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REPORT ON THE SITUATION ON THE HERRING MARKET

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EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

During its session of 31 January 1984, the Council requested the Commission to draw up a report evaluating the market situation of herring in the Community.

Having collected within the Member States the necessary information, the Commission has drawn up this report which is now submitted to the Council.

It deals with the following matters :

a) the evolution of the situation during recent years concerning production, prices, withdrawals and trade;

b) the present situation relating to the EEC import regime and the outlets;

c) the needs of the processing industry as they appear after a sample survey made by the COmmission.

R E P O R T

on

The situation on the herring market

At its meeting of 31 January 1984, the Council requested the Commission to draw up a report on the situation on the Community herring market. This document has been drawn up in compliance with that request.

INTRODUCTION

In the 1960s and the first half of the 1970s herring-fishing, both for human and industrial consumption, was a major Community activity. Failure to take sufficient account of biological considerations, despite the repeated warnings of internaltion advisory bodies on fisheries, led to a deterioration in the state of stocks in most Community waters from the beginning of the 1970s onwards.
Various protection measures therefore had to be introduced (a ban on fisheries at certain times of the year, introduction of TACs, etc.). These measures had little effect mainly because they were applied too late to permit the replenishment of stocks. A total ban on herring fishing in the North Sea therefore had to be imposed from February 1977 until October 1981 in subarea "c", until May 1983 insub-areas "a" and "b", in the Celtic Sea from March 1977 to September 1982 and off the west of Scotland from May 1977 to June 1981 (for the Mourne stock from 1978 to 1981).

After these fallow years, the conditions are therefore met for a reactivation of herring-fishing in the abovementioned areas. The foreseeable growth of Community herring production in the years to come consequently warrants an examination of the market situation.

I. THE SITUATION IN RECENT YEARS (1975 - 1983)

a. Production prices and withdrawals

— Table 1 in the Annex traces the development of herring production in the Community.
From this table it can be seen that before 1977, when part of production was intended for industrial use (fishmeal, manufacture), very high catches were recorded at Community level (more than 700.000 tonnes in 1972 and 1973) only to fall steeply in 1974 and 1975 and even more steeply in 1976.
After 1977, when catches for industrial purposes were forbidden, from a catch level of around 200.000 tonnes onwards(1), production remained stagnant until 1979, the first signs of an upturn only becoming apparent in 1980. This increase in production was clearly confirmed in 1981 and 1982. As regards 1983, the figures are provisional but production will probably be at least equal to that of 1982 i.e. approximately 240.000 tonnnes not ocunting by-catches.

— As regards the development of prices on the Community market, Tables 3 and 3a call forth the following comments :

- At Community level :

  Before 1977, the average Community price showed relatively little change except in 1974 (26% up on 1973). By contrast, from 1977 onwards an interesting correlation is to be observed between prices and production : fall in production and increase inprices from 1977 to 1979; upturn in production and gradual fall in prices from 1980 to 1982.

- In the present four mainproducing countries :

  There follows a brief assessment of the link between market prices and production :

  a. Denmark : With the exception of 1975, prices before 1979 rose fairly steadily, which is to be explained partly by a corresponding cutback in production; from 1980 onwards the situation is not so clear-cut although in overall terms any increase in production has been matched by a fall in prices.

  b. United Kingdom : From 1975 to 1977 prices rose relatively slowly in line with a steady fall in production; from 1977 to 1979 the rise in prices, which occurred in inverse proportion to a steep fall in production, was far more significant; the fall in prices recorded in 1980 was further accentuated in 1981, reflecting a clear upturn in production.

  c. Netherlands : Before 1977, prices increased regularly with the exception of 1974, production remaining stationary in overall terms. In 1977 a severe fall in production was recorded along with a substantial rise in prices, in 1978 a major fall in both production and prices, and from 1981 onwards an appreciable upturn in production, the development of prices being far less clear-cut (overall fall with the exception of 1982).

