A.I.P.C.E.

White Fish Study 2007

A.I.P.C.E.

EU Fish Processors' Association

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1. Purpose of White Fish Study

The European white fish seafood processing industry relies on a consistent and sustainable supply of raw materials in order to satisfy the ever increasing demand for added value products by consumers, both in domestic and out-of-home consumption.

The issues and conditions of supply have changed significantly since the first annual report was issued seventeen years ago. Since that time, not only has the added value market developed enormously both in volume product sophistication, but the raw material supply sources and much of the primary processing have shifted out of Europe to a significant extent. New species have also risen in importance with the decline of traditional ones, such as cod, whilst aquaculture products are now having an impact.

Such significant changes bring with them new challenges, some which are not only of direct concern to the processors, but to the consumers as well. Among these can be included sustainable fisheries, ethical and legal supply, international trade considerations, including trade tariffs and the growing demand for ecolabelled products.

Supply statistics in the report are based on analysis and interpretation EU Eurostat data. However, it is becoming increasingly clear that with improved processing efficiencies, official yield factors for converting fillets back into whole fish equivalent can now overstate the amount of fish used quite significantly.

Key developments highlighted, which can impact supply and environmental impacts are based on the experience of AIPCE members and the proactive steps they have taken to either enable supply or to mitigate potential supply issues. The aim is to ensure a price competitive supply base meeting stakeholder and consumer expectations.

2. Overview of the Study Findings

Whilst the supply analyses are for 2006, data is not readily available until well into 2007, so the discussion within the report is current to August 2007.

The overall trends are very much following those of previous years with declining supplies from EU waters coupled to further increases, including from aquaculture sources, from third country waters.

Eurostat and Customs codes have not identified all species individually, so that, for example, certain species such as Pangasius (Vietnamese catfish), Nile perch, and tilapia are all classified together. Such species are increasingly important to the processing and market economy in Europe, so AIPCE is seeking to rectify these data deficiencies with the EU Commission. With fillets produced and imported from all fresh water fish equivalent of over 560,000 tons live weight; this is now almost equivalent to the total volume of all hake species. A separate evaluation of Pangasius has been completed to demonstrate the growing importance of this species, where around 100,000 tons of fillets, after deduction for glaze, was imported. This clearly demonstrates the need for more detailed data to be collected by the EU and AIPCE.

In the previous report reliance on imports for all fishery products was estimated to rise from 58 % in 2005 to 60 % for 2006, but the actual figure was 67 % and is estimated to be 69 % for 2007.

Whilst the concerns over IUU fish, illegal, unreported and unregulated fish supply, had been growing in previous years, these developed further during 2006/2007, with particular concern over cod from the Barents Sea and the Baltic. However, proactive steps by Governments, NGOs and industry do now seem to be significantly reducing the problems.

AIPCE previously developed and agreed a Control Document, to be followed by members for the purchase of cod and haddock from the Barents Sea. This was adopted in September 2006 and positively endorsed by WWF. A similar Control Document was adopted for the Baltic in October 2007, with the full backing of the Polish member association. The launch of the document was accompanied with a press release requesting the Polish Government to comply with EU demands to enforce the ban on cod fishing for the remainder of 2007 and not to encourage any further fishing.

The North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, NEAFC, Port State Control Procedure for Frozen Fishery Products, which came into force on first May 2007, has been seen to have a positive impact on the Barents Sea fishery. In the first 6 months to October, over 600 Russian landings within Russia and NEAFC signatory countries were accepted without any issues arising. The statements made by President Putin that Russia had to comply with all fisheries legislation in order to protect the long term interests and value of their resource, clearly impacted as well.

In the Baltic region, the eight EU member state governments at the Baltic RAC in May 2007 were signatories to an agreement take positive action to control IUU. This was seen as a very positive move, so it was unfortunate that the Polish Government subsequently delayed implementation of EU restrictions on cod fishing, as referred to above.

Proposed EU legislation to control IUU, including for imported prepared fishery products, was issued for consultation in early 2007, with draft legislation is anticipated later in the year. Whilst AIPCE welcomes the proposals, they have stated that legislation should be proportionate, targeted and should neither disrupt trade from reputable sources, nor unduly impact developing countries.

The EU legislation concerning autonomous trade tariffs for certain fish species finished at the end of 2006, but despite early negotiations with DG Fish, new legislation was not agreed in time for continuation without interruption. In fact, it was July before final agreement was in place, which added to the financial burdens on importers of fish for processing. An improved system has to be in place before the completion of the current 3 year agreement at the end of 2009, so that there is not the disruption and uncertainty seen this year. Whilst AIPCE requests for increases in relief for cod were initially treated with scepticism, due to the potential IUU problems, there is no doubt that the AIPCE Control documents assisted in welcome increases in the quota and a new agreement for cod fillets.

Primary processing of raw material fishery products has continued to increase in third countries, supplying semi-prepared products for the European added value processing industry. This has raised questions concerning socio economic impacts in third countries and carbon footprint/food miles.

Many AIPCE members already apply international ethical auditing standards to their supplies from third countries. Since these third country processors are often new to the industry, they are often not only exceeding EU hygiene standards and requirements, but are fully compliant with international labour laws as well.

With respect to carbon footprint, because semi processing and finishing of fish raw materials is typically by hand in third countries, rather than mechanically done, yields can be up to 30 % greater than in Europe. New energy efficient transport vessels, handling up to 14,000 container units per shipment also significantly reduce fuel usage, so that overall, carbon footprints can be less than processing in Europe. This is clearly counter-intuitive, but some initial studies are confirming this, although much more thorough investigation is still required.

The EU debate on what action to take over ecolabelling of fish continued throughout 2006, with AIPCE supporting Option 3, which is independent third party certification initiatives, but in compliance to minimum agreed EU standards. Meanwhile, the number of fisheries certified to MSC standards, which are in full compliance with FAO Guidelines, continued to increase. Ever more retailers and brand owners across Europe are now adopting and applying the MSC label on their products, which is driving supply demand to a significant degree.

Overall, the fight against IUU, sustainability and carbon footprint/ international supply matters are expected to dominate the work of AIPCE white fish supply matters during 2007/2008.

3. Supply Trends

3.1 Total Fish Supply

Whilst this is a white fish study, the overall supply situation across all species reflects that of white fish with respect to increasing reliance on imports from third countries.

Table 3.1 (in the tables section) details the relative food balance between EU total fish catches, with adjustments for industrial fish catches for non-food use, EU exports and imports.

The analysis can be expressed in various ways;

Fig. 3.1 details the actual total EU food fish catch for consumption and imports since 1995, estimating the values for 2007. Note that the EU accession in 2004 increased membership from 15 to 25 member states. With accession came increases in available fish stocks, but also adjustments to take into account fish volumes that would have previously been classed as imports/exports between these trading partners have been taken into account.

The steady increase in demand is evident with this being met by imports.

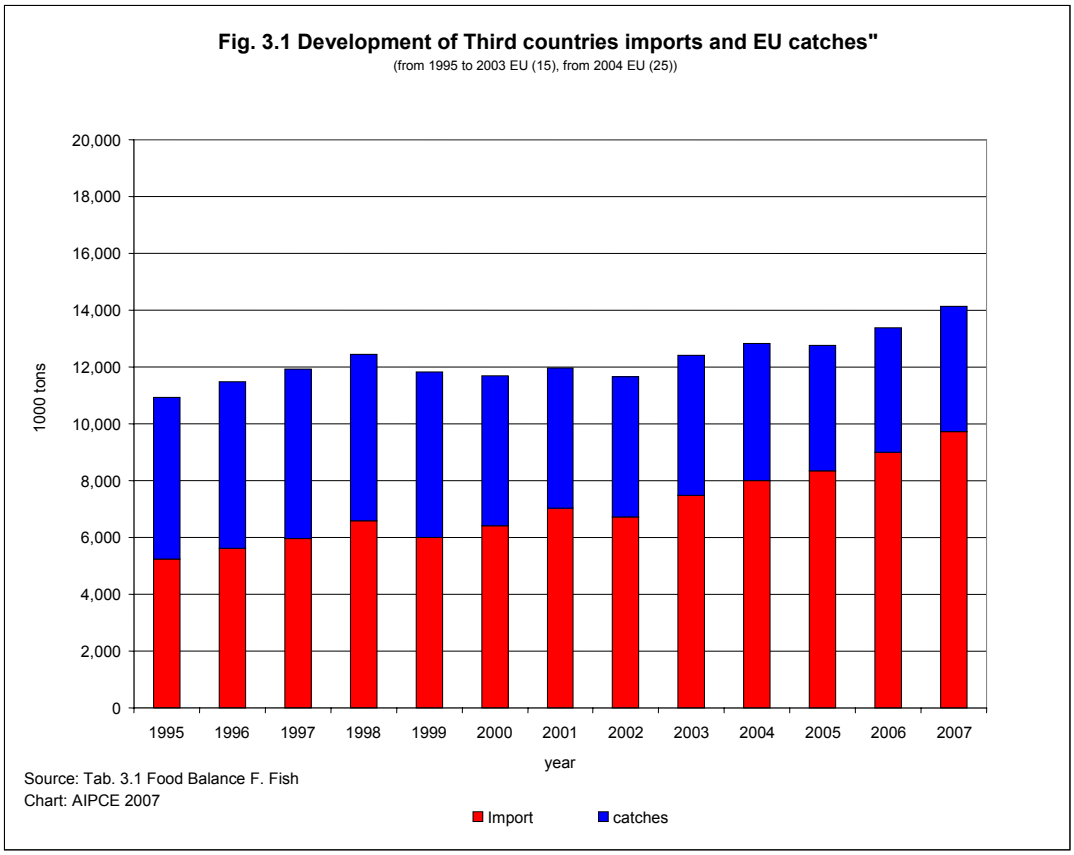


Fig 3.2 illustrates the relative percentage increase in fish import volumes based on EU fish catches for consumption. In this example, fish exports out of the EU, which will include pelagic fish and shellfish in particular, have been deducted from the EU catch quantities.

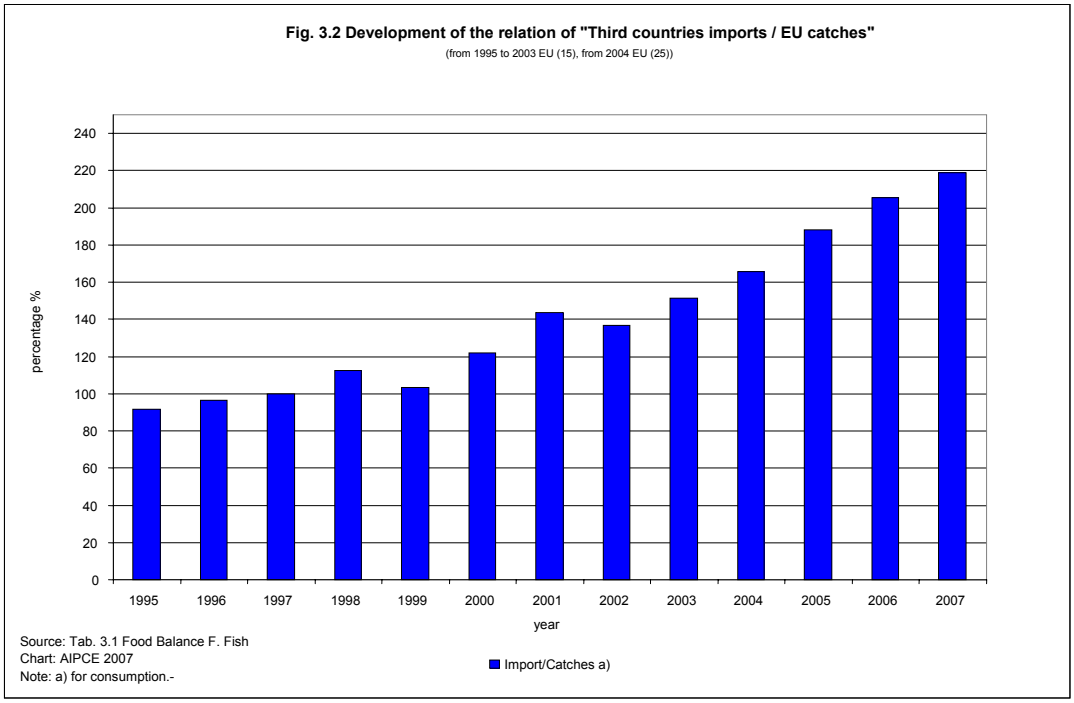


Fig 3.3 expresses the declining self sufficiency of the EU on EU catches as a percentage of total consumption, including imports. For 2006, this dropped to 39 % and it is estimated to be just 36 % in 2007.

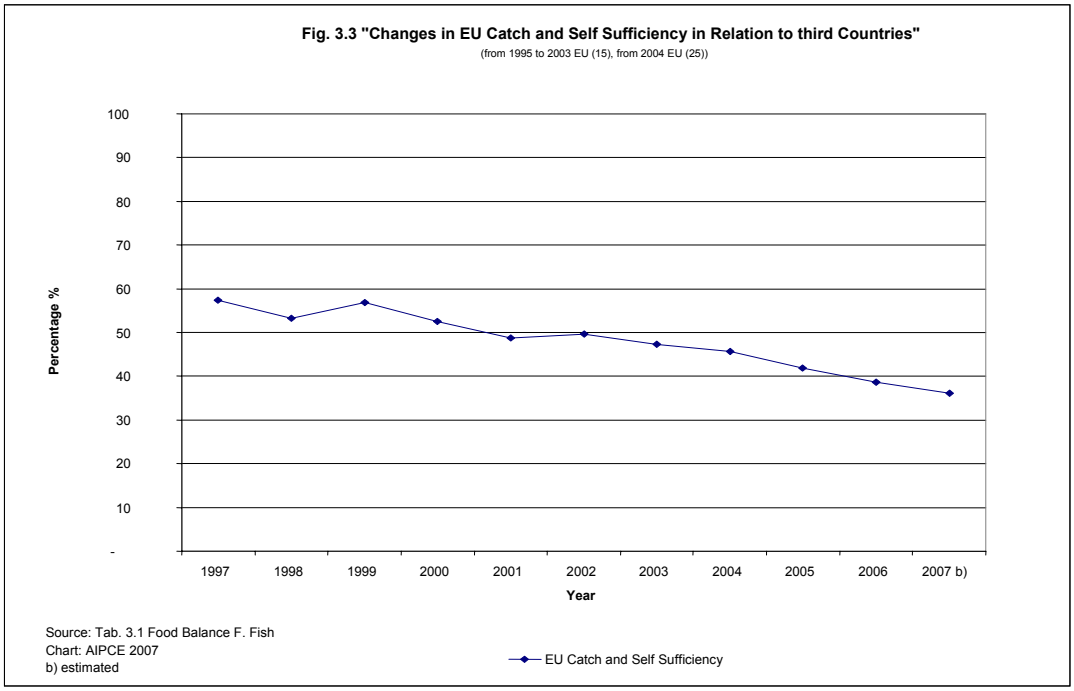
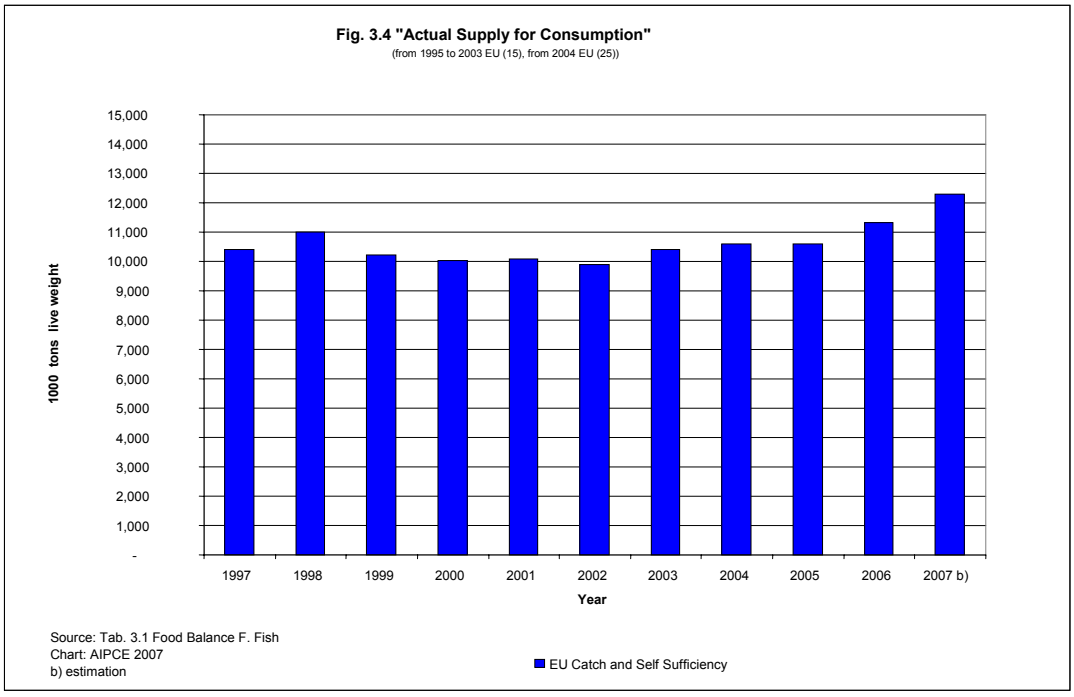


Fig 3.4 is now indicating a rise in fish consumption, no doubt reflecting the growing awareness of the potential health and nutritional benefits of fish, which is both high-lighted in the media and in statements or advice from a number of Member State Governments.

