	473	Crevettes/Poulpe, fraîches, sur glace
Common scallop/Octopus	1 109	219	1 036	879	Coquille saint-jacques commune/Poulpe
Other/Shrimp, frozen	894	233	1 179	1 595	Autres/Crevettes, congelés
Canned	32 836	18 017	35 977	19 725	En conserve
Sardine	19 061	8 773	23 405	10 329	Sardine
Tuna	5 362	3 495	5 878	4 303	Thon
Mackerel	2 924	2 022	2 718	1989	Maquereau
Oil and fish meal	132	14	3 057	983	Farine et huile de poisson

**Including fillets.
Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística; DGPescas.

PORTUGAL

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: Esc million				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	83 683	36 357	103 186	43 611	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh and chilled*	10 481	4 187	15 396	4 379	Frais et réfrigérés*
Spain	8 315	2 014	13 283	2 667	Espagne
Canada/United States	493	323	540	303	Canada/États-Unis
United States/Canada	465	311	448	265	États-Unis/Canada
Frozen*	31 200	8 213	28 395	7 625	Congelés*
Spain	17 670	4 127	15 870	3 872	Espagne
United Kingdom/United States	4 067	1 054	4 221	1 516	Royaume-Uni/États-Unis
France	3 270	1 218	2 559	792	France
Salted, dried and smoked fish	1 417	1 114	1 883	1 741	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Spain/Brazil	481	263	526	577	Espagne/Brésil
Angola	335	345	314	348	Angola
Brazil/Denmark	227	224	299	327	Brésil/Danemark
Shellfish/Molluscs	6 288	3 961	13 813	6 407	Crustacés/Mollusques
Spain	5 065	2 775	11 768	4 675	Espagne
France	551	688	334	575	France
Italy/United Kingdom	196	198	224	85	Italie/Royaume-Uni
Canned	32 836	18 017	35 977	19 725	En conserve
Italy/France	8 162	5 210	9 252	5 515	Italie/France
France/Italy	7 750	4 295	6 364	4 365	France/Italie
Germany/United Kingdom	2 271	1 126	5 150	1 741	Allemagne/Royaume-Uni

**Including fillets.
Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística; DGPescas.

PORTUGAL

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/
ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: Esc million										
	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations						
	1994		1995		1994		1995		1994	1995	
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Val.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	281 869	114 788	285 226	118 219	83 683	36 357	103 186	43 611	–78 431	–74 608	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Fresh and chilled	42 065	8 834	38 574	9 034	10 481	4 187	15 621	4 496	–4 647	–4 538	Frais et réfrigérés
Frozen	111 967	30 152	111 991	30 414	31 200	8 213	32 199	9 086	–21 939	–21 328	Congelés
Salted, dried and smoked	74 152	46 590	79 548	49 508	1 417	1 114	1 883	1 741	–45 476	–47 767	Salés, séchés et fumés
Shellfish	34 550	22 895	36 229	22 591	6 288	3 961	13 813	6 407	–18 934	–16 184	Coquillages
Canned or prepared	9 969	5 078	9 238	5 252	62 836	18 017	35 977	19 725	12 939	14 473	En conserve ou préparés
Other	8 282	631	9 047	1 420	132	14	3 693	1 616	–617	196	Autres

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística; DG Pescas.

PORTUGAL

AQUACULTURE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes	
	1995*	
TOTAL	5 040	**TOTAL**
Rainbow trout	948	Truite arc-en-ciel
European eel	10	Anguille d'Europe
Grooved carpet shell	1 801	Palourde
Gilt head seabream	401	Dorade royale
Sea bass	469	Bar
Turbot	82	Turbot
Mullet	1	Mulet
Portuguese oyster	541	Huître portugaise
Mussels	374	Moules
Common cockle	400	Coque commune
Other	13	Autres

* Provisional figures.
Source: DGPescas ; Instituto Florestal.

* Chiffres provisoires.

PORTUGAL

TACs AND QUOTAS/TACs ET CONTINGENTS

Species	Tons/Tonnes						Espèces
	1995			1996			
	TAC	National fishermen/ Pêcheurs nationaux	Foreign fishermen/ Pêcheurs étrangers	TAC	National fishermen/ Pêcheurs nationaux	Foreign fishermen/ Pêcheurs étrangers	
		Quotas	Quotas		Quotas	Quotas	
MEGRIM (VIIIc, IX, X, Copace 34.1.1)	6 000	180	5 540[S] 280[F]	6 000	180	5 540[S] 280[F]	CARDINE (VIIIc, IX, X, Copace 34.1.1)
ANCHOVY (IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)	12 000	6 260	5 740[S]	12 000	6 260	5 740[S]	ANCHOIS (IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)
POLLACK (IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)	450	20	430[S]	450	20	430[S]	LIEU JAUNE (IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)
BLUE WHITING (VIIIc,IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)	55 000	11 000	44 000[S]	55 000	11 000	44 000[S]	MERLAN BLEU (VIIIc,IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)
WHITING (IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)	2 640	2 640	–	2 640	2 640	–	MERLAN (IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)
HAKE (VIIIc,IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)	10 000	2 990	6 400[S] 610[F]	9 000	2 690	5 760[S] 550[F]	MERLU (VIIIc,IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)
HORSE MACKEREL (VIIc,IX) (X) Cecaf	73 000	33 230	39 270[S] 500[F]	73 000	33 230	39 270[S] 500[F]	CHINCHARD (VIIc,IX) (X) Cecaf
MACKEREL (VIIIc,IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)	36 570	6 230	30 140[S] 200[F]	30 000	5 110	24 730[S] 160[F]	MAQUEREAU (VIIIc,IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)
PLAICE (VIIIc, IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)	700	120	120[S] 460[F]	700	120	120[S] 460[F]	PLIE (VIIIc, IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)
SOLE (VIII c,d,e,IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)	2 000	1 245	755[S]	2 000	1 245	755[S]	SOLE (VIII c,d,e,IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)
MONKFISH (VIIIc,IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)	13 000	2 160	10 830[S] 10[F]	13 000	2 160	10 830[S] 10[F]	BAUDROIE (VIIIc,IX,X, Copace 34.1.1)
NORWAY LOBSTER (IX,X,Copace 34.1.1)	2 500	1 875	625[S]	2 500	1 875	625[S]	LANGOUSTINE (IX,X,Copace 34.1.1)

(S): Spain; (F): France.
Source: GAE.

(S) : Espagne ; (F) : France.

SPAIN/ESPAGNE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/
DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: Million Ptas				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon					Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	26 277.30	7 850.20	40 841.00	13 259.90	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	84.50	116.20	406.50	546.70	Plie
Other flatfish	11 272.70	5 136.50	11 518.50	6 017.20	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish					Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	7 044.60	3 045.60	18 664.00	8 212.10	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	232.70	72.00	21.60	11.90	Églefin
Saithe	530.20	392.80	0.30	0.10	Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	352.70	398.00	135.60	43.90	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	104 557.70	51 099.10	116 347.00	58 406.00	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	66.70	10.07	904.10	140.50	Sébaste
Other	68 429.30	16 482.60	81 915.00	26 622.38	Autres
Pelagics					Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	54 984.80	5 526.70	66 684.20	6 902.60	Chinchard
Mackerel	30 203.00	1 765.80	38 002.60	2 821.70	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)					Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines	116 292.10	7 040.50	127 990.00	8 703.30	Sardines
Other pelagics	57 002.40	9 576.80	57 004.20	10 177.10	Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack	26 541.80	3 376.51	43 851.70	6 429.74	Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)	7 509.00	2 161.20	5 813.00	1 865.90	Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore	18 064.30	7 361.02	18 924.10	7 551.66	Germon
Yellowfin	61 908.90	8 993.74	70 371.40	11 506.32	Albacore
Bigeye	18 258.30	2 397.30	26 155.70	4 011.24	Thon obèse
Other tuna	3 165.00	237.30	18 922.00	1 418.70	Autres thons
Other fish	150 765.80	45 894.90	155 004.00	53 511.55	Autres poissons
Total fish	763 543.80	178 934.84	899 476.50	228 160.49	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)	35.60	60.80	40.70	73.40	Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	3 813.60	5 767.40	3 317.90	5 347.28	Langoustine
Shrimps	14 993.30	21 404.80	13 044.20	17 384.39	Crevettes
Other crustaceans	14 014.40	9 304.40	12 272.20	9 253.58	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	32 856.90	36 537.40	28 675.00	32 058.65	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	39.30	4.30	120.00	54.00	Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops	517.20	159.60	10.50	3.50	Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams			2 782.00	1 232.03	Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid	41 745.80	12 039.40	45 633.00	10 495.59	Calmar
Cuttlefish	5 519.70	2 382.70	6 815.40	2 555.78	Seiche
Octopus	47 186.60	13 490.30	51 073.80	20 735.96	Poulpe
Other molluscs	24 713.70	10 952.90	26 009.40	8 166.95	Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	119 722.30	39 029.20	132 444.10	43 243.81	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	234 000.00	1 848.00	251 000.00	1983.00	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	1 150 123.00	256 349.44	1 311 595.60	305 445.95	**Total général**

SPAIN/ESPAGNE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN FOREIGN PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS ÉTRANGERS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: Million Ptas				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon					Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)					Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice					Plie
Other flatfish	119.00	62.71	119.00	42.84	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish					Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)			9.50	1.97	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock			2.00	0.34	Églefin
Saithe					Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting			0.20	0.04	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	966.00	930.07	986.00	731.42	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish					Sébaste
Other	112.00	36.51	138.00	28.70	Autres
Pelagics					Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	2.00	0.04			Chinchard
Mackerel					Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)					Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Other pelagics					Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack	57 516.30	5 531.66	62 452.20	5 726.90	Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore	781.90	212.44	399.60	100.87	Germon
Yellowfin	21 019.60	2 650.28	19 326.90	3 008.79	Albacore
Bigeye	3 464.30	343.16	4 747.70	442.33	Thon obèse
Other tuna	57 515.00	5 003.81	62 451.00	5 058.53	Autres thons
Other fish					Autres poissons
Total fish	141 496.10	14 770.68	150 632.10	15 142.73	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)					Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)			7.00	2.49	Langoustine
Shrimps					Crevettes
Other crustaceans					Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans			7.00	2.49	**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid					Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
Total molluscs					**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction					**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	141 496.10	14 770.68	150 639.10	15 145.22	**Total général**

SPAIN/ESPAGNE

FOREIGN LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS ÉTRANGERS DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: Million Ptas				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon					Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	17.94	6.44			Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	75.64	27.08	2.17	0.56	Plie
Other flatfish	1 890.60	839.42	127.76	56.09	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish					Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	622.66	228.51	10 713.08	3 749.58	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	0.08	0.01	0.15	0.02	Églefin
Saithe	0.45	0.26	0.49	0.16	Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	0.22	0.06	0.31	0.10	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	46.51	32.51	5 028.08	3 750.94	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	38.86	11.19	3.94	1.21	Sébaste
Other	15 228.87	2 904.89	23 022.53	5 041.93	Autres
Pelagics					Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.01	Chinchard
Mackerel	125.03	5.63	740.41	30.36	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)			0.00		Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines			161.10	13.53	Sardines
Other pelagics	0.01	0.00	670.28	172.93	Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore	18.45	7.27	5.93	2.18	Germon
Yellowfin	11 828.60	2 128.61	11 593.79	2 202.82	Albacore
Bigeye			32.64	3.85	Thon obèse
Other tuna	238.57	30.78	402.07	42.62	Autres thons
Other fish	641.56		1 576.18		Autres poissons
Total fish	30 774.14	6 222.67	54 080.98	15 068.89	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)	18.04	11.66	18.29	17.48	Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	1 001.09	557.61	181.17	93.12	Langoustine
Shrimps	3 276.78	2 300.30	169.28	142.70	Crevettes
Other crustaceans	4 697.35	37 498.07	1 594.59	800.48	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	8 993.26	40 367.63	1 963.33	1 053.79	**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid	823.51	514.69	3 100.06	2 259.95	Calmar
Cuttlefish	185.94	79.98	454.59	175.02	Seiche
Octopus	118.41	58.73	370.23	206.59	Poulpe
Other molluscs	4 137.32	715.76	7 885.43	1 072.42	Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	5 265.18	1 369.16	11 810.32	3 713.97	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Grand total	45 032.57	47 959.46	67 854.63	19 836.65	**Total général**

SPAIN/ESPAGNE

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: Million Ptas				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	1 001 478	354 799	1 017 116	390 958	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	907 145	345 719	933 447	381 273	Total consommation humaine
Cod	51 676	24 131	53 366	24 829	Morue
Alaska pollack	1 936	638	2 563	818	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	188 193	59 793	224 618	76 162	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	563	229	447	168	Hareng
Mackerel	10 563	1 471	10 468	1 706	Maquereau
Salmon	17 667	12 584	21 127	13 038	Saumon
Tuna	97 871	19 726	117 781	23 755	Thon
Flatfish	41 831	20 512	37 725	20 105	Poissons plats
Other	496 845	206 635	465 352	220 692	Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	7 055	4 167	8 030	4 624	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	3 346	1 966	4 354	2 516	Morue
Other groundfish	63	21	33	12	Autres poissons de fond
Herring			1	1	Hareng
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other	3 646	2 180	3 642	2 095	Autres
Frozen whole	233 579	52 058	244 341	53 349	Entiers congelés
Cod	12 295	2 293	10 911	2 465	Morue
Alaska pollack	143	29	421	133	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	79 141	20 281	94 275	24 356	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	142	14	166	14	Hareng
Mackerel	6 720	495	5 331	400	Maquereau
Tuna	81 484	13 330	93 812	14 057	Thon
Flatfish	18 070	5 380	14 938	5 084	Poissons plats
Other	35 584	10 236	24 487	6 840	Autres
Frozen fillets	57 995	16 121	62 298	19 506	Filets congelés
Cod	1 062	521	1 648	932	Morue
Alaska pollack	1 114	315	1 413	403	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	45 686	11 105	49 343	13 287	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	27	7	33	8	Hareng
Mackerel	165	91	186	141	Maquereau
Tuna	207	68	227	96	Thon
Flatfish	1 158	590	765	410	Poissons plats
Other	8 576	3 424	8 683	4 229	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	6 695	2 295	8 883	3 550	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod	107	52	316	113	Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	6 273	2 135	8 002	3 201	Autres poissons de fond
Other	315	108	565	236	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	42 828	20 808	44 516	20 631	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	6 672	4 773	7 252	5 077	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	23 934	12 517	24 058	11 562	Morue salée
Herring	84	40	48	22	Hareng
Smoked salmon	482	590	501	773	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	55	70	55	67	Autres fumés
Roe					Rogue
Other	11 601	2 818	12 602	3 130	Autres
Shellfish	321 232	145 877	334 784	170 457	Crustacés
Shrimp total	109 087	68 719	80 857	77 055	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp	8 354	6 075	9 028	7 259	Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp	100 733	62 644	71 829	69 796	Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	6 598	7 116	7 523	7 941	Langoustines
Lobster	1 729	3 238	2 073	3 819	Homard/langouste
Crab	10 729	4 304	10 362	4 059	Crabe
Mussels	4 559	945	5 027	1 005	Moules
Squid	89 346	25 342	111 147	31 463	Encornet/calmar
Cuttlefish	37 037	14 140	48 068	18 587	Seiche
Other	62 147	22 073	69 727	26 528	Autres
Canned or prepared	45 908	23 865	55 944	28 042	En boîte ou préparés
Herring	305	165	189	120	Hareng
Mackerel	1 400	567	1 947	830	Maquereau
Tuna	9 072	3 465	14 657	5 713	Thon
Fish fillets breaded	407	168	698	257	Filets panés
Fish breaded					Poisson pané
Shrimp	631	647	927	811	Crevettes
Mussels	1 865	1 110	732	440	Moules
Other	32 228	17 743	36 794	19 871	Autres
Fish oil	12 213	816	16 801	1 107	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	77 965	4 604	60 369	3 817	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	3 613	448	5 705	805	Algues
Pearls	8	1 220	14	1 587	Perles
Other	192 387	82 520	175 431	83 483	Autres

SPAIN/ESPAGNE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/
IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: Million Ptas				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	1 001 478	354 799	1 017 116	390 958	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Morocco	109 842	22 432	93 809	25 986	Argentine
France	86 797	35 299	84 632	36 289	France
Argentina	79 187	23 078	61 430	20 061	Namibie
Edible fish	907 145	345 719	933 447	381 273	Consommation humaine
Morocco	108 230	22 249	93 809	25 986	Argentine
France	81 810	34 491	76 008	34 968	France
Argentina	79 187	23 078	61 411	20 061	Namibie
Fresh and frozen whole	422 402	130 626	417 265	133 394	Frais et congelés entiers
France	52 867	21 856	49 694	21 522	France
Namibia	47 126	11 402	38 267	6 470	Argentine
Morocco	37 706	5 361	31 172	14 966	Royaume-Uni
Fresh and frozen fillets	65 050	20 288	70 328	24 129	Filets frais et congelés
Namibia	23 276	6 227	23 737	7 415	Namibie
Argentina	19 397	4 208	21 702	4 880	Argentine
Denmark	4 150	2 725	4 754	3 028	Danemark
Frozen fillets	57 995	16 121	62 298	19 506	Filets congelés
Namibia	22 978	6 064	23 323	7 186	Namibie
Argentina	19 198	4 112	21 488	4 793	Argentine
Netherlands	2 325	952	2 087	1 011	Pays-Bas
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	6 695	2 295	8 883	3 550	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Namibia	1 473	252	2 398	551	Argentine
Argentina	1 035	198	467	1 856	Namibie
United Kingdom	729	739	976	366	Chili
Salted, dried and smoked fish	42 828	20 808	44 516	20 631	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Iceland	13 101	8 178	11 930	7 364	Islande
Norway	7 728	4 081	6 564	1 731	Argentine
Argentina	6 659	1 636	6 074	3 168	Norvège
Shellfish	321 232	145 877	334 784	170 457	Crustacés
Morocco	68 277	15 885	32 129	18 252	Maroc
United Kingdom	22 366	13 445	26 799	9 400	Italie
Argentina	19 663	11 971	24 450	12 241	Argentine
Canned or prepared	45 908	23 865	55 944	28 042	En boîte ou préparés
Republic of Korea	9 858	4 303	12 547	5 628	République de Corée
Netherlands	8 339	5 745	10 331	6 696	Pays-Bas
Thailand	4 835	1 763	7 611	3 064	Équateur
Fish oil	12 213	816	16 801	1 107	Huile de poisson
France	3 761	239	3 962	264	France
Iceland	2 909	136	2 698	120	Union Européenne
Denmark	1 840	99	1 882	80	Portugal
Fish meal	77 965	4 604	60 369	3 817	Farine de poisson
Peru	32 575	1 591	16 880	989	Pérou
Chile	18 890	1 070	11 551	994	Danemark
Denmark	6 930	626	10 733	510	Norvège
Seaweed	3 613	448	5 705	805	Algues
Philippines	1 683	131	2 686	289	Philippines
France	1 004	80	1 493	182	France
Morocco	476	95	655	81	Indonésie
Pearls	8	1 220	14	1 587	Perles
China	6	183	8	22	Royaume-Uni
Hong Kong		61	3	233	Chine
Japan		528	1	72	Italie
Other	3 564	3 953	4 568	12 061	Autres
France	948	1 022	930	1 478	Royaume-Uni
Denmark	678	551	552	629	Danemark
Russia	309	61	522	1 255	France

