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FISH TRADE AMONG MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES: INTRAREGIONAL TRADE AND IMPORT–EXPORT WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

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FISH TRADE AMONG MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES: INTRAREGIONAL TRADE AND IMPORT–EXPORT WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

by

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

The FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular No. 978 (Malvarosa, 2002), which deals with fish trade relationships involving the European Union (EU) and North African Mediterranean countries, was published in 2002 and was based on data for the 1990s. Since then, there have been a number of changes that merit an update of this circular.

An initial and informal update was presented at the sixteenth annual conference of the European Association of Fisheries Economists (EAFE) held at FAO headquarters (Rome, 5–7 April 2004) and at the seventh meeting of the Sub-Committee on Economic and Social Sciences (SCESS) also held in Rome (11–14 September 2006) (Malvarosa, 2004). This represented a preliminary and very general update up to 2003 of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular No. 978. As stated in the report of the seventh SCESS meeting, "The work developed by Ms Malvarosa was considered particularly useful by the participants, who stressed the need to update this work, particularly in relation to changes in legislation and international status of some countries during the process of EU accession."

Consequently, the SCESS suggested that member countries facilitate the collection of relevant data on import and export flows to and from Mediterranean and EU countries, among other trade data, in order to promote analyses of market situations affecting fisheries management. Furthermore, the SCESS suggested an update of FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular No. 978 by expanding the scope of the study to include all Mediterranean countries, including the Balkans, and to reflect the changes within the legal and political situations of the countries in the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) that have occurred since 2001.

These recommendations were endorsed by the GFCM in its ninth session, held in Rome, (24–27 October 2006). GFCM is certainly aware of the need for further research into the role that the market forces have on fisheries management and vice versa, and in particular the role of demand and trade as an important factor in the unsustainability of fisheries.

The aim of the present document is therefore to update FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular No. 978 by taking into account the legal and political changes that have occurred in GFCM countries since 2001.

The document was prepared by Loretta Malvarosa from the Istituto di Ricerche Ecomiche per la Pesca e l'Acquacoltura (IREPA) and Cassandra De Young, Fishery Planning Analyst, Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Economics Division, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department. David Dunn was responsible for editing this report.

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to analyse the trade in fish and fishery products in the Mediterranean basin. Trade plays a key role in the economy of a country. With reference to the fisheries sector, it appears that the influence of market forces on the management of fisheries (and vice versa) is increasing.

After an overview of recent trends in fishery production (capture fishery and aquaculture), the study focuses on the exchange of fishery products, based on data from United Nations (UN)-Comtrade and FAO (for international trade) and Eurostat data (for European Union [EU] trade). The analysis considers both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of trade. The core of the study comprises an analysis of the fish trade between the two sides of the Mediterranean basin, the EU and the non-EU countries. At the European level, the trade in fish products between the northern and the southern Mediterranean is of particular importance when considering recent trends in production and consumption, as well as the legal framework covering both the production and trade sides of the fishery sector. To cope with growing domestic demand (as a result of high and growing standards of living, leading to increased consumption of fish products) and a decrease in fish production (caused by a number of restrictions set by the Common Fisheries Policy [CFP] on catch and effort), EU imports of fish products from the rest of the world are on a constant rise. In these circumstances, neighbouring Mediterranean countries can play a key role, especially in the light of recent liberalization processes, for example, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (or Barcelona Process) and the Stabilization and Association Process in the western Balkans.

The cross-sectoral analysis of fishery production and trade provides a number of conclusions and lessons for the future of fishery management. It is recommended that policy-makers take into account the demand and trade in fish products with regard to the sustainability of marine resources and vice versa.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CMC	Candidate Mediterranean countries
DDA	Doha Development Agenda
EAFE	European Association of Fisheries Economists
EC	European Community
EMAA	Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement
EMP	Euro-Mediterranean Partnership
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
EU	European Union
EUMC	European Mediterranean countries
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	Gross domestic product
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
IAMB	Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo di Bari
INEA	Istituto Nazionale di Economia Agraria
ISMEA	Istituto di Servizi per il Mercato Agricolo Alimentare
MFN	Most favoured nation
NAMA	Non-agricultural market access
OEUC	Other European countries
PCMC	Potential candidate Mediterranean countries
RTA	Regional trade agreement
SAA	Stabilization and Association Agreement
SAC	Scientific and Advisory Committee
SAP	Stabilization and Association Process
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SCESS	Sub-Committee on Economic and Social Sciences
TMC	Third Mediterranean countries
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
WTO	World Trade Organization

INTRODUCTION

With increased understanding of the importance of trade and market considerations in developing and managing sustainable fisheries in the Mediterranean, the Sub-Committee on Economic and Social Sciences (SCESS) of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) has requested assistance in the presentation and analysis of such information in a coherent and consistent manner. This information should lead to a better understanding of the trade and market mechanisms underlying the fishing activities within the basin and influencing their effective management.

The purpose of the present document is to provide an overview of the most recent trends in the exchange of fish products in the Mediterranean basin, taking into account effects that market forces, together with legal provisions, can have on the sustainability of resources.

As stated in Malvarosa (2004), fish trade liberalization between the European Union (EU) and its Mediterranean partners has already had positive effects; these effects could continue in the future. In fact, EU imports of fish products from Mediterranean countries may see large increases due to increasing European demand for fish products *vis-à-vis* the number of limitations on "domestic" fish production (quotas, size restriction, etc.). In these circumstances, neighbouring Mediterranean countries play a key role, especially in the light of recent processes of liberalization, including the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, or Barcelona Process, the Stabilization and Association Process in the western Balkans, and the most recent Union for the Mediterranean.

It should also be noted that FAO forecasts an increase in demand for fish products up to 2030 (Istituto di Servizi per il Mercato Agricolo Alimentare [ISMEA], 2004), especially from the southern side of the Mediterranean. This could cause a reversal of the exchange flows of fish products: from being net exporters of fish products, the southern Mediterranean countries could become importers. This change would have clear consequences on fishing pressure and, hence, on the fish stocks exploited by both the European and Mediterranean fisheries. In this context, it would be necessary to develop appropriate management measures capable of dealing with the increased fishing pressure and, thus, safeguarding the welfare of Mediterranean peoples and resources.

It is our aim that this document will serve as the basis for discussions within the GFCM and its subsidiary bodies, and will improve understanding of the role that market forces play within fisheries management, with regard to relevant trade agreements, socio-economic dimensions and historic-cultural ties, and with the ultimate goal of improving the use of socio-economic information in fisheries management.

In order to delineate more clearly the framework of trade in fish products among coastal Mediterranean countries, both EU and non-EU, nations have been classified into four groups:

- EU Mediterranean countries (EUMC): Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Slovenia and Spain;
- Candidate Mediterranean countries (CMC): Croatia and Turkey;[1]
- Potential candidate Mediterranean countries (PCMC): Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia;[2] and
- Third Mediterranean countries (TMC): Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia.

[1] The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is also a EU candidate country in the enlargement process, but it is not considered in this discussion because it is landlocked.
[2] Serbia is included in the present analysis, despite also being landlocked, for the sake of homogeneity with past data. As Serbia and Montenegro constituted a single legal entity until 2006, they have been put together in tables and figures in the present document.

The document is organized into four sections:

- Section 1 provides an overview of the legal framework governing relationships among Mediterranean countries (with particular attention to the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the Stabilization and Association Process), with special focus on the tariff schemes in force for the exchange of fish products;
- Section 2 provides a snapshot of the Mediterranean fishery sector by analysing the most recent trends in fishery production and consumption. FAO forecasts on fish consumption up to 2030 complete the analysis;
- Section 3 is the core of the document and focuses on the exchange of fishery products, based on data from UN-Comtrade and FAO (for international trade) and Eurostat data (for EU trade). First, the analysis tries to give a measure of the role that the Mediterranean basin plays in the world trade of fishery products. Subsequently, particular attention is paid to intra-Mediterranean trade by building and analysing the Mediterranean exchange matrix. Finally, in the third sub-section, through the analysis of Eurostat data, emphasis is put on trade in fish and fishery products among non-EU Mediterranean countries and EU countries, with particular attention to the EUMC. The analysis considers both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of trade; and
- Finally, Section 4 provides conclusions on the main trends of exchange, the effects of liberalization processes on the exchange of fishery products and product specialization.

1. REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON FISH TRADE LIBERALIZATION WITHIN THE WTO FRAMEWORK

Trade relationships play a crucial role in a country's economy, not only in terms of development and trade exchanges: opening up to foreign markets can trigger a chain of benefits, including production specialization, international division of labour, greater efficiency and productivity of the labour force and a wider choice for consumers. In contrast, a closed economy resulting from protectionist policies creates a series of inefficiencies whose ultimate result is the slowdown of economic growth. These are the principles that inspired the creation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and later, the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The present system of multilateral trade agreements was set up on the eve of the Second World War through the GATT. In the last 50 years, these agreements have greatly contributed to the growth of world trade exchanges and of the economy of countries involved in them. In 1997, world trade was at a level 14 times greater than that of the 1950s (WTO, 2003). The system has developed through a series of negotiations, or "rounds". The first rounds concerned the lowering of the tariff levels while, in most recent years, they have also dealt with anti-dumping and non-tariff barriers to trade.

The Uruguay Round, started in 1984 and finished in 1995, gave birth to the WTO. In Qatar in November 2001, important negotiations were held during the launch of the Doha Development Agenda (DDA). The original mandate has been subsequently revised in Cancùn in 2003, in Geneva in 2004 and in China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (China, Hong Kong SAR) in 2005. Beside negotiations related to market access for non-agricultural products (which in the WTO include fish and fishery products), agricultural products and services, the DDA also deals with relations between trade and the environment, the regulation of subsidies and of anti-dumping, trade facilities and other issues, such as those related to the difficulties of developing countries in the implementation of WTO rules.

The Doha Agenda includes a number of issues of particular importance to international trade in fish and fishery products, including improved market access through lower import tariffs, fisheries subsidies, environmental labelling, the relationship between WTO trade rules and environmental agreements, as well as technical assistance and capacity building (Lem, 2003).

The WTO was born during a period characterized by renewed interest in regional cooperation that began at the beginning of the 1990s.

In the last decade, a number of Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) have been signed. As of October 2003, 285 RTAs, had been submitted to WTO.

The objectives of RTAs vary considerably: from the exchange of preferential treatment between two or more countries to wider provisions on trade relations, such as the reduction or elimination of tariffs. The new generation of RTAs tries to go beyond the reduction in tariff levels and often include rules on investment, competition, the environment and the workplace. Today the most widespread type of RTA is the Free Trade Agreement (FTA). In fact, of all the RTAs signed within the WTO, about 70 percent is made up of FTAs (WTO, 2003). In the period 1990–2005, 116 FTAs were submitted to the GATT/WTO (Melchior, 2006).

The world leader of regional integration is the EU. The highest number of RTAs is, indeed, registered in Europe. Among these, agreements between EU and Mediterranean countries, such as the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) and the Stabilization and Association Process (SAP) have been of particular importance. The first is a process that the EU launched with the countries of the southeastern Mediterranean (from North Africa to the Middle East), while the second concerns the countries of southeastern Europe (the Balkans).

1.1 The Euro-Mediterranean partnership

EU interest in the Mediterranean region is not new: it began in the mid-1970s with a series of Cooperation Agreements between the European Community (EC) and Mediterranean countries. In fact, it can be claimed that, "it is in the Mediterranean that Europe finds its root" (Sadek, 2000).

It can be said, in a sense, that relations between the EU and TCMs originated in the Treaty of Rome (1957) establishing the European Community.[3]

This legal framework was initially the only reference in support of institutional arrangements in the Euro-Mediterranean area, characterized in this period by bilaterality, limited time duration and great heterogeneity. These agreements were lacking, however, any kind of coordination; they were characterized by high fragmentation that often created conditions of conflict between the countries involved and impeded, rather than encouraged cooperation within the Mediterranean basin.[4]

Finally, at the Paris summit of 1973, the "global Mediterranean policy" was launched. Its main objectives were the strengthening of the Euro–Arab dialogue and of the EC role in the Mediterranean area. Consequently, a first generation of agreements, called Association and Cooperation Agreements, was implemented. These agreements introduced some guidelines for the current EMP. With the launch of the "global Mediterranean policy", the idea of the creation of a free trade area was made explicit. Nevertheless, this project was not a great success because Mediterranean policy based on the first generation agreements limited it essentially to a "management" of relations with the TMC. From the 1970s until the end of the Gulf War, the inability of the EC to match its strong economic role with an equally strong political presence in the Mediterranean has become increasingly evident.

This realization process about the need for an EU commitment in the Mediterranean culminated, in 1995, with a Commission Communication that proposed a stability pact for the Mediterranean, similar to that already implemented for Central and Eastern Europe. The Communication was the last step towards the Barcelona Declaration, where, in 1995, at its first conference, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) was launched.

The Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference held in Barcelona on 27–28 November, 1995 formally launched the Mediterranean Initiative or EMP, which involved 27 countries: the former 15 EU members plus 12 Mediterranean Partners, represented by Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia (Maghreb); Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian Territories and the Syrian Arab Republic (Mashrek); Cyprus, Malta (since 2004 EU Member States) and Turkey.[5] As for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, following its participation at the conference in Stuttgart in 1999 as a special guest of the EU Presidency, this country has also taken part in a number of meetings regarding the Barcelona Process as an observer.[6]

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[3] Title IV of the Treaty establishing the European Community, dedicated to cooperation with developing countries, contained two articles that have governed relations and trade in the first phase of Mediterranean policy, before being joined by other multilateral instruments. Art. 113 provided for the conclusion of "tariff and trade agreements with third countries", while art. 238 concerned the possibility of concluding agreements that create an association involving reciprocal rights and obligations, joint actions and special procedures".

[4] It must be stressed that in this first phase, the agreements between the EU and TMC had different aims. In some cases, agreements were used to preserve existing links between individual Member States and former colonies (e.g. the agreements with Morocco and Tunisia of 1969), others represented a first step to strengthening ties with the Community from countries that asked for adhesion (e.g. Greece 1961, Turkey 1963, Spain 1970), and in still others were a response to pressure from traditional trading partners who feared the effects of discrimination arising from the formation of the Community itself (e.g. Israel 1970, Malta 1971, Yugoslavia 1970) (ISMEA-IAMB, 2003).

[5] Balkan countries and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya are not members of the EMP.

[6] The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya will become a full member of the EMP only following the lifting of sanctions that the UN Security Council imposed as a consequence of the Lockerbie case of 1992. At the date of writing, the case is approaching resolution.

With the launch of the EMP, new approaches to trade, cooperation and financial support between the two shores of the Mediterranean basin have been strengthened with a view to a gradual alignment of the TMC to EU (Istituto Nazionale di Economia Agraria [INEA], 2002).

The main objectives of the Barcelona Declaration are:

(i) the establishment of a common Euro-Mediterranean area of peace and stability based on respect for human rights and democracy;
(ii) the progressive establishment of a free trade area between the EU and its Partners, and among the Mediterranean Partners themselves, accompanied by EU financial support for economic transition in the Partners; and
(iii) the development of human resources, promotion of cultural integration and rapprochement of the peoples in the Euro-Mediterranean area.

As a concrete step to implementing the Barcelona Declaration's objective of creating an area of shared prosperity, the Declaration aims to form a Euro-Mediterranean free trade area by 2010. Together with the European Free Trade Association, and with candidate countries at a later stage, this zone could include some 40 States and 600-800 million consumers, becoming one of the world's most important trade entities.[7]

The implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean free trade area is a two-step process. The first step consists of implementing bilateral or "vertical" integration, between the EU and each Mediterranean partner by means of a new generation of Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements (EMAAs). To date, all TMC, except for the Syrian Arab Republic, have signed EMAAs with the EU (Table 1).

The EMAAs replace the previous generation of cooperation agreements in force in the 1970s, and constitute the foundation on which the free trade area in the Mediterranean region is developing. All EMAAs provide for the liberalization of trade in manufactured goods, with free access for exports from Mediterranean partners and a gradual dismantling of tariffs for exports from the EU.[8]

The second step consists of implementing a free trade area among the Mediterranean partners ("horizontal" or South–South integration), in order to develop the intraregional trade that is currently still limited (Hadhri, 2000; Malvarosa, 2002; ISMEA – Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo di Bari [IAMB], 2003).

In order to promote bilateral trade through the EMAAs, the EMP promotes regional integration and implementation of FTAs between Mediterranean countries. Currently, regional integration agreements are being developed between various countries. The Agadir FTA between Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia came into force in 2007 and remains open to other countries in the region. In addition to this agreement, Israel and Jordan have signed an FTA. Egypt, Israel, Morocco and Tunisia have signed bilateral agreements with Turkey, and other negotiations are underway between Mediterranean countries. South–South integration is a key element of the Euro policy and is strongly supported by the EU.

The EMP has been recently reinforced by the launch of a new European policy, the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), designed and adopted by the European Council on 19–20 June 2003.

[7] In a sense, EU enlargement to the east could be a negative factor in the context of the already weak competitive advantages of Arab countries compared with the EU. Indeed, many the Arab and Eastern European countries have the same type of industrial specialization, resulting, partly, from a common support policy pursued by the EU in recent decades (Tovias, 2000).

[8] To achieve the objectives of EMP, the EU has provided more financial assistance than previously. Most of the funds are allocated to the MEDA programme, the main financial instrument offered by the EU to support the economic transition of TMC so that an effective alignment of TMC to EU can be achieved. The MEDA programme has a predominantly bilateral orientation: 10 percent of funds for the period 2000-2006 were assigned to regional cooperation, while the remaining 90 percent went to bilateral cooperation, based on the considerable lack of capacity of TMC.

This new policy is directed at neighbouring countries to the east, like Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine; and to Mediterranean countries such as Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia. A key feature of the ENP is that it allows each country to address the EU individually, depending on its interests and its capacity, in the context of the regional framework established in the EMP (ISMEA-IAMB, 2007). The objective of the ENP is to define the primary objectives with each neighbour with whom an agreement of association or partnership or cooperation is already in force, and on the basis of these to develop an action plan. Between December 2004 and July 2005, the Commission proposed action plans concerning Israel, Jordan, Morocco, the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Tunisia. Egypt and Lebanon have since developed their action plan.

Table 1 – Status of Euro-Mediterranean agreements, updated June 2009[9]

Country	Country acronym	WTO status	EMAA status	Signing date	Entry into force date	Legal reference
Algeria	TMC	The process of accession to the WTO is ongoing (with strong support from the EU). Negotiations started in 1998	Signed	April 2002	September 2005	OJ L 265
Egypt	TMC	Founding member since June 1995	Signed	June 2001	June 2004	COM (2001) 184 final
Israel	TMC	Member since 21 April 1995	Signed	November 1995	June 2000	OJ L 147
Lebanon	TMC	The process of accession to the WTO is ongoing. Negotiations started in 1999	Signed	June 2002	Interim agreement, March 2003	COM (2002) 170 final
Morocco	TMC	Member since January 1995	Signed	February 1996	March 2000	OJ L 70/00
Occupied Palestinian Territories	TMC	Not member of the WTO. Observer status since the Ministerial Meeting in Hong Kong in December 2005	Signed	February 1997	Interim agreement, July 1997	OJ L 187/97
Syrian Arab Republic	TMC	Application for WTO membership in October 2001. As the country had made little accession progress, in 2005 Syria renewed its request to pursue WTO accession	Initiated (October 2008)			

[9] Limited to countries that are objects of the present paper. All the countries listed in Table 1 are GFCM members, except for the Palestinian Authority.

Country	Country acronym	WTO status	EMAA status	Signing date	Entry into force date	Legal reference
Tunisia	TMC	Member since 29 March 1995	Signed	July 1995	March 1998	OJ L 97/98
Turkey	CMC	Member since 26 March 1995	Custom Union, January 1996	Custom Union	Custom Union	OJ L 35/96

Source: European Commission, Trade Issues Website.

1.2 The Stabilization and Association Process in the Western Balkans

For obvious geographical, political and historical reasons, the EU has particular interests and responsibilities in the stabilization and development of the southeastern region of Europe. EU strategy for this region is based on the reconstruction model applied after the Second World War, on one hand, and on the EC policies adopted for the Central and Eastern Europe after the collapse of communism in 1989.

During the 1990s, the EU concluded a series of agreements, called "Europe Agreements", with the ten countries of Central and Eastern Europe,[10] while partnership and cooperation agreements were concluded with other countries that were created as a result of the break-up of the Soviet Union.[11]

Relations with southeastern Europe proved, however, to be much more complex.

The EU's first initiative to stabilize southeastern Europe was the Royaumont Process, launched in 1995. The objective of the process was the creation of an area of economic prosperity and political stability. In April 1997, the EU adopted the Regional Approach, establishing political and economic conditions for the development of bilateral relations with the five countries in the region: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Conditions include respect for democratic principles, human rights, the rule of law, protection of minorities, market economy reforms and regional cooperation.

Despite all the efforts towards stabilizing the region, the progress was very fragile, as the Kosovo crisis demonstrated further in 1999. The need for a stronger approach became more and more obvious and necessary. This brought the EU to an innovative initiative: the introduction of the Stabilization and Association Process (SAP), launched in May 1999. The SAP set up a new framework for the development of the relations between the EU and the southeastern European countries.

The aim of the SAP is to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the region after a very long period of conflict. The SAP is based on three main elements:

(i) the awareness that adhesion of the southeastern European countries to the EU could enhance reforms in the Balkan area;
(ii) the need for the implementation of relationships among the southeastern European countries themselves, *conditio sine qua non* for economic growth and political stability in the region; and
(iii) the need for EU assistance and cooperation with these countries at economic, political and technological levels in order to reduce the gap with respect to western Europe.

[10] Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.
[11] Union of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

The Zagreb Summit in November 2000 represented a fundamental step in the SAP, when countries involved in the process committed themselves to reach a series of objectives that are fundamental for the success of the SAP itself.

As for the EMP, the SAP is based on the gradual development of a free trade market and of political and institutional reforms in order to bring southeastern European Countries closer to western European standards. Furthermore, the SAP is conceived in such a way as to be ad hoc for each country. Again, as in the EMP, the SAP is not only a bilateral process between the EU and each country. As mentioned above, the Zagreb Summit outlined the importance of regional cooperation.

The main instruments of the SAP are the Stabilization and Association Agreements (SAAs) that the EU intends to conclude, on a bilateral basis, with each country. The SAAs represent a new type of contractual relationship offered by the EU to these countries in exchange for the respect of the main conditions established by the SAP. The SAAs offer, for the first time, a clear prospect of integration in the EU system.

In 2001, an SAA, together with an Interim agreement, was signed with Croatia and came into force on 1 March 2002.[12] As a concrete step towards the strengthening of the relationships with the EU, Croatia applied for adhesion to the EU in February 2003. In the same way an SAA and an Interim agreement were signed with Albania in June 2006 and with Montenegro in 2007. Generally, the Interim agreement applies until the entry into force of the SAA. In the meantime, advisory-working groups have been created to carry out negotiations with Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia. Furthermore, in 2008 a proposal for a Council and Commission Decision on the conclusion of the Stabilization and Association Agreement between the EU and Bosnia and Herzegovina was signed (see Table 2).

These negotiations have been preceded by some attempts to strengthen exchange between the EU and this region. The most important measure is the adoption, by the EU, of EC Reg. No. 2007/2000 of the Council in September 2000. This regulation provides that all the products having origin in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia)[13] can enter the Community area without quantitative restrictions and exempted from custom duties or by other duties having equivalent effect. This preferential treatment will be in force until 31 December 2010.

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[12] The first SAA was, in fact, concluded in April 2001, with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

[13] And the Former Republic of Macedonia; see previous note.

Table 2 – Status of Stabilization and Association Agreements in the context of the SAP updated June 2009[14]

Country	Country acronym	WTO status	SAA status	Signing date	Entry into force date	Legal reference
Albania	PCMC	Member since 8 September 2000	Signed	12 June 2006	Interim agreement, 12 June 2006	OJ L 239 of 1.9.2006
Bosnia and Herzegovina	PCMC	Observer	Proposal for Interim agreement and SAA			COM/2008/0182 and 183 (not published in the OJ
Croatia	CMC	Member since 30 November 2000	Signed	2001		OJ L 26 of 28.01.2005
Montenegro	PCMC	Observer	Signed	15 October 2007	Interim agreement, 15 October 2007	OJ L 345 of 28.12.2007
Serbia	PCMC	Observer				

Source: European Commission

1.3 Recent developments in agreements concerning Mediterranean countries

The most recent development, for both eastern and southern Mediterranean countries, was the relaunch of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership at the Paris Summit in July 2008 under a new name, Union for the Mediterranean. The new network of relations was endorsed at the Marseille Meeting of the Euro-Mediterranean Ministers of Foreign Affairs in November.

After welcoming Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Monaco and Montenegro, which have accepted the *acquis* of the Barcelona Process, the Partnership now includes all 27 member states of the European Union, together with 16 partners across the southern Mediterranean and the Middle East, namely: Algeria, Croatia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Monaco, Morocco, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Turkey (negotiating candidate countries to the EU); Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro (potential candidates to the EU); with the presence of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, invited by the Presidency since the Euromed Stuttgart ministerial meeting of 1999.

This relaunch aimed to infuse a new vitality into the Partnership and to raise the political level of the strategic relationship between the EU and its southern neighbours. While maintaining the *acquis* of its predecessor, the Barcelona Process, the Union for the Mediterranean offers more balanced governance, increased visibility to its citizens and a commitment to tangible, regional and transnational projects.

Some of the most important innovations of the Union for the Mediterranean include a rotating co-presidency with one EU president and one president representing the Mediterranean partners, and a Secretariat based in Barcelona that is responsible for identifying and promoting projects of regional, subregional and transnational value across different sectors.

It is important to stress that the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean will be complementary to EU bilateral relations with the countries involved, which will continue under existing policy frameworks, such as the Association Agreements and the European Neighbourhood Policy action plans. While complementing activities concerning its regional dimension, the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean will be independent from the EU enlargement policy, accession negotiations and the pre-accession process.

[14] Limited to countries object of the present paper.

1.4 The tariff scheme governing the exchange of fish products between Mediterranean countries and the EU

More than half of the Mediterranean countries outside the EU are developing countries. In recent decades, various instruments have been implemented to support the development of these countries and promote trade between developed economies and those in the developing world. Trade relationships represent the main engine for the development of a country. In this context, the EU adopted in 1971, the first Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The GSP, born after years of discussions at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), is a tool that allows industrialized countries to ensure independent and non-reciprocal trade preferences to all developing countries. For the implementation of this system, a special authorization, called an enabling clause, is required under the rules of GATT. That clause allows an exception to the principle of the "most-favoured nation" (MFN). Under this rule, established in Article 1 of GATT, any member of the WTO grants to the products of another member a treatment no less favourable than that granted to similar products of any other country (the concept of non-discrimination). Under the general provisions of the GSP, the preference for a given product (represented by a percentage by which the MFN tariff is reduced) is the same for all developing countries. The percentage depends on the sensitivity of the product, defined according to the economic situation, within the Community, of the sector that produces that particular product. The preference is adjusted in the sense that the higher the sensitivity, the lower the preference given to the product.

The GSP is implemented on the basis of ten-year cycles, for which guidelines are set. The guidelines for the period 2006–2015 were adopted in 2004. In practice, each GSP is adopted on the basis of regulations of the Council. The current GSP, based on guidelines in 2004, was adopted by the Reg. Council (EC) No. 980/2005. This regulation provides for the application for the period 1.1.2006–31.12.2008.

For the purposes of preferential tariff arrangements, the rules of origin or concept of originating apply.[15] The rules of origin may be preferential and non-preferential. The non-preferential rules apply if the products are not traded in the preferential tariff regime. The preferential rules of origin vary, however, depending on the preferential treatment provided by the bilateral or multilateral context in which trade takes place. An example is the rules of origin granted by the GSP, which regulates trade between the EU and developing countries.

Beneficiaries of the preferential regime among the Mediterranean partners concerned in the present paper include, Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia.

As specified by Reg. Council (EC) No. 980/2005,[16] the general arrangement ensures that:

- (i) the common tariff duties on non-sensitive products are suspended;
- (ii) ad valorem duties of the Common Customs Tariff on sensitive products are reduced by 3.5 percentage points;
- (iii) the specific duties of the Common Customs Tariff on sensitive products are reduced by 30 percent;[17] and
- (iv) the minimum duty, if any, is not applied.

[15] There are many definitions of origin of a product, but the most complete is, perhaps, that of non-preferential origin contained in art. 24, Customs Code, which reads: "*When production involves two or more countries, the product origins are attributed to the country where the last processing phase happened, economically justified and made in a company equipped for that purpose, and which was the conclusion of the manufacture of a new product or represented an important stage of the manufacturing process.*"

[16] These requirements are almost unchanged compared with the provisions of the GSP in 2001.

[17] If the Common Customs Tariff provides both specific and ad valorem duties, specific duties will not be reduced.

As anticipated, preferential GSP rates apply initially to the common tariff scheme, in which the MFN tariff is specified for each product.

Tariffs for fishery products

Most fishery products (both fresh and processed) are included in the preferential regime. All fishery products included in the preferential scheme (with the exception of ornamental fish) are considered sensitive products. In accordance with the requirements of Reg. Council (EC) No. 980/2005, the ad valorem duties of the Common Customs Tariff for fisheries products are reduced by 3.5 percentage points. An exception to this rule is set for products of CN code 0306 13 (frozen shrimp), in which case the duty will be 3.6 percent (instead of 11.5 percent, post reduction) under the special incentive arrangements for sustainable development and good governance.

Annex A shows the common tariff scheme for fishery products, which entered into force on 1 January 2004 (extracted from Reg. EC 1789/2003).