Consumption across the EU has risen to an estimated 26.5 kg/caput/year, but the figures vary tremendously across member states.



3.2 White Fish Supply

3.2.1 EU Supply Base

3.2.1.1 EU Quota by Species

As can be seen in Table 5.1 (in the tables section), of the 5 important white fish species to AIPCE that are caught within EU waters (cod, haddock, hake, saithe and Atlantic redfish), with the exception of cod, where there was a slight increase, all experienced catch quota cuts for 2006, Overall, his represented a fall in volume of 7.8 % from 447,384 to 412,630 tons of fish.

3.2.1.2 EU Catches by Quota Species

Whilst catches for all the species of interest were once again well below allowed quota, for 2006, the overall catch actually increased to 319,740 tons against 313,460 tons in 2006 with the largest gain in Saithe and a small gain in cod. However, overall the catch was 77.5 % of quota.

Rather than this being this is a reflection of over optimistic quotas, it is probably due to the severe effort restrictions placed on the fleet as part of the effort reductions for the recovery plans, for cod in particular.

3.2.2 Total Supply Base

3.2.2.1 Eurostat Statistics and Conversion Factors for Fishery Products back to Live weight Fish Equivalents

The Whitefish Study calculations have been from the same base conversion factors since the first report of 17 years ago. Since that time, many changes have taken place in the supply and primary processing into headed and gutted (H&G) fish and subsequent preparation of fillets and portions, skinless and skin-on, both fresh and frozen. However, an alternative calculation is proposed in this section for part of the cod production, which could potentially be extended for other species as well, such as haddock and Alaska Pollock.

In Europe, heading and gutting, carried out both at sea and on shore, is now often by mechanical means. Likewise, fillet preparation and skinning is usually carried out mechanically, with final trimming by hand, when pin bones are typically removed, along with a portion of prime fish, which is subsequently mechanically deboned to generate a recoverable arising of mince.

However, with the rapid transfer of primary processing of frozen H&G fish to China and the Far East, skilled process staff in those countries are able to carry out both filleting and trimming by hand. This not only results in superior presentation, but also a significant fillet yield increases without the need to generate an arising of mince.

Fillet yields from H&G cod, for example, can be in the range 68 to 71 % from China, compared to around 57 % in Europe, but with and additional 5 % arising of mince from the European process.

So, when taking Eurostat import statistics, what conversion factors should be used to back-calculate the quantity of fish used to generate the fillets? The EU Commission has a number of agreed factors, but there is not unanimity of approach and adoption of factors across EU member states as a whole. In fact, the EU and member states have debated a non-paper on adoption of common factors as recently as April 2007, but it understood that there was only partial agreement and that further investigation needs to be undertaken.

This is clearly an important issue at EU level, since a wrong factor for H&G fish could seriously impact the compliance of catch against quota. Similarly, by applying conversion factors for fillets that do not reflect recent significant yield increases, the amount of fish utilised could be overstated by a large margin. This in turn could imply a level of fishing and potentially of IUU that is significantly over and above reality.

Taking cod as an example, there is no EU agreed factor for H&G cod, so a German Government factor of 1.7 has always been used, whilst a value of 1.5 is used in Russia, Norway and the UK.

The official factor for skinless cod fillet is 2.95, whilst a more appropriate factor for Chinese produced fillets would be 2.29.

On the basis of the alternative factors applied to H&G cod and for fillets from China, this could have the impact of reducing the whole fish equivalent calculated volume by over 72,000 tons.

Clearly there is a need to understand and to apply factors that more adequately reflect the processing yields not only for H&G cod and fillets from China, but for all cod and other whitefish preparations from all countries and regions.

All the tables and calculations in this year's report are based on the factors used for the past 17 years, but AIPCE have agreed to better understand yield changes and conversion factors for all species ahead of preparation of the 2008 report, and to reflect these in the calculations. This will clearly require the cooperation of fishermen and processors, both within the EU and in third countries. It also needs the EU Commission, Member States and FAO to appreciate these issues, since the implications for reporting total catch, potential IUU and even tariff and levy charges could be impacted.

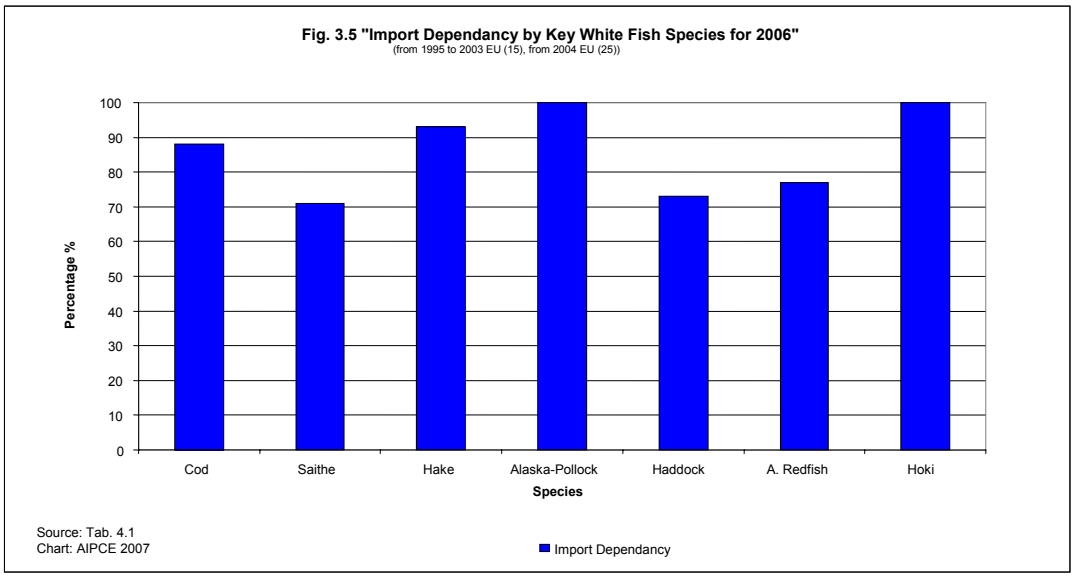
Logic would also dictate that processing yields have dramatically improved over recent years because official catch volumes of many species have declined, as outlined in this report, IUU is being brought under control and yet until recently, there has been reasonable price stability coupled with continued growth.

3.2.2.2 Results

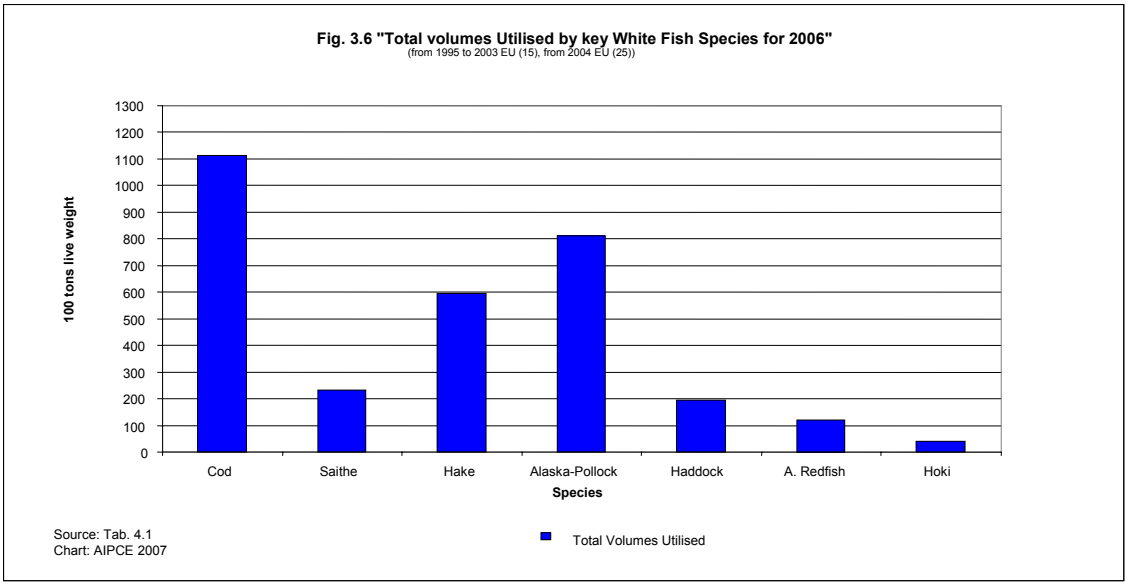
Whilst the overall fishery product supply base is reliant on imports to a level of 66 %, as described previously, white fish dependency remained at 90 % for 2006, as indicated in Table 4.1.

Overall, the total supply volumes increased slightly to 3.1 million tons, of which cod was 1.1 million tons, but Alaska Pollock increased to 810 thousand tons from 610 thousand tons the previous year

Fig 3.5 indicates the import dependency by species.



However, cod, hake and Alaska Pollock remain the most important species in descending order and total volumes utilised are indicated in Fig 3.6, again based on the analysis of table 4.1.



3.2.2.3 Fresh water fish species supply

In addition to the marine white fish supply base of key species, as traditionally reported and based on Eurostat figures by species, there are in addition a general accumulated data bases for other fish species. Within this list, there are fresh water fish species that are rapidly growing in importance to supplement the traditional white fish supply and which are having a considerable impact on the market.

Table 4.12 lists Eurostat third country imports of freshwater fish species, from which it can be deduced that Vietnam will be Pangasius, whilst the African countries will be mainly Nile perch, with tilapia mainly arising from African and Asian countries and zander from Russia. Total volume supplies, expressed as whole fish equivalent, were

in excess of 560,000 tons in 2006, or equivalent to the total hake tonnage from all EU and third country imports. These were principally imported as fillets, mainly frozen, but also fresh.

Pangasius, Vietnamese catfish, or Basa as it is also known, is the most important freshwater fish species, which is undergoing an exponential expansion of aquaculture. This is also reflected in an exponential import growth into Europe, as can be seen in Figs 3.7 and 3.8, which are based on figures from the Vietnam General Dept. of Customs, courtesy Mitsubishi Corporation. Sales into Europe in 2006, which would include Norway, were declared at 123,212 tons of fillets, being 43 % of total production. The deep skinned fillets are white and have a shape and appearance similar to sole. They are very often treated with polyphosphates to give a 5 to 10 % water uptake and are glazed to a minimum level of 10 %, but typically 20 %. This would then decrease the true export volumes to Europe in excess of 93,000 tons of actual fillets when allowing for those few importers that take untreated fillets, but Eurostat would suggest 104,000 tons of Pangasius fillet imports. The implication of this is that many importers are not declaring the actual fish weight net of glaze and additives and are therefore paying tariffs on an element of added water.

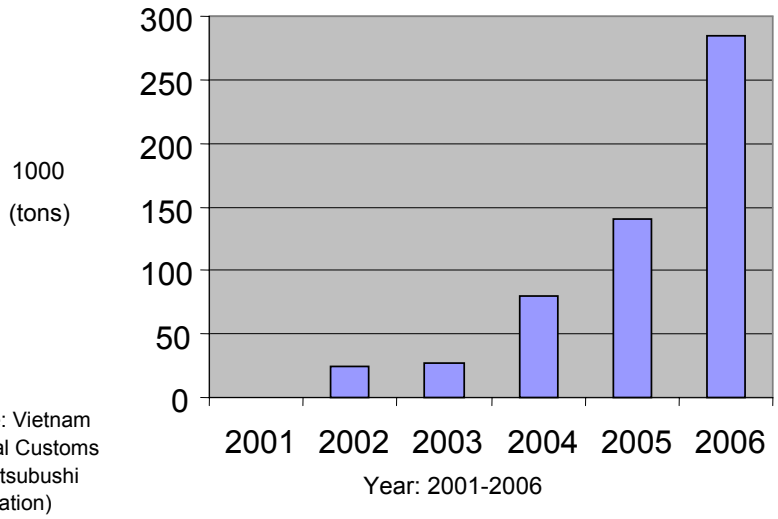
Table 4.12 Eurostat reflects the 104,000 tons of imported Pangasius fillets as 343,000 tons live fish equivalent.

Total live weight production of Pangasius in 2006 was over 800,000 tons, but is expected to be 1 million tons in 2007 and 1.3 million tons in 2008, so that the rate of growth of Pangasius imports can be anticipated to continue.

The somewhat detailed description of Pangasius imports and anomalies in calculation are included to highlight the issues that can arise with a single species from a single aquaculture source with a well accepted conversion factor from whole fish to fillet. This serves to illustrate the much bigger issues to understand as discussed in 3.2.2.1 above.

Clearly also, it is essential that Eurosat data is able to identify specific freshwater species going forward and AIPCE are making good progress with the EU Commission to allocate specific taric codes to these going forward.

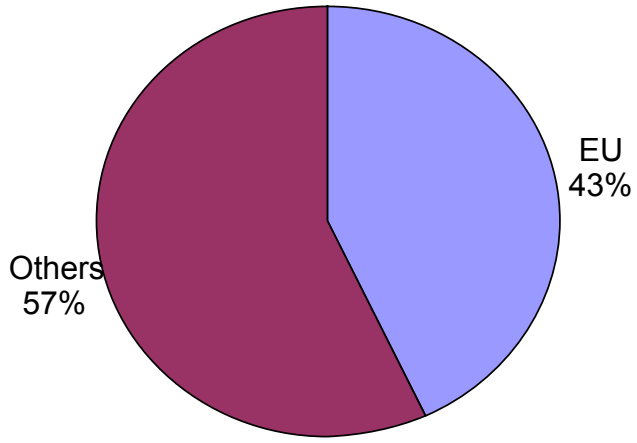
Fig. 3.7: "Total Global Exports of Pangasius Fillets (Glazed) from Vietnam'



Source: Vietnam General Customs (Via Mitsubushi Corporation)

Fig. 3.8: "Global Export Market for Pangasius (Glazed) Fillets: 2006"

(Volume)



Source: Vietnam General Customs (Via Mitsubushi Corporation)

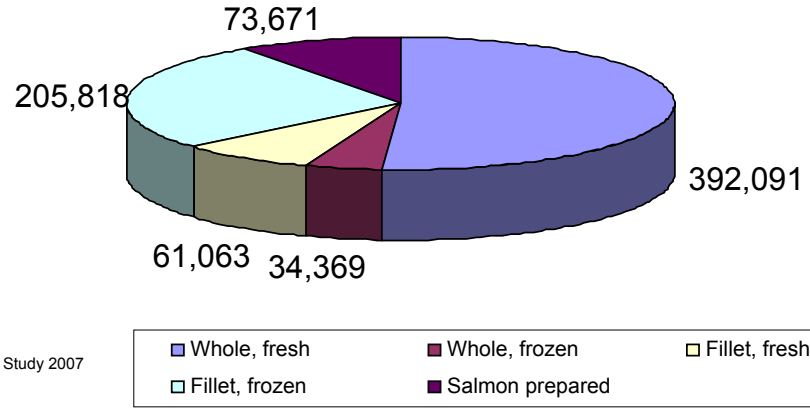
3.2.2.4 Salmon Supply

Whilst salmon is not a white fish species, as availability has increased and prices have fallen/stabilized at lower levels over the years, there has been an appreciable level of substitution of white fish by salmon. In some retailers across Europe, salmon can now account for half of all fish sales.