SPAIN/ESPAGNE

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: Million Ptas				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	437 311	136 597	467 496	150 891	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	410 831	133 396	455 017	148 344	Total consommation humaine
Cod	14 740	5 060	15 372	5 879	Morue
Alaska pollack	615	91	283	81	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	43 077	14 531	91 081	27 695	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	5	1	11	39	Hareng
Mackerel	8 153	917	6 412	742	Maquereau
Salmon	174	154	599	448	Saumon
Tuna	137 617	31 810	147 556	40 019	Thon
Flatfish	12 999	5 232	9 828	4 568	Poissons plats
Other	193 451	75 600	183 878	68 873	Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	536	580	283	527	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	11	8	33	14	Morue
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other	525	572	250	513	Autres
Frozen whole	190 045	35 875	195 821	39 416	Entiers congelés
Cod	8 357	1 545	8 106	1 822	Morue
Alaska pollack	29	15	81	30	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	33 029	8 529	49 435	13 811	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	2				Hareng
Mackerel	4 218	374	3 259	328	Maquereau
Tuna	108 728	14 219	104 751	14 290	Thon
Flatfish	12 163	4 648	8 813	3 839	Poissons plats
Other	23 519	6 545	21 376	5 296	Autres
Frozen fillets	7 344	2 730	10 150	4 044	Filets congelés
Cod	1 089	385	794	344	Morue
Alaska pollack	38	13	6	3	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	3 332	1 027	6 181	1 916	Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Tuna	483	193	863	525	Thon
Flatfish	14	10	75	34	Poissons plats
Other	2 388	1 102	2 231	1 222	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	3 838	3 140	4 304	5 085	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod	324	114	11	7	Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	3 388	2 928	4 085	4 962	Autres poissons de fond
Other	126	98	208	116	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	7 911	5 745	8 947	5 940	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	2 173	1 523	2 743	1 708	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	2 021	1 164	2 742	1 676	Morue salée
Herring	3	1	9	4	Hareng
Smoked salmon	31	75	23	69	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	63	112	150	197	Autres fumés
Roe					Rogue
Other	3 620	2 870	3 280	2 286	Autres
Shellfish	107 174	43 469	117 290	40 820	Crustacés
Shrimp total	5 789	6 994	6 502	7 277	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp	377	339	383	353	Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp	5 412	6 655	6 119	6 924	Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	44	53	276	347	Langoustines
Lobster	206	523	175	373	Homard/langouste
Crab	628	396	470	286	Crabe
Mussels	13 848	1 418	19 394	1 854	Moules
Squid	35 809	10 884	55 986	12 855	Encornet/calmar
Cuttlefish	6 782	3 244	7 226	3 164	Seiche
Other	44 068	19 957	27 261	14 664	Autres
Canned or prepared	44 890	24 854	59 864	32 941	En boîte ou préparés
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel	699	343	356	204	Maquereau
Tuna	19 321	11 233	32 286	18 070	Thon
Fish fillets breaded	730	431	830	415	Filets panés
Fish breaded					Poisson pané
Shrimp	91	85	161	148	Crevettes
Mussels	2 518	1 112	2 527	1 066	Moules
Other	21 531	11 650	23 704	13 038	Autres
Fish oil	5 641	973	3 510	831	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	20 511	1 103	8 487	468	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	69	30	95	35	Algues
Pearls		185		249	Perles
Other	49 352	17 913	58 745	20 535	Autres

SPAIN/ESPAGNE

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: million Ptas				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	437 311	136 597	467 496	150 891	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Portugal	113 741	27 466	133 023	33 688	Portugal
Italy	96 964	35 321	115 463	40 322	Italie
Japan	49 076	27 980	49 549	15 406	France
Edible fish	410 831	133 396	455 017	148 344	Consommation humaine
Portugal	106 125	26 939	126 001	33 180	Portugal
Italy	92 639	34 504	114 642	40 263	Italie
Japan	48 040	27 268	47 753	15 069	France
Fresh, chilled fillets	536	580	283	527	Filets, frais, sur glace
Portugal	183	75	148	465	Japon
Japan	139	374	29	7	Portugal
France	79	63	28	8	Italie
Frozen whole	190 045	35 875	195 821	39 416	Congelés entiers
Portugal	48 788	10 780	56 312	13 686	Portugal
Thailand	34 287	3 232	33 644	7 993	Italie
Italy	34 249	8 063	32 671	3 599	Thaïlande
Frozen fillets	7 344	2 730	10 150	4 044	Filets congelés
Italy	2 426	940	3 317	1 306	Portugal
Portugal	2 069	713	3 017	1 244	Italie
United Kingdom	1 248	419	1 373	602	France
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	3 838	3 140	4 304	5 085	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
United Kingdom	1 008	796	1 095	941	Royaume-Uni
Portugal	551	193	1 084	2 440	Japon
Italy	539	257	466	582	Hong Kong
Salted, dried and smoked fish	7 911	5 745	8 947	5 940	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Italy	2 865	2 727	3 466	2 111	Portugal
Portugal	2 760	1 566	2 577	2 173	Pays-Bas
United Kingdom	524	267	1 011	473	France
Shellfish	107 174	43 469	117 290	40 820	Crustacés
Japan	34 260	18 228	47 705	1 967	Italie
Italy	33 563	10 506	18 976	7 521	Portugal
Portugal	15 921	7 026	16 559	5 165	France
Canned or prepared	44 890	24 854	59 864	32 941	En boîte ou préparés
Italy	14 051	8 477	23 817	13 553	Italie
France	6 583	2 797	8 696	3 678	France
Germany	5 058	2 245	5 867	2 637	Portugal
Fish oil	5 641	973	3 510	831	Huile de poisson
Italy	2 725	139	955	597	Japon
France	1 167	60	826	32	France
Japan	991	697	809	59	Pays-Bas
Fish meal	20 511	1 103	8 487	468	Farine de poisson
Portugal	7 559	407	6 748	370	Portugal
United Kingdom	6 442	342	635	34	France
Turkey	4 023	222	37	3	Danemark
Seaweed	69	30	95	35	Algues
Japan	30	10	80	26	Japon
Chile	29	10	12	5	Union Européenne
Israel	5	6	2	2	Israël
Pearls		185		249	Perles
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Other	49 352	17 913	58 745	20 535	Autres
Portugal	31 799	4 757	38 603	6 061	Portugal
Italy	4 925	4 058	6 833	2 928	France
France	4 159	2 167	5 105	3 310	Italie

SPAIN/ESPAGNE

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/
ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: Million Ptas								
	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1994		1995		1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	1 001 478	354 799	1 017 116	390 958	437 311	136 597	467 496	150 891	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	907 145	345 719	933 447	381 273	410 831	133 396	455 017	148 344	Total consommation humaine
Fresh, chilled fillets	7 055	4 167	8 030	4 624	536	580	283	527	Filets, frais, sur glace
Frozen whole	233 579	52 058	244 341	53 349	190 045	35 875	195 821	39 416	Congelés entiers
Frozen fillets	57 995	16 121	62 298	19 506	7 344	2 730	10 150	4 044	Filets congelés
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	6 695	2 295	8 883	3 550	3 838	3 140	4 304	5 085	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Salted, dried and smoked fish	42 828	20 808	44 516	20 631	7 911	5 745	8 947	5 940	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Shellfish	321 232	145 877	334 784	170 457	107 174	43 469	117 290	40 820	Crustacés
Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish)	45 908	23 865	55 944	28 042	44 890	24 854	59 864	32 941	En boîte ou préparés
Fish oil	12 213	816	16 801	1 107	5 641	973	3 510	831	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	77 965	4 604	60 369	3 817	20 511	1 103	8 487	468	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	3 613	448	5 705	805	69	30	95	35	Algues
Pearls	8	1 220	14	1 587		185		249	Perles
Other	192 387	82 520	175 431	83 483	49 352	17 913	58 745	20 535	Autres

SPAIN/ESPAGNE

AQUACULTURE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: Million Ptas				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total aquaculture	177 940.00	25 608	133 934.40	27 850	**Total aquaculture**
Total fish	25 908.80	11 632	28 537.00	13 566	**Total poisson**
Salmon	909.10	484	695.00	376	Saumon
Trout	20 049.00	6 015	22 000.00	6 600	Truite
Flatfish	1 821.80	2 092	2 199.00	2 369	Poisson plat
Sea bream	2 094.30	2 132	2 706.50	3 192	Dorade
Sea bass	351.00	449	461.10	620	Bar
Catfish					Loup
Other fish	683.60	460	475.40	409	Autres poissons
Total shellfish	152 031.20	13 976	105 397.40	14 284	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	2 264.00	1 143	3 103.00	1 374	Huîtres
Mussels	142 687.10	7 587	92 250.30	4 545	Moules
Scallops	92.00	87	78.00	78	Coquilles saint-jacques
Shrimps	67.50	176	57.80	197	Crevettes
Others Shellfish	6 920.60	4 983	9 908.30	8 090	Autres crustacés

* Provisional figures.

* Chiffres provisoires.

SWEDEN/SUÈDE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: '000 tons/tonnes Val.: Million SKr/KrS				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon	0.7	19	0.3	8.8	Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish		31	1.4	31.7	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)		0.9		0.7	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	0.5	9.1	0.4	9	Plie
Other flatfish		21	1	22	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish		207.9	26.8	232	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	23.5	196	26	221	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock		1.8	0.3	3	Églefin
Saithe	1	7	0.2	1.5	Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting		1.6	0.3	3	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)		1.5		1	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish					Sébaste
Other				2.5	Autres
Pelagics		81	43	95	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel					Chinchard
Mackerel	2.4	7.4	1	5	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	31.6	68.1	38	82	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Other pelagics	1.8	5.5	4	8	Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish			2.5	57	Autres poissons
Total fish			74	425	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)		2.2		3	Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	0.7	41.5	1	53	Langoustine
Shrimps	2.6	74.3	3	93	Crevettes
Other crustaceans				1	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans			4	150	**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid					Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
Total molluscs					**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	98	58	92	55	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	167	572	170	630	**Total général**

SWEDEN/SUÈDE

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN FOREIGN PORTS/
DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS ÉTRANGERS

	Quant.: '000 tons/tonnes Val.: Million SKr/KrS				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon		1		2	Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon				2	Autres saumons
Flatfish				4.7	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)		0.5		0.2	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice		0.5		0.5	Plie
Other flatfish		3		4	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish			5.5	51	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	3	35	2.5	30	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	1	7	1	6	Églefin
Saithe	3	20	2	11	Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting					Merlan
Hake (all spp.)		3		1	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish					Sébaste
Other		3		3	Autres
Pelagics			18	57	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel					Chinchard
Mackerel	5	11	4	13	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	22	55	14	44	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Other pelagics					Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish		3	0.5	3	Autres poissons
Total fish			23.5	117.7	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)					Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)		2		2	Langoustine
Shrimps					Crevettes
Other crustaceans					Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans				2	**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid					Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
Total molluscs					**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	174	120	185	128	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	209	265	209	247	**Total général**

SWEDEN/SUÈDE

FOREIGN LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS ÉTRANGERS DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: '000 tons/tonnes Val.: M illion SKr/KrS				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon					Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)					Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice					Plie
Other flatfish					Autres poissons plats
Groundfish					Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)			3.9		Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock					Églefin
Saithe					Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting					Merlan
Hake (all spp.)					Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish					Sébaste
Other					Autres
Pelagics					Pélagiques
Horse mackerel					Chinchard
Mackerel					Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)			2.5		Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Other pelagics					Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish					Autres poissons
Total fish					**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)					Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)					Langoustine
Shrimps					Crevettes
Other crustaceans					Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans					**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid					Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
Total molluscs					**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other					**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction					**Total pour réduction**
Grand total					**Total général**

SWEDEN/SUÈDE

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: '000 tons/tonnes Val.: Million SKr/KrS				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	138	3 421	139	3 855	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	126	3 350	130	3 809	Total consommation humaine
Cod	16	322	16	514	Morue
Alaska pollack			3	54	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring	18	126	7	76	Hareng
Mackerel			2	46	Maquereau
Salmon	11	367	30	989	Saumon
Tuna	7	146	3	49	Thon
Flatfish	5	208			Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	6.2	86	4	131	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	5	36			Morue
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring	5	11			Hareng
Flatfish	1.5	63			Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen whole	9	158	8	149	Entiers congelés
Cod	1	12			Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring	1	3			Hareng
Mackerel	0.6	4			Maquereau
Tuna					Thon
Flatfish	0.5	19			Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen fillets	20.8	550	18	549	Filets congelés
Cod	8.7	251	8	272	Morue
Alaska pollack			3	54	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring					Hareng
Mackerel				3	Maquereau
Tuna					Thon
Flatfish	3	127			Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	0.9	12.2			Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Other					Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	7.2	194	10	291	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted				27	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted					Morue salée
Herring	1	7			Hareng
Smoked salmon	0.2	18		18	Saumon fumé
Other smoked					Autres fumés
Roe	3	67			Rogue
Other					Autres
Shellfish	28	1 184	29	1 282	Crustacés
Shrimp total	22	914	27	1 206	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp					Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp					Autres crevettes
Norway lobster				3	Langoustines
Lobster	0.5	39		33	Homard/langouste
Crab	1	35	1	18	Crabe
Mussels	1	36	1	22	Moules
Squid					Encornet/calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Other					Autres
Canned or prepared	43.8	1 190	33	1 060	En boîte ou préparés
Herring			7	74	Hareng
Mackerel			2	40	Maquereau
Tuna			3	49	Thon
Fish fillets breaded					Filets panés
Fish breaded					Poisson pané
Shrimp			7	455	Crevettes
Mussels				15	Moules
Other					Autres
Fish oil			6	37	Huile de poisson
Fish meal			2	10	Farine de poisson
Seaweed					Algues
Pearls					Perles
Other					Autres

SWEDEN/SUÈDE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/
IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: '000 tons Val.: Million SKr/KrS				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	138	3 421	139	3 855	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Norway			70	1999	Norvège
Denmark			33	955	Danemark
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Edible fish	126	3 350	130	3 809	Consommation humaine
Norway			65	1977	Norvège
Denmark			2	942	Danemark
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Fresh and frozen whole	24	651	44	1 076	Frais et congelés entiers
Norway	16	376	35	918	Norvège
Denmark	7	129	3	85	Danemark
Poland			2	14	Pologne
Fresh and frozen fillets	27	636	22	691	Filets frais et congelés
Norway	7	216	8	288	Norvège
Denmark	5	145	6	196	Danemark
Netherlands	3	114	2	89	Pays-Bas
Frozen fillets	20.8	550	18	549	Filets congelés
Norway			6	211	Norvège
Denmark			4	150	Danemark
Netherlands			2	80	Pays-Bas
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	0.9	12.2			Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Salted, dried and smoked fish	7.2	194	10	291	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Norway	5.4	161	8	245	Norvège
Iceland	1	16	1	16	Islande
Denmark	0.5	11		14	Danemark
Shellfish	17.5	665	13	528	Crustacés
Denmark	5.5	153	7	230	Danemark
United States			2	90	États-Unis
Norway	2.8	109	2	61	Norvège
Canned or prepared	43.8	1 190	33	1 060	En boîte ou préparés
Norway	17	499	11	419	Norvège
Denmark	9.6	220	12	374	Danemark
Thailand	6.3	130	2	51	Thaïlande
Fish oil	1.7	22	6	37	Huile de poisson
Norway	0.5	7	4	17	Norvège
Denmark		8	1	9	Danemark
United States			1	4	États-Unis
Fish meal	4.3	18	2	10	Farine de poisson
Norway	2	9	1	6	Norvège
Denmark	0.6	2.6	1	4	Danemark
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Seaweed					Algues
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Pearls					Perles
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Other	11.6	32.8			Autres
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :

SWEDEN/SUÈDE

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: '000 tons/tonnes Val.: Million SKr/KrS				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	296	1 250	349	1978	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	93	993	334	1 913	Total consommation humaine
Cod	21	224	5	122	Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring	39	211	26	221	Hareng
Mackerel			7	28	Maquereau
Salmon			15	582	Saumon
Tuna					Thon
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Fresh, chilled fillets	2.1	41.7	9	152	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	1	30.4	1	36	Morue
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring	1	6.9			Hareng
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen whole	10.3	118.8	10	90	Entiers congelés
Cod		0.5			Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring	3	10.7	3	9	Hareng
Mackerel	2.5	11.6	4	15	Maquereau
Tuna					Thon
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen fillets	0.6	12.3	1	54	Filets congelés
Cod		2.8		14	Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Herring				1	Hareng
Mackerel					Maquereau
Tuna					Thon
Flatfish					Poissons plats
Other					Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	0.4	2.4			Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod					Morue
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish					Autres poissons de fond
Other					Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	1	17.8	1	49	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted				42	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted					Morue salée
Herring	1	5.7			Hareng
Smoked salmon		6.7		7	Saumon fumé
Other smoked		4.2			Autres fumés
Roe					Rogue
Other					Autres
Shellfish	1.9	41.4	4	135	Crustacés
Shrimp total	0.4	16.4	3	104	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp					Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp					Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	0.3	17.6		23	Langoustines
Lobster					Homard/langouste
Crab					Crabe
Mussels			1	6	Moules
Squid					Encornet/calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Other					Autres
Canned or prepared	12.9	297	18	486	En boîte ou préparés
Herring	5.8	112	9	166	Hareng
Mackerel	0.2	2.2			Maquereau
Tuna		1.7		2	Thon
Fish fillets breaded					Filets panés
Fish breaded					Poisson pané
Shrimp	0.8	42.6	1	48	Crevettes
Mussels				1	Moules
Other	0.7	34.7			Autres
Fish oil	11.6	33.7	7	34	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	4	16.3	7	30	Farine de poisson
Seaweed					Algues
Pearls					Perles
Other	251.2	668.6			Autres

