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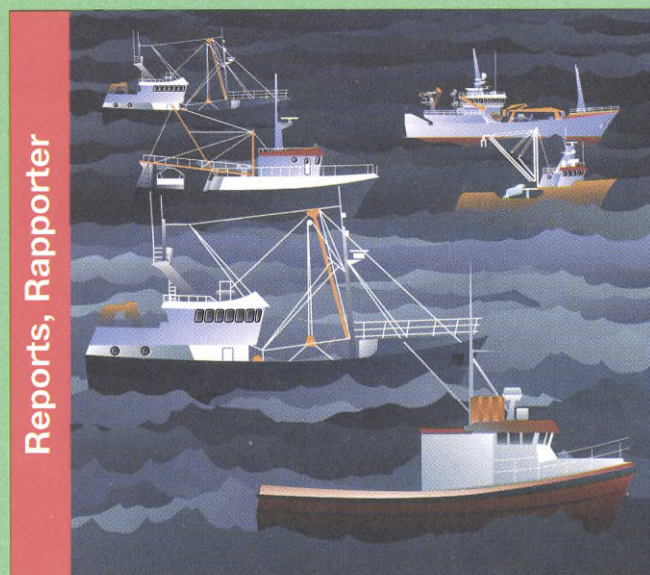
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SWEDISH FISHERY IN 1994


A summary of some
basic data of the
Swedish fishery 1994.



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Swedish fishery in 1994

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Summary

1. The system for price regulation including both financial price support as well as a price regulation fee has been abolished.

2. The weak cod stocks in the Baltic forced the Government to introduce a temporary withdrawal scheme with laying-up premiums.

3. For the first time in Sweden, Parliament passed a law (Act 1993:787) where there was made a separation between professional and non-professional fishery. The difference between the categories is the possession of a fishing licence. Such a person may only use a limited number of gears. As from September 1, 1994 vessels of 5 metres and above may only be used in professional sea fisheries if they have been granted a vessel permit.

4. The year of 1994 was characterized by the adjustment of the market regulation to the EEA-agreement and the negotiations with the Community of a possible Swedish accession.

5. The market situation for herring has continued to be weak.

6. The total volume of fish landed by Swedish vessels increased by 11 percent from 1993 to 1994 and amounted to approximately 375 000 tons. The value of total landings (current prices) increased by 13 percent to a total sum of Skr 837 Million SEK.

7. The aquaculture production was about 7 500 tons an increase by 25 percent from 1993. The value increased to 150 SEK which is about 20 percent more than the year before.

8. Exports of fish and fish products increased by 33 percent in terms of value to 985 Million SEK. It is to be remembered that there was a drop of 20 percent the previous year. Imports increased by 18 percent in terms of value to about 3 421 Million SEK.

II. Government action

A) RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

9. Swedish catch possibilities are largely based on international agreements, in the framework of the International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission (IBSFC), and with neighbouring countries/partners.

10. At its 1993 session, the IBSFC was able to fix the total 1994 Baltic TAC:s, including national shares, for herring, sprat, salmon and cod. The 1994 Baltic Sea cod TAC was fixed at 60 000 tons, an increase by 50 percent as compared to the 1993 figure.

11. In 1994 the Swedish TAC share for cod in the Baltic was determined by the International Baltic Sea Commission to 14 340 tons. After consultations and negotiations with other Baltic countries the Swedish fishermen were allowed to catch altogether 12 140 tons in the Swedish and foreign zones of the Baltic. In addition the Swedish quota in the Kattegatt was 2 660 tons, in the Skagerrak 2 215 tons and in the North Sea 600 tons. The overall Swedish cod quota was consequently 17 615 tons. This quantity was naturally too low compared to both the demand of the market and the capacity of the fleet, although the figures were well founded from a biological point of view.

12. As concerns the regulation of the cod-fisheries the Federation of Swedish Fishermen enforced a voluntary weekly quota system based on individual quotas during the whole year of 1994. In the Baltic cod fishery the permitted fishing-days were for the trawlers 65 days and for the small long-liners and netters 116 fishing days only. The fishermen were not allowed to chose their own fishing days but the permitted days were decided by the National Board of Fisheries. Usually the Board operated with closed week-days. For example in Septem-

ber cod fishery was closed from Wednesday to Sunday.

13. In spite of these harsh restrictions it was not possible to keep the agreed cod-quotas within the limits specified. The Swedish cod quota in the Baltic was unfortunately overfished with about 6 000 tons. Another disadvantage of the resource management in 1994 was the concentrated landings. As a consequence the quay-side price was rather low during the peak season (January - February) compared to what can be considered a "normal" price.