Melchior (2003) estimated that, on average, the rate provided by the GSP for fishery products imported by EU from developing countries is equal to 9 percent, compared with an MFN tariff of 11.8 percent (lower than the MFN tariff calculated on average for WTO members, equal to around 14 percent). Furthermore, Melchior (2003) estimated that on average, MFN tariffs for fishery products are, in the WTO, higher than for other products included in the so-called Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA), the group that discusses, in the WTO framework, any issues concerning tariffs on fishery products together with those of manufactured products.

Beyond the GSP, it must be kept in mind, however, that relations between EU and Mediterranean countries, regardless of whether they are candidates for EU membership, should be considered in the more complex context of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership relations, for countries of north Africa and the Middle East, and the Association and Stabilization relations for the countries of southeastern Europe. It has previously seen how the main objective of both processes is the establishment of a free trade area where products, including those of fisheries, circulate freely without imposing any kind of barrier, tariff and non tariff. This is to say, in some cases, this situation is already wholly or partially achieved.

As seen above, the Reg. No EC 2007/2000 of 18 September 2000,[18] which introduces exceptional trade measures in favour of countries participating in or linked to the SAP (Balkan countries), and grants free access Community territory to products coming from these countries. The regulation points out, among other things, that for some fisheries products, customs duties should be suspended during periods and within the limits of tariff quotas set out in Annex I to Council Regulation (the content of these provisions relative to fishery products is reported in Annex B).

That regulation has been replaced by the provisions of the SAA in the case of Albania, Croatia and Montenegro. The SAAs provide for the establishment of a free trade area in a period during which, consistent with the provisions of GATT/WTO, tariffs will be gradually reduced. The main provisions applied to fishery products are those contained in Chapter II of the three SAAs. This chapter provides, in all three different SAAs: a) the abolition by the Community of all quantitative restrictions on imports of fishery products originating in Albania, Croatia and Montenegro and vice versa; b) the elimination by the Community of all customs duties on imports of fish and fishery products coming from Albania, Croatia and Montenegro (with the exception contained, respectively, in Annex III, V and IV of the SAAs with Albania, Croatia and Montenegro, reported, respectively, in Annex C, D.1 and E.1 to this document); c) the elimination by Albania, Croatia and Montenegro (in the SAA for Albania the text says that “Albania avoids to apply”) of all charges having equivalent effect to custom duties and completely abolish custom duties on fish and fishery products coming from the Community

[18] Amended by the following acts: Reg. No EC 2563/2000 of 20 November 2000 [OJ L 295, 23.11.2000] and Reg. No EC 2487/2001 of 18 December 2001 [OJ L 335, 19.12.2001].

(with some exception for fish and fishery products originating in Croatia and Montenegro entering EU – see Annex D.2 and E.2).

Similarly, the tariff preferences to some of the TMC provided by the GSP, should be considered in the light of the EMP. The EMAAs concluded by the EU with the Mediterranean countries have, in principle, the same structure. They are composed of several sections (or headings) including those relating to political dialogue, economic cooperation, financial cooperation, and social and cultural cooperation. One of the most important, for the achievement of free trade, is the title on the free movement of goods, where the conditions and steps for the establishment of privileged relations between the EU, on the one hand, and individual Mediterranean countries on the other are established. In this section the gradual reduction of tariffs on trade in products originating in third countries is, in general, provided. The fish products are normally considered next to the agricultural ones and in some cases specific provisions are planned for them. An example are the protocols of EMAAs concluded by the EU with Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, which guarantee free access to the Community to almost all fishery products originating in those countries (except for processed and preserved sardines subject to tariff quota for Morocco – in 1996–98 – and Tunisia) see annexes F, G and H.1. In the case of Algeria, the EMAA also provides a particular protocol for fishery products originating in the Community imported from that country (Annex H.2). In most cases, tariffs are reduced by 100 percent. In the remaining cases, the rate is reduced by 25 percent (e.g. sole, albacore, yellowfin tuna, bluefin tuna, mackerel, sardines, fresh, frozen and chilled; fresh, frozen and chilled fish fillets; dried, smoked and salted fish and fish fillets; crustaceans such as shrimps, crabs and lobsters; fresh and frozen octopuses and cuttlefish; fishmeal and products derived from the manufacture of fish unfit for human consumption).

2. OVERVIEW OF MEDITERRANEAN FISHERY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

The countries bordering the southeastern Mediterranean (CMC, PCMC and TMC) host a population of over 230 million people and are characterized by a wide gap in terms of development. The structure of the economy and the resulting pattern of international specialization in production of goods are also quite different between the Mediterranean countries outside the EU.

The presence of countries belonging to the EU with high levels of socio-economic welfare and development, accentuates the differences between countries in the Mediterranean basin, thus making it more difficult to give a unique profile of the Mediterranean area.

In particular, EUMC contribute more than 84 percent to the gross domestic product (GDP) of the Mediterranean. In practice, less than half of the Mediterranean population produces almost the total income produced every year in the Mediterranean basin.

The imbalances in the level of contribution to GDP are particularly striking within some economic sectors. In EUMC, for example, agriculture contributes an average of 2.9 percent to the total GDP, while in TMC, the contribution to national GDP is 11.7 percent (Table 3). Indeed, despite the social and political differences and a high heterogeneity in the production and trade systems, the common element of TMC is the crucial role of the agrifood sector, in terms of contribution to employment and to the GDP, and in trade with the EU (IREPA, 2004).

Table 3 – GDP, Value added (agriculture and fishery) for the Mediterranean country groups in million euros, year 2000

	GDP	*Value added (V.A.) agriculture*	*Value added fishery*
EUMC	3 347 076	95 986	6 437
TMC	628 995	73 872	4 207
Total Mediterranean	**3 976 071**	**169 858**	**10 644**

	V.A. agriculture/ GDP	V.A. fishery/ GDP	V.A. fishery/ V.A. agriculture
EUMC	2.9%	0.2%	6.7%
TMC	11.7%	0.7%	5.7%
Total Mediterranean	**4.3%**	**0.3%**	**6.3%**

Source: International Monetary Fund, Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic countries, Eurostat and FAO data.

The cultural heterogeneity and the economic differences that exist among Mediterranean countries are only partially apparent in the production structure of their fisheries sector. In fact, an analysis of several indicators reveals a strong homogeneity among Mediterranean fisheries. The fragmentation of resources and the restricted continental shelf greatly affect the production structure of fisheries operating in the basin. These are multispecies fisheries in which coastal fishing activities usually involve very small boats. Only a few fleets typically move to distant fishing grounds to fish specific target species (for example, red shrimp, tuna, or swordfish). Many Mediterranean fisheries are of ancient origin and are characterized by a great variety of gear used and target species, with the presence of many species characterized by a high commercial value.

Mediterranean fisheries are therefore labour-intensive, artisanal fisheries, and quite different from north European with their higher average productivity.

Fishing is an important source of income in many TMC. The occurrence of added value of the fishing sector on the agriculture sector is on average 5.7 percent, with a peak of 27.9 percent in Morocco. A high incidence is also recorded in Egypt (7.5 percent), Tunisia (5.5 percent) and Turkey (3.4 percent). In EUMC, the figure is 6.7 percent (ranging between 3.9 percent in France and 12.5 percent in Spain) – these indicators are based on 2000 data.

Of the total labour force employed in agriculture, those employed in the Mediterranean fisheries amounted to 0.6 percent. This level is very low in TMC, while it is above average in the EUMC.[19]

In 2007, the total fishery production (capture and aquaculture) of Mediterranean countries was 5.6 million tonnes (3.6 percent of the total world fishery production). The production from Mediterranean waters, 2 million tonnes, amounted to 35 percent of the total (40 percent for capture and 23 percent for aquaculture production) – see Table 4.

Table 4 – Fishery production of Mediterranean countries by countries and country groups (production volume, tonnes, 2007)

Country groups	Countries	Mediterranean waters		Total	
		Capture	*Aquaculture*	*Capture (including inland)*	*Aquaculture*
EUMC	Cyprus	2 426	2 418	2 446	2 504
	France	37 396	30 194	550 069	237 653
	Greece	91 363	109 551	96 098	113 258
	Italy	274 666	138 965	288 059	178 992
	Malta	1 235	2 548	1 235	2 548
	Slovenia	917	316	1 113	1 352

[19] More detailed information on the socio-economic aspects of the Mediterranean and Black Sea basin fisheries can be found in Martone and De Young, in preparation.

Country groups	Countries	Mediterranean waters		Total	
		Capture	*Aquaculture*	*Capture (including inland)*	*Aquaculture*
	Spain[20]	119 448	918	808 800	281 266
CMC	Croatia	40 145	8 489	40 208	12 884
	Turkey	589 129	80 988	632 450	140 021
PCMC	Albania	2 899	1 765	5 497	2 008
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	260	2 005	7 620
	Serbia and Montenegro	501	11	901	11
TMC	Algeria	148 437	45	148 437	405
	Egypt	83 763		372 492	635 516
	Israel	2 145	2 796	3 820	22 416
	Lebanon	3 541		3 811	803
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	31 924	230	31 924	240
	Morocco	42 440	79	892 820	1 636
	Palestine, Occupied Territories	2 702		2 702	
	Syrian Arab Republic	3 381		9 456	8 425
	Tunisia	102 110	2 283	103 194	3 367
Total Mediterranean		**1 580 572**	**381 856**	**3 997 535**	**1 652 925**

Source: FAO Fishstat

The largest aquaculture production among Mediterranean countries is from African inland waters (39 percent), in particular from Egypt, which is by far the biggest aquaculture producer in the region (in 2007, the top species were Nile tilapia and Flathead grey mullet).

Marine farming along the northeast Atlantic and Mediterranean waters have almost the same level of production (if the data discrepancy mentioned above is taken into account) – Figure 1. The top species, in terms of volume, are mussels and oysters for the northeast Atlantic; mussels, sea bass and sea bream for the Mediterranean.

[20]It should be noted that there is a discrepancy in Fishstat data concerning Spanish aquaculture. Official FAO data attribute the main (almost total) aquaculture production to the northeast Atlantic. It is, in fact, well known that most, if not all, of the seabass and seabream production (about 30 000 tonnes) and a portion of mussel production that are attributed to the northeast Atlantic actually occur in Mediterranean waters (APROMAR, 2008). This discrepancy is probably due to a misreporting species production by area.

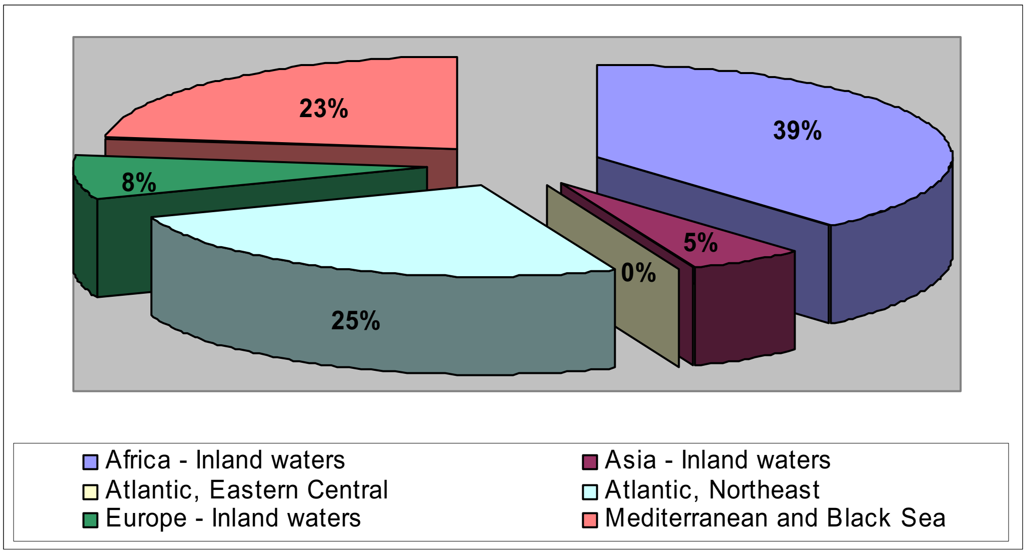


Figure 1 – Mediterranean countries aquaculture production by fishing area (production volume, 2007). *Source*: FAO Fishstat

In recent years, aquaculture has been the fastest growth activity in global food production, and this trend is also confirmed in the Mediterranean basin.

In the period 1990–2007, aquaculture production in Mediterranean shows a growth rate of 130 percent (149 percent from Mediterranean waters; 126 percent from non-Mediterranean fishing areas) – see Table 5. During the period in question, higher growth is recorded in aquaculture production of both CMC and TMC. In the first case (CMC), the growth rate is largely due to developments in Turkey, which has witnessed an aquaculture "explosion", especially in marine waters (production rose from 5 700 to 140 000 tonnes). As far as TMC are concerned, Egypt is the country group leader with an increase in aquaculture production of 926 percent during 1990–2007 (from 62 000 to 635 000 tonnes, from inland waters alone). Egypt's aquaculture production alone currently accounts for almost 40 percent of the total for Mediterranean countries (Figure 1).

Table 5 – Evolution of the aquaculture production of Mediterranean countries by country groups and fishing area (production volume, tonnes, 1990, 2000 and 2007)

Country groups	Fishing area	1990	2000	2007	*% Var. 1990–2007*
EUMC	Mediterranean and Black Sea	146 284	285 489	284 910	95
	Other fishing areas	477 530	607 096	532 663	12
CMC	Mediterranean and Black Sea	1 434	39 131	89 477	6 140
	Other fishing areas	4 348	46 776	63 428	1 359
PCMC	Mediterranean and Black Sea	4 443	210	2 036	-54
	Other fishing areas	518	3 811	7 603	1 368
TMC	Mediterranean and Black Sea	1 209	4 377	5 433	349
	Other fishing areas	80 069	366 904	667 375	733
Total	**Mediterranean and Black Sea**	**153 370**	**329 207**	**381 856**	**149**
	Other fishing areas	**562 465**	**1 024 587**	**1 271 069**	**126**

Source: FAO Fishstat

Regarding capture production, 39 percent of harvests come from Mediterranean waters. The second fishing area in terms of harvest volume is the Eastern Atlantic which is mainly exploited by Moroccan fleets; third is the Northeast Atlantic, principally exploited by the Spanish and French. The Western Indian Ocean, whose fishing grounds are exploited by Egyptian, French and Spanish vessels, and

Africa inland waters, which are almost totally exploited by Egyptian vessels, each account for 6 percent of total capture fishery production (Figure 2).

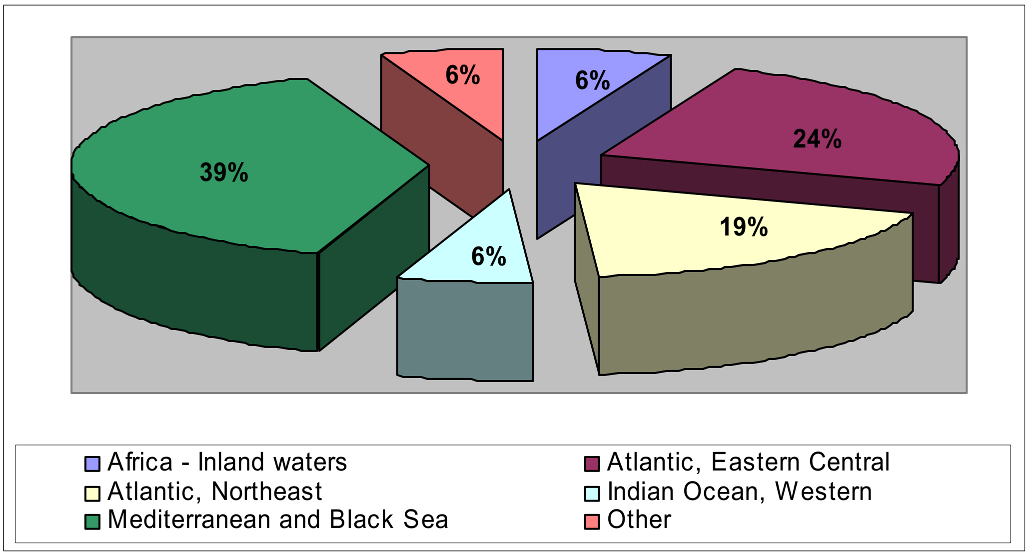


Figure 2 – Mediterranean countries capture production by fishing area (production volume, 2007). ***Source*****: FAO Fishstat**

Capture production also shows a growth trend, albeit more restrained than that of aquaculture production (Table 6). The global capture production of Mediterranean countries showed a growth rate of 6 percent for the period 1990–2007 (-8 percent in the last seven years). However, there are significant differences between country groups and fishing areas. To make these differences clearer, fishing areas have been split into Mediterranean and non-Mediterranean. At first glance, harvests in the Mediterranean waters show an increase of 28 percent compared with a 5 percent decrease in non-Mediterranean captures. A more detailed breakdown of the differences between country groups for the period reveals the extent of the differences:

- a decreasing trend in capture production is evident for EUMC, more influenced by other fishing area harvest (-30 percent) than those from the Mediterranean (-13 percent). The general decrease is a result of EU limits on harvests;
- an increasing trend for CMC (Croatia and Turkey), especially for harvests taking place in Mediterranean waters (84 percent);
- a two-sided trend for PCMC (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro): decreasing for Mediterranean harvests (-59 percent) and increasing for non-Mediterranean harvests (+195 percent), in this case represented by inland capture fisheries; and
- an increasing trend is recorded for TMC in all fishing areas. Capture production shows an increase of about 50 percent in the period 1990–2007.

It is widely acknowledged that in recent decades the world consumption of fishery products has recorded a marked growth as a result of (i) population growth;[21] (ii) increased urbanization, which enhances access to different type of markets and food, among which fish markets and products; and (iii) higher income levels, which mean people can afford more expensive protein sources, once more basic food needs have been met (Delgado *et al.*, 2003).

[21] In 2000, the population of the Mediterranean coastal region was approximately 143 million and is estimated to grow to 174 million inhabitants by 2025 (Benoit and Comeau, 2005).

Table 6 – Evolution of capture production of Mediterranean countries by country groups and fishing area (production volume, tonnes, 1990, 2000 and 2007)

Country groups	Fishing area	1990	2000	2007	*Var. % 2007–1990*
EUMC	Mediterranean and Black Sea	603 469	576 887	527 450	-13
	Other fishing areas	1 734 419	1 649 904	1 220 369	-30
CMC	Mediterranean and Black Sea	341 889	481 579	629 274	84
	Other fishing areas	37 315	42 841	43 384	16
PCMC	Mediterranean and Black Sea	8 359	2 812	3 405	-59
	Other fishing areas	1 696	3 793	4 998	195
TMC	Mediterranean and Black Sea	280 325	359 580	420 443	50
	Other fishing areas	762 648	1 221 470	1 148 212	51
Total	**Mediterranean and Black Sea**	**1 234 042**	**1 420 859**	**1 580 572**	**28**
	Other fishing areas	**2 536 078**	**2 918 008**	**2 416 963**	**-5**

Source: FAO Fishstat

These changes are largely reflected in the Mediterranean basin, where, for example, the fish per capita consumption (i.e. the apparent human consumption[22]) has shown constant growth, reaching, in 2005, 18.43 kg/year, a 70 percent increase on the figure from 1961. As shown in Table 7, large differences exist among country groups. The greatest growth rate in the fish per capita consumption is shown in CMC, among which Turkey plays a key role. In fact, across the EU, Turkey has the largest growth in all key factors impacting fish consumption: GDP (ISMEA, 2004), population and fish production. Table 7 also highlights the large differences between EUMC and TMC. For the latter group, fish per capita consumption has grown, in the period 1961–2005, by 216 percent compared with 87 percent for EUMC. The difference is substantially due to a very different increase in the population growth (176 percent for TMC compared with 28 percent for EUMC) and income levels.[23]

Table 7 – Fish per capita consumption of Mediterranean countries by country groups (consumption volume, kg/year, 1976–2002)

Country groups	**1961**	**2005**	***Var. % 1961–2005***
EUMC[1]	17.13	32.00	*87*
CMC[1]	2.39	7.63	*220*
PCMC[1]	1.47	4.47	*204*
TMC	3.46	10.91	*216*
Mediterranean	**10.81**	**18.43**	***70***
World	***9.0***	***16.43***	***83***

Source: FAO Food balance sheets
[1]: statistics for Croatia, Montenegro and Slovenia are for 1992.

Changes in fish consumption patterns in the Mediterranean basin (due mostly to a growing population, urbanization and income level) is supported by FAO forecasts on total fish consumption (ISMEA, 2004). The forecast model focuses on two different scenarios for the period 1999–2030. The first takes into account an increase in consumption based on the rate registered for the period 1976–1999. The second scenario is based on the hypothesis of stability in the consumption level (assuming that consumption has reached the maximum level). Even if the first scenario is considered to be more

[22] Apparent human consumption, or total food supply, is equal to production less reduction to meal and other non-food uses, plus imports, less exports and re-exports, plus or less variations in stocks (FAO, 2007).
[23] In the period 1970–2000, population growth in the Mediterranean costal regions was higher in the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Turkey) than for northern countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia and Spain) (Martone and De Young, 2008).

likely (assumptions are based on past experience), results are shown for both scenarios and for the Mediterranean country groups in Table 8.

Table 8 – Fish consumption forecasts for the Mediterranean basin based on (i) a growth and (ii) a stabilized scenario (consumption volume, thousand tonnes, 1999–2030)

Country groups	Scenario 1			Scenario 2		
	1999	2030	Var.% 1999–2030	1999	2030	Var.% 1999–2030
EUMC	5 206	5 908	13.5%	5 206	5 194	-0.2%
CMC	615	960	56.1%	615	847	37.7%
PCMC	32	33	2.8%	32	33	1.6%
TMC	1 518	2 656	74.9%	1 518	2 396	57.8%
Mediterranean	7 371	9 556	29.6%	7 371	8 469	14.9%
World	95 533	245 433	156.9%	95 533	123 375	29.1%

Source: FAO

The model output shows that, in both scenarios, total consumption in the Mediterranean basin is forecast to grow. In the case of continuous growth of the fish per capita consumption, the total Mediterranean consumption of fish products will reach about 9.5 million tonnes, showing an increase of 30 percent based on the 1999 figure (the world rate is an increase of 157 percent). In the case of stabilized consumption, growth is predicted to be lower (up 15 percent). Again, in both the scenarios, very large differences exist among Mediterranean country groups. Lower growth is recorded for PCMC, characterized by a general low level of fish per capita consumption (3kg/year; see Table 5). Even clearer is the difference in growth rate between EUMC and TMC: 13 percent and 75 percent, respectively, in the first scenario; and -0.2 percent and +58 percent, respectively, in the stabilized consumption hypothesis. In both cases, the difference can again be attributed to population growth. As in the past, it is estimated that for the period 2002–2015, the population growth rate will be higher for TMC (1.6 percent) than EUMC (0.06 percent) (ISMEA, 2004).

3. TRADE FLOWS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

This chapter analyses trade in fishery products involving Mediterranean countries in three sections. The first section examines the position of the Mediterranean basin in world fishery trade. The second section focuses on trade flows among the Mediterranean countries. By analysing UN-Comtrade data, this section aims to outline the structure of an intra-Mediterranean matrix of fishery trade. In the third section, an analysis of Eurostat data highlights trade in fishery products among non-EU Mediterranean countries and the EU, paying particular attention to EUMC.

3.1 Fish trade of Mediterranean countries as part of world trade

As part of agrifood trade of Mediterranean countries (both EU and non-EU) with the rest of the world, fishery products (fresh and processed fish) play a completely different role in EUMC compared with TMC (here reference is made to ISMEA-IAMB [2007] where only these two country groups were considered). Whereas prepared fish are the top imported fishery products by EUMC (approximately 10.5 percent of total food imports), imports of fresh fish are classified 14th (about 3.8 percent on food imports). For TMC, the situation is quite different: imports of fish do not exceed 3 percent of food imports, with prepared fish in 16th place and fresh fish ranked last (less than 0.5 percent). The situation is also significantly different as regards EUMC food exports with the rest of the world. EUMC exports of fresh and prepared fish are, respectively, in 12th and 18th place in terms of percentage of total export of food products (with figures of 3.5 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively). In contrast, TMC exports of prepared fish represent more than 7 percent of total food and agricultural products, and are in 4th place in the food export rank. Exports of fresh fish represent 2 percent and are in 15th place.

In addition to the role of the fisheries sector in the context of the Mediterranean agrifood trade with the rest of the world, it may be interesting to highlight the role of the Mediterranean basin in the context of the world fish trade (Table 9).

In 1990, Mediterranean countries represented, with more than 1 million tonnes, 6 percent of world exports of fishery products, while imports of 2.8 million tonnes accounted for 16 percent of world fish imports. What emerges is a framework where the Mediterranean countries depend heavily on imports of fish products. The same analysis conducted on the volume exchange in 2005 indicates a small improvement in this situation. It should be noted, in particular, that there has been an increase in Mediterranean fish exports in favour of a decrease in imports of fishery products in the context of the world trade scale.

Table 9 – The role of the Mediterranean basin within the world trade of fishery products (volume, tonnes, 1990 and 2005)

Trade flow	1990			2005		
	World	Mediterranean	% Mediterranean/ World	World	Mediterranean	% Mediterranean/ World
Export	17 098 573	1 038 898	6	31 185 020	2 064 437	7
Import	17 398 967	2 803 713	16	31 588 204	4 592 370	14

Source: FAO Fishstat

3.2 Intra-Mediterranean fish trade

This section aims to sketch a framework of intra-Mediterranean exchange of fishery products. The only data available on this issue are from the UN-Comtrade database. This database provides data in value (in some cases also on quantity) of international trade. For the purposes of this discussion, data on trade for all Mediterranean countries (EUMC, CMC, PCMC and TMC) for the year 2006 were extracted (the only exceptions are Lebanon and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for which figures are from 2004; for Tunisia and the Occupied Palestinian Territories data refer to 2005).

The data extracted and analysed relate to product categories included in item 03 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Rev. classification 3 (fats and other products derived from fishery products are, therefore, excluded) – see Appendix I.

These data can be used to outline a framework for exports and imports for each country considered in the present analysis in relation to the rest of the world; the difference with Eurostat data is that the latter produces information only on trade between EU countries and the rest of the world. With the new analysis it is to create a matrix of intra-Mediterranean exchange. This section focuses specifically on intra-Mediterranean imports (Table 10).

Table 10 reveals that, of the total fishery products imported by Mediterranean countries from the rest of the world, on average, 23 percent comes from within the Mediterranean basin. Together, EUMC supply 69 percent of the total Mediterranean imports of fish products. They are followed by TMC, supplying 26 percent of total fish imports; together, CMC and PCMC account for 6 percent. The largest supplier in the region is Spain, where 31 percent of imported products originate. Morocco and France follow, respectively, supplying 21 percent and 19 percent of total imports.

Taking into account the four country groups, the TMC are those that make least use of intra-Mediterranean imports of fish products (20 percent of total fish imports). EUMC match the Mediterranean average, importing about 23 percent of fish products from inside the Mediterranean. The situation is quite different for the CMC and, in particular, for the PCMC, for whom this share reaches 45 percent and 93 percent, respectively. Countries that make greater use of fishery products of Mediterranean origin are Albania (about 93 percent of imports originate in the countries of the basin), Malta, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Slovenia, Tunisia and Turkey, with the share of supply by Mediterranean partners ranges between 51 percent and 72 percent of total imports.

Table 10 – Intra-Mediterranean imports of fishery products (exchange value, million US$, 2006)[1]

Mediterranean country groups	**EUMC**	**CMC**	**PCMC**	**TMC**	**Total Mediterranean**	***World***
			absolute values			
EUMC	2 656 448	190 010	22 384	992 559	**3 861 401**	***16 689 609***
CMC	55 135	111	118	12 540	**67 903**	***152 243***
PCMC	6 696	7 690	-	678	**15 064**	***16 264***
TMC	60 130	6 060	-	44 601	**110 790**	***556 568***
Total Mediterranean	**2 778 408**	**203 871**	**22 502**	**1 050 377**	**4 055 159**	***17 414 684***
			percentage values			
EUMC	69	5	1	26	**100**	***23***
CMC	81	0	0	18	**100**	***45***
PCMC	44	51	0	4	**100**	***93***
TMC	54	5	0	40	**100**	***20***
Total Mediterranean	**69**	**5**	**1**	**26**	**100**	***23***

Source: UN-Comtrade

1. Data for Lebanon and the Libyan Aran Jamahiriya refer to 2004, while for the Occupied Palestinian Territories the data refer to 2005.

3.3 Fish trade between Mediterranean countries and the EU

Despite the considerable differences in economic, social and cultural terms that, at first sight, seem to separate the two sides of the "mare nostrum", the countries that border the Mediterranean Sea share a common history of trade and cultural exchanges. Today, as explained in Chapter 2, the potential for partnerships and exchange is stronger than in the past. In the light of the stabilization processes currently in force between EU and Mediterranean countries in the south east and the Balkans, it is necessary analyse trade in fishery products between the EU on the one hand (with a particular reference to EUMC) and the remaining Mediterranean countries on the other (CMC, PCMC and TMC).

In 2007, the total trade of Mediterranean countries[24] with the EU was €127bn – some 5 percent of total EU external trade. Since 1990, the total trade between the EU and Mediterranean countries has greatly intensified. Total exports of Mediterranean countries to the EU increased by about 50 percent in the period 1990–2000 (ISMEA-IAMB, 2003) and by an average of 10 percent per year since 2000. In 2007, total exports from Mediterranean countries to the EU were worth €67 billion.

In contrast, total imports of Mediterranean countries from the EU increased by about 60 percent in the same period and by 4 percent since 2000. In 2007, total imports from the EU were worth €60 billion, according to the EU trade/external relations web site.