SWEDEN/SUÈDE

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: '000 tons/tonnes Val.: Million SrK/KrS				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	296	1 250	349	1978	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Denmark			295	727	Danemark
– country 2:			9	142	Finlande
Germany			5	101	Allemagne
Edible fish	93	993	334	1 913	Consommation humaine
Denmark			280	674	Danemark
Finland			9	141	Finlande
Germany			5	101	Allemagne
Fresh, chilled fillets	2.1	41.7	9	152	Filets, frais, sur glace
Denmark	1.3	31.9	1	33	Danemark
Germany	0.8	7.2	1	18	Allemagne
France			1	62	France
Frozen whole	10.3	118.8	10	90	Congelés entiers
United Kingdom	1.6	5.2			– pays 1 :
Japan	1.6	50.6		22	Japon
Denmark	1	12.6	4	15	Danemark
Frozen fillets	0.6	12.3	1	54	Filets congelés
France				5	France
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	0.4	2.4			Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Salted, dried and smoked fish	1	17.8	1	49	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Estonia	0.5	2.8			Estonie
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Shellfish	2.5	73.8	4	135	Crustacés
Denmark	0.6	19.6	1	38	Danemark
Russia	0.3	10.3			Russie
Finland	0.1	9			Finlande
Canned or prepared	12.9	297	18	486	En boîte ou préparés
Finland	4.5	98.4	4	105	Finlande
Norway	4.2	80.6	4	81	Norvège
Denmark			3	117	Danemark
Fish oil	11.6	33.7	7	34	Huile de poisson
Denmark	8.9	22.6	7	24	Danemark
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Fish meal	4	16.3	7	30	Farine de poisson
Norway	2.4	9.7			Norvège
Denmark	1.5	6.3	7	30	Danemark
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Seaweed					Algues
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Pearls					Perles
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :
Other	251.2	668.6			Autres
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/
ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

	Quant.: '000 tons/tonnes Val.: Million SKr/KrS								
	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1994		1995		1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	138	3 421	139	3 855	296	1 250	349	1978	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	126	3 350	130	3 809	93	993	334	1 913	Total consommation humaine
Fresh, chilled fillets	6.2	86	4	142	2.1	41.7	9	152	Filets, frais, sur glace
Frozen whole	8.6	158	8	149	10.3	118.8	10	90	Congelés entiers
Frozen fillets	20.8	550	18	549	0.6	12.3	1	54	Filets congelés
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	0.9	12.2			0.4	2.4			Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Salted, dried and smoked fish	7.2	194	10	291	1	17.8	1	49	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Shellfish	28	1 184	29	1 282	1.9	41.4	4	135	Crustacés
Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish)	43.8	1 190	33	1 060	12.9	297	18	486	En boîte ou préparés
Fish oil	1.7	22	6	37	11.6	33.7	7	34	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	4.3	18	2	10	4	16.3	7	30	Farine de poisson
Seaweed									Algues
Pearls									Perles
Other	11.6	32.8			251.2	668.6			Autres

SWEDEN/SUÈDE

AQUACULTURE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: Million SKr/KrS				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total aquaculture	7 400	153	7 600	153	**Total aquaculture**
Total fish	5 300	146	6 000	147	**Total poisson**
Salmon					Saumon
Trout	5 000	131	6 000	133	Truite
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Sea bream					Dorade
Sea bass					Bar
Catfish					Loup
Other fish	300	18			Autres poissons
Total shellfish	2 100	4	1 500		**Total crustacés**
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels	2 100	4	1 500		Moules
Scallops					Coquilles saint-jacques
Shrimps					Crevettes
Others Shellfish					Autres crustacés

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: tons (live weight)/tonnes (poids vif) Val.: £ '000				
	1994*		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon	1 059	n.a.	823	n.a.	Saumon
Pink salmon	1 059	n.a.	823	n.a.	Saumon rose
Chum salmon	0	0	0	0	Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon	0	0	0	0	Saumon rouge
Coho salmon	0	0	0	0	Saumon argenté
Other salmon	0	0	0	0	Autres saumons
Flatfish	35 567	67 487	35 108	64 226	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	180	651	417	1 039	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	17 471	19 937	15 533	17 573	Plie
Other flatfish	17 916	46 899	19 159	45 614	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	268 548	224 275	279 583	231 682	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	65 720	65 090	74 362	65 772	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	92 939	61 017	85 307	54 734	Églefin
Saithe	12 499	4 875	12 816	5 625	Lieu
Pollack	2 919	2 564	3 331	2 935	Morue
Whiting	41 753	20 135	39 766	18 918	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	3 219	8 363	3 069	7 361	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	619	466	1 139	871	Sébaste
Other	48 880	61 765	59 794	75 466	Autres
Pelagics	261 306	33 737	275 405	36 688	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	9 532	835	26 162	2 636	Chinchard
Mackerel	155 910	21 230	140 440	20 860	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	86 069	9 756	95 877	11 105	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines	2 056	277	6 844	680	Sardines
Other pelagics	7 739	1 639	6 082	1 408	Autres pélagiques
Tuna	426		148	0	Thon
Skipjack			0	0	Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)			0	2	Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore	426	707	148	246	Germon
Yellowfin			0	0	Albacore
Bigeye			0	0	Thon obèse
Other tuna			0	0	Autres thons
Other fish			0	0	Autres poissons
Total fish	566 906	325 499	591 066	332 596	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)	1 147	10 688	1 296	11 896	Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	29 841	56 366	31 115	60 704	Langoustine
Shrimps	1 425	1981	2 702	3 517	Crevettes
Other crustaceans	19 355	21 329	21 759	22 418	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	51 768	90 364	56 873	98 535	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	538	1 181	611	1 280	Huîtres
Mussels	10 347	1986	9 534	2 976	Moules
Scallops	14 020	21 209	15 667	24 279	Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams	8	13	324	652	Clams
Other shellfish	0	0	0	0	Autres coquillages
Squid	1 282	2 824	1 624	3 783	Calmar
Cuttlefish	2 026	2 747	3 571	3 963	Seiche
Octopus	202	112	242	111	Poulpe
Other molluscs	30 889	7 310	36 199	9 457	Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	59 312	37 382	67 773	46 500	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
Total other	0	0	0	0	**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	10 626	514	10 751	577	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	687 553	453 759	726 463	478 209	**Total général**

* Provisional figures.

* Chiffres provisoires.

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN FOREIGN PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS ÉTRANGERS

	Quant.: tons (live weight)/tonnes (poids vif) Val.: £ '000				
	1994*		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon			0	0	Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish	20 009	32 383	19 595	30 436	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	7	24	7	22	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	15 327	17 466	13 664	15 809	Plie
Other flatfish	4 676	14 893	5 924	14 605	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	23 893	39 426	28 672	41 894	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	3 133	3 468	4 328	4 500	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	760	608	1 032	715	Églefin
Saithe	2 179	1 311	2 412	1 571	Lieu
Pollack	611	1 409	684	1 245	Morue
Whiting	446	451	622	487	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	2 900	11 585	2 542	7 446	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	124	127	214	275	Sébaste
Other	13 740	20 467	16 837	25 655	Autres
Pelagics	126 976	23 773	120 595	27 611	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	22 613	2 945	22 042	3 541	Chinchard
Mackerel	82 609	16 450	78 075	19 492	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	17 867	3 897	19 989	4 407	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines	25	4	289	39	Sardines
Other pelagics	3 862	476	200	131	Autres pélagiques
Tuna	150	172	49	90	Thon
Skipjack			0	0	Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)			0	1	Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore	150	172	49	89	Germon
Yellowfin			0	0	Albacore
Bigeye			0	0	Thon obèse
Other tuna			0	0	Autres thons
Other fish				0	Autres poissons
Total fish	171 028	95 754	168 911	100 031	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)	12	125	13	125	Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	621	6 077	794	2 416	Langoustine
Shrimps	0	0	6	18	Crevettes
Other crustaceans	1 579	2 371	2 543	6 547	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	2 212	8 573	3 356	9 106	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	0	0	0	0	Huîtres
Mussels	0	0	0	0	Moules
Scallops	0	0	11	13	Coquilles saint-jacques
Clams	0	0	2	8	Clams
Other shellfish	0	0	0	0	Autres coquillages
Squid	939	1 578	1 313	1 961	Calmar
Cuttlefish	62	155	2	8	Seiche
Octopus	111	167	92	92	Poulpe
Other molluscs	4	1	91	134	Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	1 116	1 900	1 511	2 217	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species				0	Autres
Pearls				0	Perles
Seaweed (total)				0	Algue (total)
Brown seaweed				0	Algue brune
Red seaweed				0	Algue rouge
Other seaweed				0	Autres algues
Total other	0	0	0	0	**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	12 966	752	12 272	594	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	187 322	106 979	186 050	111 949	**Total général**

* Provisional figures.

* Chiffres provisoires.

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI

FOREIGN LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/ DÉBARQUEMENTS ÉTRANGERS DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: £ '000				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Salmon			0	0	Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon					Autres saumons
Flatfish	3 847	9 838	4 069	10 268	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	235	824	82	223	Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	1 304	1 400	1 169	1 262	Plie
Other flatfish	2 308	7 615	2 817	8 783	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	36 096	34 383	29 291	29 435	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	11 375	9 712	7 928	7 544	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	3 530	2 534	3 011	2 386	Églefin
Saithe	4 580	2 132	2 528	1 512	Lieu
Alaska pollack	141	211	105	147	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	3 342	4 094	2 634	2 614	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)	1 194	3 481	1 246	2 585	Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish	795	737	421	521	Sébaste
Other	11 140	11 483	11 418	12 125	Autres
Pelagics	4 217	532	16 686	1 335	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel	130	8	785	118	Chinchard
Mackerel	1 753	266	2 769	453	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	1 556	216	13 070	764	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines	0	0	0	0	Sardines
Other pelagics	777	43	64	0	Autres pélagiques
Tuna	0	0	0	0	Thon
Skipjack			0	0	Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)			0	0	Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore			0	0	Germon
Yellowfin			0	0	Albacore
Bigeye			0	0	Thon obèse
Other tuna			0	0	Autres thons
Other fish				0	Autres poissons
Total fish	44 160	44 753	50 046	41 037	**Total poisson**
Lobster (rock or European)	0	2	0	1	Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	59	87	103	221	Langoustine
Shrimps	23	25	582	682	Crevettes
Other crustaceans	25	19	30	24	Autres crustacés
Total crustaceans	107	134	715	928	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	0	0	0	0	Huîtres
Mussels	0	0	0	0	Moules
Scallops	29	34	245	312	Coquilles Saint-Jacques
Clams	0	0	0	0	Clams
Other shellfish	0	0	0	0	Autres coquillages
Squid	73	194	33	85	Calmar
Cuttlefish	0	0	0	0	Seiche
Octopus	10	5	30	17	Poulpe
Other molluscs	21	9	48	39	Autres mollusques
Total molluscs	122	237	355	453	**Total mollusques**
Other marine species				0	Autres
Pearls				0	Perles
Seaweed (total)				0	Algue (total)
Brown seaweed				0	Algue brune
Red seaweed				0	Algue rouge
Other seaweed				0	Autres algues
Total other	0	0	0	0	**Total autres**
Total fish for reduction	19 160	826	14 410	755	**Total pour réduction**
Grand total	63 549	45 950	65 527	43 174	**Total général**

* Provisional figures/Chiffres provisoires.

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes – Val.: £ '000				
	1994*		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	859 332	1 117 311	868 922	1 238 093	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	456 336	997 376	482 890	1 109 260	Total consommation humaine
Fresh or chilled, whole	68 497	92 304	66 838	86 318	Frais ou réfrigérés, entiers
Cod	16 714	19 104	13 005	14 731	Morue
Alaska pollack	147	110	51	39	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	17 335	20 419	18 782	21 660	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	2 715	421	2 113	329	Hareng
Mackerel	7 498	1 110	12 159	1 894	Maquereau
Salmon	7 305	24 669	7 784	25 094	Saumon
Tuna	250	1 119	265	1 066	Thon
Flatfish	10 417	15 490	7 042	12 215	Poissons plats
Other	5 962	9 594	5 459	8 842	Autres
Roes	154	268	177	449	
Fresh, chilled fillets	7 534	16 014	8 175	18 202	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	733	1 746	752	2 000	Morue
Other groundfish	2 552	6 643	2 826	8 655	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	274	147	332	211	Hareng
Salmon	279	1 070	456	1 884	Saumon
Other	3 695	6 408	3 809	5 453	Autres
Frozen whole	59 347	61 284	57 484	65 080	Entiers congelés
Cod	22 895	19 962	23 685	22 484	Morue
Alaska pollack	146	98	580	338	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	12 330	11 605	12 344	11 762	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	2 135	834	1 577	706	Hareng
Mackerel	4 159	1 234	1 814	701	Maquereau
Salmon	1 380	2 318	1 651	2 661	Saumon
Tuna	298	361	377	489	Thon
Flatfish	3 471	8 486	3 077	7 404	Poissons plats
Other	11 455	15 017	11 084	16 765	Autres
Roes	1 078	1 370	1 294	1 769	Rogues
Frozen fillets	104 566	231 403	106 486	248 821	Filets congelés
Cod	57 861	145 722	53 992	144 708	Morue
Alaska pollack	12 510	12 992	14 807	18 287	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	22 645	45 572	25 845	55 803	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	429	262	1 111	641	Hareng
Mackerel	397	243	718	449	Maquereau
Salmon	716	2 826	1 616	3 655	Saumon
Tuna	44	66	127	226	Thon
Flatfish	4 037	13 537	4 051	16 089	Poissons plats
Other	5 927	10 184	4 218	8 964	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	25 187	19 568	25 751	20 849	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod	5 971	6 282	4 658	5 821	Morue
Alaska pollack	10 003	6 445	14 785	9 862	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	5 386	3 631	3 484	2 700	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	1 187	616	1 221	678	Hareng
Flatfish	0	0	0	0	Poissons plats
Other	2 641	2 594	1 603	1 788	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	2 682	9 243	3 018	8 348	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	128	493	476	1 872	Morue, sechée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	56	158	145	376	Morue salée
Herring	562	257	538	248	Hareng
Smoked salmon	383	3 548	246	1 376	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	318	1 627	452	1 896	Autres fumés
Roe	678	1 325	407	851	Rogue
Other	557	1 834	755	1 728	Autres
Shellfish	36 733	155 590	37 117	159 866	Crustacés
Shrimp total	27 871	127 633	27 984	131 141	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp	7 164	29 149	5 213	20 221	Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp	20 707	98 484	22 771	110 920	Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	921	3 845	865	3 540	Langoustines
Lobster	1 018	7 219	947	7 599	Homard/langouste
Crab	349	1 140	260	1 097	Crabe
Mussels	2 296	4 088	2 225	4 304	Moules
Squid	1 487	2 577	1 773	2 844	Encornet/calmar
Cuttlefish	73	225	137	392	Seiche
Other	2 717	8 863	2 926	8 948	Autres
Canned or prepared	151 790	411 970	178 020	501 777	En boîte ou préparés
Cod	1 432	3 682	1 083	2 346	Morue
Alaska pollack	62	140	28	104	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	61	144	0	1	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	1 426	3 037	1 368	3 448	Hareng
Mackerel	2 417	5 205	2 395	5 010	Maquereau
Salmon	21 382	64 812	25 781	89 608	Saumon
Tuna	62 776	113 198	86 780	149 156	Thon
Fish fillets breaded	6 943	22 129	6 232	20 634	Filets panés
Fish breaded	0	0	0	0	Poisson pané
Other fin fish	22 158	43 082	20 793	39 349	Autres
Roes	368	3 877	293	4 590	Rogues
Shrimp	29 455	134 527	30 387	168 577	Crevettes
Lobster	101	322	44	524	Homard
Crab	1 142	12 511	1 259	14 036	Crabe
Mussels	517	1 573	561	1 313	Moules
Other	1 551	3 733	1 016	3 081	Autres
Fish oil	138 368	33 777	129 472	32 760	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	247 721	79 421	237 856	84 343	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	16 905	5 706	18 703	10 536	Algues
Pearls	1	1 031	0	1 194	Perles
Other	0	0	0	0	Autres

* Provisional figures.

* Chiffres provisoires.

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: £ '000				
	1994*		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	859 332	1 117 311	868 922	1 238 093	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Iceland	140 741	189 808	120 360	199 165	Islande
Norway	113 136	131 812	120 520	153 936	Norvège
Denmark	60 422	102 730	47 592	95 744	Danemark
Edible fish	456 336	997 376	482 890	1 109 260	Consommation humaine
Iceland	67 707	166 614	57 360	176 107	Islande
Norway	54 360	115 558	55 180	132 631	Norvège
Denmark	31 100	87 320	28 730	86 760	Danemark
Fresh or chilled, whole	68 497	92 304	66 838	86 318	Frais et congelés entiers
Faroe Islands	10 983	21 351	14 315	22 357	Iles Féroé
Iceland	21 776	27 659	15 642	21 717	Islande
Norway	6 826	13 548	5 191	15 144	Norvège
Frozen, whole	59 347	61 284	57 484	65 080	Congelés entiers
Russia	20 801	17 517	19 068	16 417	Russie
Norway	7 744	7 119	8 684	8 915	Norvège
United States	2 653	4 745	3 072	5 501	États-Unis
Fillets and other fish meat, fresh or chilled	7 534	16 014	8 175	18 202	Filets et autre chair de poisson, frais et sur glace
Faroe Islands	3 473	9 901	3 475	10 909	Iles Féroé
Germany	1 613	1 066	2 454	1 773	Allemagne
Iceland	667	1 545	489	1 576	Islande
Frozen fillets	104 566	231 403	106 486	248 821	Filets congelés
Norway	31 265	71 294	33 878	81 174	Norvège
Iceland	23 857	68 546	22 455	69 046	Islande
Faroe Islands	10 333	25 516	12 150	29 798	Iles Féroé
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	25 187	19 568	25 751	20 849	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Russia	4 067	2 347	9 865	5 971	Russie
Iceland	4 678	4 138	4 022	4 171	Islande
Germany	1 375	1 125	2 995	1 984	Allemagne
Salted, dried and smoked fish	2 682	9 243	3 018	8 348	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Faroe Islands	310	1 190	784	3 095	Iles Féroé
Norway	784	1 049	783	1 110	Norvège
Denmark	496	1 644	322	915	Danemark
Shellfish	36 733	155 590	37 117	159 866	Crustacés
India	6 250	27 160	7 240	30 711	Inde
Thailand	2 227	13 281	2 669	16 390	Thaïlande
Denmark	3 675	11 774	4 188	14 924	Danemark
Canned or prepared	151 790	411 970	178 020	501 777	En boîte ou preparés
Iceland	9 984	45 959	11 888	74 791	Islande
Thailand	28 450	55 611	33 631	66 000	Thaïlande
United States	10 834	31 544	17 551	55 421	États-Unis
Fish oil	138 368	33 777	129 472	32 760	Huile de poisson
Norway	32 100	8 217	37 263	9 680	Norvège
Chile	22 206	4 982	16 621	4 234	Chili
Iceland	9 179	3 029	12 034	4 027	Islande
Fish meal	247 721	79 421	237 856	84 343	Farine de poisson
Peru	82 484	21 626	89 464	27 555	Pérou
Iceland	62 639	19 911	49 688	18 636	Islande
Norway	26 302	7 856	27 461	11 297	Norvège
Seaweed	16 905	5 706	18 703	10 536	Algues
Japan	20	652	466	4 652	Japon
Irish Republic	6 418	1 494	6 229	1 787	République d'Irlande
Chile	5 986	1 508	6 201	1 531	Chili
Pearls	1	1 031	0	1 194	Perles
Switzerland	0	29	0	368	Suisse
Hong Kong	1	151	0	285	Hong-Kong
France	0	646	0	238	France
Other	0	0	0	0	Autres
– country 1					– pays 1
– country 2					– pays 2
– country 3					– pays 3

* Provisional figures.