Table 4.12 indicates an overall import of 705,948 tons of all salmon species, based on whole fish weight equivalent for 2006, an increase of 5 % over 2005. To this has to be added the 190,000 tons of production within the EU, principally from Scotland, so the total available volume exceeds that of Alaska Pollock.

Fig. 3.9: An Analysis of the volume of unprocessed and processed salmon imported into EU from third countries for 2006

(Volume, 1000 tons)



Source: AIPCE Study 2007

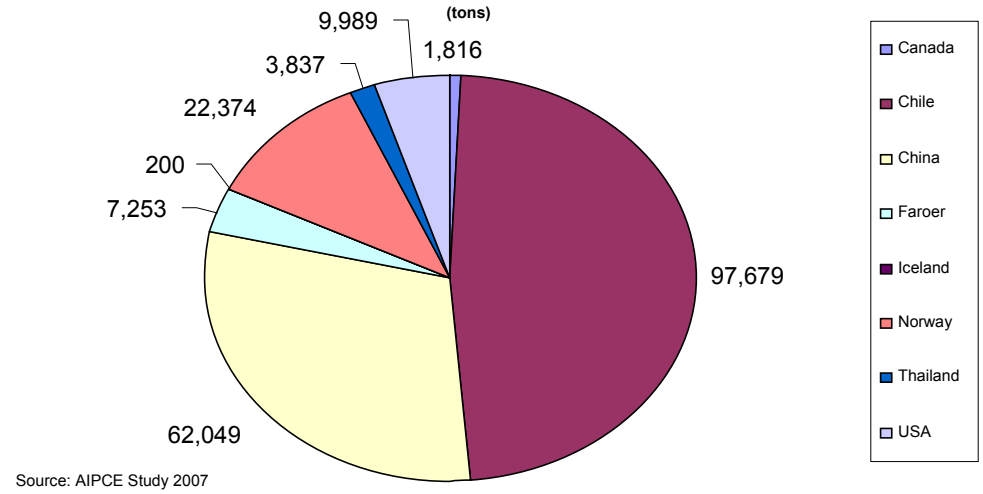
Norway dominates imports of both whole salmon fresh at 96 % and fresh fillets fish at 95 % of the totals into the EU.

However, the position is quite different for frozen whole salmon, fillet and frozen prepared salmon products. For frozen fillets, then as can be seen in Fig 3.10, Chile dominates, followed by China, Norway and the USA. Chile fillet production and import has doubled over the last 2 years to 97,679 tons equivalence of whole fish in the past 2 years.

Chile was able to take advantage of the confusion that reined during the EU imposition of salmon import Safeguard measures, that would have affected all countries, but that were then changed to a Minimum Import Price restriction that could only target Norway.

Import of salmon fillets from China at 62,049 tons equivalent whole fish, will also include and element of wild Alaska salmon.

Fig. 3.10: An Analysis of the volume of Frozen Salmon Fillet imports (by country) into EU for 2006



Source: AIPCE Study 2007

Since Alaska salmon was MSC certified, an EU market for ecolabelled salmon has developed across Europe, so that in addition to the 9,989 tons of fillet, whole fish equivalent, there is an element of the Chinese fillet production to include and then there is an additional 43,170 tons of prepared salmon products, plus 24,660 tons of whole salmon imports. Couple these volumes with Canadian imports and probably around 18 % of all salmon imports are of wild Pacific salmon, whilst the vast percentage of the rest is aquaculture Atlantic salmon.

Wild Alaska Salmon Processing China, courtesy Trident Seafood's USA

3.3 Principle Supplying Third Countries

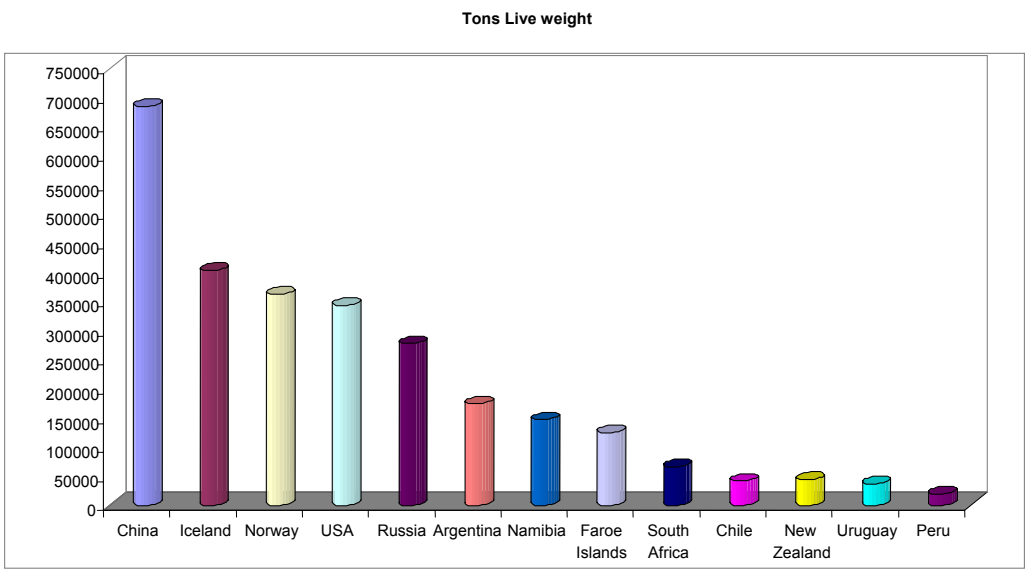
Table 4.3 provides an analysis of the third countries supplying white fish and its form that is fresh, frozen, whole filet, meat etcetera into the EU, whilst the subsequent tables to 4.10 provide a detailed breakdown by species.

From the analysis in Table 4.2, the following pie chart, Fig.3.11 indicates the volumes supplied by each third country. Once again, China is the clear leader, having significantly increased the gap between it and Iceland and Norway respectively.

Virtually all of the whitefish processed by China has its catch origins in the traditional third country fishing nations such as Iceland, Norway, Russia, USA and New Zealand. Concerns have been raised within the NGO communities over the role of some aspects of the activities of the Chinese fishing fleet with respect to IUU fishing in the southern oceans and the African coast. Whether this is a major issue or not has nothing to do with the processing of white fish, other than by national association, since the white fish has its catch origins in quite different international regions, is caught by other countries and is usually purchased by the European processors or their agents.

Traceability of any fish source is essential, however and this has to be from source to factory carrying out any semi-processing operation onto the final processor and added value product.

Fig. 3.11"Volumes of White Fish supplied by third Countries"
(from 1995 to 2003 EU (15), from 2004 EU (25))

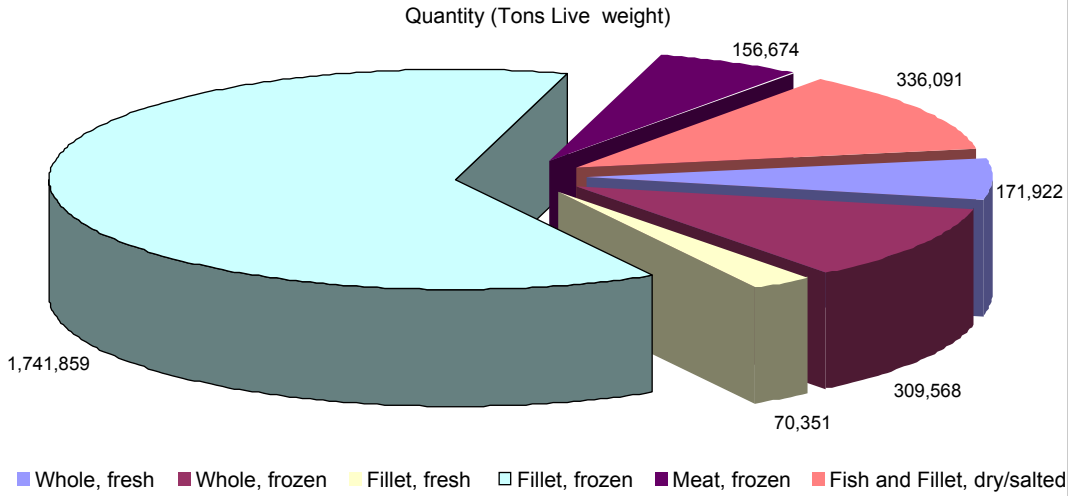


Source: Tab. 4.2
Chart: AIPCE 2007

3.4 Importance of Semi-Prepared Fish Imports

Again, based on Table 4.5, the ever growing importance of semi-prepared processed fish for the European value added secondary processing industry can be seen in Fig. 3.12.

Fig. 3.12 "An Analysis of the volume of unprocessed and processed important white fish species imported into EU from third countries for 2006"



Source: Tab. 4.2
Chart: AIPCE 2007

Whole fish imports, fresh, continued the decline by a further 16 % in 2006 compared to 2005, whilst whole frozen increased slightly by 5 %. To some extent, this reflects

the declining primary processing facilities within the EU, as national white fish landings decline.

Fresh and frozen fillet imports increased during 2006 by 7 % and 11 % respectively. Iceland was the dominant supplier of fresh fillets at 65 % of total compared to Norway at 26 %.

Fresh fillets are an indication of the growing demand for chill fresh fillets into the fast developing chill markets of northern Europe. Both Norway and Iceland are able to maximise their added value from their fresh fish by shipping and/or flying high quality products to the EU on a daily basis.

The frozen fillet market, by contrast, saw China consolidate its grip on this semi-processing sector with an 11 % increase in share to 425 overall.

3.4.1. Carbon Footprint

2006 saw an increasing voicing of concern in some quarters over the use of South Eastern Asian countries for semi-processing for Europe and the impact of food miles on the carbon footprint. There is a need to carry out detailed life cycle analysis to fully understand the impacts of these processing routes and indeed this is being studied by a number of organisations already. However, there are distinct advantages to be gained by processing in countries that have a skilled manual labour force. Yield increases of up to 30 % of fish weight can be achieved, as described in 3.2.2.1 above, linked also to quality benefits, when compared to the use of mechanical processing techniques in Europe.

Primary Processing White Fish China

Transport impacts have been quoted as being very significant, but with the introduction of bigger shipping vessels, now able to carry up to 14,000 container units and burning cleaner fuel more efficiently; this is now a far less significant factor.
What then intuitively can be considered as a negative process may even have positive benefits, although this has yet to be conclusively verified.

Loading container Ship in Qingdao bound for Europe. This vessel capacity is 9,000 trailer units, but 3 new vessels now 14,000 trailer unit vessels burning clean fuel efficiently.

3.5 Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fish and Confidence in the Supply Chain

IUU has continued to be a key topic of debate within the EU Commission, by member state governments and NGOs, all of which has the potential to shake consumer confidence in fishery products.

3.5.1 Barents Sea Cod and Haddock Supply

Problems of IUU cod and haddock fishing in the Barents Sea negatively impacted AIPCE members, whilst the EU Commission even questioned the justification for import tariff reductions on cod, despite the EU fisheries inability to supply the market.

AIPCE therefore took measures to formalise the purchase and supply conditions, already in use by many members, to ensure that IUU black fish did not enter their supply chains. A Control Document was agreed in September 2006, endorsed by WWF and welcomed by EU DG Fish.

The Control Document has been supplemented with a proposed 'Letter of Warranty of supply' and the document itself was modified to take account of the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, NEAFC, Port State Control System for frozen fish that came into force on first May 2007. This requires all signatory nation flag states to require their fishing vessels to report their positions every 2 hours, catch on a weekly basis and pre notification of landing, at designated ports only, 72 hours in advance.

After the first 6 months of operation, more than 600 Russian Barents Sea white fish landings have been made in Russia and other NEAFC state signatory countries without incident.

It is to be hoped that the official NEAFC system and AIPCE Barents Sea Control purchase conditions will substantially combat the IUU issues in the Barents Sea, particularly as transhipment at sea is also tackled.

3.5.2 Baltic Sea Cod Supply

Alleged IUU in the fresh fisheries, particularly for cod, has also impacted AIPCE members, one of whom has taken significant action to ensure that the problem is tackled. In addition, AIPCE developed a Purchase Control Document system for this area as well, which was officially adopted at its general assembly in Gdansk October 2007. This was launched with full support of the Polish member association and was accompanied by a press release calling on the Polish Government to comply with EU rulings on the ceasing of fishing for cod in the Eastern Baltic for the remainder of 2007.

Additionally, AIPCE has worked in support of its Polish member association to seek further onshore support for the Polish fleet and processing industry, which is suffering severe financial hardship as a consequence of cod quota restrictions.

3.5.3 EU Commission Consultation to Control IUU

DG Fish launched a consultation early in 2006 on measures to control IUU both within the EU and internationally. The proposals would impact imports of both fish and fishery products that would require proof of origin and confirmation of legal catch by the flag state of the fishing vessel.

AIPCE has supported the proposals, including IUU definitions to include internal fisheries, but is recommending a risk based and targeted system that would neither be over-burdensome to international trade, nor adversely impact developing nations. The latter would no doubt need extra support to develop control systems.

3.5.4 NGO Fish Lists and Alternatives for Industry

NGOs are increasingly developing their own 'Fish Lists' which often categorise fish onto green, amber and red lists, but without differentiating between individual fish stocks. For instance, the Icelandic cod stock, despite recent quota cuts, is in a far better state of health than the N. Sea stocks, whilst the Alaskan Pacific cod stocks are MSC certified as sustainable.

Whilst these lists provide and important function to promote consumer awareness, it is essential that they are accurate and some AIPCE members have been working with NGOs at national level to improve accuracy of the information.

Also at national level, members have been working with other organisations to develop advisory data sheets by species to aid seafood buyers in the industry and the supply chain on responsible purchasing. Examples of these for white fish species, including cod can be found at www.seafish.org.

In fact, the EU Parliamentary Fisheries Committee challenged AIPCE in early 2006, to tackle the issue of IUU fishing of cod in the Barents Sea. DG Fish also suggested that the issue was a likely potential stumbling block towards further import tariff reductions for cod.

Control of IUU is in fact principally a governmental issue within third countries, the EU/members states or at border inspection posts for imports. However, AIPCE accepts that its members can influence and assist in such matters by ensuring traceability throughout the supply chain.

AIPCE members can already demonstrate due diligence and responsible purchasing policies, including traceability, audit and restriction over transfer of shipments at sea etcetera. However, a working party was formed to develop a common control policy for purchases from the Barents Sea taking the strongest features from existing member procedures.

A draft control policy has already been discussed with DG Fish and with some member state governments and is due for further consideration and adoption during 2006.

The EU Parliament also proposed the creation of an EU fish ecolabelling scheme, with various proposals being out for consultation at member state and stakeholder level. AIPCE has supported 'option 3' and DG Fish have formed an informal working group to develop a basic understanding of ecolabelling standards and controls. Two AIPCE members were invited to sit on the group.