14 The costs of the Government for different allowances (to both vessels and crew) were nearly 40 Million SEK. The allowances were paid during the ban-periods.

15. The total 1994 Baltic Sea TAC for salmon was fixed, at the 1993 Commission session, at 650 000 salmon (number of fish). It should be noted however that this figure excludes catch possibilities in the Gulf of Finland, where another TAC of 120 000 fishes was established. The Swedish share was fixed to 160 000. The total share was fished and there was a ban on the salmon fishery during the month of December 1994. In addition there was a total ban on the fisheries in most of the wild rivers as well as in their river-mouths. The reason was the syndrome M-74 which has a detrimental effect on the survival rate of the juvenile salmon. This syndrome called M-74 (M = miljö, Swedish word for environment) has drastically reduced the survival of the yolk sac fries both in hatcheries and in naturally reproducing, wild stocks. There are strong reasons to believe an uptake of chemical contaminants by salmon females in the main feeding areas in the southern Baltic may be the underlying cause.

16. Sweden concluded quota agreements for 1994 with the EEC, Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and the Russian Federation. In the Baltic Sweden were allowed to fish 5 950 tons of herring, 25 500 tons of sprat, 2 315 tons of cod and a number of 9 500 salmon.

17. The Swedish authorities had some problems in controlling the fishing fleets of the Baltic states as well as the Russian federation. The problems have i.a. covered misreporting, failure to report, wrong identification number.

B) RECREATIONAL FISHERY

18. In addition to the professional fishery in Sweden there is not only a recreational fishery but also a fishery aiming at supplying your own household with fish for consumption.

19. Parliament passed a new fishing law (Act 1993:787) and it was followed by a Governmental ordinance (1993:1097). In this new legislation there was, for the first time in Sweden made a separation between professional and non-professional fishery. If a person is not in a possession of a fishing licence he/she is a non-professional fishermen. Such a person may only use a limited number of gears. As a general rule hand-tackles can be used and 180 meters of net as well as up to six cages. When fishing for lobster up to 20 cages may be used. The National Board of Fisheries has executed an extensive information campaign to explain the new legislation. During the periods when fishing for cod was banned, fishing with hand-tackles was allowed.

20. The Coastal Institute of the National Board has during the year made estimations of the resources in the coastal zone not covered by the ICES. The estimations also covers the fishing activities of the non-professional fishery.

21. In cooperation with the Nordic Council of Ministers a conference on recreational and tourism fishery, management and its impact of the local economy has taken place.

22. The National Board has supported research and development in this field with about 1 Million SEK. Among the projects the following can be mentioned:

- Development of sportfishing tourism in the county of Jämtland
- Development of sportfishing tourism as an industry
- The role of the Fishery Management areas to promote sportfishing and resource management
- Economic aspects to the local economy of different strategies to manage the Baltic salmon stock

23. At the EIFAC conference on management and strategies in Rome 1994 Sweden presented a paper where i.a. the recreational fishery were analysed.

C) FINANCIAL SUPPORT

24. The price regulation system was abolished December 31, 1993. This was due to the EEA agreement. As from January 1, 1994 there is in principle a free market for fish in Sweden. The market regulation during 1994 was very alike what the European Community applied. The Swedish Government stimulated the formation of producers organizations (PO) within a similar legal framework as was applied by the Community. In order to encourage the formation and to facilitate their operation a financial aid of five Million SEK was granted to the five recognized organizations. The producers' organizations operated a withdrawal scheme and the financial costs to the Government was 1,5 Million SEK. The costs of the government were substantially lower in the new system compared to the old price-regulation system.

25. The following measures were supported by the Government during the financial year 1994/95 with the following amounts:

- stocking of eel and salmonides for the commercial fishery: 9 Million SEK

- aid to the fishermen's security insurance system: 8 Million SEK
- aid for measures to promote the exports: 5 Million SEK
- aid for development of products based on herring; 2 Million SEK
- financial aid for change to more selective gears 1 Million SEK
- regional support to fishermen living on the south and east coasts of Sweden and on the island of Gotland; 5 Million SEK

26. During the financial year 1993/94 about 4 Million SEK was paid to fishermen with static gears in the Baltic who due to bad weather conditions had lost their gears. These fishermen are participating in a kind of a governmental insurance system. The fishermen can insure their gears to a premium of 5 % of the value of the gear.

D) ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

27. As has been mentioned in the chapter of resources the depleted cod stocks in the Baltic forced the Government to grant remuneration to the fishermen during the periods when there was a cod ban. The costs of the Government was about 20 Million SEK to compensate the ship-owner and about the same amount to compensate the crew. It has also been mentioned in section c) that research was promoted as to the development of new products based on herring.

