



AIPCE

E.U. Fish Processors Association

Association des Industries du Poisson de l'U.E.

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**A.I.P.C.E.**

**White Fish Study 2005**

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## **1. Overview**

This is the fifteenth annual report of the AIPCE whitefish study into sourcing of whitefish species for human consumption within the European Union.

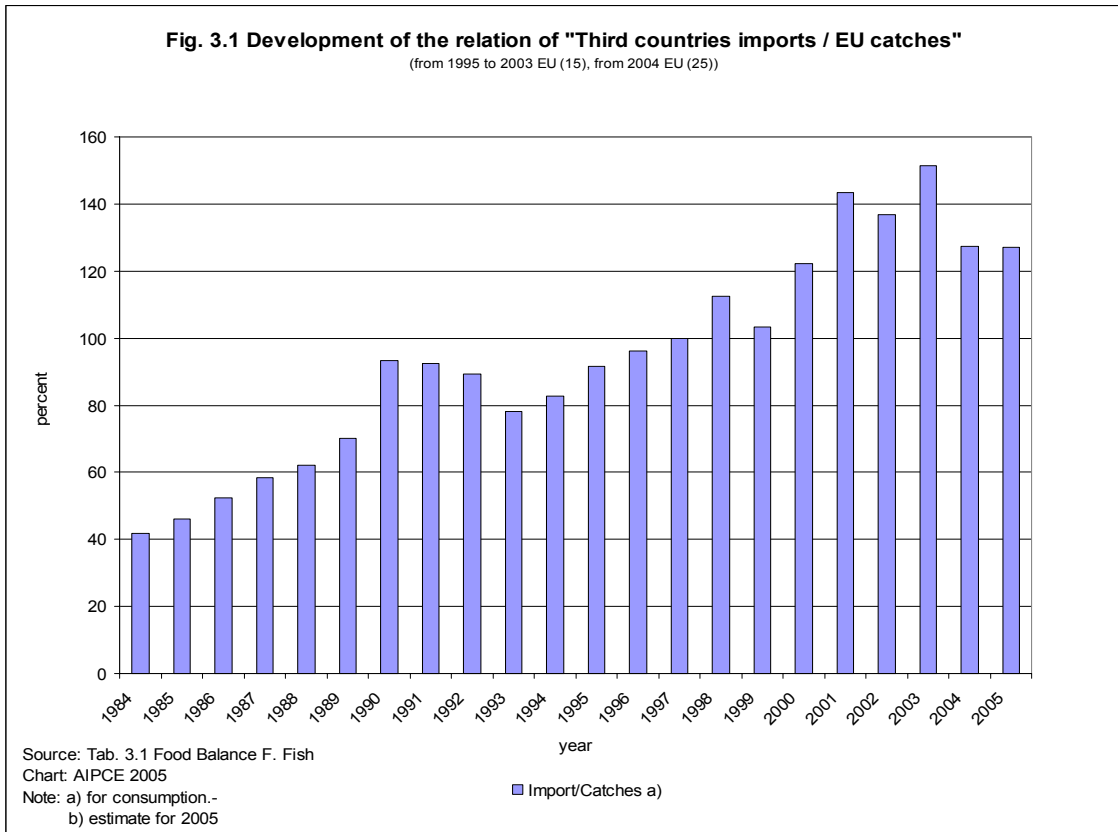
This year, the format has changed somewhat due to accession of the 10 new member states in May 2004.

Rather than continue with EU 15 year on year comparisons, it has been decided to begin with the total EU 25 statistics and to comment on supply impacts on this new basis.

As ever, the report is based on the official EU Eurostat-Comptext published and web-based data covering all EU imports of all fishery types. In addition, EU landed data is based on published quota landings statistics.

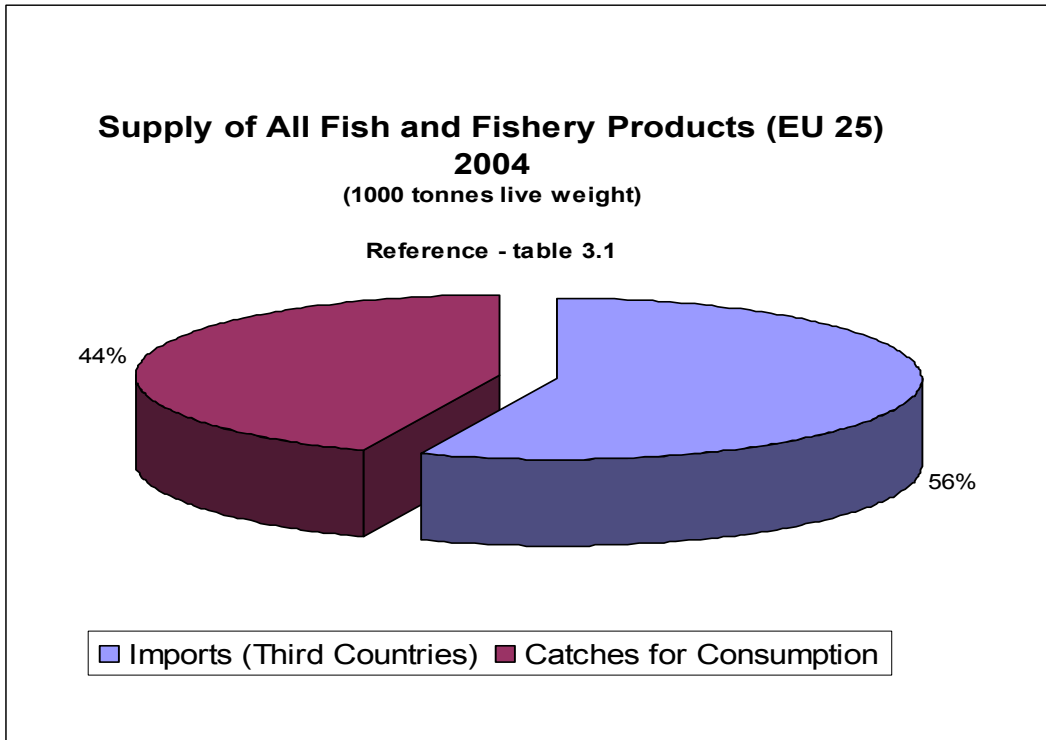
Whilst the new member states did not join until May, the EU have confirmed that the cumulative Eurostat figures by country and species apply for the whole year. Crosschecking this by referencing previous import data has confirmed this to be the case.

New member states, particularly those from the Baltic, brought with them existing fish catch quotas. In addition, some also processed fish of EU origin for re-export to the EU, so it follows that a slight shift to less dependency on imports would be reflected in 2004 statistics. This can be seen in Fig 3.1 where dependence dropped from a previously continuing upward trend in the EU 15, to fall in 2004 as reflected in the imports to EU landings ratio.

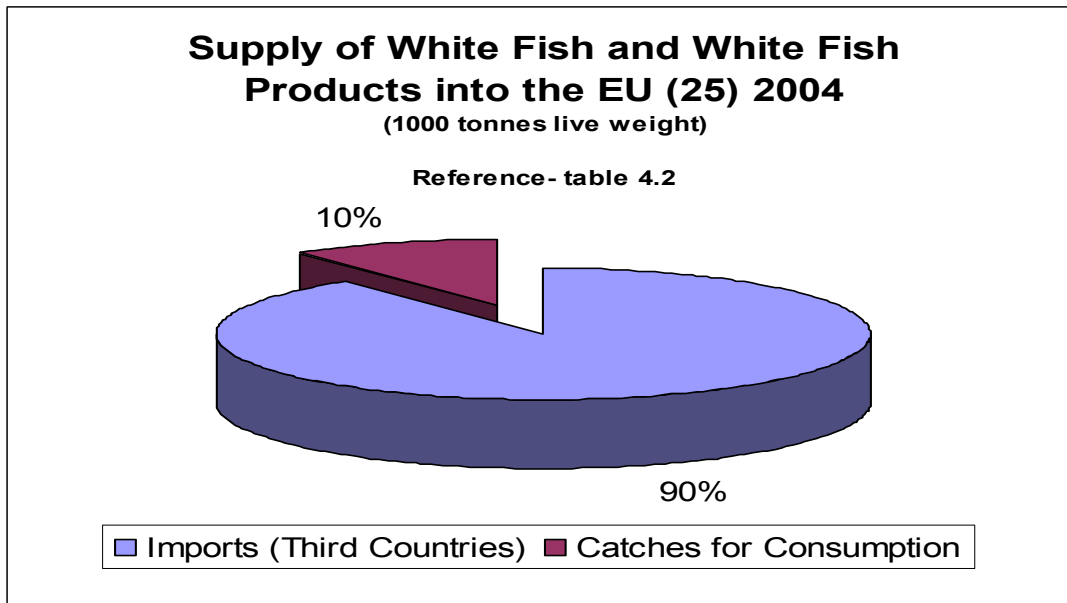


The purpose of the white fish study is to identify the principal sources for supply of raw materials for the further processing industry to convert into added-value products by the EU industry.

Once again, from an overall perspective, the most significant fact remains the huge dependence of the EU on imported fishery products of all species, where the EU is now dependent on imports to the extent of 56% of total consumption.



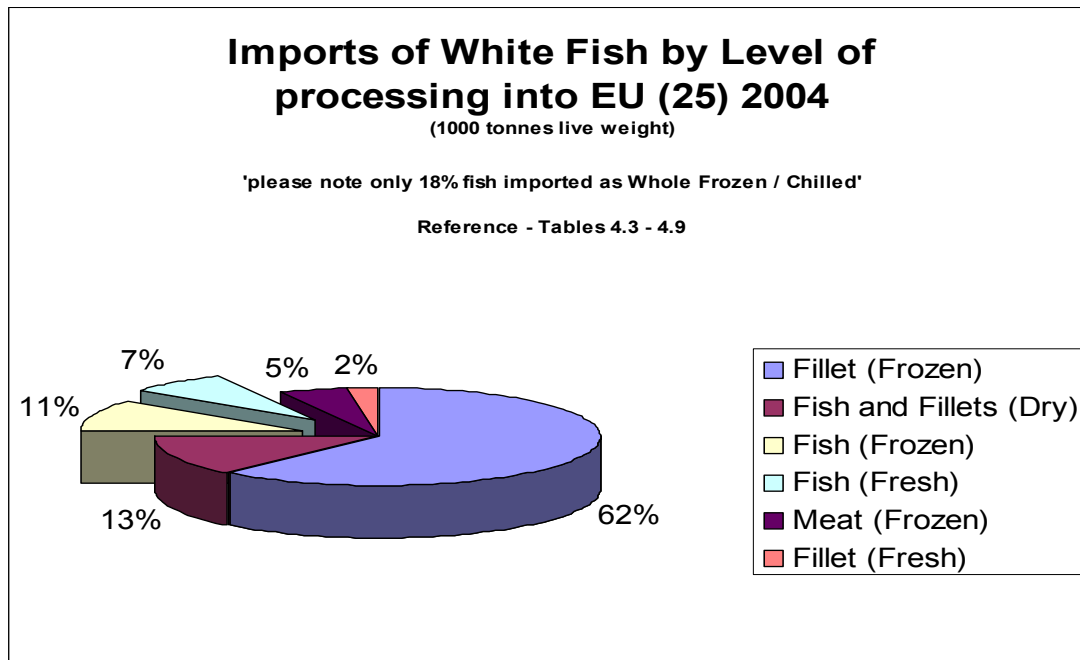
With respect to white fish, the level of dependence on imports is significantly greater at 90% dependence.



An increasingly important aspect of the supply of white fish raw materials is the degree to which they are part processed in the third country of origin. This is a reflection of the increasing tendency of third country suppliers to carry out an element of primary processing themselves in order to maximise added-value for their raw material.