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(1) With effect from 29 September 1977 (see Council Regulation (EEC) No 2115/77 of 27 September 1977, OJ L No 247, 28.9.1977).

d. Ireland : Before 1977, prices rose in inverse proportion to an overall fall in production; from 1977 to 1980, production developped more or less in parallel with prices but at substantially higher levels than those recorded in the period before 1977; from 1981 onwards the price/production correlation appears less marked.

As for withdrawals, the situation at Community level has been as follows :
- from 1978 to 1980, withdrawals as a percentage of production were very low;
- from 1981 to 1983 the situation deteriorated for the Community as a whole (approximately 10% of production withdrawn - see table 2) but nonetheless improved in 1983.

By way of comparison, the situation as regards withdrawals of mackerel (also a pelagic species) was as follows :
- before 1980 withdrawals as a percentage of production were low;
- in 1980 and 1981 the situation deteriorated for the Community as a whole (approximately 11% of production withdrawn);
- 1982 saw an improvement in the situation which was confirmed in 1983.

It should be pointed out that since a system of degressive financial compensation was introduced into the common organization of the markets on 1.1.1983 the budgetary impact of withdrawals has been more limited.

b. Concomitant development of external trade and apparent consumption

-- External trade

* As can be seen from Table 4, the Community was a net importer of fresh and frozen herring (the most common presentations) during the period in question.

Fresh or chilled herring (whole, headless or in pieces, from 1978 to 1982)

1. Volume and origin of imports

1.1. Volume

Imports from non-member countries increased by 43% (from 70.811 tonnes to 101.477 tonnes), intra-Community trade increasing during the same period by 103% (from 44.690 tonnes to 90.754 tonnes).

1.2. Origin

In 1978 the Community imported approximately 62.300 tonnes of fresh herring from Sweden and 3.700 tonnes from Norway. This figure rose to approximately 96.000 tonnes in 1982, Sweden alone satisfying 79% of the Community's import requirements, which constituted a substantial fall in relative terms compared with the years immediately before (88% in 1980 and 84% in 1981).

2. Volume of exports

Exports to non-member countries, which mainly involved sales to Eastern European ships, rose from 3.445 tonnes to 20.633 tonnes, intra-Community trade rising from 49.397 tonnes to 88.600 tonnes (+ 79%).

Frozen herring (whole, headless or in pieces, from 1978 to 1982)

1. Volume and origin of imports

1.1. Volume

Imports from non-member countries fell appreciably (by 67% from 77.202 tonnes in 1978 to 25.272 tonnes in 1982) and trade between Member States rose slowly (from 28.012 tonnes in 1978 to 31.577 tonnes in 1982, i.e. an increase of 12%).

1.2. Origin

In 1978 the Community imported roughly 65.000 tonnes of frozen herring from Canada and, to a lesser extent, the United States. By 1982, this figure had fallen to roughly 15.000 tonnes. (Total imports from non-member countries in 1982 : 25.272 tonnes, of which 57% came from Canada, 17% from Iceland, 10% from Sweden and 8% from Norway).

2. Volume of exports

During the period under consideration, exports to non-member countries rose from 3.042 tonnes to 16.257 tonnes and trade withtin the EEC from 22.679 tonnes to 28.348 tonnes (an increase of 24%).

* Table 5, which covers only 1981 and 1982, shows the main trade flows in the same period.

Viz :
- the importing country most fresh herring was Denmark (approximately 90.000 tonnes in 1981 and 1982);
- a substantial portion of Danish fresh herring imports (approximately 56.500 tonnes in 1982) was re-exported to the Federal Republic of Germany;
- the latter was not only the main Community destination for fresh herring but also the largest importer of frozen herring (approximately 14.000 tonnes in 1982);
- the main exporter of fresh herring was the United Kingdom (approximately 16.000 tonnes in 1982), while the main exporter of frozen herring was the Netherlands (approximately 11.500 tonnes in 1982).

