

Monthly Highlights

No. 8 / 2024

E U M O F A

European Market Observatory for
Fisheries and Aquaculture Products

In July 2024 compared to July 2023, first-sales value increased in Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. In absolute terms the highest increase was observed in the Netherlands, due mainly to shrimp Crangon spp., common sole and red mullet. However, first sales fell in both volume and value in almost all reporting countries in the entire first half of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023.

Over the 36-month observation period (August 2021 to July 2024), the weighted average first-sales price of Atlantic salmon in France was 68,95 EUR/kg, 614% higher than in Finland (9,65 EUR/kg) and 854% higher compared to Sweden (7,23 EUR/kg).

In 2024, the average monthly household consumption of fresh cod was 87 tonnes in Ireland, 3.247 tonnes in Spain and 31 tonnes in Sweden.

Between weeks 34/2021 and 33/2024 prices of frozen fillets of Nile perch from the United Republic of Tanzania fluctuated following an increase and ranged between 3,55 EUR/kg (week 01/2023) and 7,90 EUR/kg (week 17/2022). 60% of weekly prices were between 5,00 EUR/kg and 7,00 EUR/kg.

In 2022, Latvia produced 869 tonnes of aquaculture products, with efforts underway to modernize and expand the sector.

Aquaculture production in the EU grew by 17% from 1992 to 2022, reaching 1,12 million tonnes in 2022.

On 16 September 2024, the Commission adopted its proposal for fishing opportunities for 2025 for the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.



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1. First sales in Europe

During **January–July 2024**, 14 EU Member States (MS), Norway and the United Kingdom reported first-sales data for 10 commodity groups. First-sales data are based on sales notes and data collected from auction markets. First-sales data analysed in the section “*First sales in Europe*” are extracted from EUMOFA¹.

1.1. January–July 2024 compared to the same period in 2023

Increases in value and volume: Bulgaria recorded an increase in both first-sales value and volume due mainly to sprat and other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates.

Decreases in value and volume: Belgium, Cyprus, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Norway and the UK all recorded decreases in first-sales value and volume. Sweden stood out with the most significant drops due to lower first sales of sprat, herring and coldwater shrimp.

Table 1. **JANUARY–JULY OVERVIEW OF FIRST SALES FROM THE REPORTING COUNTRIES**
(volume in tonnes and value in million EUR) *

Country	January – July 2022		January – July 2023		January – July 2024		Change from January – July 2023	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Belgium	7.718	48,43	8.805	53,73	6.864	41,42	-22%	-23%
Bulgaria	1.600	0,96	1.858	0,86	2.357	1,29	27%	49%
Cyprus	305	1,61	446	2,07	380	1,82	-15%	-12%
Denmark	410.209	250,12	482.870	281,39	476.002	282,14	-1%	0%
Estonia	38.558	10,08	42.926	14,52	40.538	19,95	-6%	37%
Finland	39.024	9,34	42.083	12,19	34.345	13,03	-18%	7%
France	165.318	429,78	150.773	412,80	148.386	391,70	-2%	-5%
Germany	18.030	48,81	21.085	31,57	19.300	30,75	-8%	-3%
Italy	47.066	218,94	41.512	191,98	33.810	156,46	-19%	-19%
Latvia	22.396	4,86	25.106	6,96	23.186	8,30	-8%	19%
Netherlands	49.758	101,42	42.898	79,83	11.861	80,58	-72%	1%
Portugal	58.278	174,72	64.484	173,16	56.230	157,95	-13%	-9%
Spain	270.439	920,27	260.723	859,03	253.895	850,58	-3%	-1%
Sweden	94.768	48,98	57.425	38,87	29.455	28,17	-49%	-28%
Norway	1.742.544	1.982,91	1.853.787	1.858,68	1.729.012	1.700,43	-7%	-9%
United Kingdom	98.009	245,19	120.518	267,98	116.467	227,16	-3%	-15%

Possible discrepancies in % changes are due to rounding.

* Volumes are reported in net weight for EU Member States, and in live weight equivalent (LWE) for Norway. Prices are reported in EUR/kg (without VAT). For Norway, prices are reported in EUR/kg of live weight. Data for Denmark are subject to confidentiality measures, so they do not fully correspond to total first sales in the country.

¹ First sales data updated on 17. 09. 2024

1.2. July 2024 compared to July 2023

Increases in value and volume: First sales increased in Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. In absolute terms the highest increase was observed in the Netherlands, due mainly to shrimp *Crangon* spp., common sole and red mullet.

Decreases in value and volume: First sales decreased in Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, Portugal, Norway and the UK. Cyprus experienced the most significant falls in absolute terms in volume and value. The decrease was mainly due to falls in first sales of tuna albacore in Cyprus, herring in Belgium and Finland, and lobster *Homarus* spp. in the United Kingdom.

Table 2. **JULY OVERVIEW OF FIRST SALES FROM THE REPORTING COUNTRIES**
(volume in tonnes and value in million EUR) *

Country	July 2022		July 2023		July 2024		Change from July 2023	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Belgium	1.166	8,4	969	7,2	787	5,5	-19%	-23%
Bulgaria	174	0,1	474	0,214	401	0,251	-15%	18%
Cyprus	104	0,4	185	0,6	131	0,4	-29%	-30%
Denmark	11.994	24,0	15.998	26,6	28.095	30,7	76%	15%
Estonia	230	0,5	140	0,3	160	0,4	15%	26%
Finland	148	0,2	504	0,2	311	0,2	-38%	-10%
France	31.256	60,0	25.009	55,0	33.339	63,9	33%	16%
Germany	3.019	18,8	441	2,7	2.221	3,5	404%	31%
Italy	8.860	38,5	5.308	24,0	5.671	26,2	7%	9%
Latvia	1.601	0,3	833	0,1	936	0,2	12%	74%
Netherlands	3.017	18,1	1.585	8,9	2.843	17,1	79%	92%
Portugal	14.657	31,2	17.310	31,4	16.045	30,9	-7%	-2%
Spain	39.619	137,6	39.992	136,0	43.068	140,2	8%	3%
Sweden	880	4,2	566	3,3	906	3,9	60%	18%
Norway	104.126	159,4	157.450	153,3	124.844	134,1	-21%	-12%
United Kingdom	14.498	46,8	15.631	46,4	13.045	32,4	-17%	-30%

Possible discrepancies in % changes are due to rounding.

* Volumes are reported in net weight for EU Member States and the UK, and in live weight equivalent (LWE) for Norway. Prices are reported in EUR/kg (without VAT). For Norway, prices are reported in EUR/kg of live weight. Data for Denmark are subject to confidentiality measures, so they do not fully correspond to total first sales in the country.

The most recent weekly first-sales data are available via the EUMOFA website and can be accessed [here](#).

The most recent monthly first-sales data are available via the EUMOFA website and can be accessed [here](#).

Overview | [1. First sales in Europe](#) | [2. Extra-EU imports](#) | [3. Consumption](#)

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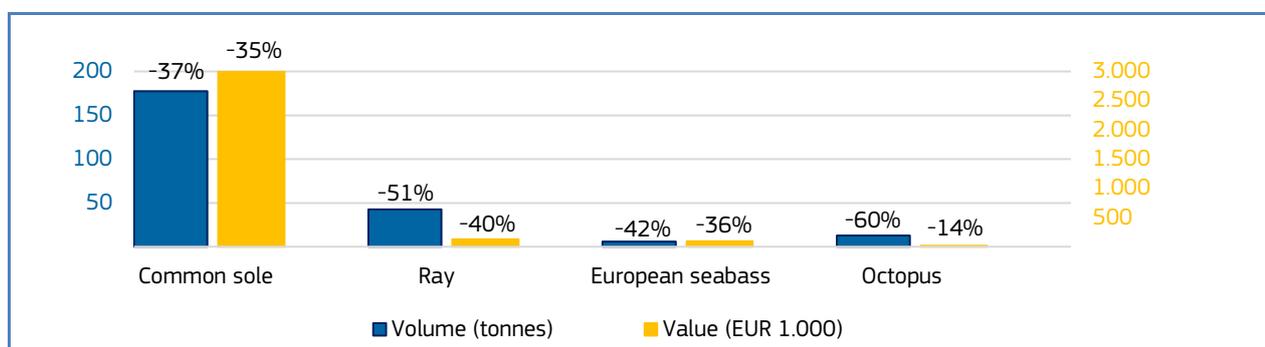
1.3. First sales in selected countries

First-sales data analysed in this section are extracted from EUMOFA.²

Table 3. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN BELGIUM**

 Belgium	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2024 vs Jan-Jul 2023	EUR 41,4 million, -23%	6.864 tonnes, -22%	Common sole, squid, ray, European plaice.
Jul 2024 vs Jul 2023	EUR 5,5 million, -23%	787 tonnes, -19%	Common sole, ray, European seabass, octopus.

Figure 1. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN BELGIUM, JULY 2024**

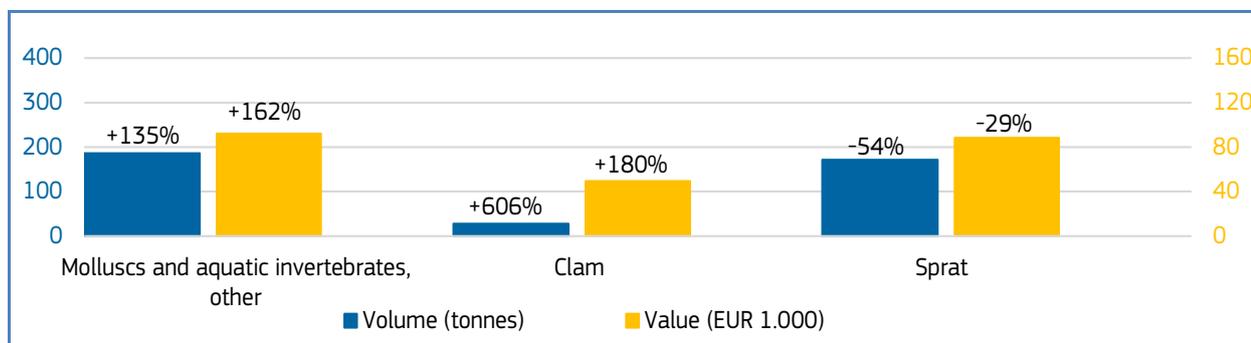


Percentages show change from the previous year. *EUMOFA aggregation for species (see Metadata 2, Annex 3: <https://eumofa.eu/supply-balance-and-other-methodologies>).

Table 4. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN BULGARIA**

 Bulgaria	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2024 vs Jan-Jul 2023	EUR 1,3 million, +49%	2.357 tonnes, +27%	Sprat, other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates*, clam
Jul 2024 vs Jul 2023	EUR 0,3 million, +18%	401 tonnes, -15%	Other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates*, clam, red mullet, sprat.

Figure 2. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN BULGARIA, JULY 2024**



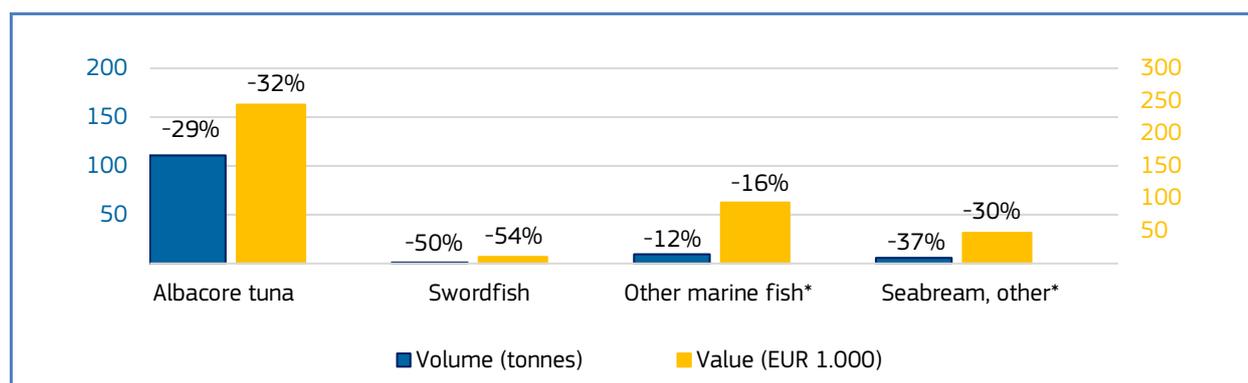
Percentages show change from the previous year. *EUMOFA aggregation for species.

² First-sales data updated on 17. 9. 2024.

Table 5. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN CYPRUS**

 Cyprus	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2024 vs Jan-Jul 2023	EUR 1,8 million, -12%	380 tonnes, -15%	Albacore tuna, picarel, swordfish, red mullet
Jul 2024 vs Jul 2023	EUR 0,4 million, -30%	131 tonnes, -29%	Albacore tuna, swordfish, other marine fish*, other seabream*.

Figure 3. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN CYPRUS, JUNE 2024**



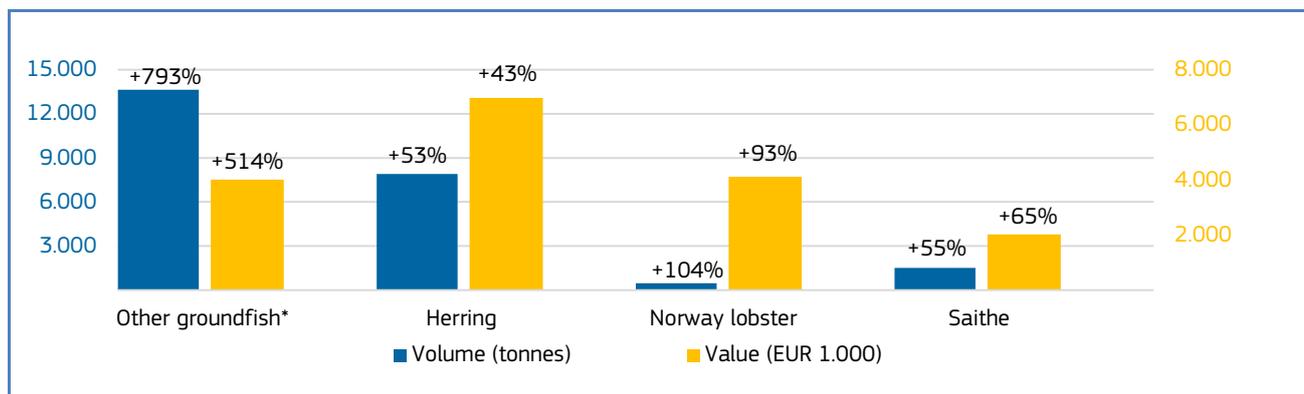
Percentages show change from the previous year. *EUMOFA aggregation for species.

Table 6. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN DENMARK**

 Denmark	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species	Note
Jan-Jul 2024 vs Jan-Jul 2023	EUR 282,1 million, 0%	476.002 tonnes, -1%	Blue whiting, sprat, herring, other groundfish*, mackerel.	<p>In July 2024, there was a significant increase in first sales of other groundfish compared to July 2023. This covers mostly sandeel, accounting for 99,8% of the other groundfish landings. Sandeel is targeted by the Danish pelagic fleet between April and July, with the bulk of production taking place between April and June. As a result, the entire sandeel production over the first seven months of 2024 is still below that observed over the same period in 2023. The increase observed in July 2024 hardly compensates for the reduction recorded in the previous months.</p> <p>In July 2024, there was a slight increase in first sales of Norway lobster compared to July 2023. The production of Norway lobster increased from around 230 tonnes in July 2023 to around 467 tonnes in July 2024 (+104%). The production level observed in July 2024 is back to levels reported in July 2021 and July 2022 (449 tonnes and 355 tonnes respectively). In a rather good stock context³, this increase is viewed as a way to compensate the lower production recorded in the previous months (-17% between the first 7 months of 2023 compared to the first 7 months of 2024.</p>
Jul 2024 vs Jul 2023	EUR 30,7 million, +15%	28.095 tonnes, +76%	Other groundfish*, herring, saithe, Norway lobster.	

³ ICES Advice 2023 – nep.fu. 3-4, <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.21975185>

Figure 4. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN DENMARK, JULY 2024**

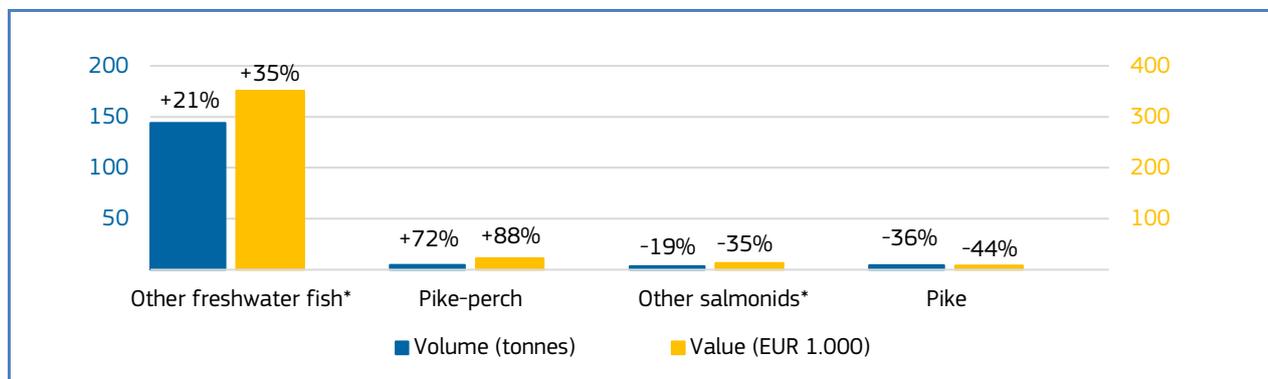


Percentages show change from the previous year. *EUMOFA aggregation for species.

Table 7. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN ESTONIA**

 Estonia	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2024 vs Jan-Jul 2023	EUR 19,9 million, +37%	40.538 tonnes, -6%	Value: sprat, herring, other freshwater fish*. Volume: herring, seaweed and other algae*, other marine fish.
Jul 2024 vs Jul 2023	EUR 0,4 million, +26%	160 tonnes, +15%	Other freshwater fish, pike-perch, other salmonids*, pike.

Figure 5. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN ESTONIA, JULY 2024**

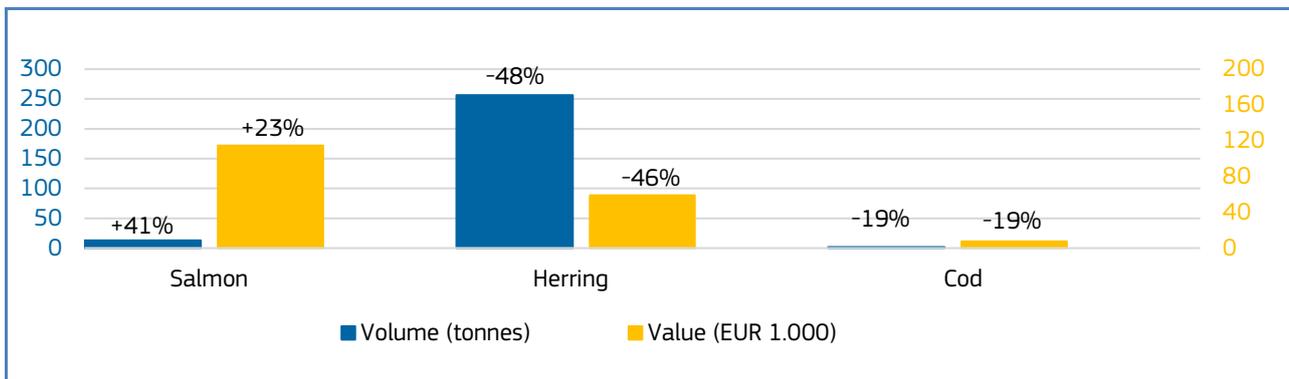


Percentages show change from the previous year. *EUMOFA aggregation for species.

Table 8. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN FINLAND**

 Finland	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2024 vs Jan-Jul 2023	EUR 13,0 million, +7%	34.345 tonnes, -18%	Value: Herring, sprat. Volume: herring, sprat, salmon.
Jul 2024 vs Jul 2023	EUR 0,2 million, -10%	311 tonnes, -38%	Salmon, herring, cod.

Figure 6. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN FINLAND, JULY 2024**



Percentages show change from the previous year.

Table 9. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN FRANCE**

 France	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species	Note
Jan-Jul 2024 vs Jan-Jul 2023	EUR 391,7 million, -5%	148.386 tonnes, -2%	Squid, other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates*, octopus, seaweed and other algae	In July 2024, there was a high increase in first sales of crab compared to July 2023. The commercial name of crab includes 17 species ⁴ . The species with the highest volume of first sales (kg) is spinous spider crab which has seen one of the largest increases in volume from 2023 to 2024, from 2 tonnes to 9 tonnes. The common spider crab also increased from 0,2 tonnes to 1,4 tonnes. It is remarkable that these species are not subject to TACs, but catches are controlled by minimum size limits (12 cm), making it a controlled stock. In recent years, a large increase in spider crab populations has been observed in the Norman-Breton Gulf, which has led to an increase in landings of these species. It is notable that from a biological level the environmental conditions are more favourable than 10, 15 or 20 years ago, when winter conditions were more severe ⁵ allowing them to reproduce twice a year instead of once.
Jul 2024 vs Jul 2023	EUR 63,9 million, +16%	33.339 tonnes, +33%	Crab, squid, European seabass, hake.	

⁴ Blue crab, Common spider crab, Edible crab, Green crab, Harbour spidercrab, Jonah crabs, rock crabs nei., Maja spider crabs nei., Marine crabs nei., Mediterranean shore crab, Paromola, Portunus swimcrabs nei., Spanner crab, Spinous spider crab, Swimcrabs nei., Swimming crabs, etc. nei., Velvet swimcrab and Yellow box crab.
⁵ <https://www.francebleu.fr/infos/environnement/mais-pourquoi-les-araignees-de-mer-profilent-elles-en-bretagne-et-en-normandie-5512903>; <https://www.ouest-france.fr/mer/peche/pourquoi-les-tourteaux-disparaissent-alors-que-les-araignees-de-mer-se-reparent-b5a3f75a-6517-11ef-8a04-77892ecaedb4>

Figure 7. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN FRANCE, JULY 2024**

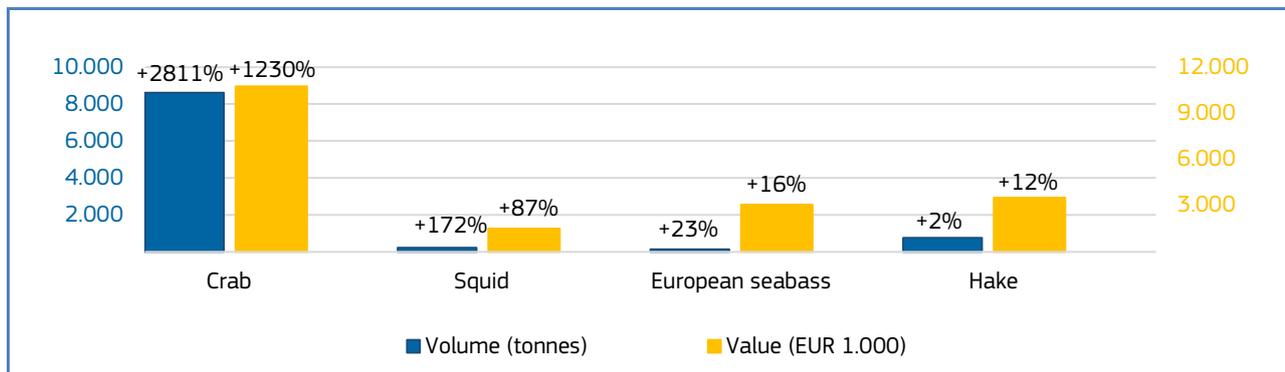


Table 10. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN GERMANY**

Germany	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2024 vs Jan-Jul 2023	EUR 30,8 million, -3%	19.230 tonnes, -8%	Greenland halibut, cod, mackerel, shrimp <i>Crangon</i> spp.
Jul 2024 vs Jul 2023	EUR 3,5 million, +31%	2.221 tonnes, +404%	Shrimp <i>Crangon</i> spp., Norway lobster, haddock, mackerel.

Figure 8. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN GERMANY, JULY 2024**

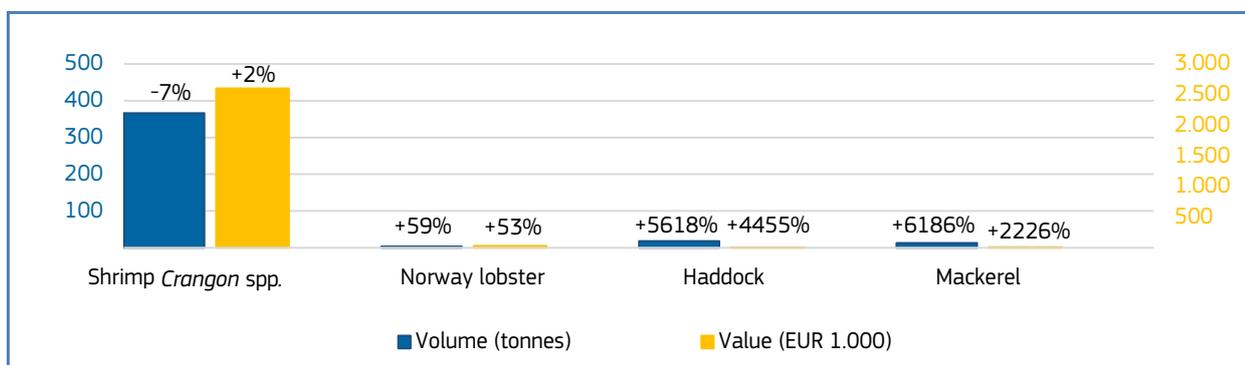
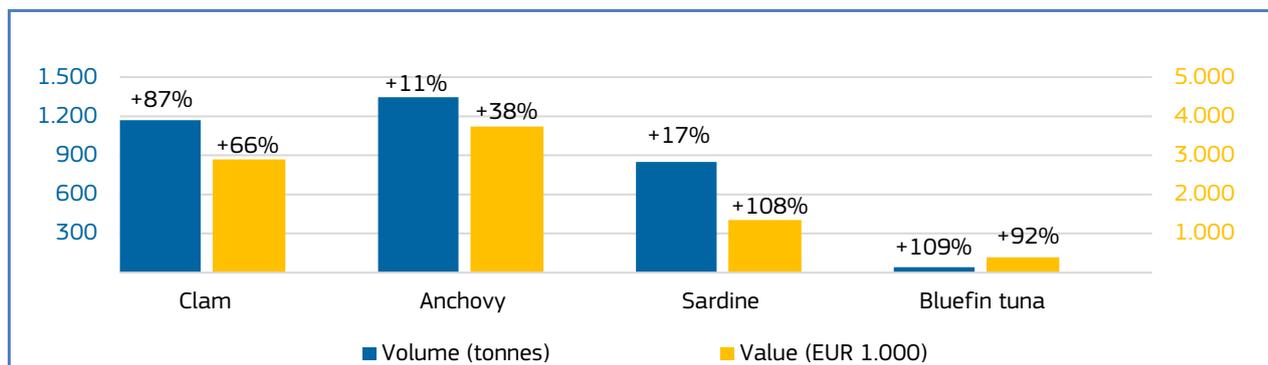


Table 11. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN ITALY**

Italy	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2024 vs Jan-Jul 2023	EUR 156,5 million, -19%	33.810 tonnes, -19%	Miscellaneous shrimps*, hake, deep-water rose shrimps, anchovy.
Jul 2024 vs Jul 2023	EUR 26,2 million, +9%	5.671 tonnes, +7%	Clam, anchovy, sardine, bluefin tuna.