28. The scrapping premiums during the financial year 1993/94 was about 1 Million SEK, which was lower than the previous year (2,8).

E) STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENTS

29. The year of 1994 was characterized by the adjustment of the market regulation to the EEA-agreement and the negotiations with the Community of a possible Swedish accession. As the cod stock situation in the Baltic was considered to be temporary the main bulk of the Governmental support to the fishing industry was directed to ease the immediate problems of the fleet dependant on the Baltic. The dwindling

profitability of the herring fishery was partly offset by the regional support scheme, research for new herring products and the approach to gain new markets.

F) BILATERAL ARRANGEMENTS

30. The bilateral arrangements have been described in the chapter on resource management. The objectives of the bilateral arrangements have been to give the fishermen an opportunity to fish the stock at the lowest cost. During some period of the year there are concentrations of fish in neighbouring fishing-zones.

G) SANITARY REGULATIONS

31. The Swedish sanitary regulations have been adjusted to the Community regulations due to the entry into force of the EEA-treaty.

H) ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

32. The toxic substances in the Baltic i.a. DDT and PCB have decreased from year to year. This fact has positively affected both the seals as well as the birds.

33. During 1994 there was a huge inflow of salt water from the Kattegatt to the Baltic. When the water is saltier (heavier) and the oxygen content is normal the chances of a successful cod spawning will be increased.

34. In the Skagerrak-Kattegatt area there are still problems with low oxygen content and eutrophication near the coasts and in the bays.

35. Sweden has made efforts to decrease the leakage from the agriculture of nutrient substances by regulating what the farmers are allowed to sow on their fields.

36. It is a common believe in Sweden that progress as concerns environmental problems must be sought within an international context. Therefore the Swedish government has given priority to international solutions within international conventions.

I) TRADE REGIME CHANGES

37. The EEA-agreement has implied a major change of the trade regime. As concerns trade with countries outside this agreement no major changes took place.

J) OTHER GOVERNMENT ACTION**The licence system**

38. Fishing licence has previously not been required for commercial fishing in the Swedish fishing zone. However, only licenced fishing vessels have been entitled to apply for and obtain state aid (loans, grants etc.) as well as permission to fish in foreign fishing zones.

39. As from the entry into force of a new fishing act (1993:787), January 1 1994, only licenced fishermen have the right to fish professionally. Furthermore, as from September 1 1994, vessels of 5 metres and above may only be used in professional sea fisheries if they have been granted a vessel permit. Vessel permit may only be granted to fishermen in possession of a personal fishing licence and only for vessels of 5 metres and above. This system with licences and fishing vessel permits will make it possible to achieve a satisfactory balance between the fishing capacity and the biological resources.

40. The year of 1994 was furthermore characterized by the negotiations with the Community of a possible Swedish accession.

II. Aquaculture

41. The production of the Swedish aquaculture in 1994 (1993) was 5 300 ton (5 179) of fish for consumption (round fresh weight). The dominating species was rainbow trout (5 000 tons). Furthermore there were 2 000 tons of cultivated blue mussels harvested. The total value of the aquaculture production amounted to SEK 150 Million (SEK 128 Million for 1993).

42. The number of producing establishments in aquaculture was 361 (390) in 1994 (1993), of which 225 (250) produced fish for human consumption, 129 (137) produced freshwater crayfish and 7 (3) produced blue mussels. 165 establishments cultivated fry for restocking purposes. In addition to the commercial aquaculture there are in Sweden nearly 200 establishments cultivating fry for restocking purposes. Most of these establishments are not operating on the open market but are bound by requirements in the law to release smolt which is a consequence of the exploitation of the river.

43. The market situation for the aquaculture production showed a slight positive tendency during 1994. The EEA-agreement as well as the prospects of a Swedish entry into the European Union have produced an optimistic attitude among the farmers.

IV. Production from Capture Fisheries

A) FLEET

44. As the price regulation system ceased as from January 1, 1994 there are no figures available for the definition used in the past. The Swedish figures have been based on sales notes for full-time fishing vessels, i.e. vessels which have landed fish for at least 25 weeks during a year. The figures now presented are the same as has been presented to the European Commission in the context of the Multiannual Guidance Programme (MAGP). Therefore it is not possible to compare the figures of Sweden for 1994 with the figures for earlier years.

45. As from the entry into force of the new fishing act (1993:787), 1.1.1994, only licenced fishermen have the right to fish professionally. Furthermore, as from 1.9.1994, vessels of 5 metres and above may only be used in professional sea fisheries if they have been granted a vessel permit.

Definition of fishing vessel

46. In ordinance 1994:15 (came into force September 1, 1994) of the National Board of Fisheries, "fishing vessel" is defined as: vessel used in fisheries or the handling of catches or otherwise used to assist the fishing fleet.