-- Apparent consumption

In 1976 apparent consumption of fresh and frozen herring in the Community amounted to approximately 450.000 tonnes (1), only to fall to and remain around 300.000 (1,2) in the years 1981 - 1982. The Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark were the main consumers in 1981 and 1982.

(1) Live weight
(2) A further 50.000 tonnes should be added for the other presentations.

As for the British market, in 1975 it was still consuming roughly 90.000 tonnes; consumption fell from 1977 onwards but this situation may be purely temporary.

In France the same situation prevailed as in the United Kingdom. By contrast a certain upturn in consumption seemed to occur in the Netherlands in 1982 and 1983 as compared with the years immediately preceding 1981.

In short, the following conclusions may be drawn :

1) trade between Member States rose slightly in the period from 1978 to 1983; this development was more marked in the case of fresh herring than in that of frozen herring
2) When all presentations are considered together, overall recourse to imports has tended to fall since 1980; the situation can be attributed wholly to the major fall in imports of frozen herring; by contrast, imports of fresh herring have considereably increased since 1979.
3) Frozen herring exports to non-member countries went mainly to Eastern Europe and exports of fresh herring to the Klondykers, especially since 1981
4) the rise in Community production was proportionally more rapid than the reduction in imports, at least in the period from 1981 to 1982 (1), which served to increase total herring supplies available on the Community market.

II. PRESENT SITUATION

a. The Community import arrangements

It should be pointed out that for the period from 15 February to 15 June, the duty on fresh, chilled or frozen herring (whole, headless or in pieces) is bound at zero.
For the period from 16 June to 14 February it is bound at 15% for these same presentations provided that the quotas in force have been exhausted.
These quotas currently break down as follows :

a) an annual quota of 34.000 tonnes agreed to under GATT for the period from 16 June to 14 February
b) an autonomous quota of 26.000 tonnes for the period from 16 June 1984 to 31 December 1984.

Furthermore, by virtue of various arrangements and agreements, preferential rates apply to certain other presentations of herring currently imported.
More specifically :

- for frozen herring fillets, Iceland pays no duty while Norway and the Faeroes pay 3% (TDC : 15%);
- for flaps prepared or preserved in vinegar, Iceland is subject to a duty of 10% and the Faeroes a duty of 4%. As regards Canada, the duty amounts to 10% within the limits of a quota which will reach 7.000 tonnes in 1987 (TDC : 20%).

Tables 6 and 7 in the Annex show the origin of the fresh and frozen herring imported by the Community in the period 1980 - 1982.

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(1) 1983 figures provisional

b. Outlets

At present there are two types of outlet for herring for human consumption : the internal market, which is by far the more important of the two, and the export market. Due to the ban on herring fishing for industrial purposes, fish-meal can only be produced from products which have been withdrawn from the Community market.

1. The immediate outlook for the internal market is difficult to gauge. The ban on herring-fishing in the North Sea since 1977 has led to considerable changes in consumer habits. In particular, as will be explained in greater detail furhter on, the processing industry has had to adapt to new sources of supply and the use of substitute products such as mackerel. Consequently there have been substantial changes in certain finished or semi-finished products placed on the market and a relative adaptation of consumption to the new situation.

   In such a context and given the constantly changing situation, it is difficult to draw conclusions for the future by analysing the current market situation. Furthermore, since the information supplied by the Member States is very incomplete and fragmentary we shall for the moment confine ourselves to only a few basic considerations.
   - The first of these is the importance of the German market, which accounts for 60% (or 200.000 tonnes live weight) of total herring consumption in the Community, broken down roughly as follows :

canned herring	70.000 tonnes
pickled herring (mechanized processing)	60.000 tonnes
pickled herring (manual processing)	20.000 tonnes
maatjes	20.000 tonnes
smoked herring	5.000 tonnes
fresh herring	25.000 tonnes
other destinations	4.000 tonnes

     For the record, around the mid-1970s 250.000 tonnes of herring were consumed on the German market. The fall in consumption seems mainly to have affected canned products, where herring has been partly displaced by canned mackerel and pilchards, which are not too expensive for the consumer;

   - as regards the other markets, the following points should be borne in mind :
     - in France, consumption of lightly salted fillets has been rising since 1981 in preference to other presentations, particularly smoked herring. The same phenomenon seems to be occurring in the Netherlands;
     - in the United Kingdom, the morose state of the market may reflect a reorientation of the processing industry towards other products rather than a negative trend in consumer habits as such;
     - as for the other Member States, the information available is insufficient basis for any assessment.