Figure 9. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN ITALY, JULY 2024**

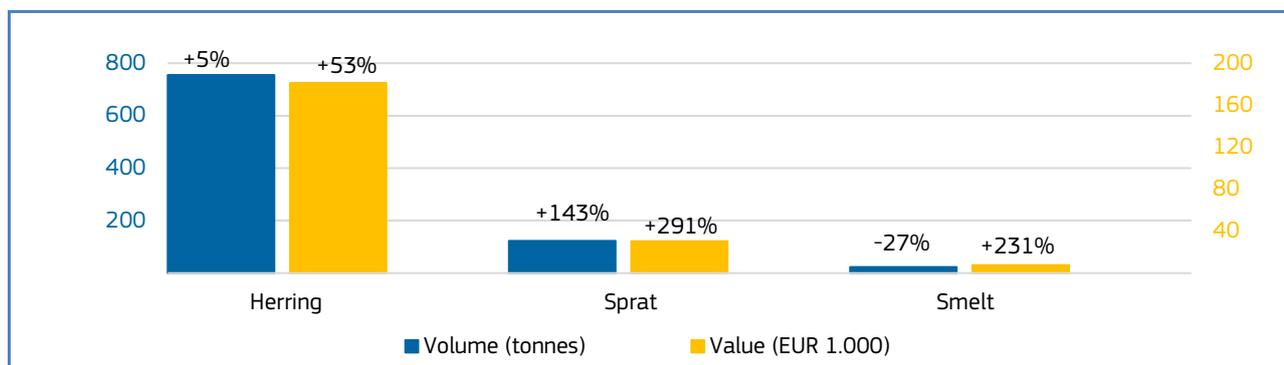


Percentages show change from the previous year.

Table 12. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN LATVIA**

Latvia	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume/ trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2024 vs Jan-Jul 2023	EUR 8,3 million, +19%	23.186 tonnes, -8%	Value: sprat, herring, other freshwater fish*. Volume: sprat, herring, smelt.
Jul 2024 vs Jul 2023	0,2 million, +12%	936 tonnes, +12%	Herring, sprat, smelt.

Figure 10. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN LATVIA, JULY 2024**



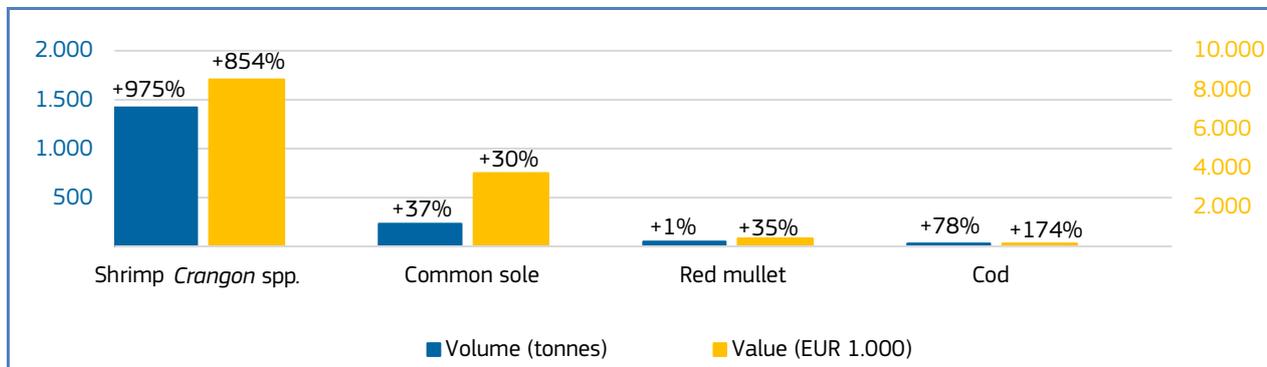
Percentages show change from the previous year. *EUMOFA aggregation for species

Table 13. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN THE NETHERLANDS**

the Netherlands	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species	Notes
Jan-Jul 2024 vs Jan-Jul 2023	EUR 80,6 million, +1%	11.861 tonnes, -72%	Value: shrimp <i>Crangon</i> spp., squid, mackerel Volume: blue whiting, European plaice, gurnard.	In July 2024, there was a significant increase in first sales of shrimp <i>Crangon</i> spp. compared to July 2023. Dutch production of shrimp <i>Crangon</i> increased from 132 tonnes in July 2023 to 1.400 tonnes (+975%). The production recorded in July 2023 appears to be the exception, as production in July 2022, 2021, and 2020 was 1.101 tonnes, 1.107 tonnes and 1.152 tonnes respectively. In a context where the North Sea shrimp stock appears to be trending above lower reference limits or proxies and shows a tendency to recover quickly from periods of lower
Jul 2024 vs Jul 2023	EUR 17,1 million, +92%	2.843 tonnes, +79%	Shrimp <i>Crangon</i> spp, common sole, red mullet, cod.	

abundance,⁶ such an evolution is mostly expected to be due to external factors in July 2023, such as energy costs.

Figure 11. FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN THE NETHERLANDS, JULY 2024

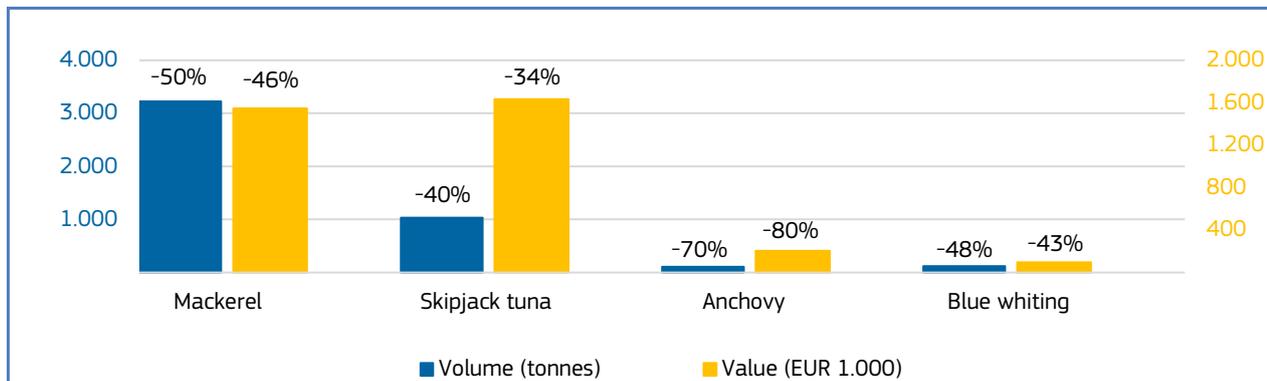


Percentages show change from the previous year.

Table 14. FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN PORTUGAL

Portugal	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species	Note
Jan-Jul 2024 vs Jan-Jul 2023	EUR 157,9 million, -9%	56.230 tonnes, -13%	Octopus, anchovy, mackerel, Atlantic horse mackerel.	In July 2024, there was an increase in first sales of yellowfin tuna compared to July 2023. 2020 is highlighted as the year when the consumption of canned tuna increased worldwide. This was driven by the pandemic, as demand for canned tuna increased, and this trend is continuing in 2024 ⁷ . The quotas of the species are stable following the observation in the latest Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) advice that the yellowfin tuna stock is neither overfished nor subject to overfishing. ⁸
Jul 2024 vs Jul 2023	EUR 30,9 million, -2%	16,045 tonnes, -7%	Mackerel, skipjack tuna, anchovy, blue whiting.	

Figure 12. FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN PORTUGAL, JULY 2024



Percentages show change from the previous year.

⁶ https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/1207

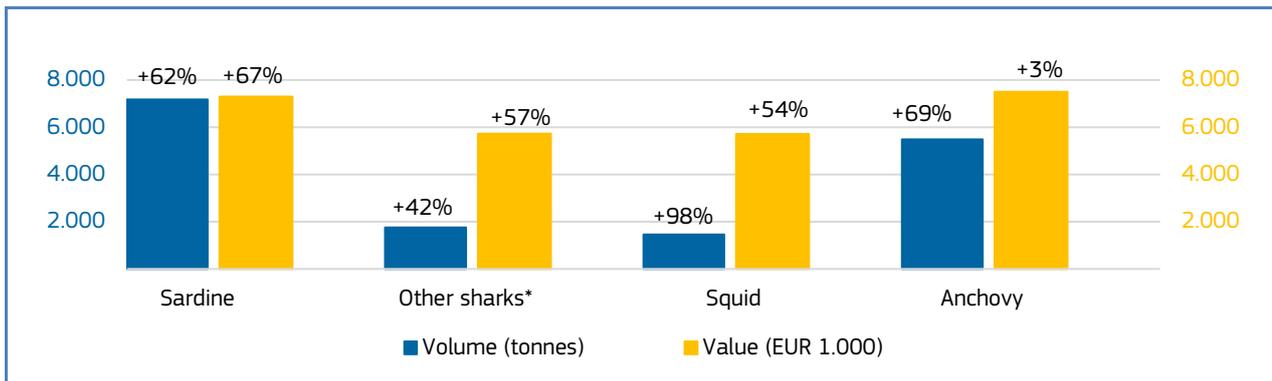
⁷ <https://www.msc.org/docs/default-source/pt-files/area-de-educacao/region-portugal-analise-de-mercado-2024.pdf>

⁸ ICCAT REPORT 2022-2023 (II), https://www.iccat.int/Documents/SCRS/ExecSum/YFT_ENG.pdf

Table 15. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SPAIN**

 Spain	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2024 vs Jan-Jul 2023	EUR 850,6 million, -1%	253.895 tonnes, -3%	Clam, swordfish, cod, hake, mackerel.
Jul 2024 vs Jul 2023	EUR 140,2 million +3%	43.068 tonnes, +8%	Sardine, other sharks*, squid, anchovy.

Figure 13. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SPAIN, JULY 2024**

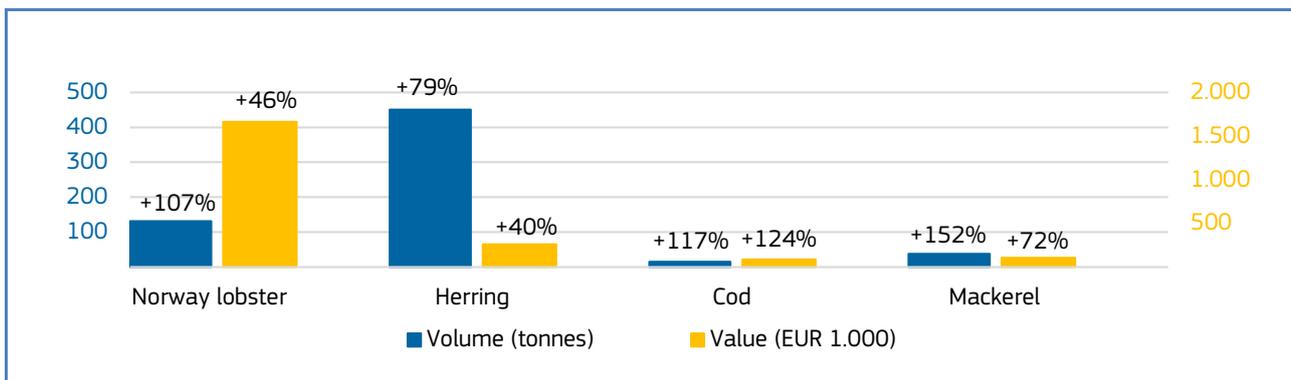


Percentages show change from the previous year. *EUMOFA aggregation for species.

Table 16. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SWEDEN**

 Sweden	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2024 vs Jan-Jul 2023	EUR 28,2 million, -28%	29.455 tonnes, -49%	Sprat, herring, coldwater shrimp, saithe.
Jul 2024 vs Jul 2023	EUR 3,9 million, +18%	906 tonnes, +60%	Norway lobster, herring, cod, mackerel.

Figure 14. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SWEDEN, JULY 2024**

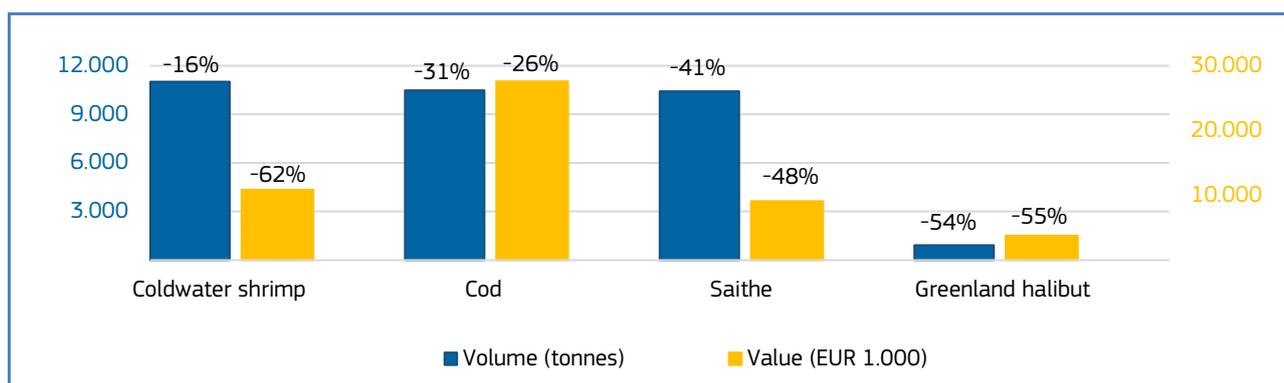


Percentages show change from the previous year.

Table 17. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN NORWAY**

 Norway	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2024 vs Jan-Jul 2023	EUR 1.700,4 million, -9%	1,7 million tonnes, -7%	Cod, saithe, mackerel, herring.
Jul 2024 vs Jul 2023	EUR 134,1 million -12%	124.844 tonnes, -21%	Coldwater shrimp, cod, saithe, Greenland halibut.

Figure 15. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN NORWAY, JULY 2024**

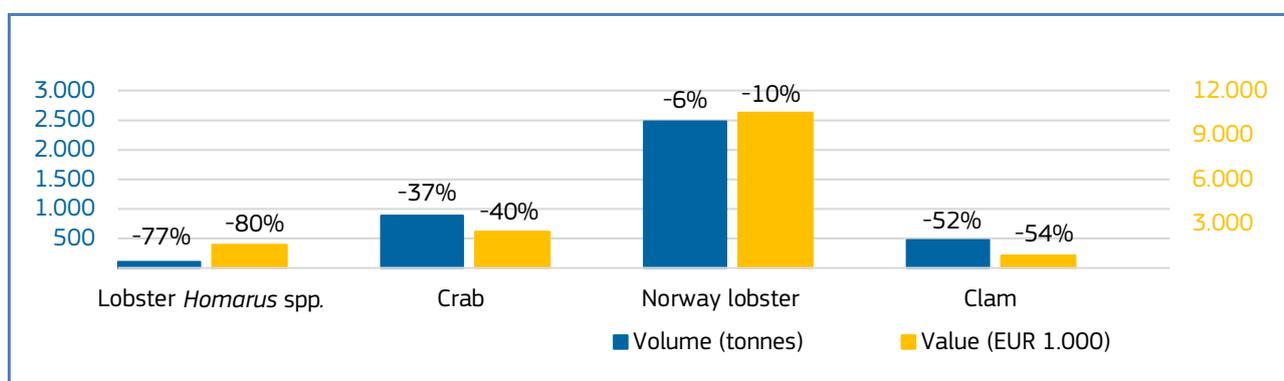


Percentages show change from the previous year.

Table 18. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM**

 The United Kingdom	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2024 vs Jan-Jul 2023	EUR 227,2 million, -15%	116.467 tonnes, -3%	Lobster <i>Homarus</i> spp., other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates*, crab, scallop, whiting.
Jul 2024 vs Jul 2023	EUR 32,4 million, -30%	13.045 tonnes, -17%	Lobster <i>Homarus</i> spp., crab, Norway lobster, clam.

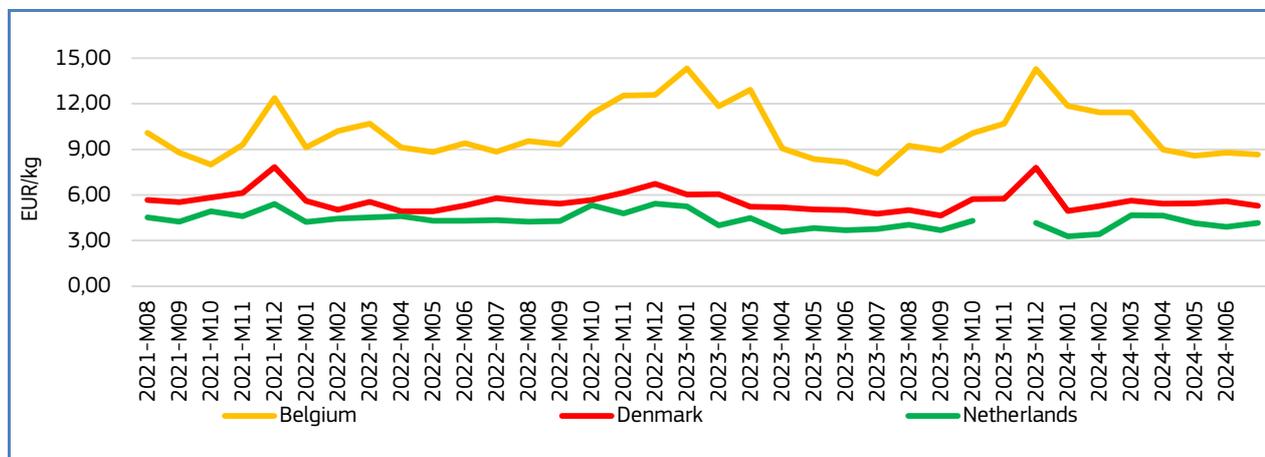
Figure 16. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, JULY 2024**



Percentages show change from the previous year.

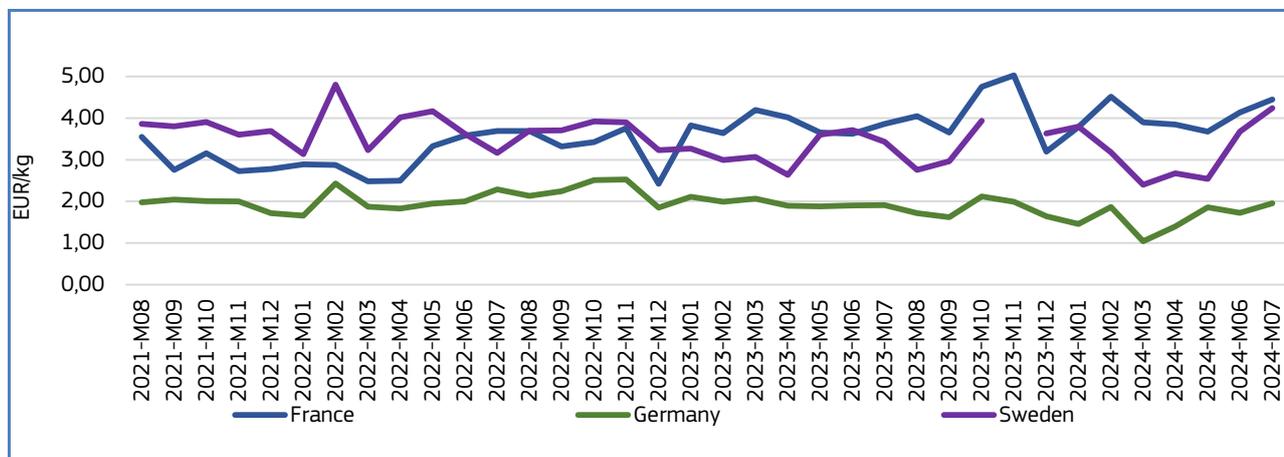
1.4. Comparison of first sales prices of selected species in selected countries⁹

Figure 17. **FIRST SALES PRICES OF MONK IN BELGIUM, DENMARK AND THE NETHERLANDS**



EU first sales of **monk** occur in several countries including **Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands**. In July 2024, the average first-sales prices of monk were 8,67 EUR/kg in Belgium (down by 1% from the previous month and up by 17% from the previous year); 5,29 EUR/kg in Denmark (down from June 2024 by 5% and up from July 2023 by 11%); and 4,16 EUR/kg in the Netherlands (up from the previous month by 7% and up from the previous year by 11%). In July 2024, supply relative to the previous year increased in the three markets analysed: Belgium (+7%), Denmark (+9%), the Netherlands (+10%). In the countries analysed, volume seems to peak in similar periods: between April-July in Belgium; April-June in Denmark; May-August in the Netherlands. In Belgium highest peaks in prices seem to occur in December-January, and in December in Denmark. In the Netherlands falls in price seem to occur between January and April, following supply.

Figure 18. **FIRST SALES PRICES OF EUROPEAN PLAICE IN FRANCE, GERMANY AND SWEDEN**

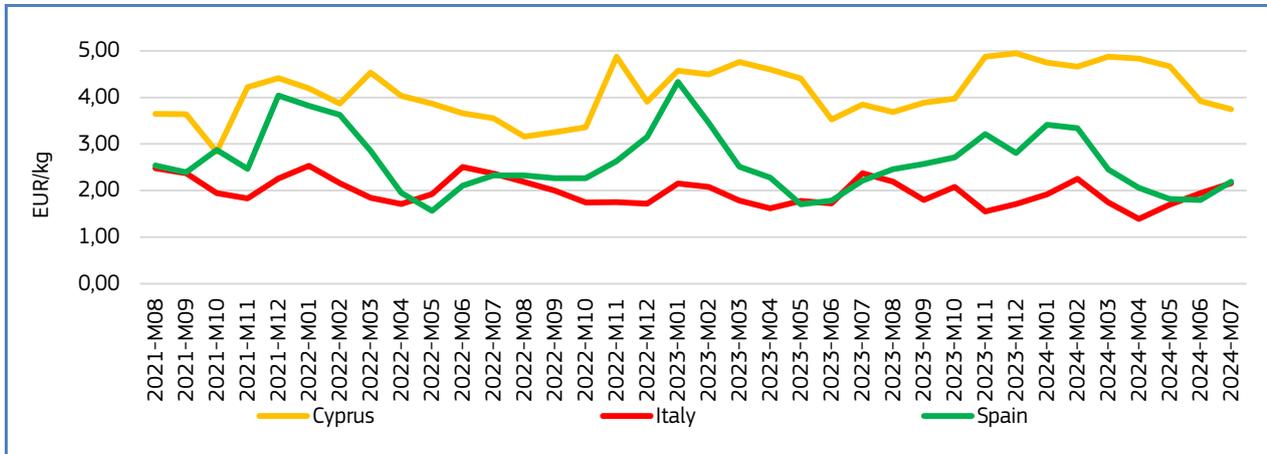


EU first sales of **European plaice** occur in **France, Germany and Sweden** as well as several other Member States. In July 2024, the average first-sales prices of European plaice were: 4,44 EUR/kg in France (up by 7% from previous month and by 15% from July 2023); 1,96 EUR/kg in Germany (up by 13% from June 2024 and up by 3% from July 2023) and 4,24 EUR/kg in Sweden (up by 15% from the previous month and by 24% from the previous year). In July 2024, supply increased in Sweden (+64%), while it decreased in France (-24%) and Germany (-29%). Supply seems to peak between January and May in France, between September and December in Germany, and between April-June and August-September in Sweden. Between months 08/2021 and 07/2024, prices have been fluctuating and increasing in France and Sweden. In France price falls seem to occur most often in April-May and

⁹ First sales data updated on 18. 09. 2024.

December. The highest price of 4,80 EUR/kg was recorded in Sweden in February 2022.

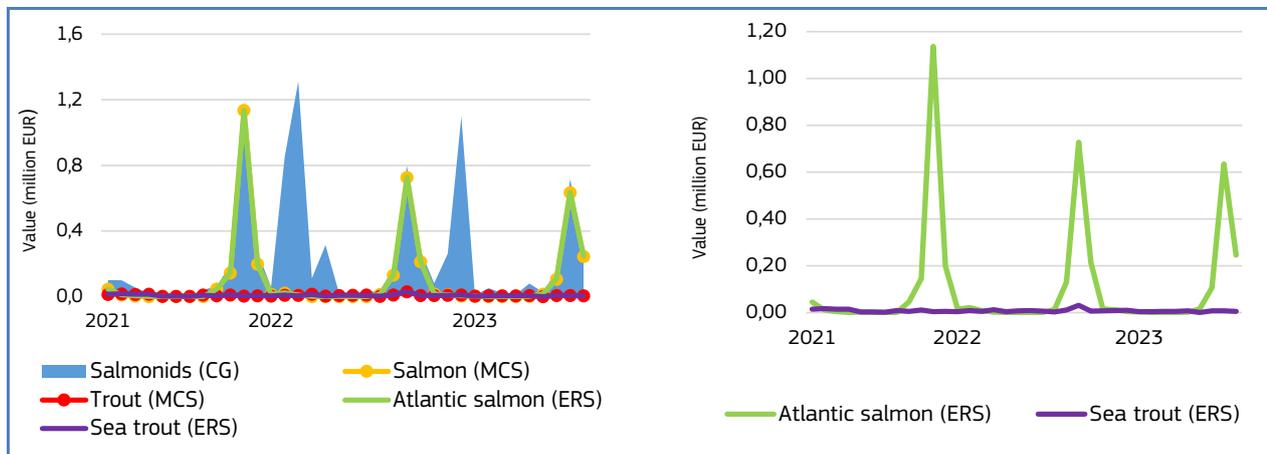
Figure 19. **FIRST SALES PRICES OF PICAREL IN CYPRUS, ITALY AND SPAIN**



EU first sales of **picarel** occur in several Member States as well as **Cyprus, Italy** and **Spain**. In July 2024, the average first-sales prices of picarel were 3,74 EUR/kg in Cyprus (down by 4% from the previous month and by 3% from the previous year); 2,16 EUR/kg in Italy (up by 11% from the previous month and down by 9% from July 2023); and 2,19 EUR/kg in Spain (up by 22% from June 2024 and down by 1% from the previous year). In July 2024, supply decreased in Cyprus (-6%), and Spain (-1%), while it increased in Italy (+5%), relative to the previous year. In the countries analysed, volume seems to peak in similar periods: March and April in Cyprus and Italy, and between February and April in Spain. Between months 08/2021 to 07/2024, prices fluctuated and decreased in Italy and Spain. In Italy seasonal drops in prices seem to occur in April and between November–December, while in Spain falls in price occur in May. The highest price of 4,95 EUR/kg was recorded in December 2023 in Cyprus.

1.5. Commodity group of the month: Salmonids¹⁰

Figure 20. **FIRST-SALES COMPARISON AT CG, MCS, AND ERS LEVELS FOR REPORTING COUNTRIES¹¹, AUGUST 2021 – JULY 2024**



In July 2024, the “**Salmonids**” commodity group (CG¹²) recorded the 9th highest first-sales in value and volume out of the 10 CGs in the countries monitored by EUMOFA.¹³ In the reporting countries covered by the EUMOFA database, first sales of this group of species in July 2024 totalled EUR 0,3 million and 42,9 tonnes, representing an increase of 7% in value and 19% in volume compared to July 2023. In the past 36 months, the highest first-sales value of salmonids was registered in October 2022 at about EUR 1,3 million.