3.5.6 Ecolabelling, EU Proposals and MSC Developments

DG Fish constituted an informal expert group, which met regularly during 2006 to consider what could be included in an EU Ecolabelling scheme for fish. Two experts, from AIPCE membership were part of the group, being there as invited experts.

However, AIPCE continues to favour Option 3 of the proposals for an ecolabelling scheme that were put forward for consultation by DG Fish in 2005. This is the continuation of private schemes, but in compliance with guidelines established by the EU. Given that the EU Commission were members of the FAO working group that established the FAO Guidelines for ecolabelling for fish, this would seem to be logical route to follow.

Meanwhile, the number of fisheries being certified to MSC continues to grow and an increasing number of major brand owners, retailers and food service companies are requiring MSC certified products as a condition of supply, either now or at a target date in the mid term future as more fisheries are certified. Alaska Pollock, Alaskan

Pacific cod, South African Hake and New Zealand hoki are all currently available as MSC certified.

4. Import Tariffs

Council Regulation (EC) No. 2803/2000, which covered autonomous tariffs for certain fishery products over the period 2004-2006 finished without any new legislation in place for the period 2007-2009. This was despite a determined effort by DG Fish to avoid the issue of lack of continuity that was experienced in 2004, when a similar but less severe problem occurred.

AIPCE and DG Fish commenced early discussions to ensure a speedy agreement, but the significant changes in fish supply, linked also to the political considerations of IUU control amongst other considerations, all had to be addressed.

The final legislation, Council Regulation EC No. 824/2007 'Opening and providing for the management of autonomous Community tariff quotas for certain fishery products', was not published until 10th July 2007.

Unfortunately, whilst in 2004 member state Customs offices accepted registration of imports against proposed legislation, on this occasion, given the absence of proposals, they were unable to, which meant that full duty had to be paid, creating hardship for some companies. Further, the retrospective back-dating of the legislation was not permitted by DG Taxud which, meant that companies had to register their earlier purchases between 10th July and 14th August to back-claim the tariff reductions. The large amount of claims then meant that some quotas were put on hold whilst overall usage against quota was clarified.

This level of delay and uncertainty must not be allowed to happen in 2010.

The value of the tariffs to the EU on all fishery imports was Euro 76 million in 2005, representing 2.43 % of value. Whilst this may not be considered to be a large amount, it can be critical to EU processors in a highly competitive market and be the difference between profit and loss. On the other hand, given the proposals for free trade in fishery products, the large administrative cost to the EU of collecting Euro 76 million and the fact that the EU is 64 % dependent on fishery imports, there has to be a question as to the on going value of any tariffs on fishery products. The significant volume increases in allowable autonomous quotas for 2007-09 will also lower the Euro 76 million, making the justification for maintaining the system even harder to understand.

For all the problems, the final legislation proved to be very acceptable, from a white fish perspective, with quota for headed and gutted frozen cod increased to 80,000 tons and the introduction of a quota for cod fillets for the first time. Whilst this was only for 20,000 tons and was used up very quickly, it is recognition of the lack of primary processing capabilities for white fish in EU now with declining domestic catches and that other third countries have developed the processing skills. In fact, given that the fish originates from third countries, for example Russia and Norway, it is up to the companies in those countries to decide where they wish the primary fish to be processed to supply the EU with the semi-processed products they require.

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Fig. 7.2 Development of EU (15) import price of frozen fillets of hake from third countries

Fig. 6.1 Development of EU (15/25) Import of Frozen Fillets of Alaska-Pollock from Third Countries

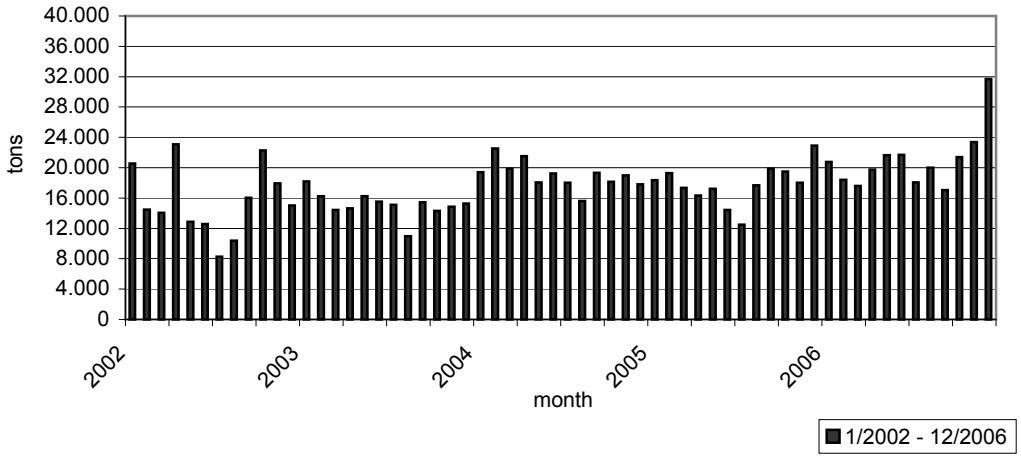
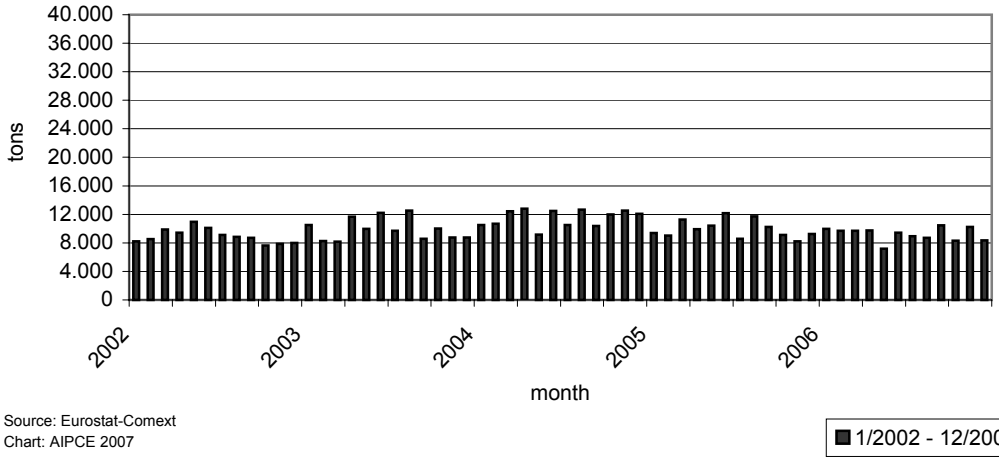
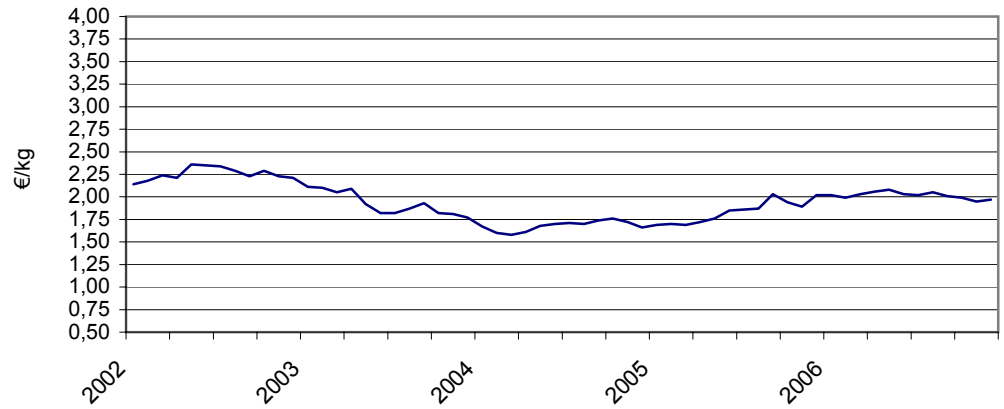


Fig. 6.2 Development of EU (15/25) Import of Frozen Fillets of Hake from Third Countries



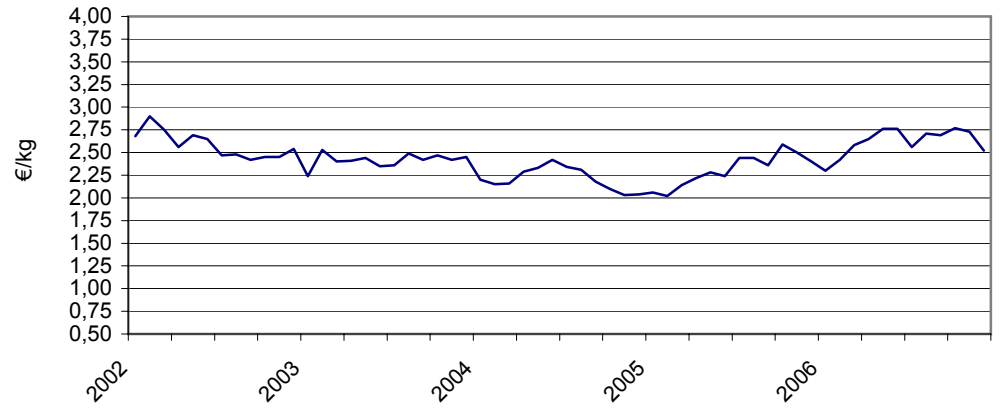
Source: Eurostat-Comext
Chart: AIPCE 2007

Fig. 7.1 Development of EU (15/25) Import Price of Frozen Fillets of Alaska-Pollock from Third Countries



Source: Eurostat-Comext
Chart: AIPCE 2007

Fig. 7.2 Development of EU (15/25) Import Price of Frozen Fillets of Hake from Third Countries



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Tab. 3.1 FOOD BALANCE FOR FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

1000 tons live weight

	EU (15)							EU (25)			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 b)
Catches a)	8.146	8.009	7.628	7.357	7.414	7.922	7.536	7.430	7.033	6.974	6.940
- Non-food uses b)	2.172	2.146	1.822	2.100	2.500	3.000	2.600	2.600	2.600	2.600	2.500
= Catches for consumption	5.974	5.863	5.806	5.257	4.914	4.922	4.936	4.830	4.433	4.374	4.440
+ Imports (Third countries) c)	5.963	6.595	6.007	6.422	7.050	6.735	7.477	7.993	8.355	8.993	9.712
= Total supply	11.937	12.458	11.813	11.679	11.964	11.657	12.413	12.823	12.788	13.367	14.152
- Exports (Third countries) c)	1.545	1.459	1.610	1.654	1.879	1.752	1.995	2.239	2.196	2.040	1.856
= Supply for consumption	10.392	10.999	10.203	10.025	10.085	9.905	10.418	10.584	10.592	11.327	12.296
Total supply (kg/caput) d)	32	33	31	31	32	31	33	34	28	29	31
by catches for consumption in %	50	47	49	45	41	42	40	38	35	33	31
by third countries imports in %	50	53	51	55	59	58	60	62	65	67	69
Supply for consumption (kg/caput) e)	28,0	29,5	27,2	26,7	26,7	26,2	27,4	27,7	23,0	24,4	26,5
Self-sufficiency (%) f)	57	53	57	52	49	50	47	46	42	39	36

Notes: a) Incl. Aquaculture production.- b) Estimation.- c) Without fishmeal (feed) and fishoil, product weight converted into live weight.-
d) Total supply / EU-population * 1000 = kg/caput/year.- e) Supply for consumption / EU-population * 1000.- f) Catches for consumption / supply for consumption * 100 = Rate of self-sufficiency in %.-

Source: FAO, Eurostat-Comext, EU catch report, estimations

Published by: AIPCE 2007

Tab. 4.1 RESULTS OF THE TABLES "ORIGIN OF IMPORTS OF IMPORTANT WHITE FISH INTO EU FROM THIRD COUNTRIES"

calculated on the basis of tons live weight

Species	Catches of quoted species					Third countries imports					Total supply (catches + import)				
	1000 tons					1000 tons					1000 tons				
Year	2003 c)	2003 d)	2004 e)	2005 e)	2006 e)	2003 c)	2003 d)	2004 e)	2005 e)	2006 e)	2003 c)	2003 d)	2004 e)	2005 e)	2006 e)
Total a)	278	324	324	311	320	2.553	2.690	2.725	2.691	2.787	2.831	3.014	3.049	3.002	3.107
Cod	113	139	139	125	131	970	919	935	991	982	1.083	1.058	1.074	1.116	1.113
Saithe	50	51	51	55	68	151	145	154	170	165	201	196	205	225	233
Hake	32	41	41	44	41	561	659	628	566	553	593	700	669	610	594
Alaska-Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	585	675	718	687	811	585	675	718	687	811
Haddock	58	62	62	60	52	120	120	140	144	143	178	182	202	204	195
A. Redfish	25	31	31	27	28	110	112	113	98	92	135	143	144	125	120
Hoki	-	-	-	-	-	56	60	37	35	41	56	60	37	35	41
Plaice b)	82	77	77	68	71	13	13	15	13	13	95	90	92	81	84

Species	Total supply: by catches (%)					Total supply: by third countries imports (%)					Total supply: by imports from Norway (%)				
Year	2003 c)	2003 d)	2004 e)	2005 e)	2006 e)	2003 c)	2003 d)	2004 e)	2005 e)	2006 e)	2003 c)	2003 d)	2004 e)	2005 e)	2006 e)
Total a)	10	11	11	10	10	90	89	89	90	90	16	15	14	14	13
Cod	10	13	13	11	12	90	87	87	89	88	31	30	30	30	28
Saithe	25	26	25	24	29	75	74	75	76	71	26	29	31	27	26
Hake	5	6	6	7	7	95	94	94	93	93	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska-Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Haddock	33	34	31	29	27	67	66	69	71	73	35	33	33	31	26
A. Redfish	19	22	22	22	23	81	78	78	78	77	9	6	6	5	6
Hoki	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Plaice b)	86	86	84	84	85	14	14	16	16	15	24	24	23	18	19

Notes: a) Total of the 7 listed species without plaice.- b) Listed for reason of comparison.- c) EU (15).- d) EU (25) Estimation.- e) EU (25).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-
Published by: AIPCE 2007