In the period 1990–2000, the food and agriculture sector saw an increase of 6.4 percent in total trade. The standardized balance[25] of the sector is significantly more favourable to the Mediterranean

[24] Only countries involved in the Barcelona Process, excluding Turkey, because of the customs union with the EU.
[25] The standardized balance is the percentage ratio between the simple balance (exports minus imports) and the total volume of trade (exports plus imports). The value of this indicator ranges between -100, where the country only imports, and + 100, where the country only exports. If exports equal imports, the standardized balance is zero.

countries, both at the beginning and at the end of the period, with a stable value of +2.8 percent (ISMEA-IAMB, 2003).[26]

A more favourable situation can be noted for the fisheries sector. Many of the Mediterranean countries, especially the Maghreb countries and Turkey, benefit from a favourable position with the EU. The exchange of fish products between EU and Mediterranean countries is enhanced by a number of factors, among which a) disparities in terms of productive specialization; b) a different demand composition among European consumers and those living in the southeastern countries of the Mediterranean and, finally; c) the price level of imports and exports of fish products play a key role.

As explained below, the non-European Mediterranean countries tend to import products from EU countries characterized by a smaller commercial value, while they export to the EU molluscs, fresh and chilled fish and crustaceans, characterized by a higher commercial value.

To meet high and still increasing domestic needs, EU-27 imports of fish and fishery products from the rest of the world were 4.8 million tonnes in 2006 (up 8.1 percent compared with 2005), while exports fell to 1.5 million tonnes (down 8.8 percent). The deficit in the volume of the fish trade balance has therefore worsened by 18.3 percent, reaching 3.3 million tonnes (ISMEA, 2007).

It is interesting to observe the role that non-EU Mediterranean countries (CMC, PCMC and TMC) play in the import-export of fishery products of the EU-25 from the rest of the world (Figure 3).

The greater weight of non-EU Mediterranean countries is observed in the context of exports: as a whole, these countries are, in fact, recipients of slightly less than 10 percent of the total fishery products exported by the EU-25. The main users are the TMC with 6.15 percent. In contrast, the analysis of import data reveals that the Mediterranean countries' partners of the EU-25 provide less than 6.5 percent of fishery products imported from the rest of the world (UN-Comtrade data based on the 2006 value, in $US millions, of all products that fall within code 03 of SITC Rev. 3 classification, i.e. all fish, crustaceans and molluscs, fresh and subjected to any kind of processing, except flour, oils and fish fats – see Annex I).

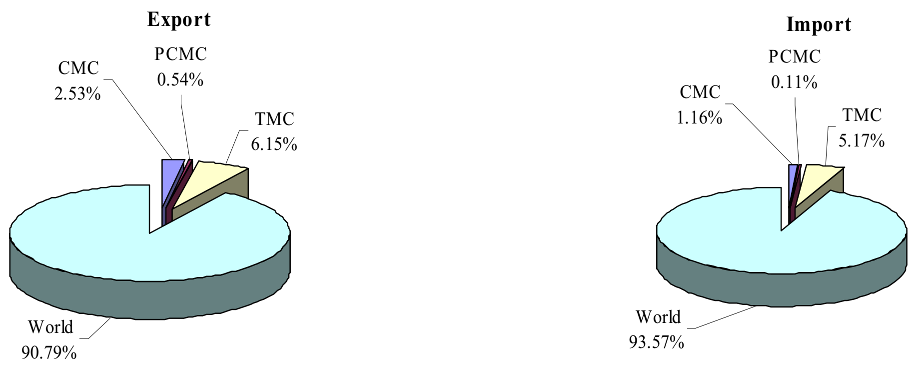


Figure 3 – Role of non-EU Mediterranean countries in the trade of fish products of EU-25 with the rest of the world (exchange value, 2006). *Source*: UN-Comtrade

When analysing only the import–export of fishery products of EUMC, the situation is almost identical to that recorded for the EU-25 as a whole in the case of imports (Figure 4). The role of Mediterranean partners decreases in importance, in contrast, regarding exports: only 2.6 percent of fisheries products exported by EUMC are destined for CMC, PCMC and TMC taken together.

[26] In ISMEA-IAMB, 2003 and 2007, countries in the Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro) and the Occupied Palestinian Territories are excluded from the analysis; in contrast, Jordan, not considered in this discussion, is included. All the non-EU Mediterranean countries are classified, in this analysis, as TMC.

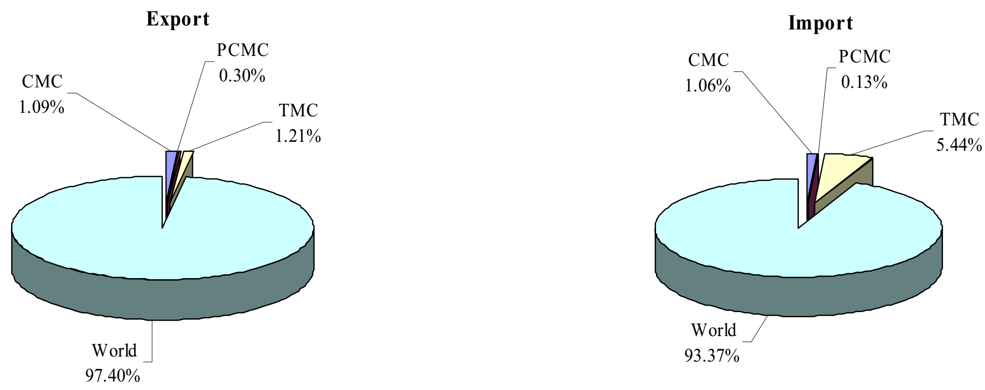


Figure 4 – Role of non-EU Mediterranean countries in the trade of EUMC fishery products with the rest of the world (exchange value, 2006). ***Source*****: UN-Comtrade**

It should be stressed, *inter alia*, that in the context of EU trade with the rest of the world and with Mediterranean partners, the role played by fishery products seems to be substantially different. Where fishery products represent, in the 2003–04 biennium, 9 percent of total food imports of the EU-25 from the rest of the world, the same products account for 14 percent of imports of food products from TMC, where prepared fish alone represent 10.7 percent (third after fruit and vegetables). In contrast, when considering EU-25 food exports to the rest of the world, fishery products represent 6 percent; this figure drops to 3 percent of food exports to TMC.

The place of fishery products in agro-food exchange between the EU-25 and its Mediterranean partners appears, however, to have increased significantly when comparing data from the 2003–04 biennium with those of the 1999–00 biennium (ISMEA-IAMB, 2003 and 2007) – see Table 11.

Table 11 – Position of fishery products in the agro-food exchange: import–export of EU-25 from/to TMC in value

Trade flow	**Import**		**Export**	
Period	**99–00**	**03–04**	**99–00**	**03–04**
Fishery products	11.6%	14%	0.9%	3%
Agro-food products	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: ISMEA-IAMB, 2003 and 2007

In Figures 5 and 6, the impact of partnerships between the EU and its neighbouring Mediterranean countries on trade in fishery products is clearly visible. All the Mediterranean countries partners of the EU[27] (CMC: Croatia and Turkey; PCMC: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro; TMC: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, the Libyan Aran Jamahiriya, Morocco, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia) are considered in the following analysis. Eurostat data relative to fishery products, in volume and value for the period 1995–2007, as codified in the classification SITC Rev. 3 and listed in Annex I have been used (in addition to fishery products destined for human consumption, some other products – flour and agglomerations – not fit for human consumption have also been included[28]).

27 Eurostat data refer to the latest EU enlargement, i.e. EU-27.
28 SITC Rev. 3 codes 081.42, 291.96, 411.01.00, 411.11.00-13 (see Annex I).

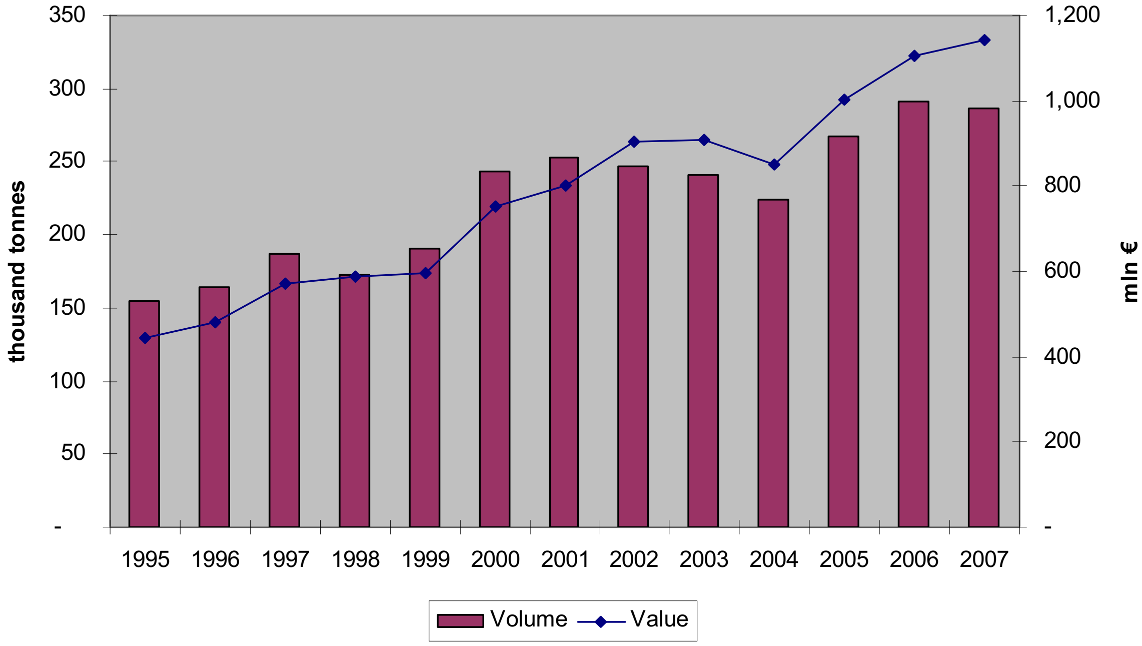


Figure 5 – Trend of imports of fishery products by EU-27 from Mediterranean countries (exchange volume, thousand tonnes, and value, mln €, 1995–2007). ***Source*****: Eurostat**

During the period 1995–2007, imports of fishery products by EU-27 from Mediterranean countries rose from 154 to 287 000 tonnes (+86 percent) – Figure 5. The increase in the average import price (from 2.87 to 3.89 €/kg of imported product) gave rise to a more than proportional increase in the value of imports in 2007, up to 1,141 million € (+158 percent).

To a more limited extent, a growth trend for exports of fishery products from EU-27 countries towards Mediterranean partners can be observed in Figure 6.

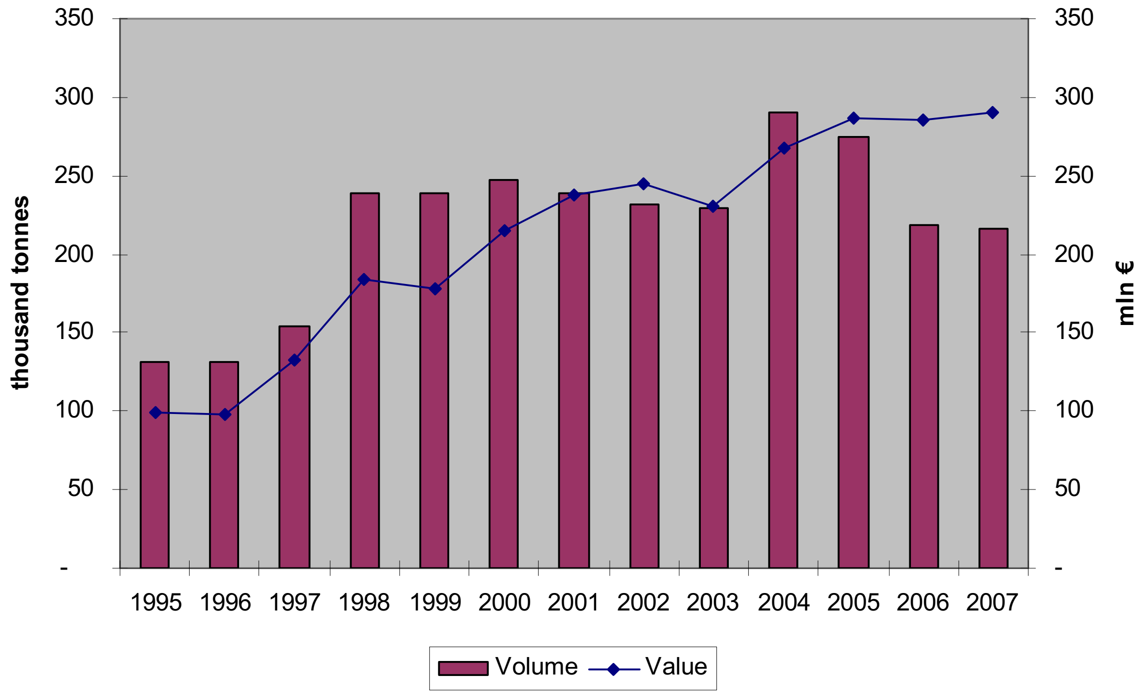


Figure 6 – Trend of exports of fish products from EU-27 to Mediterranean countries (exchange volume, thousand tonnes, and value, mln €, 1995–2007). ***Source*****: Eurostat**

In 1995, fishery products originating in the EU-27 and destined for Mediterranean countries amounted to 132 000 tonnes. After more than a decade, in 2007, that level had risen to around 216 000 tonnes, an increase of 64 percent. The value of exports saw an even higher increase, from €99 million to €290 million for the same period (+192 percent).

Among Mediterranean countries, the main suppliers and recipients of fishery products for EU-27 partners are North Africa and Middle East countries (TMC).

Figure 5 shows that, on average, TMC represent 80 percent of fishery products exchange with EU-27, for both imports and exports. In contrast, the figure for PCMC as suppliers of fishery products for the EU-27 is less than 1 percent. Despite such a low figure, it is worth pointing out that this group's part in the total export of fish products has increased during the period under analysis from 1 percent in 1995 to 4 percent in 2007.

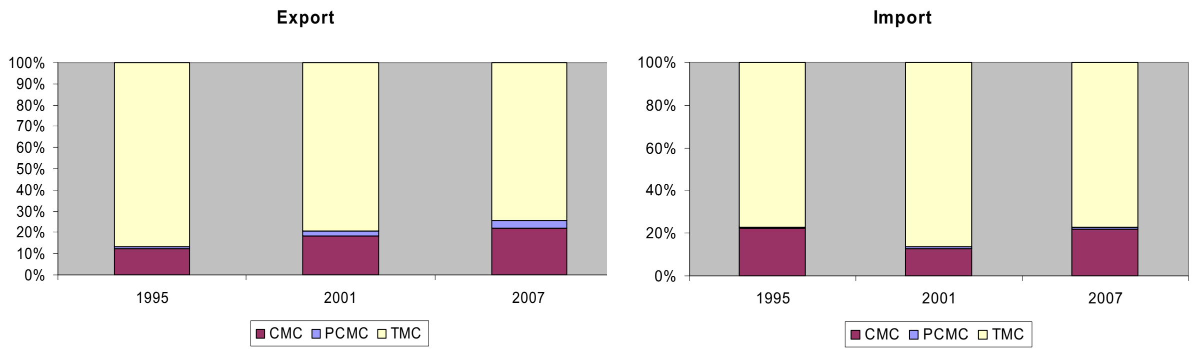


Figure 7 – Role of the non-EU Mediterranean countries in the fishery products exchange with EU-27 countries (exchange volume, 1995, 2001 and 2007). ***Source*****: Eurostat**

The situation is different if the same type of analysis is performed not on the EU-27 as a whole, but only the EUMC, and especially on the export side. Figure 8 shows clearly that the role of the TMC, as recipients of exports of fishery products from EUMC, is more limited (if compared with that of the EU-27) than the CMC (40 percent) and PCMC (9 percent). This can be explained by the geographical proximity between EUMC and candidate Mediterranean countries and those potentially eligible for EU membership (i.e. Croatia and Turkey, together with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro).

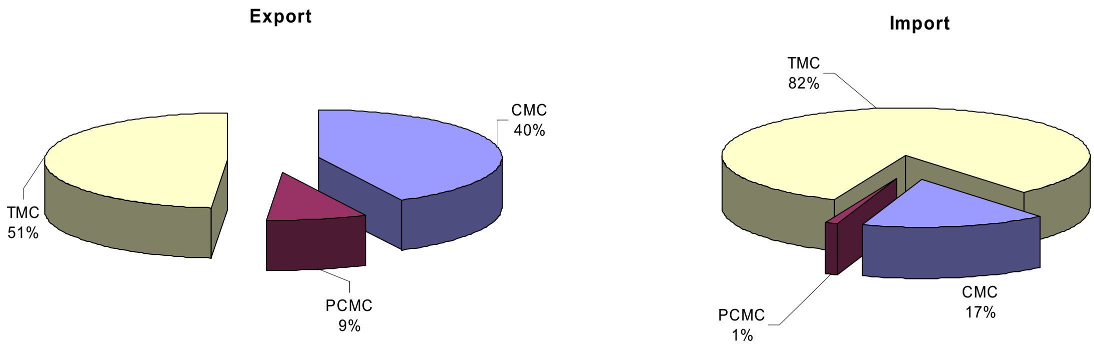


Figure 8 – Role of the non-EU Mediterranean countries in the fishery products exchange with EUMC (exchange volume, average 1995–2007). ***Source*****: Eurostat**

During the period under analysis, beyond a general increase of trade between the EU-27 and Mediterranean countries, an improvement in the position of EUMC (at the expense of other member countries) in the role of suppliers and users of fishery products to and from Mediterranean countries can be seen (Table 12).

Table 12 – Share of EUMC and of other EU members stated in the fishery products exchange to and from CMC, PCMC and TMC (exchange volume, average 1995–1996 and 2006–2007)

Exchange flow	EU country groups	Average 1995–1996 CMC	PCMC	TMC	Total	Average 2006–2007 CMC	PCMC	TMC	Total
Export	EUMC	70%	97%	7%	18%	56%	71%	29%	39%
	Other EUMC	30%	3%	93%	82%	44%	29%	71%	61%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Import	EUMC	58%	98%	76%	72%	79%	99%	79%	79%
	Other EUMC	42%	2%	24%	28%	21%	1%	21%	21%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Eurostat

On average, between the years 1995–96 and 2006–07, the role of EUMC as suppliers for the Mediterranean countries rose from 18 percent to 39 percent. For the EUMC there is, in parallel, a slight increase in their role as recipients of fishery products originating in Mediterranean countries. It is clearly evident from Table 12 that the improvement of this position is mainly due to the intensification of trade between EUMC and the TMC (from the export side) and with the CMC from the import side. In this last case, this positive trend can be explained by the agreements signed by the EU, on one side, and most of the CMC: a) for Turkey, Customs Union signed in 1996 and b) for Croatia, the first Reg, No EC 2007/2000 introducing exceptional trade measures in favour of countries participating in or linked to the SAP and then the SAA, which entered into force in 2005, according to which the flow of fishery products between Croatia and the EU takes place under a regime of free access.

From the analysis of the trends of import and export data, it could be concluded that the increase in exchange flow could not be attributed solely to the entry–exit regimes granted to fish and fishery products in the EU and its partners' territory.

As previously seen, the gradual lowering of tariff levels applied by the EU to products originating from the Mediterranean countries is, for some EU partners, close to duty-free access. In Figure 9, the trend of the index numbers (base = 1995) of imports of fishery products is illustrated for some countries (those countries whose tariff regime on imports of fishery products is clearly available and reported in section 2.4). Most of the agreements with the EU were signed by these countries during the period under analysis, as reported in Tables 3 and 4. The figure clearly shows that the increase does not start from any precise year during the period.

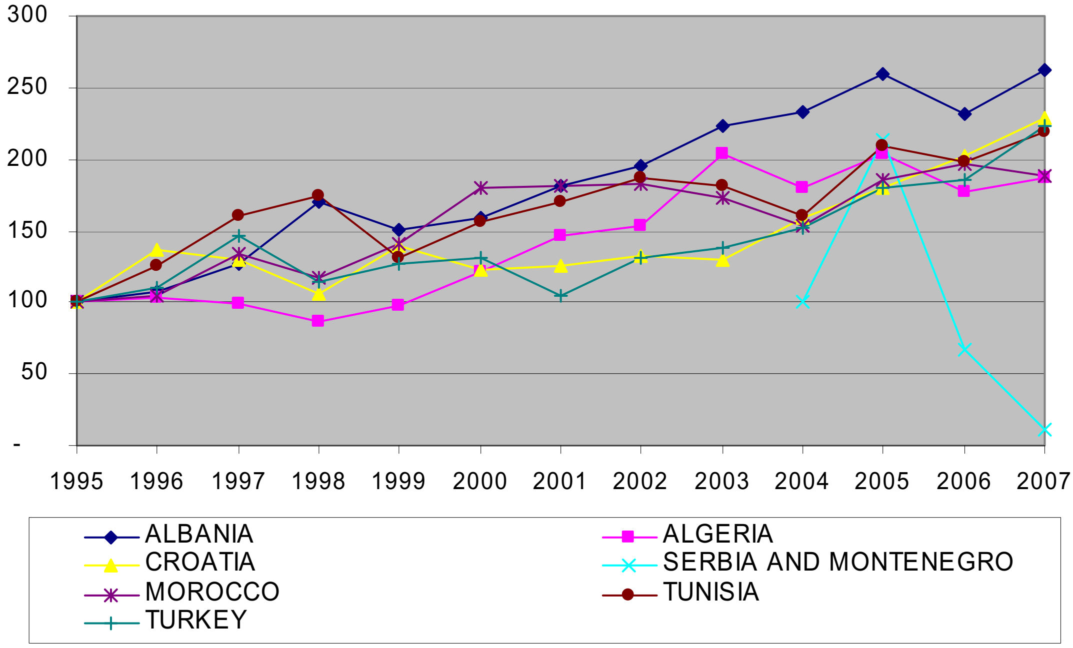


Figure 9 – Trend of the index numbers (base = 1995) for imports of fishery products for some EU-27 partners. *Source*: Eurostat

The increase of the import flow has been continuous since the beginning of the period, underlining the fact that it is not due to the entry into force of a particular agreement on the circulation of goods but to other factors: an increase in EU demand consumption *in primis*, combined with a decrease in EU domestic production. The only exception can be found in the trend of imports from Croatia, whose SAA (that, as previously seen, grants free access for Croatian fish products into the community territory) was signed in 2001 and for which a clear rising trend has been recorded since 2003.

It is remarkable that many of the Mediterranean EU partners, especially the North African countries, which are significant fish producers (like Egypt and Morocco) and which have the world's largest import market for fish next door, are not able to take advantage of the opportunity represented by the duty-free access for most of their fish and fishery products. A very good example is Egypt where 99.5 percent of the fish production remains in the domestic market (only 0.5 percent is destined for exports) – data from FAO Food Balance Sheets[29], average 1991–2005.

In this sense, these countries are losing market share in the EU, just like other developing country groupings (e.g. the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States[30]). The main reason is linked to the application of stricter import requirements relating to quality and safety by developed countries. "With import duties in developed countries so low, it is no surprise that the real barrier to trade is often found elsewhere: in quality and safety requirements to processing facilities and products for exporters in developing countries" (Lem, 2006). Because of the perishable nature of fishery products, developing

[29] http://faostat.fao.org
[30] Lem A., personal communication.

countries need financial resources to invest in appropriate technology to maintain the quality of these perishable products (hygiene and food safety requirements set by developed countries). In some cases, developing countries lose market value because of the bad perception of their own products: in 2002 Bangladesh received ten percent less for its shrimp than its competitors because of perceptions that its shrimps were not clean. This amounted to nearly 30 million dollars in lost revenue (Ahmed M. *et al.*, 2006).

Finally, it is interesting to look at changes that occurred, during the period under analysis, in the standardized trade balance of fishery products between individual Mediterranean countries and EUMC (Table 13).

Table 13 – Standardized trade balance of fishery products exchange between Mediterranean countries and EUMC (exchange value, average 1995–1996 and 2006–2007)

Country groups	Mediterranean countries	1995–1996	2006–2007
CMC	Croatia	27%	4%
	Turkey	66%	79%
PCMC	Albania	-12%	13%
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-100%	-87%
	Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	-99%
TMC	Algeria	-12%	16%
	Egypt	58%	32%
	Israel	14%	-9%
	Lebanon	-83%	-55%
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-92%	-97%
	Morocco	98%	95%
	Occupied Palestinian Territories	n.a.	-100%
	Syrian Arab Republic	-44%	-100%
	Tunisia	95%	71%

Source: Eurostat

The standardized balances reported in Table 13 enables a comparison of the trade performance of the different countries included in the analysis against EUMC, as importers or exporters of fishery products. From Table 13, the improvement in the commercial position (compared with EUMC as providers of fishery products) of Turkey is clear: its balance increases by 13 percentage points in the period under analysis. A more favourable situation can be also noted for Albania and Algeria, whose negative balance (-12 percent) in 1995–96 becomes positive (+13 percent and +16 percent, respectively) in 2006–2007 (in both cases the agreements with the EU, respectively in 2006 and 2002, guarantee free access to products originating in these countries). There is, however, a worsening of the balance for other countries. For Montenegro and the Occupied Palestinian Territories, for which there are not available data for the 1995–96 biennium, a balance equal to or close to -100, indicates that these countries are net importers of fishery products from EUMC in the 2006–2007 biennium.[31]

Composition by type of products of import–export between Mediterranean countries and the EU

It is interesting, at this point of the analysis, to highlight the composition of the trade in fishery products between the EU-27 and its Mediterranean partners. The exchange volume (2007) by commodity – as provided for in classification SITC Rev.3 – is reported in Tables 14 and 15.

The two flows, imports and exports, were broken down by groups of EU countries (on one side the EU Mediterranean countries – EUMC; on the other side, the other EU countries – OEUC), by groups of

[31] For Montenegro, data are available only from 2005. For the Occupied Palestinian Territories, only sporadic data are available.

Mediterranean countries (CMC, PCMC and TMC) and by commodity groups (the main groups of fish products have been taken into consideration).

At the EU level, the most imported products (32 percent) are fresh, chilled or frozen fish (excluding fillets) followed closely by crustaceans and molluscs (fresh or not, 28 percent) and by prepared or preserved fish (27 percent) – Table 14. The situation changes when considering the Mediterranean country groups. Although fresh, chilled or frozen fish remain the top imported products from the CMC (67 percent), prepared or preserved fish products (037) and crustacean and molluscs fresh, chilled, frozen, dried or salted are the top imported products from, respectively, the PCMC (80 percent) and the TMC (35 percent).

The EUMC's most imported fish commodities are, in contrast, the 036 groups (crustaceans, molluscs fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine). In the trade relation between EUMC and the Mediterranean country groups, the same EU-type situation exists, regarding the most imported commodity groups.

A completely different scenario can be found in the imports from OEUC. The most imported fish commodities of the non-Mediterranean EU countries are prepared and preserved fish products (51 percent of the total imports). These products dominate the imports from TMC (64 percent) or constitute the only imported commodities (100 percent) in the case of PCMC. For the OEUC, the most imported products from Croatia and Turkey (CMC) are fresh, chilled or frozen fish.

Table 14 – Imports of fish and fishery products among EU-27 country groups and the Mediterranean country groups by commodity (exchange volume, thousand tonnes, 2007)

EU country groups	Commodity groups	Mediterranean country groups			Total	
		CMC	PCMC	TMC	Thousand tonnes	%
EU	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen (034)	41.58	0.42	50.70	92.70	*32.31*
	Fish, dried, salted or in brine, smoked fish; flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption (035)	9.40	0.08	1.19	10.67	*3.72*
	Crustaceans, molluscs fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine (036)	4.24	0.05	76.62	80.91	*28.20*
	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved (037)	7.18	2.24	67.94	77.36	*26.96*
	Other products (081.42, 291.96, 411)	0.02	0.00	25.27	25.29	*8.81*
	Total	**62.42**	**2.79**	**221.72**	**286.92**	**100.00**
EUMC	034	31.40	0.42	45.70	77.52	33.69
	035	7.18	0.08	1.18	8.43	3.66
	036	4.16	0.05	76.33	80.54	35.00
	037	5.19	2.23	40.76	48.18	20.94
	081.42, 291.96, 411	0.00	0.00	15.43	15.43	6.71
	Total	**47.94**	**2.78**	**179.39**	**230.10**	**100.00**
OEUC	034	10.17	0.00	5.01	15.18	26.71
	035	2.22	0.00	0.01	2.23	3.93
	036	0.08	0.00	0.29	0.37	0.65
	037	1.99	0.01	27.18	29.18	51.36
	081.42, 291.96, 411	0.02	0.00	9.84	9.86	17.35
	Total	**14.48**	**0.01**	**42.33**	**56.82**	**100.00**

Source: Eurostat

Among exports, fresh, chilled or frozen fish still remain the most traded commodity (64 percent), far higher than the next group of products. The same situation can be found both at the two different EU country levels and in the trade relations with the different Mediterranean country groups.

Some differences exist when considering the second exported commodity group of products (in volume terms): at EU level it is the 036 group (crustaceans and molluscs) accounting for 19 percent of the total fish exports. More or less the same situation can be found in the export relations with CMC and TMC, while the second most exported products towards the PCMC are prepared or preserved fish.

At the EUMC level, the scenario is similar to the other EU country (OEUC) exports towards CMC and PCMC, regarding the second commodity group, mainly other fish products, namely flours, meals and pellets unfit for human consumption, and fats and oils and their fractions.

