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FISKERIVERKET INFORMATION 7:1998

Swedish fishery in 1997

*A summary of
basic data*

TORE GUSTAVSSON
National Board of Fisheries



FISKERIVERKET

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Swedish fishery in 1997

A summary of basic data

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Summary

The fleet continued to age: as of end-1997, 58 per cent of the fishing vessels registered in Sweden were older than 20 years. Sweden's vessel decommissioning scheme, which was initiated in 1995, continued.

Preliminary figures for 1997 indicate that Sweden's total catch was marginally higher than in 1996: about 350 000 tonnes (landed weight). In value terms it increased 5 per cent, to around SEK 1 000 million (ECU 117 million).

The spawning migration of salmon into the main Baltic Sea rivers was larger than in recent years. Because of steadily improving environmental conditions, the seal population increased considerably.

Exports of processed products to Europe (especially herring) continued to expand, but at a slower pace than in the previous two years.

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Swedish fishery in 1997

Legal and Institutional Framework

The management of Sweden's fishery resources is mainly the responsibility of the National Board of Fisheries (NBF), which operates within the framework and guidelines set by the Government and the EU. The NBF has sole responsibility for regulating freshwater fisheries, including fisheries in the great lakes, and for certain fisheries along Sweden's coast (salmon and sea-trout in the Baltic, and lobster in the Skagerrak-Kategatt). Monitoring and enforcement activities are joint responsibilities of the NBF and the Coast Guard.

The NBF also conducts investigations into effects on fish and the fishing industry of large construction projects undertaken in coastal areas. By law, the costs of these investigations are born by the constructors themselves. The resulting studies also serve as legal documents when claims for compensation are being considered by the special courts.

Commercial fishing requires possession of an individual license. The NBF grants these licenses taking into consideration the availability of fish and the professional skills of the applicants. Unless proscribed by CFP or NBF regulations, a fisher in possession of such a license is free to use any legally approved type of gear, and in any amounts. Persons not in possession of such a license, except when fishing in waters under their own private control, are restricted in the amount and type of equipment they can use. In principle, all water within 300 metres of the coast and islands is private property. Fish harvested from private waters can be sold freely.

Commercial catch levels are controlled mainly through TACs set annually by the CFP. In the Gulf of Bothnia, the trawl fishery for vendace (*Coregonus albula*) is regulated by a system of special licenses. The cod fishery in the Baltic, which is governed by CFP rules, is also regulated by weekly vessel quotas. Minimum size limits apply to eels.

Financial support is provided consistent with CFP regulations. In general, the Swedish Parliament has made money available in order to fully utilise the possibilities of EU co-financing. A decommissioning scheme conforming to the EU's MAGP has been in operation since 1995. The costs of fishery administration and research are paid for by the Swedish Government; none of these costs are recovered from the sector. Fishers participate in a special unemployment fund, which receives additional support from the Swedish Government (general unemployment scheme).

Capture Fisheries

Employment and the structure and performance of the fleet

The Swedish fishing fleet operates within an area stretching from the North-east Atlantic to the Northern Gulf of Bothnia. Ninety per cent of Sweden's 2 200 or so vessels (44 000 GRT as of 31 December 1997) are under 25 GRT. Weighted by gross tonnage, 58 per cent of the total fleet was built before 1977.

In 1997 about 1 500 GT was scrapped under Sweden's fishing vessel decommissioning scheme, at a total cost of about SEK 13 million (ECU 1.6 million). In addition to capital and operational costs, price developments and the availability of herring and cod were crucial factors affecting the profitability of the Swedish fishing fleet. However no exact figures can be presented.

Landings

Preliminary figures for 1997 indicate that the total catch rose slightly, to approximately 350 000 tonnes (landed weight). In value terms it increased 5 per cent, to SEK 1 000 million (ECU 117 million). Landings of cod, the economically most important specie, declined to around 30 000 tonnes, but prices rose to such an extent that the total income from the fishery also rose, to SEK 310 million (ECU 36 million). The bulk of the cod catch came from Baltic waters.

Fish intended for fodder or for industrial purposes (mainly Baltic herring and sprat), came second in importance during 1997. Roughly 260 000 tonnes, worth around SEK 215 million (ECU 25 million), were caught for these purposes. Prices for industrial-grade fish jumped 18 per cent, reflecting scarce supplies.

Herring for human consumption are taken from the whole range in which Swedish fishing vessels operate: the North-east Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the Skagerrak, the Kattegat and the Baltic. Such herrings ranked third in economic importance; about 45 000 tonnes were landed, worth some SEK 110 million (ECU 13 million) at the dock-side. Prices fell slightly.