82% of all white fish imported is now in part processed format. Of this 62% is in frozen fillet, whilst 13% is fresh fillet. As third countries improve their supply chain it can be expected that a higher proportion of chilled semi-prepared products will become available within the EU. It is significant that only 18% of the imports is now available for primary

processing within the EU, particularly since there is also a lack of EU catch for processing.



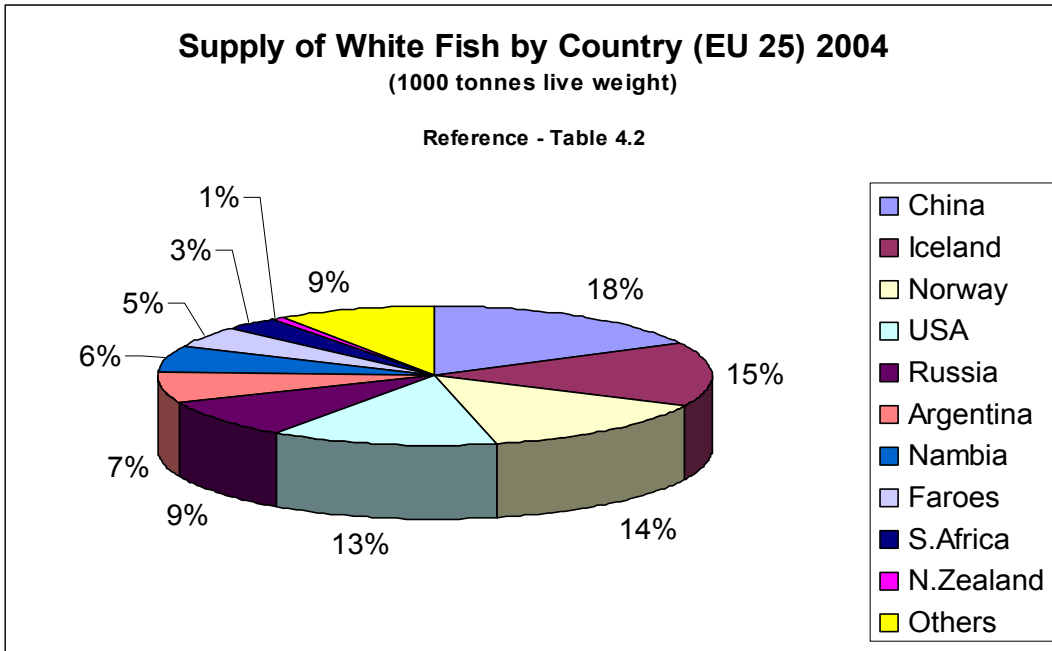
Another important aspect of supply of third country originating white fish is the fact that third countries are now also selling their whole fish on the world market. Countries wishing to process white fish, including EU member states therefore have to compete to gain access to this raw material.

China, in particular, has become a very competitive major converter of whole fish into semi-processed products. It is all the more significant since China is not a primary source of white fish material. They have developed a highly skilled workforce, with minimal mechanisation to produce high quality and high yielding very competitive products to satisfy international demand.

In fact, they even now process raw material for traditional processing countries such as Norway.

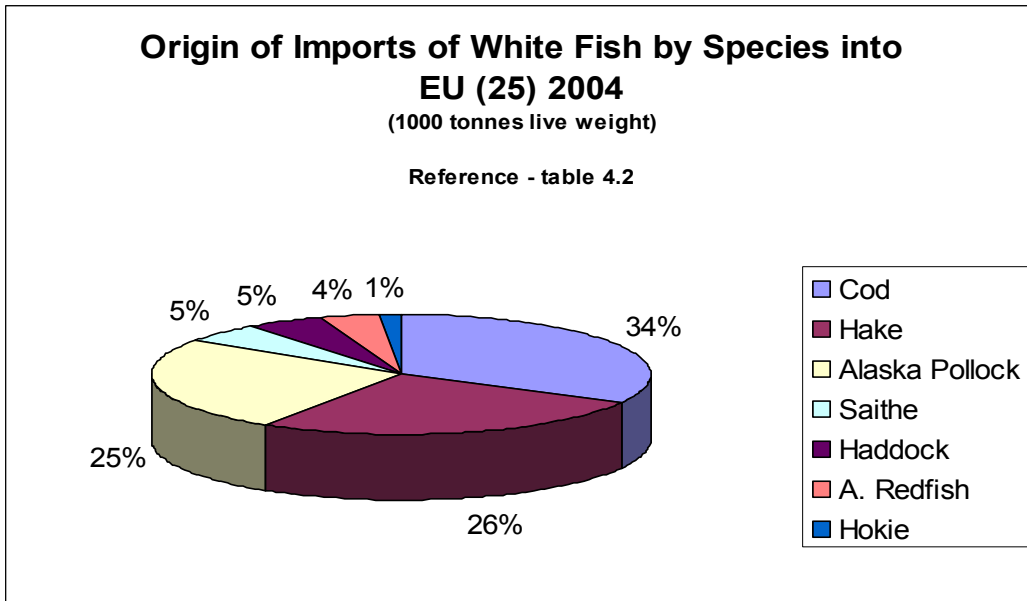
There is criticism that these changed supply situations have taken jobs away from the EU. It has to be borne in mind however, that the bulk of raw material is originating from third countries, so the EU must compete on a global level.

An analysis of the White fish import supply base is illustrated below:



An examination of the white fish species imports dependency indicates that the top three species are cod 34%, hake 26% and Alaska Pollock 25%. The EU has always had a great dependency on imports of cod and hake in particular; a fact that is often over-looked when considering these traditional EU preferred species.

EU vessels traditionally fished cod and red fish in distant northern waters of course, whilst hake was fished in the southern oceans. Now, not only do the third country quota owners prefer to fish their own waters, they also choose to either carry out added value primary processing themselves, or otherwise place the fish on the world market, rather than preferentially exporting it to the EU as referred to above.



Having demonstrated the crucial importance, not only of imports of fish for the further processing industry within the EU, but the growing importance of the semi-processed nature of this material, the issue of tariffs are of equal significance.

AIPCE was concerned that despite intensive negotiations with the EU during 2003 the Council Regulation (EU) 2003/2000 did not include the requested concessions on quota for a number of key white fish species. This was despite the fact that certain quotas were fully exhausted during the year. In fact Cod quota of 50,000 tons was fully utilised by August 2004 and again by June 2005.

As a consequence it has to be pointed out that there are now examples where EU primary processors are unable to purchase third country whole fish supplies and compete against other third countries. This is because they have to pay EU tariffs on the raw materials they purchase. A key example is H & G cod where the processing becomes uncompetitive once the MATQ is used up, resulting in a necessity for further imports of semi-processed fish for added-value processing.

There was consternation within the EU and member state administrations that despite the implementation of the cod and the proposed hake recovery plans, that prices for EU landed white fish were dropping. Whilst prices have begun to firm up during 2005, this price decline can be explained in part by the lack of continuity of supply to the market. Processors have to be able to guarantee both continuity and consistency of supply, which has become more difficult within the EU. Whilst there is every desire by AIPCE to continue to support EU landings and processors of the fish, it is becoming clear that this will have to be via niche value added markets; not to the mainstream volume markets until such times as EU fish stocks improve.

In the meantime, it has to be recognised that the concept of fishery supply to the added value fish-processing sector has to be extended to include tariff relief on all 03 taric codes for fillet, portion and meat from third countries. This will not impact either fishermen or primary processors, since they are currently unable to supply demand.

Based on imports of all white fish presentation format for 2004 over Euro 83 million tariff duty was paid on almost Euro 3 billion of value of imports representing 2.3% of value.

There has been much discussion during the year concerning sustainability, consumer attitudes and marketing of fishery products. AIPCE has been developing proposals to improve the image of the fish sector but this principally relates to issues such as adverse publicity due to continued quota reductions within the EU and issues such as contaminants i.e. dioxins. It is hoped to work with the EU and other sectors of the industry to develop a research programme in due course.

The DG Fish Seminar 'Increase in Value and Consumption of Seafood' highlighted a number of factors that could contribute towards the development of the industry. The majority of these had already been identified by AIPCE and are currently being progressed by them, including import supply and impacts of tariff relief.

The industry is already successfully increasing the value added aspects of both primary raw materials, but particularly further processed products through innovation. It is



apparent though, that whilst the consumer is prepared to explore new fish species and product concepts, they still want to rely upon the traditional species of their country for instance cod in Northern member states and Hake in the Southern member states.

## **2. Sustainable Fisheries, the Consumer and the EU**

As some white fish catch quotas are reduced within EU waters in order stabilize and then increase future stocks, this can result in adverse publicity for the industry if the aims objectives are not communicated in a positive manner. A small but increasing proportion of consumers question seafood brand owners on the ethics of marketing species such as cod as they become aware of the issues within EU waters. A number of NGO's also publish lists of species to be avoided, but these do not on the whole differentiate between healthy and declining stocks within species.

Clearly it is essential to assure consumers that EU originating fish is responsibly fished. However, it is currently possible to give positive assurances to consumers that key import supplies of white fish, for example, Iceland and Norway cod, and USA Pacific cod have all been demonstrated to be well managed and sustainable.

Under the revised CFP, the EU administration also wishes to be able to ensure that processors are sourcing fish from sustainable resources. This can be achieved by questioning marketing policies and by influencing the level of tariff relief for imported species.

As EU consumers travel more and experience the delights of alternative seafoods and presentation, they are becoming more adventurous at home and are prepared to consume a wider range of species and products. However, these products do tend to be more specialist or 'treat' products. When it comes to the normal meal dining situation, the EU consumer remains conservative and consumes traditional species. This is despite significant marketing effort by experienced corporate companies to promote alternative species such as MSC certified Hoki from New Zealand, but consumers have failed so far heed the messages. An exception to this has been the introduction of Alaska Pollock over a period of years, but often marketed in a generic manner simply as 'fish' at a more competitive value.

The good news is now that traditional white fish species such as cod, haddock and saithe can be demonstrated to be responsibly fished, whilst hake from South Africa, hoki from New Zealand and Alaska Pollock from the USA are all MSC certified.

Opportunities for utilisation of EU landed fish into the secondary processing are reduced due to the low volumes and inconsistency of supply. However, there are many opportunities to develop unique added value marketing opportunities for locally caught fish and AIPCE members look forward to working to develop these markets.

The EU, DG Fish, has begun a consultation on the development of a common standard or approach towards eco-labelling. AIPCE look forward to commenting on this, but welcome the prospect of greater opportunities for industry to develop greater recognised sustainability labels against common standards.

The DG Fish initiative ‘Increase in Value and Consumption of Seafood’ tackled many of the issues of sustainability, but also addressed the importance of imports to the industry as a whole, and with them the need for reduced tariffs.

### **3. Tariffs**

Council regulation (EC) No. 2803/2000 covering tariffs for fishery products came into effect for the period 2004-2006. AIPCE was disappointed that during negotiations in 2003, that requested increases in quota import quantities for a number of fish species were not granted, despite the fact that certain quotas were fully exhausted early during the year.

There was in fact an understanding that where quotas were fully taken up during the early part of the year during the 2004-2006 agreement that these would be reviewed on an as needs basis.

Cod was a specific example in point, where the 50,000 ton quota (quota number 09.2759) was fully utilised by August 2004. In 2005 the quota was fully utilised by June 2004.

However, despite consultation with DG fish, the decision was taken not to open any tariff negotiations during 2005.

From July 2005, EU processing companies in the EU were unable to acquire sufficient EU cod raw material for sustained processing. They were already heavily reliant on imported cod raw material, but had to pay an additional tariff duty from July in order to be able to continue to purchase imported raw material for processing.

As highlighted already, EU primary processors have to compete on the world market to purchase raw material fish. Implementation of import tariffs simply either make this impossible or otherwise put companies into loss making situations.