Table 15 – Exports of fish and fishery products among EU-27 country groups and the Mediterranean country groups by commodity (exchange volume, thousand tonnes, 2007)

EU country groups	Commodity groups	Mediterranean country groups			Total	
		CMC	PCMC	TMC	Thousand tonnes	%
EU	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen (034)	29.43	10.13	99.39	138.95	64.37
	Fish, dried, salted or in brine, smoked fish; flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption (035)	0.20	1.70	6.74	8.63	4.00
	Crustaceans, molluscs fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine (036)	6.88	1.46	32.31	40.65	18.83
	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved (037)	4.12	6.20	8.07	18.39	8.52
	Other products (081.42, 291.96, 411)	3.23	2.72	3.31	9.25	4.28
	Total	**43.85**	**22.20**	**149.82**	**215.87**	**100.00**
EUMC	034	16.61	6.72	26.78	50.10	60.52
	035	0.07	1.68	5.14	6.90	8.33
	036	6.44	1.43	3.52	11.39	13.76
	037	2.34	3.86	6.13	12.33	14.90
	081.42, 291.96, 411	1.13	0.26	0.67	2.06	2.49
	Total	**26.60**	**13.95**	**42.24**	**82.79**	**100.00**
OEUC	034	12.82	3.42	72.61	88.85	66.76
	035	0.12	0.02	1.59	1.73	1.30
	036	0.44	0.02	28.79	29.26	21.98
	037	1.78	2.34	1.94	6.06	4.55
	081.42, 291.96, 411	2.10	2.45	2.64	7.19	5.40
	Total	**17.25**	**8.25**	**107.58**	**133.08**	**100.00**

Source: Eurostat

It is worth noting, at this point of the analysis, the trend in the import–export of fishery products classified by commodity groups.

Figure 10 shows the trend over a period of twelve years (1995–2007) of the imports of fish products by the EU-27 from Mediterranean countries. This type of graph gives a measure of the percentage contribution, over time, of each commodity group. It can be found, in figure 7, how the contribution, to total imports, is more or less the same, along the period, for each commodity group. Beside a little increase of the percentage weight, in 1997 and, more slightly, in 1999, for the commodity groups 034, 036 and 037, it can be seen, since 2000, an increase for imports of fish dried, smoked and flours, meals and pellets for human consumption (037) and a slight decrease of the incidence of other fish products imports.

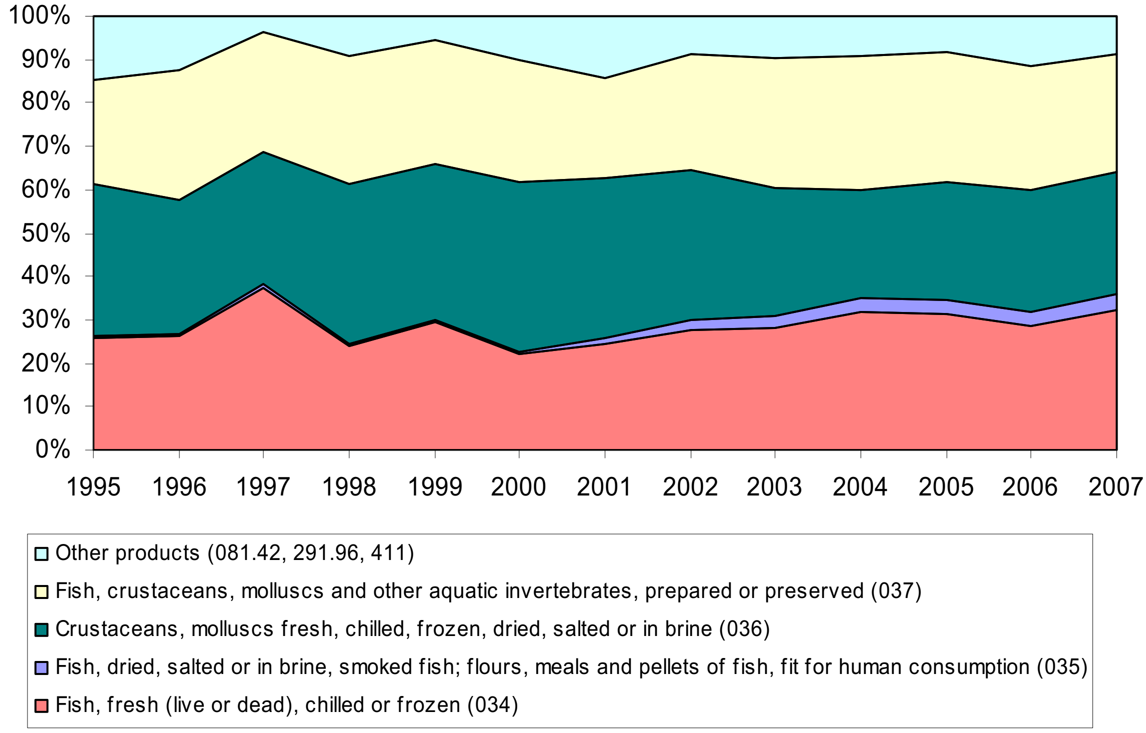


Figure 10 – Imports of fish products, by commodity, by EU-27 from Mediterranean countries (exchange volume, 1995–2007). ***Source*****: Eurostat**

Figure 11 is similar to Figure 10, except for the importers: EUMC only, compared with EU-27 in Figure 10. In comparison with the previous figure, it should be noted that, besides the larger influence of commodity group 036 (crustacean and molluscs) on total imports, there is also an increase, over the period under analysis, of the contribution of the 034 and 035 commodity groups to detriment of the 036 commodity group.

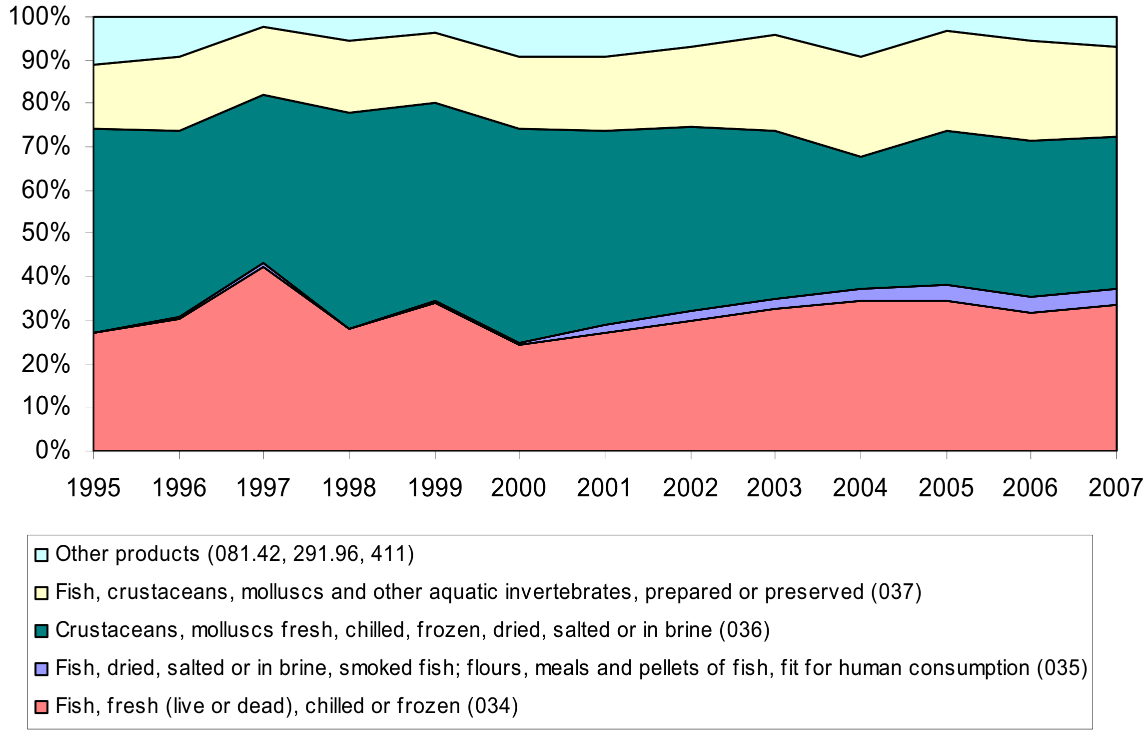


Figure 11 – Imports of fish products, by commodity, by EUMC from Mediterranean countries (exchange volume, 1995–2007). ***Source*****: Eurostat**

Figures 12 and 13 show, in contrast, the contribution of commodity groups over time on total exports of fish products. The most visible phenomenon, at first glance, is that EU countries export more fish, fresh, frozen and chilled (more or less 70 percent) than other fish commodities. This is most probably because of the highly perishable nature of fresh fish; developing countries (including certain Mediterranean partners) are still not able to satisfy completely hygiene and food safety requirements set by the EU for fresh products entering its own territory. Over time, there is a slight decrease in the contribution of this commodity group (034); a clear decrease in the weight of other products on total exports; and an increase in the contribution of crustacean and molluscs (036) and fish dried, smoked, etc. (035). Another significant result occurred in 1999, with a large drop in fresh, frozen and chilled fish compared with a peak in the weight of the other products commodity group.

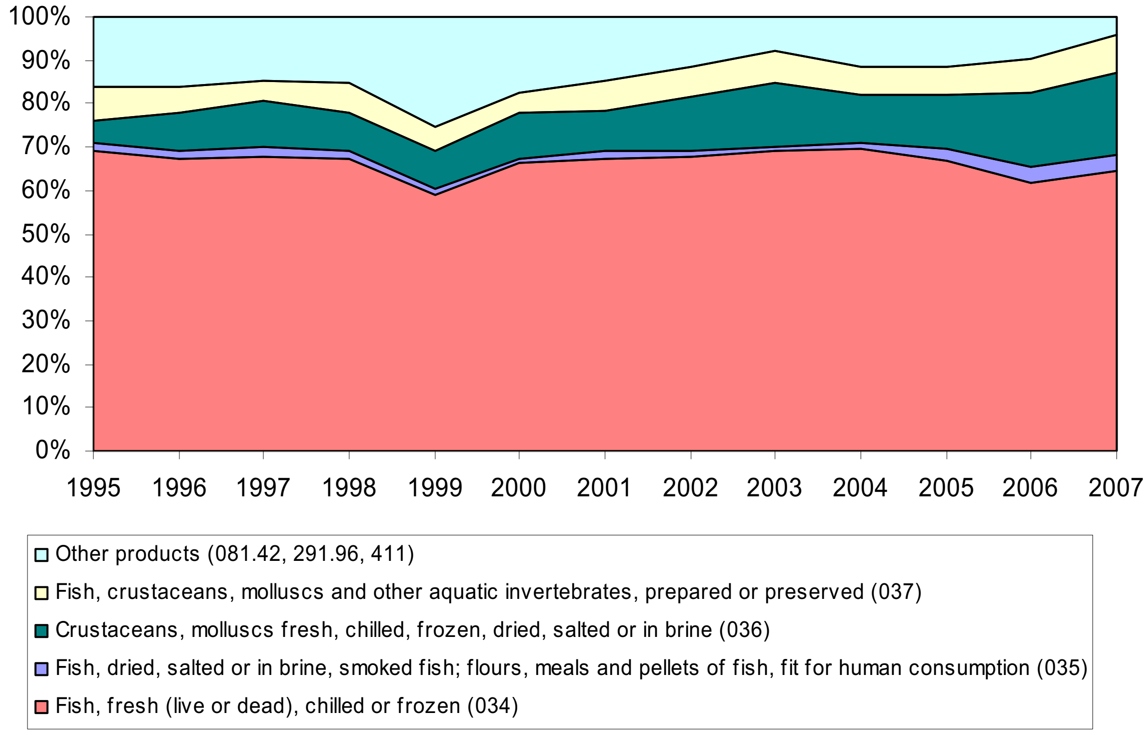


Figure 12 - Exports of fish products, by commodity, by EU-27 to Mediterranean countries (exchange volume, 1995–2007). ***Source*****: Eurostat**

Figure 13 illustrates the trend of exports from EUMC towards their Mediterranean partners. The most noticeable difference in comparison with Figure 12 is the lower level of exports of fresh, frozen and chilled fish (more or less 50 percent compared with 70 percent from EU-27). The trend of this commodity group over the last twelve years shows some positive peaks of the contribution of exports of fresh fish, to the detriment of prepared or preserved fishery products (037) in 1997, 2000 and since 2002. There is also a noticeable reduction in exports of the other products commodity group.

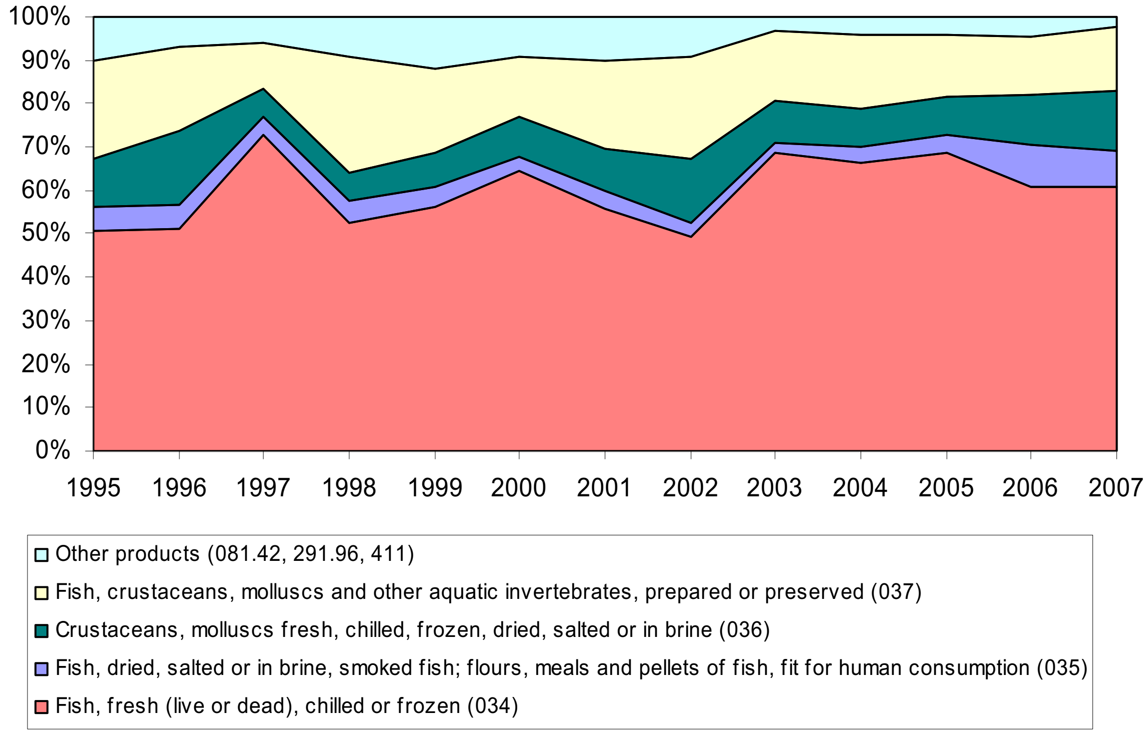


Figure 13 – Exports of fish and fishery products, by commodity, by EUMC to Mediterranean countries (exchange volume, 1995–2007). ***Source*****: Eurostat**

The following tables and figure show the trend in the imports and export of fishery products between EU-27 and their Mediterranean partners by species. Species are considered as a group whatever their status (fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, prepared, preserved, etc.). Figure 14 and Table 16 and show imports of fish products, respectively, by main group of species and by main species, in the last twelve years.

Figure 14 shows that, even if there has been an increase in weight at some point of total imports of crustaceans, at the end of the analysed period (2007) the role of each species group is about the same as that at the beginning of the period (1995, i.e. 66 percent fish, 3 percent crustacean and 31 percent molluscs).

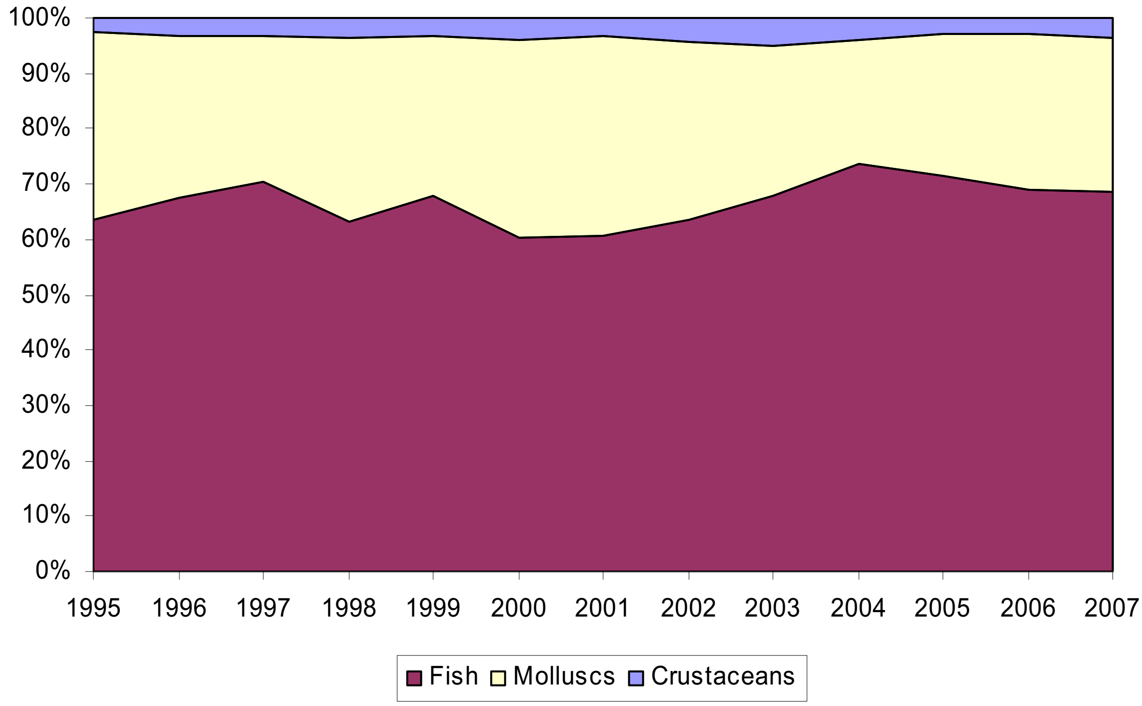


Figure 14 – Contribution of the main species groups on the total imports of fish and fishery products, by EU-27 from Mediterranean countries (exchange volume, 1995–2007). ***Source*: Eurostat**

Table 16 gives more detailed information on the main species imported. The most imported species are cuttlefish, octopus and squid (mainly from Morocco), followed by herrings and sardines (mainly from Croatia and Morocco). For all the species reported in Table 16, there was an increase in imports. The highest growth rate was for salmonidae (mostly OEUC imports of frozen trout from Turkey, produced by aquaculture), especially in the second half of the observed period. Imports of cod also show a high growth rate (almost all imports by EUMC of fresh or chilled cod originate in Albania, Croatia and Turkey). In contrast, Table 16 reports a decrease in imports, throughout the period, of oysters and tunas. For some species (such as cuttlefish, octopus, squid and shrimps), a positive growth rate can be observed in the first half of the period and a negative rate in the second half.

Table 16 – Imports of the main species by EU-27 from Mediterranean countries (exchange volume, thousand tonnes, 1995, 2001, 2007)

Main species	1995	2001	2007	% var. 2001/1995	% var. 2007/2001	% var. 2007/1995
Anchovies	0.05	0.11	0.21	105	93	295
Cod	0.71	3.71	8.19	426	121	1 062
Cuttlefish, octopus and squid	37.71	71.63	62.66	90	-13	66
Flatfish	2.47	6.38	7.66	158	20	210
Hake	0.04	0.08	0.09	99	6	111
Herrings and sardines	16.90	40.53	48.38	140	19	186
Oysters	1.00	0.02	0.01	-98	-19	-99
Salmonidae	0.06	0.23	2.72	278	1094	4 419
Scombrids	3.02	5.52	11.84	83	114	293
Shrimps	0.36	1.11	0.47	209	-58	30
Tunas	15.68	9.84	3.96	-37	-60	-75

Source: Eurostat

Figure 15 and Table 17 show exports of fish products, respectively, by main group of species and by main species, in the last twelve years. Figure 15 shows that, despite the very high contribution of fish to total exports (the most exported species are, indeed, herrings and sardines, tunas and mackerels or scombrids), there was an increase in exports of crustaceans to the detriment of fish, during the period under analysis.

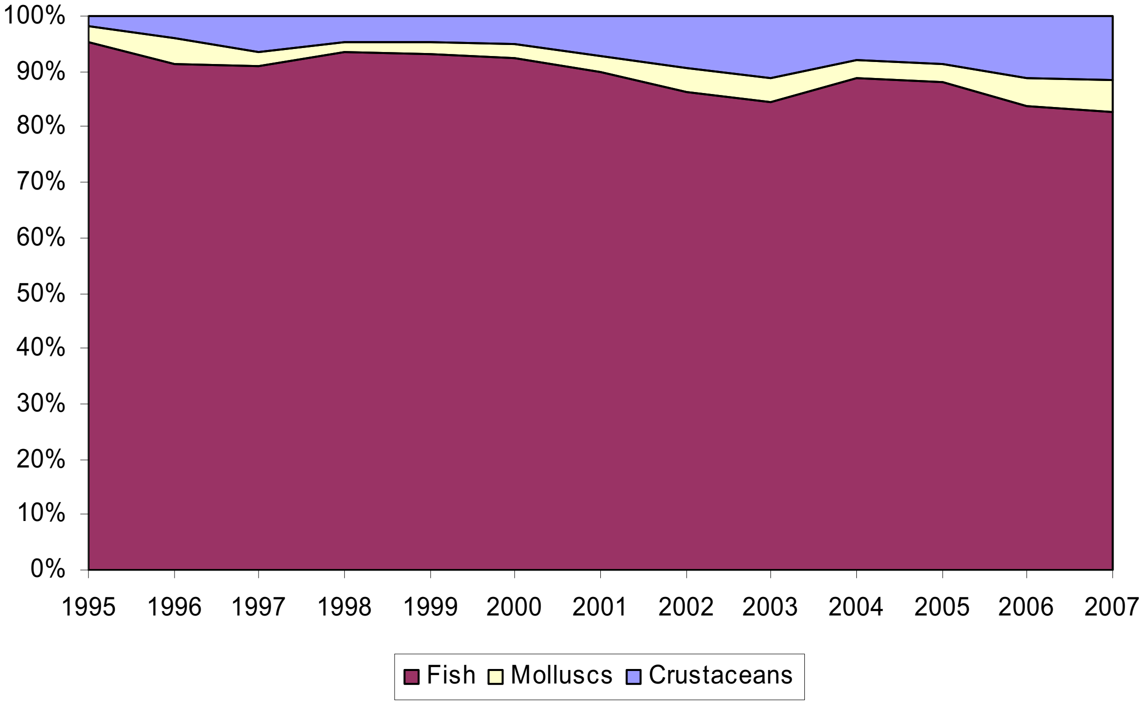


Figure 15 – Contribution of the main species groups on the total exports of fish and fishery products, by EU-27 to Mediterranean countries (exchange volume, 1995–2007). ***Source*****: Eurostat**

Table 17 shows an increasing trend, throughout the period (percentage variation 2007/1995), for most species. The highest increase in export volumes is for shrimps and cod exports. In contrast, there is a decrease in export volumes for anchovies, oysters and scombrids. As far as tunas are concerned, after a positive trend in the first half, a decrease is recorded for the second half of the observed period.

Table 17 – Exports of the main species by EU-27 to Mediterranean countries (exchange volume, thousand tonnes, 1995, 2001, 2007)

Main species	1995	2001	2007	% var. 2001/1995	% var. 2007/2001	% var. 2007/1995
Anchovies	1.10	0.98	0.50	-11	-48	-54
Cod	1.03	2.29	6.84	122	198	563
Cuttlefish, octopus and squid	2.44	5.11	8.72	110	71	257
Flatfish	0.30	0.87	1.34	188	53	341
Hake	0.33	1.28	1.52	287	18	357
Herrings and sardines	27.79	40.79	45.58	47	12	64
Oysters	0.05	0.03	0.04	-26	26	-6
Salmonidae	0.32	1.13	1.24	254	9	286
Scombrids	19.17	23.80	13.79	24	-42	-28
Shrimps	0.06	0.22	0.41	269	90	601
Tuna	12.67	21.00	15.56	66	-26	23

Source: Eurostat

Finally, Table 18 highlights, for each non-EU Mediterranean country, the main products and the key partners, for both imports and exports. In this table, the products’ references are provided in greater detail. It may be noted, for instance, that Morocco, the major supplier of EU-27 (173 000 tonnes in 2007, 66 percent of EU imports from Mediterranean countries), exports mainly cuttlefish, octopus and squid (frozen, dried, salted or in brine) and sardines, prepared or preserved (as previously stated). The main user of fishery products originating in Morocco is Spain, for the obvious reason of geographical proximity. At the same time, Morocco refers, for imports, mainly to the Dutch market for the supply of crustaceans (not frozen), as well as flour, powder and pellets (fit for human consumption).

The second largest EU supplier is Turkey (16 percent of the total volume of EU-27 imports), whose main partners are, for exports, Italy, and for imports, France and Greece. On the exports side, Turkey provides mainly fish (other than cod, mackerel, herring, anchovies, tuna, salmon and fish dishes), fresh or chilled, in particular farmed sea bass and seab ream from its growing aquaculture sector. At the same time, Turkey imports, from France and Greece, mainly frozen tuna, destined for its canning industry.

Table 18 – Top products and EU countries in the import–export of fishery products of non-EU Mediterranean countries (exchange volume, 2006[32])

Non EU Mediterranean countries	Export		Import	
	Top products	Top EU countries	Top products	Top EU countries
Albania	1) Other fish, whole or in pieces, but not minced[33]	Italy	1) Anchovies, salted 1) Other fish, fresh or chilled[34]	Italy, Greece
Algeria	1) Cuttlefish, octopus and squid, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets thereof, fit for human consumption 2) Shrimps and prawns, frozen	Spain	1) Tunas, skipjack and Atlantic bonito (*Sarda* spp,), whole or in pieces, but not minced, prepared or preserved, 2) Tunas, skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito, frozen	Spain
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1) Tunas, skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito, frozen	Italy	1) Other fish, frozen 2) Cuttlefish, octopus and squid, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets thereof, fit for human consumption	Spain
Croatia	1) Other fish, fresh or chilled 2) Anchovies, salted	Italy	1) Herrings, sardines, sardinella, brislings or sprats, frozen	Spain, Slovenia
Egypt	1) Cuttlefish, octopus and squid, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets thereof, fit for human consumption 2) Other fish, fresh or chilled	Italy	1) Other fish, frozen	Netherlands
Israel	1) Fish, live	United Kingdom, Belgium	1) Fish fillets, frozen 2)Herrings, sardines, sardinella and brislings or sprats, whole or in pieces, but not minced, prepared or preserved,	Netherlands
Lebanon	1) Herrings, sardines, sardinella, brislings or sprats, frozen	Cyprus	1) Salmonidae, fresh or chilled	United Kingdom, Spain
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1) Fish, live	Spain, Greece	1) Tunas, skipjack and Atlantic bonito (*Sarda* spp,), whole or in pieces, but not minced prepared or preserved	Spain
Morocco	1) Cuttlefish, octopus and squid, frozen, dried, salted or in brine 2) Herrings, sardines, sardinella and brislings or sprats, whole or in pieces, but not minced prepared or preserved 3) Other fish, fresh or chilled	Spain	1) Crustaceans, other than frozen including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption	Netherlands

[32] The last year, 2007, was not considered because for some countries data are not available. For the Occupied Palestinian Territories, the year 2003 was used.
[33] In the group fish, the following species are excluded: cod, mackerel, herring, anchovies, tuna, salmon and flat fishes.
[34] Livers and roes are not included in the codes referring to fresh, chilled and frozen fishes, whatever species it is. Liver and roes have specific codes, i.e. 034.19 (fresh and chilled) and 034.29 (frozen), 035.4 (dried, smoked, salted or in brine).

Non EU Mediterranean countries	Export		Import	
	Top products	Top EU countries	Top products	Top EU countries
Montenegro	1) Other fish, fresh or chilled	Italy	1) Cuttlefish, octopus and squid, frozen, dried, salted or in brine 2) Other fish, prepared or preserved	Spain, Italy
Occupied Palestinian Territories			1) Fish, salted [35]	Netherlands
Serbia and Montenegro	1) Mackerel (scombrids), frozen	Italy, Spain	1) Herrings, sardines, sardinella, brislings or sprats, frozen 2) Mackerel (scombrids), frozen	Spain, Poland
Syrian Arab Republic	1) Molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved, n,e,s,	France, Cyprus	1) Fish fillets, frozen	Netherlands
Tunisia	1) Cuttlefish, octopus and squid, frozen, dried, salted or in brine 2) Shrimps and prawns, frozen	Italy	1) Tunas, skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito, frozen 2) Herrings, sardines, sardinella, brislings or sprats, frozen	Spain, France
Turkey	1) Other fish, fresh or chilled	Italy	1) Tunas, skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito, frozen	FR, Greece

[35] Other than cod and anchovies.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this paper was to outline a framework of the exchange of fish products in the Mediterranean basin in the light of recent political changes.

First, the analysis gave a measure of the role that the Mediterranean basin plays in the global trade of fishery products. It revealed that, during the period 1990–2005, there was an increase in the role of the Mediterranean basin as a supplier (exporter), in part related to a growing aquaculture sector; at the same time the region saw a decrease of imports of fishery products in the context of the global trade.