Tab. 4.2 Origin of imports into EU from third countries for important white fish species a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tons live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 e)	2004 e)	2005 e)	2006 e)	2006	06/05
Whole, fresh	201.595	205.511	195.898	171.922	100	-12
of it from Norway	67.959	61.063	54.206	49.274	29	-9
Iceland	31.418	45.540	47.383	47.769	28	1
Faroe Isles	41.517	35.479	32.860	20.595	12	-37
Russia	1.136	813	2.262	1.316	1	-42
South Africa	21.815	19.144	19.731	18.309	11	-7
Namibia	5.899	6.793	7.187	5.551	3	-23
Whole, frozen	329.711	306.844	280.874	309.568	100	10
of it from Norway	23.757	26.328	33.939	36.143	12	6
Iceland	19.430	16.889	14.397	19.469	6	35
Faroe Isles	2.233	2.353	1.160	2.331	1	101
Russia	118.061	101.352	96.306	97.298	31	1
South Africa	26.066	25.322	21.543	18.204	6	-15
Argentina	41.298	32.985	17.036	24.185	8	42
Namibia	27.957	29.904	17.199	19.177	6	12
Fillet, fresh c)	45.335	62.735	71.974	70.351	100	-2
of it from Norway	9.451	15.438	20.917	21.796	31	4
Iceland	29.361	40.474	43.949	40.393	57	-8
Faroe Isles	5.886	6.579	6.753	7.633	11	13
Fillet, frozen	1.606.871	1.631.693	1.644.927	1.741.859	100	6
of it from Norway	102.759	96.643	89.973	75.889	4	-16
Iceland	164.922	186.350	189.364	181.855	10	-4
Faroe Isles	47.644	53.286	57.477	59.820	3	4
Russia	183.850	126.490	125.357	144.071	8	15
South Africa	37.840	34.421	37.270	25.200	1	-32
Argentina	163.144	151.316	127.617	136.092	8	7
Namibia	140.164	117.119	111.795	96.467	6	-14
USA	185.132	288.693	289.990	252.174	14	-13
New Zealand	52.359	34.346	31.187	36.671	2	18
China	437.307	463.727	515.962	656.870	38	27
Meat, frozen	136.800	141.889	131.400	156.674	100	19
of it from Norway	6.868	4.850	4.415	2.530	2	-43
Iceland	14.507	14.103	15.109	13.667	9	-10
Faroe Isles	9.408	11.292	9.791	15.266	10	56
Russia	19.008	11.825	14.538	24.626	16	69
USA	29.195	34.360	27.578	28.044	18	2
Argentina	10.998	12.499	7.904	12.797	8	62
Namibia	25.792	29.257	23.753	25.445	16	7
China	4.170	6.050	11.080	16.796	11	52
Fish and Fillet, dry/salted	370.042	376.580	366.263	336.091	100	-8
of it from Norway	177.982	187.582	182.676	184.628	55	1
Iceland	109.897	111.224	119.769	99.772	30	-17
Supply (Catches + Import)	3.014.242	3.049.140	3.004.797	3.106.208	100	3
of it catches of quoted species	323.888	323.888	313.460	319.741	10	2
import from third countries	2.690.354	2.725.252	2.691.337	2.786.467	90	4
of it from China d)	445.406	474.088	535.329	684.376	25	28
Iceland	369.576	414.620	429.972	402.925	14	-6
Norway	388.776	387.797	386.126	361.711	13	-6
USA d)	256.199	371.151	374.874	343.107	12	-8
Russia d)	342.578	261.751	255.313	277.218	10	9
Argentina d)	216.893	198.735	153.722	174.030	6	13
Namibia d)	199.812	183.073	159.935	146.640	5	-8
Faroe Isles	146.107	141.111	130.963	124.686	4	-5
South Africa d)	93.543	88.584	86.943	66.300	2	-24
Chile d)	68.873	50.169	39.041	41.253	1	6
New Zealand d)	58.575	40.244	37.783	44.168	2	17
Uruguay d)	35.209	39.593	34.940	37.000	1	6
Peru d)	4.326	13.634	17.906	19.234	1	7

Notes: a) Cod, saithe, redfish, haddock, hake, alaska-pollock and hoki.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.- c) Cod, saithe and redfish.- d) Incl. quantities not listed above.- e) EU (25).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.- Published by: AIPCE 2007

Tab. 4.3 Origin of imports into EU from third countries for cod a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tons live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 d)	2004 d)	2005 d)	2006 d)	2006	06/05
Whole, fresh	46.465	44.809	43.625	36.838	100	-16
of it from Argentina	170	167	30	22	0	-26
Faroe Isles	9.867	7.983	6.814	4.108	11	-40
Iceland	7.845	10.976	10.392	9.692	26	-7
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	27.035	24.554	23.961	21.658	59	-10
Russia	950	763	2.210	1.002	3	-55
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	157.143	144.424	156.011	163.630	100	5
of it from Argentina	27	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	202	335	509	1.270	1	150
Iceland	1.580	1.049	429	811	0	89
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	9.949	9.164	16.726	14.931	9	-11
Russia	108.927	94.457	90.004	91.017	56	1
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, fresh	30.040	43.702	48.601	52.052	100	7
of it from Faroe Isles	1.276	578	180	452	1	151
Iceland	22.505	32.869	32.731	33.746	65	3
Norway	6.011	10.049	15.422	17.446	34	13
Fillet, frozen	286.624	305.035	352.905	364.691	100	3
of it from Argentina	1.166	505	13	-	-	-
Chile	7	64	-	62	0	-
China	79.266	95.385	137.966	152.898	42	11
Faroe Isles	16.516	22.031	14.358	15.907	4	11
Iceland	82.695	96.938	94.663	95.682	26	1
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	499	568	270	182	0	-32
Norway	50.021	48.619	47.358	40.586	11	-14
Russia	45.343	31.514	46.118	43.802	12	-5
South Africa	-	-	62	-	-	-
Meat, frozen	28.527	20.464	23.542	28.238	100	20
of it from Argentina	-	24	-	-	-	-
China	1.505	2.224	5.587	10.161	36	82
Faroe Isles	1.158	575	131	228	1	74
Iceland	11.566	9.938	10.619	8.734	31	-18
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	5.760	3.473	2.955	1.967	7	-33
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish and Fillet, dry/salted	370.042	376.580	366.263	336.091	100	-8
of it from Iceland	109.897	111.224	119.769	99.772	30	-17
Norway	177.982	187.582	182.676	184.628	55	1
Supply (Catches + Import)	1.058.055	1.074.227	1.116.082	1.112.689	100	0
of it catches of quoted species	139.213	139.213	125.135	131.149	12	5
import from third countries	918.842	935.014	990.947	981.540	88	-1
of it from Norway	276.760	279.332	289.098	272.667	28	-6
Iceland	236.088	262.994	268.604	248.437	25	-8
Russia c)	177.247	150.230	160.761	155.878	16	-3
China c)	84.503	101.829	151.776	173.250	18	14
Faroe Isles c)	68.438	63.620	44.911	40.998	4	-9
New Zealand c)	563	761	270	191	0	-29
Argentina c)	1.366	697	43	22	0	-48
Chile c)	53	80	3	63	0	1.965
South Africa c)	-	-	62	-	-	-
Namibia c)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: a) Gadus morhua, ogac and macrocephalus.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.- c) Incl. quantities not listed above.- d) EU (25).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

Published by: AIPCE 2007

Tab. 4.4 Origin of imports into EU from third countries for saithe a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tons live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 d)	2004 d)	2005 d)	2006 d)	2006	06/05
Whole, fresh	32.371	28.008	22.348	15.246	100	-32
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	13.805	10.716	11.698	4.949	32	-58
Iceland	458	1.609	1.010	930	6	-8
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	16.996	14.415	8.585	8.415	55	-2
Russia	11	2	2	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	4.736	4.174	6.004	10.941	100	82
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	572	126	237	245	2	4
Iceland	240	202	115	285	3	149
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	3.853	3.736	5.643	10.278	94	82
Russia	55	92	10	116	1	1048
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, fresh	7.458	10.936	17.037	12.666	100	-26
of it from Faroe Isles	2.308	3.263	4.942	4.876	38	-1
Iceland	1.831	2.394	6.639	3.426	27	-48
Norway	3.318	5.278	5.454	4.312	34	-21
Fillet, frozen	91.872	98.543	112.549	109.746	100	-2
of it from Argentina	2	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	944	1.952	2.487	5.809	5	134
Faroe Isles	22.840	21.909	33.109	35.664	32	8
Iceland	30.718	41.621	48.503	47.892	44	-1
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	4	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	36.073	31.380	27.227	19.247	18	-29
Russia	309	355	242	130	0	-46
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat, frozen	8.278	12.835	12.032	16.385	100	36
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	18	135	45	0	-67
Iceland	1.313	2.273	2.143	2.336	14	9
Faroe Isles	6.471	9.419	8.606	13.576	83	58
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	495	1.092	1.126	428	3	-62
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	195.526	205.308	225.432	232.725	100	3
of it catches of quoted species	50.811	50.811	55.461	67.741	29	22
import from third countries	144.715	154.497	169.971	164.984	71	-3
of it from Norway	60.734	55.902	48.034	42.680	26	-11
Iceland	34.560	48.100	58.411	54.869	33	-6
Faroe Isles	45.996	45.432	58.592	59.310	36	1
China c)	967	1.970	2.622	5.869	4	124
Russia c)	375	449	254	246	0	-3
South Africa c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina c)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Chile c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand c)	4	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: a) Pollachius virens.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.-
c) Incl. quantities not listed above.- d) EU (25).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-
Published by: AIPCE 2007

Tab. 4.5 Origin of imports into EU from third countries for redfish a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tons live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 d)	2004 d)	2005 d)	2006 d)	2006	06/05
Whole, fresh	20.004	20.263	20.288	19.893	100	-2
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	918	1.911	1.529	937	5	-39
Iceland	13.230	13.910	15.025	15.779	79	5
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	5.791	4.357	3.643	3.077	15	-16
Russia	4	4	4	26	0	502
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	27.837	21.084	17.535	24.799	100	41
of it from Argentina	-	10	4	69	0	1768
Faroe Isles	1.373	968	380	786	3	107
Iceland	17.604	15.170	13.755	18.135	73	32
Namibia	-	-	45	-	-	-
Norway	2.661	2.243	2.203	2.134	9	-3
Russia	1.561	510	290	1.877	8	547
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, fresh	7.837	8.097	6.336	5.634	100	-11
of it from Faroe Isles	2.301	2.737	1.630	2.305	41	41
Iceland	5.024	5.211	4.578	3.221	57	-30
Norway	122	111	40	38	1	-7
Fillet, frozen	56.060	63.409	53.399	41.316	100	-23
of it from Argentina	83	97	110	54	0	-51
Chile	116	-	37	6	0	-
China	18.503	33.309	35.409	27.569	67	-22
Faroe Isles	434	239	198	490	1	148
Iceland	32.591	21.470	15.779	12.659	31	-20
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	3	1	0	-
Norway	417	423	373	125	0	-67
Russia	1.982	7.042	895	-	-	-
South Africa	-	33	-	112	0	-
Meat, frozen	310	208	273	347	100	27
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	7	2	-
Faroe Isles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	310	194	272	340	98	25
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	0	15	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	143.307	144.323	127.202	120.019	100	-6
of it catches of quoted species	31.261	31.261	29.371	28.030	23	-5
import from third countries	112.046	113.062	97.831	91.989	77	-6
of it from Iceland	68.760	55.954	49.410	50.134	55	1
China c)	18.584	33.365	35.409	27.588	30	-22
Norway	8.991	7.149	6.260	5.374	6	-14
Faroe Isles	5.027	5.856	3.737	4.519	5	21
Russia c)	3.548	7.556	1.189	1.903	2	60
Argentina c)	83	107	113	123	0	8
New Zealand c)	73	49	10	7	0	-30
South Africa c)	-	33	-	112	0	-
Chile c)	125	17	37	18	0	-53
Namibia c)	-	-	45	-	-	-

Notes: a) Sebastes species.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.-
c) Incl. quantities not listed above.- d) EU (25).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-
Published by: AIPCE 2007

Tab. 4.6 Origin of imports into EU from third countries for haddock a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tons live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 d)	2004 d)	2005 d)	2006 d)	2006	06/05
Whole, fresh	42.800	49.726	49.657	45.563	100	-8
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	16.927	14.862	12.813	10.602	23	-17
Iceland	9.883	19.042	20.954	21.364	47	2
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	15.723	15.681	15.828	13.301	29	-16
Russia	172	42	45	288	1	537
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	14.401	18.464	15.143	13.202	100	-13
of it from Argentina	85	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	85	924	34	26	0	-24
Iceland	5	468	99	237	2	140
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	7.147	11.119	8.981	8.548	65	-5
Russia	6.967	5.954	5.971	4.288	32	-28
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, frozen	59.490	68.412	75.621	79.614	100	5
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	11.090	11.517	12.661	19.836	25	57
Faroe Isles	7.855	9.107	9.811	7.759	10	-21
Iceland	18.542	25.721	30.198	25.584	32	-15
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	16.084	16.162	14.992	15.866	20	6
Russia	5.084	4.563	6.733	9.399	12	40
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat, frozen	3.681	3.270	3.669	4.708	100	28
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	4	204	784	17	284
Faroe Isles	1.746	1.299	1.054	1.462	31	39
Iceland	1.319	1.699	2.074	2.257	48	9
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	596	244	334	134	3	-60
Russia	12	-	2	7	0	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	182.222	201.722	203.897	194.815	100	-4
of it catches of quoted species	61.850	61.850	59.808	51.727	27	-14
import from third countries	120.372	139.872	144.089	143.088	73	-1
of it from Iceland	29.749	46.930	53.325	49.443	35	-7
Norway	39.551	43.206	40.135	37.848	26	-6
Faroe Isles	26.613	26.193	23.712	19.849	14	-16
China c)	11.090	11.521	12.900	20.721	14	61
Russia c)	12.235	10.559	12.752	13.982	10	10
South Africa c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina c)	85	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile c)	8	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand c)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: a) Melanogrammus aeglefinus.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.-
c) Incl. quantities not listed above.- d) EU (25).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-
Published by: AIPCE 2007

Tab. 4.7 Origin of imports into EU from third countries for hake a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tons live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 d)	2004 d)	2005 d)	2006 d)	2006	06/05
Whole, fresh	58.011	61.188	58.465	52.588	100	-10
of it from Argentina	1.279	1.767	1.135	934	2	-18
Chile	12.620	13.241	13.499	12.934	25	-4
Namibia	5.899	6.793	7.187	5.551	11	-23
Norway	497	559	761	1.050	2	38
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	1	-	-	-	-
South Africa	21.815	19.144	19.731	18.309	35	-7
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	123.081	116.600	83.488	92.562	100	11
of it from Argentina	40.559	32.727	17.001	24.117	26	42
Chile	13.575	13.467	12.709	14.699	16	16
Namibia	27.957	29.904	17.154	19.177	21	12
Norway	46	8	116	70	0	-40
Peru	-	-	5	3	0	-42
Russia	114	88	3	-	-	-100
South Africa	26.066	25.322	21.543	18.204	20	-15
Uruguay	155	109	-	50	0	-
Fillet, frozen	424.500	385.561	367.488	340.187	100	-7
of it from Argentina	159.762	149.862	126.676	134.635	40	6
Chile	35.701	17.886	7.294	7.569	2	4
China	1.203	831	954	2.439	1	156
Namibia	140.143	117.045	111.716	96.367	28	-14
Peru	4.003	12.888	16.456	17.047	5	4
Russia	24	3.283	19.133	54	0	-100
South Africa	37.840	34.388	37.209	25.089	7	-33
Uruguay	27.868	30.528	26.889	30.741	9	14
USA	14.766	15.411	19.518	24.044	7	23
Meat, frozen	53.264	64.564	57.055	67.357	100	18
of it from Argentina	10.972	12.460	7.904	12.797	19	62
Chile	6.602	4.970	5.406	5.966	9	10
China	-	6	58	111	0	91
Namibia	25.792	29.257	23.753	25.445	38	7
Norway	16	-	-	1	0	-
Peru	319	743	1.325	2.050	3	55
Russia	-	712	1.398	-	-	-
South Africa	7.779	9.679	8.369	4.576	7	-45
Uruguay	1.366	3.036	3.192	3.373	5	6
Supply (Catches + Import)	699.609	668.666	610.181	593.789	100	-3
of it catches of quoted species	40.753	40.753	43.685	41.094	7	-6
import from third countries	658.856	627.913	566.496	552.695	93	-2
of it from Argentina c)	212.571	196.816	152.716	172.483	31	13
Namibia c)	199.791	182.999	159.810	146.540	27	-8
South Africa	93.543	88.551	86.882	66.189	12	-24
Chile c)	68.498	49.564	38.908	41.169	7	6
Uruguay	35.209	39.593	34.940	37.000	7	6
USA	16.894	20.621	27.312	34.181	6	25
Peru	4.326	13.634	17.906	19.234	3	7
Russia c)	137	4.085	20.533	54	0	-100
China c)	1.203	836	1.021	2.550	0	150
Norway	569	568	878	1.123	0	28

