



## PORTUGAL IN THE WORLD AND IN THE EU

(2015, source: FAO and Eurostat)

Portugal ranked 10th in the EU for fisheries production and has a low ranking for aquaculture production.

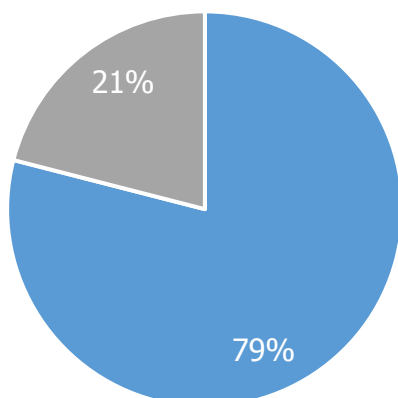
(1000 tonnes)	World	EU-28	Portugal	% World	% EU-28
Catches	104.635	5.144	185	0,2%	3,6%
Aquaculture	106.094	1.307	9	0,0%	0,7%
Total	211.511	6.451	194	0,1%	3,0%

## FISHING FLEET

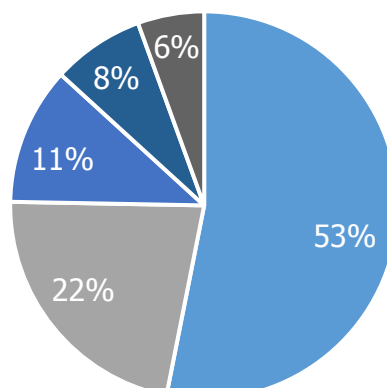
(2015, source: [JRC and Annual Economic Report](#))

Vessels	Capacity	Power
Number: <b>8.205</b> (47% are active)	GT: <b>100</b>	KW: <b>368</b>
TOTAL FTE: <b>8.130</b>		
Small scale	Large scale	Distant water
Jobs (FTE): 53%	Jobs (FTE): 45%	Jobs(FTE): 2%

The Portuguese **fishing fleet** and **gear composition**..



- Small scale (less than 12m)
- Large scale (over 12 m)



- Polyvalent passive gears only
- Hooks
- Drift and/or fixed netters
- Vessels using pots and/or traps
- Others

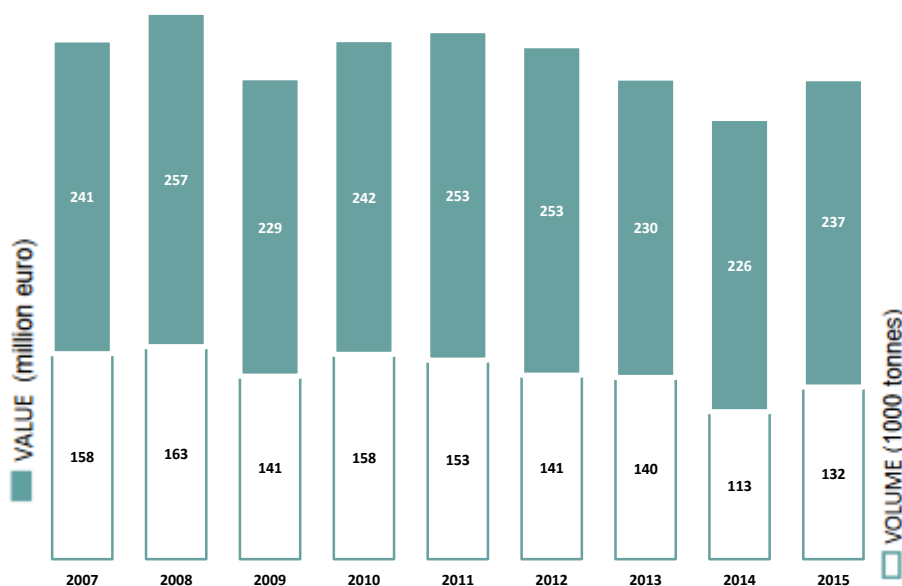


# LANDINGS

Landings represent the initial unloading of any quantity of fisheries products, including aquatic plants, from on board a fishing vessel to land in a given country, regardless of the nationality of the vessel making the landings. Landings include also sales occurred in outermost regions. Landings are reported in net weight.