As the quantities of EU landed fish decline, reliance on third country supplies inevitably increase. However these third countries now seek to carry out primary processing themselves so that the EU value added industry then becomes increasingly reliant on semi-processed raw material supplies including fillet material.

It is now necessary to seek not only whole fish tariff relief for processing but increasingly relief on fillet supply as well, that is the entire 03 Taric code description.

From the following table it can be seen that based on almost Euro 3 billion value of white fish imports (Column 3) a total of Euro 83.5 million tariff duty was paid in 2004 (Column 5) representing 2.83% of duty (Column 8). A detailed breakdown by white fish species and presentation is detailed later in the report in table 8.

<b>Results of the calculation on duties for main white fish species</b>							
<b>2004</b>							
<b>Presentations of</b>	<b>Import</b>		<b>Import Qty.</b>	<b>Duty</b>	<b>Auton.</b>	<b>Relation</b>	<b>Relati on</b>
white fish	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>under duty</b>	<b>paid</b>	<b>Duty</b>	<b>duty p/aut.</b>	<b>duty p/Imp -V.</b>
	<b>t</b>	<b>T€</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>T€</b>	<b>T€</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Whole, fresh	177,094	387,222	56,446	14,812	45,863	32.30	3.83
Whole, frozen	186,340	369,591	95,134	16,436	46,771	35.14	4.45
<b>Sub total whole</b>	<b>363,434</b>	<b>756,813</b>	<b>151,579</b>	<b>31,248</b>	<b>92,634</b>	<b>33.73</b>	<b>4.13</b>
Fillet, fresh	18,993	126,042	2,521	2,427	22,687	10.70	1.93
Fillet, frozen	567,356	1,374,638	201,831	21,962	131,803	16.66	1.60
<b>Sub total fillet</b>	<b>586,350</b>	<b>1,500,680</b>	<b>204,352</b>	<b>24,389</b>	<b>154,490</b>	<b>15.79</b>	<b>1.63</b>
Meat, frozen	53,604	80,991	21,530	1,205	6,075	19.83	1.49
<b>Sub total meat</b>	<b>53,604</b>	<b>80,991</b>	<b>21,530</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>6,075</b>	<b>19.83</b>	<b>1.49</b>
Fish and Fillet, dry/salted	111,521	613,095	36,317	26,655	84,453	31.56	4.35
<b>Sub total dry/salted</b>	<b>111,521</b>	<b>613,095</b>	<b>36,317</b>	<b>26,655</b>	<b>84,453</b>	<b>31.56</b>	<b>4.35</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,951,578</b>		<b>83,497</b>	<b>337,652</b>	<b>24.73</b>	<b>2.83</b>

Where there is clear evidence that imports of raw materials for further processing are not impacting fishers or processors, then tariffs on supply are surely an unnecessary tax on food.

The seafood industry has to compete against other protein sectors in the food market. Raw material costs for prime cuts of white fish species are already significantly higher than other proteins, particularly chicken. Additional tariffs therefore make marketing more difficult for products consumers increasingly want to purchase because of the apparent health benefits. They are a tax on food.

Whilst AIPCE put forward a list of desired quota increases for discussion in 2003/04, set out below are the two white fish species where requests were repeated for 2005:

ex 0302 50 10	20	<b>Cod (Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus), excluding livers and roes, fresh, chilled or frozen, for processing</b>  Current quota number 09.2759
ex 0302 50 90	10	
ex 0303 60 11	10	
ex 0303 60 19	10	
ex 0303 60 90	10	
<b>REQUESTED AMOUNT: 100 000 T</b>		

ex 0304 20 91	10	<b>Blue grenadier (Macruronus spp.), frozen fillets and other meat, for processing</b>  Current quota number : 09.2761
ex 0304 20 94	41	
-----	81	
ex 0304 90 97	60	
	86	
<b>REQUESTED AMOUNT: 20 000</b>		

## Section 2 Tables and Consequences Explained

### Definitions

The supply of fish to the Community is calculated in this study as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{catches by EU fishing vessels} \\ \text{./. catches for processing into fish meal and fish oil} \\ \hline = \text{catches for consumption} \\ + \text{imports from third countries} \\ \hline = \text{total supply of fish and fishery products} \\ \text{./. exports to third countries} \\ \hline = \text{supply for consumption in the Community} \end{array}$$

”**Catches**” refers to landings and includes quantities of lake, river and aquaculture production.

**Changes in stock levels** are not taken into consideration due to the lack of reliable data. It is assumed that increases and decreases balance in the course of the year.

**Imports and exports** do not include trade between EU member states (Intratrade). This is to avoid double counting.

The ”**degree of self-sufficiency**” is calculated from ”catches for consumption” divided by ”supply for consumption in the EU” and expressed as a percentage.

The unit measure of **tonnes live weight** is used throughout. Figures for catches are mostly available in these units: otherwise they are deduced from the landed weight. The figures for imports and exports have been calculated by conversion from product weight to live weight. In this way, the different product presentations (e.g. fillets, processed fishery products and whole fish) are fully comparable.

**Quantitative** representation is preferred to value representation, in which comparisons would be confused by inflation.

From 1995 until 2003 the figures represent EU (15). For EU (25) the year 2003 has been calculated a second time under the aspects of the incoming enlargement. The calculations for EU (25) for the years 2004 and 2005 are based on estimations.

The description ”**fish and fishery products**” covers all fish species, including crustaceans and molluscs and products processed from them.

#### **4. 2005 Estimate of Supply and Demand**

An estimate of an increase in overall supply has been made for 2005 based on 10% increase in imports and 5% increase in EU landings. This assumes that the EU (25) consumption per capita rises to that of the EU (15) before enlargement.

#### **5. Supply of the most important white fish species (EU (15)) (Table 4-4.10)**

The most important white fish species across EU members states are cod, hake, Alaska Pollock, saithe, haddock, red fish and hoki in descending order. (Table 4.1)

Two of these species, Alaska Pollock and hoki are not caught in EU waters and so are all imported. However, the vast proportion of all of the other species are also imported into the EU with as much as 95% for hake, 87% for cod, 69% from haddock and 78% for red fish.

The proportion of imports reflects both the level of reducing quotas and catches of quotas of species such as cod and hake in EU waters, but also the long-time reliance on supply of these species from distant waters to the north and south of the EU. Where once a large proportion of these species would have been caught and landed by EU vessels into the EU, they are now of course caught mainly by third countries in their own waters. This fish is then landed in the third countries where added-value processing of the primary raw material can be take place to the benefit of the local economy.. This once would have been the practice of the EU member states.

However this third country supply of fish is increasingly being traded on a world global scale and purchased for further processing in other third countries such as China. They are able to process the fish into primary cuts, maintaining yield value and quality to supply this back onto the market at competitive rates. These fishery products provide the principle source of supply of raw material to the EU processing industry.

Concern is expressed that the supply of this raw material is taking both fishing jobs and further processing jobs away from the EU. However an objective assessment of this situation indicates that there is insufficient supply of fish within EU waters to meet demand. Secondly that this results in reduced opportunity for primary processors but the fish is available on the world market should they be able to compete and process it economically for the European processing industry.

China is now the principle supply country for white fish. However, China is not a fishing source of white fish. This reflects the growth importance and expertise of this country in the preparation of semi processed raw materials for the value added processing industry both in the EU and other third countries such as the USA.

It is worthy of note that the Chinese processing industry has developed a highly skilled workforce, with minimal mechanisation to produce high quality and high yielding products.

### **Table 5.1 (EU Catch Quotas by Species)**

The total available quota for the whitefish species, cod, haddock, hake and red fish increased to 460,015 tons, an 18.8% increase over 2003. This would be expected with the accession of the 10 new member states, particularly those in the Baltic.

### **Table 5.2 EU Catches by Quota Species**

As in previous years the total quantity of landed fish in the EU was considerably down on allowable quota. For the 5 main white fish species, landings of 323,888 tons were reported representing 70.4% of quota.

Such a short fall of course means that processors were required to have even imports in order to ensure continuity of supply.

## **6. Imports (Table 3.1)**

From table 3.1, the estimated total EU catch for consumption was 5,794,000 tons against a total import of 7,388,000 tons for all species. This represents a total available for consumption of 11,236,000, with a 56% reliance on imports. By way of trend comparison, catch and import figures for the acceding EU 10 members were incorporated into the EU 15 members. This indicated rises in both imports and landings during 2004, but the food balance remained essentially the same at 56% / 44%.

However, in terms of white fish the balance of EU catch for consumption was 460,015 tons compared to 2,850,150 tons of live weight equivalent imports i.e. 90% reliance on imports.

### **6.1 Food Balance of Fish and Fishery Products and Market Implications (Table 3.1)**

From table 3.1 it can be seen that an overall supply for consumption related to population within the EU 25 is estimated at 24.6 kg per capita for both 2003 and 2004. An optimistic attitude for 2003, based on a 10% increase in imports and a 5% increase in catch, is put at 25.5 kg per capita.

Based on the consumption trend analysis, it would appear that fish consumption across the EU is static. However, added value fish product consumption can be demonstrated to be rising in volume and value in a majority of EU member states. Fish products sales are also rising against other protein product sectors in the market. These apparently conflicting trends can be accounted for by the processors and brand owners seeking further to maximise value from fish. This is achieved by promoting high quality species, prime product cuts from traditional species and through product innovation, extending utilisation and added value potential of fish.

The extent of added value development varies across member states and so it is not possible to give specific statistics on in this report.

However, an indication of the trend towards added value development was indicated at the EU seminar 'Increase in Value and Consumption of Seafood' and it was clear that the trend would continue to increase.

The Static nature of fish consumption should not therefore be taken that the market is static, it is in fact the most dynamic part of the food sector in a number of member state countries.

## **7. Calculations of total duty paid for the main white fish species imports**

From table 8, which is an analysis of the various white fish presentations that were imported into the EU in 2004, it can be seen that the total value was almost Euro 3 billion. For each presentation, a calculation of the proportion of the import liable for tariff duty and the actual amount of duty payable as been calculated. This duty paid is not the full autonomous duty in many instances since tariff concessions, quotas and suspensions are already in place, so a hypothetical full autonomous duty has also been calculated. This has been used to express the relationship between the actual and hypothetical duty. Finally, the import duty has been expressed as a % of the actual value of the imported white fish.

These calculations have been carried out for each of the major white fish species, from which it can be seen that on Euro 3 Billion of white fish imports Euro 83.5 million duty was paid representing 2.83% of value.

## **8. Import prices**

A comprehensive investigation of the market price developments for all species would exceed the scope of this paper. However, given the importance of market prices and their influence on the processing industry, examples of price developments for alaska-pollock and hake are provided in Tabs. 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3.