Notes: a) Merluccius spp. and urophycis spp..- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.- c) Incl. quantities not listed above.- d) EU (25).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 4.8 Origin of imports into EU from third countries for alaska-pollock a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tons live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 d)	2004 d)	2005 d)	2006 d)	2006	06/05
Whole, fresh	1.945	1.516	1.515	1.794	100	18
or it from Argentina	0	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	-	7	6	-	-	-
Iceland	2	3	2	4	0	129
Norway	1.917	1.496	1.428	1.773	99	24
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	1.918	1.610	2.331	4.326	100	86
of it from Argentina	79	12	18	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	-	-	-	2	0	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	101	58	271	183	4	-32
Russia	436	251	27	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	1.170	1.114	1.899	3.650	84	92
Fillet, frozen	628.857	674.348	648.711	765.088	100	18
of it from Argentina	330	324	99	86	0	-14
Chile	1	93	-	-	-	-
China	325.640	320.269	325.395	445.673	58	37
Faroe Isles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	355	415	221	38	0	-83
Namibia	-	74	56	45	0	-20
Norway	154	34	17	62	0	268
Russia	131.108	79.733	52.236	90.686	12	74
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	168.867	272.526	269.762	227.841	30	-16
Meat, frozen	42.739	40.548	34.830	39.638	100	14
of it from Argentina	26	16	-	-	-	-
China	2.665	3.798	5.097	5.689	14	12
Faroe Isles	33	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	27	-	-	-	-
Russia	17.492	8.889	7.551	14.458	36	91
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	22.474	27.818	22.175	19.478	49	-12
Supply (Catches + Import)	675.459	5.959	687.387	810.846	100	18
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	675.459	718.022	687.387	810.846	100	18
of it from China c)	328.397	324.101	330.511	451.751	56	37
USA	192.511	301.458	293.837	250.969	31	-15
Russia c)	149.036	88.873	59.814	105.144	13	76
Norway	2.172	1.614	1.715	2.018	0	18
Iceland	358	419	222	42	0	-81
Argentina c)	436	351	118	86	0	-27
Chile c)	15	93	-	-	-	-
Namibia c)	-	74	56	45	0	-20
Faroe Isles	33	7	6	2	0	-73
South Africa c)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: a) Theragra chalcogramma.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.-
c) Incl. quantities not listed above.- d) EU (25).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-
Published by: AIPCE 2007

Tab. 4.9 Origin of imports into EU from third countries for hoki a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tons live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 e)	2004 e)	2005 e)	2006 e)	2006	06/05
Whole, fresh	d)	d)	d)	d)		
of it from Argentina	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Faroe Isles	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Iceland	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Norway	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Russia	d)	d)	d)	d)		
South Africa	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Thailand	d)	d)	d)	d)		
USA	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Whole, frozen	595	488	362	108	100	-70
of it from Argentina	548	236	13	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	-	-	-	2	2	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	47	59	30	29	27	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	0	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, frozen	59.468	36.384	34.254	41.217	100	20
of it from Argentina	1.801	528	719	1.317	3	83
Chile	173	415	93	3	0	-96
China	663	465	1.090	2.646	6	143
Faroe Isles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	20	184	-	-	-	-
Namibia	21	-	23	55	0	-
New Zealand	51.856	33.777	30.914	36.488	89	18
Norway	-	25	6	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	109	48	124	101	0	-19
USA	132	83	1	-	-	-
Meat, frozen	d)	d)	d)	d)		
of it from Argentina	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Faroe Isles	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Iceland	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Norway	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Russia	d)	d)	d)	d)		
South Africa	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Thailand	d)	d)	d)	d)		
USA	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Supply (Catches + Import)	60.063	36.872	34.616	41.325	100	19
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	60.063	36.872	34.616	41.325	100	19
of it from New Zealand c)	51.903	33.836	30.944	36.517	88	18
Argentina c)	2.349	765	732	1.317	3	80
China c)	663	465	1.090	2.646	6	143
Chile c)	173	415	93	3	0	-96
Iceland	20	184	-	-	-	-
USA c)	132	83	1	-	-	-
Thailand c)	109	48	124	101	0	-19
Norway	-	25	6	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	-	-	-	2	0	-
South Africa c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia c)	21	-	23	55	0	-

Notes: a) Macruronus novaezealandiae.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.- c) Incl. quantities not listed above.- d) Not available.- e) EU (25).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 4.10 Origin of imports into EU from third countries for plaice a)

Origin	Quantity (tons live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 b)	2004 b)	2005 b)	2006 b)	2006	06/05
Whole, fresh	5.168	5.280	4.715	5.157	100	9
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	383	450	346	322	6	-7
Iceland	1.861	2.114	1.923	2.451	48	27
Norway	2.908	2.709	2.443	2.380	46	-3
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	2	1	1	0	100
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	819	587	750	770	100	3
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	1	1	6	14	2	135
Iceland	58	48	117	90	12	-23
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	67	13	36	65	8	80
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	231	346	411	514	67	25
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	0	-	-	27	4	-
Fillet, frozen	6.772	9.371	7.744	6.833	100	-12
of it from Argentina	1	9	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	2.206	4.341	3.547	3.129	46	-12
Faroe Isles	-	23	132	13	0	-90
Iceland	3.795	3.590	3.807	3.139	46	-18
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	2	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	1.022	157	18	0	-89
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	89.462	91.941	81.268	83.832	100	3
of it catches of quoted species	76.703	76.703	68.058	71.071	85	4
import from third countries	12.759	15.238	13.210	12.761	15	-3
of it from Iceland	5.715	5.751	5.846	5.680	45	-3
China	2.308	4.437	3.574	3.136	25	-12
Norway	2.976	2.722	2.479	2.445	19	-1
Russia	231	1.370	569	533	4	-6
Faroe Isles	384	473	484	349	3	-28
Argentina	1	9	-	-	-	-
USA	0	-	-	27	0	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: a) Pleuronectes Platessa.- b) EU (25).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 4.11 Origin of imports into EU from third countries for salmon a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tons live weight)			Share (%)	Change (%)
	2004	2005	2006	2006	06/05
Whole, fresh	352.377	373.137	392.091	100	5
of it from Canada	221	243	398	0	64
Chile	1	48	-	0	-100
Färöer	25.932	10.324	4.741	3	-54
Iceland	2.206	3.572	2.899	1	-19
Norway	323.766	358.864	383.907	96	7
USA	215	75	135	0	80
Whole, frozen	31.646	28.306	34.369	100	21
of it from Canada	4.583	3.016	3.055	11	1
Chile	286	770	1.172	3	52
China	436	446	821	2	84
Färöer	1.098	600	187	2	-69
Iceland	-	15	1	0	-92
Norway	3.560	3.192	3.308	11	4
Thailand	13	2	15	0	617
USA	20.487	19.356	24.660	68	27
Fillet, fresh	61.723	61.149	61.063	100	0
of it from Canada	118	292	452	0	55
Chile	484	1.493	159	2	-89
China	1.786	189	540	0	185
Färöer	336	135	168	0	24
Iceland	24	11	6	0	-50
Norway	58.770	58.028	59.336	95	2
USA	126	970	350	2	-64
Fillet, frozen	133.439	188.429	205.818	100	9
of it from Canada	1.475	1.392	1.816	1	30
Chile	48.367	103.340	97.679	55	-5
China	34.014	41.757	62.049	22	49
Färöer	9.445	8.112	7.253	4	-11
Iceland	502	710	200	0	-72
Norway	30.138	22.036	22.374	12	2
Thailand	1.252	2.545	3.837	1	51
USA	7.383	8.087	9.989	4	24
Salmon prepared	91.179	83.041	73.671	100	-11
of it from Canada	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1.926	2.043	1.947	2	-5
China	846	1.176	511	1	-57
Färöer	43	41	53	0	29
Iceland	181	83	42	0	-49
Norway	3.675	4.814	3.132	6	-35
Thailand	4.509	5.223	5.190	6	-1
USA	57.866	47.557	43.170	57	-9
Supply (Catches + Import)	608.641	672.912	705.948	100	5
of it catches of quoted species				-	
import from third countries	608.641	672.912	705.948	100	5
of it from Norwegen c)	419.908	446.936	472.075	66	6
Chile c)	51.063	107.693	100.958	16	-6
USA	86.076	76.045	78.303	11	3
China c)	37.082	43.569	63.978	6	47
Canada	28.613	27.394	25.921	4	-5
Färöer	36.854	19.213	12.402	3	-35
Thailand	5.774	7.775	9.041	1	16
Iceland c)	2.914	4.391	3.148	1	-28

Notes: a) Salmon salar and other salmon species.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.- c) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

Published by: AIPCE 2007

Tab. 4.12 Origin of imports into EU from third countries for freshwater fish a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tons live weight)			Share (%)	Change (%)
	2004	2005	2006	2006	06/05
Whole, fresh	3.954	3.654	3.901	100	7
of it from Kenia	224	230	336	6	46
Norway	13	12	3	0	-72
Russia	2.274	1.562	910	43	-42
Tansania	215	203	155	6	-24
Uganda	1.091	1.561	2.351	43	51
Whole, frozen	25.344	28.741	37.308	100	30
of it from Bangladesh	2.673	3.597	3.761	13	5
China	547	1.886	3.412	7	81
Indonesia	2.523	1.592	1.733	6	9
Kenia	482	473	1.085	2	130
Tansania	1.219	1.118	1.716	4	54
Thailand	4.270	6.797	9.393	24	38
Uganda	1.376	1.794	1.912	6	7
Vietnam	2.620	1.468	1.708	5	16
Fillet, fresh	111.068	111.858	93.373	100	-17
of it from Kenia	12.653	8.234	6.758	7	-18
Russia	2.880	3.120	2.157	3	-31
Tansania	56.298	47.171	39.505	42	-
Uganda	36.816	46.632	41.051	42	-12
Vietnam	1.047	3.004	2.454	3	-18
Fillet, frozen	117.625	192.683	414.748	100	115
of it from China	118	2.689	9.229	1	243
Indonesia	3.710	2.863	3.446	1	20
China	118	2.689	9.229	1	243
Kenia	2.368	3.468	2.710	2	-22
Kasachstan	8.031	12.166	11.462	6	-6
Russia	14.870	16.247	13.895	8	-14
Tansania	12.998	18.246	19.390	9	6
Uganda	4.467	6.256	6.083	3	-3
Vietnam	66.676	126.594	343.490	66	171
Meat, fresh	3.208	2.476	2.980	100	20
of it from Norway	246	171	295	7	-
Sri Lanka	12	3	256	0	8231
USA	866	1.191	1.272	48	7
Meat, frozen	4.377	7.583	8.719	306	15
of it from Chile	431	2.303	2.174	30	-6
Norway	671	978	1.592	13	63
Vietnam	356	1.106	1.790	15	62
Supply (Catches + Import)	265.575	346.995	561.030	100	62
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	
import from third countries	265.575	346.995	561.030	100	62
of it from Vietnam	70.700	132.171	349.442	62	164
Tanzania	71.040	66.938	60.766	11	-9
Uganda	43.826	56.299	51.538	9	-8
Russia	20.957	21.618	17.935	3	-17
Kasachstan	8.209	12.405	11.697	2	-6
Kenia	15.727	12.416	10.889	2	-12
China	606	3.195	10.017	2	213
Thailand	4.270	6.797	9.393	2	38

Notes: a) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with freshwater fish other than salmon, trout and carp.-
b) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-
Published by: AIPCE 2007

Tab. 5.1 EU-QUOTA BY SPECIES

		EU (15)		EU (25)				
Species	**Code-name**	**2002 t**	**2003 t**	**2004 t**	**2005 t**	**2006 a) t**	**Change 06/05 %**	**Quota '06 by species %**
Herring	HER	630.870	682.643	809.693	962.027	879.145	-8,6	21,9
Sprat	SPR	450.110	448.565	671.515	794.566	636.884	-19,8	15,9
Anchovy	ANE	41.000	41.000	41.000	38.000	13.000	-65,8	0,3
Atl. Salmon	SAL	2.036	2.026	2.415	2.333	2.333	0,0	0,1
Cod	COD	149.196	121.984	147.201	138.252	142.927	3,4	3,6
Haddock	HAD	107.865	64.013	82.417	78.535	71.678	-8,7	1,8
Saithe	POK	96.140	103.401	125.171	97.265	85.596	-12,0	2,1
Pollack	POL	21.290	20.432	20.154	19.859	17.988	-9,4	0,4
Norway pout	NOP	173.000	223.000	223.000	5.000	75.250	1405,0	1,9
Blue whiting	WHB	183.004	231.000	757.500	901.257	488.138	-45,8	12,2
Greater forkbeard	GFB	-	-	-	2.394	2.390	-	0,1
Whiting	WHG	75.858	54.177	47.651	48.653	48.511	-0,3	1,2
Hake b)	HKE	34.960	37.000	45.050	53.568	57.961	8,2	1,4
Jack&horse macke.	JAX	257.900	226.667	236.055	235.239	242.775	3,2	6,1
Mackerel	MAC	430.576	391.654	365.924	320.768	313.800	-2,2	7,8
Europ. Plaice	PLE	101.409	101.344	84.089	79.775	78.744	-1,3	2,0
Common sole	SOL	29.250	28.617	30.426	32.668	34.357	5,2	0,9
Soles	SOX	2.000	1.600	1.520	1.216	1.216	0,0	0,0
Megrims	LEZ	25.960	25.460	27.026	27.456	28.704	4,5	0,7
Anglerfish nei	ANF	43.780	35.190	39.540	49.957	56.019	12,1	1,4
Penaeus shrimps	PEN	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	0,0	0,1
North deep prawn	PRA	16.432	16.432	25.338	21.726	26.702	22,9	0,7
Norway lobster	NEP	54.613	54.033	56.267	63.096	81.369	29,0	2,0
Atl. Redfish	RED	70.966	60.852	60.176	79.764	54.468	-31,7	1,4
Greenland halibut	GHL	7.175	23.626	18.803	17.196	16.965	-1,3	0,4
Atl. Halibut	HAL	400	-	1.200	1.200	1.200	0,0	0,0
other species	OTH	12.210	12.210	12.210	8.210	8.210	0,0	0,2
Sandeels	SAN	998.000	954.000	902.200	665.960	300.000	-55,0	7,5
Blue ling & ling	B/L	3.600	3.240	3.240	3.240	3.065	-5,4	0,1
Blue ling	BLI	-	3.841	3.850	3.281	3.226	-1,7	0,1
Ling	LIN	-	19.867	19.867	20.161	20.160	0,0	0,5
Flat fish	FLX	548	1.000	1.000	600	450	-25,0	0,0
Capelin	CAP	95.985	64.295	95.985	50.050	16.170	-67,7	0,4
Catfish	CAT	600	600	-	-	-	-	-
Witch flunder	WIT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American plaice	PLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow tail flounder	YEL	260	290	290	-	-	-	-
Roundnose grenad.	RNG	3.350	3.350	10.576	15.373	15.701	2,1	0,4
Industry fish	I/F	800	800	800	800	800	0,0	0,0
Skates (NAFO)	SKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turbot / Brill	T/B	6.750	5.738	4.877	4.550	4.229	-7,1	0,1
Skates (ICES)	SRX	4.848	4.121	3.503	11.720	11.237	-4,1	0,3
Dab / Flunder	D/F	27.060	23.001	19.551	18.000	17.100	-5,0	0,4
Lemon Sole/Witch Flunder	L/W	9.720	8.262	7.023	6.500	6.175	-5,0	0,2
Northern blue fin tuna	BFT	20.286	19.231	18.450	18.331	18.301	-0,2	0,5
Albacore	ALB	-	41.599	43.043	51.967	42.735	-17,8	1,1
Bigeye tuna	BET	-	36.840	35.937	44.475	46.508	4,6	1,2
Swordfish	SWO	11.160	12.747	12.691	14.666	12.540	-14,5	0,3
Picked dogfish	DGS	-	5.640	4.472	-	961	-	0,0
Black scabbardfish	BSF	-	7.140	7.383	11.357	7.220	-36,4	0,2
Greater argentine	ARU	-	7.813	7.813	-	6.641	-	0,2
Tusk (=Cusk)	USK	-	1.155	1.155	996	996	0,0	0,0
Orange roughy	ORY	-	1.437	1.437	1.338	1.338	0,0	0,0
Blackspot(=red)seabream	SBR	-	2.757	2.757	2.514	2.514	0,0	0,1
unserted species	VFF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:		4.254.967	4.239.690	5.143.241	5.029.859	4.008.397	-20,3	100,0