* Chiffres provisoires.

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes – Val.: £ '000				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	400 852	646 190	398 680	685 942	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	371 157	629 220	357 171	663 733	Total consommation humaine
Fresh or chilled, whole	134 033	167 955	104 042	163 500	Frais ou sur glace, entiers
Cod	3 513	4 683	3 063	3 957	Morue
Alaska pollack	1 286	1 926	1 229	1 854	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	12 144	32 908	14 287	36 953	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	22 716	3 367	9 002	1 698	Hareng
Mackerel	56 960	11 573	39 924	8 013	Maquereau
Salmon	22 228	74 504	21 591	71 697	Saumon
Tuna	176	634	76	228	Thon
Flatfish	10 621	28 118	10 277	28 710	Poissons plats
Other	4 036	9 096	4 307	9 592	Autres
Roes	354	1 148	287	799	Rogues
Fresh, chilled fillets	25 063	51 436	26 801	64 636	Filets, frais, sur glace
Cod	1 010	2 885	1 183	3 310	Morue
Other groundfish	515	1 190	993	2 098	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	9 775	4 520	7 589	3 616	Hareng
Salmon	1 241	5 410	1 476	6 754	Saumon
Other	12 522	37 432	15 561	48 857	Autres
Frozen whole	86 318	45 729	90 255	41 327	Entiers congelés
Cod	6 500	7 184	7 150	7 721	Morue
Alaska pollack	293	272	544	545	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	1 537	2 542	2 637	3 491	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	9 008	3 108	10 664	3 802	Hareng
Mackerel	60 564	22 750	52 087	19 535	Maquereau
Salmon	949	2 385	478	1 367	Saumon
Tuna	28	49	70	122	Thon
Flatfish	1 347	2 062	1 767	3 313	Poissons plats
Other	5 232	4 255	14 004	564	Autres
Roes	860	1 121	854	867	Rogues
Frozen fillets	12 375	21 876	14 976	25 876	Filets congelés
Cod	1 304	3 101	1 189	2 786	Morue
Alaska pollack	801	1 133	1 798	2 899	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	4 050	11 026	4 337	11 578	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	1 599	950	2 315	1 243	Hareng
Mackerel	3 553	2 532	3 458	2 502	Maquereau
Salmon	65	396	229	861	Saumon
Tuna	0	1	10	24	Thon
Flatfish	167	535	238	748	Poissons plats
Other	836	2 203	1 401	3 235	Autres
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	2 431	2 764	5 073	5 339	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Cod	330	831	350	489	Morue
Alaska pollack	166	248	2 166	2 107	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	196	157	1 256	1 516	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	789	382	609	260	Hareng
Flatfish	0	0	0	0	Poissons plats
Other	949	1 146	692	968	Autres
Salted, dried and smoked fish	12 810	53 367	14 426	52 529	Poisson salé, séché ou fumé
Cod, dried and/or salted	864	2 152	1 165	3 444	Morue, séchée et/ou salée
Cod, salted	1 080	2 053	234	404	Morue salée
Herring	2 801	3 108	5 336	5 136	Hareng
Smoked salmon	3 035	36 477	3 296	33 306	Saumon fumé
Other smoked	2 336	5 628	2 453	6 060	Autres fumés
Roe	167	464	81	293	Rogue
Other	2 527	3 484	1 862	3 887	Autres
Shellfish	58 780	194 609	65 293	224 079	Crustacés
Shrimp total	16 125	57 293	17 590	66 872	Total crevettes
Pandalus shrimp	974	4 168	1 555	5 007	Crevettes pandalus
Other shrimp	15 151	53 125	16 035	61 865	Autres crevettes
Norway lobster	10 130	47 788	13 012	62 122	Langoustines
Lobster	1 031	10 873	1 344	11 251	Homard/langouste
Crab	13 285	22 615	13 082	23 470	Crabe
Mussels	1 867	966	2 653	1 957	Moules
Squid	1 177	2 040	2 178	2 934	Encornet/calmar
Cuttlefish	1 648	2 587	2 425	3 901	Seiche
Other	13 518	50 446	13 010	51 572	Autres
Canned or prepared	39 347	91 484	36 305	86 448	En boîte ou préparés
Cod	676	1 543	635	1 905	Morue
Alaska pollack	3 935	5 129	4 489	6 037	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Other groundfish	645	999	961	1 307	Autres poissons de fond
Herring	392	519	260	412	Hareng
Mackerel	4 409	3 864	2 983	3 565	Maquereau
Salmon	1 272	4 263	1 307	4 431	Saumon
Tuna	2 969	5 978	2 582	4 933	Thon
Fish fillets breaded	4 916	10 268	5 452	11 809	Filets panés
Fish breaded	0	0	0	0	Poisson pané
Other fin fish	13 051	30 160	12 678	28 119	Autres
Roes	57	460	78	1 025	Rogues
Shrimp	4 110	16 125	3 194	12 669	Crevettes
Lobster	10	108	230	682	Homard
Crab	836	8 454	577	6 469	Crabe
Mussels	158	311	225	423	Moules
Other	1 911	3 302	655	2 663	Autres
Fish oil	12 121	6 195	14 976	9 258	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	17 039	8 113	25 966	11 280	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	534	720	566	1 074	Algues
Pearls	1	1 943	1	597	Perles
Other	0	0	0	0	Autres

* Provisional figures.

* Chiffres provisoires.

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS AND BY COUNTRY/ EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS ET PAR PAYS

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: £ '000				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	400 852	646 190	398 680	685 942	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
France	90 345	235 879	101 762	234 555	France
Spain	39 381	105 588	37 288	104 879	Espagne
Italy	13 157	45 034	14 746	51 581	Italie
Edible fish	371 157	629 220	357 171	663 733	Consommation humaine
France	88 464	234 580	95 975	231 594	France
Spain	39 090	105 452	36 392	104 232	Espagne
Italy	12 833	44 280	13 987	50 261	Italie
Fresh, chilled whole	134 033	167 955	104 042	163 500	Filets, frais, sur glace
France	29 976	77 289	30 822	73 277	France
Spain	11 202	31 886	10 692	30 040	Espagne
Netherlands	7 294	10 292	6 194	10 680	Pays-Bas
Fresh, chilled fillets	25 063	51 436	26 801	64 636	Filets, frais, sur glace
France	10 361	28 817	11 199	33 687	France
Germany	9 126	7 130	7 767	7 167	Allemagne
Belgium/Luxembourg	856	2 955	1 671	5 779	Belgique/Luxembourg
Frozen whole	86 318	45 729	90 255	41 327	Congelés entiers
France	5 916	5 019	13 297	7 451	France
Portugal	2 687	3 126	3 688	4 048	Portugal
Japan	3 290	3 216	5 332	3 967	Japon
Frozen fillets	12 375	21 876	14 976	25 876	Filets congelés
France	3 738	8 524	5 223	11 362	France
Germany	1 724	1 818	2 264	2 204	Allemagne
Irish Republic	578	1 608	671	1 825	République d'Irlande
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	2 431	2 764	5 073	5 339	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
France	421	533	1 176	1 291	France
Germany	967	834	1 430	1 235	Allemagne
Spain	140	228	598	862	Espagne
Salted, dried and smoked fish	12 810	53 367	14 426	52 529	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
France	1 880	17 692	1 620	12 514	France
Italy	985	6 250	1 261	7 105	Italie
Germany	2 033	2 700	2 713	3 595	Allemagne
Shellfish	58 780	194 609	65 293	224 079	Crustacés
France	22 397	71 414	20 377	68 503	France
Spain	18 986	57 353	20 007	63 654	Espagne
Italy	5 252	19 377	6 865	26 316	Italie
Canned or prepared	39 347	91 484	36 305	86 448	En boîte ou préparés
France	13 774	25 292	12 260	23 509	France
Irish Republic	6 803	16 471	6 917	17 387	République d'Irlande
Germany	3 667	9 233	3 322	9 286	Allemagne
Fish oil	12 121	6 195	14 976	9 258	Huile de poisson
France	1 830	881	5 389	2 644	France
Irish Republic	5 559	2 199	5 419	2 419	République d'Irlande
Germany	53	76	2 063	878	Allemagne
Fish meal	17 039	8 113	25 966	11 280	Farine de poisson
Irish Republic	10 801	5 457	16 146	7 071	République d'Irlande
Serbia & Montenegro	0	0	2 677	1 542	Serbie & Montenegro
Spain	291	136	866	522	Espagne
Seaweed	534	720	566	1 074	Algues
Greece	56	132	68	179	Grèce
Kenya	4	17	18	87	Kenya
Taiwan	33	65	43	80	Taïwan
Pearls	1	1 943	1	597	Perles
Bahrain	0	185	0	170	Bahrein
Switzerland	0	147	0	91	Suisse
France	0	363	0	89	France
Other	0	0	0	0	Autres
– country 1:					– pays 1 :
– country 2:					– pays 2 :
– country 3:					– pays 3 :

* Provisional figures.

* Chiffres provisoires.

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/ ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: £ '000								
	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1994*		1995*		1994*		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish and fish products	859 332	1 117 311	868 922	1 238 093	400 852	646 190	398 680	685 942	**Total poisson et produits de la pêche**
Total edible	456 336	997 376	482 890	1 109 260	371 157	629 220	357 171	663 733	Total consommation humaine
Fresh or chilled, whole	68 497	92 304	66 838	86 318	134 033	167 955	104 042	163 500	Frais ou sur glace, entiers
Fresh, chilled fillets	7 534	16 014	8 175	18 202	25 063	51 436	26 801	64 636	Filets, frais, sur glace
Frozen whole	59 347	61 284	57 484	65 080	86 318	45 729	90 255	41 327	Congelés entiers
Frozen fillets	104 566	231 403	106 486	248 821	12 375	21 876	14 976	25 876	Filets congelés
Frozen blocks (minced fish)	25 187	19 568	25 751	20 849	2 431	2 764	5 073	5 339	Blocs congelés (poisson haché)
Salted, dried and smoked fish	2 682	9 243	3 018	8 348	12 810	53 367	14 426	52 529	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
Shellfish	36 733	155 590	37 117	159 866	194 609	65 293	224 079		Crustacés
Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish)	151 790	411 970	178 020	501 777	39 347	91 484	36 305	86 448	En boîte ou préparés (poisson et crustacés)
Fish oil	138 368	33 777	129 472	32 760	12 121	6 195	14 976	9 258	Huile de poisson
Fish meal	247 721	79 421	237 856	84 343	17 039	8 113	25 966	11 280	Farine de poisson
Seaweed	16 905	5 706	18 703	10 536	534	720	566	1 074	Algues
Pearls	1	1 031	0	1 194	1	1,943	1	597	Perles
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Autres

* Provisional figures.

* Chiffres provisoires.

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI

AQUACULTURE

	Quant.: tons/tonnes Val.: £ '000				
	1994		1995*		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total aquaculture	85 574	237 508	92 060	257 701	**Total aquaculture**
Total fish	80 715	231 320	87 134	251 320	**Total poisson**
Salmon	64 138	201 420	70 137	221 420	Saumon
Trout	16 492	29 900	16 912	29 900	Truite
Flatfish					Poisson plat
Sea bream					Dorade
Sea bass					Bar
Catfish					Loup
Other fish	85	0	85	0	Autres poissons
Total shellfish	4 859	6 188	4 926	6 381	**Total crustacés**
Oysters	978		1 038		Huîtres
Mussels	3 791		3 791		Moules
Scallops	24		24		Coquilles saint-jacques
Shrimps					Crevettes
Others Shellfish	65		73		Autres crustacés

* Estimations.

UNITED STATES/ÉTATS-UNIS

NATIONAL LANDINGS IN DOMESTIC PORTS/
DÉBARQUEMENTS NATIONAUX DANS LES PORTS DOMESTIQUES

	Quant. metric tons/tonnes métriques Val. '000 $				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total fish for human consumption	2 999 184	1 895 000	2 962 442	1 817 000	**Total pour la consommation humaine**
Salmon	408 730	456 407	515 926	520 812	Saumon
Chinook	8 585	26 174	11 219	34 439	Saumon royal
Chum	60 617	34 651	122 082	80 050	Saumon keta
Pink	165 655	60 512	201 700	67 522	Saumon rose
Sockeye	138 262	275 766	158 618	312 294	Saumon rouge
Coho	35 611	59 304	22 307	26 507	Saumon argenté
Flatfish	219 883	211 478	212 392	217 020	Poissons plats
Halibut	26 263	84 898	20 319	66 781	Flétan
Other	193 620	126 580	192 072	150 239	Autres
Groundfish	1 938 578	559 295	1 794 243	451 329	Poissons de fond
Cod	226 318	131 996	281 697	137 864	Morue
Haddock	328	1 033	398	1 207	Églefin
Saithe	3 737	6 730	3 244	6 602	Lieu noir
Alaska pollock	1 417 278	375 926	1 293 939	259 614	Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting	16 157	13 828	15 217	14 632	Merlan
Hake	259 240	23 470	182 926	25 109	Merlu
Redfish	439	602	436	608	Sébaste
Other	15 082	5 710	16 385	5 693	Autres
Pelagic	123 644	44 449	143 295	70 289	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel (jack)	2 897	366	1 874	279	Chinchard
Mackerel	23 753	12 680	21 372	12 111	Maquereau
Herring	96 994	31 403	120 049	57 899	Hareng
Tuna	32 116	107 959	28 581	102 179	Thon
Albacore	11 648	22 163	7 805	14 284	Germon
Bigeye	3 089	27 071	3 079	25 613	Thon obèse
Skipjack	1 995	23 052	1 549	25 639	Listao
Yellowfin	3 119	4 184	7 732	6 808	Albacore
Other	12 264	31 489	8 416	29 835	Autres
Other fish	276 231	515 412	268 006	455 371	Autres poissons
Crustaceans	364 732	1 326 733	337 493	1 331 035	Crustacés
Crabs	202 732	532 987	164 946	511 987	Crabe
Lobster	33 802	229 578	33 353	249 014	Homard
Shrimp	128 198	564 168	139 195	570 034	Crevette
Molluscs	186 322	378 731	192 170	392 500	Mollusques
Clams	59 615	122 362	60 884	140 414	Clams
Oysters	17 276	93 737	18 316	101 574	Huîtres
Scallops	11 553	98 888	8 857	94 583	Coquilles saint-jacques
Squid	97 879	63 744	104 113	55 929	Calmar
Other shellfish	51 827	116 860	45 257	96 438	Autres coquillages
Total Shellfish	602 881	1 822 324	574 920	1 819 973	**Total coquillages**
Fish, not for human consumption	1 145 332	95 000	962 079	145 000	**Poisson, non consommation humaine**

UNITED STATES/ÉTATS-UNIS

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: '000 $				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Fresh and frozen					Frais et réfrigérés
Whole or eviscerated					Entiers ou éviscérés
Flatfish	17 843	68 323	14 432	58 081	Poissons plats
Groundfish	28 496	49 253	24 989	45 310	Poissons de fond
Salmon	53 229	252 963	57 209	280 781	Saumon
Tuna	207 921	193 290	224 928	207 517	Thon
Other	130 041	321 811	135 432	334 633	Autres
Fillets and steaks					Filets et steaks
Flatfish	17 914	96 047	21 380	112 922	Poissons plats
Groundfish	85 774	336 964	83 845	323 836	Poissons de fond
Other	95 468	421 118	111 360	514 854	Autres
Blocks and slabs	90 541	184 371	95 380	213 566	Blocs et tronçons
Surimi	2 207	3 433	5 000	8 361	Surimi
Shrimp	281 964	2 654 099	267 910	2 564 830	Crevette
Crabmeat	6 232	69 855	5 608	64 294	Chair de crabe
Lobster	28 720	448 092	29 883	491 669	Homard
Scallops (meats)	25 708	216 073	21 923	174 103	Coquille saint-jacques (chair)
Other	74 729	368 504	78 939	427 668	Autres
Total	1 146 787	5 917 034	1 178 217	6 072 401	Total
Canned					En conserve
Anchovy	3 128	21 970	2 890	21 403	Anchois
Herring	637	1 914	751	2 306	Hareng
Mackerel	12 456	13 803	9 111	9 664	Maquereau
Salmon	496	3 627	545	5 627	Saumon
Sardine	19 932	49 073	19 178	48 923	Sardine
Tuna	112 965	285 950	97 689	233 505	Thon
Clams	6 036	16 380	4 508	11 570	Clam
Crabmeat	4 469	35 605	5 643	49 226	Chair de crabe
Lobster	132	2 487	497	10 347	Homard
Oysters	5 264	30 745	4 809	30 964	Huîtres
Shrimp	2 864	13 686	2 980	16 061	Crevette
Balls, cakes, puddings	4 042	15 769	3 575	14 208	Boulettes, gâteaux, puddings
Other	17 720	50 914	19 475	49 590	Autres
Total	190 140	541 923	171 651	503 394	Total
Cured					Salé, séché, fumé
Dried	8 862	51 556	10 390	64 043	Séché
Pickled or salted	18 908	46 598	17 487	46 794	Au vinaigre ou salé
Smoked or kippered	4 112	24 682	4 294	24 948	Fumé ou fumé à chaud
Total	31 882	122 836	32 171	135 785	Total
Caviar and roe	1 872	27 564	2 144	33 709	Caviar et rogue
Prepared meals	1 244	6 461	1 326	8 384	Plats préparés
Other	4 669	29 314	5 428	38 017	Autres
Total edible	1 376 595	6 645 132	1 390 937	6 791 690	**Total consommation humaine**
Non edible products					Non consommation humaine
Meal and scrap	248 702	77 142	63 096	24 658	Farine et déchets
Fish oils	18 435	15 547	10 847	13 795	Huiles de poisson
Other	–	5 249 051	–	5 621 480	Autres
Total non edible	–	5 341 740	–	5 659 933	**Total non consommation humaine**
Grand total	–	11 986 872	–	12 451 623	**Total général**