47. The fishing vessel register of the National Board of Fisheries will include all vessels of 5 metres and above that have been granted a vessel permit (i.e. are being used in professional sea fisheries). The register will not contain:

- vessels in inland fisheries,
- vessels < 5 metres in sea fisheries.

Overall gross tonnage and engine capacity

48. In 1993 there were 1 864 registered fishing vessels > 8 metres in the Swedish fishing fleet, of which 526 vessels > 12 metres and 1 338 vessels 8-12 metres. The number of vessels 5-8 metres is only available for 1985 and 1990: 3 422 and 2 725 vessels respectively. In the tables below the development of the Swedish fishing fleet is described. As can be seen the Swedish fleet reach a peak in 1991 both measured in GT as well as in kW. Since then there has been a gradual decrease of the capacity.

(Tables, see page 11).

49. No important changes in fishing technology or exploitation of fish resources took place.

C) RESULTS

50. In 1994 (1993) Swedish fishermen landed about 375 000 tons (337 000) of fish to a value of about 837 (740) Million SEK. Herring, about 53 000 tons to value of 123 Million SEK, and cod about 27 000 tons and a value of 232 Million SEK, was the most important species for consumption. Next in order come Norway lobster and deepwater prawn. However, a large part of the total catch, about 270 000 tons to a value of 177 Million SEK, was intended for reduction purposes, that is for use in the production of fish meal, oil and animal fodder. The value of cod landings increased during 1994 as well as the landings for industrial purposes.

51. In 1994 the catches in inland waters by professional fishermen amounted to a little more than 2 000 tons which is in the same magnitude as in 1993. The total value was 44 Million SEK which is nearly 10 Million SEK more than the previous year.

Table 1 Number of registered fishing vessels, seawater and freshwater fisheries

| Length in meters | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|------|-----|-------|----------|
| Year | 5-8 | 8-12 | 12- | Total | Total 8- |
| 1985 | 3422 | 1286 | 527 | 5235 | 1813 |
| (freshw.) | (522) | (55) | (1) | (578) | |
| 1990 | 2725 | 1103 | 530 | 4358 | 1633 |
| | (175) | (53) | (1) | (229) | |
| 1991 | 2725* | 1248 | 557 | 4530* | 1805 |
| | (175) | (63) | (2) | (240) | |
| 1992 | 2725* | 1287 | 548 | 4560* | 1835 |
| | (175) | (62) | (2) | (239) | |
| 1993 | 2725* | 1338 | 526 | 4589* | 1864 |
| | (175) | (62) | (2) | (239) | |

* estimate

Table 2 Total gross tonnage (GRT**) and engine power (kW), registered fishing vessels by length groups, seawater and freshwater fisheries

| | 5-8 mtrs | | 8-12 mtrs | | 12- mtrs | | Total fleet | |
|------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | GRT* | kW* | GRT* | kW* | GRT* | kW* | GRT* | kW* |
| 1985 | 4315 | 65323 | 8863 | 79711 | 3636 | 162794 | 4954 | 307828 |
| 1990 | 3565 | 63678 | 7594 | 80061 | 4404 | 182523 | 5520 | 326262 |
| 1991 | 3565 | 63678 | 8589 | 91029 | 4834 | 192488 | 6049 | 347195 |
| 1992 | 3565 | 63678 | 8861 | 94272 | 4751 | 189500 | 5993 | 347450 |
| 1993 | 3565 | 63678 | 9218 | 96670 | 4458 | 178825 | 5737 | 339173 |

* estimate

** GRT/GT: some of the vessels are measured according to the London Convention, others according to the Oslo Convention or more ancient rules. For vessels of 5-8 metres and 8-12 metres GRT=GT: the formula specified by the European Commission to be used when calculating GT for vessels < 15 metres has been used.

Table 3 Total gross tonnage (GRT**) and engine power (kW), registered fishing vessels by length groups, seawater and freshwater fisheries

| | 5-8 mtrs | | 8-12 mtrs | | >12- mtrs | | Total fleet | |
|------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | GRT* | kW* | GRT* | kW* | GRT* | kW* | GRT* | kW* |
| 1985 | 4315 | 65323 | 8863 | 79711 | 51955 | 162794 | 65133 | 307828 |
| 1990 | 3565 | 63678 | 7594 | 80061 | 52252 | 182523 | 63411 | 326262 |
| 1991 | 3565 | 63678 | 8589 | 91029 | 54839 | 192488 | 66993 | 347195 |
| 1992 | 3565 | 63678 | 8861 | 94272 | 53950 | 189500 | 66376 | 347450 |
| 1993 | 3565 | 63678 | 9218 | 96670 | 51778 | 178825 | 64561 | 339173 |