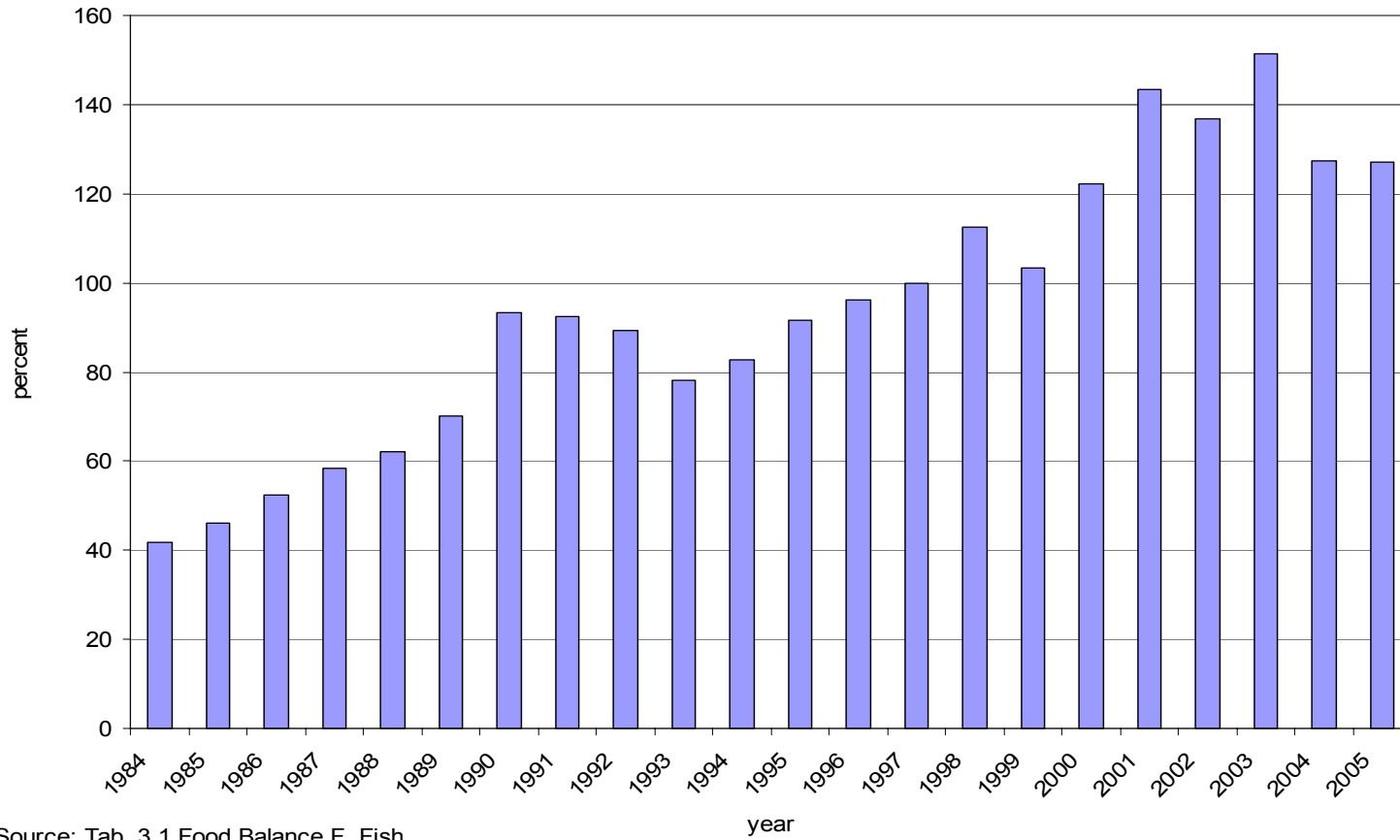
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**Fig. 3.1 Development of the relation of "Third countries imports / EU catches"**

(from 1995 to 2003 EU (15), from 2004 EU (25))



Source: Tab. 3.1 Food Balance F. Fish

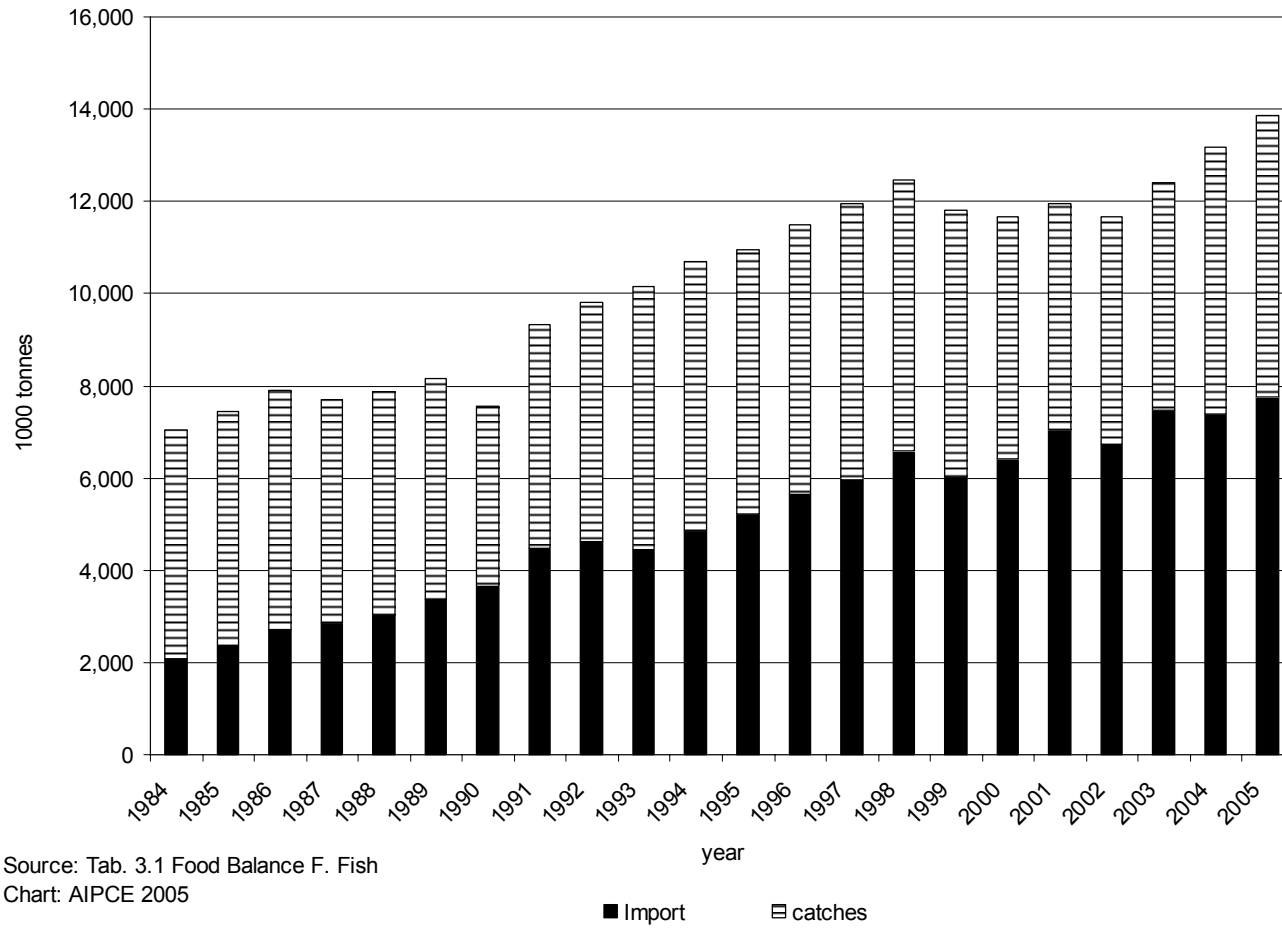
Chart: AIPCE 2005

Note: a) for consumption.-

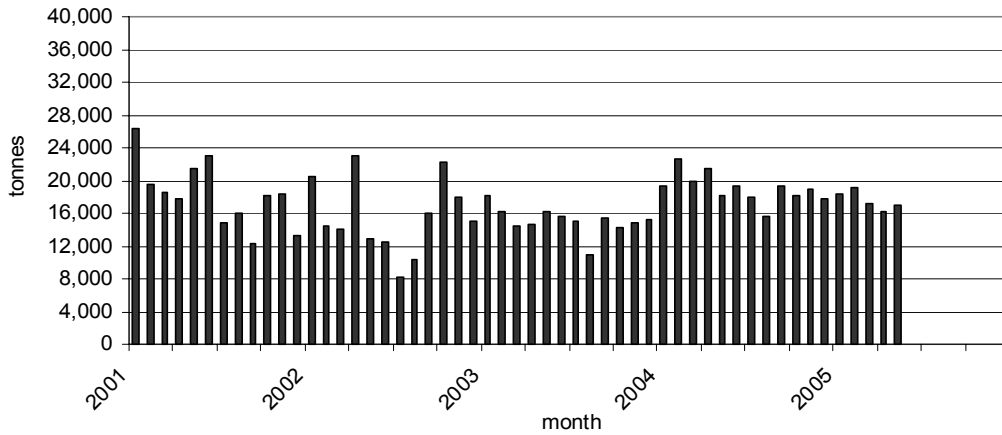
■ Import/Catches a)

**Fig. 3.2 Development of Third countries imports and EU catches"**

(from 1995 to 2003 EU (15), from 2004 EU (25))



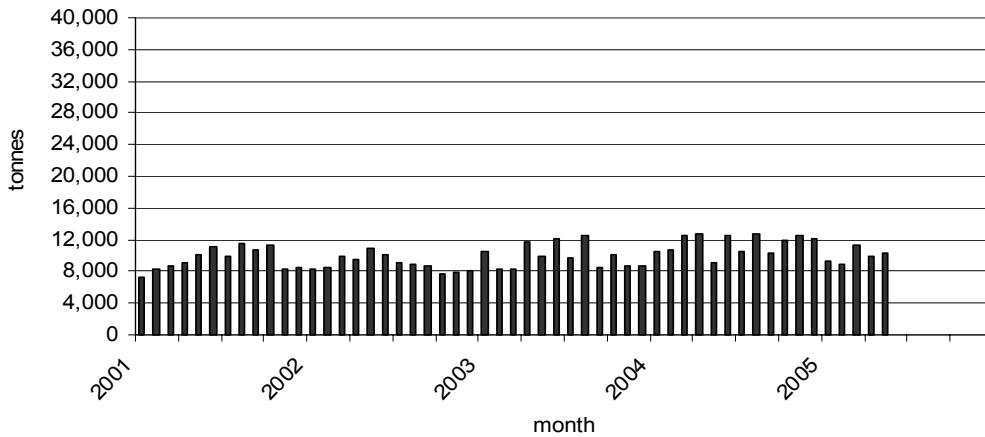
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Source: Eurostat-Comext  
Chart: AIPCE2005

■ 1/2001 - 12/2005

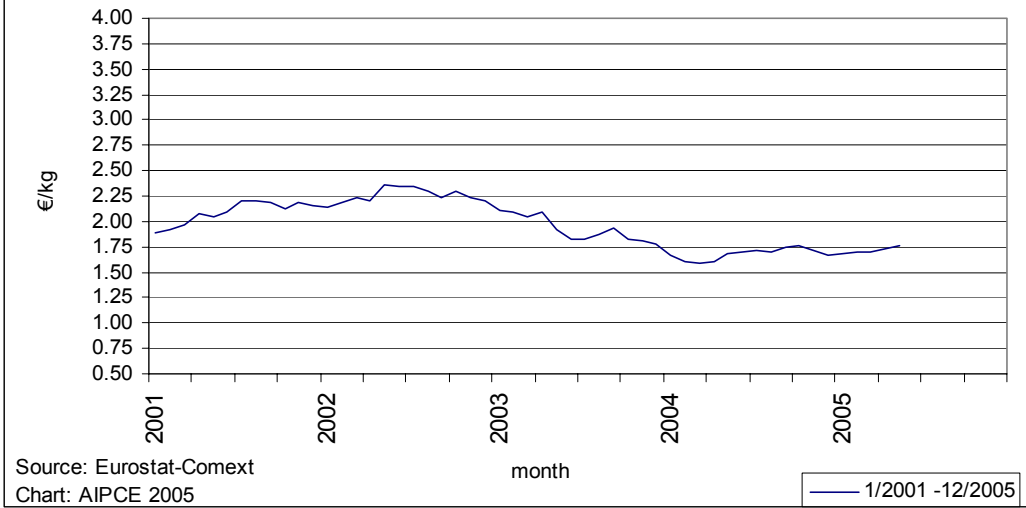
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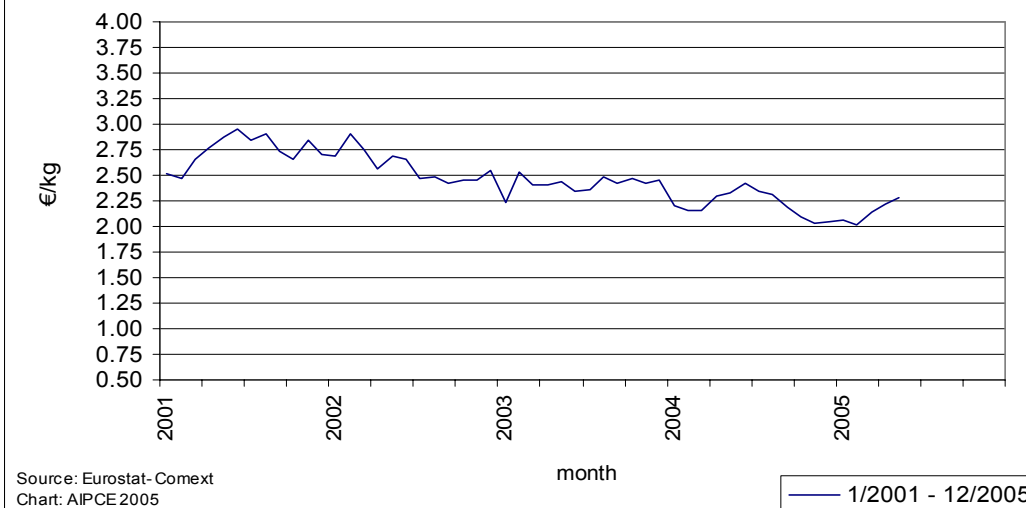
Source: Eurostat-Comext  
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- Tab. 7.1** Import of frozen fillets and meat of alaska-pollock and hake from third countries into EU, average import price in 2003
- Tab. 7.2** Import of frozen fillets and meat of alaska-pollock and hake from third countries into EU, average import price in 2004
- Tab. 7.3** Import of frozen fillets and meat of alaska-pollock and hake from third countries into EU, average import price in 2005
- Tab. 8** Calculations of total duty paid for the main white fish species imports