By briefly analysing the context of intra-Mediterranean trade, the Mediterranean exchange matrix, the study revealed that approximately 23 percent of the fishery products imported by Mediterranean countries come from the Mediterranean basin.

The core of the study comprised an analysis of the fish trade between the two sides of the Mediterranean basin, the EU and the non-EU. The trade of fishery products between the northern and the southern Mediterranean is of particular importance when considering recent trends in production and consumption, as well as the legal framework covering both the production and the trade sides of the fishery sector.

As mentioned above, in order to cope with high and growing domestic demand (as a result of high and growing standards of living, leading to increased consumption of fish products), and a decrease in fish production (caused by a number of restrictions set by the CFP on catch and effort), EU imports of fish products from the rest of the world are on a constant rise. In these circumstances, neighbouring Mediterranean countries can play a key role, especially in the light of recent liberalization processes, for example, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (or Barcelona Process) and the Stabilization and Association Process in the western Balkans.

It has been recognized that for many of the EU's Mediterranean partners, access of fisheries products to the EU market is almost duty free (in some cases the contrary is also true). The analysis in section III highlighted a significant increase in exports of fishery products of Mediterranean countries to the European market. However, the analysis of the import and export trends also revealed that this increase could not be attributed solely to the entry–exit regimes granted to the fish and fishery products in the EU and its partners' territory. The increase of the import flow has been continuous since the beginning of the period (that is, some time before the entry into force of the trade agreements), stressing the fact that it is most likely due to other factors: primarily, the increase in EU demand and consumption, in conjunction with a decrease in EU domestic production (caused by catch and effort restrictions).

The analysis also revealed another important issue: certain Mediterranean EU partners that are significant fish producers and that have the largest import market for fish in the world on their doorstep, are not able to take advantage of the opportunity represented by duty-free access for most fish and fishery products. A clear example is Egypt, where 99.5 percent of fish production remains in the domestic market (only 0.5 percent is destined for export) – data from FBS, average 1991–2005. The result is that Mediterranean countries lose market share in the EU, like many other developing country groupings. The main reason is new import requirements related to quality and safety measures by the importing countries; but lack of product development and a narrow range of species is also part of the problem. Many developing countries need financial resources to invest in appropriate technology to maintain the quality of such perishable products, and thus satisfy the hygiene and food safety requirements set by developed countries. Nevertheless, developing countries still tend to represent 50 percent of all fish exports.

One lesson that could be drawn by policy-makers is that, although the reduction and elimination of tariff barriers inspired by WTO agreements give fishing communities the idea of greater fair trade in international markets, non-tariff barriers may be so stringent and expensive that the "small farmers and fishers may no longer find a profitable niche in the supply chain as they lack financial resources and technical knowledge to keep up with the new regulatory requirements by the major importing countries" (Lem, 2006).

At the same time, the management of trade issues in developing countries should now acknowledge that it is time to pursue better quality management by adopting internationally recognized standards that include improved hygiene and food safety, human rights issues, fair labour practices and environmental concerns.

The analysis also revealed a growing trend in imports by Mediterranean countries of fishery products originating in the EU territory. This can be attributed to both an increase in fish consumption levels (driven by population growth together with an increase in income levels) and a gradual lowering, in some Mediterranean countries, of the tariff levels for fishery products originating in the EU. It should, in any case, be emphasized that the degree of liberalization applied to the access of EU fishery products in other Mediterranean countries has not reached the same level as that granted by the EU.

In fact, the analysis showed, during the period under analysis, beyond a general increase in trade between the EU and Mediterranean countries, an improvement in the position of EUMC (at the expense of other member countries) in the role of suppliers and users of fishery products for non-EU Mediterranean countries.

The cross-sectoral analysis of fishery production and trade provides a number of conclusions and lessons for the future.

Fishery management should take into account the demand and trade in fish products with regard to the sustainability of marine resources and vice versa, in particular:

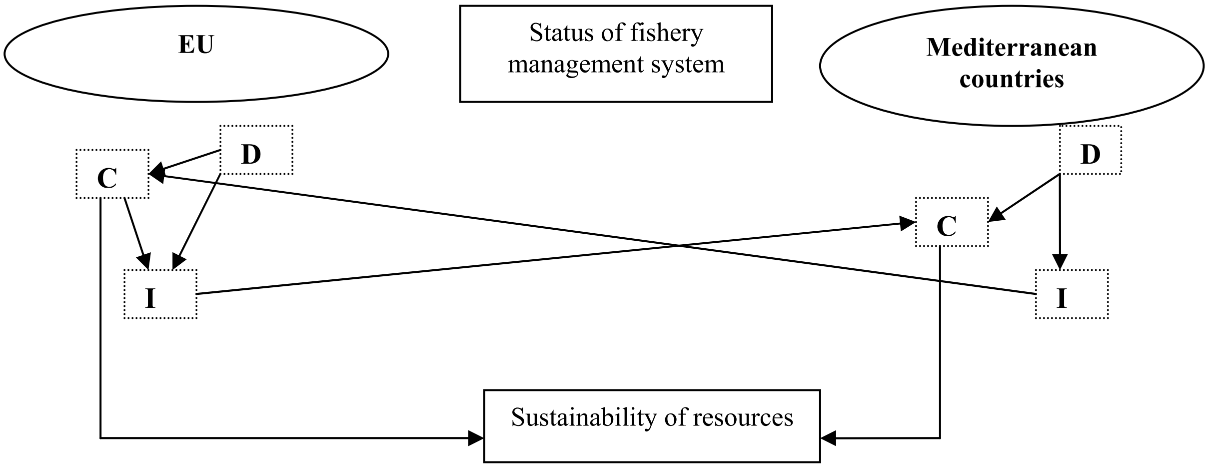
- given catch and effort restrictions on EU fisheries;
- given recent trends in marine capture production for non-EU Mediterranean countries, especially for TMC (+50 percent in the period 1990–2007) and assuming that the present management system remains unchanged; and
- given the forecasts on fish consumption until 2030 that reveal an increase in Mediterranean consumption, in particular for TMC (based on a stable fish consumption level, scenario 2).

A likely future scenario will be characterized by:

- an increase in imports by non-EU Mediterranean countries of fishery products originating in the EU territory, especially from EUMC (given the preferential relationships evidenced by the analysis, due to logical, geographical reasons);
- an increase in non-EU Mediterranean domestic production; and
- an increase in fishing pressure exerted on Mediterranean resources, with clear consequences in terms of sustainability.

The contrary is also true, in the sense that sustainability issues, i.e. resource conservation, can affect trade, as a result of management measures and restrictions in production, i.e. increasing level of imports.

The relationships can be summarized in the following flow chart:



Finally, the analysis provided insight into the qualitative composition, by type of products, of the trade in fishery products between the EU and its Mediterranean partners.

In general, it can be said that the most imported category of seafood by non-EU Mediterranean countries are fish, whereas molluscs (cuttlefish and squid) make up a large part of exports towards EU, as well as farmed products, in particular bass and bream.

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Appendix A – Common tariff scheme for fishery products entered into force on 1 January 2004 (extracted from the EC Reg., 1789/2003)

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CHAPTER 3

FISH AND CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND OTHER AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES

Notes

1. This chapter does not cover:
   - (a) mammals of heading 0106;
   - (b) meat of mammals of heading 0106 (heading 0208 or 0210);
   - (c) fish (including livers and roes thereof) or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, dead and unfit or unsuitable for human consumption by reason of either their species or their condition (Chapter 5); flours, meals or pellets of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption (heading 2301); or
   - (d) caviar or caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs (heading 1604).
2. In this chapter, the term 'pellets' means products which have been agglomerated either directly by compression or by the addition of a small quantity of binder.

CN code	Description	Conventional rate of duty (%)	Supplementary unit
1	2	3	4
0301	**Live fish:**		
0301 10	– **Ornamental fish:**		
0301 10 10	– – Freshwater fish	Free	—
0301 10 90	– – Saltwater fish	7,5	—
	– **Other live fish:**		
0301 91	– – **Trout (*Salmo trutta, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oncorhynchus clarki, Oncorhynchus aguabonita, Oncorhynchus gilae, Oncorhynchus apache* and *Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*):**		
0301 91 10	– – – Of the species *Oncorhynchus apache* or *Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*	8	—
0301 91 90	– – – Other	12	—
0301 92 00	– – **Eels (*Anguilla* spp.)**	Free	—
0301 93 00	– – **Carp**	8	—
0301 99	– – **Other:**		
	– – – Freshwater fish:		
0301 99 11	– – – – Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, Oncorhynchus tschawytscha, Oncorhynchus kisutch, Oncorhynchus masou* and *Oncorhynchus rhodurus*), Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and Danube salmon (*Hucho hucho*)	2	—
0301 99 19	– – – – Other	8	—
0301 99 90	– – – Saltwater fish	16	—
0302	**Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304:**		
	– **Salmonidae, excluding livers and roes:**		
0302 11	– – **Trout (*Salmo trutta, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oncorhynchus clarki, Oncorhynchus aguabonita, Oncorhynchus gilae, Oncorhynchus apache* and *Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*):**		
0302 11 10	– – – Of the species *Oncorhynchus apache* or *Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*	8	—
0302 11 20	– – – Of the species *Oncorhynchus mykiss*, with heads and gills on, gutted, weighing more than 1,2 kg each, or with heads off, gilled and gutted, weighing more than 1 kg each	12	—
0302 11 80	– – – Other	12	—

CN code	Description	Conventional rate of duty (%)	Supplementary unit
1	2	3	4
0302 12 00	– – **Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, Oncorhynchus tschawytscha, Oncorhynchus kisutch, Oncorhynchus masou* and *Oncorhynchus rhodurus*), Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and Danube salmon (*Hucho hucho*)**	2	—
0302 19 00	– – **Other**	8	—
	– **Flat fish (*Pleuronectidae, Bothidae, Cynoglossidae, Soleidae, Scophthalmidae* and *Citharidae*), excluding livers and roes:**		
0302 21	– – **Halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides, Hippoglossus hippoglossus, Hippoglossus stenolepis*):**		
0302 21 10	– – – Lesser or Greenland halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*)	8	—
0302 21 30	– – – Atlantic halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*)	8	—
0302 21 90	– – – Pacific halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*)	15	—
0302 22 00	– – **Plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*)**	7,5	—
0302 23 00	– – **Sole (*Solea* spp.)**	15	—
0302 29	– – **Other:**		
0302 29 10	– – – Megrim (*Lepidorhombus* spp.)	15	—
0302 29 90	– – – Other	15	—
	– **Tunas (of the genus *Thunnus*), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (*Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis*), excluding livers and roes:**		
0302 31	– – **Albacore or longfinned tunas (*Thunnus alalunga*):**		
0302 31 10	– – – For the industrial manufacture of products of heading 1604 ([1])	22 ([2]) ([3])	—
0302 31 90	– – – Other	22 ([3])	—
0302 32	– – **Yellowfin tunas (*Thunnus albacares*):**		
0302 32 10	– – – For the industrial manufacture of products of heading 1604 ([1])	22 ([2]) ([3])	—
0302 32 90	– – – Other	22 ([3])	—
0302 33	– – **Skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito:**		
0302 33 10	– – – For the industrial manufacture of products of heading 1604 ([1])	22 ([2]) ([3])	—
0302 33 90	– – – Other	22 ([3])	—
0302 34	– – **Bigeye tunas (*Thunnus obesus*):**		
0302 34 10	– – – For the industrial manufacture of products of heading 1604 ([1])	22 ([2]) ([3])	—
0302 34 90	– – – Other	22 ([3])	—
0302 35	– – **Bluefin tunas (*Thunnus thynnus*):**		
0302 35 10	– – – For the industrial manufacture of products of heading 1604 ([1])	22 ([2]) ([3])	—
0302 35 90	– – – Other	22 ([3])	—
0302 36	– – **Southern bluefin tunas (*Thunnus maccoyii*):**		
0302 36 10	– – – For the industrial manufacture of products of heading 1604 ([1])	22 ([2]) ([3])	—
0302 36 90	– – – Other	22 ([3])	—

([1]) Entry under this subheading is subject to the conditions laid down in the relevant Community provisions (see Articles 291 to 300 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 (OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1) and subsequent amendments).
([2]) Total suspension, on an autonomous basis, for an indefinite period.
([3]) WTO tariff quota: see Annex 7.

CN code	Description	Conventional rate of duty (%)	Supplementary unit
1	2	3	4
0302 39	– – **Other:**		
0302 39 10	– – – For the industrial manufacture of products of heading 1604 (1)	22 (2) (3)	—
0302 39 90	– – – Other	22 (3)	—
0302 40 00	– **Herrings (*Clupea harengus, Clupea pallasii*), excluding livers and roes**	(4)	—
0302 50	– **Cod (*Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus*), excluding livers and roes:**		
0302 50 10	– – Of the species *Gadus morhua*	12	—
0302 50 90	– – Other	12	—
	– **Other fish, excluding livers and roes:**		
0302 61	– – **Sardines (*Sardina pilchardus, Sardinops* spp.), sardinella (*Sardinella* spp.), brisling or sprats (*Sprattus sprattus*):**		
0302 61 10	– – – Sardines of the species *Sardina pilchardus*	23	—
0302 61 30	– – – Sardines of the genus *Sardinops*; sardinella (*Sardinella* spp.)	15	—
0302 61 80	– – – Brisling or sprats (*Sprattus sprattus*)	(5)	—
0302 62 00	– – **Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*)**	7,5	—
0302 63 00	– – **Coalfish (*Pollachius virens*)**	7,5	—
0302 64 00	– – **Mackerel (*Scomber scombrus, Scomber australasicus, Scomber japonicus*)**	(6)	—
0302 65	– – **Dogfish and other sharks:**		
0302 65 20	– – – Dogfish of the species *Squalus acanthias*	6	—
0302 65 50	– – – Dogfish of the species *Scyliorhinus* spp.	6	—
0302 65 90	– – – Other	8	—
0302 66 00	– – **Eels (*Anguilla* spp.)**	Free	—
0302 69	– – **Other:**		
	– – – Freshwater fish:		
0302 69 11	– – – – Carp	8	—
0302 69 19	– – – – Other	8	—
	– – – Saltwater fish:		
	– – – – Fish of the genus *Euthynnus*, other than the skipjack or stripe-bellied bonitos (*Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis*) mentioned in subheading 0302 33:		
0302 69 21	– – – – – For the industrial manufacture of products of heading 1604 (1)	22 (2) (3)	—

(1) Entry under this subheading is subject to the conditions laid down in the relevant Community provisions (see Articles 291 to 300 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 (OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1) and subsequent amendments).
(2) Total suspension, on an autonomous basis, for an indefinite period.
(3) WTO tariff quota: see Annex 7.
(4) — From 1 January to 14 February and from 16 June to 31 December: 15. WTO tariff quota: See Annex 7,
— From 15 February to 15 June: free.
(5) — From 1 January to 14 February and from 16 June to 31 December: 13,
— From 15 February to 15 June: free.
(6) — From 1 January to 14 February and from 16 June to 31 December: 20,
— From 15 February to 15 June: free.

CN code	Description	Conventional rate of duty (%)	Supplementary unit
1	2	3	4
0302 69 25	– – – – – Other	22 (1)	—
	– – – – Redfish (*Sebastes* spp.):		
0302 69 31	– – – – – Of the species *Sebastes marinus*	7,5	—
0302 69 33	– – – – – Other	7,5	—
0302 69 35	– – – – Fish of the species *Boreogadus saida*	12	—
0302 69 41	– – – – Whiting (*Merlangius merlangus*)	7,5	—
0302 69 45	– – – – Ling (*Molva* spp.)	7,5	—
0302 69 51	– – – – Alaska pollack (*Theragra chalcogramma*) and pollack (*Pollachius pollachius*)	7,5	—
0302 69 55	– – – – Anchovies (*Engraulis* spp.)	15	—
0302 69 61	– – – – Sea bream (*Dentex dentex* and *Pagellus* spp.)	15	—
	– – – – Hake (*Merluccius* spp., *Urophycis* spp.):		
	– – – – – Hake of the genus *Merluccius*:		
0302 69 66	– – – – – – Cape hake (shallow-water hake) (*Merluccius capensis*) and deepwater hake (deep-water Cape hake) (*Merluccius paradoxus*)	15	—
0302 69 67	– – – – – – Southern hake (*Merluccius australis*)	15	—
0302 69 68	– – – – – – Other	15 (1)	—
0302 69 69	– – – – – Hake of the genus *Urophycis*	15	—
0302 69 75	– – – – Ray's bream (*Brama* spp.)	15	—
0302 69 81	– – – – Monkfish (*Lophius* spp.)	15	—
0302 69 85	– – – – Blue whiting (*Micromesistius poutassou* or *Gadus poutassou*)	7,5	—
0302 69 86	– – – – Southern blue whiting (*Micromesistius australis*)	7,5	—
0302 69 87	– – – – Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*)	15	—
0302 69 88	– – – – Toothfish (*Dissostichus* spp.)	15	—
0302 69 91	– – – – Horse mackerel (scad) (*Caranx trachurus*, *Trachurus trachurus*)	15	—
0302 69 92	– – – – Pink cusk-eel (*Genypterus blacodes*)	7,5	—
0302 69 94	– – – – Sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*)	15	—
0302 69 95	– – – – Gilt-head seabreams (*Sparus aurata*)	15	—
0302 69 99	– – – – Other	15	—
0302 70 00	**– Livers and roes**	10	—
0303	**Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304:**		
	– Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, Oncorhynchus tschawytscha, Oncorhynchus kisutch, Oncorhynchus masou* and *Oncorhynchus rhodurus*), excluding livers and roes:		
0303 11 00	**– – Sockeye salmon (red salmon) (*Oncorhynchus nerka*)**	2	—
0303 19 00	**– – Other**	2	—
	– Other salmonidae, excluding livers and roes:		
0303 21	**– – Trout (*Salmo trutta, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oncorhynchus clarki, Oncorhynchus aguabonita, Oncorhynchus gilae, Oncorhynchus apache* and *Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*):**		
0303 21 10	– – – Of the species *Oncorhynchus apache* or *Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*	9	—

(1) WTO tariff quota: see Annex 7.

CN code	Description	Conventional rate of duty (%)	Supplementary unit
1	2	3	4
0303 21 20	– – – Of the species *Oncorhynchus mykiss*, with heads and gills on, gutted, weighing more than 1,2 kg each, or with heads off, gilled and gutted, weighing more than 1 kg each	12	—
0303 21 80	– – – Other	12	—
0303 22 00	– – **Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and Danube salmon (*Hucho hucho*)**	2	—
0303 29 00	– – **Other**	9 (1)	—
	– **Flat fish (*Pleuronectidae, Bothidae, Cynoglossidae, Soleidae, Scophthalmidae* and *Citharidae*), excluding livers and roes:**		
0303 31	– – **Halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides, Hippoglossus hippoglossus, Hippoglossus stenolepis*):**		
0303 31 10	– – – Lesser or Greenland halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*)	7,5	—
0303 31 30	– – – Atlantic halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*)	7,5	—
0303 31 90	– – – Pacific halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*)	15	—
0303 32 00	– – **Plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*)**	15	—
0303 33 00	– – **Sole (*Solea* spp.)**	7,5	—
0303 39	– – **Other:**		
0303 39 10	– – – Flounder (*Platichthys flesus*)	7,5	—
0303 39 30	– – – Fish of the genus *Rhombosolea*	7,5	—
★ 0303 39 70	– – – Other	15	—
	– **Tunas (of the genus *Thunnus*), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (*Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis*), excluding livers and roes:**		
0303 41	– – **Albacore or longfinned tunas (*Thunnus alalunga*):**		
	– – – For the industrial manufacture of products of heading 1604 (2):		
0303 41 11	– – – – Whole	22 (3) (1)	—
0303 41 13	– – – – Gilled and gutted	22 (3) (1)	—
0303 41 19	– – – – Other (for example, 'heads off')	22 (3) (1)	—
0303 41 90	– – – Other	22 (1)	—
0303 42	– – **Yellowfin tunas (*Thunnus albacares*):**		
	– – – For the industrial manufacture of products of heading 1604 (2):		
	– – – – Whole:		
0303 42 12	– – – – – Weighing more than 10 kg each	20 (3) (1)	—
0303 42 18	– – – – – Other	20 (3) (1)	—
	– – – – Gilled and gutted:		
0303 42 32	– – – – – Weighing more than 10 kg each	22 (3) (1)	—
0303 42 38	– – – – – Other	22 (3) (1)	—
	– – – – Other (for example, 'heads off'):		
0303 42 52	– – – – – Weighing more than 10 kg each	22 (3) (1)	—
0303 42 58	– – – – – Other	22 (3) (1)	—
0303 42 90	– – – Other	22 (1)	—

(1) WTO tariff quota: see Annex 7.

(2) Entry under this subheading is subject to the conditions laid down in the relevant Community provisions (see Articles 291 to 300 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 (OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1) and subsequent amendments).

(3) Total suspension, on an autonomous basis, for an indefinite period.

CN code	Description	Conventional rate of duty (%)	Supplementary unit
1	2	3	4
0303 43	– – **Skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito:**		
	– – – For the industrial manufacture of products of heading 1604 (1):		
0303 43 11	– – – – Whole	22 (2) (3)	—
0303 43 13	– – – – Gilled and gutted	22 (2) (3)	—
0303 43 19	– – – – Other (for example, 'heads off')	22 (2) (3)	—
0303 43 90	– – – Other	22 (3)	—
0303 44	– – **Bigeye tunas (*Thunnus obesus*):**		
	– – – For the industrial manufacture of products of heading 1604 (1):		
0303 44 11	– – – – Whole	22 (2) (3)	—
0303 44 13	– – – – Gilled and gutted	22 (2) (3)	—
0303 44 19	– – – – Other (for example, 'heads off')	22 (2) (3)	—
0303 44 90	– – – Other	22 (3)	—
0303 45	– – **Bluefin tunas (*Thunnus thynnus*):**		
	– – – For the industrial manufacture of products of heading 1604 (1):		
0303 45 11	– – – – Whole	22 (2) (3)	—
0303 45 13	– – – – Gilled and gutted	22 (2) (3)	—
0303 45 19	– – – – Other (for example, 'heads off')	22 (2) (3)	—
0303 45 90	– – – Other	22 (3)	—
0303 46	– – **Southern bluefin tunas (*Thunnus maccoyii*):**		
	– – – For the industrial manufacture of products of heading 1604 (1):		
0303 46 11	– – – – Whole	22 (2) (3)	—
0303 46 13	– – – – Gilled and gutted	22 (2) (3)	—
0303 46 19	– – – – Other (for example, 'heads off')	22 (2) (3)	—
0303 46 90	– – – Other	22 (3)	—
0303 49	– – **Other:**		
	– – – For the industrial manufacture of products of heading 1604 (1):		
0303 49 31	– – – – Whole	22 (2) (3)	—
0303 49 33	– – – – Gilled and gutted	22 (2) (3)	—
0303 49 39	– – – – Other (for example, 'heads off')	22 (2) (3)	—
0303 49 80	– – – Other	22 (3)	—
0303 50 00	– **Herrings (*Clupea harengus, Clupea pallasii*), excluding livers and roes**	(4)	—

(1) Entry under this subheading is subject to the conditions laid down in the relevant Community provisions (see Articles 291 to 300 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 (OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1) and subsequent amendments).
(2) Total suspension, on an autonomous basis, for an indefinite period.
(3) WTO tariff quota: see Annex 7.
(4) — From 1 January to 14 February and from 16 June to 31 December: 15. WTO tariff quota: See Annex 7,
— From 15 February to 15 June: free.

CN code	Description	Conventional rate of duty (%)	Supplementary unit
1	2	3	4
0303 60	– **Cod (*Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus*), excluding livers and roes:**		
0303 60 11	– – Of the species *Gadus morhua*	12	—
0303 60 19	– – Of the species *Gadus ogac*	12	—
0303 60 90	– – Of the species *Gadus macrocephalus*	12	—
	– **Other fish, excluding livers and roes:**		
0303 71	– – **Sardines (*Sardina pilchardus, Sardinops* spp.), sardinella (*Sardinella* spp.), brisling or sprats (*Sprattus sprattus*):**		
0303 71 10	– – – Sardines of the species *Sardina pilchardus*	23	—
0303 71 30	– – – Sardines of the genus *Sardinops*; sardinella (*Sardinella* spp.)	15	—
0303 71 80	– – – Brisling or sprats (*Sprattus sprattus*)	(1)	—
0303 72 00	– – **Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*)**	7,5	—
0303 73 00	– – **Coalfish (*Pollachius virens*)**	7,5	—
0303 74	– – **Mackerel (*Scomber scombrus, Scomber australasicus, Scomber japonicus*):**		
0303 74 30	– – – Of the species *Scomber scombrus* or *Scomber japonicus*	(2)	—
0303 74 90	– – – Of the species *Scomber australasicus*	15	—
0303 75	– – **Dogfish and other sharks:**		
0303 75 20	– – – Dogfish of the species *Squalus acanthias*	6	—
0303 75 50	– – – Dogfish of the species *Scyliorhinus* spp.	6	—
0303 75 90	– – – Other	8	—
0303 76 00	– – **Eels (*Anguilla* spp.)**	Free	—
0303 77 00	– – **Sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax, Dicentrarchus punctatus*)**	15	—
0303 78	– – **Hake (*Merluccius* spp., *Urophycis* spp.):**		
	– – – Hake of the genus *Merluccius*:		
0303 78 11	– – – – Cape hake (shallow-water hake) (*Merluccius capensis*) and deepwater hake (deepwater Cape hake) (*Merluccius paradoxus*)	15	—
0303 78 12	– – – – Argentine hake (Southwest Atlantic hake) (*Merluccius hubbsi*)	15	—
0303 78 13	– – – – Southern hake (*Merluccius australis*)	15	—
0303 78 19	– – – – Other	15 (3)	—
0303 78 90	– – – Hake of the genus *Urophycis*	15	—
0303 79	– – **Other:**		
	– – – Freshwater fish:		
0303 79 11	– – – – Carp	8	—

(1) — From 1 January to 14 February and from 16 June to 31 December: 13,
— From 15 February to 15 June: free.
(2) — From 1 January to 14 February and from 16 June to 31 December: 20,
— From 15 February to 15 June: free.
(3) WTO tariff quota: see Annex 7.

CN code	Description	Conventional rate of duty (%)	Supplementary unit
1	2	3	4
0303 79 19	– – – – Other	8	—
	– – – Saltwater fish:		
	– – – – Fish of the genus *Euthynnus*, other than the skipjack or stripe-bellied bonitos (*Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis*) mentioned in subheading 0303 43:		
	– – – – – For the industrial manufacture of products of heading 1604 ([1]):		
0303 79 21	– – – – – – Whole	22 ([2]) ([3])	—
0303 79 23	– – – – – – Gilled and gutted	22 ([2]) ([3])	—
0303 79 29	– – – – – – Other (for example, 'heads off')	22 ([2]) ([3])	—
0303 79 31	– – – – – Other	22 ([3])	—
	– – – – Redfish (*Sebastes* spp.):		
0303 79 35	– – – – – Of the species *Sebastes marinus*	7,5	—
0303 79 37	– – – – – Other	7,5	—
0303 79 41	– – – – Fish of the species *Boreogadus saida*	12	—
0303 79 45	– – – – Whiting (*Merlangius merlangus*)	7,5	—
0303 79 51	– – – – Ling (*Molva* spp.)	7,5	—
0303 79 55	– – – – Alaska pollack (*Theragra chalcogramma*) and pollack (*Pollachius pollachius*)	15	—
0303 79 58	– – – – Fish of the species *Orcynopsis unicolor*	([4])	—
0303 79 65	– – – – Anchovies (*Engraulis* spp.)	15	—
0303 79 71	– – – – Sea bream (*Dentex dentex* and *Pagellus* spp.)	15	—
0303 79 75	– – – – Ray's bream (*Brama* spp.)	15	—
0303 79 81	– – – – Monkfish (*Lophius* spp.)	15	—
0303 79 83	– – – – Blue whiting (*Micromesistius poutassou* or *Gadus poutassou*)	7,5	—
0303 79 85	– – – – Southern blue whiting (*Micromesistius australis*)	7,5	—
0303 79 87	– – – – Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*)	7,5	—
0303 79 88	– – – – Toothfish (*Dissostichus* spp.)	15	—
0303 79 91	– – – – Horse mackerel (scad) (*Caranx trachurus, Trachurus trachurus*)	15	—
0303 79 92	– – – – Blue grenadier (*Macruronus novaezealandiae*)	7,5	—
0303 79 93	– – – – Pink cusk-eel (*Genypterus blacodes*)	7,5	—
0303 79 94	– – – – Fish of the species *Pelotreis flavilatus* or *Peltorhamphus novaezealandiae*	7,5	—
0303 79 98	– – – – Other	15	—
0303 80	– **Livers and roes:**		
0303 80 10	– – Hard and soft roes for the manufacture of deoxyribonucleic acid or protamine sulphate ([1])	Free	—
0303 80 90	– – Other	10	—

([1]) Entry under this subheading is subject to the conditions laid down in the relevant Community provisions (see Articles 291 to 300 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 (OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1) and subsequent amendments).
([2]) Total suspension, on an autonomous basis, for an indefinite period.
([3]) WTO tariff quota: see Annex 7.
([4]) — From 1 January to 14 February and from 16 June to 31 December: 10.
— from 15 February to 15 June: free.