In addition to the lack of information already referred to, it is also difficult to assess the situation because the Community market is currently in a state of transition.

It is also difficult to predict the profitability outlook for the processing industry. The fact that processing capacities are underused in certain Member States makes it risky to draw any hard and fast conclusions. All that can be said is that herring are sure to follow the same trend as other products i.e. increased marketing of presentations with greater added value.

2. Exports cover both frozen and fresh herring. In the case of frozen herring, the volume of exports has risen appreciably since 1981. For the last three years the Eastern European countries, (Poland and Czechoslovakia) have been importing substantial quantities of frozen herring from the Community.

   As regards fresh herring, a new trade flow has developed since 1981 with the sale of this product to ships from the Eastern European countries. Although this type of sale has fewer beneficial effects in terms of industrial development and economic spin-off than the use of herring by the processing industry, such transactions are nonetheless necessary in order to ensure that a part of production is disposed of.
   By the way of illustration in 1981 the United Kingdom sold at sea 13.000 tonnes of fresh herring, in 1982 17.000 tonnes and in 1983 26.000 tonnes.

3. If one discounts by-catches of herring the Community fishmeal industry will for the immediate future, have to rely on market-withdrawals for its supplies. If herring fishing for industrial purposes is resumed, a new situation will arise, the consequences of which are difficult to predict in the present beyond the short term. Prices are at present relatively high, a situation which should continue for some time due to the interplay of factors such as the difficulties encountered by South American fishmeal producers, the poor soya harvest in America and the high rate for the US dollar.

c. Present situation as regards production, prices, withdrawals and external trade

For lack of details from the Member States on the most recent developments as regards production, prices, withdrawals and external trade, the Commission is unable to report on this subject.

III. The processing industry and its requirements

In recent months the Commission staff has carried out a survey among the Member States in order to gauge more accurately the requirements of the Community processing industry and the structure of its demands. On the basis of the information supplied, which we have been unable to check, the present situation may be described as follows.

In general, two types of herring are used for processing in the Community : large herrings corresponding to size 1 under the Community legislation (1), and smaller herrings corresponding to size 3 and to a lesser extent size 2 under the Community legislation. In general, the ratio of large herrings to small is 45 - 50 (large)/50 - 55 (small). Against this background, the situation should be examined in the various Member States :

- in Germany, the ratio of large to small herrings is roughly 1 : 1;
- in the Netherlands only large herrings are used to produce maatjes; the same is true as regards smoked products (2) in the United Kingdom and Ireland;
- in Denmark the requirements of the processing industry are considerably differents : 55 - 60% of the raw material consists of small herrings (used mainly for pickling) caught in ICES divisions IIIa and IIIb, c and d, (Skagerak, Kattegat and Baltic). Of the herrings landed in Denmark (national production and imports), 58% are of size 2 or 3 and 40% of size 1. Part of this quantity is re-exported to Germany, where it is processed. The Danish and German processing industries current overall requirements as regards herrings of sizes 2 and 3 reportedly amount to 115.000 tonnes per year.

The processing industry has other problems, however, quite apart from the size of fish to be used. These concern matters such as fishing mehtods, the grading of fish, freshness ratings, handling (fresh, chilled of salted), price levels and the maturity of fish (fat content).

Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that before the 1977 ban on herring fishing, the supplies of the processing industry came mainly from the North Sea. Since then the industry has had to find other sources of supply ICES divisions IIIa and IIIb, c, d and the current structure of the market needs a diversification of these sources to which the industry has easily gained access, mainly by virtue of favourable import arrangements.