* estimate

Table 4 Total gross tonnage (GRT/GT and GT) and engine capacity, registered fishing vessels 8 metres and above, seawater and freshwater fisheries.

| | Total GRT (GRT/GT) | | Total GT* | | Total kW | | Total vessels 8 mtrs and above | | |
|------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|--------|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | 8-12 mtrs* | 12- mtrs* | 8-12 | 12- | 8-12 | 12- | GRT* | GT* | kW |
| 1985 | 8863 | 36363 | 8863 | 51955 | 79711 | 162794 | 45226 | 60181 | 242505 |
| 1990 | 7594 | 44044 | 7594 | 52252 | 80061 | 182523 | 51638 | 59846 | 262584 |
| 1991 | 8589 | 48340 | 8589 | 54839 | 91029 | 192488 | 56929 | 63428 | 283517 |
| 1992 | 8861 | 47510 | 8861 | 53950 | 94272 | 189500 | 56371 | 62811 | 283772 |
| 1993 | 9218 | 44588 | 9218 | 51778 | 96670 | 178825 | 53806 | 60996 | 275495 |

*estimate

52. In general the profitability of the industry was very poor in 1994. The vessels fishing for Norway lobster and deepwater prawn experienced a normal rate of return for invested capital. The profitability of the industrial fishery was rather good, however there are very few vessels engaged in this fishery.

V. Processing and marketing

A) PROCESSING

53. Prices have continued to be low for herring and semi-manufactured products based on herring.

54. Several establishments producing cod-fillets made bankruptcy during the year mainly due to shortage of cod.

B) DOMESTIC MARKET

55. The consumption fish was rather stable during the year. The Swedish fish consumption is about 30 kilos per person and year. As concerns the consumption value tinned and processed fish are the most important. Second most important are crustaceans and molluscs.

56. Besides the professional fisheries, there is also a rather important sector of recreational fisheries in Sweden. It should be noted that only a small part of recreational catches is included in official statistics.

57. Consumption of food and seafood in relation to disposable income in 1992 and 1993 is as follows (in SEK):

| | 1993 | 1994 |
|---|---------|---------|
| BNP per capita: | 166 000 | 167 000 |
| Total disposable income per capita: | 136 000 | 136 000 |
| Total privat consumption per capita: | 91 000 | |
| Total consumption of food per capita 2)3): | 15 915 | 16 408 |
| Total consumption of seafood per capita 2): | 951 | 1082 |
| Seafood in % of food consumption | 6 | 6,6 |

1) Preliminary figures.

2) Total consumption of food and seafood at retail prices according to calculations made by the National Agricultural Board.

3) Including beverages.

VI. Outlook

58. As from January 1, 1995 Sweden is a member of the European Union. As concerns resources there will be little changes compared to previous years. The membership will imply a drastic change of the market access for the Swedish industry. The Swedish processing industry has had very high tariff barriers when exporting to the Community. These barriers now disappear from one day to another. In the short run the export will probably not increase very much but in the long run this market access will lead to higher Swedish export of fishery pro-

ducts to the continent. The first consequence will be that the investments in the Swedish industry will increase considerably during the coming years. The economic support of the Community will facilitate this process.

59. The problems with the weak cod stocks in the Baltic are still valid.

60. A continuous weak market with depressed prices for herring and herring products is to be expected.

REPORTING COUNTRY
AQUACULTURE
SWEDEN/Suede

| In 1 000 tons and Million SEK | 1993 | | 1994 | |
|------------------------------------|--------|------|--------|------|
| | QUANT. | VAL. | QUANT. | VAL. |
| TOTAL AQUACULTURE | 5900 | 128 | 7400 | 153 |
| TOTAL FISH / TOTAL POISSON | 5200 | 125 | 5300 | 146 |
| SALMON / SAUMON | | | | |
| TROUT / TRUITE | 4800 | 109 | 5000 | 131 |
| FLATFISH / POISSON PLAT | | | | |
| SEA BREAM / DORADE | | | | |
| SEA BASS / BAR | | | | |
| CATFISH / LOUP | | | | |
| OTHER FISH / AUTRES POISSONS | 300 | 16 | 300 | 18 |
| TOTAL SHELLFISH / CRUSTACES | 740 | 3 | 2100 | 4 |
| OYSTERS / HUITRES | | | | |
| MUSSELS / MOULES | 700 | 1 | 2100 | 4 |
| SCALLOPS / COQUILLES St JACQUES | | | | |
| SHRIMPS / CREVETTES | | | | |
| OTHER SHELLFISH / AUTRES CRUSTACES | | | | |

Please specify unit used for quantity and value / Veuillez specifier les unites utilisees