CN code	Description	Conventional rate of duty (%)	Supplementary unit
1	2	3	4
0304	**Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen:**		
0304 10	– **Fresh or chilled:**		
	– – Fillets:		
	– – – Of freshwater fish:		
0304 10 13	– – – – Of Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, Oncorhynchus tschawytscha, Oncorhynchus kisutch, Oncorhynchus masou* and *Oncorhynchus rhodurus*), Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and Danube salmon (*Hucho hucho*)	2	—
	– – – – Of trout of the species *Salmo trutta, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oncorhynchus clarki, Oncorhynchus aguabonita* and *Oncorhynchus gilae*:		
0304 10 15	– – – – – Of the species *Oncorhynchus mykiss* weighing more than 400 g each	12	—
0304 10 17	– – – – – Other	12	—
0304 10 19	– – – – Of other freshwater fish	9	—
	– – – Other:		
0304 10 31	– – – – Of cod (*Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus*) and of fish of the species *Boreogadus saida*	18	—
0304 10 33	– – – – Of coalfish (*Pollachius virens*)	18	—
0304 10 35	– – – – Of redfish (*Sebastes* spp.)	18	—
0304 10 38	– – – – Other	18	—
	– – Other fish meat (whether or not minced):		
0304 10 91	– – – Of freshwater fish	8	—
	– – – Other:		
0304 10 97	– – – – Flaps of herring	([1])	—
0304 10 98	– – – – Other	15 ([2])	—
0304 20	– **Frozen fillets:**		
	– – Of freshwater fish:		
0304 20 13	– – – Of Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, Oncorhynchus tschawytscha, Oncorhynchus kisutch, Oncorhynchus masou* and *Oncorhynchus rhodurus*), Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and Danube salmon (*Hucho hucho*)	2	—
	– – – Of trout of the species *Salmo trutta, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oncorhynchus clarki, Oncorhynchus aguabonita* and *Oncorhynchus gilae*:		
0304 20 15	– – – – Of the species *Oncorhynchus mykiss* weighing more than 400 g each	12	—
0304 20 17	– – – – Other	12	—
0304 20 19	– – – Of other freshwater fish	9	—
	– – Other:		
	– – – Of cod (*Gadus morhua, Gadus macrocephalus, Gadus ogac*) and of fish of the species *Boreogadus saida*:		
0304 20 21	– – – – Of cod of the species *Gadus macrocephalus*	7,5	—
0304 20 29	– – – – Other	7,5	—
0304 20 31	– – – Of coalfish (*Pollachius virens*)	7,5	—
0304 20 33	– – – Of haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*)	7,5	—

([1]) — From 1 January to 14 February and from 16 June to 31 December: 15. WTO tariff quota: See Annex 7,
— From 15 February to 15 June: free.

([2]) WTO tariff quota: see Annex 7.

CN code	Description	Conventional rate of duty (%)	Supplementary unit
1	2	3	4
	– – – Of redfish (*Sebastes* spp.):		
0304 20 35	– – – – Of the species *Sebastes marinus*	7,5	—
0304 20 37	– – – – Other	7,5	—
0304 20 41	– – – Of whiting (*Merlangius merlangus*)	7,5	—
0304 20 43	– – – Of ling (*Molva* spp.)	7,5	—
0304 20 45	– – – Of tuna (of the genus *Thunnus*) and of fish of the genus *Euthynnus*	18	—
	– – – Of mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*, *Scomber australasicus*, *Scomber japonicus*) and of fish of the species *Orcynopsis unicolor*:		
0304 20 51	– – – – Of mackerel of the species *Scomber australasicus*	15	—
0304 20 53	– – – – Other	15	—
	– – – Of hake (*Merluccius* spp., *Urophycis* spp.):		
	– – – – Of hake of the genus *Merluccius*:		
0304 20 55	– – – – – Of Cape hake (shallow-water hake) (*Merluccius capensis*) and of deepwater hake (deepwater Cape hake) (*Merluccius paradoxus*)	7,5	—
0304 20 56	– – – – – Of argentine hake (Southwest Atlantic hake) (*Merluccius hubbsi*)	7,5	—
0304 20 58	– – – – – Other	7,5	—
0304 20 59	– – – – Of hake of the genus *Urophycis*	7,5	—
	– – – Of dogfish and other sharks:		
0304 20 61	– – – – Of dogfish (*Squalus acanthias* and *Scyliorhinus* spp.)	7,5	—
0304 20 69	– – – – Of other sharks	7,5	—
0304 20 71	– – – Of plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*)	7,5	—
0304 20 73	– – – Of flounder (*Platichthys flesus*)	7,5	—
0304 20 75	– – – Of herring (*Clupea harengus*, *Clupea pallasii*)	15	—
0304 20 79	– – – Of megrim (*Lepidorhombus* spp.)	15	—
0304 20 83	– – – Of monkfish (*Lophius* spp.)	15	—
0304 20 85	– – – Of Alaska pollack (*Theragra chalcogramma*)	15	—
0304 20 87	– – – Of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*)	7,5	—
0304 20 88	– – – Of toothfish (*Dissostichus* spp.)	15	—
0304 20 91	– – – Of blue grenadier (*Macruronus novaezealandiae*)	7,5	—
★ 0304 20 94	– – – Other	15 (1)	—
0304 90	– **Other:**		
0304 90 05	– – Surimi	15	—
	– – Other:		
0304 90 10	– – – Of freshwater fish	8	—
	– – – Other:		
0304 90 22	– – – – Of herring (*Clupea harengus*, *Clupea pallasii*)	(2)	—
0304 90 31	– – – – Of redfish (*Sebastes* spp.)	8	—
	– – – – Of cod (*Gadus morhua*, *Gadus ogac*, *Gadus macrocephalus*) and of fish of the species *Boreogadus saida*:		
0304 90 35	– – – – – Of cod of the species *Gadus macrocephalus*	7,5	—

(1) WTO tariff quota: see Annex 7.
(2) — From 1 January to 14 February and from 16 June to 31 December: 15. WTO tariff quota: See Annex 7,
— From 15 February to 15 June: free.

CN code	Description	Conventional rate of duty (%)	Supplementary unit
1	2	3	4
0304 90 38	– – – – – Of cod of the species *Gadus morhua*	7,5	—
0304 90 39	– – – – – Other	7,5	—
0304 90 41	– – – – Of coalfish (*Pollachius virens*)	7,5	—
0304 90 45	– – – – Of haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*)	7,5	—
★ 0304 90 48	– – – – Of hake (*Merluccius* spp., *Urophycis* spp.)	7,5	—
0304 90 51	– – – – Of megrim (*Lepidorhombus* spp.)	15	—
0304 90 55	– – – – Of Ray's bream (*Brama* spp.)	15	—
0304 90 57	– – – – Of monkfish (*Lophius* spp.)	7,5	—
0304 90 59	– – – – Of blue whiting (*Micromesistius poutassou* or *Gadus poutassou*)	7,5	—
0304 90 61	– – – – Of Alaska pollack (*Theragra chalcogramma*)	7,5	—
0304 90 65	– – – – Of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*)	7,5	—
0304 90 97	– – – – Other	7,5	—
0305	**Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption:**		
0305 10 00	**– Flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption**	**13**	**—**
0305 20 00	**– Livers and roes of fish, dried, smoked, salted or in brine**	**11**	**—**
0305 30	**– Fish fillets, dried, salted or in brine, but not smoked:**		
	– – Of cod (*Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus*) and of fish of the species *Boreogadus saida*:		
0305 30 11	– – – Of cod of the species *Gadus macrocephalus*	16	—
0305 30 19	– – – Other	20	—
0305 30 30	– – Of Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, Oncorhynchus tschawytscha, Oncorhynchus kisutch, Oncorhynchus masou* and *Oncorhynchus rhodurus*), Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), and Danube salmon (*Hucho hucho*), salted or in brine	15	—
0305 30 50	– – Of lesser or Greenland halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*), salted or in brine	15	—
0305 30 90	– – Other	16	—
	– Smoked fish, including fillets:		
0305 41 00	**– – Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, Oncorhynchus tschawytscha, Oncorhynchus kisutch, Oncorhynchus masou* and *Oncorhynchus rhodurus*), Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and Danube salmon (*Hucho hucho*)**	**13**	**—**
0305 42 00	**– – Herrings (*Clupea harengus, Clupea pallasii*)**	**10**	**—**
0305 49	**– – Other:**		
0305 49 10	– – – Lesser or Greenland halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*)	15	—
0305 49 20	– – – Atlantic halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*)	16	—
0305 49 30	– – – Mackerel (*Scomber scombrus, Scomber australasicus, Scomber japonicus*)	14	—
0305 49 45	– – – Trout (*Salmo trutta, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oncorhynchus clarki, Oncorhynchus aguabonita, Oncorhynchus gilae, Oncorhynchus apache* and *Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*)	14	—
0305 49 50	– – – Eels (*Anguilla* spp.)	14	—

	CN code	Description	Conventional rate of duty (%)	Supplementary unit
	1	2	3	4
	0305 49 80	– – – Other	14	—
		– **Dried fish, whether or not salted but not smoked:**		
	0305 51	– – **Cod (*Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus*):**		
	0305 51 10	– – – Dried, unsalted	13 ([1])	—
	0305 51 90	– – – Dried, salted	13 ([1])	—
	0305 59	– – **Other:**		
		– – – Fish of the species *Boreogadus saida*:		
	0305 59 11	– – – – Dried, unsalted	13 ([1])	—
	0305 59 19	– – – – Dried, salted	13 ([1])	—
	0305 59 30	– – – Herrings (*Clupea harengus, Clupea pallasii*)	12	—
	0305 59 50	– – – Anchovies (*Engraulis* spp.)	10	—
	0305 59 70	– – – Atlantic halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*)	15	—
★	0305 59 80	– – – Other	12	—
		– **Fish, salted but not dried or smoked and fish in brine:**		
	0305 61 00	– – **Herrings (*Clupea harengus, Clupea pallasii*)**	12	—
	0305 62 00	– – **Cod (*Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus*)**	13 ([1])	—
	0305 63 00	– – **Anchovies (*Engraulis* spp.)**	10	—
	0305 69	– – **Other:**		
	0305 69 10	– – – Fish of the species *Boreogadus saida*	13 ([1])	—
	0305 69 30	– – – Atlantic halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*)	15	—
	0305 69 50	– – – Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, Oncorhynchus tschawytscha, Oncorhynchus kisutch, Oncorhynchus masou* and *Oncorhynchus rhodurus*), Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and Danube salmon (*Hucho hucho*)	11	—
★	0305 69 80	– – – Other	12	—
	0306	**Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, whether or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption:**		
		– **Frozen:**		
	0306 11	– – **Rock lobster and other sea crawfish (*Palinurus* spp., *Panulirus* spp., *Jasus* spp.):**		
	0306 11 10	– – – Crawfish tails	12,5	—
	0306 11 90	– – – Other	12,5	—
	0306 12	– – **Lobsters (*Homarus* spp.):**		
	0306 12 10	– – – Whole	6	—
	0306 12 90	– – – Other	16	—
	0306 13	– – **Shrimps and prawns:**		
	0306 13 10	– – – Of the family Pandalidae	12	—
	0306 13 30	– – – Shrimps of the genus *Crangon*	18	—
	0306 13 40	– – – Deepwater rose shrimps (*Parapenaeus longirostris*)	12	—
	0306 13 50	– – – Shrimps of the genus *Penaeus*	12	—

([1]) WTO tariff quota: see Annex 7.

CN code	Description	Conventional rate of duty (%)	Supplementary unit
1	2	3	4
0306 13 80	– – – Other	12	—
0306 14	– – **Crabs:**		
0306 14 10	– – – Crabs of the species *Paralithodes camchaticus*, *Chionoecetes* spp. and *Callinectes sapidus*	7,5	—
0306 14 30	– – – Crabs of the species *Cancer pagurus*	7,5	—
0306 14 90	– – – Other	7,5	—
0306 19	– – **Other, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption:**		
0306 19 10	– – – Freshwater crayfish	7,5	—
0306 19 30	– – – Norway lobsters (*Nephrops norvegicus*)	12	—
0306 19 90	– – – Other	12	—
	– **Not frozen:**		
0306 21 00	– – **Rock lobster and other sea crawfish (*Palinurus* spp., *Panulirus* spp., *Jasus* spp.)**	12,5	—
0306 22	– – **Lobsters (*Homarus* spp.):**		
0306 22 10	– – – Live	8	—
	– – – Other:		
0306 22 91	– – – – Whole	8	—
0306 22 99	– – – – Other	10	—
0306 23	– – **Shrimps and prawns:**		
0306 23 10	– – – Of the family Pandalidae	12	—
	– – – Shrimps of the genus *Crangon*:		
0306 23 31	– – – – Fresh, chilled or cooked by steaming or by boiling in water	18	—
0306 23 39	– – – – Other	18	—
0306 23 90	– – – Other	12	—
0306 24	– – **Crabs:**		
0306 24 30	– – – Crabs of the species *Cancer pagurus*	7,5	—
★ 0306 24 80	– – – Other	7,5	—
0306 29	– – **Other, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption:**		
0306 29 10	– – – Freshwater crayfish	7,5	—
0306 29 30	– – – Norway lobsters (*Nephrops norvegicus*)	12	—
0306 29 90	– – – Other	12	—
0307	**Molluscs, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans, fit for human consumption:**		
0307 10	– **Oysters:**		
0307 10 10	– – Flat oysters (of the genus *Ostrea*), live and weighing (shell included) not more than 40 g each	Free	—
0307 10 90	– – Other	9	—
	– **Scallops, including queen scallops, of the genera *Pecten*, *Chlamys* or *Placopecten*:**		
0307 21 00	– – **Live, fresh or chilled**	8	—

CN code	Description	Conventional rate of duty (%)	Supplementary unit
1	2	3	4
0307 29	– – **Other:**		
0307 29 10	– – – Coquilles St Jacques (*Pecten maximus*), frozen	8	—
0307 29 90	– – – Other	8	—
	– **Mussels (*Mytilus* spp., *Perna* spp.):**		
0307 31	– – **Live, fresh or chilled:**		
0307 31 10	– – – *Mytilus* spp.	10	—
0307 31 90	– – – *Perna* spp.	8	—
0307 39	– – **Other:**		
0307 39 10	– – – *Mytilus* spp.	10	—
0307 39 90	– – – *Perna* spp.	8	—
	– **Cuttle fish (*Sepia officinalis, Rossia macrosoma, Sepiola* spp.) and squid (*Ommastrephes* spp., *Loligo* spp., *Nototodarus* spp., *Sepioteuthis* spp.):**		
0307 41	– – **Live, fresh or chilled:**		
0307 41 10	– – – Cuttle fish (*Sepia officinalis, Rossia macrosoma, Sepiola* spp.)	8	—
	– – – Squid (*Ommastrephes* spp., *Loligo* spp., *Nototodarus* spp., *Sepioteuthis* spp.):		
0307 41 91	– – – – *Loligo* spp., *Ommastrephes sagittatus*	6	—
0307 41 99	– – – – Other	8	—
0307 49	– – **Other:**		
	– – – Frozen:		
	– – – – Cuttle fish (*Sepia officinalis, Rossia macrosoma, Sepiola* spp.):		
	– – – – – Of the genus *Sepiola*:		
0307 49 01	– – – – – – Lesser cuttle fish (*Sepiola rondeleti*)	6	—
0307 49 11	– – – – – – Other	8	—
0307 49 18	– – – – – Other	8	—
	– – – – Squid (*Ommastrephes* spp., *Loligo* spp., *Nototodarus* spp., *Sepioteuthis* spp.):		
	– – – – – *Loligo* spp.:		
0307 49 31	– – – – – – *Loligo vulgaris*	6	—
0307 49 33	– – – – – – *Loligo pealei*	6	—
0307 49 35	– – – – – – *Loligo patagonica*	6	—
0307 49 38	– – – – – – Other	6	—
0307 49 51	– – – – – *Ommastrephes sagittatus*	6	—
0307 49 59	– – – – – Other	8	—
	– – – Other:		
0307 49 71	– – – – Cuttle fish (*Sepia officinalis, Rossia macrosoma, Sepiola* spp.)	8	—
	– – – – Squid (*Ommastrephes* spp., *Loligo* spp., *Nototodarus* spp., *Sepioteuthis* spp.):		
0307 49 91	– – – – – *Loligo* spp., *Ommastrephes sagittatus*	6	—
0307 49 99	– – – – – Other	8	—
	– **Octopus (*Octopus* spp.):**		
0307 51 00	– – **Live, fresh or chilled**	8	—
0307 59	– – **Other:**		
0307 59 10	– – – Frozen	8	—

CN code	Description	Conventional rate of duty (%)	Supplementary unit
1	2	3	4
0307 59 90	– – – Other	8	—
0307 60 00	– **Snails, other than sea snails**	Free	—
	– **Other, including flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans, fit for human consumption:**		
0307 91 00	– – **Live, fresh or chilled**	11	—
0307 99	– – **Other:**		
	– – – Frozen:		
0307 99 11	– – – – *Illex* spp.	8	—
0307 99 13	– – – – Striped venus and other species of the family *Veneridae*	8	—
0307 99 15	– – – – Jellyfish (*Rhopilema* spp.)	Free	—
0307 99 18	– – – – Other	11	—
0307 99 90	– – – Other	11	—

Appendix B – Provisions set for fishery products by the EC Reg., 2007/2009 introducing exceptional trade measures for countries and territories participating in or linked to the European Union's Stabilization and Association Process

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ANNEX I

concerning the tariff quotas referred to in Article 4(1)

Notwithstanding the rules for the interpretation of the Combined Nomenclature, the wording for the description of the products is to be considered as having no more than an indicative value, the preferential scheme being determined, within the context of these Annexes, by the coverage of the CN-codes. Where ex CN codes are indicated, the preferential scheme is to be determined by application of the CN code and corresponding description taken together.

Order No	CN code	Description	Quota volume per year (¹)	Beneficiaries	Rate of duty
09.1571	0301 91 10 0301 91 90 0302 11 10 0302 11 90 0303 21 10 0303 21 90 0304 10 11 ex 0304 10 19 ex 0304 10 91 0304 20 11 ex 0304 20 19 ex 0304 90 10 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 0305 49 45 ex 0305 59 90 ex 0305 69 90	Trout (*Salmo trutta*, *Oncorhynchus mykiss*, *Oncorhynchus clarki*, *Oncorhynchus aguabonita*, *Oncorhynchus gilae*, *Oncorhynchus apache* and *Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	100 tonnes	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia	Exemption
09.1573	0301 93 00 0302 69 11 0303 79 11 ex 0304 10 19 ex 0304 10 91 ex 0304 20 19 ex 0304 90 10 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 ex 0305 49 80 ex 0305 59 90 ex 0305 69 90	Carp: live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	300 tonnes	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia	Exemption
09.1575	ex 0301 99 90 0302 69 61 0303 79 71 ex 0304 10 38 ex 0304 10 98 ex 0304 20 95 ex 0304 90 97 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 ex 0305 49 80 ex 0305 59 90 ex 0305 69 90	Sea bream (*Dentex dentex* and *Pagellus* spp.): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	100 tonnes	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia	Exemption
09.1577	ex 0301 99 90 0302 69 94 ex 0303 77 00 ex 0304 10 38 ex 0304 10 98 ex 0304 20 95 ex 0304 90 97 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 ex 0305 49 80 ex 0305 59 90 ex 0305 69 90	Sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	600 tonnes	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia	Exemption

Order No	CN code	Description	Quota volume per year (1)	Beneficiaries	Rate of duty
09.1579	1604 13 11 1604 13 19 ex 1604 20 50	Prepared or preserved sardines	250 tonnes	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia	6 %
09.1561	1604 16 00 1604 20 40	Prepared or preserved anchovies	1 000 tonnes	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia	12,5 %
09.1515	2204 21 79 ex 2204 21 80 2204 21 83 ex 2204 21 84 2204 29 65 ex 2204 29 75 2204 29 83 ex 2204 29 84	Wine of fresh grapes, of an actual alcoholic strength by volume not exceeding 15 % vol, other than sparkling wine	545 000 hl	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Slovenia	Exemption

(1) One global volume per tariff quota shared among the beneficiaries.

Appendix C – Annex III of the Interim agreement (SAA) with Albania providing some exceptions to the dismantling of tariff barriers on imports into the European Community of fish and fish products originating in Albania

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ANNEX III (SAA Annex III)

COMMUNITY CONCESSIONS FOR ALBANIAN FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

Imports into the European Community of the following products originating in Albania will be subject to the concessions set out below:

CN Code	Description	Date of entry into force of the Agreement (full amount in first year)	1 January of the first year following the date of entry into force of the Agreement	1 January of the second year following the date of entry into force of the Agreement and following years
0301 91 10 0301 91 90 0302 11 10 0302 11 20 0302 11 80 0303 21 10 0303 21 20 0303 21 80 0304 10 15 0304 10 17 ex 0304 10 19 ex 0304 10 91 0304 20 15 0304 20 17 ex 0304 20 19 ex 0304 90 10 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 0305 49 45 ex 0305 59 80 ex 0305 69 80	Trout (*Salmo trutta, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oncorhynchus clarki, Oncorhynchus aguabonita, Oncorhynchus gilae, Oncorhynchus apache* and *Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 50 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 90 % of MFN duty	TQ: 50 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 50 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 70 % of MFN duty
0301 93 00 0302 69 11 0303 79 11 ex 0304 10 19 ex 0304 10 91 ex 0304 20 19 ex 0304 90 10 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 ex 0305 49 80 ex 0305 59 80 ex 0305 69 80	Carp: live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 20 t at 0 %. Over the TQ: 90 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 %. Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 %. Over the TQ: 70 % of MFN duty
ex 0301 99 90 0302 69 61 0303 79 71 ex 0304 10 38 ex 0304 10 98 ex 0304 20 94 ex 0304 90 97 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 ex 0305 49 80 ex 0305 59 80 ex 0305 69 80	Sea bream (*Dentex dentex* and *Pagellus* spp.): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 20 t at 0 %. Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 %. Over the TQ: 55 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 %. Over the TQ: 30 % of MFN duty

CN Code	Description	Date of entry into force of the Agreement (full amount in first year)	1 January of the first year following the date of entry into force of the Agreement	1 January of the second year following the date of entry into force of the Agreement and following years
ex 0301 99 90 0302 69 94 ex 0303 77 00 ex 0304 10 38 ex 0304 10 98 ex 0304 20 94 ex 0304 90 97 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 ex 0305 49 80 ex 0305 59 80 ex 0305 69 80	Sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ:20 t at 0 %. Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 %. Over the TQ: 55 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 %. Over the TQ: 30 % of MFN duty

CN Code	Description	Initial Quota Volume	Rate of duty
1604 13 11 1604 13 19 ex 1604 20 50	Prepared or preserved sardines	100 tonnes	6 % [1]
1604 16 00 1604 20 40	Prepared or preserved anchovies	1 000 tonnes [2]	0 % [1]

[1] Over the quota volume, the full MFN rate of duty is applicable.

[2] From the first of January of the first year following the date of entry into force of the Agreement, the yearly volume of the quota will be increased by 200 tonnes provided that at least 80 % of the previous year's quota has been used by 31 December of that year. This mechanism will apply until such time as the yearly volume of the quota has reached 1 600 tonnes or the Parties agree to apply other arrangements.

The duty rate applicable to all products of HS position 1604 except prepared or preserved sardines and anchovies will be reduced as follows:

Year	Date of entry into force of the Agreement (duty %)	1 January of the first year following the date of entry into force of the Agreement	1 January of the second year following the date of entry into force of the Agreement and following years
Duty	80 % of MFN	65 % of MFN	50 % of MFN

Appendix D.1 – Annex V/a of the SAA with Croatia providing some exceptions to the dismantling of tariff barriers on imports into the European Community of fish and fish products originating in Croatia

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ANNEX Va

PRODUCTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 28(1)

Imports into the European Community of the following products originating in Croatia shall be subject to the concessions set out below:

CN Code	Description	Year 1 (duty %)	Year 2 (duty %)	Year 3 and following years (duty %)
0301 91 10 0301 91 90 0302 11 10 0302 11 90 0303 21 10 0303 21 90 0304 10 11 ex 0304 10 19 ex 0304 10 91 0304 20 11 ex 0304 20 19 ex 0304 90 10 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 0305 49 45 ex 0305 59 90 ex 0305 69 90	Trout (*Salmo trutta, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oncorhynchus clarki, Oncorhynchus aguabonita, Oncorhynchus gilae, Oncorhynchus apache* and *Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 30 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 90 % of MFN duty	TQ: 30 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 30 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 70 % of MFN duty
0301 93 00 0302 69 11 0303 79 11 ex 0304 10 19 ex 0304 10 91 ex 0304 20 19 ex 0304 90 10 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 ex 0305 49 80 ex 0305 59 90 ex 0305 69 90	Carp: live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 210 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 90 % of MFN duty	TQ: 210 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 210 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 70 % of MFN duty
ex 0301 99 90 0302 69 61 0303 79 71 ex 0304 10 38 ex 0304 10 98 ex 0304 20 95 ex 0304 90 97 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 ex 0305 49 80 ex 0305 59 90 ex 0305 69 90	Sea bream (*Dentex dentex* and *Pagellus* spp.): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 35 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 35 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 55 % of MFN duty	TQ: 35 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 30 % of MFN duty
ex 0301 99 90 0302 69 94 ex 0303 77 00 ex 0304 10 38 ex 0304 10 98 ex 0304 20 95 ex 0304 90 97 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 ex 0305 49 80 ex 0305 59 90 ex 0305 69 90	Sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 550 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 550 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 55 % of MFN duty	TQ: 550 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 30 % of MFN duty

CN Code	Description	Quota Volume per year	Rate of duty
1604 13 11 1604 13 19 ex 1604 20 50	Prepared or preserved sardines	180 tonnes	6 %
1604 16 00 1604 20 40	Prepared or preserved anchovies	40 tonnes	12,5 %

Over the quota volume, the full MFN rate of duty is applicable.

Duties of all products of HS position 1604 except prepared or preserved sardines and anchovies will be reduced, according to the following timetable, to the following levels:

Year	Year 1 (duty %)	Year 2 (duty %)	Year 3 (duty %)	Year 4 and following years (duty %)
Duty	80 % of MFN	70 % of MFN	60 % of MFN	50 % of MFN

Appendix D.2 – Annex V/b of the SAA with Croatia providing some exceptions to the dismantling of tariff barriers on imports into Croatia of fish and fish products originating in the European Community

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ANNEX Vb

PRODUCTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 28(2)

Imports into Croatia of the following products originating in the European Community shall be subject to the concessions set out below:

CN Code	Description	Year 1 (duty %)	Year 2 (duty %)	Year 3 and following years (duty %)
0301 91 10 0301 91 90 0302 11 10 0302 11 90 0303 21 10 0303 21 90 0304 10 11 ex 0304 10 19 ex 0304 10 91 0304 20 11 ex 0304 20 19 ex 0304 90 10 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 0305 49 45 ex 0305 59 90 ex 0305 69 90	Trout (*Salmo trutta, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oncorhynchus clarki, Oncorhynchus aguabonita, Oncorhynchus gilae, Oncorhynchus apache* and *Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 25 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 90 % of MFN duty	TQ: 25 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 25 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 70 % of MFN duty
0301 93 00 0302 69 11 0303 79 11 ex 0304 10 19 ex 0304 10 91 ex 0304 20 19 ex 0304 90 10 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 ex 0305 49 80 ex 0305 59 90 ex 0305 69 90	Carp: live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 30 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 90 % of MFN duty	TQ: 30 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 30 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 70 % of MFN duty
ex 0301 99 90 0302 69 61 0303 79 71 ex 0304 10 38 ex 0304 10 98 ex 0304 20 95 ex 0304 90 97 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 ex 0305 49 80 ex 0305 59 90 ex 0305 69 90	Sea bream (*Dentex dentex* and *Pagellus* spp.): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 35 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 35 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 55 % of MFN duty	TQ: 35 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 30 % of MFN duty
ex 0301 99 90 0302 69 94 ex 0303 77 00 ex 0304 10 38 ex 0304 10 98 ex 0304 20 95 ex 0304 90 97 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 ex 0305 49 80 ex 0305 59 90 ex 0305 69 90	Sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 60 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 60 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 55 % of MFN duty	TQ: 60 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 30 % of MFNduty

CN Code	Description	Quota Volume per year	Rate of duty
1604 13 11 1604 13 19 ex 1604 20 50	Prepared or preserved sardines	70 tonnes	12,5 %
1604 16 00 1604 20 40	Prepared or preserved anchovies	25 tonnes	10,5 %

Over the quota volume, the full MFN rate of duty is applicable.