**Tab. 3.1 FOOD BALANCE FOR FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS**

1000 tonnes live weight

	EU (15)									EU (25)		
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2003 b)	2004 b)	2005 b)
Catches a)	8.329	7.949	8.146	8.009	7.628	7.357	7.414	7.922	7.536	8.315	8.394	8.703
- Non-food uses b)	2.619	2.098	2.172	2.146	1.822	2.100	2.500	3.000	2.600	2.600	2.600	2.600
= Catches for consumption	5.710	5.851	5.974	5.863	5.806	5.257	4.914	4.922	4.936	5.715	5.794	6.103
+ Imports (Third countries) c)	5.228	5.635	5.963	6.595	6.007	6.422	7.050	6.735	7.477	7.241	7.388	7.757
= Total supply	10.938	11.486	11.937	12.458	11.813	11.679	11.964	11.657	12.413	12.956	13.182	13.860
- Exports (Third countries) c)	1.507	1.384	1.545	1.459	1.610	1.654	1.879	1.752	1.995	1.771	1.946	2.141
= Supply for consumption	9.431	10.102	10.392	10.999	10.203	10.025	10.085	9.905	10.418	11.185	11.236	11.719
Total supply (kg/caput) d)	29	31	32	33	31	31	32	31	33	29	29	30
by catches for consumption in %	52	51	50	47	49	45	41	42	40	44	44	44
by third countries imports in %	48	49	50	53	51	55	59	58	60	56	56	56
Supply for consumption (kg/caput) e)	25,4	27,1	27,8	29,4	27,2	26,6	26,7	26,2	27,4	24,6	24,6	25,5
Self-sufficiency (%) f)	61	58	57	53	57	52	49	50	47	51	52	52

Notes: a) Incl. Aquaculture production; for 2002 - 2005 are estimated.- 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

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

calculated on the basis of tonnes live weight

Species	Catches of quoted species					Third countries imports					Total supply (catches + import)				
	1000 tonnes					1000 tonnes					1000 tonnes				
Year	2001	2002	2003 c)	2003 d)	2004 e)	2001	2002	2003 c)	2003 d)	2004 e)	2001	2002	2003 c)	2003 d)	2004 e)
Total a)	338	348	278	324	324	2.609	2.445	2.553	2.816	2.851	2.947	2.793	2.831	3.140	3.175
Cod	159	142	113	139	139	957	913	970	919	935	1.116	1.055	1.083	1.058	1.074
Saithe	66	76	50	51	51	134	133	151	145	154	200	209	201	196	205
Hake	26	30	32	41	41	549	534	561	785	754	575	564	593	826	795
Alaska-Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	716	610	585	675	718	716	610	585	675	718
Haddock	60	75	58	62	62	97	97	120	120	140	157	172	178	182	202
A. Redfish	27	25	25	31	31	102	105	110	112	113	129	130	135	143	144
Hoki	-	-	-	-	-	54	53	56	60	37	54	53	56	60	37
Plaice b)	99	88	82	77	77	12	11	13	13	15	111	99	95	90	92

Total supply:															
Species	by catches					by third countries imports					by imports from Norway				
	(%)					(%)					(%)				
Year	2001	2002	2003 c)	2003 d)	2004 e)	2001	2002	2003 c)	2003 d)	2004 e)	2001	2002	2003 c)	2003 d)	2004 e)
Total a)	11	12	10	10	10	89	88	90	90	90	16	16	15	14	14
Cod	14	13	10	13	13	86	87	90	87	87	31	31	30	30	30
Saithe	33	36	25	26	25	67	64	75	74	75	45	40	-	42	36
Hake	5	5	5	5	5	95	95	95	95	95	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska-Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	1	-	-	1
Haddock	38	44	33	34	31	62	56	67	66	69	41	35	33	33	31
A. Redfish	21	19	19	22	22	79	81	81	78	78	19	9	-	8	6
Hoki	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Plaice b)	89	89	86	86	84	11	11	14	14	16	21	24	24	23	18

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.-

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

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)			Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 e)	2003 f)	2004 f)	2004 f)	04/03
Whole, fresh	218.687	201.595	205.758	100	2
of it from Norway	67.933	67.959	61.322	30	-10
Iceland	31.408	31.418	45.521	22	45
Faroe Isles	41.517	41.517	35.487	17	-15
Russia	968	1.136	814	0	-28
South Africa	21.815	21.815	19.144	9	-12
Argentina	1.432	1.449	1.934	1	34
Namibia	5.899	5.899	5.623	3	-5
Whole, frozen	291.901	329.711	306.319	100	-7
of it from Norway	20.569	23.757	26.784	9	13
Iceland	16.498	19.430	16.887	6	-13
Faroe Isles	2.196	2.233	2.351	1	5
Russia	102.133	118.061	100.775	33	-15
South Africa	26.060	26.066	25.322	8	-3
Argentina	27.936	41.298	33.236	11	-20
Namibia	27.050	27.957	29.247	10	5
Fillet, fresh c)	46.354	45.335	62.814	100	39
of it from Norway	9.447	9.451	15.447	25	63
Iceland	29.352	29.361	40.510	64	38
Faroe Isles	5.886	5.886	6.613	11	12
Fillet, frozen	1.484.598	1.733.333	1.756.685	100	1
of it from Norway	101.381	102.759	96.343	5	-6
Iceland	163.126	164.922	186.183	11	13
Faroe Isles	47.644	47.644	53.297	3	12
Russia	179.623	183.850	124.043	7	-33
South Africa	37.597	37.840	34.421	2	-9
Argentina	91.725	163.144	152.078	9	-7
Namibia	139.922	140.164	116.731	7	-17
USA	172.228	185.240	288.454	16	56
New Zealand	50.706	52.359	34.347	2	-34
China	356.519	437.307	463.642	26	6
Meat, frozen	141.744	136.800	141.882	100	4
of it from Norway	6.790	6.868	4.856	3	-29
Iceland	14.304	14.507	14.103	10	-3
Faroe Isles	9.408	9.408	11.292	8	20
Russia	18.254	19.008	11.898	8	-37
USA	28.672	29.195	31.269	22	7
Argentina	10.177	10.998	12.499	9	14
Namibia	25.792	25.792	29.256	21	13
Fish and Fillet, dry/salted	369.965	370.042	376.692	100	2
of it from Norway	177.875	177.982	183.634	49	3
Iceland	109.897	109.897	111.169	30	1
<b>Supply (Catches + Import)</b>	<b>2.830.596</b>	<b>3.140.704</b>	<b>3.174.038</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>
of it catches of quoted species	277.346	323.888	323.888	10	0
import from third countries	2.553.250	2.816.816	2.850.150	90	1
of it from China d)	364.387	445.406	474.062	17	6
Iceland	364.627	369.576	414.412	15	12
Norway	383.994	388.776	388.386	14	0
USA d)	242.576	256.199	370.988	13	45
Russia d)	321.468	342.578	258.727	9	-24
Argentina d)	131.273	216.893	199.748	7	-8
Namibia d)	198.663	199.812	180.857	6	-9
Faroe Isles	146.070	146.107	141.162	5	-3
South Africa d)	93.295	93.543	88.584	3	-5
Chile d)	67.377	68.873	50.166	2	-27
New Zealand d)	56.349	58.575	40.246	1	-31
Uruguay d)	33.817	35.209	39.593	1	12
Peru d)	3.762	4.326	13.634	0	215

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 (15).- f) EU (25).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.- Published by: AIPCE 2005