Tab. 5.1 EU-QUOTA BY SPECIES

		EU (15)		EU (25)				
Species	**Code-name**	**2002 t**	**2003 t**	**2004 t**	**2005 t**	**2006 a) t**	**Change 06/05 %**	**Quota '06 by species %**
of which: (COD, POK, HAD, HKE, RED)		459.127	387.250	460.015	447.384	412.630	-7,8	10,3

Notes: a) Preliminary figures.- b) Including red and white hake.-

Source: EU, TAC regulations.-
Published by: AIPCE 2007

Tab. 5.2 EU-CATCHES BY QUOTED SPECIES

		EU (15)		EU (25)				
Species	**Code-name**	**2002 t**	**2003 t**	**2004 t**	**2005 t**	**2006 a) t**	**Change 06/05 %**	**Quota'06 by spec. % b)**
Herring	HER	549.667	574.262	727.994	838.966	754.227	-10,1	85,8
Sprat	SPR	337.284	372.527	589.517	649.235	483.869	-25,5	76,0
Anchovy	ANE	23.784	14.227	21.826	5.514	5.812	5,4	44,7
Atl. Salmon	SAL	1.257	1.297	1.644	1.071	849	-20,7	36,4
Cod	COD	141.913	112.642	139.213	125.135	131.149	4,8	91,8
Haddock	HAD	74.810	57.998	61.850	59.808	51.727	-13,5	72,2
Saithe	POK	75.623	49.636	50.811	55.461	67.741	22,1	79,1
Pollack	POL	7.426	6.593	5.959	6.230	6.229	0,0	34,6
Norway pout	NOP	52.981	16.650	11.468	40	38.667	96.566,5	51,4
Blue whiting	WHB	177.273	173.643	345.849	434.714	399.764	-8,0	81,9
Greater forkbeard	GFB	-	-	-	1.855	1.777	-4,2	74,3
Whiting	WHG	39.926	33.172	27.725	30.187	31.478	4,3	64,9
Hake c)	HKE	29.518	32.395	40.753	43.685	41.094	-5,9	70,9
Jack&horse macke.	JAX	201.839	205.327	227.101	208.297	203.199	-2,4	83,7
Mackerel	MAC	409.200	363.758	423.277	285.771	272.934	-4,5	87,0
Europ. Plaice	PLE	87.977	82.009	76.703	68.058	71.071	4,4	90,3
Common sole	SOL	28.620	28.958	28.560	27.107	23.242	-14,3	67,6
Soles	SOX	727	848	820	888	687	-22,7	56,5
Megrims	LEZ	16.657	18.908	18.013	17.282	15.563	-9,9	54,2
Anglerfish nei	ANF	37.241	32.954	38.459	43.989	42.580	-3,2	76,0
Penaeus shrimps	PEN	3.042	3.565	3.325	2.943	2.229	-24,3	55,7
North deep prawn	PRA	7.178	7.608	13.874	8.708	12.675	45,6	47,5
Norway lobster	NEP	50.490	48.451	50.798	56.346	62.081	10,2	76,3
Atl. Redfish	RED	24.620	24.675	31.261	29.371	28.030	-4,6	51,5
Greenland halibut	GHL	2.798	19.995	15.370	14.351	13.406	-6,6	79,0
Atl. Halibut	HAL	16	-	143	72	78	8,3	6,5
other species	OTH	8.038	8.130	7.223	4.273	4.445	4,0	54,1
Sandeels	SAN	673.328	306.582	336.276	164.658	292.389	77,6	97,5
Blue ling & ling	B/L	1.636	2.467	2.374	2.082	1.765	-15,2	57,6
Blue ling	BLI	-	3.431	3.586	3.094	2.878	-7,0	89,2
Ling	LIN	-	12.628	10.367	10.158	9.543	-6,1	47,3
Flat fish	FLX	205	253	160	123	141	14,3	31,2
Capelin	CAP	30.398	19.007	-	-	-	-	0,0
Catfish	CAT	3	15	437	436	223	-48,8	-
Witch flunder	WIT	870	1.057	1.178	626	1.073	71,4	-
American plaice	PLA	1.491	1.628	1.146	818	833	1,9	-
Yellow tail flounder	YEL	302	309	357	353	445	26,2	-
Roundnose grenad.	RNG	30	45	4.587	9.969	10.283	3,1	65,5
Industry fish	I/F	490	752	558	799	84	-89,5	10,5
Skates (NAFO)	SKA	-	-	8.184	785	495	-36,9	-
Turbot / Brill	T/B	4.820	4.531	4.339	4.263	3.949	-7,4	93,4
Skates (ICES)	SRX	2.631	2.394	2.044	5.616	6.475	15,3	57,6
Dab / Flunder	D/F	12.537	12.567	12.874	13.779	13.918	1,0	81,4
Lemon Sole/Witch Flunder	L/W	4.302	4.005	3.617	3.551	3.501	-1,4	56,7
Northern blue fin tuna	BFT	14.393	16.556	17.176	22.053	19.393	-12,1	106,0
Albacore	ALB	-	15.725	17.069	35.115	29.592	-15,7	69,2
Bigeye tuna	BET	-	11.225	13.111	17.667	9.247	-47,7	19,9
Swordfish	SWO	7.303	10.641	9.971	11.752	11.956	1,7	95,3
Picked dogfish	DGS	-	1.236	1.137	-	251	-	-
Black scabbardfish	BSF	-	5.528	5.983	9.563	5.077	-46,9	70,3
Greater argentine	ARU	-	2.514	5.791	-	1.287	-	-
Tusk (=Cusk)	USK	-	600	534	579	635	9,6	63,7
Orange roughy	ORY	-	591	530	387	585	51,3	43,8
Blackspot(=red)seabream	SBR	-	1.427	1.507	1.772	1.376	-22,3	54,7
unserted species	VFF	-	-	333	333	333	0,0	-
Total:		3.182.878	2.727.942	3.424.762	3.339.688	3.194.326	-4,4	79,7

Tab. 5.2 EU-CATCHES BY QUOTED SPECIES

		EU (15)		EU (25)				
Species	**Code-name**	**2002 t**	**2003 t**	**2004 t**	**2005 t**	**2006 a) t**	**Change 06/05 %**	**Quota'06 by spec. % b)**
of which: (COD, POK, HAD, HKE, RED)		346.484	277.346	323.888	313.460	319.740	2,0	77,5

Notes: a) Preliminary figures.- b) % of utilization of the quota.- c) Including red and white hake.-

Source: EU catch report
Published by: AIPCE 2007

Tab. 6.1 IMPORT OF FROZEN FILLETS AND MEAT OF ALASKA-POLLOCK AND HAKE FROM THIRD COUNTRIES INTO EU (25)

Quantity of import (Tons product weight) in 2004

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2004
Alaska-Pollock													
Fillets a), frozen: Total import	19.395	22.542	19.876	21.529	18.055	19.230	18.019	15.632	19.335	18.163	18.987	17.798	228.559
from it: Germany	11.636	12.953	11.758	10.048	11.362	11.337	11.774	9.230	11.263	10.452	10.737	9.959	132.508
France	2.807	2.475	2.486	1.962	1.945	3.114	2.354	2.097	2.409	1.861	2.017	2.256	27.781
UK	732	500	673	1.354	1.285	1.143	1.274	809	1.112	1.156	1.337	370	11.742
NL	1.060	2.425	689	1.365	1.833	1.548	1.114	1.092	1.342	1.689	1.121	1.319	16.595
Spain	40	152	195	259	105	178	16	57	117	136	104	275	1.633
Denmark	156	209	101	129	175	261	108	212	117	154	221	159	2.001
Belgium	237	187	256	275	290	313	198	232	405	210	221	64	2.888
Sweden	387	469	423	403	442	385	251	245	480	504	354	189	4.533
Poland	-	-	-	-	460	887	740	1.295	1.670	1.596	1.540	2.796	10.983
Meat b), frozen: Total import	1.231	1.096	750	1.044	1.829	1.627	850	1.036	1.292	1.697	1.403	1.500	15.354
from it: Germany	714	478	264	406	1.070	745	458	562	804	481	812	693	7.486
France	404	-	162	353	469	457	268	255	265	744	230	446	4.052
UK	85	160	236	168	121	281	11	139	101	279	141	61	1.784
NL	1	34	27	50	120	22	67	43	21	21	112	87	605
Spain	19	357	-	-	19	39	-	16	-	-	-	139	589
Denmark	-	-	21	41	30	41	-	20	-	20	20	30	224
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	23	81
Hake													
Fillets c), frozen: Total import	10.485	10.664	12.443	12.813	9.179	12.500	10.504	12.677	10.357	11.996	12.536	12.086	138.240
from it: Germany	1.214	1.479	1.456	1.219	805	1.290	1.267	1.298	1.920	2.247	2.854	2.093	19.140
France	1.122	692	741	652	818	805	1.078	1.145	1.018	869	794	979	10.711
Belgium	259	115	279	232	317	483	473	208	105	125	139	53	2.788
Sweden	19	55	77	59	61	60	60	30	41	61	53	10	586
UK	161	62	269	155	187	230	241	278	222	271	260	288	2.622
NL	558	436	580	1.167	524	662	546	685	476	520	601	757	7.511
Spain	3.774	5.024	4.743	5.208	3.895	5.933	3.484	5.338	2.856	3.863	2.940	3.174	50.230
Poland	-	-	-	-	315	367	619	934	1.301	1.323	1.948	1.588	8.395
Italy	1.657	1.220	1.441	1.644	1.728	2.047	1.582	1.761	1.513	1.699	1.541	1.787	19.618
Meat d), frozen: Total import	1.813	1.295	1.852	1.590	1.258	3.093	1.705	2.427	2.543	2.204	2.025	1.336	23.141
from it: Germany	45	221	438	276	273	275	173	382	659	513	423	380	4.057
France	35	-	92	96	129	139	125	150	119	256	225	86	1.451
UK	-	68	46	-	46	152	96	184	54	-	125	82	853
NL	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Spain	1.466	877	1.002	1.130	680	2.303	1.057	1.604	1.564	1.298	1.021	641	14.643
Poland	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	50	40	-	108	24	248
Italy	110	59	171	-	36	139	57	19	65	41	40	33	769

Note: a) CN: 03042085.- b) CN: 03049061.- c) CN: 03042055, 03042056 and 03042058.- d) CN: 03049048.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; Published by: AIPCE 2007

Tab. 6.2 IMPORT OF FROZEN FILLETS AND MEAT OF ALASKA-POLLOCK AND HAKE FROM THIRD COUNTRIES INTO EU (25)

Quantity of import (Tons product weight) in 2005

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2005
Alaska-Pollock													
Fillets a), frozen: Total import	18.341	19.265	17.356	16.327	17.211	14.432	12.500	17.687	19.882	19.482	18.013	22.913	213.408
from it: Germany	10.787	12.107	10.665	9.688	8.514	7.782	7.586	10.579	12.098	9.511	7.628	13.602	120.546
France	2.688	1.823	1.334	2.087	2.231	2.078	2.006	1.186	1.900	2.846	2.544	1.952	24.673
UK	875	896	1.207	732	1.187	998	642	1.276	847	1.155	1.217	767	11.799
NL	1.844	1.531	1.310	992	2.666	1.175	834	1.962	2.195	2.008	1.029	1.418	18.963
Spain	75	61	112	136	299	161	-	102	145	98	363	37	1.589
Denmark	149	167	26	350	56	424	155	255	224	180	311	275	2.571
Belgium	148	188	298	162	200	196	215	169	193	104	147	189	2.208
Sweden	383	371	450	458	306	441	134	252	328	396	522	420	4.461
Poland	1.394	2.122	1.954	1.722	1.751	1.177	930	1.907	1.954	3.184	4.252	4.252	26.598
Meat b), frozen: Total import	892	955	1.314	830	1.879	1.595	463	657	845	1.131	1.258	883	12.702
from it: Germany	294	570	830	400	788	638	228	179	407	602	311	475	5.720
France	189	251	225	280	573	742	142	241	227	278	704	195	4.045
UK	111	40	162	145	376	167	81	213	147	209	141	128	1.920
NL	139	8	54	6	20	43	-	14	61	42	102	39	527
Spain	69	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	1	-	-	20	114
Denmark	20	20	-	-	-	-	12	11	3	-	-	-	67
Poland	70	65	44	-	99	6	-	-	-	-	-	26	310
Hake													
Fillets c), frozen: Total import	9.399	9.023	11.288	9.902	10.421	12.174	8.575	11.705	10.257	9.113	8.214	9.241	119.312
from it: Germany	2.249	2.655	2.300	2.445	2.537	2.142	1.544	2.461	2.855	1.462	1.469	1.653	25.773
France	570	733	721	688	959	763	1.117	950	868	549	805	1.097	9.818
Belgium	126	239	98	173	144	151	201	295	215	48	63	48	1.800
Sweden	14	18	15	-	37	9	14	39	26	6	-	47	
UK	100	103	266	132	320	210	135	259	132	171	245	134	2.206
NL	565	440	445	752	549	632	540	665	364	504	339	460	6.253
Spain	3.256	2.951	4.537	3.553	3.155	5.967	3.111	4.625	3.538	4.074	3.552	3.002	45.319
Poland	832	1.034	1.271	699	860	674	580	605	565	393	507	924	8.944
Italy	1.687	851	1.636	1.461	1.861	1.627	1.333	1.805	1.694	1.906	1.234	1.876	18.972
Meat d), frozen: Total import	1.730	1.534	1.671	1.898	1.318	1.852	985	1.868	1.681	1.651	1.829	1.391	19.407
from it: Germany	498	768	311	613	382	171	58	526	442	98	356	208	4.431
France	68	90	203	69	114	109	105	67	160	175	276	157	1.593
UK	82	18	46	82	36	54	104	38	36	36	36	34	601
NL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	42	-	-	62
Spain	1.078	621	1.058	1.116	769	1.329	698	1.171	1.002	1.185	1.090	904	12.021
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	19	-	20	20	48	146
Italy	4	37	53	17	18	150	19	48	20	96	51	40	552

Note: a) CN: 03042085.- b) CN: 03049061.- c) CN: 03042055, 03042056 and 03042058.- d) CN: 03049048.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; Published by: AIPCE 2007

Tab. 6.3 IMPORT OF FROZEN FILLETS AND MEAT OF ALASKA-POLLOCK AND HAKE FROM THIRD COUNTRIES INTO EU (25)