COUNTRY: SWEDEN/SUEDE

Imports by products/
Importations par produits

Quant. : tons/tonnes in 1 000

Val. : in Million SEK

| | 1993 | | 1994 | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|---------------------------------------|
| | Quant. | Val. | Quant. | Val. | |
| Total fish and fish products | 123 | 2894,9 | 138 | 3421 | Total poisson et produits de la pêche |
| Total edible | 100,2 | 2780,2 | 126 | 3350 | Total consommation humaine |
| Cod | 9,5 | 245 | 16 | 322 | Morue |
| Alaska pollack | | | | | Morue du Pacifique Occidentale |
| Other groundfish | | | | | Autres poissons de fond |
| Herring | 10 | 89 | 18 | 126 | Hareng |
| Mackerel | | | | | Maquereau |
| Salmon | 10 | 323 | 11 | 367 | Saumon |
| Tuna | 4 | 74 | 7 | 146 | Thon |
| Flatfish | 4 | 178 | 5 | 208 | Poissons plats |
| Other | | | | | Autres |
| Fresh, chilled fillets | 2,6 | 67,9 | 6,2 | 86 | Filets, frais, sur glace |
| Cod | 1,3 | 12 | 5 | 36 | Morue |
| Other groundfish | | | | | Autres poissons de fond |
| Herring | | 1 | 5 | 11 | Hareng |
| Flatfish | 1 | 50 | 1,5 | 63 | Poissons plats |
| Other | | | | | Autres |
| Frozen whole | 6,4 | 134,2 | 9 | 158 | Entier congelé |
| Cod | 0,5 | 5 | 1 | 12 | Morue |
| Alaska pollack | | | | | Morue du Pacifique Occidentale |
| Other groundfish | | | | | Autres poissons de fond |
| Herring | | | 1 | 3 | Hareng |
| Mackerel | 0,5 | 2,4 | 0,6 | 4 | Maquereau |
| Tuna | | | | | Thon |
| Flatfish | 0,3 | 12 | 0,5 | 19 | Poissons plats |
| Other | | | | | Autres |
| Frozen fillets | 18,1 | 485,2 | 20,8 | 550 | Filets congelés |
| Cod | 6,4 | 207 | 8,7 | 251 | Morue |
| Alaska pollack | | | | | Morue du Pacifique Occidentale |
| Other groundfish | | | | | Autres poissons de fond |
| Herring | | | | | Hareng |
| Mackerel | | | | | Maquereau |
| Tuna | | | | | Thon |
| flatfish | 2,7 | 117 | 3 | 127 | Poissons plats |
| Other | | | | | Autres |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|------|------|--------------------------------|
| Frozen blocks (minced fish) | 0,5 | 10,1 | 0,9 | 12,2 | Blocs congelés |
| Cod | | | | | Morue |
| Alaska pollack | | | | | Morue du Pacifique Occidentale |
| Other groundfish | | | | | Autres poissons de fond |
| Other | | | | | Autres |
| Salted, dried and smoked fish | 6,7 | 182,5 | 7,2 | 194 | Poisson salé, séché ou fumé |
| Cod, dried and/or salted | | | | | Morue, séchée et/ou salée |
| Cod, salted | | | | | Morue salée |
| Herring | 0,8 | 6 | 1 | 7 | Hareng |
| Smoked salmon | 0,2 | 18,6 | 0,2 | 18 | Saumon fumé |
| Other smoked | | | | | Autres fumés |
| Roe | 3 | 66 | 3 | 67 | Rogue |
| Other | | | | | Autres |
| Shellfish | 26 | 976 | 28 | 1184 | Crustacés |
| Shrimp total | 20 | 721 | 22 | 914 | Total crevettes |
| Pandalus shrimp | | | | | Crevettes pandalus |
| Other shrimp | | | | | Autres crevettes |
| Norway lobster | | | | | Langoustines |
| Lobster | 0,5 | 35 | 0,5 | 39 | Homard/langouste |
| Crab | 1 | 32 | 1 | 35 | Crabe |
| Mussels | 1 | 23 | 1 | 36 | Moules |
| Squid | | | | | Encornets/calmar |
| Cuttlefish | | | | | Seiche |
| Other | | | | | Autres |
| Canned or prepared | 35,2 | 949,1 | 43,8 | 1190 | En boîte ou préparé |
| Herring | | | | | Hareng |
| Mackerel | | | | | Maquereau |
| Tuna | | | | | Thon |
| Fish fillets breaded | | | | | Filets panés |
| Fish breaded | | | | | Poisson pané |
| Shrimp | | | | | Crevettes |
| Mussels | | | | | Moules |
| Other | | | | | Autres |
| Fish oil | | | | | Huile de poisson |
| Fish meal | | | | | Farine de poisson |
| Seaweed | | | | | Algues |
| Pearls | | | | | Perles |
| Other | | | | | Autres |

Please specify unit used for quantity and value / Veuillez spécifier les unités utilisées.