Salmonids includes three main commercial species (MCS): salmon, trout, and other salmonids.¹⁴

At the Electronic Recording and Reporting System (ERS) level sea trout (2%) and Atlantic salmon (82%) together accounted for 84% of the total first-sales value for “salmonids” recorded in July 2024.

1.6. Focus on Atlantic salmon



Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) belongs to the family of Salmonidae. It is a temperate water fish that lives at a depth range of 0-250 m, with a preference for 10-23 m. They hatch in fresh water, where the young remain for 1 to 6 years, then migrate to coastal marine waters or even to open oceans where they spend 1 to 4 years before returning to freshwater for spawning. Adults inhabit cooler waters with strong to moderate flow¹⁵.

Atlantic salmon inhabits the North Atlantic Ocean at temperate and arctic zones in the northern hemisphere. In the Eastern Atlantic they can be found in the White and Barents Sea basins through northeastern Europe to the Baltic and North Sea basins, including Iceland.

Atlantic salmon is regulated in the EU by TAC and by conservation of fisheries resources and protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures. In the Baltic Sea, the TAC has been decreased by 15% in 2024 and continues to be limited to unavoidable by-catches, with no directed fisheries permitted other than for scientific investigation. There are, however, certain seasonal exemptions and special conditions in the northernmost area. The TAC for salmon in the Gulf of Finland has been increased by 7% compared to 2023¹⁶.

¹⁰ First sales data updated on 21. 09. 2024.

¹¹ Norway, the Faroe Islands and the UK excluded from the analyses.

¹² Annex 3: <http://eumofa.eu/supply-balance-and-other-methodologies>

¹³ More data on commodity groups can be found in Table 1.2 of the Annex.

¹⁴ EUMOFA aggregation for species (Metadata 2, Annex 3: <http://eumofa.eu/supply-balance-and-other-methodologies>

¹⁵ <https://www.fishbase.se/summary/salmo-salar.html>

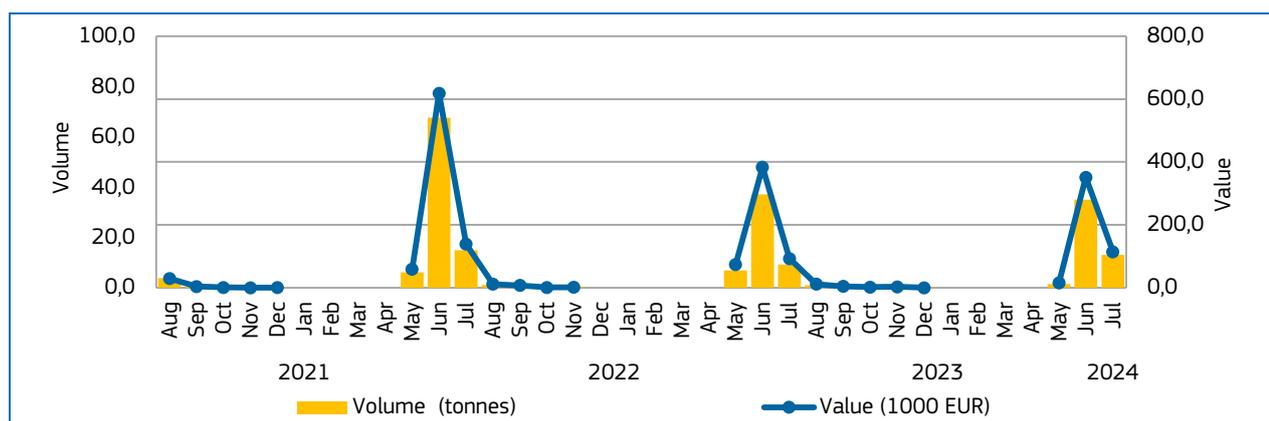
¹⁶ Regulation (EU) 2023/2638: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/legal-content/summary/fishing-opportunities-in-the-baltic-sea-2024.html>

Selected countries

Table 19. **COMPARISON OF ATLANTIC SALMON FIRST-SALES PRICES, MAIN PLACES OF SALE, AND CONTRIBUTION TO OVERALL SALES OF “SALMONIDS” IN SELECTED COUNTRIES**

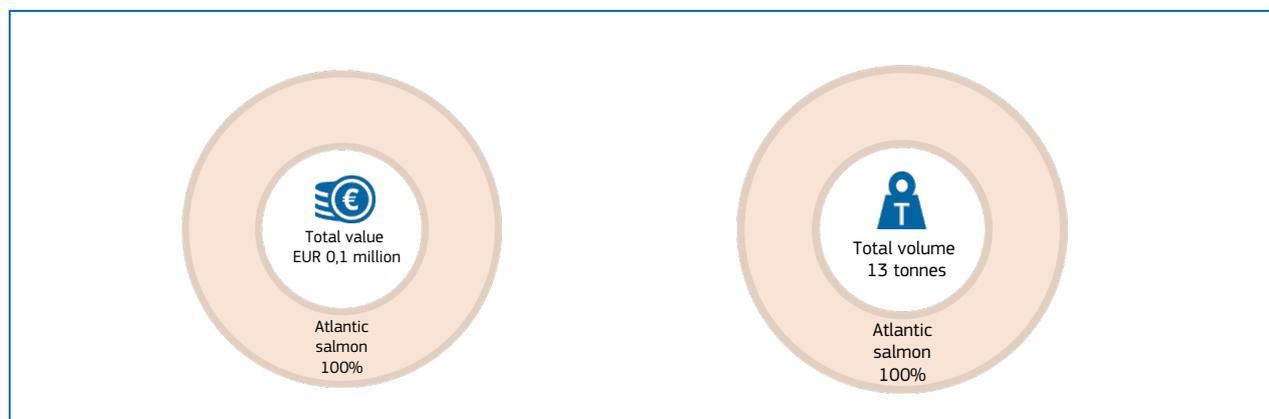
Atlantic salmon		Changes in Atlantic salmon first sales Jan-July 2024 (%)		Contribution of Atlantic salmon to total “Salmonids” first sales in July 2024 (%)	Principal places of sale in July 2024 in terms of first-sales value
		Compared to Jan-July 2023	Compared to Jan-July 2022		
Finland	Value	-13%	-41%	100%	Helsinki (Helsingfors), Oulu (Uleåborg), Turku (Åbo).
	Volume	-7%	-44%	100%	
France	Value	+8%	-10%	80%	Loctudy, St Jean-de-Luz.
	Volume	+6%	-22%	58%	
Sweden	Value	-3%	-31%	95%	NA
	Volume	-13%	-44%	93%	

Figure 21. **ATLANTIC SALMON: FIRST SALES IN FINLAND, JULY 2021 – JULY 2024**



Over the past 36 months in **Finland**, the highest first-sales value and volume of Atlantic salmon were in June 2022 when approximately 68 tonnes were sold for EUR 618.000.

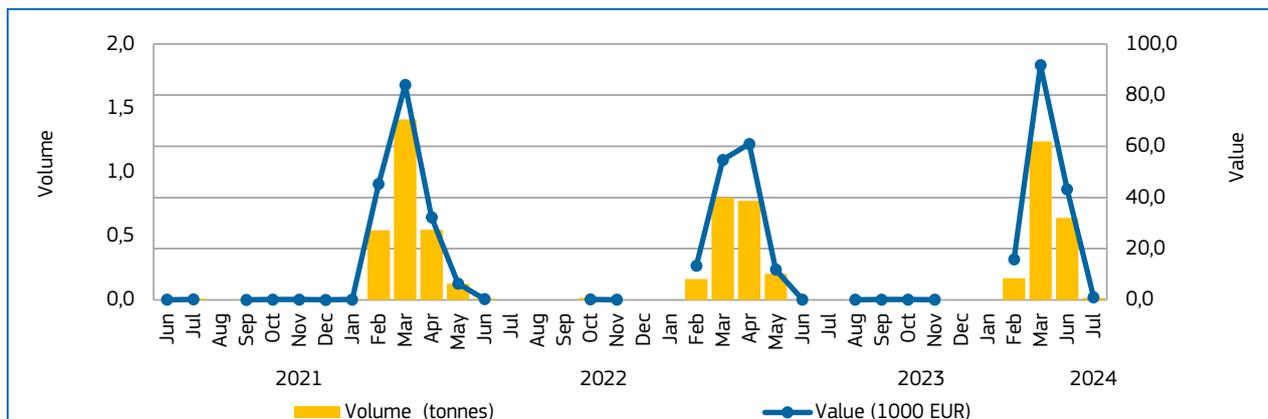
Figure 22. **FIRST SALES: COMPOSITION OF “SALMONIDS” (ERS LEVEL) IN FINLAND IN VALUE AND VOLUME, JULY 2024**



Overview | 1. First sales in Europe | 2. Extra-EU imports | 3. Consumption

4. Fisheries and Aquaculture in Latvia | 5. Emerging species in EU aquaculture | 6. Global highlights | 7. Macroeconomic context

Figure 23. ATLANTIC SALMON: FIRST SALES IN FRANCE, JULY 2021 – JULY 2024



Over the past 36 months in **France**, the highest first-sales volume of Atlantic salmon were in May 2022 when approximately 1,4 tonnes were sold for EUR 84.000.

Figure 24. FIRST SALES: COMPOSITION OF “SALMONIDS” (ERS LEVEL) IN FRANCE IN VALUE AND VOLUME, JULY 2024

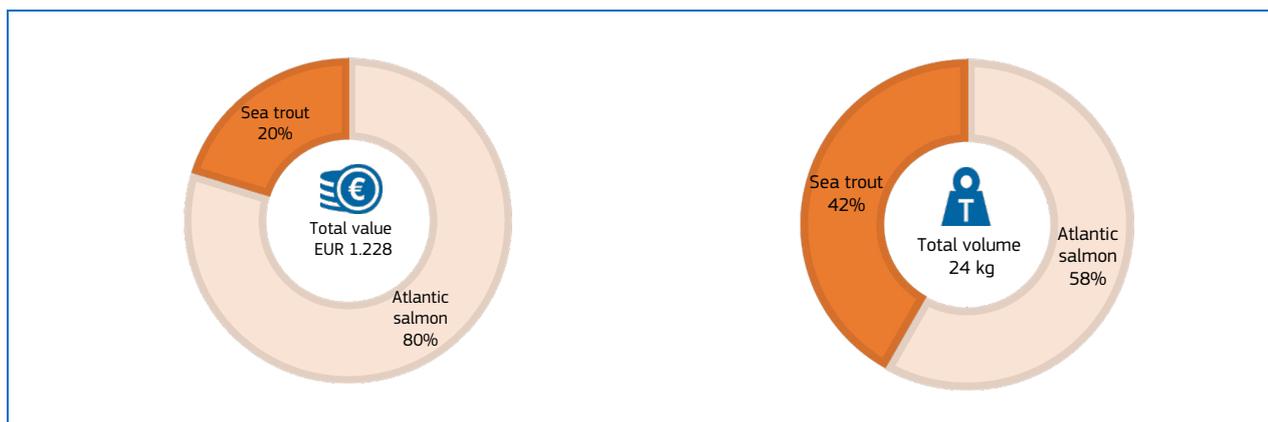
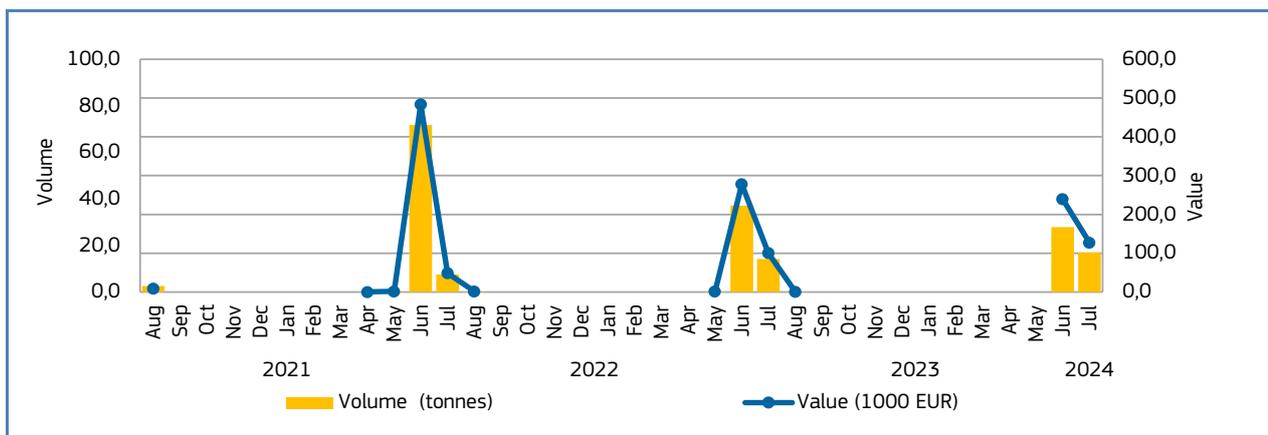
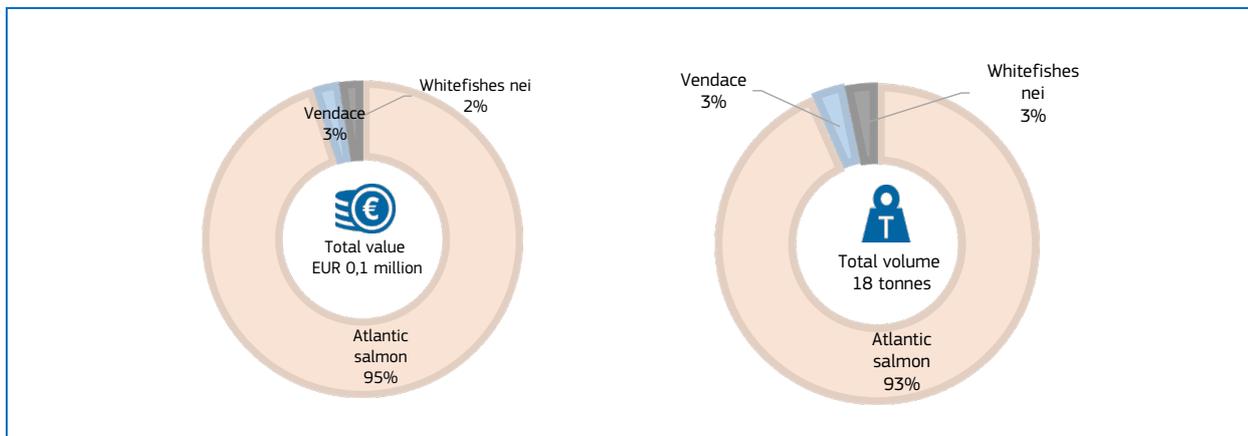


Figure 25. ATLANTIC SALMON: FIRST SALES IN SWEDEN, JULY 2021 – JULY 2024



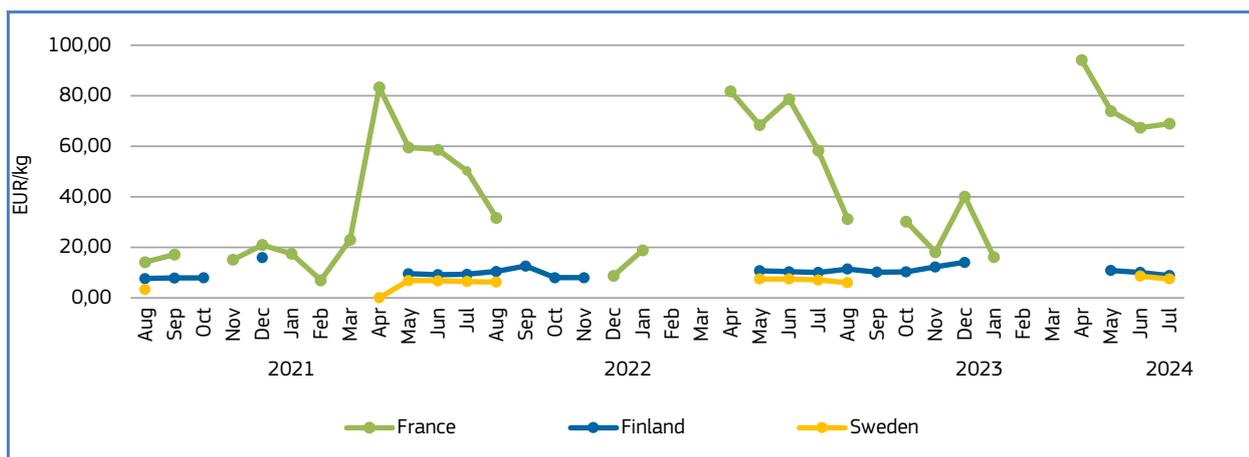
In **Sweden**, over the 36-month observation period from August 2021 to July 2024, the highest first-sales value of Atlantic salmon was registered in June 2022 when 71,7 tonnes were sold for EUR 483.707.

Figure 26. **FIRST SALES: COMPOSITION OF “SALMONIDS” (ERS LEVEL) IN SWEDEN IN VALUE AND VOLUME, JULY 2024**



Price trend

Figure 27. **ATLANTIC SALMON: FIRST-SALES PRICES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, JULY 2021 – JULY 2024**



Over the 36-month observation period (August 2021 to July 2024), the weighted average first-sales price of Atlantic salmon in **France** was 68,95 EUR/kg, 614% higher than in **Finland** (9,65 EUR/kg) and 854% higher compared to **Sweden** (7,23 EUR/kg). The significantly higher average first-sales price of salmon in France is due to low volumes and limited sales of wild-caught salmon caught in highly restricted fisheries.

In **France** in July 2024, the average first-sales price of Atlantic salmon (68,97 EUR/kg) increased by 18% compared to July 2023 and by 37% compared to the same month in 2022. Over the past 36 months, the average price ranged from 7,00 EUR/kg in February 2022 to 94,18 EUR/kg in April 2024.

In **Finland** in July 2024, the average first-sales price of Atlantic salmon (8,83 EUR/kg) decreased by 12% compared to July 2023 and by 5% compared to the same month in 2022. Over the past 36 months, the average price ranged from 7,67 EUR/kg for 3,8 tonnes in August 2021 to 16,00 EUR/kg for about 3 kg in December 2021.

In **Sweden** in July 2024, the average first-sales price of Atlantic salmon (7,47 EUR/kg) increased by 5% compared to July 2023 and by 15% compared to 2022. During the period observed, the average price ranged from 3,41 EUR/kg for 2,6 tonnes in August 2021 to 8,61 EUR/kg for 27,8 tonnes in June 2024.

EUMOFA also covered **Atlantic salmon** in the following *Monthly Highlights*:

First sales: MH 9 2022 (Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal), MH 9 2021 (Denmark, Poland, Sweden), MH 5 2019 (Denmark, Poland, Sweden).

Overview | 1. First sales in Europe | 2. Extra-EU imports | 3. Consumption

| 4. Fisheries and Aquaculture in Latvia | 5. Emerging species in EU aquaculture | 6. Global highlights | 7. Macroeconomic context

1.7. Focus on sea trout



© Scandinavian Fishing Year Book

Sea trout (*Salmo trutta*) is a species of the family Salmonidae. The species lives in streams, ponds, rivers and lakes. Individuals spend 1 to 5 years in fresh water and 6 months to 5 years in salt water. Juveniles mature in 3-4 years. Lacustrine populations migrate to tributaries and lake outlets to spawn. Spawning normally takes place more than once. They prefer cold, well-oxygenated upland waters although their tolerance limits are lower than those of rainbow trout, and they prefer large streams in the mountainous areas with adequate cover. Its life history and spawning behaviour is similar to that of Atlantic salmon.¹⁷ Sea trout is found in Europe and Asia, in the Atlantic, North, White and Baltic Sea basins, from Spain to Chosha Bay (Russia). It is also found in Iceland and the northernmost rivers of Great Britain and Scandinavia and is native to the upper Danube and the Volga drainages. Sea trout is also a widely introduced species, with several countries reporting adverse ecological impact after its introduction.

Fishing operations for sea trout fishing are regulated in certain parts of the EU. In 2024 these include restrictions on fishing for sea trout and salmon in certain areas of the Baltic Sea, where landed by-catches of sea trout must not exceed 3% of the total salmon catch.¹⁸

Selected countries

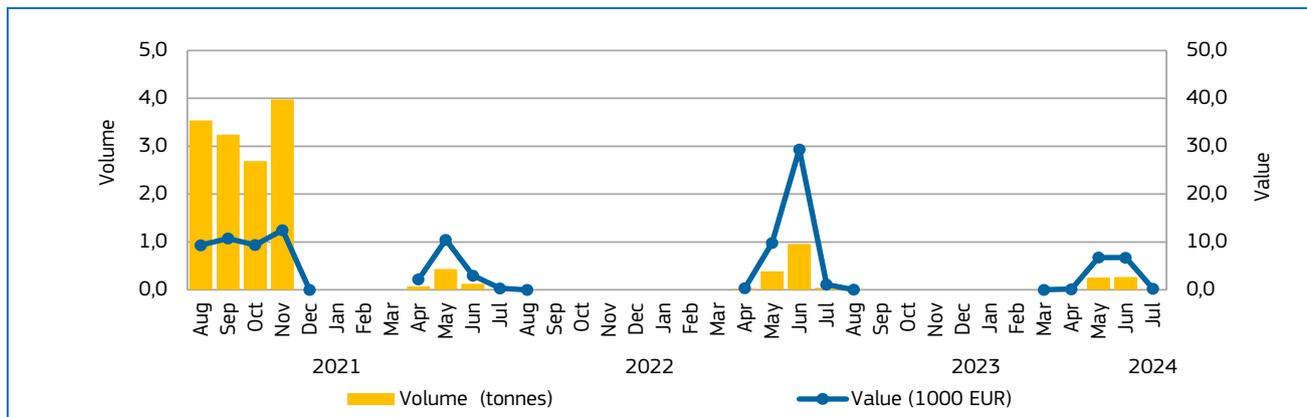
Table 20. **COMPARISON OF SEA TROUT FIRST-SALES PRICES, MAIN PLACES OF SALE, AND CONTRIBUTION TO OVERALL SALES OF "SALMONIDS" IN SELECTED COUNTRIES**

Sea trout		Changes in sea trout first sales Jan-July 2024 (%)		Contribution of sea trout to total "Salmonids" first sales in July 2024 (%)	Principal places of sale in July 2024 in terms of first-sales value
		Compared to Jan-July 2023	Compared to Jan-July 2022		
France	Value	-66%	-13%	20%	St Jean-de-Luz, Port-en-Bessin-Huppain, Saint Quay Portrieux
	Volume	-62%	-17%	42%	
Germany	Value	-39%	-1%	75%	Eckernförde, Schaprode, Hennstedt.
	Volume	38%	-1%	60%	
Estonia	Value	-26%	+16%	1%	Juminda, Leppneeme Kalasadam,
	Volume	-51%	7%	1%	

¹⁷ <https://www.fishbase.se/summary/Salmo-trutta.html>

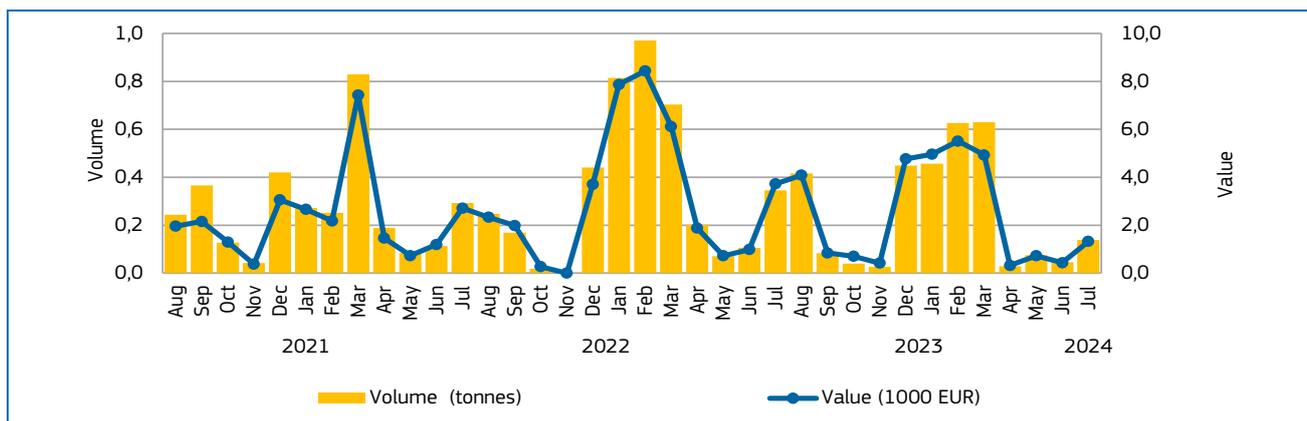
¹⁸ Regulation (EU) 2023/2638: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/legal-content/summary/fishing-opportunities-in-the-baltic-sea-2024.html>

Figure 28. SEA TROUT: FIRST SALES IN FRANCE, JULY 2021 – JULY 2024



In **France** over the 36-month period observed, the highest first-sales value was registered in June 2023 when about 1 tonne of sea trout was sold for EUR 29.300. The highest first-sales volume was recorded in November 2021 when 4 tonnes were sold for EUR 12.500.

Figure 29. SEA TROUT: FIRST SALES IN GERMANY, JULY 2021 – JULY 2024



In **Germany** over the 36-month period observed, the highest first-sales in both value and volume were registered in February 2023 when approximately 1 tonne was sold for EUR 8.400.