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

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)			Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 d)	2003 e)	2004 e)	2004 e)	04/03
Whole, fresh	52.410	46.465	44.914	100	-3
of it from Argentina	170	170	167	0	-1
Faroe Isles	9.867	9.867	7.985	18	-19
Iceland	7.845	7.845	10.977	24	40
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	27.033	27.035	24.647	55	-9
Russia	782	950	763	2	-20
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	142.221	157.143	144.313	100	-8
of it from Argentina	27	27	-	-	-100
Faroe Isles	195	202	334	0	66
Iceland	1.576	1.580	1.049	1	-34
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	9.645	9.949	9.616	7	-3
Russia	94.120	108.927	93.879	65	-14
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, fresh	31.072	30.040	43.710	100	46
of it from Faroe Isles	1.276	1.276	582	1	-54
Iceland	22.505	22.505	32.893	75	46
Norway	6.011	6.011	10.028	23	67
Fillet, frozen	338.171	286.624	304.439	100	6
of it from Argentina	68	1.166	505	0	-57
Chile	7	7	64	0	848
China	77.812	79.266	95.295	31	20
Faroe Isles	16.516	16.516	22.030	7	33
Iceland	82.612	82.695	96.934	32	17
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	491	499	568	0	14
Norway	49.977	50.021	48.559	16	-3
Russia	45.252	45.343	31.071	10	-31
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Meat, frozen	36.034	28.527	20.470	100	-28
of it from Argentina	-	-	24	0	-
China	1.498	1.505	2.297	11	53
Faroe Isles	1.158	1.158	576	3	-50
Iceland	11.512	11.566	9.938	49	-14
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	5.755	5.760	3.475	17	-40
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Fish and Fillet, dry/salted	369.965	370.042	376.692	100	2
of it from Iceland	109.897	109.897	111.169	30	1
Norway	177.875	177.982	183.634	49	3
<b>Supply (Catches + Import)</b>	<b>1.082.515</b>	<b>1.058.055</b>	<b>1.073.750</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>
of it catches of quoted species	112.642	139.213	139.213	13	0
import from third countries	969.873	918.842	934.537	87	2
of it from Norway	276.296	276.760	279.959	30	1
Iceland	235.947	236.088	262.959	28	11
Russia c)	162.142	177.247	149.206	16	-16
China c)	83.043	84.503	101.811	11	20
Faroe Isles c)	68.432	68.438	63.627	7	-7
New Zealand c)	554	563	761	0	35
Argentina c)	268	1.366	697	0	-49
Chile c)	53	53	77	0	45
South Africa c)	-	-	-	-	-
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 (15).- e) EU (25).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)			Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 d)	2003 e)	2004 e)	2004 e)	04/03
Whole, fresh	43.533	32.371	28.047	100	-13
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	13.805	13.805	10.715	38	-22
Iceland	458	458	1.607	6	251
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	16.980	16.996	14.456	52	-15
Russia	11	11	4	0	-66
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	2.706	4.736	4.170	100	-12
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	572	572	125	3	-78
Iceland	238	240	202	5	-16
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	1.828	3.853	3.734	90	-3
Russia	55	55	92	2	68
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, fresh	7.447	7.458	10.981	100	47
of it from Faroe Isles	2.308	2.308	3.281	30	42
Iceland	1.824	1.831	2.392	22	31
Norway	3.314	3.318	5.307	48	60
Fillet, frozen	89.472	91.872	98.103	100	7
of it from Argentina	-	2	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-
China	818	944	1.952	2	107
Faroe Isles	22.840	22.840	21.922	22	-4
Iceland	29.807	30.718	41.405	42	35
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	4	-	-	-
Norway	34.782	36.073	31.138	32	-14
Russia	282	309	355	0	15
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Meat, frozen	8.070	8.278	12.842	100	55
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	1.164	1.313	2.273	18	73
Faroe Isles	6.471	6.471	9.423	73	46
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	436	495	1.093	9	121
Russia	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Supply (Catches + Import)</b>	<b>200.864</b>	<b>195.526</b>	<b>204.953</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5</b>
of it catches of quoted species	49.636	50.811	50.811	25	0
import from third countries	151.228	144.715	154.142	75	7
of it from Norway	57.340	60.734	55.729	36	-8
Iceland	33.491	34.560	47.879	31	39
Faroe Isles	45.996	45.996	45.467	29	-1
China c)	818	967	1.970	1	104
Russia c)	347	375	451	0	20
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 (15).- e) EU (25).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)			Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 d)	2003 e)	2004 e)	2004 e)	04/03
Whole, fresh	19.994	20.004	20.335	100	2
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	918	918	1.911	9	108
Iceland	13.220	13.230	13.894	68	5
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	5.789	5.791	4.446	22	-23
Russia	4	4	4	0	-3
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	24.297	27.837	21.088	100	-24
of it from Argentina	-	-	10	0	-
Faroe Isles	1.343	1.373	967	5	-30
Iceland	14.680	17.604	15.168	72	-14
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	2.211	2.661	2.250	11	-15
Russia	1.344	1.561	510	2	-67
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, fresh	7.835	7.837	8.124	100	4
of it from Faroe Isles	2.301	2.301	2.750	34	19
Iceland	5.023	5.024	5.225	64	4
Norway	122	122	112	1	-8
Fillet, frozen	57.294	56.060	63.318	100	13
of it from Argentina	83	83	97	0	16
Chile	63	116	-	-	-100
China	18.131	18.503	33.170	52	79
Faroe Isles	434	434	239	0	-45
Iceland	31.796	32.591	21.486	34	-34
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	402	417	423	1	1
Russia	3.090	1.982	5.039	8	154
South Africa	-	-	33	0	-
Meat, frozen	326	310	208	100	-33
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	310	310	194	93	-37
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	0	15	7	3050
Russia	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Supply (Catches + Import)</b>	<b>134.420</b>	<b>143.307</b>	<b>144.334</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>
of it catches of quoted species	24.675	31.261	31.261	22	0
import from third countries	109.745	112.046	113.073	78	1
of it from Iceland	65.028	68.760	55.966	49	-19
China c)	18.212	18.584	33.226	29	79
Norway	8.523	8.991	7.245	6	-19
Faroe Isles	4.996	5.027	5.867	5	17
Russia c)	4.438	3.548	5.552	5	57
Argentina c)	83	83	107	0	28
New Zealand c)	2	73	49	0	-33
South Africa c)	-	-	33	0	-
Chile c)	73	125	17	0	-86
Namibia c)	-	-	-	-	-

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 (15).- e) EU (25).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)			Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 d)	2003 e)	2004 e)	2004 e)	04/03
Whole, fresh	42.802	42.800	49.820	100	16
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	16.927	16.927	14.868	30	-12
Iceland	9.883	9.883	19.041	38	93
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	15.718	15.723	15.773	32	0
Russia	172	172	42	0	-75
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	13.629	14.401	18.467	100	28
of it from Argentina	85	85	-	-	-100
Faroe Isles	85	85	924	5	983
Iceland	4	5	468	3	8829
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	6.836	7.147	11.120	60	56
Russia	6.510	6.967	5.955	32	-15
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, frozen	59.708	59.490	68.515	100	15
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-
China	11.090	11.090	11.582	17	4
Faroe Isles	7.855	7.855	9.106	13	16
Iceland	18.536	18.542	25.759	38	39
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	16.059	16.084	16.163	24	0
Russia	5.084	5.084	4.563	7	-10
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Meat, frozen	3.681	3.681	3.265	100	-11
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	1.746	1.746	1.292	40	-26
Iceland	1.319	1.319	1.699	52	29
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	596	596	246	8	-59
Russia	12	12	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Supply (Catches + Import)</b>	<b>177.817</b>	<b>182.222</b>	<b>201.916</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>
of it catches of quoted species	57.998	61.850	61.850	31	0
import from third countries	119.819	120.372	140.066	69	16
of it from Iceland	29.742	29.749	46.966	34	58
Norway	39.209	39.551	43.302	31	9
Faroe Isles	26.613	26.613	26.191	19	-2
China c)	11.090	11.090	11.586	8	4
Russia c)	11.778	12.235	10.560	8	-14
South Africa c)	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina c)	85	85	-	-	-
Namibia c)	-	-	-	-	-
Chile c)	8	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 (15).- e) EU (25).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

Published by: AIPCE 2005

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

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)			Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 d)	2003 e)	2004 e)	2004 e)	04/03
Whole, fresh	57.981	58.011	61.162	100	5
of it from Argentina	1.262	1.279	1.767	3	38
Chile	12.620	12.620	13.241	22	5
Namibia	5.899	5.899	5.623	9	-5
Norway	497	497	540	1	9
Peru	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	1	0	-
South Africa	21.815	21.815	19.144	31	-12
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	107.682	123.081	116.185	100	-6
of it from Argentina	27.695	40.559	32.979	28	-19
Chile	13.477	13.575	13.467	12	-1
Namibia	27.050	27.957	29.247	25	5
Norway	-	46	8	0	-84
Peru	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	104	114	88	0	-22
South Africa	26.060	26.066	25.322	22	-3
Uruguay	155	155	109	0	-29
Fillet, frozen	343.105	550.962	511.675	100	-7
of it from Argentina	91.218	159.762	150.623	29	-6
Chile	34.426	35.701	17.886	3	-50
China	41	1.203	853	0	-29
Namibia	139.901	140.143	116.658	23	-17
Peru	3.512	4.003	12.888	3	-
Russia	24	24	3.283	1	13745
South Africa	37.597	37.840	34.388	7	-9
Uruguay	27.673	27.868	30.528	6	10
USA	6.511	14.766	15.411	3	4
Meat, frozen	52.329	53.264	64.563	43	21
of it from Argentina	10.177	10.972	12.460	70	14
Chile	6.545	6.602	4.970	583	-25
Namibia	25.792	25.792	29.256	25	13
Norway	3	16	-	-	-100
Peru	250	319	743	23	133
Russia	-	-	712	2	-
South Africa	7.779	7.779	9.679	32	24
Uruguay	1.366	1.366	3.036	20	122
<b>Supply (Catches + Import)</b>	<b>593.492</b>	<b>826.071</b>	<b>794.337</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-4</b>
of it catches of quoted species	32.395	40.753	40.753	5	0
import from third countries	561.097	785.318	753.584	95	-4
of it from Argentina c)	130.353	212.571	197.829	26	-7
Namibia c)	198.642	199.791	180.784	24	-10
South Africa	93.295	93.543	88.551	12	-5
Chile c)	67.068	68.498	49.564	7	-28
Uruguay	33.817	35.209	39.593	5	12
USA	8.541	16.894	20.621	3	22
Peru	3.762	4.326	13.634	2	215
Russia c)	128	137	4.085	1	2871
China c)	41	1.203	858	0	-29
Norway	506	569	549	0	-3

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 (15).- e) 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 (tonnes live weight)			Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 d)	2003 e)	2004 e)	2004 e)	04/03
Whole, fresh	1.968	1.945	1.480	100	-24
or it from Argentina	0	0	-	-	-100
Faroe Isles	-	-	7	0	-
Iceland	2	2	3	0	67
Norway	1.916	1.917	1.461	99	-24
Russia	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	1.271	1.918	1.608	100	-16
of it from Argentina	79	79	12	1	-85
Faroe Isles	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-43
Norway	49	101	56	4	-44
Russia	-	436	251	16	-43
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
USA	1.074	1.170	1.114	69	-5
Fillet, frozen	540.882	628.857	674.250	100	7
of it from Argentina	127	330	324	0	-2
Chile	-	1	93	0	15650
China	248.066	325.640	320.325	48	-2
Faroe Isles	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	355	355	415	0	17
Namibia	-	-	74	0	-
Norway	154	154	34	0	-78
Russia	125.891	131.108	79.733	12	-39
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
USA	164.226	168.867	272.371	40	61
Meat, frozen	41.303	42.739	40.535	100	-5
of it from Argentina	-	26	16	0	-41
Faroe Isles	33	33	-	-	-100
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	27	0	-
Russia	16.743	17.492	8.889	22	-49
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
USA	21.951	22.474	27.818	69	24
<b>Supply (Catches + Import)</b>	<b>585.424</b>	<b>5.959</b>	<b>717.873</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11947</b>
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	585.424	675.459	717.873	100	6
of it from China c)	250.622	328.397	324.145	45	-1
USA	187.251	192.511	301.302	42	57
Russia c)	142.634	149.036	88.873	12	-40
Norway	2.120	2.172	1.578	0	-27
Iceland	358	358	419	0	17
Argentina c)	207	436	351	0	-19
Chile c)	15	15	93	0	511
Namibia c)	-	-	74	0	-
Faroe Isles	33	33	7	0	-79
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 (15).- e) EU (25).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)			Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 e)	2003 f)	2004 f)	2004 f)	04/03
Whole, fresh	d)	d)	d)		
of it from Argentina	d)	d)	d)		
Faroe Isles	d)	d)	d)		
Iceland	d)	d)	d)		
Norway	d)	d)	d)		
Russia	d)	d)	d)		
South Africa	d)	d)	d)		
Thailand	d)	d)	d)		
USA	d)	d)	d)		
Whole, frozen	97	595	488	100	-18
of it from Argentina	50	548	236	48	-57
Faroe Isles	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	47	47	59	12	26
Norway	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, frozen	55.967	59.468	36.386	100	-39
of it from Argentina	227	1.801	528	1	-71
Chile	160	173	415	1	139
China	561	663	465	1	-30
Faroe Isles	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	20	20	184	1	815
Namibia	21	21	-	-	-100
New Zealand	50.215	51.856	33.779	93	-35
Norway	-	-	25	0	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	109	109	48	0	-56
USA	132	132	83	0	-37
Meat, frozen	d)	d)	d)		
of it from Argentina	d)	d)	d)		
Faroe Isles	d)	d)	d)		
Iceland	d)	d)	d)		
Norway	d)	d)	d)		
Russia	d)	d)	d)		
South Africa	d)	d)	d)		
Thailand	d)	d)	d)		
USA	d)	d)	d)		
<b>Supply (Catches + Import)</b>	<b>56.064</b>	<b>60.063</b>	<b>36.874</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-39</b>
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	56.064	60.063	36.874	100	-39
of it from New Zealand c)	50.262	51.903	33.838	92	-35
Argentina c)	278	2.349	765	2	-67
China c)	561	663	465	1	-30
Chile c)	160	173	415	1	139
Iceland	20	20	184	0	-
USA c)	132	132	83	0	-
Thailand c)	109	109	48	0	-
Norway	-	-	25	0	-
Faroe Isles	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa c)	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia c)	21	21	-	-	-

