



PORTUGAL IN THE WORLD AND IN THE EU

(2015, source: FAO and Eurostat)

Portugal ranks 11th in the EU for fisheries production and has a lower ranking for aquaculture production.

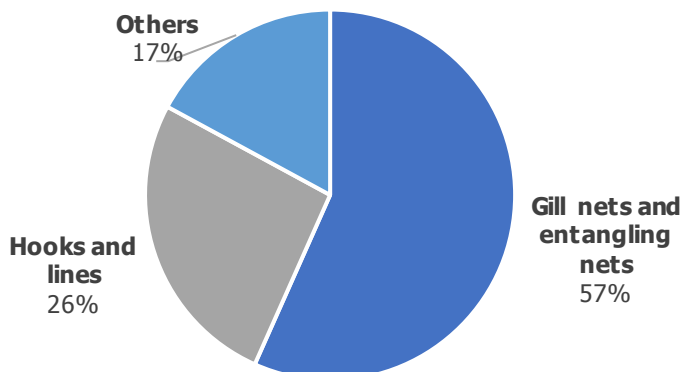
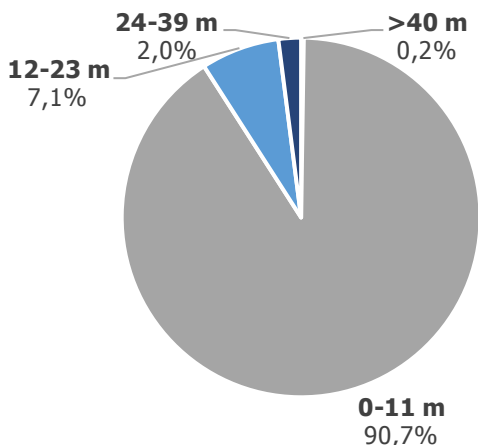
(1000 tonnes)	World	EU-28	Portugal	% World	% EU-28
Catches	104.635	5.144	185	0,2%	3,6%
Aquaculture	106.094	1.307	9	0,0%	0,7%
Total	211.511	6.451	194	0,1%	3,0%

FISHING FLEET

(fleet - 2017, source: EU fishing fleet register; employment - 2015, source: JRC)

Vessels (2017)	Capacity (2017)	Power (2017)	
Number: 7.922	GT: 87.752	KW: 345.665	
TOTAL FTE: 8.129			
0-11 m	12-23 m	24-39 m	>40 m
Jobs (FTE): 44%	Jobs (FTE): 34%	Jobs (FTE): 17%	Jobs (FTE): 5%

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



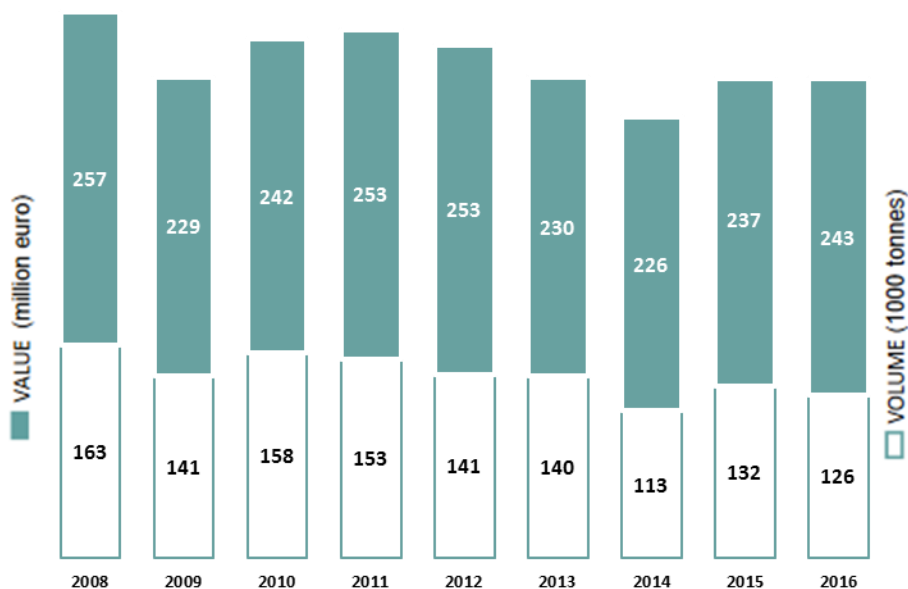


LANDINGS

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. They also include sales occurred in outermost regions. Landings are reported in net weight.