Figure 30. FIRST SALES: COMPOSITION OF “SALMONIDS” (ERS LEVEL) IN GERMANY IN VALUE AND VOLUME, JULY 2024

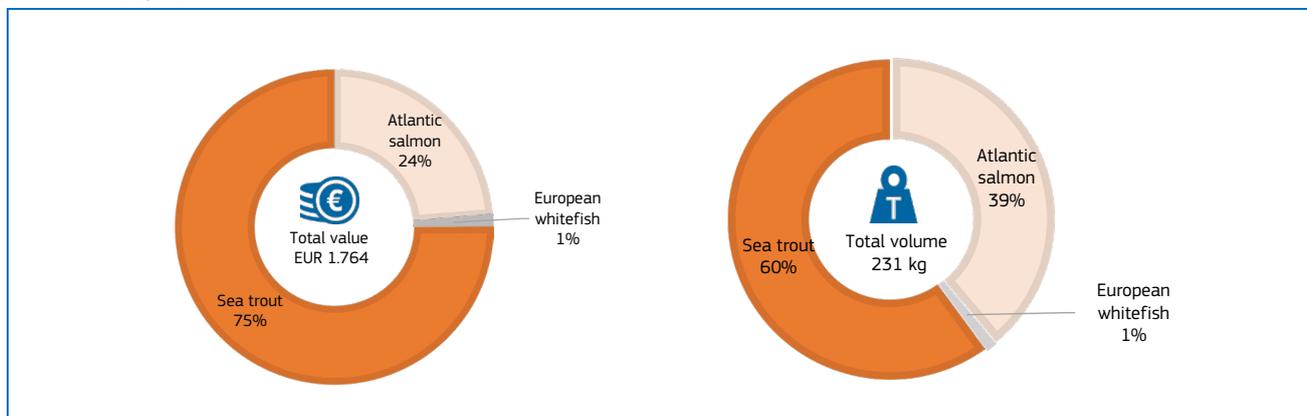
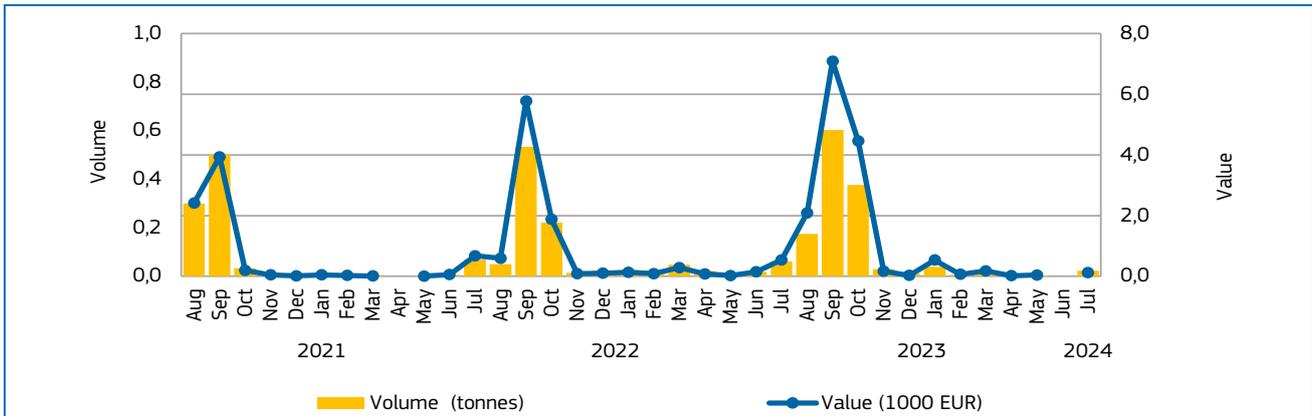
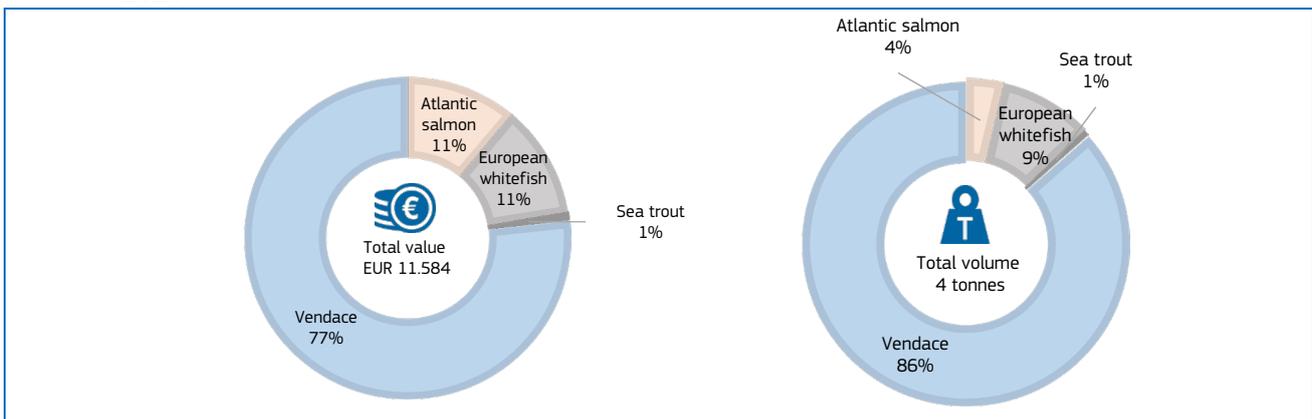


Figure 31. SEA TROUT: FIRST SALES IN ESTONIA, AUGUST 2021 – JULY 2024



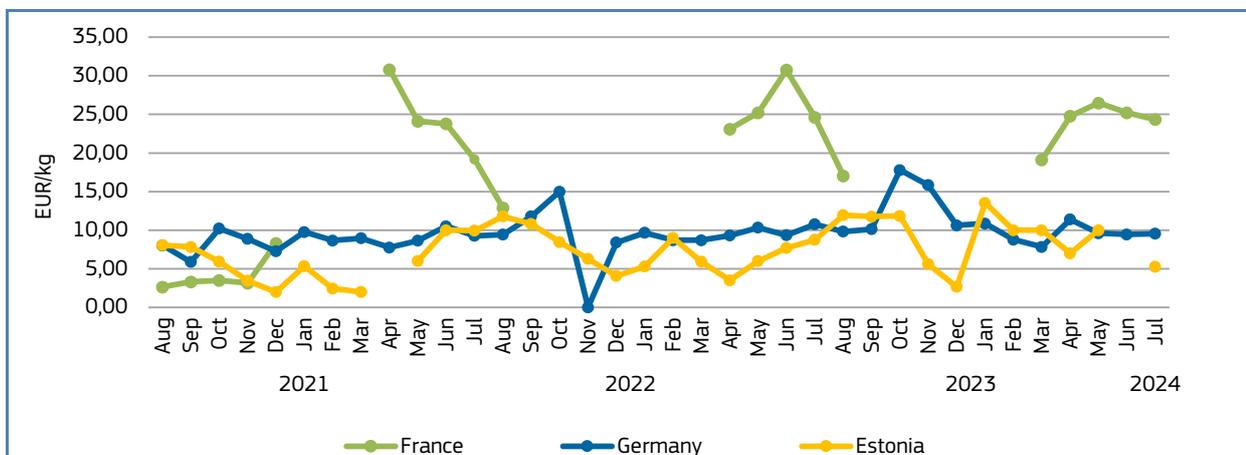
In **Estonia** from August 2021 to July 2024, the highest first-sales value was registered in September 2023 when about 600 kg were sold for EUR 7.000.

Figure 32. FIRST SALES: COMPOSITION OF “SALMONIDS” (ERS LEVEL) IN ESTONIA IN VALUE AND VOLUME, JULY 2024



Price trend

Figure 33. SEA TROUT: FIRST-SALES PRICES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, JULY 2021 – JULY 2024



Over the 36-month observation period (August 2021 – July 2024), the weighted average first-sales price of sea trout in **Estonia** was 9,74 EUR/kg, 7% more than the price in **Germany** (9,12 EUR/kg) and 39% more than the price in **France** (7,02 EUR/kg).

In **France** in July 2024, the average first-sales price of sea trout (24,33 EUR/kg) decreased by 1% compared to July 2023 and increased by 27% compared to July 2022. In the 36-month period observed, the lowest average price of 2,64 EUR/kg for 3,5 tonnes was registered in August 2021, while the highest price of 30,81 EUR/kg for about 72 kg was recorded in April 2022.

In **Germany** in July 2024, the average first-sales price of sea trout (9,55 EUR/kg) decreased by 11% compared to July 2023 while it increased about 3% over the same month of 2022. During the period observed, the highest average price of 17,78 EUR/kg was reached in October 2023 when 40 kg were sold, while the price bottomed out in September 2021 (5,89 EUR/kg) when 366 kg were sold.

In **Estonia** in July 2024, the average first-sales price of sea trout (5,27 EUR/kg) decreased by 40% compared to July 2023 and by 47% from July 2022. In the 36-month period observed, the lowest average price of 2,00 EUR/kg for 16 kg was registered in August 2021, while the highest price of 13,54 EUR/kg for about 40 kg was recorded in January 2024.

EUMOFA also covered **sea trout** in the following *Monthly Highlights*:

First sales: MH 9 2022 (France, Latvia, Portugal), MH 9 2020 (Denmark, Estonia, Poland), MH 5 2019 (Denmark, France, Poland).

2. Extra-EU imports

The weekly extra-EU import prices (weighted average values per week, in EUR per kg) for nine different species are examined every month. The three most relevant species in terms of value and volume remain consistent: fresh or chilled Atlantic and Danube salmon from Norway, frozen Alaska pollock fillets from China, and frozen tropical shrimp (*Penaeus* spp.) from Ecuador. The other six species change each month; three are chosen from the commodity group of the month, and three are randomly selected. The commodity group for this month is “Salmonids”¹⁹.

Data analysed in the section “Extra-EU imports” are extracted from EUMOFA, as collected from the European Commission.²⁰

Table 21. **EVOLUTION OF WEEKLY PRICE AND VOLUME OF THE THREE MOST RELEVANT FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THE EU**

Extra-EU Imports		Week 33/2024	Preceding 4-week average	Week 33/2023	Notes
Atlantic salmon and Danube salmon, excluding liver and roes, fresh imported from Norway (<i>Salmo salar</i> , <i>Hucho hucho</i> CN code 03021400)	Price (EUR/kg)	6,37	6,73 (-5%)	6,59 (-3%)	From weeks 34/2021 to 33/2024 prices fluctuated, showing an increasing trend ranging between 5,09 EUR/kg (week 37/2021) and 11,28 EUR/kg (week 16/2022). The highest peaks occurred between weeks 10 and 16, showing a strong seasonality following supply. The highest falls seemed to occur between weeks 33 and 37.
	Volume (tonnes)	15.498	13.932 (+11%)	16.288 (-5%)	Supply is seasonal, with peaks occurring most often in weeks 33/39 and lows in weeks 6, 13/15, and 51/52. The drop in weeks 51 and 52 is driven by Christmas holidays, where week 52 often has few or no working/harvesting days, resulting in lower export volumes. Volumes fluctuated between 1.309 tonnes (week 52/2023) and 19.497 tonnes (week 35/2022).
Frozen Alaska pollock fillets imported from China (<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i> , CN code 03047500)	Price (EUR/kg)	2,42	2,49 (-3%)	3,03 (-20%)	Between weeks 34/2021 to 33/2024 prices fluctuated ranging between 1,84 EUR/kg (week 48/2022) and 4,03 EUR/kg (week 41/2022).
	Volume (tonnes)	1.132	2.215 (-49%)	1.615 (-30%)	In the period analysed, highest peaks in supply seemed to occur in the last weeks of the year between weeks 46 and 50. Weekly volumes ranged between 147 tonnes (week 25/2022) to 13.785 tonnes (week 50/2023).
Frozen tropical shrimp imported from Ecuador (genus <i>Penaeus</i> , CN code 03061792)	Price (EUR/kg)	5,11	5,22 (-2%)	5,03 (+2%)	From weeks 34/2021 to 33/2024 prices decreased, with highest falls between weeks 1 and 8, 26 and 32. Prices fluctuated between 4,83 EUR/kg (week 07/2024) and 7,19 EUR/kg (week 41/2022).
	Volume (tonnes)	3.869	3.272 (+18%)	4.560 (-15%)	In the period analysed volumes showed high fluctuations ranging between 482 tonnes (week 25/2022) and 5.055 tonnes (week 24/2024). Highest peaks in supply seemed to occur most often between weeks 16/27, 30/33 and 45/46.

¹⁹ The featured species of the commodity group of the month are fresh or chilled trout from Norway, frozen Pacific salmon from United States and frozen fillets of Pacific salmon from Norway. The three randomly selected species this month are frozen surimi of Alaska pollack from United states, frozen fillets of Nile perch from the Republic of Tanzania and prepared or preserved eel from China.

²⁰ Last update: 17. 09. 2024.

Figure 34. **IMPORT PRICE OF FRESH AND WHOLE ATLANTIC SALMON FROM NORWAY, 2021 - 2024**

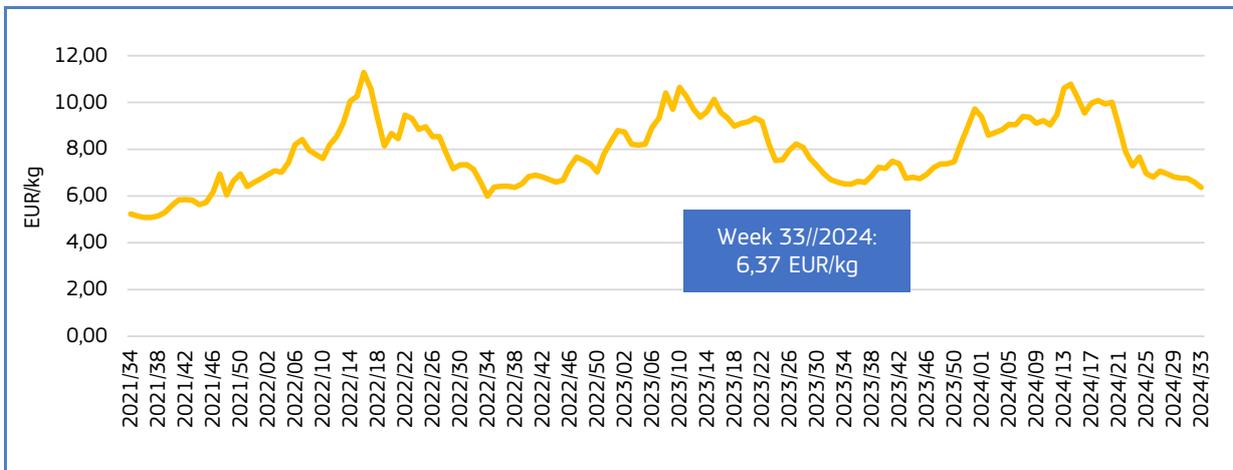


Figure 35. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN ALASKA POLLOCK FILLETS FROM CHINA, 2021 - 2024**

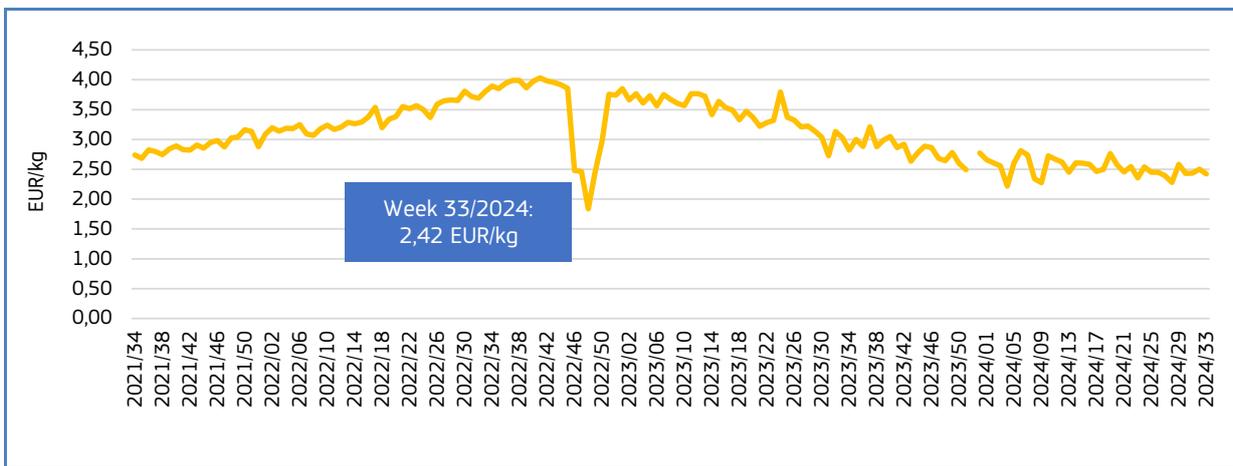
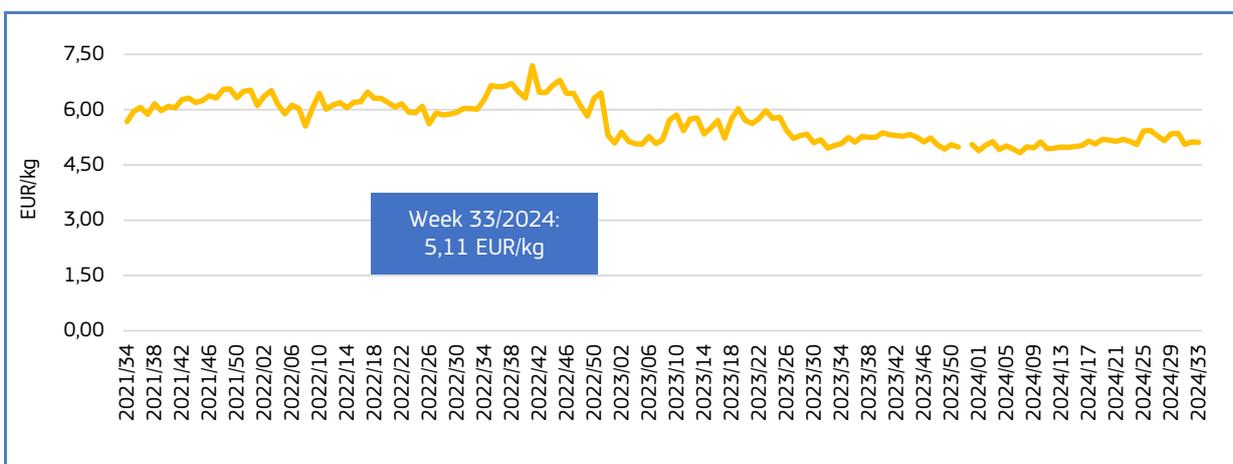


Figure 36. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN TROPICAL SHRIMP FROM ECUADOR, 2021 - 2024**



Overview | [1. First sales in Europe](#) | [2. Extra-EU imports](#) | [3. Consumption](#)

| [4. Fisheries and Aquaculture in Latvia](#) | [5. Emerging species in EU aquaculture](#) | [6. Global highlights](#) | [7. Macroeconomic context](#)

Table 22. **EVOLUTION OF WEEKLY PRICE AND VOLUME OF THIS MONTH'S THREE FEATURED COMMODITY PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THE EU**

Extra-EU Imports		Week 33/2024	Preceding 4-week average	Week 33/2023	Notes
Fresh or chilled trout of the species, with heads on and gills on, gutted, weighing > 1,2 kg each, or with heads off, gilled and gutted, weighing > 1 kg each from Norway (" <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> .", CN code 03021120)	Price (EUR/kg)	6,14	5,73 (+7%)	5,95 (+3%)	Between weeks 34/2021 to 33/2024 prices fluctuated, ranging between 5,15 EUR/kg (week 34/2021) and 10,22 EUR/kg (week 10/2023). Prices showed a strong seasonality following supply with highest peaks occurring between weeks 10 and 19. 64% of the weekly prices were between 6,00 EUR/kg and 8,00 EUR/kg. In this context it is important to mention that in several market segments, fresh Atlantic salmon and fresh trout products from Norway substitute each other.
	Volume (tonnes)	224	220 (+2%)	199 (+12%)	Volumes showed strong fluctuations ranging from 2 tonnes (week 52/2023) to 374 tonnes (week 35/2022). 64% of the weekly supply was above 100 tonnes. Over the period analysed, the highest peaks in supply seemed to occur most often between weeks 31/35.
Frozen Pacific salmon (excl. sockeye salmon "red salmon") from United States (CN code 03031200)	Price (EUR/kg)	2,76	7,35 (-62%)	6,02 (-54%)	Between weeks 34/2021 to 33/2024 prices fluctuated following a decreasing trend ranging between 1,70 EUR/kg (week 28/2024) and 12,40 EUR/kg (week 36/2021). 38% of weekly prices were between 4,00 EUR/kg and 6,00 EUR/kg. High Pacific salmon catches ²¹ in 2023 exerted additional pressure on prices throughout 2023 and the first eight months of 2024. In contrast, low catches in 2024 have caused an upward price trend since late August 2024, as frozen salmon stocks from 2023 have been depleted.
	Volume (tonnes)	21	15 (+37%)	41 (-49%)	In the period analysed supply fluctuated strongly with the highest peaks occurring most often between weeks 44 and 48. Volume ranged from 114 kg (week 41/2021) to 448 tonnes (week 47/2023). 67% of the weekly supply was less than 100 tonnes.
Frozen fillets of Pacific, Atlantic and Danube salmon from Norway (" <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus rhodurus</i> ", " <i>Salmo salar</i> ", " <i>Hucho hucho</i> ", CN code 03048100)	Price (EUR/kg)	12,25	12,84 (-5%)	12,93 (-5%)	Prices fluctuated in the period analysed, increasing from the minimum price of 8,66 EUR/kg (week 38/2021) to the maximum price of 15,10 EUR/kg (week 34/2022) followed by fluctuations up to the price of the week analysed of 12,25 EUR/kg. 39% of the weekly prices were between 12,00 EUR/kg and 13,00 EUR/kg.
	Volume (tonnes)	458	487 (-6%)	345 (+33%)	High fluctuations in supply between 18 tonnes (week 52/2023) and 1.043 tonnes (week 53/2023). 57% of the weekly supply was below 500 tonnes. Highest peaks in supply seemed to occur in weeks 51 and 52, excluding the days related to Christmas and New Year's Eve festivities.

²¹ CN 03031200 includes a range of Pacific salmon species meaning *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*, *Oncorhynchus keta*, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, *Oncorhynchus masou* and *Oncorhynchus rhodurus*, from low-valued pink to high-valued species, meaning the species mix largely driving the import price.

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Figure 37. **IMPORT PRICE OF FRESH OR CHILLED TROUT FROM NORWAY, 2021 - 2024**



Figure 38. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN PACIFIC SALMON FROM UNITED STATES, 2021 - 2024**

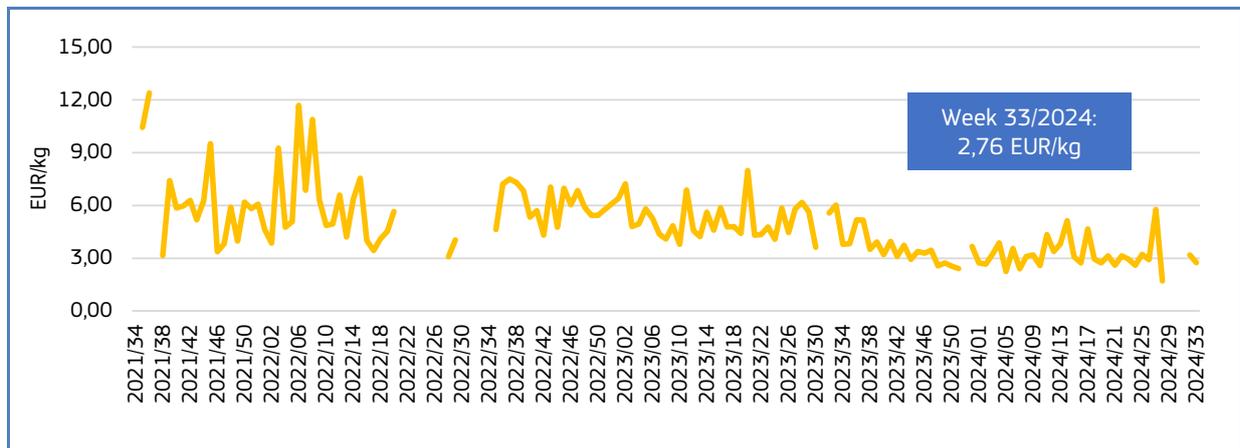
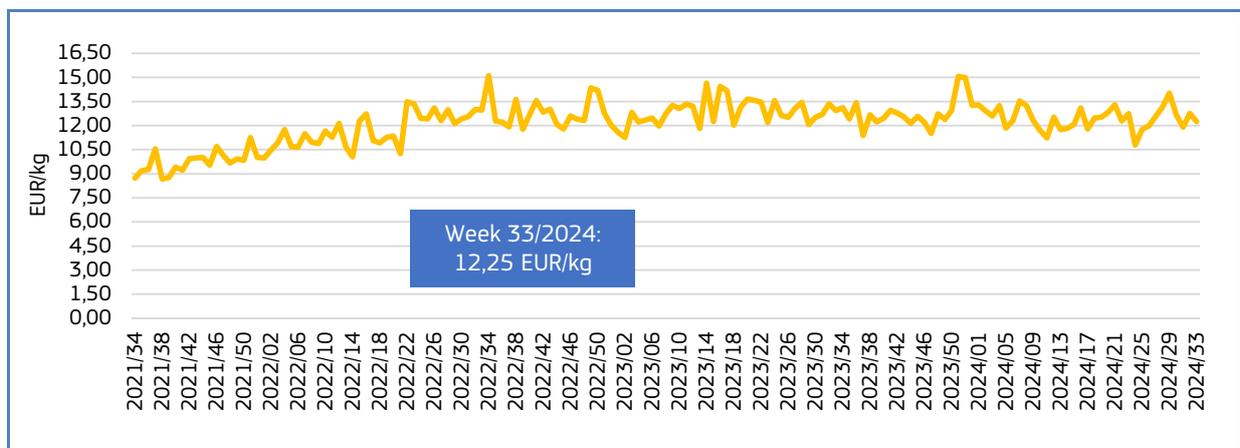


Figure 39. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN FILLETS OF PACIFIC, ATLANTIC AND DANUBE SALMON FROM NORWAY, 2021 - 2024**



Overview | [1. First sales in Europe](#) | [2. Extra-EU imports](#) | [3. Consumption](#)

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Between weeks 01/2024 and 33/2024, the price of fresh or chilled **trout** from **Norway** showed some fluctuations and a decreasing trend. The price ranged between 5,57 EUR/kg and 8,57 EUR/kg, and volume fluctuated between 42 and 308 tonnes.

Between weeks 01/2024 and 33/2024, the price of frozen of **Pacific, Atlantic** and **Danube salmon** from **United States** fluctuated ranging between 1,70 EUR/kg and 11,51 EUR/kg. Supply fluctuated between 9 tonnes and 243 tonnes.

In 2024, the price of frozen fillets of **Pacific salmon** from Norway showed an increasing trend. The price ranged between 10,79 EUR/kg and 14,02 EUR/kg, and volume fluctuated strongly between 309 tonnes and 701 tonnes.

Table 23. **EVOLUTION OF WEEKLY PRICE AND VOLUME OF EU IMPORTS OF THREE OTHER FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS RELEVANT TO THE EU MARKET**

Extra-EU Imports		Week 33/2024	Preceding 4-week average	Week 33/2023	Notes
Frozen surimi of Alaska pollack from United States (" <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i> ", CN code 03049410)	Price (EUR/kg)	2,07	2,13 (-3%)	4,04 (-49%)	Between weeks 34/2021 to 33/2024 prices fluctuated following a decreasing trend reaching the maximum price of 4,98 EUR/kg (week 07/2023) to then decrease to the minimum price of 2,07 EUR/kg (week 33/2024). 38% of the weekly prices were between 3,00 EUR/kg and 4,00 EUR/kg.
	Volume (tonnes)	305	313 (-3%)	79 (+284%)	Supply fluctuated strongly ranging between 30 tonnes (week 52/2022) and 2.340 tonnes (week 49/2021). The highest peaks seemed to occur most often between weeks 1/3 ,19/20, 38/39. 57% of the weekly supply was less than 400 tonnes.
Frozen fillets of Nile perch from United Republic of Tanzania (" <i>Lates niloticus</i> ", CN code 03046300)	Price (EUR/kg)	5,47	6,23 (-12%)	4,38 (+25%)	In the period analysed prices fluctuated following an increasing trend to the maximum price of 7,90 EUR/kg (week 17/2022), then decreasing to the minimum price of 3,55 EUR/kg (week 01/2023) to then fluctuate and increase again. 60% of the weekly prices were between 5,00 EUR/kg and 7,00 EUR/kg.
	Volume (tonnes)	112	130 (-13%)	24 (+369%)	Volumes showed strong fluctuations ranging between 864 kg (week 01/2024) and 216 tonnes (week 24/2024). No clear seasonality is detected. 30% of the weekly supply was below 50 tonnes.
Prepared or preserved eels , whole or in pieces (excl. minced) from China (CN code 16041700)	Price (EUR/kg)	16,90	14,64 (+15%)	16,45 (+3%)	Between weeks 34/2021 to 33/2024 prices fluctuated ranging between 9,74 EUR/kg (week 51/2023) and 28,19 EUR/kg (week 05/2023). 61% of the weekly prices were between 10,00 EUR/kg and 15,00 EUR/kg.
	Volume (tonnes)	5	27 (-83%)	31 (-85%)	Volumes showed strong fluctuations ranging from 10 kg (week 34/2022) to 70 tonnes (week 38/2021). No clear seasonality is detected and the highest peaks in supply were recorded in 2021. 35% of the weekly supply was below 10 tonnes.