Higher prices were received for nephrops, eel and mackerel, but the average price of deep-water prawns declined.

Status of fish stocks

Stocks of sea trout in rivers in the north of the country were in a poor state during 1997. Stocks of sea trout in rivers along Sweden's west-coast were generally in relatively good shape, though there remained room for improvement – e.g., through the construction of fish ladders etc. The continuing decline in stocks of eel, Sweden's most important coastal fish species, was a cause for concern, particularly as no scientific consensus could be reached as to why the inflow of juveniles has diminished in recent years.

The spawning migration of salmon into the main Baltic Sea rivers increased during the year. As well, the mortality rate of salmon eggs in hatcheries fell to a more normal

rate of 30 per cent – a considerable improvement compared with the 60 to 80 per cent mortality rates experienced during the previous four years.

Resource management

No fundamental new management measures were introduced at the national level. During 1997 the NBF halted fishing on several occasions, due to the exhaustion of Sweden's CFP quotas in different management areas. The species concerned were herring, cod, mackerel, sprat, haddock and salmon. However the Swedish quotas for cod and herring in the Baltic were not exhausted. Efforts continued at both the national and the international levels to improve fishing gear so as to avoid unnecessary by-catch and to improve selectivity. Emphasis was put on modifying cod trawls in the Baltic Sea in order to minimise the catch of juvenile fish.

A seminar involving biologists, administrators and fishers took place at the initiative of the Nordic Council of Ministers to discuss the legitimacy of fishery legislation in general.

Recreational fisheries

The NBF was engaged in a project aimed at increasing tourism based on angling; a report and a plan was issued, to be followed up by seminars with interested parties. It continued its efforts to create fishery management areas, which are a prerequisite for a rational management of privately owned waters.

Aquaculture

Over the course of 1997, the number of production facilities was reduced by 14 sites, to 428, and the total volume of cages contracted by one-third, to 250 000 cubic metres. Rainbow trout accounted for most of the SEK 100

million (ECU 12 million) in sales. Both production volumes and values declined, and no investments in new facilities took place. Production volumes of cultivated blue mussel remained stable.

Environmental problems

The NBF continued to work to save as much as possible of the spawning areas in rivers currently blocked by dams and, where that was not possible, to ensure that a sufficient numbers of juveniles were hatched and released into rivers or seas.

The frequency of algal blooms along the Swedish coast continued to show an upward trend. Increased nutrient loading (e.g., from agricultural fertilisers) and, in recent years, unusually warm summers, are both likely contributing factors to this phenomenon.

The seal population in the Baltic was for many years adversely affected by hunting and the presence of toxic substances in the food chain. Seal hunting was banned in 1972, and concentrations of toxic substances in the fish on which seals prey have declined. During the 1990s the seal populations both in the Baltic and in the Swedish westcoast increased considerably. Along some parts of the coast, fishers had to compete with seals for fish stocks, and in some cases it was no longer possible to conduct a profitable fishery. No solution to this problem has yet been found, that is both politically acceptable and economically feasible.

Processing, handling and distribution

Sweden's accession to the European Union in 1995 fundamentally changed the competitive position of the domestic processing industry, giving it access to a much larger market. The industry continued to restructure in 1997, attracting investment capital from non-EU members (e.g., Norway).

Government financial support

Total transfers associated with the Common Fisheries Policy and Sweden's fishery policies were SEK 269 million (ECU 31 million) in 1997. Table 1 provides details of the transfers. Transfers in the previous reporting period, the eighteen months from 1 June 1995 to 31 December 1996, totaled less.

Table 1. Total EU and government financial transfers associated with the Common Fisheries Policy and Sweden's fishery policies, 1996 and 1997^{1,3} (Million ECU).

Type of transfer	1995/1996 (18 months)		1997	
	Swedish contribution	EU contribution	Swedish contribution	EU contribution
Marine capture fisheries	20.2	5.6	17.4	9.0
(Percentage of Total Landed Value)	N/A	N/A	(15%)	(8%)
<i>Direct payments</i>				
Unemployment insurance payments ^{2,6}	3.8	—	2.9	—
Payments for the permanent withdrawal of fishing vessels	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.4
<i>Cost Reducing Transfers</i>				
Support for new vessel construction and vessel modernisation	0.2	0.7	0.9	2.9
Support for fishing ports ³	—	0.1	0.1	0.4
Support for access to third country waters	—	—	—	0.4
<i>General Services</i>				
Market intervention ^{4,6}	—	1.6	—	0.6
Research	8.9	1.3	7.1	3.1
Protection of marine areas ⁵	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
Information	—	—	—	0.7
Management costs ⁶	5.4	—	5.4	—
Enforcement costs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Aquaculture	0.01	0.4	0.2	1.0
(Percentage of Total Production Value)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marketing and processing	0.4	2.2	0.8	2.7
Grand total	—	—	18.4	12.7

N/A: Information not available.