UNITED STATES/ÉTATS-UNIS

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val. '000 $				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Fresh and frozen					Frais et congelés
Whole or eviscerated					Entiers ou éviscérés
Flatfish	89 175	157 082	90 034	160 909	Poisson plat
Groundfish	52 393	102 611	54 424	119 043	Poisson de fond
Herring	41 026	53 670	43 080	69 658	Hareng
Sablefish	16 855	89 572	17 346	101 000	Charbonnière commune
Salmon	130 267	523 443	137 603	553 751	Saumon
Tuna	12 933	48 941	13 095	44 098	Thon
Other	96 318	191 478	114 148	232 146	Autres
Fillets and steaks					Filets et steaks
Cod	1 988	5 779	1 675	6 394	Morue
Other	17 631	58 970	21 361	72 449	Autres
Blocks and slabs	27 174	56 984	16 642	37 729	Blocs et tronçons
Surimi	142 761	319 354	135 417	353 496	Surimi
Fish sticks and like	11 097	30 243	13 709	42 479	Bâtonnets de poisson, etc.
Clams	886	2 607	987	3 679	Clam
Crabs	39 704	337 621	21 264	204 710	Crabe
Crabmeat	1 483	9 250	691	4 841	Chair de crabe
Lobsters	14 835	142 068	16 768	176 920	Homard
Scallops (meats)	2 717	20 470	2 688	19 242	Coquille saint-jacques (chair)
Sea urchins	3 410	13 795	2 887	13 473	Oursin
Shrimp	18 011	151 533	17 782	156 681	Crevette
Squid	49 704	60 171	54 575	66 561	Calmar
Other	12 405	52 844	10 747	48 964	Autres
Total	782 773	2 428 486	786 923	2 488 223	Total
Canned					En conserve
Salmon	41 239	163 632	43 389	175 392	Saumon
Sardines	4 994	9 413	5 340	8 915	Sardine
Tuna	3 806	11 827	3 350	10 957	Thon
Abalone	1 040	38 621	399	7 026	Ormeau
Crabmeat	232	1 864	125	741	Chair de crabe
Shrimp	835	7 288	1 474	17 048	Crevette
Squid	3 897	3 891	2 895	3 366	Calmar
Other	6 597	13 473	6 456	13 158	Autres
Total	62 640	250 009	63 428	236 603	Total
Cured					Salé, séché, fumé
Dried	1 935	16 013	2 776	15 198	Séché
Pickled or salted	2 839	7 745	3 007	8 368	Au vinaigre ou salé
Smoked or kippered	310	2 635	223	2 375	Fumé ou fumé à chaud
Total	5 084	26 393	6 006	25 941	Total
Caviar and roe					Caviar et rogue
Herring	6 042	24 042	12 895	38 406	Hareng
Pollock	9 232	91 207	15 093	144 343	Lieu jaune
Salmon	10 683	115 910	11 377	128 882	Saumon
Sea urchin	3 960	120 783	3 868	130 264	Oursin
Other	5 749	47 140	5 676	53 800	Autres
Total	35 666	399 082	48 909	495 695	Total
Prepared meals	4 435	10 284	2 009	5 896	Plats préparés
Other	6 848	11 866	7 096	9 879	Autres
Total edible	897 445	3 126 120	914 371	3 262 237	**Total consommation humaine**
Non edible products					Non consommation humaine
Meal and scrap	72 547	37 253	80 278	41 331	Farine et déchets
Fish oils	110 128	39 029	118 114	44 214	Huiles de poisson
Other	–	4 217 488	–	4 964 536	Autres
Total non edible	–	4 254 741	–	5 005 867	**Total non consommation humaine**
Grand total	–	7 380 861	–	8 268 104	**Total général**

EXTERNAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS/
ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX DE POISSON ET PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE

Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques
Val.: '000 $

	Imports/Importations				Exports/Exportations				
	1994		1995		1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total		11 986 872		12 451 623		7 380 861		8 268 104	**Total**
Total edible	1 376 595	6 645 132	1 390 937	6 791 690	897 445	3 126 120	914 371	3 262 237	Total consommation humaine
Whole and eviscerated	437 530	885 640	456 990	926 322	438 968	1 166 797	469 730	1 280 605	Entiers et éviscérés
Fillets	199 156	854 129	216 585	951 612	19 619	64 749	23 036	78 843	Filets
Blocks and slabs	90 541	184 371	95 380	213 566	27 174	56 984	16 642	37 729	Blocs et tronçons
Canned	190 140	541 923	171 651	503 394	62 640	250 009	63 428	236 603	En conserve
Cured	31 882	122 836	32 171	135 785	5 084	26 393	6 006	25 941	Salés, séchés, fumés
Caviar and roe	1 872	27 564	2 144	33 709	35 666	399 082	48 909	495 695	Caviar et rogue
Prepared meals	1 244	6 461	1 326	8 384	4 435	10 284	2 009	5 896	Plats préparés
Other	4 669	29 314	5 428	38 017	6 848	11 866	7 096	9 879	Autres
Meal and scrap	248 702	77 142	63 096	24 658	72 547	37 253	80 278	41 331	Farine et déchets
Fish oils	18 435	15 547	10 847	13 795	110 128	39 029	118 114	44 214	Huiles de poisson
Other		5 249 051		5 621 480		4 217 488		4 964 536	Autres

RUSSIA

SUMMARY

Despite some progress made throughout the past year the Russian fishing industry is far from overcoming the current crisis. The status of the scientific, technical and production potential of the industry, the continuous depreciation of means of production, primarily the fleet, are especially alarming.

Catches of fish and sea products went up considerably in 1995 against 1994 (by 19.6 per cent) which made it possible to increase the output, and raise the production efficiency of the sector's enterprises.

There have been notable changes in the location of vessels among fishing areas. The bulk of the fishing fleet was relocated from remote fishing sites to the domestic economic zone.

The budget situation at many enterprises remains unstable. The mechanism of investment is not working fully yet. Higher cost of fuel and energy, canning materials, and greater transportation tariffs, together with the development of a network of reselling companies have brought about a permanent rise in the cost of fishery products which in its turn lowered the demand for fishery products at retail markets.

The process of denationalisation of fish and fishery product harvesting and processing enterprises, and of the respective servicing facilities in the fishery-related complex is virtually over now. Shareholding enterprises production made up 97 per cent of total production. The privatisation measures of fishery enterprises, turning them into shareholding companies and demonopolisation has resulted in their restructuring: previously established structures are split, and new ones are formed. The share of small business in the overall production volume has reached 15 per cent.

THE STATE POLICY OF RUSSIA

Resource management

Scientific assessments indicate that the major resource potential of Russia is found in the Russian 200-mile zone (4.2 million tons) to which 189 200 tons of freshwater fish are added. An efficient system of fish stock management has been set up within the industry which includes fish finding, research, protection and state enforcement of the use of living resources.

Fishery resources are being studied by scientific research centres of the fishing industry. There were 57 basic research fishing cruises conducted in 1995 to study fish stocks.

Fishery resource enhancement activities consisted basically of the operations of 58 state fish culture enterprises of the Russian Fisheries Committee: hatcheries, spawning and rearing facilities and production-acclimatisation stations.

In 1995, Russian fishermen took over 4.3 million tons (versus 7.8 million tons in 1990). The downward trend in catches has stabilised. Preliminary data show that during the first half of 1996 enterprises of all forms of ownership in Russia caught 2.5 million tons of fish and sea products which exceeds the value for the respective period of the last year by 1.9 per cent.

Most of Russian catches are sea fish (97 per cent: cod, herring, salmon, horse mackerel) and freshwater species. A relatively small part of catches consists of non-fish species: crustaceans and shellfish, algae, mammals.

The major part of the volume of fish and sea products taken at present comes from the exclusive economic zone of Russia where bout 3 million tons of living resources are harvested, or 70 per cent of the total catch.

Fishing collective farms remain important in terms of harvested volumes. In 1995, they took 1.12 million tons of fish and sea products (over 26 per cent of the total catch, which is 15 per cent higher than the previous year).

The role of joint ventures in Russian catches has increased. In 1995, they caught over 650 000 tons of fish and sea products, or 15 per cent of the total catch.

At present the industry is targeted at the maximum development of resources in the domestic zone. However, for economic and technical reasons Russian fishermen so far, have been unable to utilise fully the TACs in their zone. Based on international law Russia grants access to unutilised TAC surplus to other states under intergovernmental agreements. A part of quotas is reserved, and it is only by Government authorisation that permits are issued to foreign companies for the right to fish in the Russian zone on a commercial basis.

Licensing measures

Resolutions of the Government of the Russian Federation of 1995 endorsed the regulations on licensing for commercial fisheries and fish culture, and for sport and amateur fishing for fish species, aquatic animals and plants.

The Fisheries Committee of the Russian Federation considers applications for licences for commercial fishing and fish culture. Procedures for handling applications from legal persons and individual businessmen has been established. List of activities relating to commercial fisheries and fish culture subject to licensing was specified. A system of inspection of whether a licence is available and of its time period was developed.

Licensing for sport and amateur fishing is done by the executive bodies of entities of Russian Federation. Lists of activities and of species of fish, water animals and plants have been approved for 50 entities of the Russian Federation.

Funding of the industry

Until 1991 the Russian fishing industry was supported by the state. Annual centralised capital investments to develop the fishing industry were supplemented by hard currency allocations from the budget for production and technical purposes.

In spite of some stabilisation in the industry the financial situation of most enterprises remains difficult. About 80 per cent of enterprises within the industry are on the verge of bankruptcy.

State support of the fishing industry with investment and credits was cut down acutely which entailed reduction of catches and of production of sea products. The transition to self-financing brought about the need for hard currency sources of which fish exports became the most important one. Industry enterprises are oriented towards maximum use of their own funds (depreciation appropriations and profits)/broader loans and credits, especially foreign ones, and wider licensing operations.

Funding of investment activities will mostly concern state enterprises in keeping with the ''Fish'' Programme. Centralised credits will be allocated on the basis of contests. In the future the system of state support for the industry through loans and credits to the fisheries sector will have to be restored.

Customs and tax legislation still need to be resolved. This includes modified procedures of paying value added tax for imported technology and equipment exempted from VAT and tax fees. Introduction of benefits for fish supplies for federal needs, investment activities, and interest of enterprises for the resumption of fishing on the high seas.

International co-operation

Fisheries relations between Russia and foreign states are based on the generally recognised principles and rules of contemporary international law with due regard to the provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982.

At present there are 61 intergovernmental agreements on co-operation in the field of fisheries with 46 countries. This includes 12 agreements with 10 states concluded after 1991 (with Greenland, Republic of Korea, China – on rivers Amur and Ussuri, Latvia, Mauritania, Morocco, Ukraine – two agreements, Finland, Estonia – two agreements.

Priority is given to strengthening and further developing fisheries contacts with the neighbouring countries of the Northern Hemisphere (Greenland, Faeroes, Norway, Baltic states, Commonwealth of Independent States, Iran, China, North Korea, Republic of Korea, Japan, the United States and Canada) in order to conserve common and straddling stocks.

A draft convention on Black Sea fisheries has been drawn up and is being discussed with the Black Sea states.

As for concluding a multilateral intergovernmental agreement on conservation and utilisation of living resources of the Caspian Sea, the situation is quite difficult; as it is with the status of fish stocks. Expanded economic activities, especially the development of underwater oil deposits, on the one hand, and unregulated fishing, on the other hand, have resulted in a sharp decline in catches of sturgeon in the Volga basin. A draft agreement has been worked out and agreed upon with all the Caspian Sea states; however, some states insist that it is signed only upon the concurrence and adoption of the treaty on the status of the Caspian Sea.

At present the Russian Federation is a member of ten international fisheries organisations (NEAFC, NPAFC, ICES, IBSFC, BAFICO, NASCO, NAFO, PICES, ANTCOM and the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea).

Co-operation with the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations continued. In the very near future Russia expects to sign a Memorandum of co-operation with FAO. A delegation of the Russian Federation took part in the session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries and Fisheries Ministerial Meeting (Rome, March 1995), in the International Conference on Sustainable Contribution of fisheries to Food Security (Kyoto, December 1995) organised with the assistance of FAO, and the North Atlantic Conference of Fisheries Ministers (Saint John's, October 1995). Besides, Russia participated in the development of the Code for Responsible Fishing adopted by FAO in October 1995.

Russia participated actively in the development and outcome of the UN Conference on straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks in view of the special interest of Russia as a coastal state with regards to conserving straddling fish stocks.

Russia's total fishing allocations in foreign states, and in the areas of international conventions and agreements was on the level of 950 000 tons.

AQUACULTURE

Three major areas of freshwater aquaculture have established themselves in Russia: pond fish culture, industrial fish culture, and ranching of fish. In 1995 catching and rearing of marketable fish remained on at the level of 1994, *i.e.* 109 000 tons.

Until recently commercial fish culture in ponds was the leading branch. It amounted to 85 per cent of all the fish grown. Possibilities for the development of pond culture in Russia are far from being exhausted. These might include increasing the production of fish at the existing facilities by improving them from the technical point of view: supplying them with quality feeds; wider introduction of intensive rearing procedures especially equipped ponds. However, there has been a decrease in the production of fish for the market in ponds in recent years (down to 40 900 tons in 1995, or 2.2 per cent less versus the preceding year). Inevitably the higher cost of pond-grown fish obstructed marketing and restrained production development; in some instances it brought it down.

Wide use of fish culture in the ponds used comprehensively by agricultural and other organisations is an important reserve for further increase in the production of fish for market.

Industrial fish culture is based on the use of heated water from power plants. Under the changing economic conditions ranching becomes a priority.

The role of inland waters for the development of the fishing industry under improving economic conditions in Russia is expected to become more important in the future.

The most important areas of applied research in freshwater aquaculture have been: ecological and economic assessment of fishery resources; establishment of progressive technology in industrial fish culture; generation of methods to manage production processes in waters used for ranching, and effective methods of selection, gene and cell engineering; obtaining highly productive fish species; manufacturing of modern machinery and equipment for fish culture and fishing. However, an economic mechanism that would motivate these important fields of study has not yet been found.

The Programme ''Mariculture'' has allowed enterprises of the Russian Fisheries Committee to develop processes to culture, 2 416.6 million juveniles of valued commercial fish species (salmons, sturgeons, coregonus whitefish, coarse fish, and grass-eaters) in natural waters and artificial reservoirs of Russia.

In addition to the release of young fish these enterprises prepare artificial spawning grounds, carry out acclimatisation and various kinds of amelioration work for fish culture to enhance the abundance of fish and improve their habitat introduction of food organisms, improvement of water conditions in spawning grounds, rescuing young fish from residual waters, etc.

In 1995 investments were made to construct new facilities and put them in operation as well as to modernise hatcheries including these in the ''Fish'' programme.

FISHING FLEET

The Russian fishing fleet is marked, on the one hand, by a great number of specialised vessels and, on the other hand, by an unfavourable age structure and low technical level of many types of ships.

As of 1 January 1995 the fishing fleet counts about 13 000 ships, including 8 425 self-propelled boats, their total power being 6 233 700 HP.

Table 1. **Fishing fleet**

	Number (per cent of total)	Power (per cent of total)
Catching vessels	47.4	53.5
Processing vessels	2.3	12.2
Transport vessels	16.1	22.8
Support, specialised and technical boats	32.9	8.4
Other vessels	1.3	3.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

At present the share of obsolete vessels is about 54 per cent. This includes over 68 per cent of catching ships in operation for over 10 years, about 50 per cent of such ships in operation for over 15 years. For processing vessels the respective figures are 85 per cent (over 15 years); for transhipping vessel it is 64 per cent and 47 per cent.

The fleet makes up about 75 per cent of the cost of the principal means of production. It produces over 90 per cent of product for the market, more than a half of canned fish and nearly all fish meal.

Shortage of funds within the industry enterprises and lack of state support in recent years have allowed for only sporadic fleet enhancement. Most of the vessels were purchased by leasing on a contractual basis, the contracts providing for reimbursement by way of exports of about half of the fishery product. Those vessels were expected to be exploited at a high level of economic efficiency. This was

complicated, however, by changes in the pattern of fisheries, structure of world fish market prices, and reasons of organisational nature.

In the ensuing years leasing will remain the principal method of attracting foreign investments. The process is headed by foreign investors: fishing fleets are maintained thanks to their effort. That is why the main challenge in the very near future, as far as national investments for the construction of fishing vessels goes, is to develop leasing operations in Russia, and settlement of this matter through legislation. Russia's acceding to the Convention on International Financial leasing would probably help solve this problem.

At present the problems of fleet replacement are being dealt with not only by the Fisheries Committee but by commercial structures as well. The federal programme "Fish" prepared to develop the fishing industry in Russia till the year 2000 envisages developing the fleet in order to stabilise fish harvesting and the production of fishery goods.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Enterprises of the Russian fishing industry formerly used to produce about 4 000 product items among which there was 1 600 canned items of fish and sea products, and 33 kinds of technical and feed products.

In recent years the output of the major types of fishery products went down considerably. In 1995 the volume of production (including canned fish) was 2 211 000 tons against 3 426 000 tons in 1990.

At the same time there were structural changes in the overall volume of canning: some increase in the share of natural canned product (19.9 per cent to 39.4 per cent in 1995), and a considerable drop in preserves (46.6 per cent to 2.99 per cent).

The fishing industry manufactures large amounts of non-food product: fish meal, mince, oil, medicines, agar, agaroid, glue, etc. Feed products rank first within the non-food fishery products. The volume of fish meal produced in 1995 amounted to 78 500 tons (versus 533 700 tons in 1990). In 1995 a trend towards a rise in fish oil appeared (8 400 tons in 1994). Improvement of quality is an element of the overall problem of raising the efficiency of production.

There are three principle ways of solving this problem; technical (improvement of the basic equipment, use of modern technology, bettering of technical control, raising the culture of production and standards), economic and management. The quicker the industry restructures itself towards manufacturing new types of high quality product expanding the production of competitive fishery goods in higher demand, the faster the economic situation will stabilise and the production efficiency will rise.