In Portugal, species are landed fresh and entirely for human consumption (99%). All fishery products are landed by Portuguese vessels.

Total fishing ports recorded in Portugal are 69 of which 16 are covered in EUMOFA.



Main commercial species landed and % of total (2015, million euro and 1.000 tonnes)



SARDINE	30	13%	45	34%	MACKEREL
OCTOPUS	27	11%	24	18%	HORSE MACKEREL
HORSE MACKEREL	22	9%	14	10%	SARDINE
OTHER SEABREAMS	17	7%	6	4%	OCTOPUS
SCABBARDFISH	16	7%	6	4%	SCABBARDFISH
OTERH MARINE FISH	15	6%	4	3%	OTERH MARINE FISH
OTHERS	109	46%	34	26%	OTHERS

(source: Eurostat)

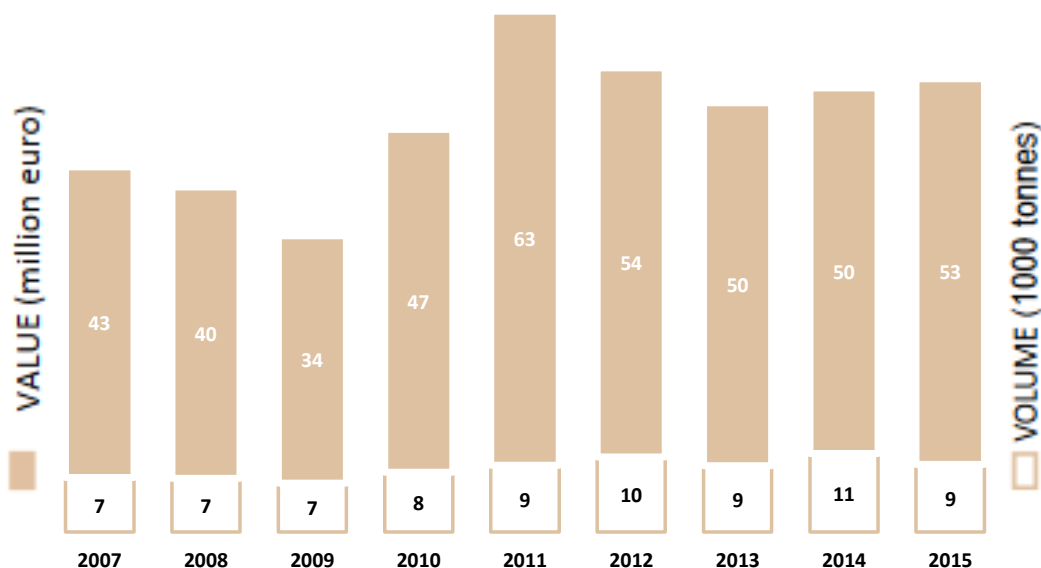


# AQUACULTURE

Aquaculture refers to the farming of aquatic (freshwater or saltwater) organisms, such as fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Aquaculture data are reported in live weight equivalent and value.

In Portugal, 93% of fish is farmed in sea and brackish waters. The most important aquaculture methods are:

- 45% in tanks and raceways, farmed in sea and brackish water;
- 33% for on bottom, entirely farmed in sea and brackish water;
- 12% for off bottom, mostly farmed in in sea and brackish water.



Main commercial species farmed and % of total (2015, million euro and 1.000 tonnes)



CLAM	26	49%	2	25%	CLAM
TURBOT	12	23%	2	25%	TURBOT
GILT-HEAD SEABREAM	6	11%	1	14%	MUSSEL MYTILUS SPP.
OYSTER	3	5%	1	11%	GILT-HEAD SEABREAM
TROUT	2	4%	1	11%	OYSTER
OTHERS	5	9%	1	14%	OTHERS

(source: Eurostat)



## PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS (2016, source: DG MARE, [link](#))

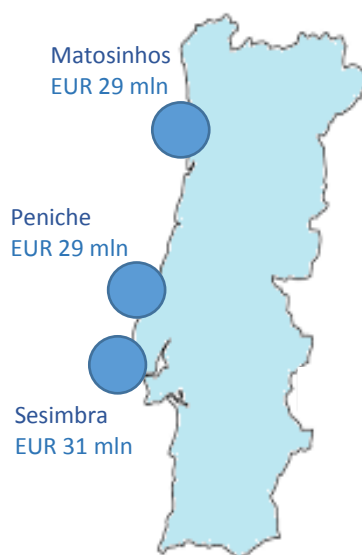
3 producers organisations (POs), 3 associations of POs and 10 cooperatives are recognised for the management of fishery activities of their associated members.