1. This table shows the main elements of transfers associated with the Common Fisheries Policy and Sweden's fishery policies, and is not necessarily comprehensive. With the exception of general services, the figures refer to the amount paid out to the beneficiaries.
2. Refers to the Government's net contribution.
3. Including expenditures in Area 6 (Northern Sweden).
4. Money spent purchasing fish to support prices (EC withdrawal scheme).
5. Mainly expenses connected with the rearing and distribution of salmon smolt and juvenile eels.
6. Calendar year 1996.

Markets and trade

Markets

As the statistical system for estimating per-capita consumption of fish and fish products in Sweden is rather weak, small year-to-year variations in the figures may not be significant. The general trend, however, seems to be upwards, and can probably be attributed to lower prices for farmed fish, especially salmon.

Promotional efforts

The semi-public organisation Svensk Fisk (Swedish Fish) spent SEK 16 million (ECU 2 million) promoting the consumption of fish. Among the activities it engaged in were: distributing seafood recipes cook books and press releases; sponsoring cooking competitions; and hosting seminars. Partly the expenditures of the organisation is financed publicly and these are included in Table 1.

Trade

Sweden's imports and exports of fish and fish products both increased in value terms in 1997, but in volume terms its trade gap continued to widen (Table 3). Fresh fish accounted for most of the growth in imports. Neighbouring countries continued to be the main suppliers to Sweden; Norway alone accounted for 57 per cent of total seafood imports in 1997.

Denmark has traditionally been the largest buyer of Swedish fish and fish products, re-exporting them to the rest of Europe. In 1997, however, France became the most important destination for Swedish exports. Most of these were of fresh salmon originally imported from Norway. Exports of processed products to Europe – especially herring – which accelerated when Sweden acceded to the European Union, continued to grow, but at a slower pace.

Table 2. Recent trends in per-capita consumption of fish and fish products in Sweden

State of preparation	1995	1996	1997
<i>Commercially marketed fish and products</i>			
Fresh fish	6.0	7.0	7.4
Frozen fish	2.0	2.4	2.3
Canned or prepared fish	5.8	6.1	5.9
Shellfish	3.0	3.3	3.1
<i>Non-commercial catches</i>	7.0	7.0	7.0

1. Estimated values, based on retail product weights

Outlook

As a member of the EU, Sweden naturally is fully engaged in the process of creating a new CFP, as well as in discussions on how to reform existing policies. What is new is that "green" pressure groups are taking an increasing interest in the shaping of fishery policies, and the merits and problems of eco-labeling schemes for fish and fishery products have become topical.

Table 3. Sweden's foreign trade in fish and fish products.

	1996	1997
<i>Imports</i>		
Volume (tonnes)	161 000	172 000
Value (million SKr)	4 016	4 565
Value (million ECU)	470	554
<i>Exports</i>		
Volume (tonnes)	246 000	221 000
Value (million SKr)	1 991	2 570
Value (million ECU)	234	302

Statistical annexes

National landings in domestic ports
(Weight in tonnes, value in 000'000 of
[national currency units SEK])

Débarquements nationaux dans les ports domestiques
(Poids en tonnes; valeur en 000'000 de
[unités nationales])