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 (15).- f) 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 (tonnes live weight)			Share (%)	Change (%)
	2003 b)	2003 c)	2004 c)	2004 c)	04/03
Whole, fresh	5.169	5.168	5.254	100	2
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	383	383	450	9	17
Iceland	1.861	1.861	2.113	40	14
Norway	2.906	2.908	2.683	51	-8
Panama	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	2	0	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	816	819	588	100	-28
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Isles	1	1	-	-	-
Iceland	58	58	48	8	-18
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	65	67	14	2	-79
Panama	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	231	231	346	59	50
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
USA	0	0	-	-	-
Fillet, frozen	6.675	6.772	9.310	100	37
of it from Argentina	-	1	9	0	1067
Chile	-	-	-	-	-
China	2.092	2.206	4.363	47	98
Faroe Isles	-	-	23	0	-
Iceland	3.792	3.795	3.590	39	-5
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	2	2	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	938	10	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Supply (Catches + Import)</b>	<b>94.670</b>	<b>89.462</b>	<b>91.854</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>
of it catches of quoted species	82.009	76.703	76.703	84	0
import from third countries	12.661	12.759	15.151	16	19
of it from Iceland	5.712	5.715	5.751	38	1
China	2.194	2.308	4.459	29	93
Norway	2.972	2.976	2.697	18	-9
Russia	231	231	1.286	8	457
Faroe Isles	384	384	473	3	23
Argentina	-	1	9	0	1.067
USA	0	0	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: a) Pleuronectes Platessa.- b) EU (15).- c) EU (25).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 5.1 EU-QUOTA BY SPECIES

Species	Code-name	EU (15)				EU (25)		
		2000 t	2001 t	2002 t	2003 t	2004 a) t	Change 04/03 %	Quota '04 by species %
Herring	HER	885.324	755.028	630.870	682.643	809.693	18,6	15,7
Sprat	SPR	506.756	446.040	450.110	448.565	671.515	49,7	13,1
Anchovy	ANE	45.898	43.000	41.000	41.000	41.000	0,0	0,8
Atl. Salmon	SAL	1.984	2.122	2.036	2.026	2.415	19,2	0,0
Cod	COD	329.257	208.904	149.196	121.984	147.201	20,7	2,9
Haddock	HAD	116.061	118.275	107.865	64.013	82.417	28,8	1,6
Saithe	POK	74.890	105.558	96.140	103.401	125.171	21,1	2,4
Pollack	POL	22.100	21.950	21.290	20.432	20.154	-1,4	0,4
Norway pout	NOP	180.000	199.200	173.000	223.000	223.000	0,0	4,3
Blue whiting	WHB	321.500	388.576	183.004	231.000	757.500	227,9	14,7
Norw.pout & bl.whi.	N/W	88.000	69.000	50.000	-	-	-	-
Whiting	WHG	86.594	57.335	75.858	54.177	47.651	-12,0	0,9
Hake b)	HKE	64.110	31.385	34.960	37.000	45.050	21,8	0,9
Jack&horse macke.	JAX	401.927	377.541	257.900	226.667	236.055	4,1	4,6
Mackerel	MAC	355.055	420.283	430.576	391.654	365.924	-6,6	7,1
Europ. Plaice	PLE	130.790	104.228	101.409	101.344	84.089	-17,0	1,6
Common sole	SOL	37.008	35.939	29.250	28.617	30.426	6,3	0,6
Soles	SOX	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.600	1.520	-5,0	0,0
Megrims	LEZ	40.874	31.001	25.960	25.460	27.026	6,2	0,5
Anglerfish nei	ANF	73.484	57.184	43.780	35.190	39.540	12,4	0,8
Penaeus shrimps	PEN	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	0,0	0,1
North deep prawn	PRA	9.054	14.305	16.432	16.432	25.338	54,2	0,5
Norway lobster	NEP	66.350	56.140	54.613	54.033	56.267	4,1	1,1
Atl. Redfish	RED	95.920	60.334	70.966	60.852	60.176	-1,1	1,2
Greenland halibut	GHL	18.430	21.306	7.175	23.626	18.803	-20,4	0,4
Atl. Halibut	HAL	-	-	400	-	1.200	-	0,0
other species	OTH	12.210	12.199	12.210	12.210	12.210	0,0	0,2
Sandeels	SAN	112.000	131.000	998.000	954.000	902.200	-5,4	17,5
Blue ling & ling	B/L	3.600	3.600	3.600	3.240	3.240	0,0	0,1
Blue ling	BLI	-	-	-	3.841	3.850	0,2	0,1
Ling	LIN	-	-	-	19.867	19.867	0,0	0,4
Flat fish	FLX	1.050	1.050	548	1.000	1.000	0,0	0,0
Capelin	CAP	48.945	28.375	95.985	64.295	95.985	49,3	1,9
Catfish	CAT	2.000	600	600	600	-	-100,0	-
Witch flunder	WIT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American plaice	PLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow tail flounder	YEL	120	260	260	290	290	0,0	0,0
Roundnose grenad.	RNG	7.200	2.350	3.350	3.350	10.576	215,7	0,2
Industry fish	I/F	800	800	800	800	800	0,0	0,0
Skates (NAFO)	SKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turbot / Brill	T/B	9.000	7.200	6.750	5.738	4.877	-15,0	0,1
Skates (ICES)	SRX	6.060	4.848	4.848	4.121	3.503	-15,0	0,1
Dab / Flunder	D/F	30.070	27.060	27.060	23.001	19.551	-15,0	0,4
Lemon Sole/Witch Flunder	L/W	12.000	10.800	9.720	8.262	7.023	-15,0	0,1
Northern blue fin tuna	BFT	16.136	-	20.286	19.231	18.450	-4,1	0,4

Species	Code-name	EU (15)				EU (25)		
		2000 t	2001 t	2002 t	2003 t	2004 a) t	Change 04/03 %	Quota '04 by species %
Albacore	ALB	-	-	-	41.599	43.043	3,5	0,8
Bigeye tuna	BET	-	-	-	36.840	35.937	-2,5	0,7
Swordfish	SWO	11.509	-	11.160	12.747	12.691	-0,4	0,2
Picked dogfish	DGS	-	-	-	5.640	4.472	-20,7	0,1
Black scabbardfish	BSF	-	-	-	7.140	7.383	3,4	0,1
Greater argentine	ARU	-	-	-	7.813	7.813	0,0	0,2
Tusk (=Cusk)	USK	-	-	-	1.155	1.155	0,0	0,0
Orange roughy	ORY	-	-	-	1.437	1.437	0,0	0,0
Blackspot(=red)seabream	SBR	-	-	-	2.757	2.757	0,0	0,1
unsorted species	VFF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>		<b>4.232.066</b>	<b>3.862.777</b>	<b>4.256.969</b>	<b>4.241.693</b>	<b>5.143.241</b>	<b>21,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>
of which: (COD, POK, HAD, HKE, RED)		680.238	524.456	459.127	387.250	460.015	18,8	8,9

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

Source: EU, TAC regulations.-

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**Tab. 5.2 EU-CATCHES BY QUOTED SPECIES**

Species	Code-name	EU (15)				EU (25)		
		2000 t	2001 t	2002 t	2003 t	2004 a) t	Change 04/03 %	Quota '04 by spec. % b)
Herring	HER	682.595	620.802	549.667	574.262	727.994	26,8	89,9
Sprat	SPR	426.252	363.283	337.284	372.527	589.517	58,2	87,8
Anchovy	ANE	35.928	40.578	23.784	14.227	21.826	53,4	53,2
Atl. Salmon	SAL	1.384	1.239	1.257	1.297	1.644	26,8	68,1
Cod	COD	212.993	159.222	141.913	112.642	139.213	23,6	94,6
Haddock	HAD	85.554	60.244	74.810	57.998	61.850	6,6	75,0
Saithe	POK	63.410	66.487	75.623	49.636	50.811	2,4	40,6
Pollack	POL	5.352	7.025	7.426	6.593	5.959	-9,6	29,6
Norway pout	NOP	35.463	49.840	52.981	16.650	11.468	-31,1	5,1
Blue whiting	WHB	230.975	222.955	177.273	173.643	345.849	99,2	45,7
Norw.pout & bl.whi.	N/W	67.924	45.025	38.234	-	-	-	-
Whiting	WHG	60.930	42.951	39.926	33.172	27.725	-16,4	58,2
Hake c)	HKE	45.427	25.812	29.518	32.395	40.753	25,8	90,5
Jack&horse macke.	JAX	296.741	250.329	201.839	205.327	227.101	10,6	96,2
Mackerel	MAC	322.722	409.032	409.200	363.758	423.277	16,4	115,7
Europ. Plaice	PLE	98.820	98.947	87.977	82.009	76.703	-6,5	91,2
Common sole	SOL	33.038	30.562	28.620	28.958	28.560	-1,4	93,9
Soles	SOX	904	929	727	848	820	-3,3	53,9
Megrimms	LEZ	19.993	16.450	16.657	18.908	18.013	-4,7	66,7
Anglerfish nei	ANF	43.756	33.171	37.241	32.954	38.459	16,7	97,3
Penaeus shrimps	PEN	3.495	1.369	3.042	3.565	3.325	-6,7	83,1
North deep prawn	PRA	6.375	7.173	7.178	7.608	13.874	82,4	54,8
Norway lobster	NEP	53.391	47.873	50.490	48.451	50.798	4,8	90,3
Atl. Redfish	RED	38.157	26.762	24.620	24.675	31.261	26,7	51,9
Greenland halibut	GHL	16.433	19.747	2.798	19.995	15.370	-23,1	81,7
Atl. Halibut	HAL	194	199	16	-	143	-	-
other species	OTH	8.209	8.997	8.038	8.130	7.223	-11,2	59,2
Sandeels	SAN	15.453	17.989	673.328	306.582	336.276	9,7	37,3
Blue ling & ling	B/L	2.828	1.984	1.636	2.467	2.374	-3,8	73,3
Blue ling	BLI	-	-	-	3.431	3.586	4,5	93,1
Ling	LIN	-	-	-	12.628	10.367	-17,9	52,2
Flat fish	FLX	103	164	205	253	160	-36,8	16,0
Capelin	CAP	3.837	17.681	30.398	19.007	-	-	0,0
Catfish	CAT	1.095	944	3	15	437	2.813,3	-
Witch flunder	WIT	1.749	1.900	870	1.057	1.178	11,4	-
American plaice	PLA	1.886	1.957	1.491	1.628	1.146	-29,6	-
Yellow tail flounder	YEL	1.131	988	302	309	357	15,5	123,1
Roundnose grenad.	RNG	176	19	30	45	4.587	10.093,3	43,4
Industry fish	I/F	114	384	490	752	558	-25,8	69,8
Skates (NAFO)	SKA	11.041	11.211	-	-	8.184	-	-
Turbot / Brill	T/B	4.359	5.470	4.820	4.531	4.339	-4,2	89,0
Skates (ICES)	SRX	5.266	2.449	2.631	2.394	2.044	-14,6	58,3
Dab / Flunder	D/F	17.128	12.773	12.537	12.567	12.874	2,4	65,8
Lemon Sole/Witch Flunder	L/W	6.419	5.458	4.302	4.005	3.617	-9,7	51,5
Northern blue fin tuna	BFT	13.654	-	14.393	16.556	17.176	3,7	93,1

