

## SWITZERLAND

### SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION

Total Pacific salmon imports to the Swiss market were 1,010 metric tons during 1989. Canada was the primary supplier to Switzerland, with total exports equal to 684 metric tons, and a market share of 64 percent. Total Atlantic salmon imports to the Swiss market were 655 metric tons, and Canada supplied 99.7 metric tons for a market share of 15 percent. The primary supplier of Atlantic salmon was Denmark at 308 tons, followed by Norway with 95 tons. Total smoked salmon imports were 387.8 tons during 1989, of which Canada supplied 9.3 tons, for a market share of 2.4 percent. Canned salmon imports to Switzerland totalled 96 tons in 1989 of which Canada supplied 31.8 tons for a market share equal to 33 percent.

Headless chum (silverbright) accounts for 90 percent of total imports of frozen salmon originating from Canada and destined for the Swiss market. The products are primarily distributed to the retail and hotel trade, and are generally imported in 40 or 20 foot containers. The retail trade accounts for 60 percent of Pacific salmon sales with the restaurant trade accounting for the remainder. During 1989, total imports of salmon to the Swiss market dropped by 30 percent, while imports from Canada dropped by 48 percent. Norwegian farmed salmon, which is generally imported fresh, has lost some of its acceptance in the Swiss market gained over the past few years. This is due to the fact that too many antibiotics were found in the products. Swiss salmon smokers prefer to do their own smoking on-site, often in small private smoke houses based on the individual tastes and preferences of their customers.

### TARIFFS

Salmon can be imported duty free by licensed importers in Switzerland. No import permit is required, but imports are subject to a veterinary control for which there is a tax of 4 Swiss francs per 100 kilos gross weight.

### HEALTH REGULATIONS

Processed fish products, including smoked salmon, require a public health certificate for the importation of fish, crustaceans, molluscs, sea urchins and other fishery products. Shipments which not accompanied by a health certificate will be refused entry. Swiss authorities request that salmon imports must have the content of listeria monocytogenes bacteria controlled. If controls test positive twice (content of bacteria has been proven), the supplier will be entered on the "black list". The Swiss importer is informed of the actions and must advise the authorities and his supplier, that all future shipments from the particular supplier, must be accompanied by a certificate stating the shipment has been controlled and is free of listeria monocytogenes bacteria.