In 1995 some work was done to make equipment to process small species of fish, squid, cod and pollock, to manufacture refrigeration equipment, to work out new processes for the use of fats, algae and wastes for medical, prophylactic and technical purposes.

In 1995 per capita consumption of fish and fishing products was 12.0 kg as compared to 20.3 kg in 1990. It is only in two regions of Russia that the consumption remained on the 1990 level, as average for Russia: the Far East and Kaliningrad. The extent of meeting the demand for fishery goods depends on the status of market (level of prices, volume of production, organisation of marketing, variety of products supplied and status of foreign trade).

Supplies of fishery products to the Russian market by the industry in 1995 was over 770 000 tons which exceeds the 1994 level. Great attention was given to projects for using fish in medical and dietal feeding, and in medicine. In 1995 prices for fishery goods increased significantly whereas world market prices remained stable. Imported fishery goods became more competitive since their retail prices were lower. Artificially raised prices slowed down the sales of national product in the domestic market.

PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY

In order to retain the existing volume of fish catches and ensure their further increase, some problems have to be resolved that are newly emerging given Russia's transition to free market policies. For

the first time a federal programme for the development of the fishing industry up to the year 2000 was approved in Russia on the governmental level.

The programme is meant to ensure reproduction and protection of fishery resources, raise the effectiveness of their use, and to secure per capita consumption of fishery products to 18 kg a year.

Fisheries are expected to change over gradually from high seas fishing areas to the Russian economic zone where it plans to harvest 70 per cent of the whole catch. This would result from a set of measures to intensify and optimise fishing, especially in the coastal zone.

On the other hand, it is intended to increase the existing level of fish catches in foreign zones and on the high seas. The plan is to expand fishing operations in the zones of those developing states, which have economic debt to Russia. A part of that debt might be reimbursed by the value of fish caught.

Marketable fish culture in inland waters and mariculture will get a considerable impetus. The intention is to import fishery products from the countries that would grant Russian fishing vessels access to resources in their economic zones.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

SUMMARY

The total production of fisheries in 1995 was 3 348 184 tons, a 4 per cent decrease on the previous year. By type of fisheries, marine capture fisheries in domestic waters accounts for 43 per cent by producing 1 425 213 tons, the largest portion from all fisheries. Marine aquaculture production was 996 451 tons. Inland fisheries produced 29 293 tons. The production from distant water fishing was 897 227 tons.

Imports of fishery products in 1995 was 416 149 tons and US$843 million which was a 9 per cent increase in value on the previous year, while exports of fishery products in 1995 was 437 197 tons at US$1 722 million, a 13 per cent increase in value on the previous year.

Korea amended the Fishery Act in December 1995 in order to accommodate itself to new international fishery management schemes and accomodate the relevant provisions of UNCLOS and other international rules and provisions relating to fishery.

One of the most important measures is the coastal and offshore fisheries restructuring project. The Government plans to adjust fishing efforts by removing 137 000 GRT from fishing vessels operating in its waters from 1994 to 2004.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Resource management

The Government set a legal basis for the introduction of the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) system in December 1995 by amending the Fishery Act, in order to ensure the effective conservation and management of fisheries resources.

The ongoing coastal and offshore fisheries restructuring project was continued in 1995. In 1995 US$2 million was spent to reducing 2 110 GRT.

The Government has taken measures to manage fisheries resources at the maximum sustainable level. For that purpose, the Government has withdrawn fishing permits to the 1992 level.

Construction of artificial reefs also helps the proper management of fisheries resources. US$56 million was invested in constructing 10 837 ha. of artificial reefs.

Recreational fisheries

Recreational fishing has been on the rise in recent years. The Government amended the Fishery Act in December 1995 to meet this trend. The fishing grounds for commercial fisheries can be used as pay angling sites and grounds to experience fishing.

As recreational fishing and commercial fisheries use the same fishing grounds and target the same resources, fishing grounds and fishing boats for recreational fisheries have been designated to avoid conflicts between the commercial fisheries and recreational fisheries.

Financial support

Financial support to the Korean fisheries industry is provided for several projects such as fishing port construction, fishing technology development, fishing community development, fisheries resource fostering and dissemination of information to fishermen.

To improve and construct fishing ports, which is the basis of vessel accommodation and distribution of catches, the Korean Government implemented a fishing port development project (US$43 million).

The Government implemented projects to improve fisheries resources around the Korean waters and to enhance utilisation of fishing grounds. These projects include fisheries resource enhancement, construction of artificial reefs and fish fingerling release (US$60 million).

Recently, aquaculture became more important as a source of fish protein to the people because fisheries resources in the waters around Korea have deteriorated. The Government puts much emphasis on the development of aquaculture (US$16 million).

In addition, the Government implemented projects to develop fishing communities in order to develop less-developed areas, improve fishermen's income and living conditions (US$38 million).

Economic efficiency

The Korean Government took various measures to cope with increasing regulation on the high seas and deterioration of resources in the waters around Korea. The Government initiated a fisheries restructuring project in 1994 which was continued in 1995, reducing the number of fishing vessels to appropriate levels of catch effort commensurate with fisheries resources.

Structural adjustment

The Korean Government is implementing the fisheries restructuring project by extending financial assistance to vessel owners for the disposal of fishing vessels and gears. The project aims at reducing a total of 7 335 vessels out of 50 061 total coastal and offshore fishing vessels. Fishing fleet in the coastal and offshore will remain at levels that ensure the maximum utilisation of resources, following the above mentioned restructuring project. The coastal and offshore fishery restructuring project was implemented during 1994/95 and 3 150 GRT of fishing vessels were withdrawn.

In accordance with the "Special Act for rural community development", the Government implements industry restructuring project, stable supply of fishery products and development of new income sources.

Bilateral arrangements

Korea has established bilateral fishery arrangements with 14 coastal states; they include Australia, Cook Islands, Ecuador, France, Iran, Japan, Kiribati, Mauritania, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and the United States.

Korea plans to establish fishery arrangements with countries such as China, Argentina, Peru and Angola.

Sanitary regulation

Fishery products have been one of the most popular food for Koreans. Recently, the consumption of fishery products has been increasing. The processing and storage of fishery products are obliged under the "Food Sanitation Act" and "Food Code" to obtain permission from the authority concerned.

There are standards for the ingredients, processing, distribution and marketing of the fishery products in the "Food Code".

The amendment of the Food Sanitation Act set the legal basis for setting the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) and accredited the foreign public inspection services for imported food products.

The inspection of fishery products for export and import are subject to ''Fishery Products Inspection Act'', which is mandated in the ''Food Sanitation Act''.

Environmental problems

Industrial complexes near coastal area and the increase in the influx of municipal sewage from the urban areas aggravate the pollution of coastal fishing grounds. Reclamation of coastal lands reduce the fishing grounds. Oil pollution and red tides mostly occur in the southern coastal areas.

In order to better conserve the fisheries resources, the Government designated 29 areas as ''fisheries resources conservation area'' and 4 areas as ''designated area''. Furthermore, the Government undertook research on the possible effect of these pollutions may have on aquatic organisms.

Trade regime changes

By the end of 1995, the Government has liberalised the import of 314 fishery product items out of 354 items in accordance with the GATT rules. During the year 1995, 6 more items were added compared with 1994.

National measures taken in response to measures agreed on by international fisheries conservation organisations

In accordance with the UN resolution, Korea has ceased large scale drift net fishing in the northern Pacific. Korea also tentatively suspended fishing in the high seas area in the Okhotsk Sea and the central Bering Sea.

Based on the FAO Re-flagging Agreement, 32 fishing vessels flying flags of convenience were reflagged into Korean flag.

In accordance with ICCAT recommendation, Korea has implemented ICCAT Bluefin tuna statistical document programme since September 1993.

AQUACULTURE

Production facilities

As of 1995, total 8 558 aquaculture sites (108 637 ha.), were issued with aquaculture permission for fish, shellfish, seaweeds and other fisheries. Major forms of aquaculture is cage farming and land-based water tank farming.

Policies and administration

Types of aquaculture are classified into fish farming, shellfish farming or seaweed farming and complex aquaculture depending on the species cultured. This enables fishermen to choose a classification in accordance with their need.

The Government changed the permission system for land-based aquaculture and the seedling production industry in order to simplify the administrative procedures.

Production

The total aquaculture production from both mariculture and inland aquaculture in 1995 was 1 016 816 tons which are converted into US$841 million. By product category, fish produced 28 665 tons, shellfish 312 285 tons, crustaceans 449 tons, seaweeds 649 099 tons and other aquatic animals 26 318 tons. By major species for each category, for inland aquaculture Israeli carp topped the rank by producing 10 481 tons and halibut marked the top among marine fish species by producing 6 733 tons. For shellfish, 191 156 tons of oysters were produced, 15 260 tons of baby clams and 75 353 tons of mussels were produced. For seaweed, 386 819 tons of sea mustard were produced.

Marketing

There is a preference among Koreans for captured fish to cultured fish and the former carries a price premium.

Approximately 40 per cent of farmed oysters are canned. Mussels and clams are canned or salted for human consumption. Fish harvested in large amount are canned or salted but most of the live fish are consumed fresh at raw fish restaurants or at home.

Research

The National Fisheries Research and Development Agency has implemented major research projects such as culture system research, physiological research, shellfish culture technology research, finfish and shellfish nutrition and feeds research, genetics and breeding technology research, stock identification, oyster culture technology research, virus research for juvenile flounder, pathogenic organism research, reproduction and seedling production research in hatcheries.

Development of genetics and breeding technology, new technology and fish disease control, and culture system research contributed to the increase of aquaculture production.

PRODUCTION FROM CAPTURE FISHERY

Fishing fleet

As of the end of 1994, total fishing fleets amounted 77 391 vessels with 940 322 GRT. Compared with 1993, it is a 11.5 per cent decrease in number, but 2.2 per cent increase in tonnage. About 90 per cent in number and about 99 per cent in tonnage of the fishing vessels are engine-powered vessels.

By material of vessels, wooden vessels occupy 19.5 per cent in tonnage, while occupying 72.2 per cent in number. FRP vessels occupy 6 per cent in tonnage and 23 per cent in number. Steel vessels occupy 75 per cent in tonnage and 5 per cent in number.

By age structure, vessels 6-15 years old occupy 41 per cent, vessels under 5 years old 37 per cent, vessels 16-20 years old 15 per cent and vessels older than 20 years occupy 7 per cent.

Fishing vessels under 5 GRT occupies 83.2 per cent of total vessels in number, and 11.2 per cent in tonnage. Vessels from 5-50 GRT are 12.5 per cent in number and 14.9 per cent in tonnage. Large vessels that are over 50 GRT are 4.3 per cent in number and 73.9 per cent in tonnage.

Operation

Following the rise in the personnel cost and the depletion of coastal and offshore fisheries resources, the fishing companies face difficulties running their business. In order to cope with this difficulty, the Government developed new fishing technologies as follows.

For anchovy drag-net fishery, automation of bag-net hauling system was developed, using multi-capable ball roller and brought about 44 per cent of man-power reduction and 20 per cent of time-saving effect.

In order to solve manpower shortage in traditional Alaska pollack longline fishery, an automatic fishing system was developed. The reduction rate of manpower reached 50 per cent.

Results

The production from domestic marine capture fisheries in 1995 was US$3 billion with 1 425 213 tons. 897 227 tons were produced from distant water fishing and 832 132 tons were landed in domestic ports.

Among major species from domestic marine capture fisheries, squid topped with 203 464 tons, followed by mackerels 200 481 tons occupying 14 per cent, anchovy 230 679 tons, 16 per cent and hairtail 94 596 tons, 7 per cent.

338 810 tons of Alaska pollock were produced from distant-water fishery. Tunas and billfishes production from distant-water fishery was 227 173 tons, showing approximately a 10 per cent decrease from 1994.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Handling and distribution

Most of the coastal and offshore catches were sold through fisheries co-operatives. About 85 per cent of the domestic marine production are sold through the National Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives (NFFC). The remaining 15 per cent are sold through non-co-operatives sale.

The Government shifted the sales system from compulsory consignment of catches through the NFFC to free consignment system in order to improve convenience.

Six wholesale markets in urban areas that directly connect producers and consumers were operated by NFFC and are expected to increase income for producers and contributed to securing fresh fish for consumers. The Government plans to continue its assistance in collaboration with the NFFC for the establishment of such facilities.

Processing

In 1995, a total of 1 691 810 tons were processed and the value amounted to US$2.5 billion. Major product forms were frozen (1 million tons), meat paste (107 677 tons) and seaweed products (94 435 tons). The production of canned products (63 117 tons) slightly decreased from 1994.

Domestic market

Consumption patterns for fisheries products show an increasing preference for high-quality products to simple products. The ratio of high-quality products to simple products has been in constant increase and that of 1995 was 21 per cent to 79 per cent.

The number and production capacity of seafood processing companies are increasing. The number of processing companies in 1995 increased 50 per cent from that of 1990 and the capacity increased 90 per cent. By product types, canned, frozen products and meat pastes occupy approximately 40 per cent of the product consumption and shows convenience-oriented consumption inclination.

OUTLOOK

Following the UNCLOS and declarations of 200 mile EEZs from coastal states, a more complex resource management regime is expected to appear. The introduction of the TAC system in the Fishery Act will lead to regional consultation among Korea, China and Japan, the countries sharing the same fishing grounds.

The Government plans to significantly adjust the coastal and offshore fishing intensity by the year 2004 and introduce a new hygienic system which will make great changes in the fisheries.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA/RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS/
IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: '000$				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total	381 264	726 268	416 149	842 808	**Total**
Live and fresh	11 312	58 680	16 303	74 876	Vivants et frais
Frozen	291 441	525 136	297 224	583 381	Congelés
Seaweed	3 273	5 933	5 157	9 430	Algues
Salted	9 127	22 547	9 137	22 485	Salés
Canned	2 268	21 847	2 334	27 120	En conserve
Deep sea fish	2 614	16 647	1 345	9 004	Poisson d'eau profonde
Other	61 229	75 478	84 648	116 512	Autres

REPUBLIC OF KOREA/RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR COUNTRIES/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PAYS

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: '000$				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total	381 263	726 268	416 149	842 808	**Total**
Russia	104 290	176 275	119 729	209 928	Russie
United States	76 127	135 489	70 795	143 814	États-Unis
China	38 754	111 831	46 577	128 874	Chine
Argentina	46 196	49 792	34 487	43 001	Argentine
Japan	10 765	42 323	11 259	46 053	Japon
Indonesia	6 124	18 201	5 324	16 357	Indonésie
New Zealand	10 903	14 470	11 458	19 734	Nouvelle-Zélande
Canada	5 823	10 857	4 582	13 738	Canada
Chile	14 646	13 940	13 844	16 547	Chili
Vietnam	4 961	15 074	6 268	14 660	Viêt-nam
Thailand	9 325	27 985	9 945	40 362	Thaïlande
Philippines	3 566	16 719	4 533	21 857	Philippines
Malaysia	2 602	6 123	2 730	7 355	Malaysie
United Kingdom	846	3 019	1 961	9 898	Royaume-Uni
Norway	5 953	12 333	4 202	12 901	Norvège
Other	40 382	71 837	68 455	97 729	Autres

REPUBLIC OF KOREA/RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR COUNTRIES AND BY PRODUCTS/
IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PAYS ET PAR PRODUITS

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val. '000$				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total	381 263	726 268	416 149	842 808	**Total**
Japan	10 765	42 323	11 259	46 053	Japon
Yellowtail (live)					Sériole (vivante)
Sea bream	949	9 400	696	8 046	Dorade
Sea bass	613	7 663	652	7 887	Bar
True bass	1	11	19	469	True bass
Shrimp and prawn (live, fresh or chilled)		61		48	Crevettes (vivantes, fraîches, sur glace)
Pearl shell	35	485	49	648	Perle
Sardine (frozen)	3 627	1 948	5 566	5 116	Sardine (congelée)
Alaska pollack roe	289	2 546	424	2 532	Rogue de morue du Pacifique Occidental
Conger eel fillets	17	73	25	131	Filets de congre
Other fish fillets	88	1 674	422	2 846	Autres filets de poisson
Other frozen shrimp and prawn	3	30	85	245	Autres crevettes congelées
Cuttlefish (frozen)	16	76			Seiche (congelée)
Squid					Calmar
Octopus	529	2 109	337	1 698	Poulpe
Arkshell			31	243	Arche
Powdered agar agar	7	377	6	426	Poudre d'agar-agar
Yellowfin tuna	58	342			Albacore
Bigeye tuna	103	704	46	177	Thon obèse
Shark liver oil and fractions	4	80			Huile de foie de requin
Fat fish	1 665	5 328	115	4 280	Poisson gras
Fish meal and pellet	639	762		3	Farine de poisson
Other	2 122	8 654	2 786	11 258	Autres
Chinese Taipei	627	3 835	805	4 317	Taipei
Tropical fish (ornamental)	9	255	5	285	Poisson tropical (orneme nt)
Conger eel (frozen)	10	34	35	40	Congre (congelé)
Other fish (frozen)	43	93	48	111	Autres poissons (congelés)
Peeled frozen shrimp and prawn				9	Crevettes congelées décortiquées
Squid (frozen)	248	397			Calmar (congelé)
Arkshell					Arche
Other fish roe (salted and brined)	271	2 338	79	601	Autres rogues (salées et en saumure)
Fat fish	6	433	3	93	Poisson gras
Others	40	285	635	3 178	Autres
Philippines	3 566	16 719	4 533	21 857	Philippines
Shrimp and prawn (live, fresh or chilled)	15	152		2	Crevettes (vivantes, fraîches, sur glace)
Crab	1	15	2	12	Crabe
Other frozen shrimp and prawn	980	11 027	1 346	14 781	Autres crevettes congelées
Cottoni and spinosum	2 307	1 782	2 331	2 928	Cottoni et spinosum
Jelly fish (salted and brined)	78	161	438	987	Gelée de poisson (salée et en saumure)
Sea cucumber (dried)	110	1 576	3	31	Bèche de mer (séchée)
Others	75	2 006	413	3 118	Autres
Hong Kong	27	1 424	46	1 774	Hong-Kong
Dogfish and other shark (frozen)					Aiguillat et autres requins (congelés)
Sea bream (frozen)					Dorade (congelée)
Other animal products	8	39	4	21	Autres produits d'origine animale
Other (excluding canned products)	12	802	19	1 196	Autres (conserves non comprises)
Other	55	583	23	557	Autres
Malaysia	2 602	6 123	2 730	7 355	Malaysie
Tropical fish (ornamental)	11	514	16	166	Poisson tropical (orneme nt)
Pacific salmon (frozen)					Saumon du Pacifique (congelé)
Dogfish and other shark			2	3	Aiguillat et autres requins
Other meat paste	1 240	1 589	1 104	1 463	Autre pâte de chair de poisson
Jelly fish (salted and brined)	1 238	2 959	1 301	3 733	Gelée de poisson (salée et en saumure)
Other	113	1 061	307	1990	Autres