In Portugal, all species landed are destined to human consumption. They are landed almost entirely fresh, by national vessels.

Total fishing ports recorded in Portugal are 69 (source: EU Master Data Register).



Main commercial species landed and % of total
(2016, million euro and 1.000 tonnes)



OCTOPUS	36	15%	27	21%	MACKEREL
SARDINE	28	11%	25	20%	HORSE MACKEREL
HORSE MACKEREL	20	8%	14	11%	SARDINE
OTHER SEABREAMS	17	7%	8	6%	OCTOPUS
SCABBARDFISH	15	6%	7	6%	ANCHOVY
OTHER MARINE FISH	13	5%	5	4%	CLAM
OTHERS	114	48%	40	32%	OTHERS

(source: Eurostat)



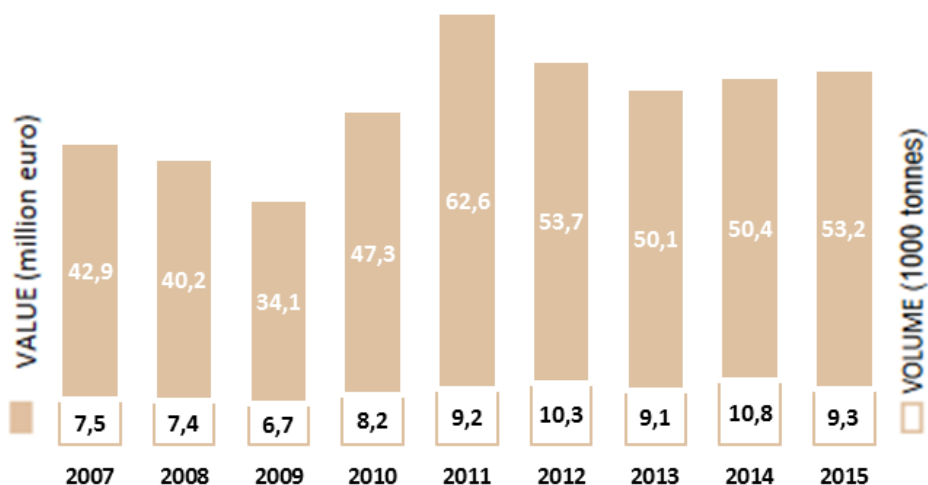
AQUACULTURE

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:

- 35% on bottom, farmed in sea and brackish water;
- 25% in tanks and raceways, farmed in sea and brackish water;
- 15% off bottom, farmed in in sea and brackish water.



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



Species	Value (million euro)	% of total	Volume (1000 tonnes)	% of total
CLAM	26	49%	2,3	25%
TURBOT	12	23%	2,3	25%
GILT-HEAD SEABREAM	6	11%	1,3	14%
OYSTER	3	5%	1	11%
TROUT	2	4%	1	11%
OTHERS	5	8%	1,3	14%

(source: Eurostat)



PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS (2018, source: DG MARE, [link](#))

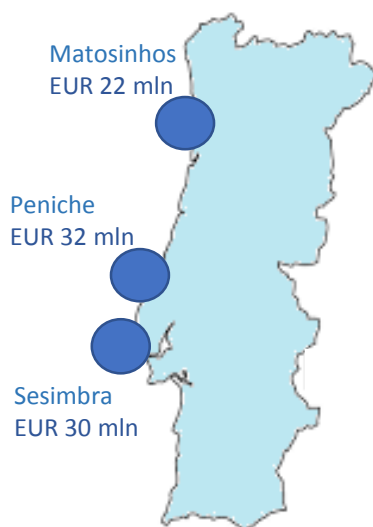
In Portugal, there are **15 producers organisations (POs)** formally recognized. Their role is to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the CFP and of the CMO through the collective management of their members' activities. They all operate in the fishery sector.

FIRST SALES (2017, source: EUMOFA)

First sales concern 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.

Peniche, Sesimbra and Matosinhos are the most important places of sale: together they cover 52% of sales in Portuguese places of sale available in EUMOFA.