## FIRST SALES (2016, source: EUMOFA)

**First sale** concerns the fish that is sold or registered at an auction center or to registered buyers or to producer organizations (PO).

First sales may differ from landings since the former do not cover fish that is landed by vessels owned by processing companies or direct sales to processors.

In Portugal, Sesimbra, Peniche and Matosinhos are the most important first sale places, covering together 46% of the total ports available in EUMOFA



In 2016, the main 3 auctions covered 32% of total volume and 30% of total value

Top-3 places of sale	Volume (tonnes)	Value (million EUR)	Top-3 main commercial species (value)
Sesimbra	38.615	62	Octopus, scabbardfish, other marine fish
Peniche	20.597	58	Sardine, horse mackerel, swordfish
Matosinhos	38.369	58	Anchovy, sardine, octopus



## PROCESSING (source: Eurostat-SBS)

In 2015, 6.936 persons were employed in Portugal in the fish processing industry.

In Portugal, the fish processing industry recorded a value added of EUR 174 million, covering 8% of the value added of total manufacture of food products.

The main products were, frozen whole and salt water fish, dried fish, canned tuna, and prepared crustaceans and molluscs.

**157 companies**

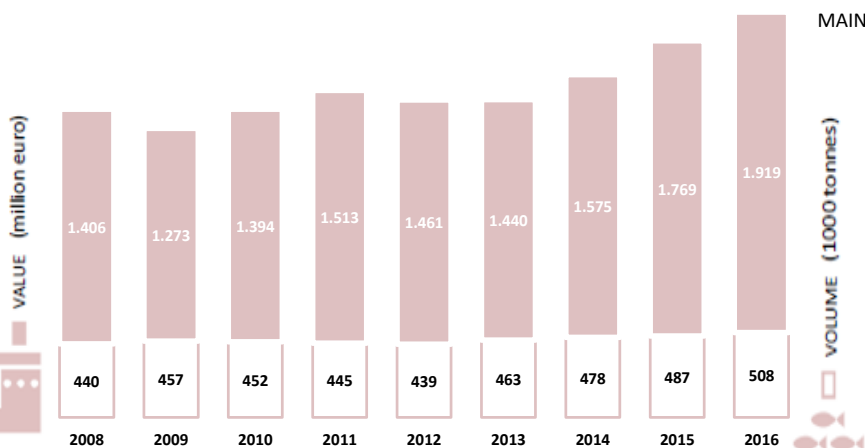
**Sales: EUR 1,1 billion**

(2015, source Eurostat - SBS)



# TRADE (source: Eurostat)

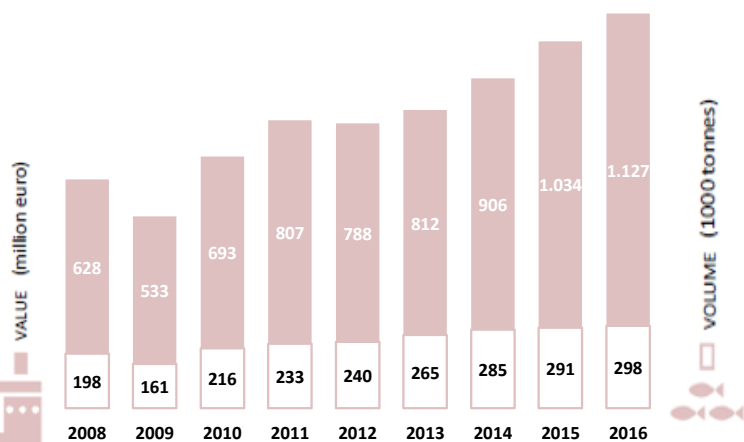
## Import



MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IMPORTED AND % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (2016, million euro)