Duties of all products of HS position 1604 except prepared or preserved sardines and anchovies will be reduced, according to the following timetable, to the following levels:

Year	Year 1 (duty %)	Year 2 (duty %)	Year 3 (duty %)	Year 4 and following years (duty %)
Duty	80 % of MFN	70 % of MFN	60 % of MFN	50 % of MFN

Appendix E.1 – Annex IV of the SAA with Montenegro providing some exceptions to the dismantling of tariff barriers on imports into the European Community of fish and fish products originating in Montenegro

L 345/98 EN Official Journal of the European Union 28.12.2007

ANNEX IV

COMMUNITY CONCESSIONS FOR MONTENEGRIN FISHERY PRODUCTS

Products referred to in Article 14 of this Agreement (SAA Article 29(2))

Imports into the Community of the following products originating in Montenegro shall be subject to the concessions set out below:

CN code	TARIC Subdivision	Description	From entry into force of this Agreement until 31 December of same year (n)	From 1 January to 31 December (n + 1)	For every year thereafter, from 1 January to 31 December
0301 91 10		Trout (*Salmo trutta, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oncorhynchus clarki, Oncorhynchus aguabonita, Oncorhynchus gilae, Oncorhynchus apache* and *Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 90 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 70 % of MFN duty
0301 91 90					
0302 11 10					
0302 11 20					
0302 11 80					
0303 21 10					
0303 21 20					
0303 21 80					
0304 19 15					
0304 19 17					
ex 0304 19 19	30				
ex 0304 19 91	10				
0304 29 15					
0304 29 17					
ex 0304 29 19	30				
ex 0304 99 21	11, 12, 20				
ex 0305 10 00	10				
ex 0305 30 90	50				
0305 49 45	61				
ex 0305 59 80	61				
ex 0305 69 80					
0301 93 00	20	Carp: live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 10 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 90 % of MFN duty	TQ: 10 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 10 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 70 % of MFN duty
0302 69 11	20				
0303 79 11	20				
ex 0304 19 19	16				
ex 0304 19 91	20				
ex 0304 29 19	60				
ex 0304 99 21	30				
ex 0305 10 00	63				
ex 0305 30 90	63				
ex 0305 49 80					
ex 0305 59 80					
ex 0305 69 80					

CN code	TARIC Subdivision	Description	From entry into force of this Agreement until 31 December of same year (n)	From 1 January to 31 December (n + 1)	For every year thereafter, from 1 January to 31 December
ex 0301 99 80	80	Sea bream (*Dentex dentex and Pagellus spp.*): live; fresh or chilled frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 55 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 30 % of MFN duty
0302 69 61					
0303 79 71					
ex 304 19 39	80				
ex 304 19 99	77				
ex 304 29 99	50				
ex 304 99 99	20				
ex 0305 10 00	30				
ex 0305 30 90	70				
ex 0305 49 80	40				
ex 0305 59 80	65				
ex 0305 69 80	65				
ex 0301 99 80	22	Sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 55 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 30 % of MFN duty
0302 69 94					
ex 0303 77 00	10				
ex 304 19 39	85				
ex 304 19 99	79				
ex 304 29 99	60				
ex 304 99 99	70				
ex 0305 10 00	40				
ex 0305 30 90	80				
ex 0305 49 80	50				
ex 0305 59 80	67				
ex 0305 69 80	67				

CN code	TARIC Subdivision	Description	Annual tariff quota volume (net weight)
1604 13 11 1604 13 19 ex 1604 20 50	 10, 19	Prepared or preserved sardines	TQ: 200 t at 6 % Over the TQ: full MFN duty (1)
1604 16 00 1604 20 40		Prepared or preserved anchovies	TQ: 200 t at 12,5 % Over the TQ: full MFN duty (1)

(1) The initial quota volume shall be 200 tonnes. From 1 January of the fourth year following the entry into force of this Agreement, the quota volume shall be increased to 250 tonnes provided that at least 80 % of the total amount of the previous quota has been used by 31 December of that year. The increased quota volume, if implemented, will continue to apply until such time as the parties to this Agreement agree other arrangements.

The duty rate applicable to all products of HS heading 1604 except prepared or preserved sardines and anchovies will be reduced according to the following timetable:

Year	Year 1 (duty %)	Year 3 (duty %)	Year 5 and subsequent years (duty %)
Duty	90 % of MFN	80 % of MFN	70 % of MFN

Appendix E.2 – Annex V/b of the SAA with Montenegro providing some exceptions to the dismantling of tariff barriers on imports into Montenegro of fish and fish products originating in the European Community

28.12.2007 EN Official Journal of the European Union L 345/101

ANNEX V

MONTENEGRIN CONCESSIONS FOR COMMUNITY FISHERY PRODUCTS

Products referred to in Article 15 of this Agreement [SAA Article 30(2)]

Imports into Montenegro of the following products originating in the Community shall be subject to the concessions set out below:

CN code	Description	From entry into force of this Agreement until 31 December of same year (n)	From 1 January to 31 December (n + 1)	For every year thereafter, from 1 January to 31 December
0301 91 10 0301 91 90 0302 11 10 0302 11 20 0302 11 80 0303 21 10 0303 21 20 0303 21 80 0304 19 15 0304 19 17 ex 0304 19 19 ex 0304 19 91 0304 29 15 0304 29 17 ex 0304 29 19 ex0304 99 21 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 0305 49 45 ex 0305 59 80 ex 0305 69 80	Trout (*Salmo trutta, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oncorhynchus clarki, Oncorhynchus aguabonita, Oncorhynchus gilae, Oncorhynchus apache and Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 90 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 70 % of MFN duty
ex 0301 99 80 0302 69 61 0303 79 71 ex 304 19 39 ex 304 19 99 ex 304 29 99 ex 304 99 99 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 ex 0305 49 80 ex 0305 59 80 ex 0305 69 80	Sea bream (*Dentex dentex and Pagellus spp.*): live; fresh or chilled frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 60 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 40 % of MFN duty
ex 0301 99 80 0302 69 94 ex 0303 77 00 ex 304 19 39 ex 304 19 99 ex 304 29 99 ex 304 99 99 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 ex 0305 49 80 ex 0305 59 80 ex 0305 69 80	Sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 80 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 60 % of MFN duty	TQ: 20 t at 0 % Over the TQ: 40 % of MFN duty

CN code	Description	Annual tariff quota volume (net weight)
1604 13 11 1604 13 19 ex 1604 20 50	Prepared or preserved sardines	TQ: 20 t at 50 % of MFN Over the TQ: full MFN duty
1604 16 00 1604 20 40	Prepared or preserved anchovies	TQ: 10 t at 50 % Over the TQ: full MFN duty

The duty rate applicable to all products of HS heading 1604 except prepared or preserved sardines and anchovies will be reduced according to the following timetable:

Year	Year 1 (duty %)	Year 2 (duty %)	Year 3 (duty %)	Year 4 and subsequent years (duty %)
Duty	80 % of MFN	70 % of MFN	60 % of MFN	50 % of MFN

Appendix F – Protocol 2 of the EMAA with Morocco providing arrangements applying to imports into the Community of fishery products originating in Morocco

L 70/78 EN Official Journal of the European Communities 18.3.2000

PROTOCOL 2

on the arrangements applying to imports into the Community of fishery products originating in Morocco

Article 1

The products listed below, originating in Morocco, shall be imported into the Community free of customs duties.

CN code	Description
Chapter 3	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates
1604 11 00	Salmon
1604 12	Herrings
1604 13 90	Other
1604 14	Tunas, skipjack and bonito (*Sarda* spp.)
1604 15	Mackerel
1604 16 00	Anchovies
1604 19 10	Salmonidae, other than salmon
1604 19 31 1604 19 39	Fish of the genus *Euthynnus*, other than skipjack [*Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis*]
1604 19 50	Fish of the species *Orcynopsis unicolor*
1604 19 91 to 1604 19 98	Other
1604 20	Other prepared or preserved fish:
1604 20 05	Preparations of surimi
1604 20 10	Of salmon
1604 20 30	Of salmonidae, other than salmon
1604 20 40	Of anchovies
ex 1604 20 50	Of bonito, of mackerel of the species *Scomber scombrus* and *Scomber japonicus*; of fish of the species *Orcynopsis unicolor*
1604 20 70	Of tunas, skipjack or other fish of the genus *Euthynnus*
1604 20 90	Of other fish
1604 30	Caviar and caviar substitutes
1605 10 00	Crab
1605 20	Shrimps and prawns
1605 30 00	Lobster
1605 40 00	Other crustaceans
1605 90 11	Mussels (*Mytilus* spp., *Perna* spp.), in airtight containers
1605 90 19	Other mussels
1605 90 30	Other molluscs
1902 20 10	Stuffed pasta, whether or not cooked or otherwise prepared: containing more than 20% by weight of fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates

Article 2

Imports into the Community of prepared or preserved sardines of CN codes 1604 13 11, 1604 13 19 and ex 1604 20 50 originating in Morocco shall be covered by the arrangements established by Article 1, subject to the following provisions:

From 1 January to 31 December 1996:

— tariff exemption up to a Community tariff quota of 19 500 tonnes;

— for imports beyond the level of the quota, 6 % customs duty.

From 1 January to 31 December 1997:

— tariff exemption up to a Community tariff quota of 21 000 tonnes;

— for imports beyond the level of the quota, 5 % customs duty.

From 1 January to 31 December 1998:

— tariff exemption up to a Community tariff quota of 22 500 tonnes;

— for imports beyond the level of the quota, 4 % customs duty.

Appendix G – Protocol 2 of the EMAA with Tunisia providing arrangements applying to imports into the Community of fishery products originating in Tunisia

L 97/66 EN Official Journal of the European Communities 30.3.98

PROTOCOL No 2

on the arrangements applying to imports into the Community of fishery products originating in Tunisia

Sole Article

The products listed below, originating in Tunisia, shall be imported into the Community free of customs duties

CN Code	Description
Chapter 3	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates
1604 11 00	Salmon
1604 12	Herrings
ex 1604 13 11	Sardines, of the species *Sardina pilchardus* in olive oil (1)
ex 1604 13 19	Sardines, of the species *Sardina pilchardus* other than in olive oil (1)
1604 14	Tunas, skipjak and bonito (*Sarda* spp.)
1604 15	Mackerel
1604 16 00	Anchovies
1604 19 10	Salmonidae, other than salmon
1604 19 31 1604 19 39	Fish of the genus *Euthymnus*, other than skipjack (*Euthymnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis*)
1604 19 50	Fish of the species *Orcynopsis unicolor*
1604 19 91 to 1604 19 98	Other
1604 20	Other prepared or preserved fish:
1604 20 05	Preparations of surimi
1604 20 10	of salmon
1604 20 30	of *salmonidae*, other than salmon
1604 20 40	of anchovies
ex 1604 20 50	of sardines of the species *Sardina pilchardus* (1)
1604 20 70	of tunas, skipjack or other fish of the genus Euthymnus
1604 20 90	of other fish
1604 30	caviar and caviar substitutes
1605 10 00	Crab
1605 20	Shrimps and prawns
1605 30 00	Lobster
1605 40 00	Other crustaceans
1605 90 11	Mussels (*Mytilus* spp., *Perna* spp.), in airtight containers
1605 90 19	Other mussels
1605 90 30	Other molluscs
1902 20 10	Stuffed pasta, whether or not cooked or otherwise prepared: containing more than 20 % by weight of fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other acquatic invertebrates

(1) Within the limits of a Community tariff quota of 100 tonnes common to subheadings ex 1604 13 11, ex 1604 13 19 and ex 1604 20 50.

Appendix H.1 – Protocol 3 of the EMAA with Algeria providing arrangements applying to imports into the Community of fishery products originating in Algeria

10.10.2005 EN Official Journal of the European UnionL 265/73

PROTOCOL No 3

On the arrangements applying to imports into the community of fishery products originating in algeria

Sole article

Theproductslistedbelow,originatinginAlgeria,shallbeimportedinto theCommunityfreeofcustomsduties.

CN code 2002	Description
Chapter3	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates
	— Products of fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates; dead animals of Chapter 3:
0511 91 10	— Fish waste
0511 91 90	— Other
	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs:
	- Fish, whole or in pieces, but not minced:
1604 11 00	— Salmon
1604 12	— Herrings
	— Sardines, *sardinella* and brisling or sprats:
1604 13 90	— Other
1604 14	— Tunas, skipjack and bonito (*Sarda spp.*)
1604 15	— Mackerel
1604 16 00	— Anchovies
1604 19	— Other
	- Other prepared or preserved fish:
1604 20 05	— Preparations of surimi
	— Other:
1604 20 10	— Of salmon
1604 20 30	— Ofs *almonidae*, other than salmon
1604 20 40	— Of anchovies
ex 1604 20 50	— Of sardines, bonito, mackerel of the species *Scomber scombrus* and *Scomber japonicus*, fish of the species *Orcynopsis unicolor*
1604 20 70	— Of tunas, skipjack or other fish of the genus *Euthynnus*
1604 20 90	— Of other fish
1604 30	- Caviar and caviar substitutes:
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved:
	Pasta,whetherornotcookedorstuffed(withmeatorothersubstances)oro therwiseprepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared:
	- Stuffed pasta, whether or not cooked or otherwise prepared:
1902 20 10	—Containingmorethan 20%byweightoffish,crustaceans,molluscsoroth eraquatic invertebrates
	Flours,mealsandpellets,ofmeatormeatoffal,offishorofcrustaceans, molluscsor other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption; greaves:
2301 20 00	- Flours, meals and pellets, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates

Appendix H.2 – Protocol 4 of the EMAA with Algeria providing arrangements applying to imports into Algeria of fishery products originating in the Community

L 265/74 EN Official Journal of the European Union 10.10.2005

PROTOCOL No 4

on the arrangements applying to imports into Algeria of fishery products originating in the Community

Sole article

The products listed below, originating in the Community, shall be imported into Algeria in accordance with the conditions set out below.

Code (Algerian)	Description	Rate of tariff duty applied (according to Art. 18)	Rate of reduction applied
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0301	Live fish		
0301 99 10	– alevins	5%	100 %
0301 99 90	– others	30%	100 %
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading No 0304:		
	– *Salmonidae*, excluding livers and roes:		
0302 11 00	— Trout (*Salmo trutta, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oncorhynchus clarki, Oncorhynchusaguabonita,Oncorhynchusgilae,Oncorhynchus apache* and *Onchorhynchus chrysogaster*):	30%	100 %
0302 12 00	— Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchusketa,Oncorhynchustschawytscha,Oncorhynchus kisutch,Oncorhynchusmasou* and *Oncorhynchusrhodurus*), Atlanticsalmon(*Salmosalar*)andDanubesalmon(*Hucho hucho*)	30%	100 %
0302 19 00	— Other	30%	100 %
	– Flat fish (*Pleuronectidae, Bothidae, Cynoglossidae, Soleidae, Scophthalmidae* and *Citharidae*), excluding livers and roes:		
0302 21 00	—Halibut(*Reinhardtiushippoglossoides,Hippoglossushippoglossus, Hippoglossus stenolepis*):	30%	100 %
0302 22 00	— Plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*)	30%	100 %
0302 23 00	— Sole (*Solea* spp.)	30%	25 %
0302 29 00	— Other	30%	100 %
	– Tunas (of the genus *Thunnus*), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (*Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis*), excluding livers and roes:		
0302 31 00	— Albacore or longfinned tunas (*Thunnus alalunga*):	30%	25 %
0302 32 00	— Yellowfin tunas (*Thunnus albacares*):	30%	25 %
0302 33 00	— Skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito	30%	25 %
0302 34 00	— Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	30%	25 %
0302 35 00	—— Bluefin tunas (*Thunnus thynnus*)	30%	25 %
0302 36 00	—— Southern bluefin tunas (*Thunnus maccoyii*)	30%	100 %
0302 39 00	— Other	30%	25 %
0302 40 00	– Herrings (*Clupea harengus, Clupea pallasii*), excluding livers and roes	30%	100 %

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0302 50 00	– Cod (*Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus*), excluding livers and roes	30%	100 %
	– Other fish, excluding livers and roes		
0302 61 00	—Sardines(*Sardinapilchardus,Sardinops* spp),sardinella(*Sardinella* spp.) and brisling or sprats (*Sprattus sprattus*)	30%	25 %
0302 62 00	— Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*)	30%	100 %
0302 63 00	— Coalfish (*Pollachius virens*)	30%	100 %
0302 64 00	—Mackerel(*Scomberscombrus,Scomberaustralasicus,Scomber japonicus*)	30%	25 %
0302 65 00	— Dogfish and other sharks:	30%	25 %
0302 69 00	— Other	30%	25 %
0302 70 00	– Livers and roes	30%	25 %
0303	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading No 0304		
	–Pacificsalmon(*Oncorhynchusnerka,Oncorhynchusgorbuscha, Onchorhynchusketa,Oncorhynchustschawytscha,Oncorhynchus kisutch,Oncorhynchusmasou* and *Oncorhynchusrhodurus*), excluding livers and roes:		
0303 11 00	— Red salmon	30%	100 %
0303 19 00	— Other	30%	100 %
	– Other *salmonidae*, excluding livers and roes:		
0303 21 00	—Trout(*Salmotrutta,Oncorhynchusmykiss,Oncorhynchus clarki,Oncorhynchusaguabonita,Oncorhynchusgilae,Oncorhynchus apache* and *Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*)	30%	100 %
0303 22 00	—Atlanticsalmon(*Salmosalar*)andDanubesalmon(*Hucho hucho*)	30%	100 %
0303 29 00	— Other	30%	100 %
	– Flat fish (*Pleuronectidae, Bothidae, Cynoglossidae, Soleidae, Scophthalmidae* and *Citharidae*), excluding livers and roes:		
0303 31 00	—Halibut(*Reinhardtiushippoglossoides,Hippoglossushippoglossus, Hippoglossus stenolepis*)	30%	100 %
0303 32 00	— Plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*)	30%	100 %
0303 33 00	— Sole (*Solea* spp.)	30%	25 %
0303 39 00	— Other	30%	100 %
	– Tunas (of the genus *Thunnus*), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (*Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis*), excluding livers and roes:		
0303 41 00	— Albacore or longfinned tunas (*Thunnus alalunga*):	30%	25 %
0303 42 00	— Yellowfin tunas (*Thunnus albacares*):	30%	25 %
0303 43 00	— Skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito	30%	25 %
0303 44 00	— Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	30%	25 %
0303 45 00	—— Bluefin tunas (*Thunnus thynnus*)	30%	25 %
0303 46 00	—— Southern bluefin tunas (*Thunnus maccoyii*)	30%	100 %
0303 49 00	— Other	30%	25 %
0303 50 00	– Herrings (*Clupea harengus, Clupea pallasii*), excluding livers and roes	30%	100 %

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0303 60 00	– Cod (*Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus*), excluding livers and roes	30%	100 %
	– Other fish, excluding livers and roes		
0303 71 00	—Sardines(*Sardinapilchardus,Sardinops* spp),sardinella(*Sardinella* spp.) and brisling or sprats (*Sprattus sprattus*)	30%	25 %
0303 72 00	— Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*)	30%	100 %
0303 73 00	— Coalfish (*Pollachius virens*)	30%	100 %
0303 74 00	—Mackerel(*Scomberscombrus,Scomberaustralasicus,Scomber japonicus*)	30%	25 %
0303 75 00	— Dogfish and other sharks:	30%	25 %
0303 77 00	— Sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax, Dicentrarchus punctatus*)	30%	25 %
0303 78 00	— Hake (*Merluccius* spp., *Urophycis* spp.)	30%	25 %
0303 79 00	— Other	30%	25 %
	– Livers and roes:		
0303 80 10	— Of tuna	30%	25 %
0303 80 90	— Other	30%	25 %
0304	Fishfilletsandotherfishmeat(whetherornotminced),fresh, chilled or frozen		
	– Fresh or chilled:		
0304 10 10	— Of tuna	30%	25 %
0304 10 90	— Other	30%	25 %
	– Frozen fillets:		
0304 20 10	— Of tuna	30%	25 %
0304 20 90	— Other	30%	25 %
0304 90 00	– Others	30%	25 %
0305	Fish,dried,saltedorinbrine;smokedfish,whetherornotcooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption:		
0305 10 00	– Flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption	30%	100 %
0305 20 00	– Livers and roes, dried, smoked, salted or in brine	30%	100 %
0305 30 00	– Fish fillets, dried, salted or in brine, but not smoked	30%	25 %
	– Smoked fish, including fillets:		
0305 41 00	— Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchusketa,Oncorhynchustschawytscha,Oncorhynchus kisutch,Oncorhynchusmasou* and *Oncorhynchusrhodurus*), Atlanticsalmon(*Salmosalar*)andDanubesalmon(*Hucho hucho*)	30%	100 %
0305 42 00	— Herrings (*Clupea harengus, Clupea pallasii*)	30%	100 %
0305 49 00	— Other	30%	25 %
	– Dried fish, whether or not salted but not smoked:		
0305 51 00	— Cod (*Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus*)	30%	100 %
0305 59 00	— Other	30%	25 %
	– Fish, salted but not dried or smoked and fish in brine:		
0305 61 00	— Herrings (*Clupea harengus, Clupea pallasii*)	30%	100 %

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0305 62 00	— Cod (*Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus*)	30%	100 %
0305 69 00	— Other	30%	25 %
0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; crustaceans in shell cooked beforehand by steaming or by boiling in water, whether fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption		
	– Frozen:		
0306 11 00	— Rock lobster and other sea crawfish (*Palinurus* spp., *Panulirus* spp., *Jasus* spp.)	30%	25 %
0306 12 00	— Lobsters (*Homarus* spp.)	30%	25 %
0306 13 00	— Shrimps and prawns	30%	25 %
0306 14 00	— Crabs	30%	25 %
0306 19 00	— Other, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption	30%	100 %
0307	Molluscs, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans, fit for human consumption		
	– Oysters:		
0307 10 10	— Spats	5%	100 %
0307 10 90	— Other	30%	100 %
	– Mussels (*Mytilus* spp., *Perna* spp.)		
0307 31 10	— Mussel spats	5%	100 %
0307 31 90	— Other	30%	100 %
	— Cuttle fish (*Sepia officinalis, Rossia macrosoma, Sepiola* spp.); Squid (*Ommastrephes* spp., *Loligo* spp., *Nototodarus* spp., *Sepioteuthis* spp.):		
0307 41 00	— Live, fresh or chilled	30%	25 %
0307 49 00	— Other	30%	25 %
	– Octopus (*Octopus* spp.):		
0307 51 00	— Live, fresh or chilled	30%	25 %
0307 59 00	— Other	30%	25 %
0307 60 00	– Snails, other than sea snails	30%	25 %
	– Other, including flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans, fit for human consumption:		
0307 91 00	— Live, fresh or chilled	30%	25 %
0307 99 00	— Other	30%	25 %
0511	Animal products not elsewhere specified or included; dead animals of Chapter 1 or 3, unfit for human consumption:		
0511 91 00	— Products of fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates; dead animals of Chapter 3:	30%	25 %
2301	Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption; greaves:		
2301 10 00	– Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal; greaves	30%	25 %

Appendix I – Codes and description of fish products as classified in the SITC Rev. 3 classification

Code	Product description
3	Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof
34	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen
034.1	Fish, fresh (live or dead) or chilled (excluding fillets and minced fish)
034.11	Fish, live
034.12	Salmonidae, fresh or chilled (excluding livers and roes)
034.13	Flat-fish, fresh or chilled (excluding livers and roes)
034.14	Tunas, skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito, fresh or chilled (excluding livers and roes)
034.15	Herrings, sardines, sardinella, brislings or sprats, fresh or chilled (excluding livers and roes)
034.16	Cod, fresh or chilled (excluding livers and roes)
034.17	Mackerel (scombrids), fresh or chilled (excluding livers and roes)
034.18	Other fish, fresh or chilled (excluding livers and roes)
034.19	Fish livers and roes, fresh or chilled
034.2	Fish, frozen (excluding fillets and minced fish)
034.21	Salmonidae, frozen (excluding livers and roes)
034.22	Flat-fish, frozen (excluding livers and roes)
034.23	Tunas, skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito, frozen (excluding livers and roes)
034.24	Herrings, sardines, sardinella, brislings or sprats, frozen (excluding livers and roes)
034.25	Cod, frozen (excluding livers and roes)
034.26	Mackerel (scombrids), frozen (excluding livers and roes)
034.27	Hake, frozen (excluding livers and roes)
034.28	Other fish, frozen (excluding livers and roes)
034.29	Fish livers and roes, frozen
034.4	Fish fillets, frozen
034.5	Fish fillets, fresh or chilled, and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen
034.51	Fish fillets and other fish meat, fresh or chilled
034.55	Fish meat (other than fillets), frozen
35	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish (whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process); flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption
035.1	Fish, dried, salted or in brine, but not smoked
035.11	Cod (*Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus*), not in fillets, dried, whether or not salted
035.12	Fish fillets, dried, salted or in brine
035.13	Fish, dried, whether or not salted, n.e.s.
035.2	Fish, salted but not dried or smoked and fish in brine
035.21	Cod (*Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus*)
035.22	Anchovies
035.29	Other fish
035.3	Fish (including fillets), smoked, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process
035.4	Fish liver and roes, dried, smoked, salted or in brine
035.5	Flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption
36	Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, whether in shell or not, fresh (live or dead), chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or boiling in water, whether or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in
036.1	Crustaceans, frozen
036.11	Shrimps and prawns, frozen
036.19	Other crustaceans, frozen, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption
036.2	Crustaceans, other than frozen, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption

Code	Product description
036.3	Molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans, fit for human consumption
036.31	Oysters
036.33	Cuttlefish, octopus and squid, fresh or chilled
036.35	Other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, fresh or chilled
036.37	Cuttlefish, octopus and squid, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets thereof, fit for human consumption
036.39	Other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, including flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans, fit for human consumption
37	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.
037.1	Fish, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs
037.11	Salmon, whole or in pieces, but not minced
037.12	Herrings, sardines, sardinella and brislings or sprats, whole or in pieces, but not minced
037.13	Tunas, skipjack and Atlantic bonito (*Sarda* spp.), whole or in pieces, but not minced
037.14	Mackerel, whole or in pieces, but not minced
037.15	Other fish, whole or in pieces, but not minced
037.16	Other fish, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.
037.17	Caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs
037.2	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.
037.21	Crustaceans, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.
037.22	Molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.
081.42	Flours, meals and pellets, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption
291.96	Products of fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates; dead animals of division 03, unfit for human consumption
411.01.00	Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish or marine mammals, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
411.11.00	Fish liver oils and their fractions
411.12.00	Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish, other than liver oils
411.13.00	Fats and oils and their fractions, of marine mammals

Appendix J.1 – Total imports of fish products in volume (tonnes) of EU-27 from the Mediterranean partners, 1995–2007

Partner	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Albania	1 017	1 086	1 296	1 731	1 526	1 610	1 846	1 984	2 274	2 370	2 644	2 350	2 668
Algeria	997	1 032	993	861	979	1 208	1 464	1 537	2 026	1 792	2 028	1 769	1 858
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	3	-	11	30	65	10	692	116	25	23	112	109
Croatia	8 483	11 545	10 948	9 006	11 795	10 430	10 621	11 270	10 950	13 422	15 217	17 085	19 327
Egypt	1 098	1 064	967	759	517	270	505	635	617	989	1 754	1 689	1 610
Israel	509	595	634	597	764	625	587	561	725	1 219	946	907	735
Lebanon	83	1	60	19	2	4	2	34	109	-	11	786	485
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	39	88	189	99	72	67	197	38	40	118	0	-	32
Morocco	107 763	117 039	129 846	123 126	138 975	181 552	201 154	182 811	176 392	159 989	192 559	213 976	198 664
Occupied Palestinian Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	213	67	11
Syrian Arab Republic	15	22	76	-	402	27	1	2	10	-	11	1	2
Tunisia	8 391	10 511	13 498	14 676	11 052	13 175	14 387	15 815	15 346	13 495	17 593	16 618	18 332
Turkey	25 978	21 272	28 366	22 155	24 584	34 153	21 701	31 929	32 461	30 334	34 772	35 818	43 089
TOTAL	**154 372**	**164 258**	**186 871**	**173 039**	**190 696**	**243 187**	**252 474**	**247 309**	**241 065**	**223 852**	**267 771**	**291 178**	**286 923**

Source: Eurostat

Appendix J.2 – Total imports of fish products in value (in thousand euros) of EU-25 from the Mediterranean partners, 1995–2007

Partner	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Albania	1 897	2 175	3 397	4 041	5 036	5 022	6 742	10 399	12 543	12 498	15 824	17 653	16 107
Algeria	5 101	5 431	4 197	3 363	4 400	6 224	7 677	8 411	12 190	14 606	19 493	16 500	15 476
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	12	-	56	125	195	49	1 114	400	83	540	204	851
Croatia	18 136	21 660	18 218	14 660	19 258	17 266	19 070	23 227	24 124	29 166	36 193	43 257	46 448
Egypt	2 950	3 313	3 296	2 543	2 250	1 824	2 268	2 468	2 545	3 707	8 754	9 372	9 433
Israel	6 951	7 000	8 589	7 452	7 331	6 760	7 132	7 237	8 496	10 754	10 004	11 331	11 952
Lebanon	226	2	108	46	8	28	22	148	81	0	33	522	328
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	51	277	594	302	97	378	782	200	210	467	3	1	150
Morocco	300 554	318 757	359 496	392 422	404 011	541 278	594 346	659 199	647 006	571 443	670 679	749 183	749 852
Occupied Palestinian Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	327	165	12
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	327	165	12
Syrian Arab Republic	69	34	179	-	201	57	19	8	33	-	51	0	1
Tunisia	49 662	57 282	78 581	89 617	73 929	94 405	93 518	92 223	94 358	88 486	104 156	104 858	103 356
Turkey	57 107	66 605	93 133	73 333	79 553	77 871	69 637	97 989	106 137	118 054	137 387	151 511	188 324
TOTAL	**442 705**	**482 547**	**569 787**	**587 834**	**596 201**	**751 308**	**801 262**	**902 625**	**908 123**	**849 689**	**1 003 770**	**1 104 720**	**1 142 302**

Source: Eurostat

Appendix J.3 – Total exports of fish products in volume (tonnes) of EU-25 to the Mediterranean partners, 1995–2007