In 2017, the main 3 auctions covered 52% of total volume and 45% of total value

Top-3 places of sale	Volume (tonnes)	Value (million EUR)	Top-3 main commercial species (value)
Peniche	12.734	32	Sardine, horse mackerel, octopus
Sesimbra	19.868	30	Scabbardfish, octopus, mackerel
Matosinhos	15.762	22	Anchovy, sardine, clam



PROCESSING

According to Eurostat-SBS, the fish processing industry in Portugal recorded a value added of EUR 174 million in 2015, representing 8% of the value added of total manufacture of food products. It employed 6.936 persons.

In 2016, the main products sold were frozen whole saltwater fish, dried fish, canned tuna, and prepared crustaceans and molluscs (source: Eurostat-PRODCOM).

157 companies

Sales: EUR 1,2 billion

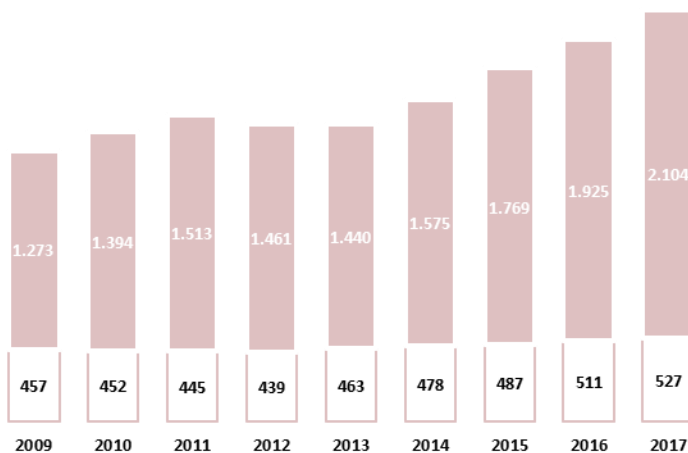
(2015, source: Eurostat - SBS)



TRADE (source: Eurostat)

Import

VALUE (million euro)



VOLUME (1000 tonnes)

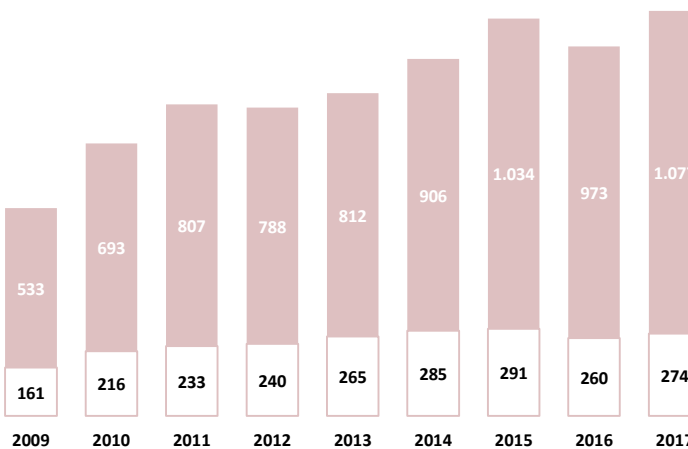
MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IMPORTED AND % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (2017, million euro)



COD	501,9	23,9%
OCTOPUS	132,2	6,3%
MISCELLANEOUS SHRIMPS	121,5	5,8%
OTHER MARINE FISH	120,5	5,7%
SALMON	118,5	5,6%
HAKE	117,8	5,6%
OTHERS	991,5	47,1%

Export

VALUE (million euro)



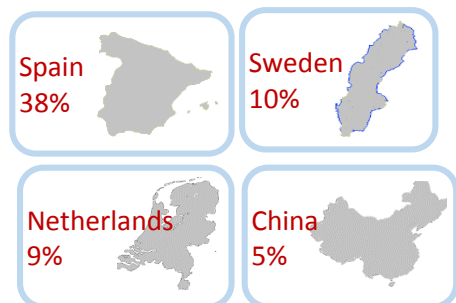
VOLUME (1000 tonnes)

MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES EXPORTED AND % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (2017, million euro)

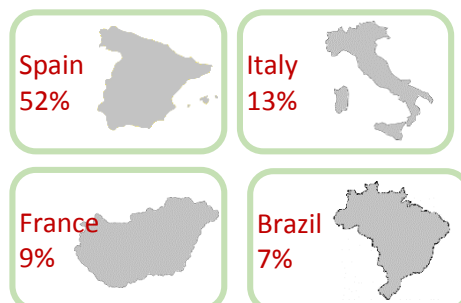


COD	133,8	12,4%
OCTOPUS	97,9	9,1%
SARDINE	70,4	6,5%
MACKEREL	66,5	6,2%
SWORDFISH	65,2	6,1%
OTHER MARINE FISH	57,8	5,4%
OTHERS	585,8	54,3%