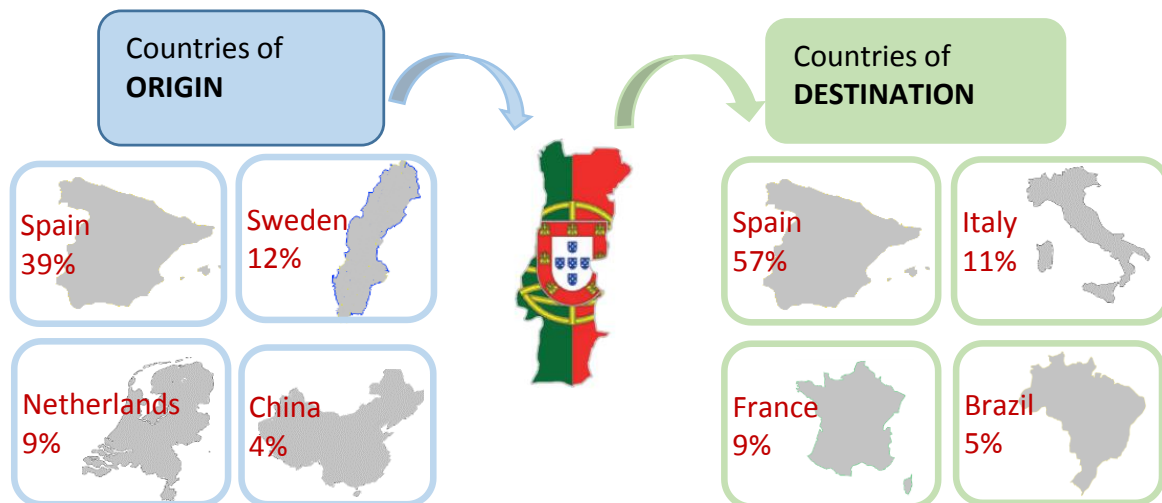
Species	Value (million euro)	% of Total Imports
COD	476	25%
OTHER MARINE FISH	124	6%
OCTOPUS	116	6%
MISCELLANEOUS SHRIMP	112	6%
HAKE	112	6%
SALMON	102	5%
OTHERS	876	49%

## Export



MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES EXPORTED AND % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (2016, million euro)

Species	Value (million euro)	% of Total Exports
OCTOPUS	128	11%
COD	118	10%
SWORDFISH	94	8%
SARDINE	70	6%
MACKEREL	69	6%
OTHER MARINE FISH	61	5%
OTHERS	587	52%