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Figure 40. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN SURIMI OF ALASKA POLLACK FROM UNITED STATES, 2021 - 2024**

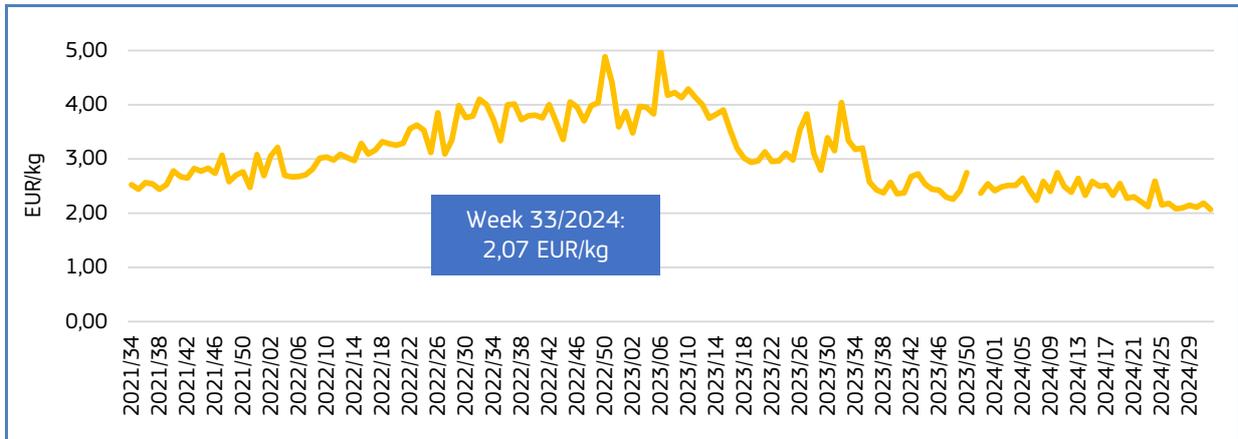


Figure 41. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN FILLETS OF NILE PERCH FROM UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, 2021 - 2024**

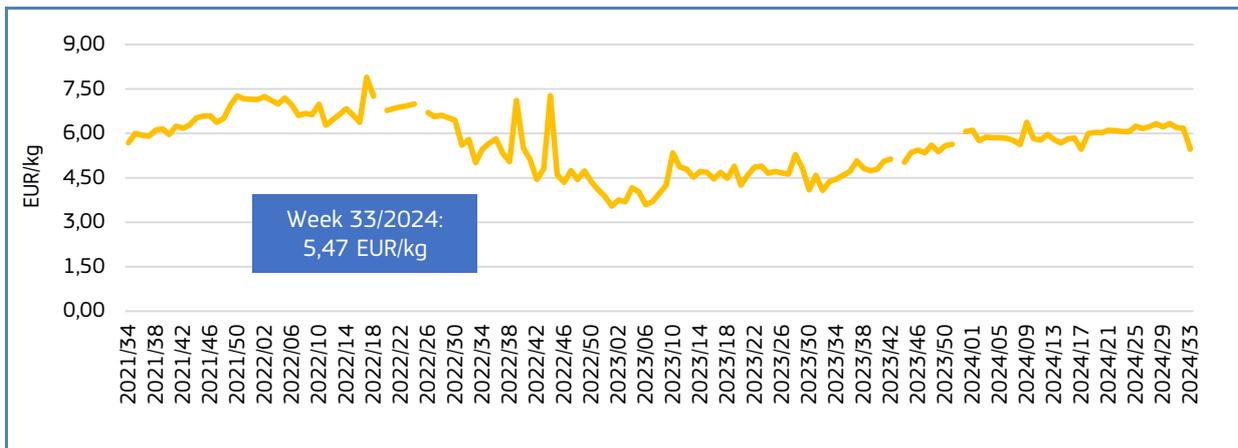
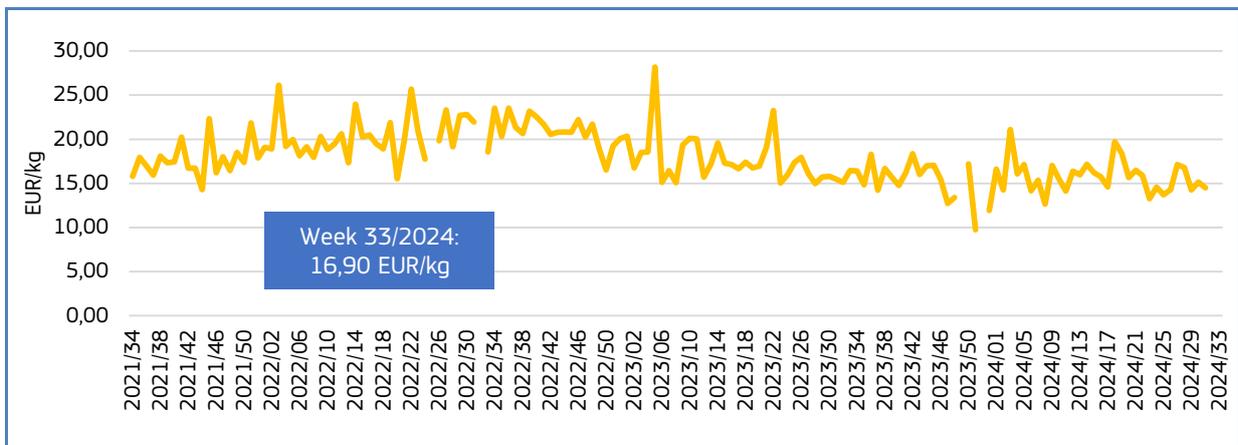


Figure 42. **IMPORT PRICE OF PREPARED OR PRESERVED EELS FROM CHINA, 2021 - 2024**



Overview | [1. First sales in Europe](#) | [2. Extra-EU imports](#) | [3. Consumption](#)

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Between weeks 01/2024 and 33/2024, the price of frozen surimi of **Alaska pollack** from **the United States** showed a decreasing trend. The price ranged between 2,07 EUR/kg and 2,75 EUR/kg, and volume fluctuated ranging between 75 tonnes and 1.380 tonnes.

Between weeks 01/2024 and 33/2024, the price of frozen **fillets of Nile perch** from **the United Republic of Tanzania** fluctuated and decreased. The price ranged between 5,47 EUR/kg to 6,38 EUR/kg. Supply fluctuated between 864 kg and 216 tonnes.

In 2024, the price of prepared or preserved **eel** from **China** fluctuated ranging between 12,65 EUR/kg and 21,10 EUR/kg, and volume fluctuated between 480 kg and 46 tonnes.

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3. Consumption

3.1. HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IN THE EU

Data analysed in the section “Consumption” are extracted from EUMOFA, as collected from Europanel²².

In July 2024 compared with July 2023, household consumption in volume and value of fresh fisheries and aquaculture products fell in Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal, while an increase was observed in Denmark, France, Hungary, Poland and Sweden. The highest increase in absolute terms was observed in Hungary and Sweden. In Sweden it was mainly due to haddock (112% in volume and 99% in value), and salmon (29% in volume and 15% in value). The highest decrease was reported in the Netherlands due to lower consumption of plaice (49% in volume and 35% in value) and miscellaneous shrimps (30% in volume and 32% in value).

Table 24. JULY OVERVIEW OF THE HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION OF FRESH FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS IN THE REPORTING COUNTRIES (volume in tonnes and value in million EUR)

Country	Per capita apparent consumption 2021* (live weight equivalent, LWE) kg/capita/year	July 2022		July 2023		May 2024		July 2024		Change from July 2023 to July 2024	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Denmark	20,00-25,00	962	17,61	885	18,06	971	19,19	998	19,31	13%	7%
France	32,18	15.891	189,08	13.978	182,38	13.571	184,05	15.287	196,38	9%	8%
Germany	12,51	3.821	66,40	4.358	79,37	4.218	72,83	3.834	71,04	12%	10%
Hungary	6,55	240	1,76	145	1,34	263	2,48	270	2,16	86%	61%
Ireland	14,56	840	14,02	835	15,14	999	18,05	826	14,78	1%	2%
Italy	30,15	20.763	226,82	17.876	213,62	20.965	260,53	17.244	211,07	4%	1%
Netherlands	21,08	2.922	48,39	2.866	51,19	2.795	57,05	2.441	44,47	15%	13%
Poland	14,26	2.344	18,43	2.309	24,19	2.402	27,19	2.413	28,00	4%	16%
Portugal	56,52	5.445	39,61	5.635	41,54	5.009	38,81	4.897	39,10	13%	6%
Spain	42,98	39.789	359,44	39.665	390,90	36.893	379,69	38.955	391,67	2%	0%
Sweden	22,71	442	7,74	504	8,42	599	9,33	596	9,36	18%	11%

* EUMOFA estimates. The supply balance is built on the basis of the equation catches + aquaculture production + imports – exports = apparent consumption and is calculated in live weight equivalent. The methodologies for estimating apparent consumption at EU and Member State levels are different, the former based on data and estimates, the latter also requiring the adjustment of abnormal trends due to the higher impact of stock changes. Where EUMOFA estimations of per capita apparent consumption continued to show high annual volatility even with these adjustments, national contact points were contacted to confirm these estimates or to provide their own figures. For the Netherlands and Poland, sources are the Dutch Fish Marketing Board and Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics - National Research Institute, respectively. The estimate for Denmark was provided by the University of Copenhagen.

Over the past three years, the average household consumption of fresh fisheries and aquaculture products in July has been below the annual average in both volume and value in all reporting countries except for Portugal, where volume increased by 5% and value by 4%.

²² Last update: 11. 09. 2024.

The most recent monthly consumption data (up to **August 2024**) are available on the EUMOFA website and can be accessed [here](#).

3.2. Cod

Habitat: a cold-water fish with flaky white flesh found in coastal waters at depths of less than 200 m²³.

Catch area: North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Baltic Sea.

Catching countries in the EU: Denmark, Sweden, Poland.

Production method: Caught.

Main consumers in the EU: Denmark, Sweden.

Presentation: Whole, fillets and other cuts, minced.

Preservation: Fresh, frozen, dried, salted.

3.2.1. Overview of household consumption in Ireland, Spain and Sweden

Based on EUMOFA estimates, per capita apparent consumption of fishery and aquaculture products in Spain in 2021 was above the EU average of 23,71 kg LWE, while in Ireland and Sweden it was below. For Spain consumption was estimated to be 42,98 kg LWE in 2021, which was the second highest among EU Member States, while per capita apparent consumption in Sweden was 22,71 kg LWE and in Ireland 14,56 kg LWE in the same year, 4% and 63% lower than the EU average, respectively.

In 2024, the average monthly household consumption of fresh cod was 87 tonnes in Ireland, 3.247 tonnes in Spain and 31 tonnes in Sweden. Households paid on average 14,71 EUR, 8,06 EUR and 18,72 EUR for a kg of cod in the three countries respectively. Compared to the same period in 2023, the average volume of consumption in 2024 was 12% lower in Ireland, even though no change in the average price could be observed. A similar trend was observed in Sweden, where the average volume of consumption decreased by 6% compared to the same period in 2023, with no change in the average price. In Spain the same trend was observed in the average volume of consumption (a 7% decrease), as well as a decrease in the average price (5%).

We have covered cod in previous *Monthly Highlights*:

First-sales: **MH 10 2018** (DK,SE,UK); **MH 2 2017** (DK, FR,SE,UK); **MH 6 2016** (LT); **MH 4 2016** (NO); **MH 8 2015** (DK); **MH 2 2015** (LT); **MH 1 2014** (LT); **MH 5 2014** (LV); **MH Feb 2013** (SE); **MH Nov-Dec 2013** (SE).

Consumption: **MH 2 2021** (DE,FR,NL); **MH 1 2019** (DK,IE,SE); **MH 3 2016** (DE,DK,IE,LT,UK); **MH 4 2015** (PL,LT,FR,UK,PT); **MH Jul 2013** (BE,FR,SE,UK).

Extra-EU imports: **MH 8 2023** Norway; **MH 5 2023** Norway; **MH 2 2023** Iceland; **MH 9 2022** Iceland; **MH 8 2022** China; **MH 9 2021** Norway; **MH 8 2021** Russian Federation; **MH 3 2021** Iceland; **MH 10 2020** Norway; **MH 8 2020** Norway; **MH 6 2019** Norway; **MH 10 2018** Iceland.

Topic of the month: Fisheries and management measures in the Baltic Sea, with special focus on cod **MH 4 2021**; Atlantic cod in the EU **MH 6 2020**; Cod in Lithuania

²³ EUMOFA, MH 2 2021

Figure 43. PRICES OF FRESH COD PURCHASED BY IRISH, SPANISH AND SWEDISH HOUSEHOLDS

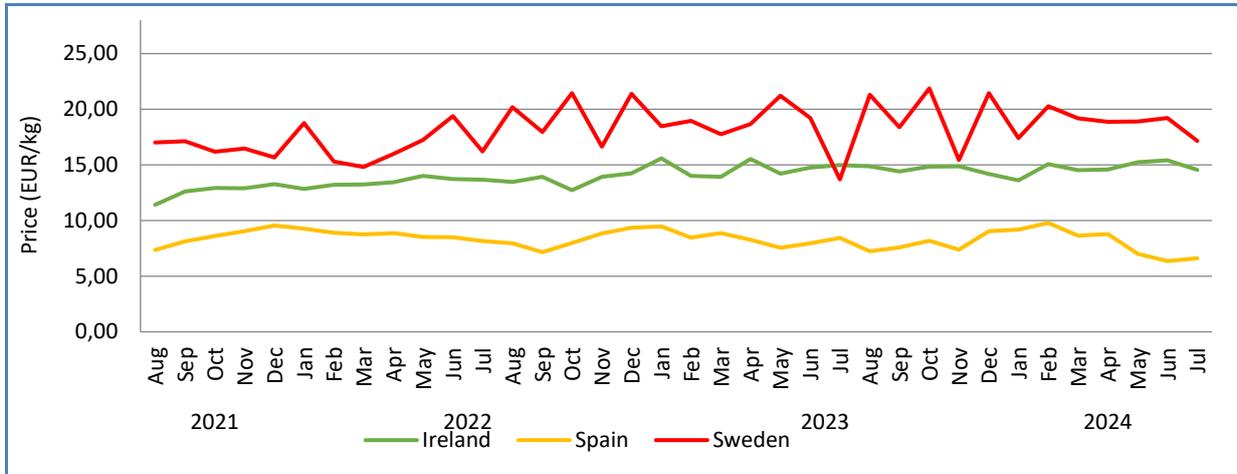
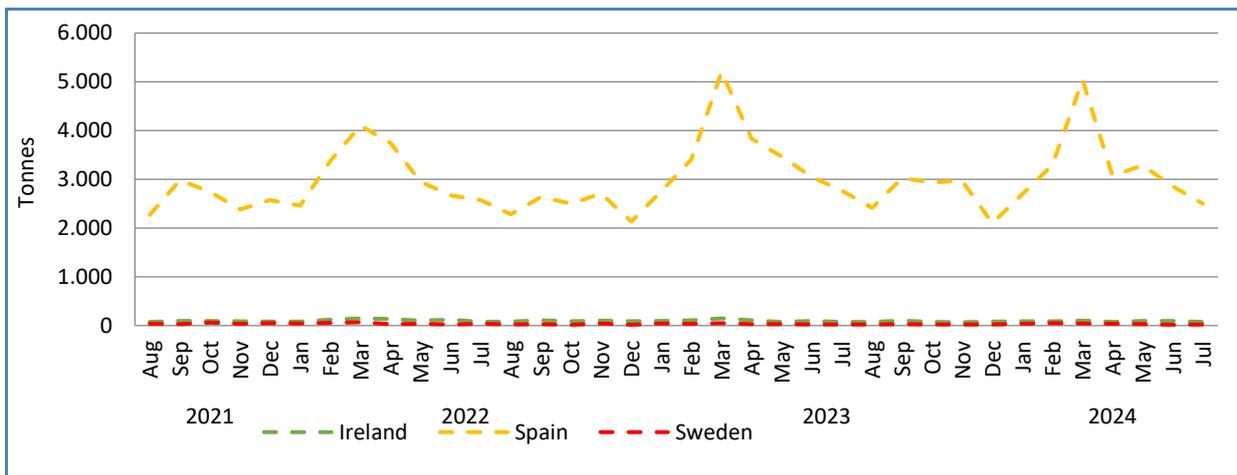


Figure 44. HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES OF FRESH COD IN IRELAND, SPAIN AND SWEDEN



3.2.2. Household consumption trends in Ireland

Long-term trend (August 2021 to July 2024): Downward trend in volume and upward trend in price.

Yearly average price: 13,02 EUR/kg (2021), 13,54 EUR/kg (2022), 14,68 EUR/kg (2023).

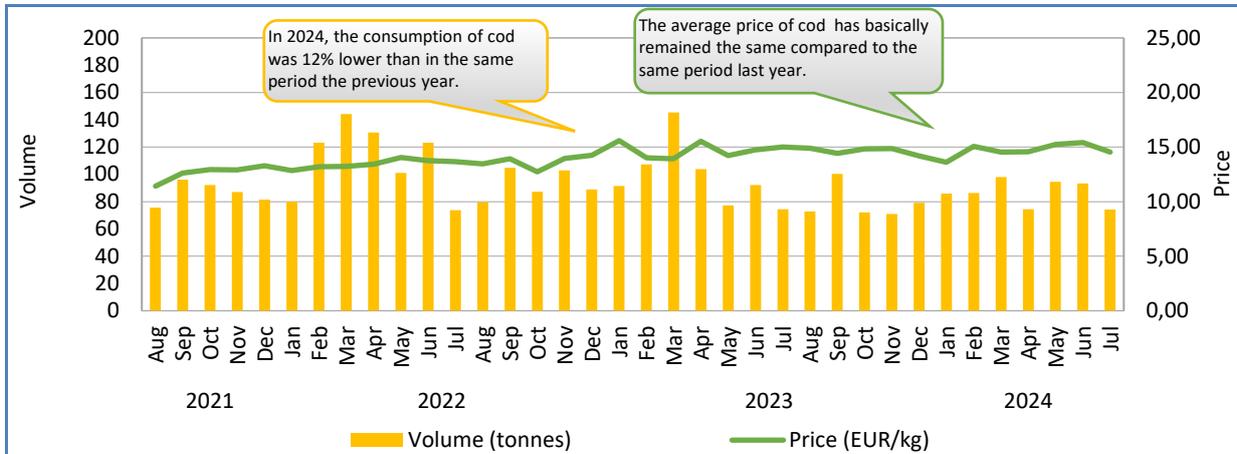
Yearly consumption: 1.263 tonnes (2021), 1.239 tonnes (2022), 1.087 tonnes (2022).

Short-term trend (January-July 2024): Fluctuating volumes and prices.

Price: 14,71 EUR/kg.

Consumption: 607 tonnes.

Figure 45. **RETAIL PRICE AND VOLUME OF COD PURCHASED BY HOUSEHOLDS IN IRELAND, AUGUST 2021 – JULY 2024**



3.2.3. Household consumption trends in Spain

Long-term trend (August 2021 to July 2024): Seasonal changes in volume and fluctuating prices.

Yearly average price: 8,41 EUR/kg (2021), 8,53 EUR/kg (2022), 8,21 EUR/kg (2023).

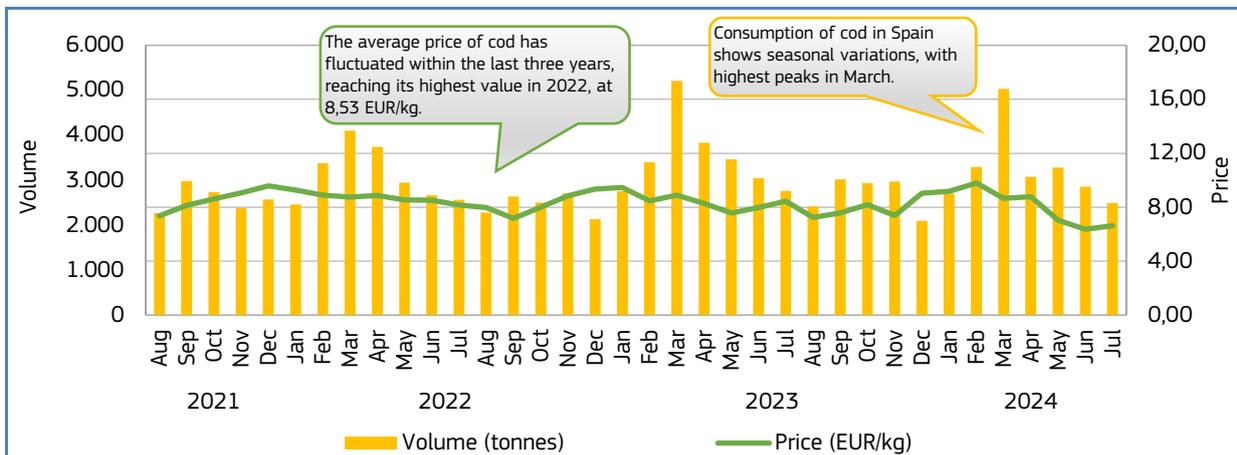
Yearly consumption: 39.179 tonnes (2021), 34.130 tonnes (2022), 37.920 tonnes (2023).

Short-term trend (January-July 2024): Fluctuating volumes and prices.

Price: 8,06 EUR/kg.

Consumption: 22.729 tonnes.

Figure 46. **RETAIL PRICE AND VOLUME OF COD PURCHASED BY HOUSEHOLDS IN SPAIN, AUGUST 2021 – JULY 2024**



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3.2.4. Household consumption trends in Sweden

Long-term trend (August 2021 to July 2024): Downward trend in volume and slightly upward trend in price.

Yearly average price: 16,75 EUR/kg (2021), 17,94 EUR/kg (2022), 18,86 EUR/kg (2023).

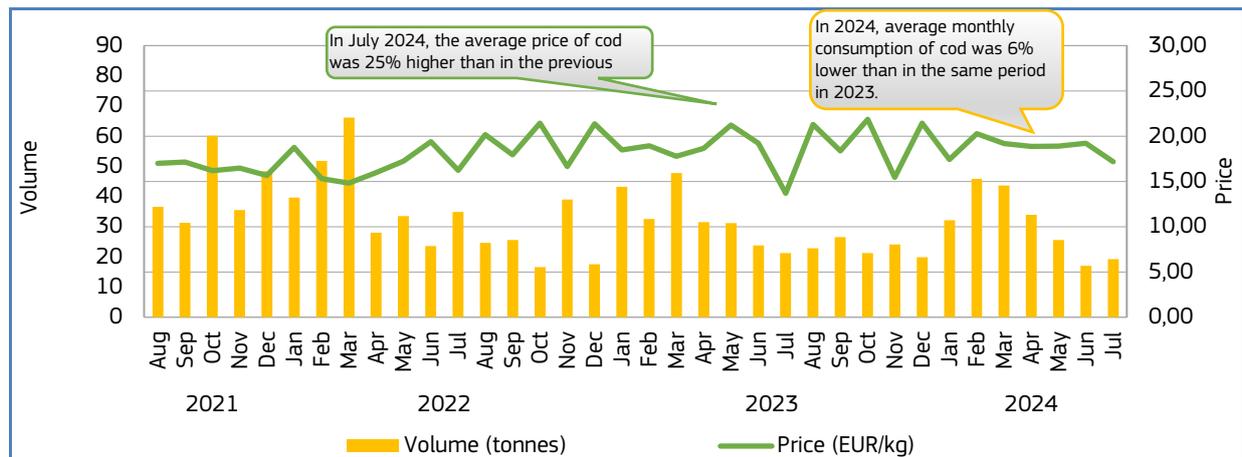
Yearly consumption: 663 tonnes (2021), 401 tonnes (2022), 346 tonnes (2023).

Short-term trend (January-July 2024): Fluctuating volumes and prices.

Price: 18,72 EUR/kg.

Consumption: 218 tonnes.

Figure 47. **RETAIL PRICE AND VOLUME OF COD PURCHASED BY HOUSEHOLDS IN SWEDEN, AUGUST 2021 – JULY 2024**



4. Case study: Fisheries and Aquaculture in Latvia

Located in the northeastern region of Europe, Latvia lies on the eastern coastline of the Baltic Sea. With a coastline of approximately 498 km, Latvia's maritime territory accounts for 6,3% of the total shoreline of the Baltic Sea. Inland, the country's water bodies cover 2.479 km², constituting 3,8% of its territory²⁴.

The major ports of Latvia's maritime infrastructure are Riga, Ventspils and Liepaja and serve as nodes for maritime commerce. There are also smaller ports such as Skulte, Mersrags, Salacgriva, Pavilosta, Roja and Engure, which contribute to regional maritime activities, particularly in the fishing sector.



Latvia's maritime landscape plays an important role in its identity. Maritime activities, mainly shipping, represent 7,7% of national GDP and fisheries account for less than 1% of this. The Latvian fishing fleet has been profitable since 2008. Productivity in fisheries (measured in terms of Gross Value Added (GVA)/full time employee) is below the EU average (86% below the EU average). Productivity in fish processing and aquaculture accounts for less than 2% of the EU's total production. The Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga serve as primary fishing grounds, yielding a diverse array of marine species. In addition, Latvia's inland lakes and rivers support inland fisheries (mainly recreational and sport fisheries)²⁵.

Source: Britannica.

4.1. Fisheries and aquaculture production in Latvia

The country's fisheries are characterized by a mix of marine fisheries and inland activities in lakes and rivers. Marine activities occur mostly both in the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga with a minor part of the fleet fishing on the high seas. In 2022, Latvia produced 869 tonnes of aquaculture products, with efforts underway to modernize and expand this sector. The fisheries industry not only contributes to employment and exports but also holds cultural importance, with traditional fishing methods and dishes being a key part of Latvian heritage²⁶.

Fisheries

Latvia's fishing sector consists of coastal, offshore and high-seas fleets. In 2022, the total catch by Latvia's marine fisheries reached 103.300 tonnes, of which 61.100 tonnes were caught in the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga. Regarding captured species, European sprat (*Sprattus sprattus*) makes up 30% of the total catch with 31.400 tonnes in 2022, followed by Atlantic herring (*Clupea harengus*) with 27.600 tonnes (27%). Other fish species total 42.300 tonnes (41%) of which cod (*Gadus morhua*) represents 1,4% (0,6% of total catches) with 600 tonnes. Crustaceans and mollusc amount to 2.000 tonnes (2%) of the total²⁷.

As an EU Member State, Latvia is subject to the Common Fisheries Policy. In 2024, the European Union established TACs for the Baltic to ensure sustainable practices, with healthy stocks of plaice, Riga herring and sprat, which are also fished by Latvia. By-catch allowances are enforced for species such as western Baltic herring and cod to mitigate overfishing²⁸.