Quantity of import (Tons product weight) in 2006

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2006
Alaska-Pollock													
Fillets a), frozen: Total import	20.748	18.385	17.576	19.736	21.627	21.691	18.043	19.995	17.030	21.381	23.367	31.687	251.264
from it: Germany	12.668	10.487	10.692	13.013	12.462	13.199	12.454	13.253	9.425	12.605	12.638	21.865	154.761
France	2.606	2.256	2.005	1.970	3.365	3.620	1.745	1.794	2.024	2.924	2.795	2.431	29.533
UK	928	916	743	975	1.191	1.222	1.182	1.146	1.235	951	839	1.101	12.428
NL	1.119	998	1.083	895	893	782	782	1.197	1.266	1.020	1.811	686	12.533
Spain	208	124	90	80	254	180	95	239	286	278	244	63	2.141
Denmark	611	228	221	236	516	743	153	12	216	306	367	420	4.030
Belgium	80	163	108	139	178	105	176	216	180	146	110	122	1.722
Sweden	521	350	257	358	610	204	208	316	436	386	179	409	4.234
Poland	2.007	2.864	2.376	2.071	2.158	1.636	1.248	1.822	1.961	2.765	4.383	4.589	29.882
Meat b), frozen: Total import	1.173	392	1.209	1.142	1.523	2.384	1.329	889	1.780	1.194	850	842	14.706
from it: Germany	528	294	736	626	577	1.449	624	313	852	615	264	370	7.246
France	322	20	138	334	452	439	499	290	587	157	347	248	3.832
UK	303	52	222	155	310	292	135	202	268	291	180	157	2.566
NL	-	18	14	1	-	37	-	21	33	76	24	45	268
Spain	-	4	-	-	71	18	71	55	36	56	13	19	343
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Poland	20	4	100	26	112	151	-	4	4	-	22	3	447
Hake													
Fillets c), frozen: Total import	9.952	9.702	9.680	9.746	7.196	9.440	8.952	8.715	10.463	8.321	10.252	8.332	110.751
from it: Germany	2.056	1.415	1.289	1.726	1.267	1.276	2.269	1.471	2.094	2.008	2.133	2.346	21.350
France	1.052	535	684	545	584	716	1.030	886	947	895	970	787	9.629
Belgium	95	82	127	198	217	102	106	128	51	27	32	28	1.191
Sweden	63	14	-	16	17	37	-	33	12	17	-	15	224
UK	177	185	104	157	227	198	195	254	148	101	200	86	2.034
NL	546	447	794	722	498	441	375	380	378	319	268	338	5.506
Spain	3.064	5.097	4.078	4.418	2.411	4.764	2.750	3.967	4.622	2.841	3.799	2.599	44.410
Poland	755	530	695	509	263	293	478	321	386	374	610	491	5.705
Italy	2.145	1.398	1.910	1.454	1.713	1.613	1.750	1.274	1.825	1.739	2.241	1.642	20.703
Meat d), frozen: Total import	1.578	1.557	1.720	1.477	1.270	2.291	1.441	1.748	3.259	1.697	2.929	1.886	22.854
from it: Germany	488	171	364	176	209	340	426	460	354	385	386	499	4.257
France	299	88	72	17	37	22	33	49	178	169	96	199	1.258
UK	41	18	41	7	-	56	32	134	99	26	9	33	496
NL	5	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	43	43	-	111
Spain	689	1.189	1.156	1.233	949	1.831	854	1.053	2.514	1.011	2.296	968	15.745
Poland	-	17	-	1	-	-	-	23	80	-	24	117	261
Italy	57	73	87	43	75	42	76	30	34	63	75	70	725

Note: a) CN: 03042085.- b) CN: 03049061.- c) CN: 03042055, 03042056 and 03042058.- d) CN: 03049048.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; Published by: AIPCE 2007

Tab. 7.1 IMPORT OF FROZEN FILLETS AND MEAT OF ALASKA-POLLOCK AND HAKE FROM THIRD COUNTRIES INTO EU (25)

Average import price €/KG; without duty) in 2004

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alaska-Pollock												
Fillets a), frozen: Total import	1,67	1,60	1,58	1,61	1,68	1,70	1,71	1,70	1,74	1,76	1,72	1,66
from it: Germany	1,71	1,62	1,58	1,64	1,65	1,68	1,69	1,70	1,73	1,78	1,75	1,73
France	1,62	1,55	1,64	1,58	1,71	1,75	1,75	1,75	1,81	1,81	1,76	1,70
UK	2,03	3,05	1,94	1,86	1,76	1,73	1,79	1,89	1,83	1,78	1,86	1,72
NL	1,75	1,62	1,70	1,79	1,83	1,81	1,84	1,85	1,91	1,83	1,80	1,77
Spain	1,77	1,58	1,60	-	1,71	1,83	2,33	1,62	1,72	1,70	1,66	1,70
Denmark	1,56	1,58	1,84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	1,69	1,61	1,78	1,86	1,78	1,86	1,84	1,87	1,97	1,90	1,86	1,77
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat b), frozen: Total import	0,99	1,08	1,06	1,06	1,08	1,09	1,04	1,14	1,07	1,14	1,05	1,08
from it: Germany	1,00	0,95	1,08	0,96	1,01	1,05	1,00	1,08	1,03	1,08	1,02	0,99
France	0,96	-	1,17	1,25	1,22	0,92	1,18	1,27	1,23	1,19	1,13	1,11
UK	0,99	0,97	0,97	1,03	1,03	1,34	0,99	1,01	0,99	1,09	0,97	0,95
NL	-	-	-	0,80	0,91	1,14	0,49	0,94	0,91	0,91	1,08	1,01
Spain	-	-	-	-	1,48	1,78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,93	-	-	1,94
Hake												
Fillets c), frozen: Total import	2,20	2,15	2,16	2,29	2,33	2,42	2,34	2,31	2,18	2,10	2,03	2,04
from it: Germany	1,83	1,70	1,73	1,77	1,83	1,75	1,88	1,86	1,73	1,71	1,66	1,62
France	1,91	1,92	1,77	2,02	1,93	2,11	2,00	1,85	1,98	2,12	2,07	1,96
UK	2,56	3,30	2,21	2,78	2,35	2,69	2,75	2,37	3,24	2,78	2,65	2,35
NL	2,39	2,55	2,45	2,47	2,49	2,66	2,69	2,44	2,58	2,51	2,27	2,71
Spain	2,40	2,32	2,40	-	2,29	2,47	2,39	2,48	2,49	2,29	2,36	2,23
Poland	-	-	-	-	1,46	1,49	1,53	1,52	1,51	1,50	1,47	1,47
Italy	2,75	2,39	2,87	3,07	2,89	2,85	3,13	2,90	2,84	2,69	2,85	2,68
Meat d), frozen: Total import	1,72	1,53	1,66	1,79	1,81	1,67	2,27	1,71	2,00	1,60	1,52	1,74
from it: Germany	0,93	0,93	0,97	0,91	0,87	0,95	0,98	0,90	0,96	0,97	0,87	0,89
France	1,39	-	1,09	1,09	1,15	1,24	1,32	1,05	1,11	1,11	1,07	1,04
UK	-	0,93	0,90	-	0,95	1,24	1,05	1,24	1,06	-	0,93	0,93
NL	-	-	-	-	-	1,86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	1,68	1,68	2,00	2,03	2,39	1,81	2,68	1,98	2,55	1,89	1,87	2,24
Poland	-	-	-	-	1,43	-	-	1,10	0,87	-	0,84	1,01
Italy	1,34	1,08	1,62	-	1,80	1,51	1,33	2,79	1,86	1,73	1,73	1,17

Note: a) CN: 03042085 (pinbone in and boneless).- b) CN: 03049061.- c) CN: 03042055, 03042056 and 03042058 (pinbone in and boneless).- d) CN: 03049048.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; Published by: AIPCE 2007

Tab. 7.2 IMPORT OF FROZEN FILLETS AND MEAT OF ALASKA-POLLOCK AND HAKE FROM THIRD COUNTRIES INTO EU (25)

Average import price €/KG; without duty) in 2005

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alaska-Pollock												
Fillets a), frozen: Total import	1,69	1,70	1,69	1,72	1,76	1,85	1,86	1,87	2,03	1,94	1,89	2,02
from it: Germany	1,69	1,70	1,69	1,70	1,75	1,81	1,85	1,82	2,05	1,98	1,96	2,10
France	1,67	1,71	1,74	1,77	1,81	1,88	1,87	2,05	2,05	2,05	1,95	2,11
UK	1,75	1,83	1,85	2,07	1,90	2,16	2,10	2,21	2,16	2,03	2,14	2,23
NL	1,76	1,82	1,84	1,89	1,89	1,92	2,06	2,10	2,19	2,20	2,23	2,27
Spain	1,97	1,75	1,76	1,80	1,63	1,80	-	2,10	1,99	2,11	1,90	2,09
Denmark	1,89	1,89	1,68	1,97	1,87	2,12	2,24	2,11	2,23	2,21	2,35	2,37
Belgium	1,89	1,79	1,77	1,69	1,74	1,84	1,90	1,93	2,02	1,86	2,08	1,96
Sweden	1,75	1,80	1,82	1,86	1,85	1,97	1,94	2,01	2,07	2,09	2,19	2,27
Poland	1,44	1,46	1,43	1,48	1,40	1,62	1,49	1,53	1,57	1,52	1,49	1,58
Meat b), frozen: Total import	1,09	1,08	1,17	1,15	1,18	1,11	1,22	1,32	1,29	1,28	1,34	1,37
from it: Germany	0,99	1,08	1,25	1,03	1,14	1,07	1,17	1,11	1,12	1,26	1,16	1,37
France	1,19	1,08	1,14	1,31	1,21	1,14	1,34	1,59	1,38	1,43	1,44	1,44
UK	0,99	0,95	0,94	1,12	1,27	1,12	1,14	1,19	1,54	1,13	1,19	1,20
NL	0,99	1,00	1,02	2,84	1,16	1,07	-	1,19	1,35	1,37	1,39	1,41
Spain	1,35	-	-	-	1,09	-	-	-	2,06	-	-	1,66
Denmark	0,96	0,98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	1,39	1,18	0,91	-	0,96	0,66	-	-	-	-	-	1,38
Hake												
Fillets c), frozen: Total import	2,06	2,02	2,14	2,22	2,28	2,24	2,44	2,44	2,36	2,59	2,50	2,40
from it: Germany	1,50	1,56	1,57	1,56	1,55	1,89	1,85	1,67	1,66	1,93	1,69	1,99
France	1,87	1,93	2,01	1,98	2,04	2,21	2,13	2,30	2,29	2,04	2,46	2,30
UK	2,93	3,16	2,70	2,85	3,17	2,79	3,26	3,00	3,42	2,93	3,29	2,42
NL	2,23	2,28	2,30	2,37	2,57	2,36	2,51	2,51	2,27	2,54	2,75	2,47
Spain	2,22	2,35	2,30	2,28	2,60	2,15	2,51	2,52	2,54	2,67	2,53	2,47
Poland	1,46	1,48	1,46	1,49	1,45	1,63	1,67	1,84	1,79	1,88	1,87	2,01
Italy	2,76	2,45	2,89	3,42	2,97	3,17	3,29	3,41	3,19	3,22	3,40	2,96
Meat d), frozen: Total import	1,28	1,31	1,43	1,39	1,72	1,54	1,86	1,50	1,64	1,73	1,61	1,85
from it: Germany	0,93	0,85	0,89	0,90	0,82	0,91	0,96	1,10	1,06	1,08	1,04	1,30
France	0,93	0,95	1,10	1,03	1,35	1,20	1,11	1,33	1,21	1,12	1,26	1,26
UK	0,89	1,02	0,85	1,25	1,01	1,79	1,03	1,07	1,08	1,07	1,10	1,10
NL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	1,49	1,92	1,66	1,67	2,24	1,65	2,17	1,69	1,98	1,94	1,90	2,16
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	3,13	1,78	1,87	2,48	2,32	1,60	1,97	2,12	2,24	1,60	1,97	1,53

Note: a) CN: 03042085 (pinbone in and boneless).- b) CN: 03049061.- c) CN: 03042055, 03042056 and 03042058 (pinbone in and boneless).- d) CN: 03049048.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; Published by: AIPCE 2007

Tab. 7.3 IMPORT OF FROZEN FILLETS AND MEAT OF ALASKA-POLLOCK AND HAKE FROM THIRD COUNTRIES INTO EU (25)

Average import price €/KG; without duty) in 2006

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alaska-Pollock												
Fillets a), frozen: Total import	2,02	1,99	2,03	2,06	2,08	2,03	2,02	2,05	2,01	1,99	1,95	1,97
from it: Germany	2,00	2,01	2,07	2,10	2,12	2,07	2,04	2,08	2,04	2,03	2,03	2,06
France	2,14	2,09	2,17	2,16	2,09	2,02	1,97	2,03	2,05	2,14	2,08	2,03
UK	2,22	2,20	2,20	2,10	2,25	2,09	2,05	2,30	2,18	2,38	2,03	2,28
NL	2,26	2,27	2,29	2,28	2,27	2,23	2,30	2,25	2,23	2,17	2,23	2,13
Spain	2,06	1,80	1,89	2,10	2,00	1,83	2,47	1,98	1,93	1,98	1,81	1,69
Denmark	2,26	2,34	2,11	2,26	2,27	2,45	2,40	25,66	2,29	2,38	2,56	2,33
Belgium	2,04	2,16	2,02	2,07	2,14	2,11	2,09	2,01	2,02	2,15	2,09	1,99
Sweden	2,20	2,00	2,18	2,21	2,30	2,03	1,92	2,08	2,10	2,08	2,27	2,20
Poland	1,63	1,60	1,57	1,60	1,55	1,47	1,57	1,47	1,49	1,42	1,47	1,40
Meat b), frozen: Total import	1,38	1,30	1,39	1,53	1,51	1,43	1,50	1,45	1,45	1,43	1,45	1,45
from it: Germany	1,40	1,29	1,39	1,53	1,45	1,42	1,46	1,40	1,43	1,38	1,47	1,45
France	1,42	1,43	1,53	1,64	1,51	1,42	1,48	1,40	1,44	1,45	1,39	1,45
UK	1,29	1,24	1,29	1,42	1,42	1,40	1,46	1,32	1,39	1,40	1,47	1,45
NL	-	1,42	1,38	0,72	-	1,40	-	1,60	1,57	1,61	1,56	1,56
Spain	-	2,01	-	-	2,28	2,61	2,13	2,58	2,61	1,87	2,48	1,48
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,53	-	-	-	-
Poland	1,47	1,27	1,43	0,90	1,55	1,52	-	1,22	1,17	-	1,22	1,19
Hake												
Fillets c), frozen: Total import	2,30	2,42	2,58	2,65	2,76	2,76	2,56	2,71	2,69	2,77	2,73	2,52
from it: Germany	1,85	2,21	2,08	2,27	2,26	2,22	2,10	2,20	2,15	2,30	2,15	2,08
France	2,22	2,42	2,30	2,61	2,73	2,50	2,50	2,91	2,72	2,63	2,77	2,46
UK	3,45	3,45	2,49	3,16	3,26	3,23	2,91	3,20	3,09	3,12	3,25	2,95
NL	2,67	2,55	2,69	2,69	2,58	2,74	2,84	2,76	2,93	2,57	3,12	2,79
Spain	2,21	2,38	2,55	2,60	2,67	2,79	2,56	2,59	2,63	2,89	2,89	2,59
Poland	1,95	1,88	2,01	1,96	2,14	1,62	1,93	1,69	1,74	1,90	1,90	1,96
Italy	2,86	2,85	3,24	3,40	3,36	3,39	3,25	3,70	3,56	3,43	3,13	3,16
Meat d), frozen: Total import	1,55	1,76	1,74	1,89	1,98	1,98	1,83	1,63	1,90	1,87	1,69	1,71
from it: Germany	1,16	1,15	1,12	1,09	1,15	1,03	1,04	1,19	1,13	1,31	1,18	1,34
France	1,12	1,30	0,98	1,08	1,89	1,25	0,98	1,05	1,20	1,44	1,45	1,23
UK	1,17	1,14	1,13	1,16	-	0,78	0,83	1,16	1,23	0,85	0,86	1,64
NL	1,17	-	-	-	-	-	0,99	-	-	1,22	1,00	-
Spain	2,02	1,91	2,01	2,01	2,16	2,22	2,31	1,91	2,11	2,22	1,81	2,07
Poland	-	1,26	-	1,43	-	-	-	1,31	1,34	-	1,39	1,30
Italy	1,83	1,70	1,70	2,34	2,02	1,48	1,89	1,43	1,58	1,64	1,49	1,54

Note: a) CN: 03042085 (pinbone in and boneless).- b) CN: 03049061.- c) CN: 03042055, 03042056 and 03042058 (pinbone in and boneless).- d) CN: 03049048.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; Published by: AIPCE 2007