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(1) See table 8

(2) According to the British processing industry, the fish needed to produce the main presentations must have the following characteristics :
- for smoking : 12 % fat content
  3 to 6 herrings per kg (size 1)
- for pickling : 8 % fat content
  maximum 14/15 herrings per kg (size 3)
- maatjes : 20 % fat content
  7 to maximum 10 herrings per kg (sizes 1 and 2).

HERRING CATCHES (live weight in tonnes, all ICES areas together)

YEAR	FRG	FR	NL	B	UK	IRL	DK	TOTAL EEC
1971	85.531	23.500	53.400	681	157.119	31.200	332.300	683.731
1972	53.651	29.900	56.300	1.338	161.684	47.800	357.900	708.573
1973	71.000	33.600	73.300	2.160	167.125	38.900	383.000	769.085
1974	59.065	25.279	59.307	627	160.290	39.608	176.896	521.072
1975	51.933	30.498	70.980	2.451	123.778	29.752	216.662	526.054
1976	22.800	21.662	57.090	1.445	98.674	22.227	107.252	331.150
1977	8.135	4.164	19.701	57	51.778	23.436	93.589	200.860
1978	8.205	4.201	7.694	1	22.742	26.473	66.508	135.824
1979	7.824	3.597	3.223	2	12.316	27.383	63.921	118.266
1980	10.135	6.126	2.799	2.573	11.428	36.800	65.970	135.831
1981	14.820	14.037	18.330	8.899	36.475	29.610	89.292	211.463
1982	17.637	15.143	35.188	9.914	48.281	29.730	83.714	239.607
1983 (1)	16.000	16.000	42.622	5.972	51.385	32.200	64.000	228.179

Sources : CRONOS and DG XIV

(1) The figures for 1983 are provisional

TABLE 2

WITHDRAWALS AS A PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCTION (in tonnes)