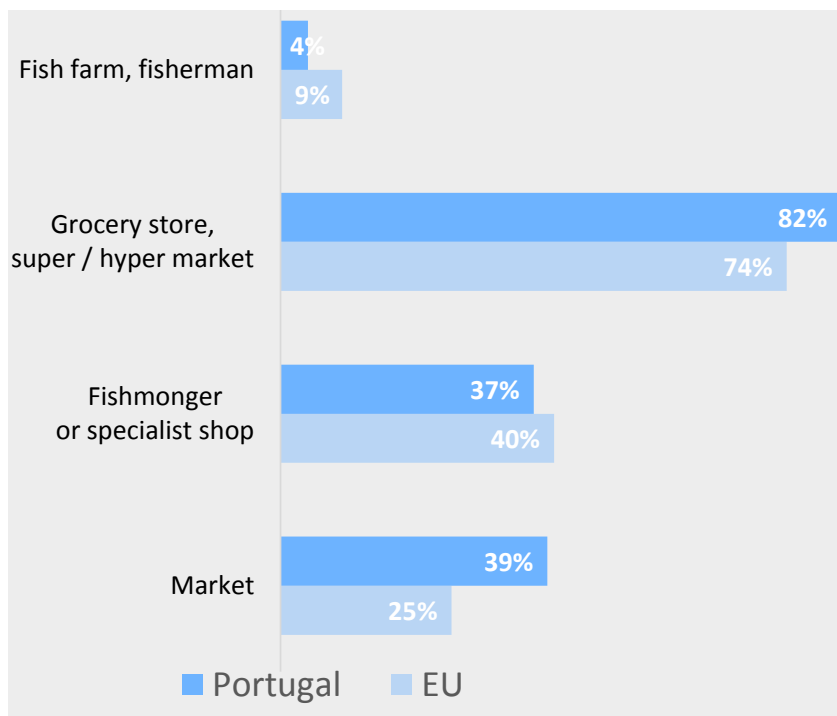




## DISTRIBUTION

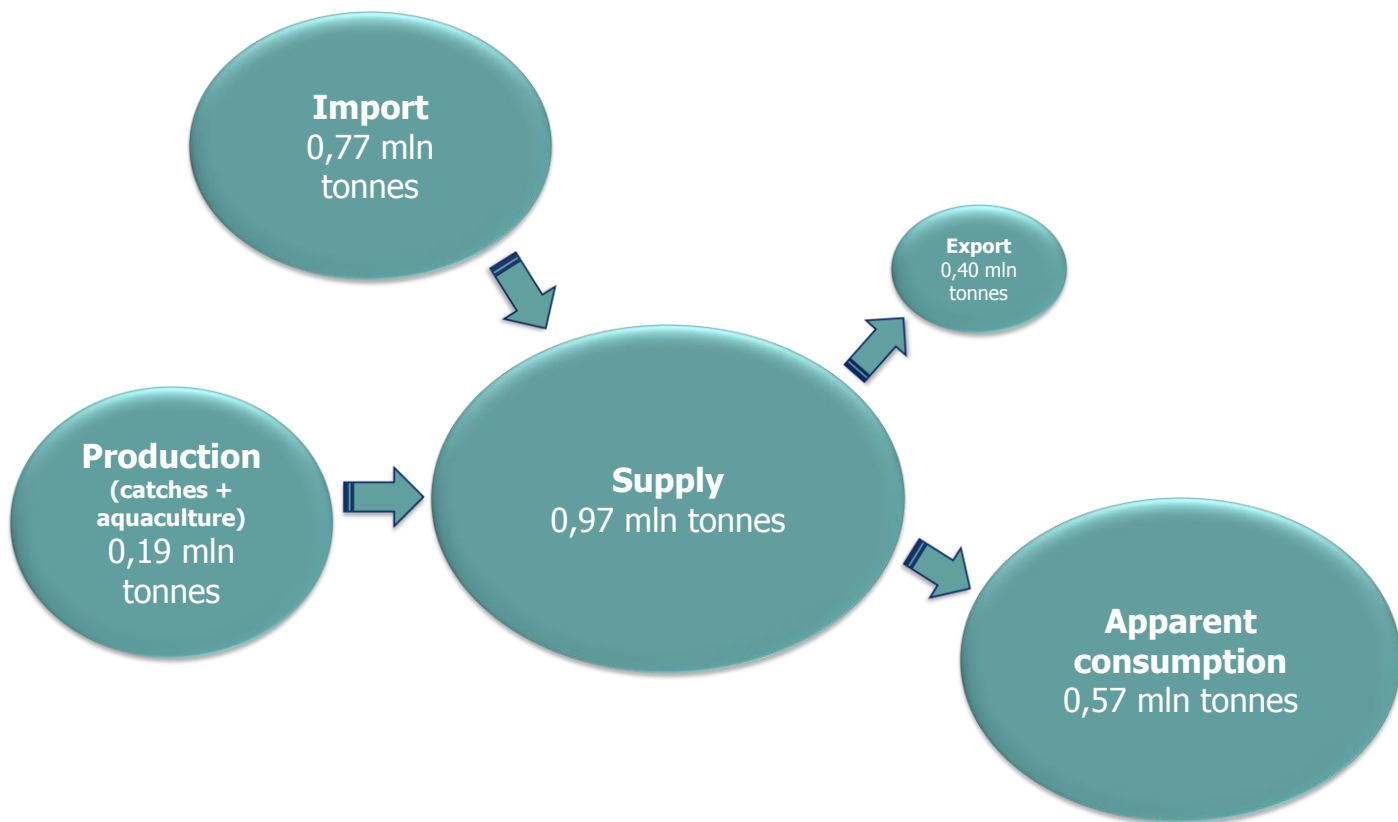
### Consumers preferences on purchasing channels

(source: EUROBAROMETER)





## SUPPLY BALANCE (source: EUMOFA)







# CONSUMPTION

Apparent consumption of fishery and aquaculture products in Portugal amounted to **55,9 kg/per capita in 2015**, slightly decreasing (-1,4%) compared to the previous year.