²⁴ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Latvia>

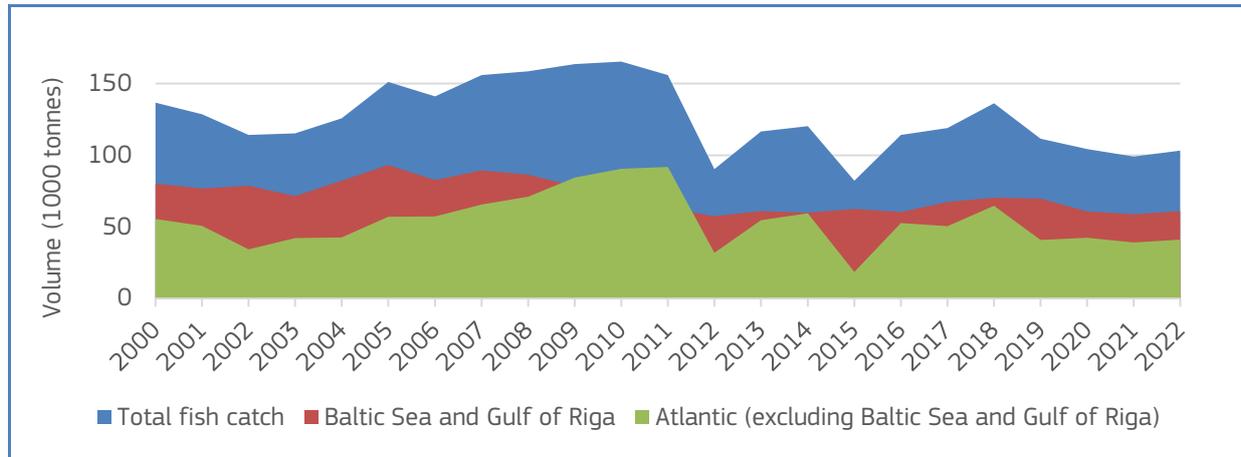
²⁵ https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2016-09/op-latvia-fact-sheet_en.pdf

²⁶ <https://eurofish.dk/member-countries/latvia/>

²⁷ Official statistics of Latvia: Fish catch and gain of other marine products, <https://stat.gov.lv/en/statistics-themes/business-sectors/fishery-and-aquaculture/2658-fish-catch-and-gain-other-marine?themeCode=Zl>

²⁸ Council Regulation (EU) 2024/1856, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202401856

Figure 48. FISHERIES CATCHES IN LATVIA (2000 - 2022) (volume in thousand tonnes)



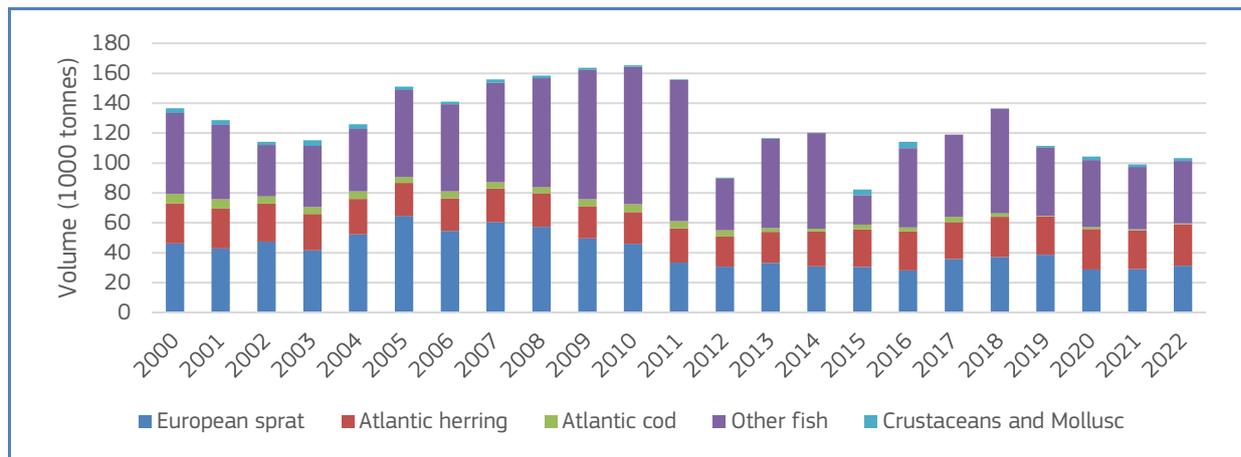
Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia.

Table 25. TOTAL CATCH AND TOP FISHERIES SPECIES CAPTURED IN LATVIA IN 2014 – 2022 (volume in 1000 tonnes)

Catches	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fish	120	78,5	109,9	119	136,4	110,2	102,1	97,4	101,3
Crustaceans and molluscs	0,2	3,8	4,3	n/a	n/a	1,3	2,2	1,7	2
Fish species									
European sprat (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>)	30,8	30,5	28,1	35,7	37,1	38,7	28,9	29,1	31,4
Atlantic herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>)	23,3	25,2	26,1	24,8	26,9	25,6	27	25,9	27,6
Atlantic cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>)	2	3	2,7	3,6	2,3	0,3	1,3	0,7	0,6
Other fish	63,9	19,8	53	54,9	70,1	45,6	44,9	41,7	41,7
Total catch	120,3	82,3	114,2	119	136,4	111,5	104,3	99,1	103,3

Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia.

Figure 49. TOP FISHERIES SPECIES CAPTURED IN LATVIA IN 2000-2022 (volume in 1000 tonnes)



Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia.

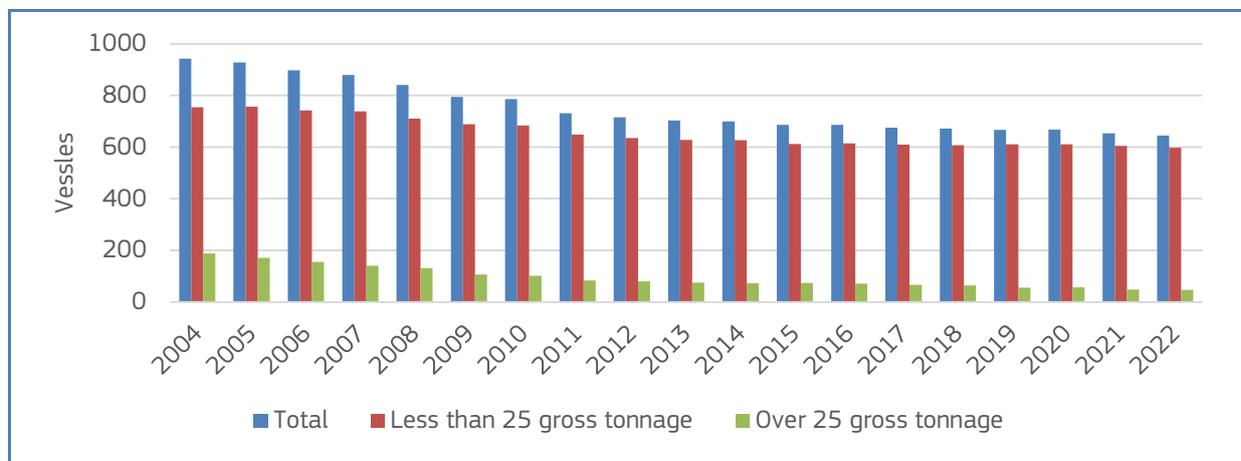
Overview | 1. First sales in Europe | 2. Extra-EU imports | 3. Consumption

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Latvian offshore fisheries account for 99% of Latvia’s catch and are carried out in the Baltic Sea, Gulf of Riga and the Atlantic Ocean, with catches divided between these regions. The Baltic Sea and Gulf of Riga represent 59% of total catches. Specifically, the Gulf of Riga fishery accounts for 5%, while the Baltic Sea offshore fleet, comprising 56 vessels, accounts for 95% of the catches in this area. The primary species targeted in these fisheries are sprat, herring and cod, with a total of 61.100 tonnes caught in 2022. High seas fishing, conducted in areas regulated by the North-West Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO), the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC), and the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF), is carried out by a fleet of 11 vessels. The high seas fleet provides 39% of the offshore catches, amounting to 41.100 tonnes, and targets species such as redfish, horse mackerel (*Trachurus trachurus*) and sardinella (*Sardinella spp.*), as well as shrimps²⁹.

The coastal fleet comprises mostly small boats (less than 12m and less than 25 GRT) operated by family-owned enterprises (93% of the total number of boats), plays a socio-economic role in small coastal villages, despite providing 1% of total catches. The fleet, although diminishing due to changes in regulation, still catches around 20 species, including river lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) and pike (*Esox lucius*)³⁰.

Figure 50. **NUMBER OF VESSELS IN LATVIA BY GROSS TONNAGE (less than or more than 25 gross tonnage) 2000 –2022).**



Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia.

Aquaculture

Aquaculture in Latvia has been growing since 2010. In 2022, Latvia produced approximately 870 tonnes of aquaculture products. About 70% came from carp, with other significant species being trout, sturgeon and catfish. Most of this production is commercial, with aquaculture products primarily sold fresh in local markets, representing around 80% of total output. The remaining production is often used for restocking natural water bodies as part of Latvia’s environmental and biodiversity initiatives, particularly managed by state farms that focus on fish species reproduction for ecological purposes.³¹ The industry is characterized by its diversity, involving a variety of freshwater species. The most farmed species are carp (70% of total production), where main species are common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*, 608 tonnes) and Crucian carp (*Carassius carassius*, 13 tonnes). Other species include sturgeon (*Acipenser spp.*, 46 tonnes), rainbow trout (28 tonnes), tench (*Tinca tinca*, 4 tonnes), and northern pike (*Esox lucius*, 1 tonnes). Despite its growth, aquaculture in Latvia faces challenges such as the need for increased production output, adding value, and addressing environmental impacts. Most aquaculture products are consumed locally, with limited exports.³²

Currently, Latvia’s aquaculture activities are primarily freshwater-based. Key activities include the artificial propagation and production of fish and crayfish juveniles for restocking natural streams and lakes, cultivation of fish and crayfish for

²⁹ Ministry of Agriculture Republic of Latvia, <https://www.zm.gov.lv/en/fishing-sector>

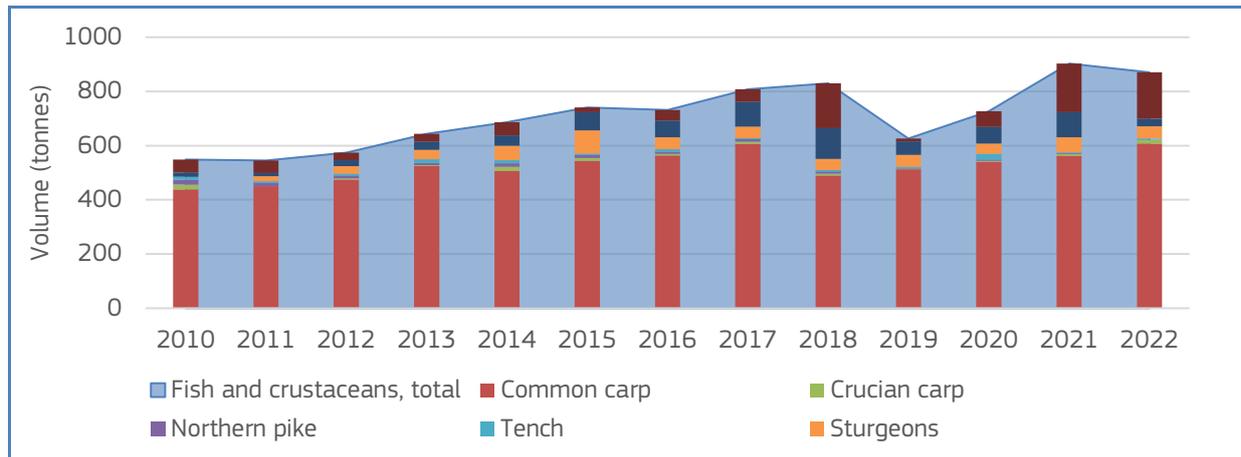
³⁰ Eurofish, <https://eurofish.dk/member-countries/latvia/>

³¹ Eurofish, <https://eurofish.dk/member-countries/latvia/>

³² EU Aquaculture Assistance Mechanism, <https://aquaculture.ec.europa.eu/country-information/latvia>

consumption or processing, short-term fish cultivation in ponds for commercial angling, and fish cultivation in household ponds for own-consumption or recreational angling. The sector benefits from the European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund 2021-2027, which in Latvia supports research and development, enhancing production efficiency and ensuring environmental sustainability – all in line with the EU Green Deal, Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategies. The integration of innovative technologies, such as recirculating aquaculture systems (RAS), has improved the sustainability and productivity of fish farming operations. These advancements reduce water usage and minimize environmental impacts, making aquaculture a viable complement to traditional fisheries.

Figure 51. **FISH AND CRUSTACEANS IN AQUACULTURE SOLD IN 2010-2022 (volume in tonnes)**



Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia.

Table 26. **AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION OF HATCHERIES AND NURSERIES IN 2016-2023 (1000 individuals)**

Species	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Northern pike	639	357,3	1354,1	383,6	291,5	258,9
Tench	40,5	110,2	82,8	n/a	42,5	13
All trout species (Rainbow trout being major)	95,7	212,6	112,8	211,8	291,7	162,8
Pike-perch	821	806,9	854,3	698,2	378,2	620,4
Other fish and crustaceans	22570,9	20350,4	12591,3	13559	14615,5	14795,1
Fish and crustaceans, total (except adult fish)	24.167,1	21.837,4	14.995,3	14.852,6	15.619,4	15.850,2
Uses (of the total number of juveniles)						
Restocking of waters	7.485,2	16.372	14.589,5	14.402,1	15.406,6	15.618
Further aquaculture practices	15.641,9	5.365,4	303,6	386,8	74,7	140,5

Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia.

4.2. International trade

Export

Latvia's fish and other marine species exports of fisheries and aquaculture products have shown varying trends over the years in terms of volume and value. In 2022, Latvia exported 51.730 tonnes of fisheries and aquaculture products, valued at EUR 140,36 million. Key export destinations, in terms of value include Ukraine (22,4%), Estonia (14,1%), Denmark (13,5%), and the United States (11,1%). In 2022, exports to Ukraine amounted to 13.310 tonnes, maintaining a consistent volume from previous years. Exports to Lithuania, although decreasing from 18.040 tonnes in 2017 to 7.010 tonnes in 2022, saw an increase in value from EUR 22,4 million to EUR 31,4 million. Estonia received 5.120 tonnes in 2022, valued at EUR 19,8 million, while Denmark imported 1.480 tonnes valued at EUR 19 million. The market to the United States saw a significant increase in value, reaching EUR 15,6 million in 2022. Other notable export markets in terms of volume include Poland (8,5%), Belarus (7,7%), Germany (4,1%), and Ghana (4%), each showing varied levels of trade over the years³³.

Latvia's exports of sprat, a highly valued species for canned fish production, reached approximately 15.000 tonnes in 2022. Another significant export product is Atlantic herring, with around 14.000 tonnes exported in 2022. It is processed into smoked, salted or pickled products³⁴. In addition to sprat and herring, Latvia also exports cod products with around 5.000 tonnes exported in 2022, and mackerel, with about 4.000 tonnes exported in the same year. Sardinella also feature in Latvia's export portfolio, primarily caught in waters governed by international fisheries agreements, with around 3.000 tonnes exported in 2022³⁵.

Table 27. **EXPORTED FISH AND CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSC AND OTHER INVERTEBRATES IN VOLUME (1000 tonnes) AND INVALUE (million EUR) BY COUNTRY**

Country	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Lithuania	16,84	36,44	13,00	22,79	10,71	18,80	9,39	26,73	7,01	31,38
Estonia	6,82	17,11	6,42	15,64	5,86	12,53	5,15	14,11	5,12	19,80
Denmark	7,28	24,11	6,31	21,58	2,71	15,40	1,66	18,11	1,48	18,98
United States	0,43	3,67	0,25	2,01	0,47	4,16	0,85	7,20	1,36	15,60
Poland	4,55	4,62	2,95	2,95	3,16	2,96	4,41	5,44	4,41	8,27
Norway	1,14	11,22	1,24	13,52	1,11	11,99	1,47	13,78	0,64	8,03
Ukraine	14,69	4,38	15,39	4,44	14,62	4,97	13,98	5,48	13,31	6,82
United Kingdom	1,18	4,71	1,16	5,30	1,24	6,03	1,19	4,63	1,22	5,45
Germany	1,60	2,60	1,65	3,55	2,32	3,65	2,57	4,56	2,07	3,95
Belarus	0,50	0,32	2,26	1,16	3,92	2,59	3,69	2,49	3,98	3,13
Other	29,15	15,35	21,19	9,42	18,94	10,22	18,28	11,45	18,14	18,95
Total	67,34	124,52	58,82	102,36	54,35	93,30	53,25	114,00	51,73	140,36

Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia.

³³ Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia: Exports and imports by countries (2015-2022):

https://data.stat.gov.lv/pxweb/en/OSP_PUB/START_TIR_AT_ATD/ATD020/table/tableViewLayout1/

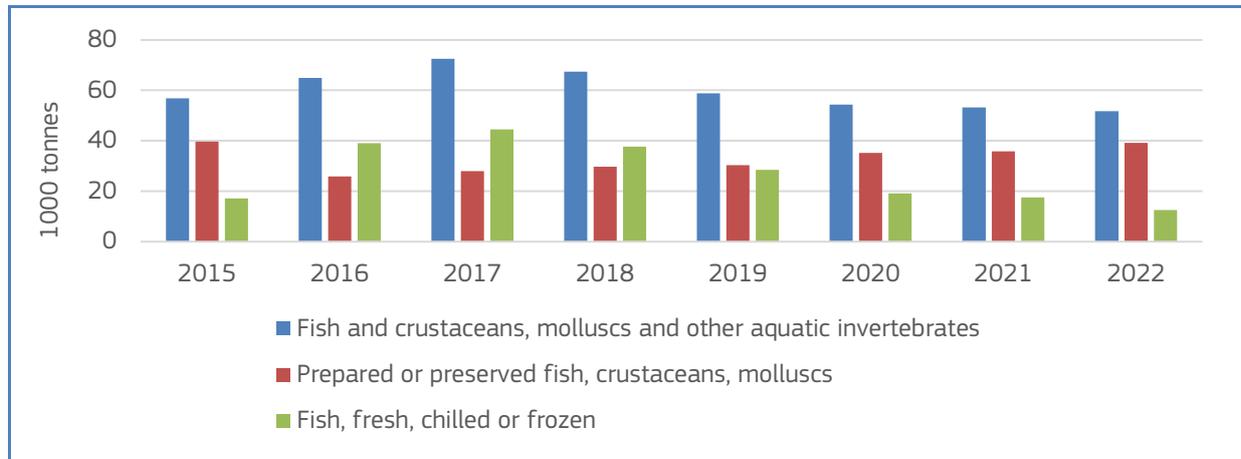
³⁴ The EU fish market 2023, EUMOFA: https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/news/eu-fish-market-2023-edition-snapshot-2023-11-23_en

³⁵ OECD, Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics: <https://stats.oecd.org/>

Overview | **1. First sales in Europe** | **2. Extra-EU imports** | **3. Consumption**

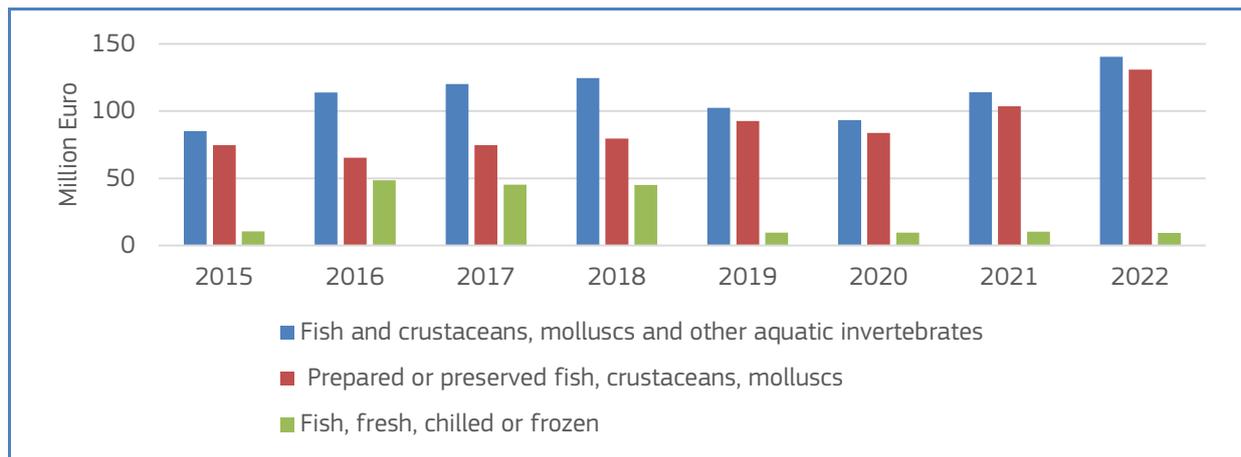
| **4. Fisheries and Aquaculture in Latvia** | **5. Emerging species in EU aquaculture** | **6. Global highlights** | **7. Macroeconomic context**

Figure 52. **TIME EVOLUTION OF EXPORTED FISH AND CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSC AND OTHER INVERTEBRATES IN 2015-2022 (volume in 1000 tonnes)**



Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia.

Figure 53. **TIME EVOLUTION OF EXPORTED FISH AND CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSC AND OTHER INVERTEBRATES (value in million EUR)**



Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia.

Imports

In 2022, Latvia imported 75.790 tonnes of fisheries and aquaculture products, valued at EUR 209 million. Compared with EUR 119 million in 2015, this represents a 175,6% increase in value (EUR 90 million increase), highlighting growing demand and higher-value imports. Imports of fresh, chilled or frozen fish were significant, totalling 7.240 tonnes in 2022, with a value of EUR 177,9 million. While quantities of prepared or preserved fish imports were lower at 3.820 tonnes, value increased to EUR 31,3 million, showing a tendency of importing higher-value FAP products³⁶. The main import sources, in terms of value, are Lithuania (21,05%), Sweden (20%), Denmark (11,6%), and Norway (9,4%). Imports from Lithuania have been substantial, with 29.260 tonnes in 2022, valued at EUR 44 million, showing a significant increase in both volume and value over the years. From Sweden, Latvia imported 8.980 tonnes in 2022, with a value of EUR 41,9 million. Estonia supplied 9.030 tonnes, valued at EUR 15,6 million, while Denmark provided 3.750 tonnes, valued at EUR 24,2 million. Norway provided

³⁶ Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia; Principal Imports (2015-2022), https://data.stat.gov.lv/pxweb/en/OSP_PUB/START__TIR__AT__ATD/ATD130

Overview | 1. First sales in Europe | 2. Extra-EU imports | 3. Consumption

| 4. Fisheries and Aquaculture in Latvia | 5. Emerging species in EU aquaculture | 6. Global highlights | 7. Macroeconomic context

6.290 tonnes, valued at EUR 19,7 million in 2022. Other significant import partners include the United Kingdom (4,4%), Finland (4,3%), the Netherlands (3,3%) and Poland (2,6%)³⁷.

The primary species imported include Atlantic salmon (10.240 tonnes imported in 2022 with a value of EUR 74 million in 2022³⁸), which constitutes 13,51% of imports due to its popularity and demand. In 2022, Latvia imported approximately 72.370 tonnes of fresh, chilled or frozen FAP. Another major species is Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*), which is widely used in various processed products. Mackerel is also a significant import, with quantities contributing to the country's seafood diversity. Additionally, Atlantic herring and other pelagic species like sardines are imported to meet processing and consumption demands³⁹.

Table 28. **IMPORTED FISH AND CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSC AND OTHER INVERTEBRATES IN VOLUME (1000 tonnes) AND IN VALUE (in million EUR) BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**

Country	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Volume	Value								
Lithuania	13,32	25,76	16,86	27,14	28,41	30,43	38,87	43,44	29,26	44,02
Estonia	5,41	30,34	8,10	29,94	9,30	28,88	10,71	35,07	9,03	41,87
Sweden	7,91	21,46	6,87	18,38	9,76	16,85	12,89	19,38	8,98	24,15
Norway	7,07	17,78	6,31	15,36	6,52	16,24	5,14	12,45	6,29	19,70
United Kingdom	2,80	11,36	2,63	13,13	4,33	14,54	2,70	17,45	5,06	15,56
Denmark	4,24	4,96	3,52	4,23	3,65	7,01	3,55	4,71	3,75	9,15
Poland	8,46	2,65	10,86	2,66	5,81	2,10	1,54	5,29	1,83	8,99
Finland	0,38	3,30	0,51	4,11	0,77	5,99	0,97	6,43	1,42	6,95
Morocco	0,39	4,99	0,45	6,26	0,77	3,61	0,53	2,70	1,37	5,43
Faroe Islands (DK)	1,81	3,80	1,30	3,06	3,02	2,82	2,09	4,16	1,20	3,57
Other	7,18	19,12	6,21	26,30	5,87	27,96	5,06	26,43	7,58	29,70
Total	58,97	145,54	63,61	150,59	78,22	156,43	84,05	177,50	75,79	209,09

Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia.

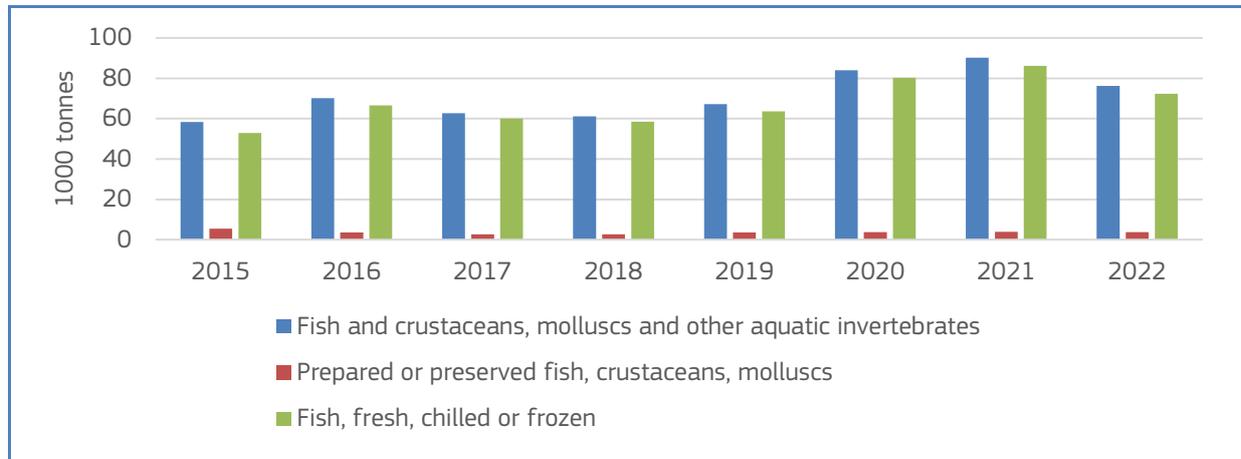
³⁷ Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia; Exports and imports by countries (2015-2022),

https://data.stat.gov.lv/pxweb/en/OSP_PUB/START_TIR_AT_ATD/ATD020/table/tableViewLayout1/

³⁸ The EU fish market 2023, EUMOFA, <https://eumofa.eu/import-export>

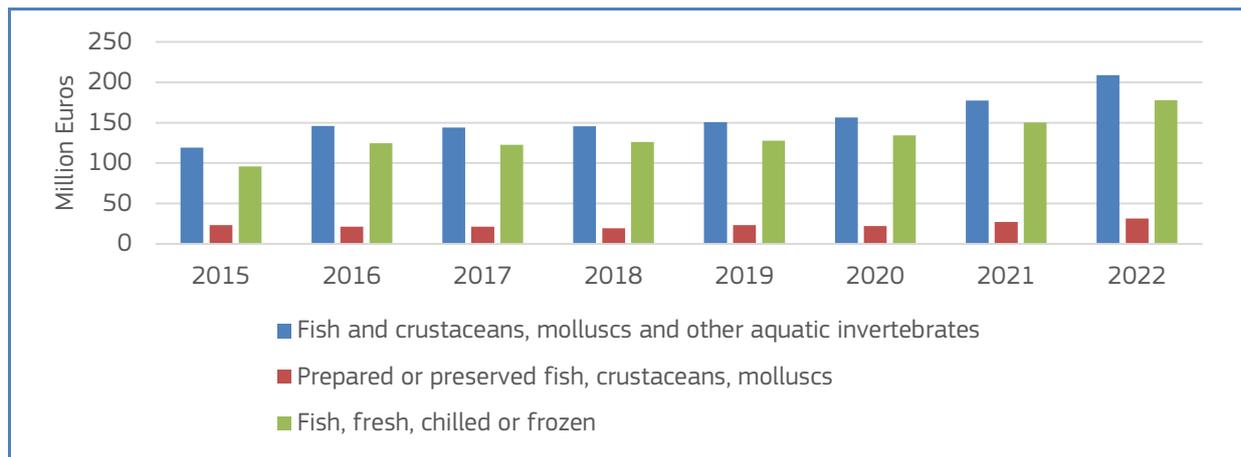
³⁹ The EU fish market 2023, EUMOFA, https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/news/eu-fish-market-2023-edition-snapshot-2023-11-23_en

Figure 54. **TIME EVOLUTION OF IMPORTED FISH AND CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSC AND OTHER INVERTEBRATES (in 1000 tonnes)**



Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia.