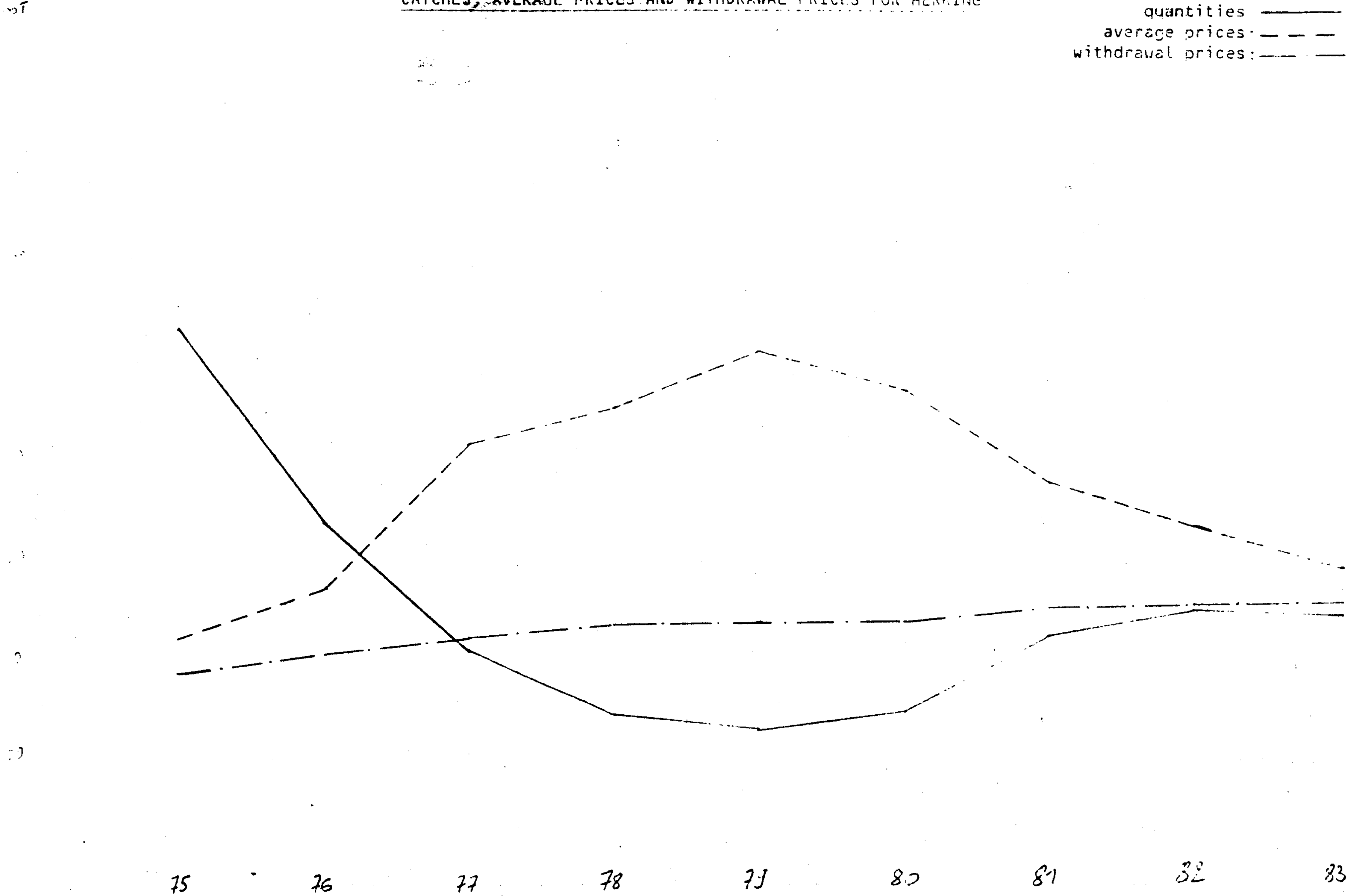
YEAR	FRG			DK			B			UK		
	Produc-tion 1	With-drawals 2	%age 2 : 1	Produc-tion 1	With-drawals 2	%age 2 : 1	Produc-tion 1	With-drawals 2	%age 2 : 1	Produc-tion 1	With-drawals 2	%age 2 : 1
1978	8.205	49	0,6	66.508	667	1	1	-	-	22.742	-	-
1979	7.824	925	12	63.921	1.732	2,7	2	1	50	12.316	-	-
1980	10.135	165	1,6	65.970	422	0,6	2.573	-	-	11.428	-	-
1981	14.820	588	4	89.292	3.482	3,9	8.899	735	8,2	36.475	8.074	22,1
1982	17.637	166	0,9	83.714	7.518	8,9	9.914	793	7,9	48.281	13.199	27,3
1983	16.000	105	0,6	64.000	4.138	6,4	5.972	693	11,6	51.385	7.609	14,8

Source : Withdrawals : DG XIV
Production : CRONOS and DG XIV

YEAR	F			IRL			NL			EEC		
	Production 1	Withdrawals 2	%age 2 : 1	Production 1	Withdrawals 2	%age 2 : 1	Production 1	Withdrawals 2	%age 2 : 1	Production 1	Withdrawals 2	%age 2 : 1
1978	4.201	2	-	26.473	189	0,7	7.694	-	-	135.824	907	0,6
1979	3.597	15	0,4	27.383	280	1	3.223	-	-	118.266	2.153	1,8
1980	6.126	6	-	36.800	112	0,3	2.799	-	-	135.831	3.317	2,4
1981	14.037	10	-	29.610	4.351	14,7	18.330	863	4,7	211.463	18.103	8,5
1982	15.143	1.858	12,2	29.730	6.869	23,1	35.188	1.320	3,7	239.607	31.723	13,2
1983	16.000	1.837	11,4	32.200	5.415	16,8	42.622	2.024	4,8	228.179	21.821	9,5