REPUBLIC OF KOREA/RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR COUNTRIES AND BY PRODUCTS *(cont.)*/
IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PAYS ET PAR PRODUITS *(suite)*

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val. '000$				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Indonesia	6 124	18 201	5 324	16 357	Indonésie
Hairtail (frozen)	193	67			Hairtail (congelé)
Yellow corvenia	757	1 404			Corvenia
Other fish	558	521			Autres poissons
Other frozen shrimp (shrimp and prawn)	122	1 182	189	1 775	Autres crevettes congelées
Squid (frozen)	106	417			Calmar (congelé)
Cottoni and spinosum	37	84	47	178	Cottoni et spinosum
Jelly fish (salted and brined)	1 087	2 418	1 418	3 648	Gelée de poisson (salée et en saumure)
Shrimp and prawn (other)	554	1 382	684	1 732	Crevettes (autres)
Yellowfin tuna (frozen)	758	1 349	346	623	Albacore (congelé)
Shark liver oil and fractions	364	4 181	91	985	Huile de foie de requin
Other	1 588	5 196	2 549	7 416	Autres
Thailand	9 325	27 985	9 945	40 362	Thaïlande
Tropical fish (ornamental)	6	303	11	235	Poisson tropical (ornement)
Other meat paste (frozen)	2 580	4 048	3 387	5 520	Autre pâte de poisson (congelée)
Other frozen shrimp (shrimp and prawn)	866	9 838	1 916	19 858	Autres crevettes congelées
Jelly fish (salted and brined)	3 186	7 012	2 460	6 449	Gelée de poisson (salée et en saumure)
Shrimp and prawn (other)	240	3 496	378	5 487	Crevettes (autres)
Fish juice	1 631	606	1 306	500	Jus de poisson
Other	816	2 682	487	2 313	Autres
China	38 754	111 831	46 557	128 874	Chine
Loach	1 637	2 040	2 998	3 961	Loach
Crab (live, fresh or chilled)			4	40	Crabe (vivant, frais ou réfrigéré)
Octopus	126	417	158	621	Poulpe
Arkshell	32	90	5	33	Arche
Adductor of shellfish	12	36			Adducteur de coquillages
Marsh clam	16	151	2 706	1 221	Clam
Yellow corvinia (frozen)	542	2 287	935	4 224	Corvinia (congelé)
Spanish mackerel	3 964	8 994	534	1 378	Maquereau espagnol
Puffer	2 059	6 746	1 664	7 475	Compère
Other fish	932	2 715	2 722	7 147	Autres poissons
Conger eel fillets	332	1 545	671	3 296	Filets de congre
Other fish fillets	1 777	4 535	3 027	7 071	Autres filets de poisson
Adductor of shellfish	523	3 733	588	3 993	Adducteur de coquillages
Arkshell	868	11 745	953	16 920	Arche
Jelly fish (salted and brined)	1 865	5 010	220	832	Gelée de poisson (salée et en saumure)
Lug worm	93	1 148			Lug worm
Other	23 976	60 639	29 372	70 662	Autres
Norway	5 953	12 333	4 202	12 901	Norvège
Pacific salmon (fresh and chilled)	327	2 622	200	1 619	Saumon du Pacifique (frais et réfrigéré)
Atlantic salmon (frozen)	368	2 379	783	5 085	Saumon de l'Atlantique (congelé)
Mackerel	3 090	2 899	2 180	2 321	Maquereau
Herring	1 631	1 391	576	506	Hareng
Other frozen shrimp (shrimp and prawn)	111	420	84	328	Autres crevettes congelées
Shark liver oil and fraction	3	116	52	471	Huile de foie de requin
Other	423	2 506	327	2 571	Autres
Russia	104 290	176 275	119 729	209 928	Russie
Pacific salmon (frozen)	1 953	2 009	2 645	2 301	Saumon du Pacifique (congelé)
Other halibut	2 813	1 698	5 343	3 252	Autres flétans
Cod	24 566	17 072	29 045	24 873	Morue
Alaska pollack	19 936	10 409	20 250	10 370	Morue du Pacifique occidental
Atka mackerel	8 047	5 254	6 195	3 590	Terpuga
Rock fish (includes red fish) frozen	8 092	6 291	9 998	8 947	Rockfish (y compris sébaste) congelé
Alaska pollack roe	10 860	89 522	11 984	92 238	Rogue de morue du Pacifique occidental
Alaska pollack meat paste	10 115	17 808	12 221	27 101	Pâte de morue du Pacifique occidental
King crab	210	2 901	452	5 850	Crabe royal
Crab meat (airtight freight)	413	11 780	323	14 331	Chair de crabe (transport étanche)
Fat fish	2 638	996	1 748	822	Poisson gras
Fish meal and pellet	12 360	6 684	16 817	9 297	Farine de poisson
Other	2 287	3 851	2 708	6 956	Autres

REPUBLIC OF KOREA/RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR COUNTRIES AND BY PRODUCTS *(cont.)*/
IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PAYS ET PAR PRODUITS *(suite)*

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val. '000$				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Canada	5 823	10 857	4 582	13 738	Canada
Devilfish (fresh and chilled)	267	1 440	48	255	Mante (frais et congelé)
Pacific salmon (frozen)	177	573	180	474	Saumon du Pacifique (congelé)
Herring	2 336	1 921	1 289	1 059	Hareng
Rock fish (includes red fish (frozen)	560	422	84	76	Rockfish (y compris sébaste (congelé)
Other meat paste	1 660	2 865	923	1 872	Autre pâte de poisson
Other frozen shrimp (shrimp and prawn)	296	995	429	1 961	Autres crevettes congelées
Other fish salted	69	272	29	146	Autres poissons salés
Other	458	2 369	1 600	7 895	Autres
United States	76 127	135 489	70 795	143 814	États-Unis
Cod (fresh and chilled)	721	3 339	1 109	5 239	Morue (fraîche et réfrigérée)
Devilfish	3 494	18 796	4 245	23 910	Mante
Crab (live, fresh or chilled)	4	83	1	18	Crabe (vivant, frais ou réfrigéré)
Pacific salmon (frozen)	1 248	3 407	435	1 943	Saumon du Pacifique (congelé)
Plaice					Plie
Other halibut	18 403	14 500	23 180	20 433	Autres flétans
Herring			23	19	Hareng
Cod	3 913	4 025	3 794	4 859	Morue
Alaska pollack	1 490	1 082	2 266	2 048	Morue du Pacifique occidental
Atka mackerel	8 746	7 668	6 239	5 578	Terpuga
Rock fish (includes red fish (frozen)	2 563	2 623	1 552	2 052	Rockfish (y compris sébaste (congelé)
Alaska pollack roe	1 682	10 963	778	7 301	Rogue de morue du Pacifique occidental
Alaska pollack meat paste	12 346	26 664	10 054	27 186	Pâte de morue du Pacifique occidental
Other meat paste	12 346	26 664	5 912	12 696	Autre pâte
Other crab	422	1981	341	1 729	Autres crabes
Brine shrimp egg	87	1 347	124	4 283	Œufs de crevettes en saumure
Fat fish			277	191	Poisson gras
Fish meal and pellet	5 613	3 739	3 248	2 100	Farine de poisson
Other	3 049	8 608	7 217	22 229	Autres
Argentina	46 196	49 792	34 487	43 001	Argentine
Hake (frozen)	104	86	100	66	Merlu (congelé)
Hoki			51	40	Hoki
Other fish	2 417	3 967	7 855	9 747	Autres poissons
Other fish fillets			566	1 175	Autres filets de poisson
Other meat paste	2 977	6 070	2 773	6 858	Autre pâte
Squid	40 249	38 424	23 034	24 705	Calmar
Other	449	1 245	108	410	Autres
Chile	14 646	13 940	13 844	16 547	Chili
Sea urchin (live, fresh or chilled)	2 136	1 749	8	289	Oursin (vivant, frais ou réfrigéré)
Hoki (frozen)			887	737	Hoki (congelé)
Other fish	1 789	3 617	3 099	6 727	Autres poissons
Other meat paste	665	1 087	19	49	Autre pâte
Other fish meat	162	333			Autre chair de poisson
Fish meal and pellet	6 410	3 281	6 164	3 452	Farine de poisson
Other	3 484	3 873	3 667	5 293	Autres
New Zealand	10 903	14 470	11 458	19 734	Nouvelle-Zélande
Rock lobster (excluding frozen)	9	308	5	170	Langouste (congelée non comprise)
Horse mackerel	999	545	1 488	929	Chinchard
Hoki	2 314	2 647	2 023	2 147	Hoki
Other fish	1 030	1 108	742	1 219	Autres poissons
Squid	4 281	5 283	3 796	4 848	Calmar
Other	2 270	4 579	3 404	10 421	Autres
Other countries	45 535	84 671	75 853	116 196	Autres pays

REPUBLIC OF KOREA/RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE

EXPORTS BY MAJOR PRODUCTS/
EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: '000$				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total	385 446	1 646 884	437 197	1 721 748	**Total**
Live and fresh	43 783	375 947	47 298	394 902	Frais et réfrigérés
Frozen	44 941	213 939	66 962	237 374	Congelés
Seaweed	28 607	157 246	25 108	143 142	Algues
Salted and brined	1 252	13 594	1 294	14 111	Salés et en saumure
Canned	16 187	117 457	15 093	127 153	En conserve
Deep sea fishes	177 670	476 907	197 833	488 840	Poissons d'eau profonde
Others	73 006	291 794	83 610	316 226	Autres

REPUBLIC OF KOREA/RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE

EXPORTS BY MAJOR SPECIES/EXPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPALES ESPÈCES

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: '000$				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total	385 446	1 646 884	437 197	1 721 748	**Total**
Alaska pollack	9 609	79 267	13 910	96 356	Morue du Pacifique occidental
Squid	7 287	23 085	54 770	74 601	Calmar
Sole	3 377	16 679	4 856	20 037	Sole
Puffer	618	5 032	3 884	8 310	Compère
Sea bream	1 351	2 264	1 555	4 758	Dorade
Arkshell	9 166	99 782	6 336	86 199	Arche
Herring	1 173	1 812	1 377	2 499	Hareng
Adductors of shellfish	501	11 615	765	20 489	Adducteurs de coquillages
Oyster	12 082	92 873	14 589	115 144	Huîtres
Baby clam	10 207	25 776	11 798	33 248	Clam
Top shell	3 049	21 192	3 155	22 005	Coquilles
Cockle	231	3 454	69	2 248	Coque
Conger eel	11 606	80 092	14 809	110 178	Congre
Spanish mackerel	3 150	22 209	4 225	23 814	Maquereau espagnol
Crab	5 768	69 221	7 044	89 314	Crabe
Shrimp	850	11 309	914	12 208	Crevettes
Halibut	1 459	14 968	2 627	23 855	Flétan
Cuttlefish	1 022	5 079	1 124	3 049	Seiche
Cod	2 653	4 550	2 153	3 249	Morue
Mackerel	13 520	12 085	17 259	14 723	Maquereau
Hairtail	2 237	2 889	3 389	4 162	Hairtail
Saury (horn fish)	1 275	5 018	954	5 411	Balaou
Tuna species	127 078	316 096	240 254	562 215	Espèces de thon
Horse mackerel	10 753	25 995	4 021	13 043	Chinchard
Sardine	2 476	4 844	1 457	2 513	Sardine
Other	142 948	689 698	19 903	368 120	Autres

REPUBLIC OF KOREA/RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE

IMPORTS BY MAJOR SPECIES/IMPORTATIONS PAR PRINCIPALES ESPÈCES

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: '000$				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total	381 263	726 268	416 149	842 808	**Total**
Alaska pollack roe (frozen)	13 463	106 109	14 702	108 785	Rogue de morue du Pacifique occidental (congelée)
Alaska pollack meat paste (frozen)	22 461	44 472	22 275	54 287	Pâte de morue du Pacifique occidental (congelée)
Shrimp (frozen)	4 824	35 261	5 473	46 591	Crevettes (congelées)
Squid (frozen)	46 021	46 708	27 700	31 965	Calmar (congelé)
Cod (frozen)	28 488	21 103	32 839	29 732	Morue (congelée)
Fish meal and pellet	38 530	22 077	44 027	26 258	Farine de poisson
Flat fish (frozen)	22 797	19 074	29 911	26 161	Poissons plats (congelés)
Devil fish (fresh and chilled)	3 861	20 612	4 318	24 302	Mante (fraîche et réfrigérée)
Arkshell (frozen)	1 849	17 942	1 680	22 887	Arche (congelée)
Rock fish (frozen)	18 451	15 701	21 693	19 989	Poisson de roche (congelé)
Jelly fish (salted and brined)	7 565	17 760	5 931	15 933	Gelée de poisson (salée et en saumure)
Squid (frozen)	8 883	23 851	6 987	15 748	Calmar (congelé)
Alaska pollack (frozen)	21 739	11 619	22 516	12 419	Morue du Pacifique occidental (congelée)
Atlantic salmon (frozen)	368	2 379	806	5 221	Saumon atlantique (congelé)
Yellow corvenia (frozen)	2 270	4 898	1 091	4 435	Corvinia (congelé)
Bluefin tuna (frozen)	434	6 961	323	4 580	Thon rouge (congelé)
Mackerel (frozen)	3 295	3 083	2 510	2 650	Maquereau (congelé)
Lobster (frozen)	74	1 029	39	951	Homard (congelé)
Herring (frozen)	4 904	3 833	3 418	2 272	Hareng (congelé)
Other	130 986	301 796	167 910	387 642	Autres

REPUBLIC OF KOREA/RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE

EXPORTS TO MAJOR COUNTRIES/
EXPORTATIONS VERS LES PRINCIPAUX PAYS

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: '000 $				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total	385 446	1 646 884	437 197	1 721 748	**Total**
Japan	202 479	1 278 552	194 224	1 280 984	Japon
United States	26 112	94 090	29 432	93 305	États-Unis
Thailand	76 581	66 366	77 477	53 424	Thaïlande
Spain	18 464	56 184	16 686	56 142	Espagne
Italy	4 189	11 909	3 621	11 953	Italie
Canada	994	6 109	1 090	7 069	Canada
Chinese Taipei	2 034	19 908	2 172	25 140	Taipei
France	4 269	10 947	3 210	10 333	France
Australia	2 198	6 246	1 328	7 629	Australie
Hong Kong	3 165	13 833	5 721	17 163	Hong-Kong
China	6 824	18 524	46 536	64 229	Chine
Singapore	1 841	9 992	1 478	6 032	Singapour
Belgium	2 446	6 287	3 131	11 431	Belgique
United Kingdom	1 488	4 262	1 966	5 147	Royaume-Uni
Malaysia	673	6 654	648	13 667	Malaysie
Indonesia	5 197	2 683	4 703	2 658	Indonésie
Philippines	7 028	2 614	14 933	6 640	Philippines
Netherlands	541	1 596	963	1 689	Pays-Bas
Germany	442	1 765	864	2 798	Allemagne
Other	18 481	28 363	27 014	44 315	Autres

REPUBLIC OF KOREA/RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE

EXPORTS TO MAJOR COUNTRIES BY MAJOR PRODUCTS/
EXPORTATIONS VERS LES PRINCIPAUX PAYS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: '000 $				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Total	385 446	1 646 884	437 197	1 721 748	**Total**
Japan	202 479	1 278 551	194 224	1 280 984	Japan
Live and fresh	43 144	358 697	43 807	362 198	Vivants et frais
Frozen	55 095	283 299	51 376	305 074	Congelés
Seaweed	26 078	135 187	21 935	124 071	Algues
Salted	328	9 880	433	10 742	Salés
Canned	4 720	57 630	5 101	66 633	En conserve
Deep sea fish	49 628	245 767	47 594	225 959	Poissons d'eau profonde
Other	23 486	188 091	23 978	186 307	Autres
Chinese Taipei	2 034	19 908	2 172	25 140	Taipei
Live and fresh	400	9 868	482	17 898	Vivants et frais
Frozen	67	132	147	343	Congelés
Seaweed	794	9 009	499	5 345	Algues
Salted	30	53	38	124	Salés
Other	743	846	1 006	1 430	Autres
Philippines	7 028	2 614	14 933	6 640	Philippines
Frozen	5 540	1 726	11 240	4 098	Congelés
Seaweed			5	4	Algues
Canned	64	101			En conserve
Deep sea fish	580	408	2 620	2 038	Poissons d'eau profonde
Other	844	379	1 068	500	Autres
Hong Kong	3 165	13 833	5 721	17 163	Hong-Kong
Live and fresh	67	3 423	30	1 757	Vivants et frais
Frozen	1 113	2 671	3 883	5 348	Congelés
Seaweed	46	787	54	734	Algues
Salted	1	1			Salés
Canned	158	353	30	95	En conserve
Deep sea fish			4	38	Poissons d'eau profonde
Other	1 780	6 598	1 720	9 191	Autres
Singapore	1 841	9 990	1 487	6 032	Singapour
Frozen	282	994	798	1 480	Congelés
Seaweed	173	2 912	24	396	Algues
Canned	397	835	143	320	En conserve
Deep sea fish	408	1 886	78	424	Poissons d'eau profonde
Other	581	3 363	435	3 412	Autres
Thailand	74 581	66 366	77 477	53 424	Thaïlande
Live and fresh	2	32			Vivants et frais
Frozen	279	308	1 305	1 305	Congelés
Seaweed	5	81	14	253	Algues
Canned			14	46	En conserve
Deep sea fish	61 154	58 841	55 911	41 076	Poissons d'eau profonde
Other	13 141	7 104	20 223	10 744	Autres
China	6 824	18 524	46 536	64 229	Chine
Live and fresh	4	503	1 274	1 581	Vivants et frais
Frozen	6 474	16 795	44 055	59 277	Congelés
Seaweed	79	924	673	2 219	Algues
Other	267	302	534	1 152	Autres
France	4 269	10 947	3 210	10 333	France
Frozen	88	737	10	118	Congelés
Seaweed	32	128	30	64	Algues
Canned	109	730	455	2 306	En conserve
Deep sea fish	546	501	131	232	Poissons d'eau profonde
Other	3 494	8 851	2 584	7 613	Autres
Italy	4 189	11 909	3 621	11 953	Italie
Frozen	200	813	38	209	Congelés
Canned					En conserve
Deep sea fish	904	1 005	347	278	Poissons d'eau profonde
Other	3 085	10 091	3 236	11 466	Autres