	1996		1997		
	Tonnes	Value/ Valeur	Tonnes	Value/ Valeur	
Salmon			323	5	Saumon
Pink salmon					Saumon rose
Chum salmon					Saumon keta
Sockeye salmon					Saumon rouge
Coho salmon					Saumon argenté
Other salmon	443	8	323	5	Autres saumons
Flatfish	2314	37	2002	33	Poisson plat
Halibut (all spp.)	3				Flétan (toutes espèces)
Plaice	482	9	451	9	Plie
Other flatfish	1829	28	1551	24	Autres poissons plats
Groundfish	34808	272	29073	287	Poisson de fond
Cod (Atlantic and Pacific)	33423	260	28000	279	Morue (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Haddock	389	4	599	5	Églefin
Saithe			373	2	Lieu
Alaska pollack					Morue du Pacifique Occidental
Whiting			90	1	Merlan
Hake (all spp.)			11		Merlu (toutes espèces)
Redfish					Sébaste
Other	996	8			Autres
Pelagics	35544	90	31278	78	Pélagiques
Horse mackerel					Chinchard
Mackerel	315	3	278	3	Maquereau
Herring (Atlantic and Pacific)	32107	76	27000	65	Hareng (Atlantique et Pacifique)
Sardines					Sardines
Other pelagics	3122	11	4000	10	Autres pélagiques
Tuna					Thon
Skipjack					Listao
Bluefin tuna (North and South)					Thon rouge (Nord et Sud)
Albacore					Germon
Yellowfin					Albacore
Bigeye					Thon obèse
Other tuna					Autres thons
Other fish	2439	71	3809	82	Autres poissons
TOTAL FISH	75548	478	66485	485	TOTAL POISSON

National landings in domestic ports*(Weight in tonnes, value in 000'000 of
[national currency units SEK])***Débarquements nationaux dans les ports domestiques***(Poids en tonnes; valeur en 000'000 de
[unités nationales])*

	1996		1997		
	Tonnes	Value/ Valeur	Tonnes	Value/ Valeur	
Lobster (rock or European)	12	2		2	Homard et langouste
Norway lobster (Nephrops)	1088	61	1000	70	Langoustine
Shrimps		86	2000	92	Crevettes
Other crustaceans					Autres crustacés
TOTAL CRUSTACEANS	3318	151	3000	162	TOTAL CRUSTACÉS
Oysters					Huîtres
Mussels					Moules
Scallops					Coquilles St-Jacques
Clams					Clams
Other shellfish					Autres coquillages
Squid					Calmar
Cuttlefish					Seiche
Octopus					Poulpe
Other molluscs					Autres mollusques
TOTAL MOLLUSCS					TOTAL MOLLUSQUES
Other marine species					Autres
Pearls					Perles
Seaweed (total)					Algue (total)
Brown seaweed					Algue brune
Red seaweed					Algue rouge
Other seaweed					Autres algues
TOTAL OTHER					TOTAL AUTRES
FISH FOR REDUCTION	82646	57	105000	85	POISSON POUR RÉDUCTION
GRAND TOTAL	162164	693	175000	741	TOTAL GÉNÉRAL

**Production from aquaculture
tons, 000 000 SEK**
Production de l'aquaculture

	1996		1997		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
TOTAL AQUACULTURE	8257	136			TOTAL AQUACULTURE
TOTAL FISH	6436	129	5211	127	TOTAL POISSON
<i>SALMON</i>					<i>SAUMON</i>
<i>TROUT</i>	6139	113	4810	100	<i>TRUITE</i>
<i>FLATFISH</i>					<i>POISSON PLAT</i>
<i>SEA BREAM</i>					<i>DORADE</i>
<i>SEA BASS</i>					<i>BAR</i>
<i>CATFISH</i>					<i>LOUP</i>
<i>OTHER FISH</i>					<i>AUTRES POISSONS</i>
TOTAL SHELLFISH	1821		1425		TOTAL CRUSTACÉS
<i>OYSTERS</i>					<i>HUITRES</i>
<i>MUSSELS</i>	1821		1425		<i>MOULES</i>
<i>SCALLOPS</i>					<i>COQUILLES St. JACQUES</i>
<i>SHRIMPS</i>					<i>CREVETTES</i>
<i>OTHER SHELLFISH</i>					<i>AUTRES CRUSTACÉS</i>

Fishing fleet/Flotte de peche

	1996		1997		
	Number/ Nombre	Total GRT/TJB	Number/ Nombre	Total GRT/TJB	
Vessels with engines					Navires à moteur
0- 24.9 GRT	2103	8079	1933	7532	0- 24.9 TJB
25- 49.9 GRT	108	3735	95	3379	25- 49.9 TJB
50- 99.9 GRT	105	7664	85	6163	50- 99.9 TJB
100-149.9 GRT	37	4558	34	4284	100-149.9 TJB
150-249.9 GRT	47	9366	39	7726	150-249.9 TJB
250-499.9 GRT	34	10992	35	11645	250-499.9 TJB
500-999.9 GRT	5	3043	5	3234	500-999.9 TJB
1000-199.9 GRT					1000-199.9 TJB
2000 and over GRT					2000 TJB et plus
Vessels without engine					Navires sans moteur
Total vessels	2439	47437	2226	43963	Total des navires