TABLE 3

CATCHES, AVERAGE PRICES AND WITHDRAWAL PRICES FOR HERRING



AVERAGE PRICES RECORDED IN REPRESENTATIVE PORTS IN EACH COUNTRY

YEAR	DK	FRG	NL	IRL	UK	P	EEC	Guiding prices
1973	229	183	200	154	129	220	181	196
1974	258	205	195	222	209	261	228	206
1975	238	162	241	227	183	224	214	206
1976	289	205	275	273	218	301	265	227
1977	375	199	416	396	479	707	411	247
1978	409	-	362	414	581	650	447	259
1979	502	-	571	423	763	757	499	313
1980	482	-	309	400	595	445	464	313
1981	425	367	269	228	233	313	366	329
1982	405	286	288	281	253	332	346	336
1983*	341	231	279	281	230	337	319	336

Source : Member States
Unitè : 1973 to 1978 : u.a./t
1979 to 1983 : ECU/t
* first six months

TABLE 4

EC HERRING SUPPLIES (1) AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION (in tonnes)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 2)
1. Imports from outside EC	129.871	125.370	143.976	148.013	151.365	152.037	138.222	126.749	133.121
- fresh	87.312	76.031	74.768	70.811	83.391	95.342	94.544	101.477	110.809
- frozen	42.559	49.339	69.208	77.202	67.974	56.695	43.678	25.272	22.312
2. Imports from within EC	126.134	113.208	78.817	72.702	84.035	107.807	118.708	122.331	120.068
- fresh	90.309	79.127	51.315	44.690	53.161	76.536	87.745	90.754	92.264
- frozen	35.825	34.081	27.502	28.012	30.874	31.271	30.963	31.577	27.804
3. Exports to outside EC	16.296	11.521	9.376	6.487	6.776	6.457	14.738	36.890	63.188
- fresh	4.181	3.127	3.830	3.445	3.109	3.101	5.772	20.633	49.700
- frozen	12.115	8.394	5.546	3.042	3.667	3.356	8.966	16.257	13.488
4. Exports to within EC	113.029	102.608	80.789	72.076	81.443	104.863	111.900	116.948	108.039
- fresh	87.010	75.853	57.424	49.397	53.666	77.514	85.017	88.600	86.888
- frozen	26.019	26.755	23.365	22.679	27.777	27.349	26.883	28.348	21.151
5. Balance of external trade (1-3)	113.575	113.849	134.600	141.526	144.589	145.580	123.484	89.859	69.933
6. Catches	526.054	331.150	200.860	135.824	118.266	135.831	211.463	239.607	228.179
7. Withdrawals	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	907	2.953	3.317	18.103	31.723	21.821
8. Apparent consumption (5+6-7)	639.629	444.999	335.460	276.443	259.902	278.094	316.844	297.743	276.291

(1) Whole, fresh, chilled and frozen
(2) External trade : provisional figures
n.a. : not available
SOURCES : catches and withdrawals CRONOS and DG XIV
external trade : NIMEXE

WHOLE HERRING SUPPLIES (FRESH, CHILLED AND FROZEN) AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION PER MEMBER STATE
(in tonnes)

	BELGIUM		DENMARK		FRANCE		IRELAND	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
1. Imports from within EC	5.229	5.497	9.192	7.772	4.253	5.409	2.468	2.264
- fresh	1.987	2.234	8.776	7.391	2.939	2.589	1.465	2.211
- frozen	3.242	3.263	416	381	1.314	2.820	1.003	53
2. Imports from outside EC	1.605	1.166	91.064	92.814	3.261	2.802	-	261
- fresh	23	60	89.442	91.997	387	379	-	-
- frozen	1.852	1.106	1.622	817	2.874	2.423	-	261
3. Exports to within EC	7.315	8.728	73.107	69.720	8.755	7.109	8.304	7.408
- fresh	6.973	8.669	58.933	55.902	8.268	6.955	4.431	3.249
- frozen	342	59	14.174	13.818	487	154	3.873	4.159
4. Exports to outside EC	1	60	7.613	7.040	68	1.363	281	155
- fresh	1	60	3.293	3.171	9	1.362	223	74
- frozen	-	-	4.320	3.826	59	1	58	81
5. Balanced external trade (1+2)-3-4)	- 482	- 2.125	19.536	23.826	-.1.309	- 261	- 6.117	- 5.038
6. Catches	8.899	9.914	89.292	83.714	14.037	15.143	29.610	29.730
7. Withdrawals	735	793	3.482	7.518	10	1.858	4.351	6.869
8. Apparent consumption (5+6-7)	7.682	6.996	105.346	100.022	12.718	13.024	19.142	17.823