COUNTRY/PAYS: SWEDEN/SUEDE

Exports by products/
Exportations par produits

Quant. : in 1 000 ton

Val. : in Million SEK

| | 1993 | | 1994 | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| | Quant. | Val. | Quant. | Val. | |
| Total fish and fish products | 243,9 | 960,7 | 296 | 1250 | Total poisson et produits de la pêche |
| Total edible | 75,1 | 801,7 | 93 | 993 | Total consommation humaine |
| Cod | | | 21 | 224 | Morue |
| Alaska pollack | | | | | Morue du Pacifique Occidentale |
| Other groundfish | | | | | Autres poissons de fond |
| Herring | | | 39 | 211 | Hareng |
| Mackerel | | | | | Maquereau |
| Salmon | | | | | Saumon |
| Tuna | | | | | Thon |
| Flatfish | | | | | Poissons plats |
| Other | | | | | Autres |
| Fresh, chilled fillets | 3,2 | 21,6 | 2,1 | 41,7 | Filets, frais, sur glace |
| Cod | 0,2 | 5,7 | 1 | 30,4 | Morue |
| Other groundfish | | | | | Autres poissons de fond |
| Herring | 2,8 | 12,9 | 1 | 6,9 | Hareng |
| Flatfish | | | | | Poissons plats |
| Other | | | | | Autres |
| Frozen whole | 7 | 62,5 | 10,3 | 118,8 | Entier congelé |
| Cod | | 0,2 | | 0,5 | Morue |
| Alaska pollack | | | | | Morue du Pacifique Occidentale |
| Other groundfish | | | | | Autres poissons de fond |
| Herring | 1,8 | 4,5 | 3 | 10,7 | Hareng |
| Mackerel | 1,6 | 6,5 | 2,5 | 11,6 | Maquereau |
| Tuna | | | | | Thon |
| Flatfish | | | | | Poissons plats |
| Other | | | | | Autres |
| Frozen fillets | 0,5 | 14,9 | 0,6 | 12,3 | Filets congelés |
| Cod | | 1,9 | | 2,8 | Morue |
| Alaska pollack | | | | | Morue du Pacifique Occidentale |
| Other groundfish | | | | | Autres poissons de fond |
| Herring | | | | | Hareng |
| Mackerel | | | | | Maquereau |
| Tuna | | | | | Thon |
| Flatfish | | | | | Poissons plats |
| Other | | | | | Autres |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|
| Frozen blocks (minced fish) | 0,4 | 3,2 | 0,4 | 2,4 | Blocs congelés |
| Cod | | | | | Morue |
| Alaska pollack | | | | | Morue du Pacifique Occidentale |
| Other groundfish | | | | | Autres poissons de fond |
| Other | | | | | Autres |
| Salted, dried and smoked fish | 1 | 32,3 | 1 | 17,8 | Poisson salé, séché ou fumé |
| Cod, dried and/or salted | | | | | Morue, séchée et/ou salée |
| Cod, salted | | | | | Morue salée |
| Herring | | | 1 | 5,7 | Hareng |
| Smoked salmon | | 8,3 | | 6,7 | Saumon fumé |
| Other smoked | | | | 4,2 | Autres fumés |
| Roe | | | | | Rogue |
| Other | | | | | Autres |
| Shellfish | 1,4 | 38,7 | 1,9 | 41,4 | Crustacés |
| Shrimp total | 0,3 | 10,4 | 0,4 | 16,4 | Total crevettes |
| Pandalus shrimp | | | | | Crevettes pandalus |
| Other shrimp | | | | | Autres crevettes |
| Norway lobster | 0,5 | 22,4 | 0,3 | 17,6 | Langoustines |
| Lobster | | | | | Homard/langouste |
| Crab | | | | | Crabe |
| Mussels | | | | | Moules |
| Squid | | | | | Encornets/calmar |
| Cuttlefish | | | | | Seiche |
| Other | | | | | Autres |
| Canned or prepared | 11 | 284 | 12,9 | 297 | En boîte ou préparé |
| Herring | 4,8 | 95,2 | 5,8 | 112 | Hareng |
| Mackerel | 0,1 | 0,9 | 0,2 | 2,2 | Maquereau |
| Tuna | 0,1 | 1,7 | | 1,7 | Thon |
| Fish fillets breaded | | | | | Filets panés |
| Fish breaded | | | | | Poisson pané |
| Shrimp | 0,6 | 33,7 | 0,8 | 42,6 | Crevettes |
| Mussels | | | | | Moules |
| Other, (sprat) | 0,7 | 30,8 | 0,7 | 34,7 | Autres (harenguet) |
| Fish oil | 7,3 | 27,9 | 11,6 | 33,7 | Huile de poisson |
| Fish meal | 4,9 | 16,9 | 4 | 16,3 | Farine de poisson |
| Seaweed | | | | | Algues |
| Pearls | | | | | Perles |
| Other | 207,2 | 458,7 | 251,2 | 668,6 | Autres |

Please specify unit used for quantity and value / Veuillez spécifier les unités utilisées.