Figure 55. **TIME EVOLUTION OF IMPORTED FISH AND CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSC AND OTHER INVERTEBRATES (in million EUR)**



Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia.

4.3. Processing

Latvia's fish processing industry comprises 96 companies (2023) that produce a variety of products including frozen, salted, smoked and canned fish. This sector is beneficial for both domestic consumption and exports, with trade occurring within the EU, particularly with Lithuania, Poland and Estonia, and outside the EU to countries like Ukraine and the United States.⁴⁰ In 2022, the main products sold were "Prepared or preserved sardines, sardinella, brisling and sprats, whole or in pieces (excl. minced products and prepared meals and dishes)" and "Flours, meals and pellets of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption".⁴¹

Between 2012 and 2022, Latvia's production of processed fish and seafood experienced a fluctuation. The total volume peaked in 2013 at 162.500 tonnes, with a high value of EUR 99,3 million in 2012. After 2013, production volumes and

⁴⁰ Eurofish, <https://eurofish.dk/member-countries/latvia/>

⁴¹ The EU fish market 2023, EUMOFA, https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/news/eu-fish-market-2023-edition-snapshot-2023-11-23_en

values saw a gradual decline, with falls in 2021 when production fell to 7.500 tonnes and EUR 2,1 million in value. By 2022, production recovered to 57.900 tonnes, with a corresponding value of EUR 28,4 million.

In terms of products, frozen whole saltwater fish decreased in volume from 17.750 tonnes in 2018 to 11.070 tonnes in 2020, to zero production in 2021 and 2022. Dried fish volume increased from 730 tonnes in 2018 to 2.070 tonnes in 2022. Prepared or preserved fish peaked in 2020 with 26.450 tonnes, while volume decreased to 10.660 tonnes by 2022. Additionally, flours, meals and pellets for human consumption maintained production, with 14.370 tonnes recorded in 2022.

Table 29. **EVOLUTION OF LATVIA'S PRODUCTION OF PROCESSED FISH AND SEAFOOD IN TOTAL VOLUME (thousand tonnes) AND TOTAL VALUE (million EUR) BY PRODUCT GROUP IN 2018 – 2022**

Products	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume
Frozen whole saltwater fish	7,04	17,75	6,18	14,70	5,39	11,07	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fish fillets, dried, salted or in brine, but not smoked	0,61	0,15	0,59	0,16	0,73	0,20	0,78	0,19	n/a	n/a
Dried fish	2,27	0,73	2,74	1,11	3,09	1,16	1,60	0,89	4,28	2,07
Smoked Products	6,09	1,47	5,16	1,09	4,22	0,90	5,16	1,07	4,37	0,84
Prepared or preserved fish	59,15	23,84	63,16	24,16	71,32	26,45	n/a	n/a	31,81	10,66
Prepared or preserved (no fish)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0,29	0,06	n/a	n/a	0,00	0,00
Flours, meals and pellets (human consumption)	14,01	13,54	17,21	16,13	15,89	14,57	n/a	n/a	15,83	14,37
Inedible fish products (including fish waste)	0,59	3,29	0,42	3,01	0,18	1,78	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prepared meals and dishes based on fish, crustaceans and molluscs	n/a	n/a	1,94	0,56	1,46	0,48	n/a	n/a	1,59	0,46
Total	89,76	60,78	97,41	60,93	102,57	56,65	7,53	2,15	57,88	28,40

Source: EUMOFA.

4.4. Consumption

Consumption of fisheries and aquaculture products in Latvia varies annually, influenced by both domestic production and imports. Traditionally, Latvians consume annually between 10 kg to 13 kg of fish/per capita, with consumption stabilizing at around 10,5 kg in recent years⁴². The Latvian market is well supplied with a variety of fish products, including those produced domestically and imported. The highest demand is for fresh and frozen fish, but salted, smoked fish products, and non-sterilized preserved fish are also popular. Premium preserved fish products like canned tuna and anchovy find a niche market, while sterilized canned fish are less favoured. Urban areas show higher fish consumption compared to rural regions, reflecting different dietary habits and access to diverse fish products⁴³.

⁴² The EU fish market 2023, EUMOFA: <https://eumofa.eu/latvia>

⁴³ Eurofish, <https://eurofish.dk/member-countries/latvia/>

5. Case study: Emerging species in EU aquaculture

Aquaculture is an important sector globally, contributing to global food supply, livelihoods and economic growth. It also plays an important role in the European Union’s food supply and economy, providing a sustainable source of seafood to meet growing demand. In the European Union, the industry has faced challenges that have led to a stagnation in production in recent years. While it remains a key component of the EU’s food system, the reliance on seafood imports underscores the need for improvement in domestic aquaculture. Efforts to balance environmental protection, economic viability, and social responsibility are underway, with the EU investing in research and innovation to enhance sustainable practices. Although the path to a more resilient and self-sufficient aquaculture industry includes obstacles, there are promising developments, particularly with emerging species, that offer hope for the future of EU aquaculture.

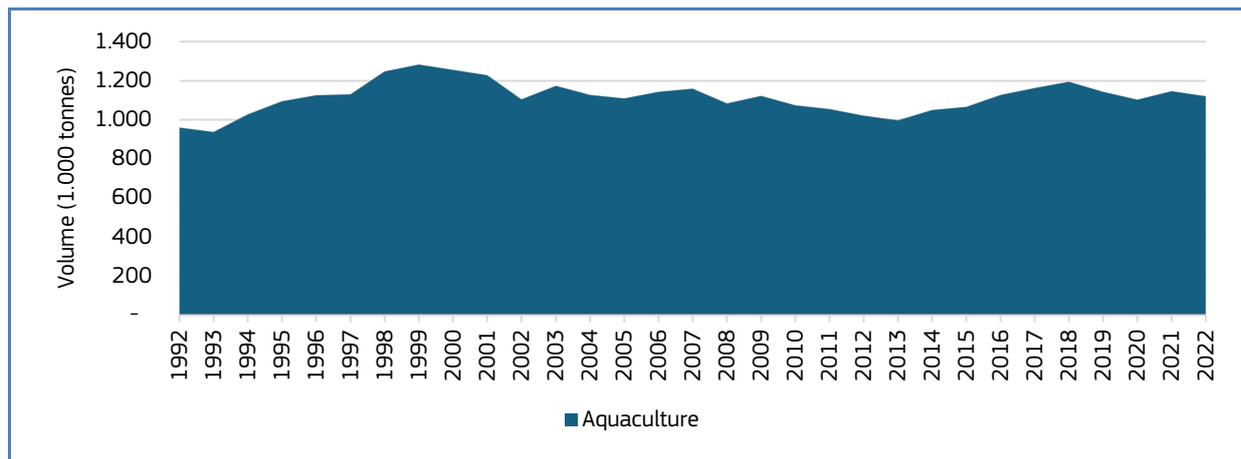
5.1. Aquaculture production in the EU

Aquaculture in the European Union encompasses a wide range of species, from finfish like salmon, sea bass and trout to shellfish such as mussels, oysters and clams. The sector is known for its diversity, spanning both marine and freshwater environments across EU Member States. While the EU is one of the world’s largest seafood markets, its aquaculture production remains relatively modest, with the majority of products still sourced from capture fisheries and imports. From 1992 to 2022, aquaculture production in the EU grew by 17%, reaching 1,12 million tonnes in 2022. However, it peaked in 1999 at 1,28 million tonnes. The largest species groups in the EU are sea mussels, rainbow trout, blue mussels, gilthead seabream, Pacific cupped oyster and European seabass.

A large share of the aquaculture industry in the EU comes from four countries, namely Spain, France, Greece and Italy. Approximately 57,000 people work in the EU aquaculture industry in about 14,000 enterprises.

The EU has increased its production of fish eggs for human consumption. Production has increased from around 970 tonnes in 2013 at a value of EUR 56.490, to 1.451 tonnes at a value of EUR 102.193 in 2022⁴⁴. In 2022, production of trout eggs was the largest group, making up 1.290 tonnes, followed by other freshwater fish with 152 tonnes. Under this MCS, different types of sturgeon eggs are produced.

Figure 56. **TOTAL PRODUCTION OF AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS IN THE EU (volume in tonnes, value in EUR 1.000)**



Source: FAO.

⁴⁴ Aquaculture (Production of fish eggs for human consumption). eumofa.eu

In this case study, we focus on the following species: African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*), sole (*Solea solea* and *Solea senegalensis*), meagre (*Argyrosomus regius*), kingfish (*Seriola lalandi*), seaweed (multiple species), red porgy (*Pagrus pagrus*), pike-perch (*Sander lucioperca*), northern pike (*Esox Lucius*) and warmwater shrimp.

Table 30. **EMERGING SPECIES IN EU AQUACULTURE (volume in tonnes, value in 1.000 EUR)**

MCS	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Volume	Value								
Sole	1.032	11.976	1.192	13.425	1.484	16.820	1.159	15.509	1.405	22.114
African catfish	6.379	15.393	6.593	16.911	7.093	19.572	8.846	24.925	8.606	21.270
Warmwater shrimp	103	2.162	137	3.857	143	3.839	359	8.184	264	6.109
Yellowtail Amberjack	-	-	292	3.719	384	4.583	386	4.937	-	-
Meagre	6.827	38.650	8.394	45.367	8.892	46.359	5.340	29.342	7.112	51.630
Pikeperch	784	5.382	737	5.540	747	6.228	641	4.160	715	6.033
Northern pike	653	3.157	701	3.621	582	2.984	574	3.432	617	3.993
Red porgy	2.202	14.926	2.939	19.547	3.283	24.243	4.590	31.499	4.561	42.557
Seaweed	609	10.532	595	12.242	485	10.816	538	9.906	1.122	13.938

Source: EUMOFA elaboration of Eurostat and FAO data

Sole

The production of sole (*Solea solea* and *Solea senegalensis*) in the EU has grown from 93 tonnes in 2009 to 1.405 tonnes in 2022 to a value of EUR 22 million. The largest producer of the Senegalese sole is Spain with a volume of 1.192 tonnes, followed by Portugal with 212 tonnes. Both countries have increased their production in the past years; Spain has increased its production from 63 tonnes in 2009 to 1.192 tonnes in 2022, while Portugal has seen an increase from 143 tonnes in 2016 to 212 tonnes in 2022. Common sole (*Solea solea*) has seen a different development. In 2009, the EU produced 30 tonnes of common sole, but less than 2 tonnes in 2022. Italy, Portugal and Greece have been the largest producers of common sole. In aquaculture, Spain and Portugal have traditionally been focusing on Senegalese sole (*Solea senegalensis*). This is mainly because Senegalese sole is better adapted than common sole to the warmer waters of temperate climates⁴⁵.

African catfish

African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*), also referred to as North African catfish, is a species of catfish of the family Clariidae, the airbreathing catfishes. In the EU, African catfish is mostly produced in RAS systems⁴⁶ or flow-through systems with geothermal water. In 2017, farming of African catfish reached a volume of 6.379 tonnes. In 2022, production volume had increased to 8.606 tonnes at a value of EUR 21 million. In 2022, Hungary and the Netherlands were the largest producers of African catfish with a volume of 4.558 tonnes and 2.400 tonnes, respectively. Several other EU countries also produce African catfish, such as Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Romania and Slovenia.

Shrimp

Shrimp production takes place in several EU countries. Production mostly takes place in RAS systems, but conventional flow-through systems are also still used for farming shrimp, as well as biofloc technology systems⁴⁷. Between 2009 and 2022, the production of warmwater shrimp species in the European Union saw significant variations, with key species being Whiteleg shrimp (*L. Vannamei*), Peneaus shrimp nei Caramote prawn (*Penaeus kerathurus*), Giant tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*), Indian white prawn (*Penaeus indicus*), Kuruma prawn (*Marsupenaeus japonicus*), and Northern brown shrimp

⁴⁵ The Fish Site. How to farm sole. [How to farm sole | The Fish Site](#)

⁴⁶ RAS (Recirculating Aquaculture Systems) a type of aquaculture system that recycles water within a closed-loop environment. In RAS, water from fish tanks is filtered and treated to remove waste products and maintain water quality before being returned to the tanks. This system allows for efficient use of water as it minimizes water discharge. RAS can be used for various species and is often employed in settings where land or water resources are limited.

⁴⁷ Biofloc technology systems: Biofloc technology is a method for managing water quality that focuses on cultivating and regulating heterotrophic bacteria in the culture system while using minimal or no water exchange.

(*Farfantepenaeus aztecus*), produced in several EU countries such as Spain, Greece, France, Italy, and Cyprus, Austria, Germany and Bulgaria.

In 2009, total production across the reported species stood at 134 tonnes, valued at EUR 2,2 million. Most production came from Spain and France, which cultivated the Kuruma prawn. For example, Kuruma prawn production in Spain and France reached 70 and 52 tonnes that year, valued at EUR 884.000 and 1,2 million, respectively. Cyprus, with the Indian white prawn, produced 8 tonnes in 2009, generating EUR 86.000.

Data from 2013 to 2022 shows a general upward trend, with the most noticeable growth in Whiteleg shrimp production in Germany and Spain, *Peneaus shrimp nei* in Austria, Giant tiger prawn production in Spain and Greece, and Italy's expansion in Kuruma prawn farming. By 2022, the total volume of warmwater shrimp production across the EU had grown to 264 tonnes, valued at over EUR 6,1 million. In 2022, the EU's most dominant warmwater shrimp species was the Whiteleg shrimp, with 104 tonnes, followed by the Kuruma prawn, with 92 tonnes.

Yellowtail amberjack

The production of Yellowtail amberjack (*Seriola lalandi*) in the EU, also known as Kingfish, grew from 292 tonnes in 2019 to 386 tonnes in 2021. Production of this species occurs in the Netherlands and Denmark and takes place in land-based RAS production facilities. While there are no official production volumes after 2021, production, according to several sources, increased in 2023⁴⁸.

Meagre

Meagre (*Argyrosomus regius*) production in the EU has grown by 392% within 10 years, from 1.444 tonnes in 2013 to 7.111 tonnes in 2022. This increase is mainly driven by Greece, which in 2022 accounted for 82% of meagre production (5.697 tonnes) in the EU, followed by other Mediterranean countries (Cyprus, Croatia, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal). Until 2020, Spain used to account for the broader share of meagre production with one to two thirds every year, but a steep drop occurred in both 2021 and 2022, resulting in a decrease in EU volumes, after peaking at around 9.000 tonnes in 2020.

Red porgy

Red porgy (*Pagrus pagrus*) has been almost exclusively produced by Greece since 2013, with Croatia accounting for just 2% of EU production in 2013. EU production regularly increased from 650 to 4.560 tonnes over the 2013-2022 period (+600%), with a peak of 4.589-tonnes in 2021. Mainly grown in floating cages, red porgy offers good yields in both intensive and extensive systems, with greater survival in the latter⁴⁹.

Pikeperch

Compared to other emerging species, pikeperch (*Sander lucioperca*) volumes increased at a much slower rate, from 664 tonnes to 715 tonnes between 2013 and 2022 (+8%), due particularly to a productive year in 2013 and growth that had partly begun before. The largest producer of pike perch since 2017 has been Denmark, with a volume of 339 tonnes in 2022, accounting for almost half of EU production, through production across numerous countries. This global growth also includes countries such as Romania, Bulgaria and the Netherlands, where production rose and fell at different periods, then taken over by other countries, resulting in a slight EU-wide increase over the decade. In 2022, France was second producer with 70 tonnes, mainly followed by Czechia (57 tonnes) and Romania (49 tonnes).

Northern pike

The production of northern pike (*Esox lucius*) in the EU increased by 41%, from 437 tonnes (2013) to 617 tonnes (2022), reaching 701 tonnes in 2019. Around 80% of the production is handled by 3 countries: Poland, France, and Czechia, representing 224 tonnes, 165 tonnes, and 116 tonnes respectively. Production increased within the main producers over the

⁴⁸ The Kingfish Company. Updates: Financial reports. <https://thekingfishcompany.com/investors/>

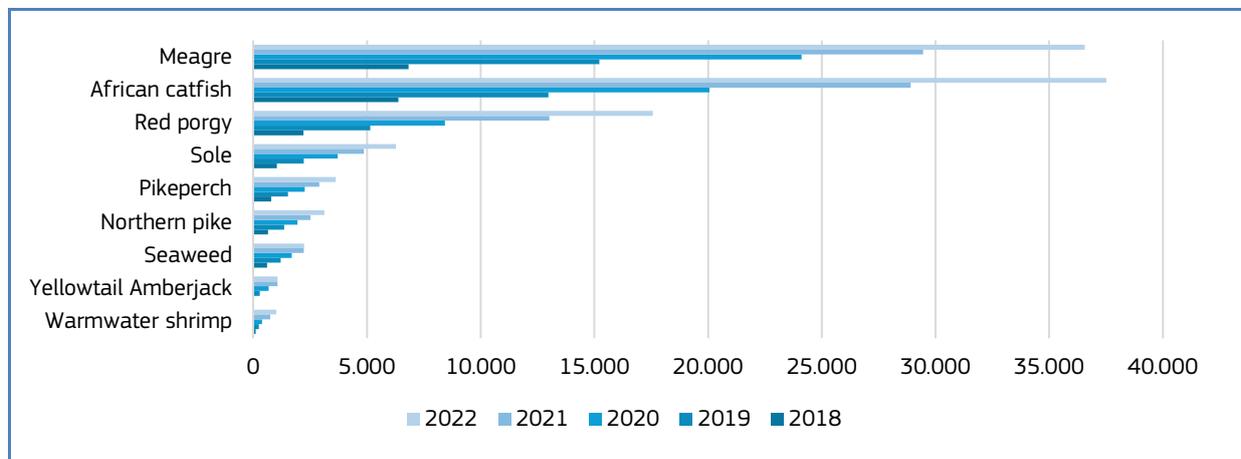
⁴⁹ Pavlidis, Michail & Papandroulakis, Nikos & Divanach, P. (1995). Culture of the red porgy, *Pagrus pagrus*, in Crete. Present knowledge, problems and perspectives. *Cah. Options Mediterr.*. 16. 65-78. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/284294639_Culture_of_the_red_porgy_Pagrus_pagrus_in_Crete_Present_knowledge_problems_and_perspectives

decade, except in France, where volumes decreased by one third during 2018-2022. Although volumes increased over the decade, they mostly increased by 70% between 2017 and 2019, driven mainly by Lithuania, Bulgaria and France.

Seaweed

The denomination of seaweeds covers a broad range of algae of commercial interest, including macroalgae such as green, red, brown seaweeds, wakame, and microalgae like *Spirulina* spp., *Dunaliella salina* or *Chlorella* spp. Seaweed production skyrocketed within 10 years with a 930% growth rate, from 109 tonnes in 2013 to 1.122 tonnes in 2022. Although fast-growing, seaweed production appears to be mainly driven by France and Ireland, which in 2022 accounted for 90% of EU production with 524 tonnes and 493 tonnes respectively. While it was second producer until 2020, Greece is the only country experiencing a significant decrease in recent years (-37% from 2020 to 2022). Some algae production is concentrated in specific countries, revealing specialization with significant volumes, such as spirulina spp. (98% in France), wakame (100% in France), brown seaweeds (>99% in Denmark). However, species reporting is imprecise for more than half of seaweed produced volumes, so these figures should be viewed with caution. Seaweed production particularly accelerated from 2018, and more than doubled between 2021 and 2022, showing a very dynamic sector, through general seaweed, spirulina and wakame.

Figure 57. **EMERGING SPECIES IN EU AQUACULTURE (cumulative)**



5. 2. Drivers

The EU actively promotes aquaculture through the Common Fisheries Policy and the Strategic guidelines for a more sustainable and competitive EU aquaculture for the period 2021 to 2030. Both the European Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy highlight the possibilities of farmed seafood as an important protein source for both food and feed. These strategic guidelines emphasize the importance of increasing aquaculture production to enhance food security reduce reliance on imports of seafood and promote environmental sustainability. The guidelines highlight the potential for aquaculture to contribute to the EU's green economy by fostering innovation, supporting rural development, and creating jobs. Additionally, the EU aims to diversify its aquaculture sector by encouraging the farming of new species, which can enhance biodiversity and resilience in the industry as it can make it more adaptable to changing market demands and environmental conditions.

By investing in sustainable practices and expanding species diversity, the EU seeks to ensure that aquaculture can meet the growing demand for seafood while minimizing its ecological footprint. This approach aligns with broader EU goals of promoting sustainable food systems, protecting marine ecosystems, and fostering economic growth within coastal and rural communities.

African catfish is an attractive species for aquaculture due to several reasons. As the species is an airbreather, it is highly tolerant of water quality conditions and does not need any dissolved oxygen in the water to survive. The species is also highly resistant to diseases and can tolerate higher stocking densities than most freshwater species. Furthermore, the

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farming of African catfish requires less water than most species, and reproduction and fingerling production in captivity is performing fairly well. In terms of the financial aspect, running and production costs are considerably lower than for many other species, and capital investments are lower compared to many other species. Finally, it utilises feed well and the FCR can be as low as 0.85.

Sole fetches high prices, particularly in southern European markets where there is a strong preference for whitefish. The decline in wild stocks due to overfishing has further boosted the need for aquaculture as a sustainable alternative to meet consumer demand. Advances in breeding, hatchery technologies, and optimized nutrition have made the farming of these species more reliable and cost-effective, especially for *Solea senegalensis*, which was once challenging to farm. Moreover, European aquaculture producers are increasingly diversifying their species beyond salmon and seabass, with sole offering high profit margins despite higher production costs. Favorable environmental conditions along the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts, combined with regulatory and financial support from the EU, have made sole farming an attractive investment. Research into disease management and larval survival is also making sole aquaculture more viable, contributing to its growing importance in European seafood production.

There are several factors driving domestic **shrimp** production in the EU. First of all, there are some negative perceptions associated with imported shrimp. This is mainly related to environmental degradation, labour practices, and poor hygiene control during processing. In the last year, there has been particular focus on unfair labour practices; several reports by NGOs and other organizations⁵⁰ have claimed poor working conditions in countries such as India, Indonesia and Vietnam. Thailand has also been under scrutiny for a longer period of time but has recently been removed from the US list of countries with potential poor labour conditions. Other reasons driving shrimp production in the EU are increasing preference for local production, shorter supply chains and transport, and reducing carbon footprint. Moreover, since most of the shrimp imported is frozen, domestic production gives the opportunity for fresh shrimp. Europe has also created its own commercial hatchery, thus having secured its own supply of shrimp larvae. In the past, Europe was dependent on imports of larvae from the USA.

The production of **yellowtail amberjack** in the EU is driven by several factors. There has been increasing demand for the species in the EU and it is considered a premium seafood. It is highly prized, particularly in the sushi and sashimi segment in food service⁵¹. The production of yellowtail amberjack also has significant export potential, particularly to high-demand markets in Asia such as Japan, Korea, Taiwan and China, where the species is a key part of the culinary tradition.

Fast-growing and large marine fish with high fecundity, **meagre** constitutes an alternative to the commonly cultured European sea bass and gilthead sea bream, due to good commercial value, greater resistance to heat and to some diseases. Culture characteristics include controlled spawning in captivity, relatively easy larval rearing, fast growth, good feed conversion ratios and no maturation during on-growing⁵². Characteristics of the final product include good processing yield, low fat content, good taste and firm texture. Biological growth is faster in warmer water, so it is thriving on Mediterranean coasts⁵³.

Red porgy appears to be a good species to diversify and strengthen aquaculture production of sparids, due both to the importance of red porgy fisheries and market within Europe, and to its phylogenetic closeness to gilthead seabream. Economically speaking, red porgy moreover is a highly valued and regarded marine sparid⁵⁴.

Pikeperch is considered to have high potential for inland aquaculture diversification in Europe and demand has been strengthened by the strong decline in wild catches since the 1950s. The bio-economic feasibility of extensive and intensive rearing of pikeperch has been demonstrated, enhancing pikeperch aquaculture. In terms of marketing, pikeperch is a good candidate for production in aquaculture with the potential to deliver products of high quality, value, taste, and associated market acceptance.

Similar to pikeperch, **northern pike** is a promising species for diversification of EU aquaculture, and a commercially attractive fish, with tasty and dietary flesh.

⁵⁰ Net-Profits-Human-Costs-Indonesia-Report.pdf (akatiga.org), Laboring-for-less_Vietnam-shrimp_September-12-2024.pdf (sustainability-incubator.com), Hidden+Harvest+Full+Report.pdf (squarespace.com), The Whistleblower | India Shrimp: A Growing Goliath | The Outlaw Ocean Project

⁵¹ ASC. *Learn more about seriola*. Yellow Tail Farming: Seriola & Amberjack Fish - ASC (asc-aqua.org)

⁵² https://ceresproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/11-Meagre-at-the-Atlantic-coast_revised.pdf

⁵³ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/B9780857091192500176>

⁵⁴ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/223543026_Rearing_techniques_for_red_porgy_Pagrus_pagrus_during_larval_development

Seaweed is an important sustainable raw material for several industries, from human and animal food (nutrient-rich base for food), cosmetics, pharma, fuels, bio-packaging and textiles. Other drivers for seaweed production are that it is resource-efficient, requires minimal resource input, and is relatively easy to farm⁵⁵. Demand is on an upward trajectory and supported by the EU Blue Economy Strategy⁵⁶.