Main countries of **ORIGIN**
(in value, 2017)



Main countries of **DESTINATION**
(in value, 2017)

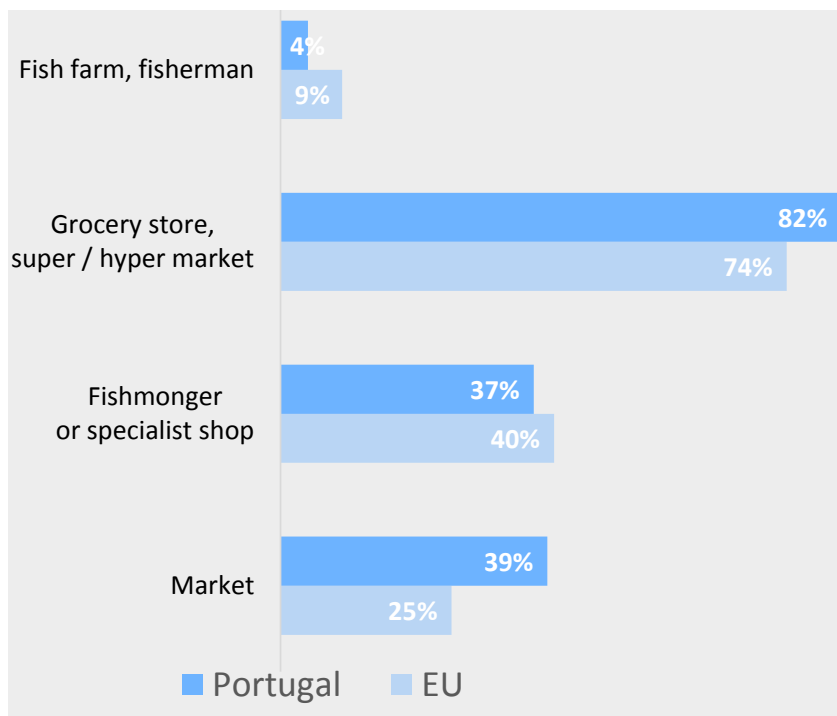




DISTRIBUTION

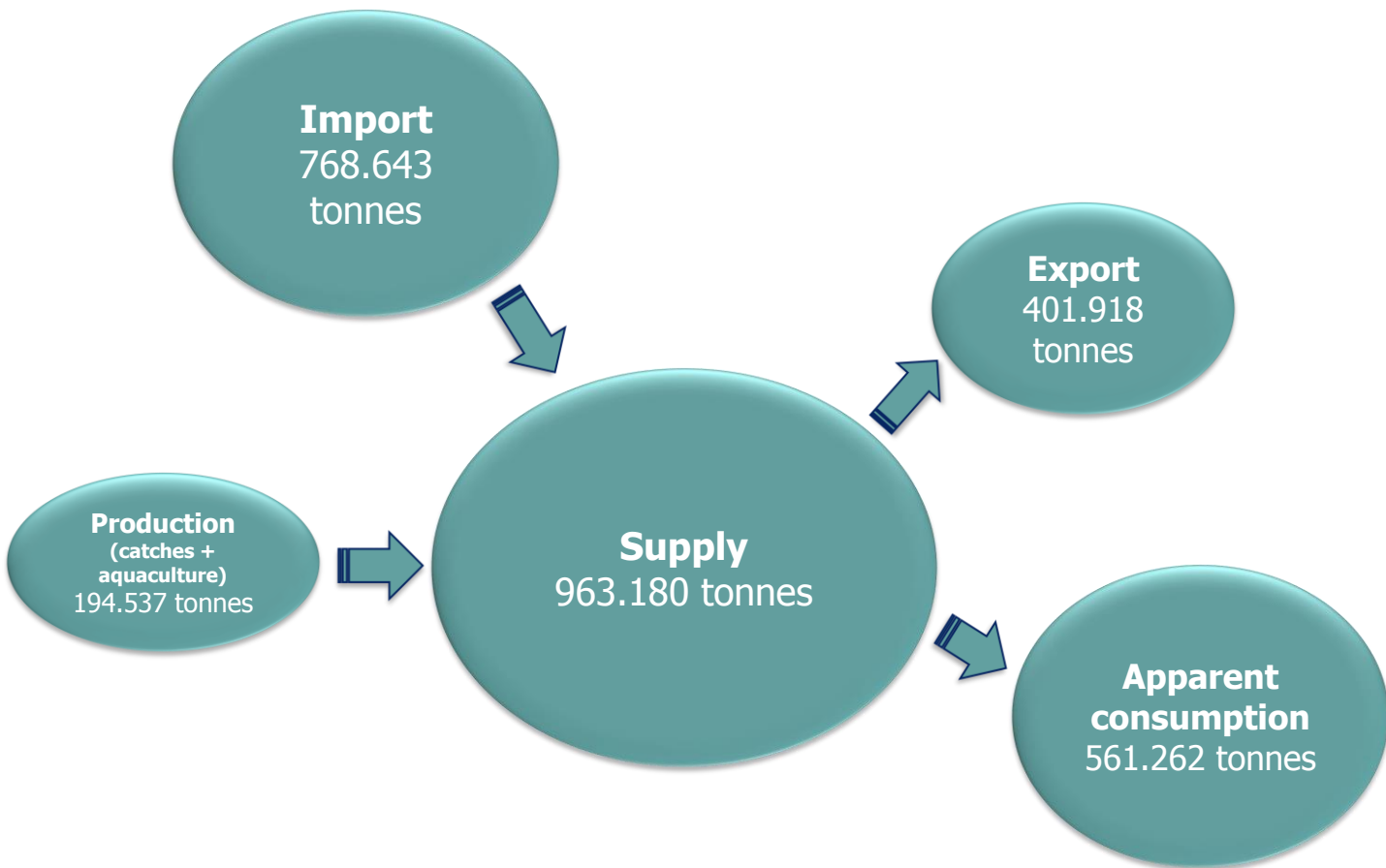
Consumers preferences on purchasing channels

(source: EUROBAROMETER)





SUPPLY BALANCE (2015, source: EUMOFA)





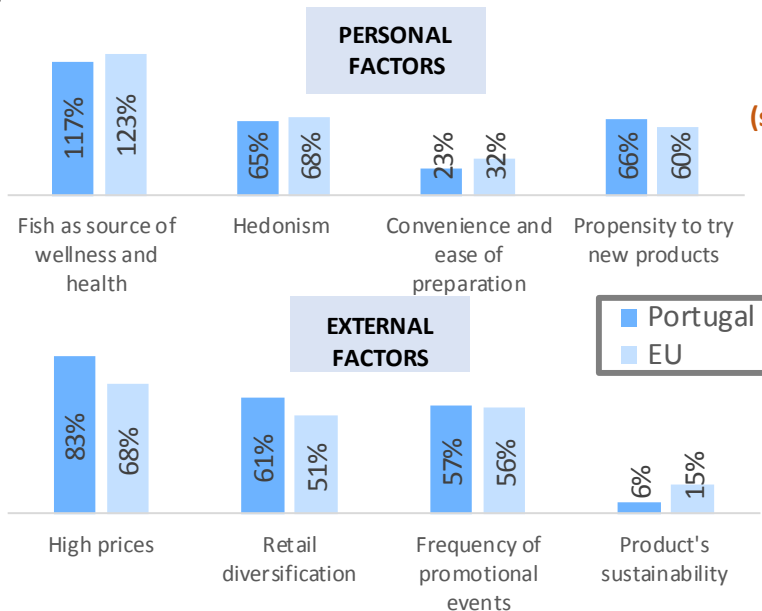
CONSUMPTION

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 products are **salted and dried cod, canned tuna and sardines, salmon, hake, gilt-head seabream and horse mackerel**.

Fresh and tinned products are the most consumed; loose fish is more frequently consumed (89%) than the EU average (68%). From a socio-demographic point of view, regular fish consumers belong mainly to the age classes 40-54 and over 55. Young people 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. (source: "EU consumer habits regarding fishery and aquaculture products").

Purchasing factors

(source: EUROBAROMETER)



55,9 Kg
per capita
(source: 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 the places of sale included in the data transmission. 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 23 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 10 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.