Sources : catches and withdrawals : CRONOS and DG XIV; External trade : NIMEXE

	NETHERLANDS		FR GERMANY		UNITED KINGDOM	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
1. Imports from within EC	30.070	27.003	61.191	69.528	6.295	4.826
- fresh	14.174	14.261	52.816	58.195	5.578	3.870
- frozen	15.896	12.742	8.375	11.333	717	956
2. Imports from outside EC	5.057	6.736	29.656	18.131	7.578	4.839
- fresh	2.022	4.230	2.309	4.332	360	479
- frozen	3.035	2.506	27.347	13.799	7.218	4.360
3. Exports to within EC	7.932	16.004	1.548	1.605	4.939	6.374
- fresh	3.925	9.986	124	301	2.363	3.538
- frozen	4.007	6.018	1.424	1.304	2.576	2.836
4 Exports to outside EC	4.065	11.458	328	807	2.381	16.007
- fresh	1	12	47	24	2.197	15.930
- frozen	4.064	11.446	281	783	184	77
5 Balance of external trade (1+2)-(3-4)	23.130	6.277	88.971	85.247	6.553	- 12.716
6. Catches	18.330	35.188	14.820	17.637	36.475	48.281
7. Withdrawals	863	1.320	588	166	8.074	13.199
8. Apparent consumption 5+6-7	40.597	40.145	103.203	102.718	34.954	22.366

SHARES OF MAIN EXPORTING NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES IN COMMUNITY FRESH HERRING IMPORTS

ORIGIN		FRG	F	NL	B	UK	IRL	DK	EEC
SWEDEN	80	86	72	100	86	1	-	88	88
	81	70	79	91	9	5	-	85	84
	82	56	83	81	95	4	-	81	79
NORWAY	80	7	23	-	-	11	-	3	4
	81	28	19	-	45	91	-	8	9
	82	44	17	1	5	79	-	15	16
FAROES	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
German Democratic Republic	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
	81	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	5
	82	-	-	17	-	-	-	2	2

Unit : %
Source : EUROSTAT NIMEXE

TABLE 7

SHARES OF MAIN EXPORTING NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES IN COMMUNITY FROZEN HERRING IMPORTS

ORIGIN		FRG	F	NL	B	UK	IRL	DK	EEC
SWEDEN	80	5	-	34	-	-	-	50	8
	81	9	-	13	-	-	-	93	10
	82	8	-	37	5	-	-	69	11
NORWAY	80	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	1
	81	4	4	14	1	3	-	-	3
	82	11	12	10	8	-	-	4	8
CANADA	80	73	60	30	68	57	-	3	63
	81	73	50	36	54	31	-	-	61
	82	72	35	40	60	37	-	-	57
ICELAND	80	3	27	13	17	41	-	-	11
	81	1	34	6	39	64	-	-	15
	82	1	44	3	26	62	-	27	17
USA	80	18	11	4	28	-	-	-	14
	81	16	13	1	6	-	-	7	12
	82	7	15	1	-	-	-	-	5

Unit : %
Source : EUROSTAT NIMEXE

TABLE 8

	HERRINGS	
	kg/fish	Number of fish to kg
Size 1	0.125 and over	8 or less
Size 2	from 0.085 up to but excluding 0.125	from 9 to 11
Size 3	a) from 0.050 up to but excluding 0.085	from 12 to 20
	b) from 0.033 up to but excluding 0.085 for Baltic herrings	from 12 to 30