5. 3. Barriers

Aquaculture in Europe is subject to stringent regulations, licencing and monitoring procedures. In addition to having to comply with EU legislation, production must also comply with regulations under national legislation. Key aspects of environmental sustainability in EU aquaculture include assessing, monitoring and controlling the environmental impact of farming activities, such as nutrient and discharge of organic matter into water bodies. Other important considerations are the use of alien or locally absent species, sourcing sustainable feed for carnivorous fish, disease management, and minimizing the environmental impact of veterinary medicines and other substances. Fish welfare is also becoming an increasingly important focus in aquaculture⁵⁷. While efforts are underway to simplify regulations, many producers still face delays and high costs associated with navigating the EU's regulatory frameworks.

Market competition also remains a challenge in the EU aquaculture sector as farmed seafood in the EU competes with cheaper imports.

Sole

For sole, susceptibility to diseases is one of the main barriers⁵⁸. Sole is vulnerable to diseases such as bacterial infections (e.g., *Vibrio* spp.) and parasitic infestations, which can spread rapidly in densely farmed conditions. The availability of effective treatments for these diseases is limited, and the use of antibiotics is tightly regulated in Europe, leading to potential outbreaks and increased mortality⁵⁹. Farming sole is a capital-intensive process due to the specific conditions required, such as specialized water systems and high-quality feed, leading to high production costs largely driven by juvenile supply and feed prices. Moreover, the slow growth rate of sole delays the time it takes to reach market size, affecting cash flow and limiting production scale. Farmed sole also faces competition from wild-caught sole, which is often seen as superior by consumers.

African catfish

Some of the challenges to producing African catfish in the EU are high production costs for feeding and maintaining warm water environments, strict regulations on farming non-native species⁶⁰, and limited processing infrastructure and market channels, which make scaling production challenging.

Shrimp

One of the main challenges for European shrimp production is the ability to compete with the low production costs of many of the traditional shrimp-producing countries. Producing shrimp in earthen ponds is considerably cheaper than in RAS systems. Initially, shrimp farming in Europe was based on simple Biofloc technology. This method could be modified to produce shrimp in operations on a smaller scale. Biofloc has several advantages such as low investment costs and relatively simple operational requirements⁶¹. However, it has been challenging to scale it up to commercial levels because after a certain period, shrimp health is affected by some undesirable bacterial species that begin to dominate and cause detrimental effects. Biofloc also produces highly saline sludge which can be challenging to dispose of as there is nowhere in the EU where its direct disposal is allowed. RAS is an alternative way of farming shrimp, but this farming method also has its challenges: it is very energy demanding, requires highly skilled staff, as well as effective removal of dissolved organic material.

⁵⁵ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/341325118_Improving_pikeperch_larviculture_by_combining_environmental_feeding_and_populational_factors

⁵⁶ <https://cordis.europa.eu/article/id/401427-discovering-algae-power-as-a-renewable-resource>

⁵⁷ The European Commission. Overview of EU Aquaculture. https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/ocean/blue-economy/aquaculture/overview-eu-aquaculture-fish-farming_en

⁵⁸ Parma, L. et al. Farmed and wild common sole (*Solea solea* L.): Comparative assessment of morphometric parameters, processing yields, selected nutritional traits and sensory profile. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0044848618320581>

⁵⁹ The Fish Site. How to farm sole. <https://thefishsite.com/articles/how-to-farm-sole?userCheck=true>

⁶⁰ The Fish Site. Raising investments for Europe's largest catfish farm. <https://thefishsite.com/articles/raising-investment-for-europes-largest-catfish-farm>

⁶¹ Aquaculture Magazine. A brief history of shrimp farming in Europe. <https://aquaculturemag.com/2023/02/06/a-brief-history-of-shrimp-farming-in-europe/>

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Yellowtail amberjack

Production costs are also a challenge for EU farming of yellowtail amberjack as it requires substantial investments in recirculating aquaculture systems (RAS), which is known to have high operational costs⁶², including energy and feed expenses. Yellowtail amberjack has a high-protein diet, and sourcing sustainable feed that supports growth without significantly increasing costs remains a challenge.

Meagre

The quality of meagre juveniles cannot be well controlled, as there is currently only one source of seed. Demand is low, as meagre products are not yet sufficiently well known by the public. It is generally sold by farms that also produce seabream and sea bass, which are more popular⁶³. Uncertainties are caused by climate and ocean changes (parasites, food, water composition). It has good resistance to water temperature. Intensive farming has impacts on the environment. Several deficiencies can be highlighted for meagre aquaculture, which in the first place suffers a lack of investment and policy support. Governance still needs to be developed, both for offshore and inshore aquaculture, through broader involvement of public agencies and authorities dealing with aquaculture. The meagre breeding sector also needs access to and funding of local educational and research institutes, as well as to develop communication and interaction with local businesses and associations and individuals, in order to become better established in the socio-economic ecosystem⁶⁴.

Red porgy

Knowledge about intensive breeding of red porgy appears quite limited with respect to the biology of the species, despite there being a certain number of studies on rearing which is now monitored from farms. Some issues still remain unsolved, such as over-inflation of the swim bladder when rearing and larval survival⁶⁵.

Pikeperch

Pike perch aquaculture is impeded by a shortage of stocking material and thus relies mostly on wild breeders. However, a substantial breakthrough was recently achieved by out-of-season reproduction. If wild spawners are used, they are mainly caught in the springtime during spawning migrations. Upon spawning, eggs are fertilized in vitro after stripping or, in the case of natural reproduction, collected with spawning nests made from vegetation such as conifer branches or spawning mats. At this stage, high mortalities can occur due to insufficient oxygen supply and the development of *Saprolegnia* species⁶⁶. Rearing covers three critical points: exogenous feeding must be small enough to fit the tiny size of larvae, inflation of the swim bladder, and early occurrence of the intensified cannibalistic period⁶⁷. The weak scale of production and performance (particularly at nursery level) does not overcome bottlenecks (i.e. low survival, cannibalism and deformity rates), which hamper further expansion of pikeperch culture. Strengthening production could also reduce costs by improving culture efficiency, especially survival and reproduction⁶⁸.

Northern pike

Biological and farming issues impede the development of northern pike aquaculture. Reproduction is difficult through seeds, eggs, incubation, strong cannibalism (requiring a high amount of imported food), and juvenile behaviour. Some rearing conditions and interventions also limit pike production, such as sub-optimal water temperature, food and fish density⁶⁹. The species is difficult to manage because of its rapacity, gluttony and tendency to cannibalism⁷⁰. Knowledge is lacking in

⁶² The Economics of recirculating aquaculture systems.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jwas.13004?msocid=0da6f8be5ac6681a3b8fec365b3369e7>

⁶³ https://www.fao.org/fishery/docs/CDrom/aquaculture/11129m/file/fr/fr_meagre.htm

⁶⁴ https://ceresproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/11-Meagre-at-the-Atlantic-coast_revised.pdf

⁶⁵ <https://www.globalseafood.org/advocate/atlantic-red-porgy-aquaculture/>

⁶⁶ <https://www.globalseafood.org/advocate/pike-perch-in-recirculation-aquaculture/>

⁶⁷ https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/culturedspecies/sander_lucioperca/en

⁶⁸ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352513419304983>

⁶⁹ https://www.frov.jcu.cz/images/FROV/veda-a-vyzkum/metodiky/ENG_144_MET.pdf

⁷⁰ Bondarenko V., Drozd B., Policar T. (2015a). Effect of water temperature on egg incubation time and quality of newly hatched larvae of northern pike (*Esox lucius* L.). *J. Appl. Ichthyology* 31, 45–50. doi: 10.1111/jjai.12851

spawning habitat, habitat and population development, genetics, and selective mortality and exploitation⁷¹. Climate change may affect survival due to an increase in temperature and extreme heatwaves⁷².

Seaweed

Scalability of the seaweed industry, which often consists of small enterprises with traditional systems, and the limited number of seaweed species, cannot compete with Asia⁷³. The lack of cost-efficient and advanced technologies, industry infrastructures and value chain integration are key barriers. Although increasing, the low development of new applications based on seaweed and limited investments cause delay in the growth of the seaweed industry. Administratively speaking, regulatory and market-related barriers, and complex licensing processes are additional challenges⁷⁴. Little is known about a seaweed industrial model on the environment, making its social acceptance uncertain⁷⁵.

5. 4. Market

Sole

For fresh farmed **sole**, the average price on Mercamadrid was 22.05 EUR/kg, ranging from 20,50 EUR/kg and 24,00 EUR/kg in 2023⁷⁶. Prices of fresh farmed large sole usually fluctuate at a slightly higher level, and there is a clear premium for larger sized sole. Wholesale prices show seasonal fluctuation, and prices are usually lower during early spring, when landings are highest.

The mild, neutral taste of **African catfish** makes it a versatile option for a wide range of products, both traditional and innovative. Its firm muscle texture and fine fiber structure lend themselves well to various culinary applications, allowing processors to create value-added products. The market for African catfish products is already diverse, with products that include fresh and frozen fillets, calibrated fillet portions, smoked goods, delicatessen items, canned foods, and convenience products⁷⁷. Its mild flavour also makes it a good candidate for a variety of seasoning and preparation methods, enhancing its appeal in both the retail and food service sectors. In Germany, most of the catfish raised in RAS systems is sold regionally through cooperatives. Most of the volume produced in the Netherlands is exported to the German market. In Germany, wholesale prices for African catfish fillets tend to be around 11.00 to 13.00 EUR/kg⁷⁸. Fresh African catfish gutted w/head tend to be around 9.00 to 11.00 EUR/kg.

Regarding **shrimp** consumption in Europe, about 30% of the shrimp consumed comes from local production, and 70% comes from imports⁷⁹. A large share of the shrimp consumed that originates from the EU comes from fisheries. Some of the shrimp producing companies in Europe sell directly through either B2B or B2C, and prices for Whiteleg shrimp (L. Vannamei), as well as size and product category, can vary significantly among companies. For fresh farmed Whiteleg shrimp with Head-On Shell-On (HOSO), prices can range between 28 EUR/kg⁸⁰ and 110 EUR/kg. For fresh farmed Whiteleg shrimp Head-Off Shell-Off (deveined), prices can reach up to 210 EUR/kg⁸¹. A large share of the Whiteleg shrimp produced in Europe is sold to high-end restaurants and hotels throughout Europe.

Yellowtail amberjack is known to have a delicate taste and can be used in many ways, from raw to grilled, cold smoked or baked. However, it is best known as a sushi and sashimi fish and is largely used in Japanese cuisine⁸². It is also popular in several Mediterranean dishes. There has been an increase in consumer demand and consumption of yellowtail amberjack in the EU, and it is largely driven by a higher demand for sushi and sashimi in the food service segment. Several European retail chains such as Carrefour, Auchan, Conad, Metro and Edeka also offer a limited product range of yellowtail amberjack products in their stores. Some products can also be found in high-end supermarkets and online retailers. Most of the

⁷¹ <https://afspubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1080/03632415.2015.1038382>

⁷² <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0044848622005750>

⁷³ https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/news/algaedemo-demonstrates-full-potential-seaweed-2022-10-25_en

⁷⁴ <https://www.seaweedeurope.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Seaweed-for-Europe-report-press-release-FINAL.pdf>

⁷⁵ <https://news.mongabay.com/2022/10/europe-considers-large-scale-seaweed-farming-environmental-effects-unknown/>

⁷⁶ <https://www.mercamadrid.es/estadisticas/>

⁷⁷ Eurofish International Organisation. African Clarias catfish are robust survivalists. <https://eurofish.dk/african-clarias-catfish-are-robust-survivalists/>

⁷⁸ Metro C&C. African catfish fillet without skin (200-400 g). Afrikanischer Welshybridfilet ohne Haut ca. 200 - 400 g - je kg | METRO

⁷⁹ The Fish Site. Shedding light on European shrimp demand. Shedding light on European shrimp demand | The Fish Site

⁸⁰ <https://norayseafood.es/en/producto/raw-shrimp-40-60-pieces-per-kg-in-1-kg-tray/>

⁸¹ <https://honest-catch.com/en/products/bavarian-shrimp-ready-to-cook>

⁸² ASC. Learn more about Seriola. <https://asc-aqua.org/learn-about-seafood-farming/farmed-seriola-yellowtail/>

yellowtail sold through retail originates from European RAS production, while limited volumes originate from Japanese imports. Wholesale prices for yellowtail amberjack varies throughout the EU but tend to range between 22 EUR/kg to 35 EUR/kg. For example, in Germany, yellowtail amberjack gutted with head approx. 2-3 kg is around 31 EUR/kg⁸³.

Meagre are mostly sold between 1 kg and 3 kg fresh weight, whole or as fillets. In some cases the largest fillets can be smoked. In Italy, the main product is fresh meagre which is sold to restaurants⁸⁴. While filleted meagre is increasing, the market for this product type is still limited. In Greece, meagre is mainly sold as fresh fillet. In Spain, most of the market is composed of meagre under 2 kg each (small to medium size) and is sold to consumers through large-scale retail. The larger meagre (over 2 kg) are mainly sold to fishmongers and restaurants. Approximately 80% of the meagre in Spain is sold whole to consumer, and 20% as filleted. At MercaMadrid in Spain, whole fresh farmed meagre was sold at an average price of 7,15 EUR/kg in 2023, and usually ranged between 5,60 EUR/kg to 10,40 EUR/kg. In comparison, wild-caught fresh meagre was sold at an average price of 12,56 EUR/kg, ranging between 6,50 and 18,00 EUR/kg.

Pike-perch and northern pike are farmed in several countries in the EU, so wholesale prices tend to vary depending on its source and whether it is sold fresh or frozen.

The **Red Porgy** is highly appreciated by consumers in the Mediterranean market. Red porgy is usually sold whole or as fillets, either fresh or frozen. In Mediterranean regions, it is often sold fresh in fish markets and large retail chains, where consumers prefer to buy whole fish to prepare traditional dishes. The fish is also offered in restaurants, where it is often grilled, baked or steamed, reflecting its versatility in European cuisine. As wild-caught red porgy can be caught in the Mediterranean, among other places, both wild-caught and farmed red porgy can be found in these markets. However, a considerable amount of the volume comes from aquaculture. Red porgy is also sold at MercaMadrid, but it does not state whether it is wild-caught or farmed. Nevertheless in 2023 red porgy was sold at an average price of 20,28 EUR/kg. The minimum price at MercaMadrid in 2023 was 12,00 EUR/kg, and the maximum price was 32.00 EUR/kg.

Seaweed

Low in fat and rich in dietary fiber, micronutrients and bioactive compounds, algae are often presented as a healthy and low-calorie food, with some species known for having a particularly high protein content. Food application mainly includes products used in salads, snacks, soups, sushi and condiments. Edible seaweed varieties like nori, wakame, dulse, and kombu are becoming popular, especially in health-conscious and vegan markets.

Moreover, their biochemical compounds and properties make algae a valuable material for a growing number of other commercial applications, e.g. animal/fish feed and feed additives; pharmaceuticals; nutraceuticals; plant biostimulants; bio-based packaging; cosmetics or biofuels and services provider for wastewater treatment; for example, carbon and nutrient fixation etc⁸⁵.

⁸³ <https://produkte.metro.de/shop/pv/BTY-X141250/0032/0021/Gelbschwanzmarkrele-Hamachi-Kingfish-ausgenommen-mit-Kopf-ca.-2-3-kg-je-kg>

⁸⁴ <https://eumofa.eu/documents/20124/35749/PTAT+Meagre+++Final.pdf/d3482b31-c2c7-af25-69bd-56afadca7fa4?t=1648731831410>

⁸⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52022D0592>

6. Global highlights

EU / Fishery: On 13 September 2024, the Commission proposed a revision of the EU tools designed to address unsustainable fishing practices by non-EU countries on fish stocks of common interest. The revision will make the current tools more effective and reinforce good governance and sustainability of our ocean. The Commission's proposal is to amend **Regulation (EU) 1026/2012** to clarify the conditions needed to identify a country allowing non-sustainable fishing practices on fish stocks of common interest. Countries identified as such can ultimately be sanctioned by EU restrictive measures, including import bans. The proposal has been transmitted to the European Parliament and the Council, which will now discuss it under the ordinary legislative procedure⁸⁶.



EU / Fishery: On 16 September 2024, the Commission adopted its **proposal for fishing opportunities** for 2025 for the Mediterranean and the Black Seas. The proposal promotes the sustainable management of fish stocks in the Mediterranean and the Black Seas and delivers on the political commitments made in the **MedFish4Ever** and **Sofia Declarations**. The remaining fishing opportunities will be proposed after the results of the annual session of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) and the release of new scientific advice expected in mid-November by the **Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries** (STECF). Based on this and other upcoming Commission proposals, the Council will, on 9 and 10 December 2024, establish the allocation of fishing opportunities. The regulation should apply from 1 January 2025⁸⁷.

EU / Future fishery: The European Commission's Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) is advancing its "Fishers of the Future" foresight study, an ambitious initiative designed to shape the future of the fishing industry across the EU. The study aims to help policymakers navigate uncertainties by analysing alternative scenarios and future trends, drawing on input from a wide range of stakeholders. The study's approach is based on a participatory and iterative process. The initiative is not intended to define a singular future for fishers but to stimulate strategic thinking and planning around potential future conditions and challenges facing the sector. As DG MARE underlined, the foresight study is a "learning process," acknowledging feedback and adapting as necessary to address emerging needs and concerns⁸⁸.

EU/Black Sea: On 4 September 2024, the EU Commission published its **second report on the implementation of the multiannual plan (MAP)** for managing Baltic Sea fisheries. The MAP is seen as a valuable tool for implementing the common fisheries policy (CFP), providing precision in setting fishing opportunities and allowing flexibility for healthy stocks while protecting struggling ones. However, the poor state of the Baltic ecosystem complicates implementation of the plan. Concerns were raised about misreporting of catches, which could lead to overfishing. The report included input from various stakeholders, including industry, national administrations, and NGOs. The Baltic MAP was adopted in 2016, with the first report released in 2020⁸⁹.

Iceland / Fishery statistics: The total Icelandic catch in August 2024 was 80.000 tonnes, which is 31% less than in August last year. The Demersal catch was 32.000 tonnes and similar to that in 2023. The pelagic catch was 45.000 tonnes, 43% less than in August 2023. In the fishing period from September 2023 to August 2024 the total catch was 1,02 million tonnes, 30% less than in the previous 12-month period. The demersal catch increased by 4% during this period while the pelagic catch decreased by 44%, mainly as a result of zero capelin catches in 2024⁹⁰.

⁸⁶https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-proposes-revision-eu-tools-address-unsustainable-fishing-practices-non-eu-countries-fish-2024-09-13_en

⁸⁷https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-proposes-first-set-fishing-opportunities-2025-mediterranean-and-black-seas-2024-09-16_en

⁸⁸<https://thefishingdaily.com/latest-news/european-commission-advances-fishers-of-the-future-foresight-study/>

⁸⁹ https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-publishes-report-implementation-fisheries-multiannual-plan-baltic-sea-2024-09-04_en

⁹⁰<https://www.statice.is/publications/news-archive/fisheries/fish-catch-in-august-2024/#:~:text=In%20the%20fishing%20period%20from,no%20capelin%20catch%20in%202024.>

7. Macroeconomic Context

7.1. Marine fuel

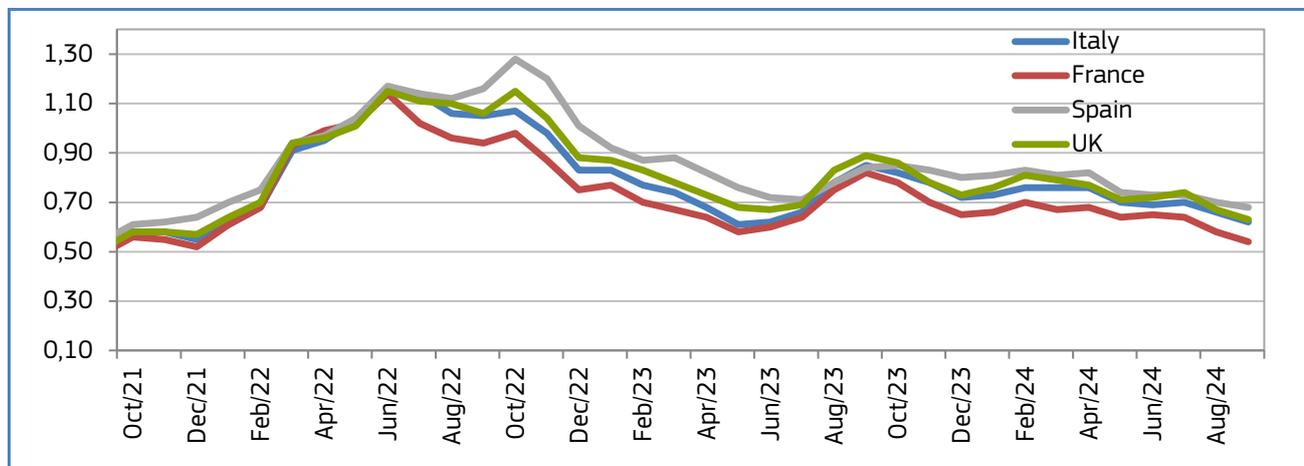
Average prices for Marine fuel in **September 2024** ranged between 0,54 and 0,68 EUR/litre in ports in **France, Italy, Spain** and the **UK**. Prices decreased by an average of 5,4% compared with the previous month and decreased by an average of 27,4% compared with the same month in 2023.

Table 31. **AVERAGE PRICE OF MARINE DIESEL IN FRANCE, ITALY, SPAIN, AND THE UK (EUR/litre)**

Member State	Sep 2024	Change from Aug 2024	Change from Sep 2023
France <i>(ports of Lorient and Boulogne)</i>	0,54	-7%	-34%
Italy <i>(ports of Ancona and Livorno)</i>	0,62	-6%	-27%
Spain <i>(ports of A Coruña and Vigo)</i>	0,68	-3%	-19%
The UK <i>(ports of Grimsby and Aberdeen)</i>	0,63	-6%	-29%

Source: Chamber of Commerce of Forlì-Cesena, Italy; DPMA, France; MABUX.

Figure 58. **AVERAGE PRICE OF MARINE DIESEL IN ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, AND THE UK (EUR/litre)**

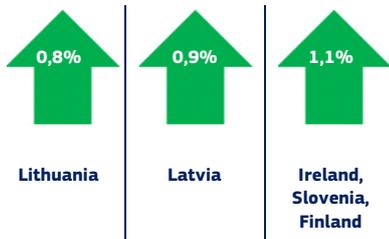


Source: Chamber of Commerce of Forlì-Cesena, Italy; DPMA, France; MABUX.

7.2. Consumer prices

The EU annual inflation rate was 2,4% in August 2024, down from 2,8% in July 2024. A year earlier, the rate was 5,9%.

Inflation: lowest rates in August 2024, compared with July 2024.



Inflation: highest rates in August 2024, compared with July 2024.



Table 32. HARMONISED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES IN THE EU (2015 = 100)

	Aug 2022	Aug 2023	Jul 2024	Aug 2024	Change from Jul 2024		Change from Aug 2023	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	126,78	140,32	143,02	143,08	↑	0,04%	↑	2,0%
Fish and seafood	129,29	139,49	141,09	141,53	↑	0,3%	↑	1,5%

Source: Eurostat.

7.3. Exchange rates

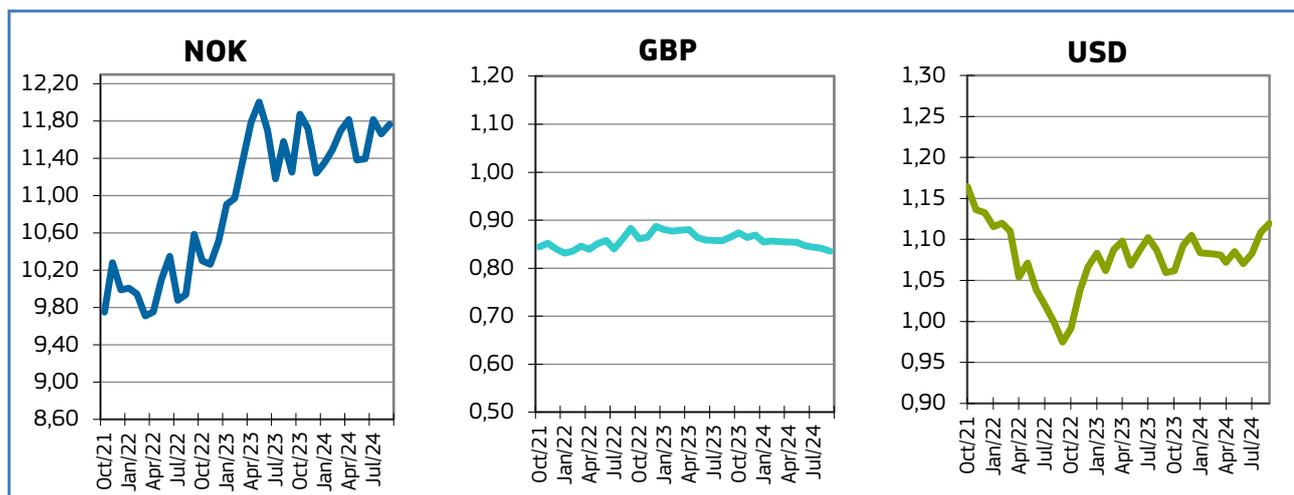
Table 33. EURO EXCHANGE RATES FOR SELECTED CURRENCIES

Currency	Sep 2022	Sep 2023	Aug 2024	Sep 2024
NOK	10,5838	11,2535	11,6620	11,7645
GBP	0,8830	0,8646	0,8412	0,8354
USD	0,9748	1,0594	1,1087	1,1196

Source: European Central Bank.

In September 2024, the euro depreciated against the British pound sterling (0,7%) and appreciated against the Norwegian krone (0,9%) and the US dollar (1,0%) relative to the previous month. For the past six months, the euro has fluctuated around 1,0898 against the US dollar. Compared with September 2023, the euro has depreciated 3,4% against the British pound sterling and appreciated 4,5% against the Norwegian krone and 5,7% against the US dollar.

Figure 59. TREND OF EURO EXCHANGE RATES



Source: European Central Bank.

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This report has been compiled using EUMOFA data and the following sources:

First sales: ICES, France Bleu, Ouest France, Fish Source, MSC, ICCAT, EUR-lex, FishBase.

Consumption: Dutch Fish Marketing Board, Polish Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics - National Research Institute, University of Copenhagen.

Case studies: Britannica, European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, Eurofish, Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Latvia, Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, OECD, The Fish Site, Kingfish Company, ResearchGate, ASC, Ceres, ScienceDirect, European Commission, Aquaculture Magasin, FAO, Global Seafood, University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice, American Fishery Society, EC Oceans and Fisheries, Seaweed for Europe, Mongabay, Eurofish, MercaMadrid, Noray, Honest Catch, EUR-Lex.

Global highlights: European Commission, The fishing daily, Statistics Iceland.

Macroeconomic context: EUROSTAT, Chamber of Commerce of Forlì-Cesena, Italy: DPMA, France: ARVI, Spain: MABUX, European Central Bank.

The underlying first-sales data are in an annex available on the EUMOFA website. Analyses are made at aggregated (main commercial species) level and according to the EU Electronic recording and reporting system (ERS).

In the context of this Monthly Highlight, analyses are led in current prices and expressed in nominal values.

The **European Market Observatory for Fisheries and Aquaculture Products (EUMOFA)** was developed by the European Commission, representing one of the tools of the new Market Policy in the framework of the reform of the Common Fisheries Policy. [Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 art. 42].

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