COUNTRY/PAYS: SWEDEN/SUEDE


External trade in fish and fish products/ Changes internationaux de poisson et produits de la pêche

Quant. : in 1 000 ton

Val. : in Million SEK

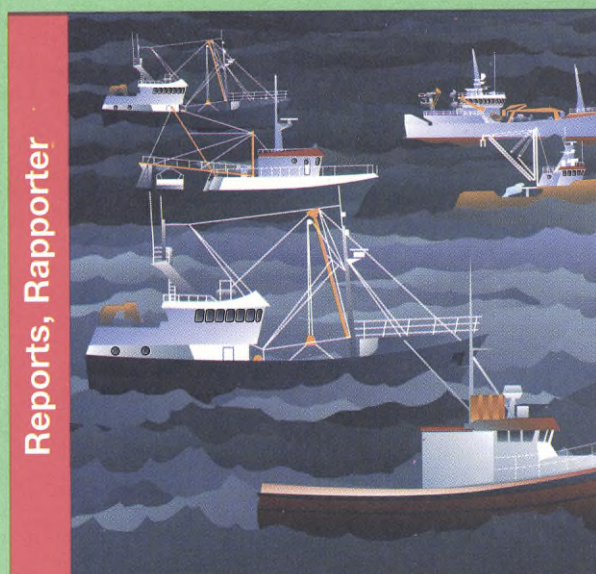
| | Imports/Importations | | | | Exports/Exportations | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------|--------|------|----------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | 1993 | | 1994 | | 1993 | | 1994 | |
| | Quant. | Val. | Quant. | Val. | Quant. | Val. | Quant. | Val. |
| Total fish and fish products | 123 | 2894,9 | 138 | 3421 | 243,9 | 960,7 | 296 | 1250 |
| Total edible | 100,2 | 2780,2 | 126 | 3350 | 75,1 | 801,7 | 93 | 993 |
| Fresh, chilled fillets | 2,6 | 67,9 | 6,2 | 86 | 3,2 | 21,6 | 2,1 | 41,7 |
| Frozen whole | 6,4 | 134,2 | 8,6 | 158 | 7 | 62,5 | 10,3 | 118,8 |
| Frozen fillets | 18,1 | 485,2 | 20,8 | 550 | 0,5 | 14,9 | 0,6 | 12,3 |
| Frozen blocks (minced fish) | 0,5 | 10,1 | 0,9 | 12,2 | 0,4 | 3,2 | 0,4 | 2,4 |
| Salted, dried and smoked fish | 6,7 | 182,5 | 7,2 | 194 | 1 | 32,3 | 1 | 17,8 |
| Shellfish | 26 | 976 | 28 | 1184 | 1,4 | 38,7 | 1,9 | 41,4 |
| Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish) | 35,2 | 949,1 | 43,8 | 1190 | 11 | 284 | 12,9 | 297 |
| Fish oil | 3,2 | 34,5 | 1,7 | 22 | 7,3 | 27,9 | 11,6 | 33,7 |
| Fish meal | 14,2 | 53,6 | 4,3 | 18 | 4,9 | 16,9 | 4 | 16,3 |
| Seaweed | | | | | | | | |
| Pearls | | | | | | | | |
| Other | 19,1 | 401 | 11,6 | 32,8 | 207,2 | 458,7 | 251,2 | 668,6 |

Please specify unit used for quantity and value/Specifiez les unites utilisees



The National Board of Fisheries is a governmental agency headed by a director general and a deputy director general. The Board has four departments, Resource and Environment, Market and Structure, Research as well as Administration. Another department, known as Swedmar, deals with international assistance and development work.

"The primary aim of Sweden's fishery policy is to maintain viable fish resources through adequate management measures which include the promotion of appropriate stock exploitation patterns and the careful management of the ecosystems. Not only is fishery conservation an important part of our environmental protection efforts, but it also provides directly and indirectly a livelihood for many people throughout Sweden. Furthermore, fish is an important and nutritious part of our diet, and fishing itself a recreational activity of great social and economic significance."



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