Main consumed species are **hake, octopus, shrimp, cod, squid and salmon**.

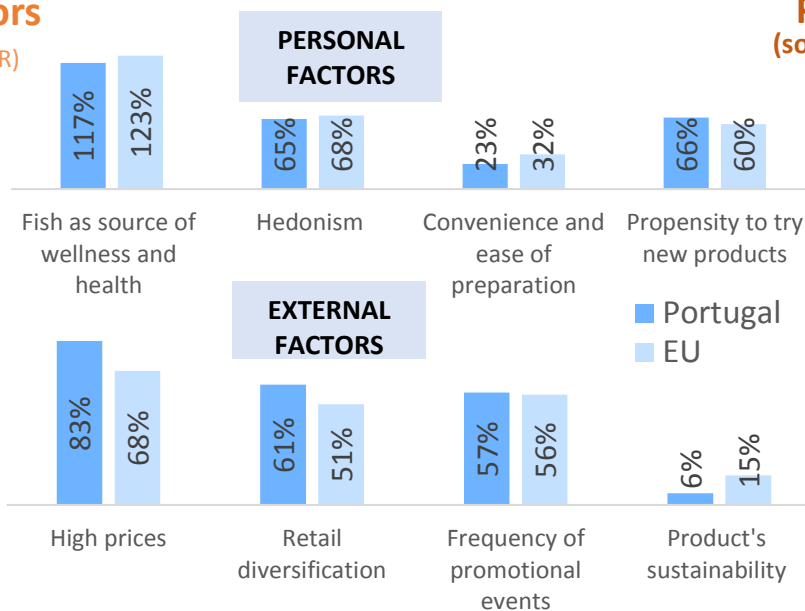
From a socio-demographic point of view, regular fish consumers belong mainly to age classes 40-54 years and over 55 years. Young people also tend to eat fish frequently in Portugal. This age group has the lowest number of regular consumers across the EU. While this is also the case in Portugal, the number is higher than the EU average. All the socio-demographic groups consume fish products more frequently than the corresponding EU averages (source: "EU consumer habits regarding fishery and aquaculture products").

Portugal consume especially fresh and tinned products, while loose fish is more frequently consumed (89%) than the EU average (68%).

**55,9 Kg per capita**  
(source: EUMOFA)

## Purchasing factors

(source: EUROBAROMETER)



# PORTUGAL IN EUMOFA



## LANDINGS

Volumes and values are collected by EUMOFA from **Eurostat – Fishery**. Data concern all species landed in Portugal by vessels of all nationalities.

Data are available on a yearly basis, accessible through simple and advanced tables.

## FIRST SALES

Volumes and values are collected from **DGRM** on a weekly and monthly basis. **Weekly data** are collected and disseminated for 11 species and 5 places of sale. Click [here](#) for the list of species and places of sale.

**Monthly data** are collected and disseminated for all species sold in a given month from all places of sale within 20 km from the coastline. Click [here](#) for the list of places of sale.

Both types of data are accessible through simple and advanced tables.

## TRADE

Volumes and values are collected from **Eurostat – COMEXT**. Data concern trade of all fisheries and aquaculture products as recorded by national customs, available on a monthly and yearly basis.

Data are accessible through simple and advanced tables.

## AQUACULTURE

Volumes and values are collected by EUMOFA from **Eurostat – Fishery**. Data are available on a yearly basis, accessible through simple and advanced tables.

## WHOLESALE

No data for this supply chain are available.

## PROCESSING

Volumes and values are collected from **Eurostat – PRODCOM**. Data concern 22 processed products as recorded through the PRODCOM nomenclature.

Data are available on a yearly basis and are accessible through simple tables.

## CONSUMPTION

Household consumption of fresh fishery and aquaculture products is collected from a **private provider** by EUMOFA on a monthly basis for 11 products based on panel reporting. Click [here](#) for the products per each Member State.

Data (volumes and values) are accessible through simple queries on a monthly and yearly basis.