Partner	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Albania	1 162	2 540	2 752	3 124	3 770	3 947	5 426	7 177	7 461	7 564	7 357	7 329	7 508
Algeria	6 112	2 202	2 927	5 447	6 101	6 327	7 110	6 431	10 020	6 934	6 027	6 079	6 238
Bosnia and Herzegovina	292	345	996	4 264	4 520	5 995	4 882	7 212	6 672	5 704	6 221	5 447	3 978
Croatia	7 198	8 476	8 361	11 085	14 546	23 557	32 359	45 473	46 762	35 936	46 947	41 801	33 492
Egypt	78 339	77 975	72 620	145 345	140 499	139 622	136 885	108 205	77 447	130 773	113 512	64 237	76 585
Israel	10 111	8 143	8 368	7 628	10 386	8 240	9 209	11 226	8 228	9 646	7 262	7 784	5 671
Lebanon	5 459	4 824	4 772	4 722	5 883	3 966	4 414	3 308	4 895	3 936	3 411	2 406	2 214
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 702	1 317	3 225	11 114	2 979	1 421	1 878	2 078	3 642	2 948	1 981	1 475	1 368
Morocco	5 537	7 927	14 497	18 702	19 078	23 757	20 408	25 012	33 534	33 581	36 327	42 030	41 701
Occupied Palestinian Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	117	94	-	-	-	187
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 709	11 045	12 382	10 717
Syrian Arab Republic	4 849	2 551	5 018	10 839	8 333	358	270	321	440	201	341	283	162
Tunisia	1 271	1 052	757	2 815	3 177	4 995	5 480	3 532	12 680	13 654	20 274	16 437	15 693
Turkey	8 917	14 482	30 388	13 463	19 175	25 137	10 947	11 131	17 034	16 827	14 073	10 470	10 360
TOTAL	**131 948**	**131 834**	**154 680**	**238 546**	**238 446**	**247 320**	**239 317**	**231 221**	**228 907**	**290 413**	**274 779**	**218 159**	**215 873**

Source: Eurostat

Appendix J.4 – Total exports of fish products in value (in thousand euros) of EU-25 to the Mediterranean partners, 1995–2007

Partner	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Albania	1 589	3 332	2 449	2 238	3 327	3 392	5 880	11 448	11 170	11 799	12 852	12 667	13 793
Algeria	11 124	4 695	5 453	9 953	9 025	9 270	12 945	10 893	14 254	11 675	11 445	11 269	12 409
Bosnia and Herzegovina	565	494	1 290	4 266	4 958	7 641	8 076	10 017	8 428	8 042	9 140	9 841	8 493
Croatia	12 308	14 414	16 332	19 686	20 199	26 678	36 512	45 631	48 339	44 406	57 696	58 408	53 874
Egypt	27 051	27 286	34 091	57 880	59 873	81 433	77 451	57 923	34 106	52 365	55 277	42 042	48 050
Israel	14 789	14 461	16 429	14 438	18 911	18 160	21 260	21 639	15 208	14 689	12 411	13 222	13 258
Lebanon	5 122	4 456	5 341	6 067	5 986	5 914	8 337	7 035	7 499	6 219	5 929	6 870	6 675
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4 534	4 088	5 854	33 132	9 799	4 330	5 498	7 377	9 729	6 987	4 419	4 412	4 723
Morocco	8 938	9 225	8 463	8 472	23 348	34 201	48 071	56 985	56 559	64 255	66 254	74 525	73 086
Occupied Palestinian Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	94	63	-	-	-	161
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 729	13 895	17 491	16 170
Syrian Arab Republic	2 997	1 686	3 341	7 694	4 749	328	430	490	468	212	327	301	239
Tunisia	1 600	1 964	1 690	3 900	3 455	4 539	5 607	4 140	11 134	12 484	17 534	16 505	19 694
Turkey	8 443	11 800	30 698	16 301	14 875	19 650	7 310	10 834	13 627	13 997	19 361	17 458	18 545
TOTAL	**99 061**	**97 903**	**131 431**	**184 027**	**178 506**	**215 537**	**237 468**	**244 507**	**230 584**	**266 859**	**286 539**	**285 011**	**289 168**

Source: Eurostat

Appendix J.5 – Imports of fish products in volume (tonnes) of EU-27 from the Mediterranean partners by commodity groups, 1995–2007

Commodity groups (see Appendix I)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
03411	1 172	1 490	840	803	892	808	1 928	1 346	784	839	1 310	1 130	1 404
03412	4	10	12	0	2	47	120	72	39	5	8	15	4
03413	1 076	2 445	3 077	3 150	3 273	3 980	3 866	3 834	3 526	3 417	3 406	3 629	3 326
03414	1 118	1 418	1 267	1 365	1 679	1 706	1 918	1 988	1 320	1 277	748	1 094	804
03415	282	405	654	794	1 140	859	434	6 243	1 449	1 235	1 314	1 146	1 637
03416	314	325	282	115	65	149	241	280	377	212	149	220	152
03417	24	15	18	12	23	3	264	308	75	30	21	10	52
03418	18 270	20 341	25 472	20 617	25 497	27 170	30 364	30 405	35 668	40 096	45 775	46 418	48 347
03419	1 207	53	2	-	2	9	1	1	5	10	13	18	7
03421	-	9	20	137	60	104	108	970	408	1 013	1 662	2 288	2 675
03422	1 392	1 653	1 589	778	325	1 654	2 510	2 264	3 380	2 665	2 651	4 422	4 329
03423	6 805	7 889	5 428	6 418	5 837	5 432	4 782	5 350	3 310	3 508	3 560	1 475	511
03424	579	572	24 343	1 955	12 222	6 405	9 720	10 018	10 464	9 402	12 188	7 222	11 296
03425	-	8	3	8	3	-	-	-	1	-	429	-	-
03426	164	10	4	24	-	81	43	252	682	134	438	2 124	3 370
03427	42	64	7	3	5	23	84	128	150	165	50	47	89
03428	5 074	4 886	5 400	3 930	3 872	4 082	3 549	3 742	4 577	5 405	6 841	7 990	8 956
03429	4	3	12	18	6	62	39	17	38	41	80	106	41
03440	1 875	916	896	893	1 205	549	1 142	952	1 461	1 556	2 204	2 515	3 366
03451	71	329	423	102	135	317	208	54	47	131	391	774	1 825
03455	198	79	56	137	121	23	10	15	34	93	17	159	203
03508	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
03511	0	8	392	26	16	18	82	41	29	32	44	155	228
03512	1	47	106	59	8	43	131	460	379	281	316	108	204
03513	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
03521	391	473	925	316	686	1 295	3 389	4 323	4 161	5 177	6 556	7 592	7 814
03522	52	30	76	-	28	3	108	268	478	413	637	542	207
03529	207	252	343	293	370	444	516	522	694	693	1 033	1 603	2 213
03530	1	2	3	1	2	0	8	15	7	3	0	-	0
03540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	-

Commodity groups (see Appendix I)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
03550	9 650	7 682	9 333	11 905	13 645	16 261	12 934	13 481	12 302	11 525	12 404	10 753	10 725
03611	361	497	879	575	712	1 162	1 113	306	331	343	503	656	468
03619	2 003	2 484	2 757	2 738	3 385	3 448	3 179	3 324	3 927	2 377	1 926	2 161	2 089
03631	1 004	558	270	74	10	7	18	20	25	30	31	1	14
03633	3 696	3 822	3 636	4 360	3 083	3 935	4 204	2 839	2 683	1 662	3 614	2 408	2 460
03635	2 043	797	2 306	815	515	1 145	1 479	2 002	2 028	1 415	1 953	1 841	1 446
03637	34 016	33 824	36 128	42 640	46 039	66 711	67 425	61 630	48 014	35 580	49 428	59 989	60 204
03639	1 314	897	1 515	1 246	789	1 937	2 410	1 902	2 181	2 765	3 598	3 846	3 503
03711	56	-	-	16	-	0	-	-	12	-	-	39	41
03712	16 036	23 461	18 992	19 689	23 519	30 472	30 372	33 848	35 798	36 529	42 407	42 376	35 448
03713	7 758	10 360	12 410	11 373	11 699	12 634	3 144	861	2 487	1 460	2 363	3 678	2 644
03714	2 828	3 106	5 269	4 228	4 152	4 553	5 217	6 250	6 145	5 663	8 518	9 025	8 421
03715	4 996	6 556	7 691	7 887	7 554	8 361	9 489	9 909	11 350	12 470	13 075	13 346	13 789
03716	1 815	2 019	1 602	2 295	4 468	4 249	4 721	4 754	5 336	4 142	4 432	5 003	5 226
03717	10	20	16	5	6	6	2	6	85	9	4	-	9
03721	1 134	1 534	2 510	2 206	1 861	4 415	2 507	6 168	6 630	5 153	4 582	4 657	7 248
03722	2 626	2 152	3 286	3 135	1 378	3 820	2 796	3 581	4 052	3 896	4 522	4 804	4 319
08142	7 878	17 420	4 533	13 824	8 112	14 490	21 144	9 967	11 350	13 063	16 513	20 153	11 216
29196	43	21	47	58	16	191	118	73	137	445	416	3 041	2 861
41111	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	295	228
41112	14 745	3 318	2 040	2 017	2 068	10 071	14 319	11 955	12 163	7 132	4 991	9 870	10 984
41113	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**154 372**	**164 258**	**186 871**	**173 039**	**190 487**	**243 136**	**252 149**	**246 753**	**240 579**	**223 491**	**267 121**	**290 770**	**286 401**

Source: Eurostat

Appendix J.6 – Imports of fish products in value (in thousand euros) of EU-27 from the Mediterranean partners by commodity groups, 1995–2007

Commodity groups (see Appendix I)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
03411	8 272	8 817	9 366	8 277	7 247	6 959	16 222	11 974	9 366	11 179	14 296	12 795	16 438
03412	15	33	45	2	4	118	295	193	126	23	36	75	11
03413	2 373	5 108	6 871	6 797	7 987	9 173	9 920	11 797	12 419	11 009	11 532	12 802	12 994
03414	3 353	3 222	2 862	2 925	4 828	5 618	8 022	7 553	5 696	4 850	2 762	3 659	3 927
03415	90	197	235	287	453	397	298	831	837	777	856	855	1 159
03416	620	697	484	199	155	300	527	712	987	625	597	876	642
03417	23	11	17	10	14	2	161	198	50	22	21	10	52
03418	63 776	75 580	89 813	74 815	98 838	98 846	106 829	126 707	145 156	165 043	178 409	191 411	200 485
03419	2 717	225	29	-	13	36	2	6	25	39	75	117	50
03421	-	46	53	469	218	313	305	2 516	999	2 567	4 256	6 466	7 583
03422	3 068	3 401	3 801	1 831	758	4 619	8 868	8 520	10 294	9 543	8 428	14 785	14 658
03423	6 521	6 560	5 634	7 755	4 345	4 437	6 012	6 714	3 203	4 472	3 922	2 041	922
03424	442	436	2 774	1 649	3 793	4 675	7 571	7 854	7 810	7 064	7 840	5 085	7 074
03425	-	20	3	15	6	-	-	-	5	-	1 150	-	-
03426	75	7	3	36	-	42	32	215	521	116	299	1 077	1 935
03427	27	76	21	7	15	55	169	230	285	259	103	114	126
03428	8 086	8 932	9 571	6 589	7 326	8 406	6 850	7 287	7 518	7 792	10 698	14 673	17 519
03429	19	66	31	76	45	147	210	94	201	128	115	220	65
03440	7 366	3 641	3 515	3 271	3 638	1 925	3 147	2 533	4 166	3 798	4 789	8 654	9 520
03451	327	507	493	361	297	307	198	187	157	620	3 299	7 918	17 163
03455	474	205	145	329	292	67	25	141	106	99	47	336	455
03508	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
03511	1	53	725	55	59	66	413	213	99	95	178	997	1 291
03512	8	125	221	72	14	71	478	421	804	780	1 099	437	784
03513	-	24	8	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
03521	824	1 074	1 802	558	947	1 898	4 784	8 096	8 163	10 901	15 493	19 601	18 851
03522	35	60	120	-	38	6	93	310	632	483	951	658	301
03529	1 414	1 512	2 292	1 991	2 459	2 975	3 384	3 435	4 358	4 397	6 583	10 988	15 305
03530	26	18	9	4	10	1	174	186	152	71	15	-	5
03540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	-
03550	61 804	50 792	60 879	74 025	78 537	111 440	92 238	95 856	97 276	110 847	128 513	125 620	119 032

Commodity groups (see Appendix I)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
03611	2 281	3 677	6 304	3 693	3 790	6 068	6 490	3 106	4 211	5 121	6 988	8 206	6 710
03619	12 788	16 993	18 812	19 049	21 333	22 340	23 669	24 313	24 852	17 603	18 629	24 022	21 193
03631	764	434	275	63	8	9	14	23	39	49	52	2	23
03633	11 344	12 589	12 534	16 150	10 566	13 907	15 920	12 251	10 649	7 992	16 335	11 095	11 399
03635	4 239	2 228	2 850	2 789	1 291	4 256	3 210	7 094	7 236	5 944	8 030	8 803	8 044
03637	115 751	116 923	146 122	165 992	155 674	207 300	253 694	293 849	256 186	185 449	235 604	264 982	284 552
03639	4 046	2 710	4 551	4 391	3 257	8 279	8 337	8 427	9 485	15 041	16 292	14 310	17 832
03711	139	-	-	34	-	1	0	-	40	-	-	340	331
03712	36 930	51 574	42 966	46 408	56 496	70 302	69 912	78 847	83 966	84 131	97 686	101 081	89 672
03713	19 016	23 124	32 649	31 907	24 372	25 323	7 229	4 125	7 867	4 138	7 089	12 865	9 697
03714	7 638	8 405	14 736	12 580	12 281	13 080	14 894	18 621	19 527	19 526	27 779	33 098	30 500
03715	25 165	33 703	41 302	40 557	37 490	41 318	48 369	54 616	65 123	72 995	74 988	80 613	78 868
03716	5 211	5 509	5 634	10 597	21 322	20 278	22 308	21 265	23 535	14 726	17 790	21 076	23 031
03717	1 327	2 444	2 312	765	388	657	14	119	82	40	12	21	108
03721	8 148	12 636	19 939	17 483	14 873	31 344	18 542	42 981	45 451	31 782	33 921	38 376	54 175
03722	8 409	9 119	13 672	13 392	7 248	14 809	11 873	14 412	15 753	16 862	21 780	20 733	19 078
08142	2 780	7 728	2 266	8 303	2 597	6 035	10 535	5 895	5 492	5 975	9 619	14 041	8 180
29196	297	186	194	154	143	576	667	672	1 120	380	329	1 439	1 429
41111	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	475	669
41112	4 636	1 116	848	1 120	592	2 444	8 130	6 844	5 730	3 766	3 278	6 033	7 732
41113	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**442 705**	**482 547**	**569 787**	**587 834**	**596 057**	**751 225**	**801 034**	**902 247**	**907 756**	**849 121**	**1 002 569**	**1 103 898**	**1 141 570**

Source: Eurostat

Appendix J.7 – Exports of fish products in volume (tonnes) of EU-27 to the Mediterranean partners by commodity groups, 1995–2007

Commodity groups (see Appendix I)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
03411	105	89	40	58	87	121	39	327	920	1 006	2 735	1 614	1 130
03412	106	31	155	172	262	409	837	536	538	617	568	631	858
03413	6	18	7	34	3	26	516	732	836	405	170	676	805
03414	15	4	1	15	50	24	48	37	20	17	44	75	57
03415	26	34	112	2 572	432	488	508	40	66	152	113	305	43
03416	-	1	0	-	-	-	5	0	22	9	1	3	1
03417	1 760	24	127	4	49	45	147	27	2	25	144	157	287
03418	379	448	359	891	1 131	1 440	2 378	3 265	2 633	3 737	4 196	5 787	6 036
03419	29	3	0	6	4	24	1	15	18	11	30	5	31
03421	203	96	349	639	1 350	250	260	406	366	310	333	339	330
03422	297	71	294	374	441	367	358	241	416	593	522	420	532
03423	8 744	8 725	26 442	10 774	15 642	22 871	14 403	8 125	10 470	13 864	16 194	16 612	8 891
03424	23 967	12 914	12 704	24 020	24 050	27 011	37 166	51 774	67 171	65 577	81 166	45 371	44 026
03425	124	81	68	63	13	54	37	41	63	38	40	64	36
03426	16 821	17 328	12 883	31 421	29 585	36 103	22 916	33 222	20 114	28 349	12 599	7 462	12 722
03427	332	451	627	1 345	1 263	2 834	1 283	1 878	5 691	4 366	3 082	2 864	1 516
03428	34 571	44 318	47 055	84 581	63 055	67 927	77 061	51 717	43 540	77 153	56 526	47 980	57 101
03429	32	11	28	60	33	43	82	39	36	50	74	29	563
03440	3 046	3 345	2 947	3 244	3 018	3 150	2 178	3 400	3 960	4 917	4 893	3 503	3 018
03451	56	379	520	296	236	416	848	726	407	840	142	199	648
03455	681	582	359	118	264	382	301	388	493	534	281	172	295
03508	115	50	33	15	17	5	2	4	41	29	15	29	53
03511	28	21	11	77	22	30	22	10	19	32	14	43	27
03512	8	22	14	9	92	149	146	122	270	30	13	6	10
03513	12	1	48	-	-	-	2	0	23	-	1	0	6
03521	880	526	1 259	1 895	1 656	1 530	2 230	1 435	1 339	2 943	3 712	7 795	6 774
03522	1 099	1 518	1 342	1 546	947	867	977	1 213	860	658	2 733	545	505
03529	104	151	137	82	164	154	174	180	151	175	179	247	1 055
03530	14	59	92	72	38	53	117	81	102	159	93	96	76
03540	49	-	0	30	47	25	0	3	14	2	7	1	124
03550	2 518	2 994	5 315	8 191	9 391	11 498	2 739	1 132	1 518	3 848	6 486	6 220	6 467

Commodity groups (see Appendix I)	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
03611	59	76	131	149	105	148	216	392	296	244	259	236	410
03619	1 687	4 223	8 243	9 323	7 847	9 803	14 072	19 024	23 247	20 239	20 283	21 989	23 252
03631	46	35	53	73	81	41	34	56	63	37	70	37	43
03633	57	123	20	4	72	72	102	49	59	123	247	547	631
03635	24	33	56	19	33	63	76	25	38	54	76	46	73
03637	2 381	3 811	2 531	2 744	2 665	3 470	5 010	6 737	6 935	5 982	6 292	6 604	8 086
03639	129	134	155	480	781	1 226	613	1 109	1 199	927	941	1 664	1 689
03711	12	34	10	12	20	19	38	8	13	31	60	68	48
03712	3 802	1 980	1 422	1 475	2 780	2 058	3 120	2 174	1 890	2 308	1 499	1 729	1 510
03713	3 915	1 878	1 855	9 427	4 257	3 640	6 547	5 723	6 422	5 909	5 700	5 480	6 613
03714	586	705	632	962	1 173	818	734	785	846	679	576	624	776
03715	440	846	1 318	1 498	1 933	2 279	2 567	4 972	5 238	5 441	5 750	3 958	4 244
03716	624	1 066	1 777	3 110	1 874	1 544	2 527	2 301	2 106	3 196	3 033	3 665	3 700
03717	48	16	15	14	18	19	27	28	36	47	26	22	57
03721	118	205	70	83	191	59	133	111	147	167	146	72	119
03722	532	907	450	182	313	259	362	430	590	574	741	1 002	1 324
08142	18 692	20 470	21 239	35 375	58 637	39 171	28 531	25 135	16 237	31 929	30 066	17 574	7 939
29196	51	18	421	156	1 342	3 219	5 682	20	630	788	424	2 230	678
41111	132	447	292	260	184	360	232	318	464	222	376	356	223
41112	2 486	500	648	594	792	755	911	659	329	1 030	1 047	831	408
41113	-	36	16	4	0	5	0	-	-	0	25	157	-
Total	**131 948**	**131 834**	**154 680**	**238 546**	**238 436**	**247 319**	**239 315**	**231 173**	**228 903**	**290 374**	**274 739**	**218 138**	**215 846**

Source: Eurostat

Appendix J.8 – Exports of fish products in value (in thousand euros) of EU-27 to the Mediterranean partners by commodity groups, 1995–2007

Commodity groups (see Appendix I)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
03411	1 710	1 398	1 750	2 845	2 325	2 592	2 019	4 745	9 046	4 936	15 606	14 594	10 603
03412	356	198	1 114	1 051	1 477	2 128	2 852	2 510	2 566	2 569	2 780	3 702	4 298
03413	37	66	64	107	21	127	622	1 063	1 346	686	520	1 258	1 297
03414	56	20	7	60	116	83	156	167	129	101	430	585	429
03415	15	38	35	465	119	313	244	36	35	93	89	244	40
03416	-	2	1	-	0	-	10	3	30	34	9	26	7
03417	275	31	110	2	48	29	114	141	1	57	150	189	262
03418	351	333	582	942	998	2 193	4 794	4 859	4 175	6 343	7 918	10 425	13 919
03419	90	23	37	26	18	64	18	42	111	59	346	45	101
03421	693	321	654	1 319	1 462	960	900	1 028	747	791	782	1 003	1 021
03422	363	292	515	644	1 100	631	697	419	635	571	809	527	842
03423	6 688	6 510	24 856	11 996	11 749	14 820	8 663	7 184	7 786	9 977	12 370	13 442	9 236
03424	8 003	4 864	5 661	7 657	8 586	12 427	18 627	23 246	25 278	24 486	36 578	22 819	21 814
03425	161	123	99	57	20	106	72	102	53	56	86	272	82
03426	6 013	5 206	9 113	16 231	13 055	19 005	16 383	18 145	11 236	15 802	7 878	5 602	9 548
03427	302	422	667	1 287	1 154	2 685	1 774	2 096	4 574	4 765	3 511	3 916	2 261
03428	12 705	16 972	21 890	32 139	26 099	47 167	40 253	29 106	23 299	32 622	29 310	36 231	40 198
03429	82	55	57	144	85	193	233	226	91	153	138	99	473
03440	6 957	8 484	7 740	8 005	8 745	8 615	7 166	8 491	8 916	9 044	9 311	8 573	8 394
03451	121	443	686	509	413	476	1 090	905	918	3 025	597	953	2 041
03455	1 051	782	636	303	445	713	807	779	835	1 040	499	550	607
03508	540	282	155	148	178	64	30	57	445	406	205	410	920
03511	218	141	47	168	249	173	245	61	80	71	131	164	168
03512	57	39	40	63	134	397	213	262	412	43	122	37	66
03513	54	2	168	0	-	-	30	1	34	-	7	3	48
03521	1 147	604	1 318	2 045	1 965	1 744	2 722	1 924	1 623	3 910	5 784	10 543	9 485
03522	1 252	1 609	1 538	1 794	932	1 033	1 249	1 309	1 053	1 083	1 900	752	756
03529	931	1 136	1 117	697	980	1 130	1 274	1 209	1 045	1 164	1 294	1 400	2 583
03530	43	166	202	172	141	124	328	233	255	350	304	288	273
03540	30	-	1	29	24	30	2	23	77	26	17	10	223
03550	6 316	6 940	4 191	3 482	17 243	24 147	11 349	3 998	4 136	9 514	16 804	14 881	12 402

Commodity groups (see Appendix I)	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
03611	369	622	971	1 221	908	1 392	1 887	2 265	2 154	1 629	1 939	1 952	3 477
03619	1 243	1 952	3 308	3 364	3 400	7 105	31 055	44 499	40 433	43 253	39 559	43 408	44 354
03631	68	61	142	464	517	185	121	146	85	79	200	154	127
03633	101	159	32	9	108	124	236	83	142	392	610	1 129	1 386
03635	115	141	204	62	90	147	246	105	194	186	241	196	337
03637	3 008	5 148	5 972	6 219	5 466	7 023	9 290	11 970	14 703	16 161	17 570	15 949	18 055
03639	376	335	466	807	1 506	2 360	1 418	1 741	1 878	1 947	2 429	3 408	3 741
03711	139	200	81	115	173	130	150	57	76	176	265	305	264
03712	8 403	4 674	3 266	3 142	5 594	3 814	6 436	5 046	3 708	4 335	3 012	3 861	3 883
03713	11 786	6 247	5 838	30 756	14 148	11 603	20 942	20 921	20 834	17 675	17 761	18 289	22 951
03714	930	1 181	993	1 713	2 763	2 266	2 315	2 344	2 670	2 120	1 869	1 966	2 335
03715	1 161	1 853	3 174	3 326	4 172	5 127	5 938	11 160	10 658	11 607	12 365	9 839	9 988
03716	1 633	3 085	5 780	11 159	5 473	4 316	7 060	6 868	5 908	7 191	6 592	8 181	8 496
03717	530	274	222	209	214	405	344	342	391	428	445	282	770
03721	987	845	552	592	517	652	1 073	909	892	1 009	679	393	624
03722	882	1 506	806	564	794	755	1 216	1 369	1 835	1 625	2 012	2 391	2 806
08142	8 489	10 728	13 017	24 667	31 239	21 162	18 406	18 734	10 901	20 799	20 067	16 014	8 196
29196	448	475	533	293	848	2 089	3 521	431	1 255	1 277	1 273	2 299	1 796
41111	157	475	305	385	299	343	278	527	467	316	430	616	433
41112	1 619	363	708	566	377	357	570	501	414	832	848	722	719
41113	-	77	12	8	2	12	1	-	-	3	28	107	-
Total	**99 061**	**97 903**	**131 431**	**184 027**	**178 489**	**215 535**	**237 439**	**244 385**	**230 565**	**266 815**	**286 481**	**285 002**	**289 135**

Source: Eurostat

ÉTUDES ET REVUES DE LA CGPM DÉJÀ PUBLIÉES
GFCM STUDIES AND REVIEWS ALREADY ISSUED

1 Standardisation de méthodes d'étude biométrique et d'observation de clupéidés (en particulier de *Sardina pilchardus*) utilisées en biologie des pêches. Division des pêches de la FAO. 1957

1 Standardization of biometric and observation methods for Clupeidae (especially *Sardina pilchardus*) used in fisheries biology. FAO Fisheries Division. 1957

2 Le Chalutage en Méditerranée – Observations préliminaires sur les chaluts italiens. Division des pêches de la FAO. Septembre 1957

2 Mediterranean trawling Preliminary observations in the study of Italian trawl nets. FAO Fisheries Division. September 1957

3 La pollution des eaux provoquée par les déversements des sucreries. Carlo Maldura et Paul Vivier. Avril 1958

3 Water pollution caused by wastes from sugar refineries. Carlo Maldura and Paul Vivier. April 1958

4 Filets tournants et coulissants en fibres synthétiques. Gerhard Klust. Septembre 1958

4 Ring nets made of synthetic fibres. Gerhard Klust. September 1958

5 La pisciculture dans les eaux intérieures des pays membres du CGPM. Secrétariat du CGPM. Février 1959

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7 Fishing installations in brackish lagoons. Ruggero de Angelis. August 1959

8 La situation de la pêche en Italie, en particulier dans le secteur de la distribution. Paolo Pagliazzi. Octobre 1959

8 Situation of the fishing industry in Italy, particularly regarding distribution. Paolo Pagliazzi. October 1959

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9 Graphic documentation on some fishing gear used in Spanish coastal lagoons. Fernando Lozano Cabo. November 1959

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11 Le traitement du fond des étangs piscicoles et ses effets sur la productivité. La pisciculture dans divers pays européens. Alfred G. Wurtz. Juin 1960

11 Methods of treating the bottom of fish ponds and their effects on productivity. Fish culture in certain European countries. Alfred G. Wurtz. June 1960

12 Exploitation et description des lagunes saumâtres de la Méditerranée. Ruggero de Angelis. Août 1960

12 Mediterranean brackish water lagoons and their exploitation. Ruggero de Angelis. August 1960

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13 A new method for "aimed" one-boat trawling in mid-water and on the bottom. J. Schärfe, FAO Fisheries Division. September 1960

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14 Mediterranean trawling. Fifth report. J. Schärfe, FAO Fisheries Division . May 1961

15 La madrague sicilienne de course. Vito Fodera. Juillet 1961

15 The Sicilian tuna trap. Vito Fodera. July 1961

16 Influence de la température et de l'éclairement sur la distribution des crevettes des moyennes et grandes profondeurs. Walter Ghidalia et François Bourgois. August 1961

16 The influence of temperature and light on the distribution of shrimps in medium and great depths. Walter Ghidalia and François Bourgois. August 1961

17 L'amélioration des techniques de la pêche au feu. F. Bourgois et L. Farina, Experts de la FAO. Novembre 1961

17 Improvements of techniques for fishing with lights. F. Bourgois and L. Farina, FAO Experts. November 1961

18 L'élevage des huîtres en parcs flottants. M. Nikolic et I. Stojnic. Mars 1962

18 A sytem of oyster culture on floating shellfish parks. M. Nikolic and I. Stojnic. March 1962

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19 Light fishing. Raimondo Sarà. August 1962

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The aim of this paper is to analyse the trade in fish and fishery products in the Mediterranean basin. Trade plays a key role in the economy of a country. With reference to the fisheries sector, it appears that the influence of market forces on the management of fisheries (and vice versa) is increasing. After an overview of recent trends in fishery production (capture fishery and aquaculture), the study focuses on the exchange of fishery products, based on data from UN-Comtrade and FAO (for international trade) and Eurostat data (for EU trade). The analysis considers both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of trade. The core of the study comprises an analysis of the fish trade between the two sides of the Mediterranean basin, the EU and the non-EU countries. At the European level, the trade in fish products between the northern and the southern Mediterranean is of particular importance when considering recent trends in production and consumption, as well as the legal framework covering both the production and trade sides of the fishery sector. To cope with growing domestic demand (as a result of high and growing standards of living, leading to increased consumption of fish products) and a decrease in fish production (caused by a number of restrictions set by the Common Fisheries Policy [CFP] on catch and effort), EU imports of fish products from the rest of the world are on a constant rise. In these circumstances, neighbouring Mediterranean countries can play a key role, especially in the light of recent liberalization processes, for example, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (or Barcelona Process) and the Stabilization and Association Process in the western Balkans. The cross-sectoral analysis of fishery production and trade provides a number of conclusions and lessons for the future of fishery management. It is recommended that policy-makers take into account the demand and trade in fish products with regard to the sustainability of marine resources and vice versa.

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