REPUBLIC OF KOREA/RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE

EXPORTS TO MAJOR COUNTRIES BY MAJOR PRODUCTS *(cont.)*/
EXPORTATIONS VERS LES PRINCIPAUX PAYS PAR PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS *(suite)*

	Quant.: metric tons/tonnes métriques Val.: '000 $				
	1994		1995		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
Belgium	2 466	6 287	3 131	11 431	Belgique
Frozen	96	636	101	554	Congelés
Seaweed	1	8		2	Algues
Salted	9	37			Salés
Canned	433	1 072	366	3 911	En conserve
Other	1 927	4 534	2 664	6 964	Autres
Germany	442	1 765	864	2 798	Allemagne
Frozen	11	147	26	66	Congelés
Seaweed	20	250	36	249	Algues
Salted	1	9		5	Salés
Canned	65	308	36	164	En conserve
Other	345	1 051	766	2 314	Autres
United Kingdom	1 488	4 262	1 966	5 147	Royaume-Uni
Frozen	77	294	16	18	Congelés
Seaweed	2	30	25	92	Algues
Canned	236	926	858	1 897	En conserve
Other	1 173	3 012	1 067	3 140	Autres
Spain	18 464	56 184	16 686	56 142	Espagne
Live and fresh	26	42			Vivants et frais
Frozen	6 228	20 769	3 897	14 264	Congelés
Seaweed	29	131	13	262	Algues
Salted	10	16			Salés
Canned	241	1 603	35	197	En conserve
Deep sea fish	821	838	179	724	Poissons d'eau profonde
Other	11 109	32 785	12 562	40 695	Autres
Canada	994	6 107	1 090	7 069	Canada
Live and fresh		2		3	Vivants et frais
Frozen	153	281	83	131	Congelés
Seaweed	32	114	114	356	Algues
Salted	3	11	11	21	Salés
Canned	727	5 412	839	6 416	En conserve
Deep sea fish	19	9			Poissons d'eau profonde
Other	60	280	43	142	Autres
Australia	2 198	6 246	1 328	7 629	Australie
Frozen	125	439	77	508	Congelés
Seaweed	6	46	27	118	Algues
Salted	2	18	9	28	Salés
Canned	704	4 093	839	6 093	En conserve
Deep sea fish	1 203	1 198	200	264	Poissons d'eau profonde
Other	158	452	176	618	Autres

MAIN SALES OUTLETS OF OECD PUBLICATIONS
PRINCIPAUX POINTS DE VENTE DES PUBLICATIONS DE L'OCDE

AUSTRALIA – AUSTRALIE
D.A. Information Services
648 Whitehorse Road, P.O.B 163
Mitcham, Victoria 3132 Tel. (03) 9210.7777
Fax: (03) 9210.7788

AUSTRIA – AUTRICHE
Gerold & Co.
Graben 31
Wien I Tel. (0222) 533.50.14
Fax: (0222) 512.47.31.29

BELGIUM – BELGIQUE
Jean De Lannoy
Avenue du Roi, Koningslaan 202
B-1060 Bruxelles Tel. (02) 538.51.69/538.08.41
Fax: (02) 538.08.41

CANADA
Renouf Publishing Company Ltd.
5369 Canotek Road
Unit 1
Ottawa, Ont. K1J 9J3 Tel. (613) 745.2665
Fax: (613) 745.7660

Stores:
71 1/2 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5R1 Tel. (613) 238.8985
Fax: (613) 238.6041

12 Adelaide Street West
Toronto, QN M5H 1L6 Tel. (416) 363.3171
Fax: (416) 363.5963

Les Éditions La Liberté Inc.
3020 Chemin Sainte-Foy
Sainte-Foy, PQ G1X 3V6 Tel. (418) 658.3763
Fax: (418) 658.3763

Federal Publications Inc.
165 University Avenue, Suite 701
Toronto, ON M5H 3B8 Tel. (416) 860.1611
Fax: (416) 860.1608

Les Publications Fédérales
1185 Université
Montréal, QC H3B 3A7 Tel. (514) 954.1633
Fax: (514) 954.1635

CHINA – CHINE
Book Dept., China National Publications
Import and Export Corporation (CNPIEC)
16 Gongti E. Road, Chaoyang District
Beijing 100020 Tel. (10) 6506-6688 Ext. 8402
(10) 6506-3101

CHINESE TAIPEI – TAIPEI CHINOIS
Good Faith Worldwide Int'l. Co. Ltd.
9th Floor, No. 118, Sec. 2
Chung Hsiao E. Road
Taipei Tel. (02) 391.7396/391.7397
Fax: (02) 394.9176

CZECH REPUBLIC – RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÈQUE
National Information Centre
NIS – prodejna
Konviktská 5
Praha 1 – 113 57 Tel. (02) 24.23.09.07
Fax: (02) 24.22.94.33
E-mail: nkposp@dec.niz.cz
Internet: http://www.nis.cz

DENMARK – DANEMARK
Munksgaard Book and Subscription Service
35, Nørre Søgade, P.O. Box 2148
DK-1016 København K Tel. (33) 12.85.70
Fax: (33) 12.93.87

J. H. Schultz Information A/S,
Herstedvang 12,
DK – 2620 Albertslung Tel. 43 63 23 00
Fax: 43 63 19 69
Internet: s-info@inet.uni-c.dk

EGYPT – ÉGYPTE
The Middle East Observer
41 Sherif Street
Cairo Tel. (2) 392.6919
Fax: (2) 360.6804

FINLAND – FINLANDE
Akateeminen Kirjakauppa
Keskuskatu 1, P.O. Box 128
00100 Helsinki

Subscription Services/Agence d'abonnements :
P.O. Box 23
00100 Helsinki Tel. (358) 9.121.4403
Fax: (358) 9.121.4450

***FRANCE**
OECD/OCDE
Mail Orders/Commandes par correspondance :
2, rue André-Pascal
75775 Paris Cedex 16 Tel. 33 (0)1.45.24.82.00
Fax: 33 (0)1.49.10.42.76
Telex: 640048 OCDE
Internet: Compte.PUBSINQ@oecd.org

Orders via Minitel, France only/
Commandes par Minitel, France exclusivement :
36 15 OCDE

OECD Bookshop/Librairie de l'OCDE :
33, rue Octave-Feuillet
75016 Paris Tel. 33 (0)1.45.24.81.81
33 (0)1.45.24.81.67

Dawson
B.P. 40
91121 Palaiseau Cedex Tel. 01.89.10.47.00
Fax: 01.64.54.83.26

Documentation Française
29, quai Voltaire
75007 Paris Tel. 01.40.15.70.00

Economica
49, rue Héricart
75015 Paris Tel. 01.45.78.12.92
Fax: 01.45.75.05.67

Gibert Jeune (Droit-Économie)
6, place Saint-Michel
75006 Paris Tel. 01.43.25.91.19

Librairie du Commerce International
10, avenue d'Iéna
75016 Paris Tel. 01.40.73.34.60

Librairie Dunod
Université Paris-Dauphine
Place du Maréchal-de-Lattre-de-Tassigny
75016 Paris Tel. 01.44.05.40.13

Librairie Lavoisier
11, rue Lavoisier
75008 Paris Tel. 01.42.65.39.95

Librairie des Sciences Politiques
30, rue Saint-Guillaume
75007 Paris Tel. 01.45.48.36.02

P.U.F.
49, boulevard Saint-Michel
75005 Paris Tel. 01.43.25.83.40

Librairie de l'Université
12*a*, rue Nazareth
13100 Aix-en-Provence Tel. 04.42.26.18.08

Documentation Française
165, rue Garibaldi
69003 Lyon Tel. 04.78.63.32.23

Librairie Decitre
29, place Bellecour
69002 Lyon Tel. 04.72.40.54.54

Librairie Sauramps
Le Triangle
34967 Montpellier Cedex 2 Tel. 04.67.58.85.15
Fax: 04.67.58.27.36

A la Sorbonne Actual
23, rue de l'Hôtel-des-Postes
06000 Nice Tel. 04.93.13.77.75
Fax: 04.93.80.75.69

GERMANY – ALLEMAGNE
OECD Bonn Centre
August-Bebel-Allee 6
D-53175 Bonn Tel. (0228) 959.120
Fax: (0228) 959.12.17

GREECE – GRÈCE
Librairie Kauffmann
Stadiou 28
10564 Athens Tel. (01) 32.55.321
Fax: (01) 32.30.320

HONG-KONG
Swindon Book Co. Ltd.
Astoria Bldg. 3F
34 Ashley Road, Tsimshatsui
Kowloon, Hong Kong Tel. 2376.2062
Fax: 2376.0685

HUNGARY – HONGRIE
Euro Info Service
Margitsziget, Európa Ház
1138 Budapest Tel. (1) 111.60.61
Fax: (1) 302.50.35
E-mail: euroinfo@mail.matav.hu
Internet: http://www.euroinfo.hu//index.html

ICELAND – ISLANDE
Mál og Menning
Laugavegi 18, Pósthólf 392
121 Reykjavik Tel. (1) 552.4240
Fax: (1) 562.3523

INDIA – INDE
Oxford Book and Stationery Co.
Scindia House
New Delhi 110001 Tel. (11) 331.5896/5308
Fax: (11) 332.2639
E-mail: oxford.publ@axcess.net.in

17 Park Street
Calcutta 700016 Tel. 240832

INDONESIA – INDONÉSIE
Pdii-Lipi
P.O. Box 4298
Jakarta 12042 Tel. (21) 573.34.67
Fax: (21) 573.34.67

IRELAND – IRLANDE
Government Supplies Agency
Publications Section
4/5 Harcourt Road
Dublin 2 Tel. 661.31.11
Fax: 475.27.60

ISRAEL – ISRAËL
Praedicta
5 Shatner Street
P.O. Box 34030
Jerusalem 91430 Tel. (2) 652.84.90/1/2
Fax: (2) 652.84.93

R.O.Y. International
P.O. Box 13056
Tel Aviv 61130 Tel. (3) 546 1423
Fax: (3) 546 1442
E-mail: royil@netvision.net.il

Palestinian Authority/Middle East:
INDEX Information Services
P.O.B. 19502
Jerusalem Tel. (2) 627.16.34
Fax: (2) 627.12.19

ITALY – ITALIE
Libreria Commissionaria Sansoni
Via Duca di Calabria, 1/1
50125 Firenze Tel. (055) 64.54.15
Fax: (055) 64.12.57
E-mail: licosa@ftbcc.it

Via Bartolini 29
20155 Milano Tel. (02) 36.50.83

Editrice e Libreria Herder
Piazza Montecitorio 120
00186 Roma Tel. 679.46.28
Fax: 678.47.51

Libreria Hoepli
Via Hoepli 5
20121 Milano Tel. (02) 86.54.46
Fax: (02) 805.28.86

Libreria Scientifica
Dott. Lucio de Biasio 'Aeiou'
Via Coronelli, 6
20146 Milano Tel. (02) 48.95.45.52
Fax: (02) 48.95.45.48

JAPAN – JAPON
OECD Tokyo Centre
Landic Akasaka Building
2-3-4 Akasaka, Minato-ku
Tokyo 107 Tel. (81.3) 3586.2016
Fax: (81.3) 3584.7929

KOREA – CORÉE
Kyobo Book Centre Co. Ltd.
P.O. Box 1658, Kwang Hwa Moon
Seoul Tel. 730.78.91
Fax: 735.00.30

MALAYSIA – MALAISIE
University of Malaya Bookshop
University of Malaya
P.O. Box 1127, Jalan Pantai Baru
59700 Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia Tel. 756.5000/756.5425
Fax: 756.3246

MEXICO – MEXIQUE
OECD Mexico Centre
Edificio INFOTEC
Av. San Fernando no. 37
Col. Toriello Guerra
Tlalpan C.P. 14050
Mexico D.F. Tel. (525) 528.10.38
Fax: (525) 606.13.07
E-mail: ocde@rtn.net.mx

NETHERLANDS – PAYS-BAS
SDU Uitgeverij Plantijnstraat
Externe Fondsen
Postbus 20014
2500 EA's-Gravenhage Tel. (070) 37.89.880
Voor bestellingen: Fax: (070) 34.75.778

Subscription Agency/ Agence d'abonnements :
SWETS & ZEITLINGER BV
Heereweg 347B
P.O. Box 830
2160 SZ Lisse Tel. 252.435.111
Fax: 252.415.888

NEW ZEALAND – NOUVELLE-ZELANDE
GPLegislation Services
P.O. Box 12418
Thorndon, Wellington Tel. (04) 496.5655
Fax: (04) 496.5698

NORWAY – NORVÈGE
NIC INFO A/S
Ostensjoveien 18
P.O. Box 6512 Etterstad
0606 Oslo Tel. (22) 97.45.00
Fax: (22) 97.45.45

PAKISTAN
Mirza Book Agency
65 Shahrah Quaid-E-Azam
Lahore 54000 Tel. (42) 735.36.01
Fax: (42) 576.37.14

PHILIPPINE – PHILIPPINES
International Booksource Center Inc.
Rm 179/920 Cityland 10 Condo Tower 2
HV dela Costa Ext cor Valero St.
Makati Metro Manila Tel. (632) 817 9676
Fax: (632) 817 1741

POLAND – POLOGNE
Ars Polona
00-950 Warszawa
Krakowskie Prezdmiescie 7 Tel. (22) 264760
Fax: (22) 265334

PORTUGAL
Livraria Portugal
Rua do Carmo 70-74
Apart. 2681
1200 Lisboa Tel. (01) 347.49.82/5
Fax: (01) 347.02.64

SINGAPORE – SINGAPOUR
Ashgate Publishing
Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd
Golden Wheel Building, 04-03
41, Kallang Pudding Road
Singapore 349316 Tel. 741.5166
Fax: 742.9356

SPAIN – ESPAGNE
Mundi-Prensa Libros S.A.
Castelló 37, Apartado 1223
Madrid 28001 Tel. (91) 431.33.99
Fax: (91) 575.39.98
E-mail: mundiprensa@tsai.es
Internet: http://www.mundiprensa.es

Mundi-Prensa Barcelona
Consell de Cent No. 391
08009 – Barcelona Tel. (93) 488.34.92
Fax: (93) 487.76.59

Libreria de la Generalitat
Palau Moja
Rambla dels Estudis, 118
08002 – Barcelona
(Suscripciones) Tel. (93) 318.80.12
(Publicaciones) Tel. (93) 302.67.23
Fax: (93) 412.18.54

SRI LANKA
Centre for Policy Research
c/o Colombo Agencies Ltd.
No. 300-304, Galle Road
Colombo 3 Tel. (1) 574240, 573551-2
Fax: (1) 575394, 510711

SWEDEN – SUÈDE
CE Fritzes AB
S–106 47 Stockholm Tel. (08) 690.90.90
Fax: (08) 20.50.21

For electronic publications only/
Publications électroniques seulement
STATISTICS SWEDEN
Informationsservice
S-115 81 Stockholm Tel. 8 783 5066
Fax: 8 783 4045

Subscription Agency/Agence d'abonnements :
Wennergren-Williams Info AB
P.O. Box 1305
171 25 Solna Tel. (08) 705.97.50
Fax: (08) 27.00.71

Liber distribution
Internatinal organizations
Fagerstagatan 21
S-163 52 Spanga

SWITZERLAND – SUISSE
Maditec S.A. (Books and Periodicals/Livres et périodiques)
Chemin des Palettes 4
Case postale 266
1020 Renens VD 1 Tel. (021) 635.08.65
Fax: (021) 635.07.80

Librairie Payot S.A.
4, place Pépinet
CP 3212
1002 Lausanne Tel. (021) 320.25.11
Fax: (021) 320.25.14

Librairie Unilivres
6, rue de Candolle
1205 Genève Tel. (022) 320.26.23
Fax: (022) 329.73.18

Subscription Agency/Agence d'abonnements :
Dynapresse Marketing S.A.
38, avenue Vibert
1227 Carouge Tel. (022) 308.08.70
Fax: (022) 308.07.99

See also – Voir aussi :
OECD Bonn Centre
August-Bebel-Allee 6
D-53175 Bonn (Germany) Tel. (0228) 959.120
Fax: (0228) 959.12.17

THAILAND – THAÏLANDE
Suksit Siam Co. Ltd.
113, 115 Fuang Nakhon Rd.
Opp. Wat Rajbopith
Bangkok 10200 Tel. (662) 225.9531/2
Fax: (662) 222.5188

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO, CARIBBEAN TRINITE-ET-TOBAGO, CARAIBES
Systematics Studies Limited
9 Watts Street
Curepe
Trinidad & Tobago, W.I. Tel. (1809) 645.3475
Fax: (1809) 662.5654
E-mail: tobe@trinidad.net

TUNISIA – TUNISIE
Grande Librairie Spécialisée
Fendri Ali
Avenue Haffouz Imm El-Intilaka
Bloc B 1 Sfax 3000 Tel. (216-4) 296 855
Fax: (216-4) 298.270

TURKEY – TURQUIE
Kültür Yayinlari Is-Türk Ltd.
Atatürk Bulvari No. 191/Kat 13
06684 Kavaklidere/Ankara
Tel. (312) 428.11.40 Ext. 2458
Fax : (312) 417.24.90

Dolmabahce Cad. No. 29
Besiktas/Istanbul Tel. (212) 260 7188

UNITED KINGDOM – ROYAUME-UNI
The Stationery Office Ltd.
Postal orders only:
P.O. Box 276, London SW8 5DT
Gen. enquiries Tel. (171) 873 0011
Fax: (171) 873 8463

The Stationery Office Ltd.
Postal orders only:
49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB

Branches at: Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Manchester

UNITED STATES – ÉTATS-UNIS
OECD Washington Center
2001 L Street N.W., Suite 650
Washington, D.C. 20036-4922 Tel. (202) 785.6323
Fax: (202) 785.0350
Internet: washcont@oecd.org

Subscriptions to OECD periodicals may also be placed through main subscription agencies.

Les abonnements aux publications périodiques de l'OCDE peuvent être souscrits auprès des principales agences d'abonnement.

Orders and inquiries from countries where Distributors have not yet been appointed should be sent to: OECD Publications, 2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France.

Les commandes provenant de pays où l'OCDE n'a pas encore désigné de distributeur peuvent être adressées aux Éditions de l'OCDE, 2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France.

12-1996

OECD PUBLICATIONS, 2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 PARIS CEDEX 16
PRINTED IN FRANCE
(53 97 02 1 P) ISBN 92-64-15494-9 – No. 49449 1997