Species	Code-name	EU (15)				EU (25)		
		2000 t	2001 t	2002 t	2003 t	2004 a) t	Change 04/03 %	Quota '04 by spec. % b)
Albacore	ALB	-	-	-	15.725	17.069	8,5	39,7
Bigeye tuna	BET	-	-	-	11.225	13.111	16,8	36,5
Swordfish	SWO	7.477	-	7.303	10.641	9.971	-6,3 -	78,6
Picked dogfish	DGS	-	-	-	1.236	1.137	-8,0	25,4
Black scabbardfish	BSF	-	-	-	5.528	5.983	8,2	81,0
Greater argentine	ARU	-	-	-	2.514	5.791	130,4	74,1
Tusk (=Cusk)	USK	-	-	-	600	534	-11,0	46,2
Orange roughy	ORY	-	-	-	591	530	-10,3	36,9
Blackspot(=red)seabream	SBR	-	-	-	1.427	1.507	5,6	54,7
unsorted species	VFF	880	807	-	-	333	-	-
<b>Total:</b>		<b>2.999.766</b>	<b>2.741.182</b>	<b>3.184.880</b>	<b>2.729.945</b>	<b>3.424.762</b>	<b>25,5</b>	<b>66,6</b>
of which: (COD, POK, HAD, HKE, RED)		445.541	338.527	346.484	277.346	323.888	16,8	70,4

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

Source: EU catch report

Published by: AIPCE 2005

**Tab. 6.1 IMPORT OF FROZEN FILLETS AND MEAT OF ALASKA-POLLOCK AND HAKE FROM THIRD COUNTRIES INTO EU (15)**

Quantity of import (Tonnes product weight) in 2003

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2003
<b>Alaska-Pollock</b>													
Fillets a), frozen: Total import	18.187	16.260	14.451	14.654	16.253	15.532	15.119	10.989	15.422	14.323	14.833	15.255	181.277
from it: Germany	13.009	12.162	9.796	8.889	10.704	10.575	11.370	7.702	11.005	9.269	10.690	9.016	124.186
France	2.861	2.370	1.794	3.108	2.605	2.552	2.071	1.372	2.038	2.540	1.792	2.121	27.224
UK	572	339	1.125	1.232	981	1.131	913	522	823	771	889	2.314	11.611
NL	933	503	979	665	744	499	444	605	847	1.141	842	834	9.035
Spain	276	219	145	127	708	107	63	54	294	131	142	181	2.449
Denmark	234	230	107	215	124	254	69	232	76	147	207	321	2.217
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	232	391	255	406	355	305	163	362	235	278	234	188	3.404
Meat b), frozen: Total import	2.163	2.021	894	1.288	1.804	690	1.113	669	1.300	791	1.923	989	15.645
from it: Germany	1.080	547	454	694	1.120	410	566	311	622	415	1.006	477	7.702
France	420	452	358	85	428	236	222	176					2.379
UK	338	881	44	65	101				364	162	658	232	2.843
NL	108	15	-	17	17	0	0	20	57	68	97	23	423
Spain	107	89	-	340	72	44	69	-	63	30	19	-	833
Denmark	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	22	7	-	-	61
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	3	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
<b>Hake</b>													
Fillets c), frozen: Total import	10.512	8.239	8.192	11.673	9.988	12.216	9.689	12.523	8.578	10.029	8.762	8.749	119.151
from it: Germany	1.437	973	1.151	1.219	1.325	1.689	881	737	1.502	1.726	1.717	1.207	15.564
France	998	563	875	1.014	604	807	882	864	791	847	833	1.304	10.381
UK	414	132	305	379	463	356	267	436	450	300	153	385	4.038
NL	507	729	601	1.111	558	1.086	853	701	388	382	273	303	7.489
Spain	4.873	4.126	3.505	6.399	5.592	6.592	4.922	8.081	4.059	4.832	4.148	3.303	60.433
Denmark	30	28	25	21	37	12	-	51	58	93	64	-	419
Italy	2.068	1.416	1.576	1.400	1.251	1.538	1.744	1.443	1.097	1.624	1.231	2.128	18.516
Meat d), frozen: Total import	1.377	1.526	1.110	1.743	1.559	2.411	1.581	2.183	1.374	1.470	1.248	1.119	18.702
from it: Germany	119	65	101	69	21	113	95	31	177	170	219	200	1.381
France	6	31	-	49	27	1	52	31	41	23	-	11	272
UK	45	-	21	41	201	91	136	291	-	-	20	-	845
NL	3	2	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	3	3	-	17
Spain	748	1.132	550	1.219	966	1.937	1.017	1.762	991	1.234	925	719	13.200
Denmark	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Italy	243	139	167	184	213	117	157	38	79	9	7	51	1.402

Note: a) CN: 03042085.- b) CN: 03049061.- c) CN: 03042055, 03042056 and 03042058.- d) CN: 03049047.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; Published by: AIPCE 2005

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

Quantity of import (Tonnes product weight) in 2004

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2004
<b>Alaska-Pollock</b>													
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
<b>Hake</b>													
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 2005

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

Quantity of import (Tonnes product weight) in 2005

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2005
<b>Alaska-Pollock</b>													
Fillets a), frozen: Total import	18.280	19.063	17.197	16.272	16.915								87.726
from it: Germany	10.787	12.107	10.665	9.688	8.514								51.761
France	2.688	1.823	1.334	2.087	2.231								10.161
UK	875	896	1.207	732	1.187								4.897
NL	1.809	1.531	1.310	992	2.643								8.285
Spain	75	61	112	136	299								683
Denmark	149	167	26	350	56								748
Belgium	148	188	298	162	178								973
Sweden	383	371	450	458	306								1.968
Poland	1.368	1.920	1.795	1.667	1.500								8.250
Meat b), frozen: Total import	892	955	1.314	830	1.879								5.869
from it: Germany	294	570	830	400	788								2.881
France	189	251	225	280	573								1.517
UK	111	40	162	145	376								833
NL	139	8	54	6	20								227
Spain	69	-	-	-	24								93
Denmark	20	20	-	-	-								41
Poland	70	65	44	-	99								278
<b>Hake</b>													
Fillets c), frozen: Total import	9.381	8.970	11.217	9.883	10.244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.696
from it: Germany	2.249	2.655	2.300	2.445	2.537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.186
France	570	733	721	688	959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.670
Belgium	126	239	98	173	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	780
Sweden	14	18	15	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK	100	103	266	132	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	920
NL	565	440	445	752	486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.687
Spain	3.256	2.951	4.576	3.553	3.155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.489
Poland	814	981	1.162	680	746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.383
Italy	1.687	851	1.636	1.461	1.861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.496
Meat d), frozen: Total import	1.730	1.534	1.671	1.898	1.318								8.150
from it: Germany	498	768	311	613	382								2.572
France	68	90	203	69	114								545
UK	82	18	46	82	36								264
NL	-	-	-	-	-								-
Spain	1.078	621	1.058	1.116	769								4.641
Poland	-	-	-	-	-								-
Italy	4	37	53	17	18								128

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

Source: Eurostat-Comext; Published by: AIPCE 2005



**Tab. 7.1 IMPORT OF FROZEN FILLETS AND MEAT OF ALASKA-POLLOCK AND HAKE FROM THIRD COUNTRIES INTO EU (15)**

Average import price (€/KG; without duty) in 2003

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

Note: a) CN: 03042085 (pinbone in and boneless).- b) CN: 03049061.- c) CN: 03042055, 03042056 and 03042058 (pinbone in and boneless).- d) CN: 03049047.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; Published by: AIPCE 2005

**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 2004

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Alaska-Pollock</b>												
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
<b>Hake</b>												
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 2005

**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 2005

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

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 2005

Tab. 8 Results of the calculation on duties for main white fish species

Presentations of white fish	2004						
	Import		Import Qty. under duty	Duty paid	Auton. Duty	Relation duty p/aut.	Relation duty p/lmp-V.
	Quantity	Value					
	t	T€	t	T€	T€	%	%
<b>Whole, fresh</b>	177.094	387.222	56.446	14.812	45.863	32,30	3,83
of it cod	38.388	108.602	1.116	127	13.032	0,98	0,12
saithe	23.569	18.197	1.046	43	1.365	3,17	0,24
redfish	19.005	29.647	17.149	289	2.224	13,02	0,98
haddock	42.581	68.076	36	4	5.106	0,07	0,01
hake	52.275	159.125	35.830	14.269	23.869	59,78	8,97
alaska pollock	1.276	3.575	1.269	79	268	29,44	2,21
hoki							
<b>Whole, frozen</b>	186.340	369.591	95.134	16.436	46.771	35,14	4,45
of it cod	84.394	191.219	27.961	2.360	22.946	10,29	1,23
saithe	2.762	2.827	61	3	212	1,34	0,10
redfish	10.926	18.068	10.360	262	1.355	19,37	1,45
haddock	11.991	17.943	4.467	431	1.346	32,01	2,40
hake	74.958	137.998	52.136	13.374	20.700	64,61	9,69
alaska pollock	1.065	1.286	-	-	193	-	-
hoki	244	250	148	7	19	35,40	2,65
<b>Sub total whole</b>	<b>363.434</b>	<b>756.813</b>	<b>151.579</b>	<b>31.248</b>	<b>92.634</b>	<b>33,73</b>	<b>4,13</b>
<b>Fillet, fresh</b>	<b>18.993</b>	<b>126.042</b>	<b>2.521</b>	<b>2.427</b>	<b>22.687</b>	<b>10,70</b>	<b>1,93</b>
of it cod	12.560	99.656	227	1.896	17.938	10,57	1,90
saithe	4.022	13.771	-	-	2.479	-	-
redfish	2.411	12.615	2.294	531	2.271	23,38	4,21
haddock							
hake							
alaska pollock							
hoki							
<b>Fillet, frozen</b>	<b>567.356</b>	<b>1.374.638</b>	<b>201.831</b>	<b>21.962</b>	<b>131.803</b>	<b>16,66</b>	<b>1,60</b>
of it cod	103.200	426.746	61.319	9.387	32.006	29,33	2,20
saithe	40.372	84.022	14.310	382	6.302	6,05	0,45
redfish	21.106	63.050	13.075	1.107	4.729	23,42	1,76
haddock	22.838	79.632	11.191	837	5.972	14,01	1,05
hake	138.240	305.322	90.509	7.379	22.899	32,22	2,42
alaska pollock	228.559	382.734	11.428	2.871	57.410	5,00	0,75
hoki	13.042	33.132	0	0	2.485	0,00	0,00
<b>Sub total fillet</b>	<b>586.350</b>	<b>1.500.680</b>	<b>204.352</b>	<b>24.389</b>	<b>154.490</b>	<b>15,79</b>	<b>1,63</b>
<b>Meat, frozen</b>	<b>53.604</b>	<b>80.991</b>	<b>21.530</b>	<b>1.205</b>	<b>6.075</b>	<b>19,83</b>	<b>1,49</b>
of it cod	7.754	13.180	6.785	392	988	39,63	2,97
saithe	6.057	9.144	1.596	41	686	6,00	0,45
redfish	89	91	89	1	7	9,50	0,76
haddock	1.209	1.575	730	12	118	10,07	0,76
hake	23.141	40.498	12.330	759	3.037	24,99	1,87
alaska pollock	15.354	16.502	-	-	1.238	-	-
hoki							
<b>Sub total meat</b>	<b>53.604</b>	<b>80.991</b>	<b>21.530</b>	<b>1.205</b>	<b>6.075</b>	<b>19,83</b>	<b>1,49</b>
<b>Fish and Fillet, dry/salted</b>	<b>111.521</b>	<b>613.095</b>	<b>36.317</b>	<b>26.655</b>	<b>84.453</b>	<b>31,56</b>	<b>4,35</b>
of it cod	111.521	613.095	36.317	26.655	84.453	31,56	4,35
Sub total dry/salted	111.521	613.095	36.317	26.655	84.453	31,56	4,35
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2.951.578</b>		<b>83.497</b>	<b>337.652</b>	<b>24,73</b>	<b>2,83</b>

Source: AIPCE 2005