External trade in fish and fish products*(Weight in tonnes, value in 000'000 of [national currency units, SEK])*

Product	Imports/Importations			
	1996		1997	
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.
Total fish and fish products	161023	4016	171854	4565
Total edible	155622	3980	164868	4507
Fresh, chilled fillets	47160	967	55038	1242
Frozen whole	9046	161	8844	163
Frozen fillets	27377	679	28767	812
Frozen blocks (minced fish)				
Salted, dried and smoked fish	13241	331	14085	409
Shellfish	18908	698	16437	626
Canned or prepared fish and shellfish	38808	1107	41072	1211
Fish oil	2743	23	1744	29
Fish meal	2658	13	5242	29
Seaweed				
Pearls				
Other				

Échanges internationaux de poisson et produits de la pêche*(Poids en tonnes; valeur en 000'000 de [unités nationales])*

Exports/Exportations				Produit
1996		1997		
Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
246445	1991	220746	2570	Total poisson et produits de la pêche
234128	1925	213754	2502	Total consommation humaine
170312	746	154913	1065	Filets, frais, sur glace
10186	90	13431	124	Congelés entiers
15047	155	8030	371	Filets congelés
				Blocs congelés
3540	119	5531	211	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
1326	52	1750	57	Crustacés
26140	659	27257	680	En boîte ou préparés
7366	41	5591	62	Huile de poisson
4951	25	1401	6	Farine de poisson
				Algues
				Perles
				Autres

Imports by major products and by country
(Weight in tonnes, value in 000'000 of
[national currency units, SEK])

Importations par principaux produits et par pays
(Poids en tonnes; valeur en 000'000 de [unités nationales])

	1996		1997			
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.		
03	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs & other aquatic invertebrates	116814	2873	123796	3296	Poissons & crustacés, mollusques & autres invertébrés aquatiques
	Norway	61936	1465	77619	2051	Pays 1:
	Country 2:					Pays 2:
	Country 3:					Pays 3:
0302	Fish, fresh/chilled	47150	967	55038	1242	Poissons frais/réfrigérés
	Norway	37710	827	46929	1098	Pays 1:
	Denmark	4099	73	4785	81	Pays 2:
	Holland	119	10	130	13	Pays 3:
0303	Fish, frozen, excl fish fillets & other fish meat	9046	151	8844	163	Poissons congelés non compris les filets et autre chair de poisson
	Norway	2441	50	3326	64	Pays 1:
	USA	2843	36	1378	27	Pays 2:
	Denmark	1930	33	2966	49	Pays 3:
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat – fresh, chilled or frozen	27377	679	28767	812	Filets de poisson et autre chair de poisson – frais, réfrigérés ou congelés
	Norway	9494	292	13527	456	Pays 1:
	Denmark	6833	172	5997	140	Pays 2:
	Holland	2314	91	2214	94	Pays 3:
0305	Fish, cured; smoked	13241	331	14085	409	Poisson salé, séché, fumé
	Norway	10486	277	11818	361	Pays 1:
	Iceland	1549	23	1547	24	Pays 2:
	Denmark	583	19	478	17	Pays 3:
0306	Crustaceans w/n in shell, live, fresh	18908	698	16437	626	Crustacés décortiqués ou non, vivants, frais
	Denmark	12696	417	8671	276	Pays 1:
	Norway	1796	69	2019	72	Pays 2:
	USA	791	50	1455	83	Pays 3:
16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs etc.	38808	1107	41072	1211	Préparations de chair de poisson ou crustacés, mollusques, etc.
	Norway	13483	469	16603	535	Pays 1:
	Denmark	11774	304	9627	278	Pays 2:
	Country 3:					Pays 3:
1604	Prepared/preserved fish; caviar & substitutes prepared from fish eggs	29776	636	30341	701	Préparations et conserves de caviar poissons; caviars et ses succédanés
	Denmark	9633	195	7161	168	Pays 1:
	Norway	8552	188	10141	216	Pays 2:
	Thailand	3047	51	3254	65	Pays 3:
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs & other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved	9032	471	10731	510	Crustacés, mollusques et autres invertébrés aquatiques préparés ou préservés
	Norway	4931	281	6462	319	Pays 1:
	Denmark	2141	109	2466	110	Pays 2:
	Iceland	310	15	220	10	Pays 3:
2301	Flour etc. of meat, meat offal, fish, crustaceans	2658	13	5242	29	Farine, poudres & agglomérés sous forme de chair de poisson, crustacés
	Norway	1539	7	1719	10	Pays 1:
	Denmark	1108	5	661	4	Pays 2:
	Iceland	2862	16			Pays 3:
1504	Fish/marine mammal, fat, oils	2743	23	1744	29	Graisses, huiles de poisson et de mammifères marins
	Norway	2647	13	1584	14	Pays 1:
	Denmark	5	4	7	4	Pays 2:
	Holland	72	3	75	3	Pays 3:

Exports by major products and by country
(Weight in tonnes, value in 000'000 of
[national currency units])

Exportations par principaux produits et par pays
(Poids en tonnes; valeur en 000'000 de [unités nationales])

	1996		1997		
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.	
03 Fish, crustaceans, molluscs & other aquatic invertebrates					Poissons & crustacés, mollusques & autres invertébrés aquatiques
Denmark	161319	420	127691	401	Pays 1:
France	13282	285	19103	505	Pays 2:
Country 3:					Pays 3:
0302 Fish, fresh/chilled					Poissons frais/réfrigérés
Denmark	145208	315	122961	293	Pays 1:
France	10025	186	15213	371	Pays 2:
United Kingdom	1993	53			Pays 3:
0303 Fish, frozen, excl fish fillets and other fish meat					Poissons congelés non compris les filets et autre chair de poisson
Denmark	6490	28	2298	24	Pays 1:
Japan	1054	24	630	19	Pays 2:
Russia	1719	12	2346	17	Pays 3:
0304 Fish fillets and other fish meat – fresh, chilled or frozen					Filets de poisson et autre chair de poisson – frais, réfrigérés ou congelés
France	1926	63	2854	108	Pays 1:
Denmark	8946	44	1896	54	Pays 2:
Germany	618	14	1360	49	Pays 3:
0305 Fish, cured; smoked					Poisson salé, séché, fumé
Italy	764	34	2600	118	Pays 1:
France	909	30	478	17	Pays 2:
Spain	719	19	752	20	Pays 3:
0306 Crustaceans w/n in shell, live, fresh					Crustacés décortiqués ou non, vivants, frais
Denmark	551	28	485	28	Pays 1:
Finland	111	7	153	10	Pays 2:
Russia	347	6	123	2	Pays 3:
16 Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs etc					Préparations de chair de poisson ou crustacés, mollusques, etc.
Denmark	7774	223	8256	213	Pays 1:
Germany	5161	116	5965	110	Pays 2:
Finland	4970	110	4060	100	Pays 3:
1604 Prepared/preserved fish; caviar & caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs					Préparations et conserves de poissons; caviars et ses succédanés
Denmark	7604	210	8090	205	Pays 1:
Germany	5050	109	5817	102	Pays 2:
Finland	4816	101	3707	84	Pays 3:
1605 Crustaceans, molluscs and other Crustacés, prepared or preserved					mollusques et autres invertébrés aquatiques préparés ou préservés
Denmark	170	12	166	9	Pays 1:
Finland	154	9	353	16	Pays 2:
Italy	91	8	128	8	Pays 3:
2301 Flour etc. of meat, meat offal, fish, crustaceans					Farine, poudres & agglomérés sous forme de chair de poisson, crustacés
Denmark	7366	30	2068	8	Pays 1:
Finland	10189	29	11161	30	Pays 2:
Country 3:					Pays 3:
1504 Fish/marine mammal, fat, oils					Graisses, huiles de poisson et de mammifères marins
Denmark	7047	24	5046	19	Pays 1:
Country 2:					Pays 2:
Country 3:					Pays 3:

FISKERIVERKET, som är den centrala statliga myndigheten för fiske, vattenbruk och fiskevård i Sverige, skall verka för en ansvarsfull hushållning med fisktillgångarna så att de långsiktigt kan utnyttjas i ett uthålligt fiske av olika slag.

Verket har också ett miljövårdsansvar och skall verka för en biologisk mångfald och för ett rikt och varierat fiskbestånd. I uppdraget att främja forskning och bedriva utvecklingsverksamhet på fiskets område organiserar Fiskeriverket *Havsfiskelaboratoriet* i Lysekil med *Östersjölaboratoriet* i Karlskrona, *Sötvattenslaboratoriet* i Drottningholm, *Kustlaboratoriet* i Öregrund, två *Fiskeriförsöksstationer* (Älvkarleby och Kälarne) och två *Utredningskontor* (Luleå/Härnösand och Jönköping).



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