

Monthly Highlights

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EUMOPA

European Market Observatory for
Fisheries and Aquaculture Products



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1. GLOBAL HIGHLIGHTS

EU / Fishery: On 7 January 2025 the Commission presented 'Fishers of the Future', a study that explores different scenarios for the EU fishing sector towards 2050. The study's findings, along with discussions during and after the closing event, inform on the reflections planned throughout 2025 on the European Oceans Pact and the evaluation of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). Using collective knowledge, four different scenarios were developed based on two main axes: the extent of climate and biodiversity changes in marine ecosystems, and consumer demand within market dynamics. Each scenario encompasses a complex interplay of other factors such as the geopolitical landscape, interactions with other coastal activities, the use of technologies, operational costs, and recruitment challenges.¹



EU / Energy Transition: On 21 January 2025 the Energy Transition Partnership for EU Fisheries and Aquaculture announced the appointment of 10 support group coordinators to help drive progress towards a more sustainable and low-carbon fisheries and aquaculture sector. The support group is an advisory and consultative body addressing key challenges across the fisheries and aquaculture sectors impacted by the energy transition. To ensure that all voices and concerns are heard, the coordinators represent various industries from fisheries to ports. The support group coordinators will play a critical role in facilitating the exchange of inputs, recommendations and best practices within the sector, through working groups, and provide recommendations to develop a roadmap for climate neutrality in the sector by 2050.²

EU / Fishery: For the first time, the EU has released annual statistics on total allowable catches (TACs) and fishing days at sea to improve transparency in fisheries management. Covering 2023 and set to be updated annually, these statistics highlight key measures under the common fisheries policy to promote sustainability. EU countries report their catches and fishing effort for regulatory purposes, while the EU shares data with regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) and non-EU countries through bilateral agreements. The European Commission has made these statistics publicly available online, complementing Eurostat's fisheries data.³

France / Fishery: The French government has allocated 20 million EUR to compensate fishermen and fishmongers affected by the one-month closure of the Bay of Biscay (January 22 - February 20) to protect dolphins. This measure applies to vessels over 8 meters and will be repeated in 2026. Approximately 300 French boats impacted by the monthly closure, implemented in response to the stranding of numerous dolphins on the Bay of Biscay's beaches, will receive compensation covering 80-85% of their lost revenue. Additionally, repellent devices and cameras will be tested with fishermen and scientists to minimize dolphin bycatch while allowing fishing to continue.⁴

Latvia / Aquaculture: On 13 January 2025 the EU released news on a new Latvian aquaculture hub. Supported by EU funding, the TOME Aquaculture Centre provides expert training, skills development and advisory services to entrepreneurs, encouraging knowledge transfer and cross-sectoral collaboration. As a regional hub of excellence, the centre bridges the gap between research and industry to implement environmentally sustainable solutions and has already gained significant attention across the Baltic region.⁵

Iceland / Fisheries: The official Icelandic statistics released full data for 2024 catches, revealing a total fish catch of 994.000 tonnes, 28% less than in 2023. The pelagic catch saw the most significant decline, dropping by 42% to 545.000 tonnes due to the absence of capelin catches. In contrast, the demersal catch increased by 4% from the previous year, reaching 421.000 tonnes. Flatfish and shellfish catches remained comparatively small, totalling 24.000 tonnes and 3.700 tonnes, respectively.⁶

¹https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-presents-fishers-future-study-explores-different-scenarios-eu-fishing-sector-towards-2050-2025-01-07_en

²https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/news/meet-10-new-coordinators-supporting-energy-transition-partnership-eu-fisheries-and-aquaculture-2025-01-21_en

³ https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/news/eu-publishes-annual-statistics-catches-and-days-sea-first-time-2025-01-31_en

⁴ <https://lemarin.ouest-france.fr/peche/fermeture-du-golfe-de-gascogne-20-millions-deuros-prevus-pour-indemniser-pecheurs-et-mareyeurs-d5cbf81c-ce89-11ef-8d90-909e2a097509>

⁵https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/news/bringing-innovation-latvian-aquaculture-2025-01-13_en

⁶ <https://static.is/publications/news-archive/fisheries/fish-catch-in-december-2024/>

2. MACROECONOMIC CONTEXT

2.1. Marine fuel

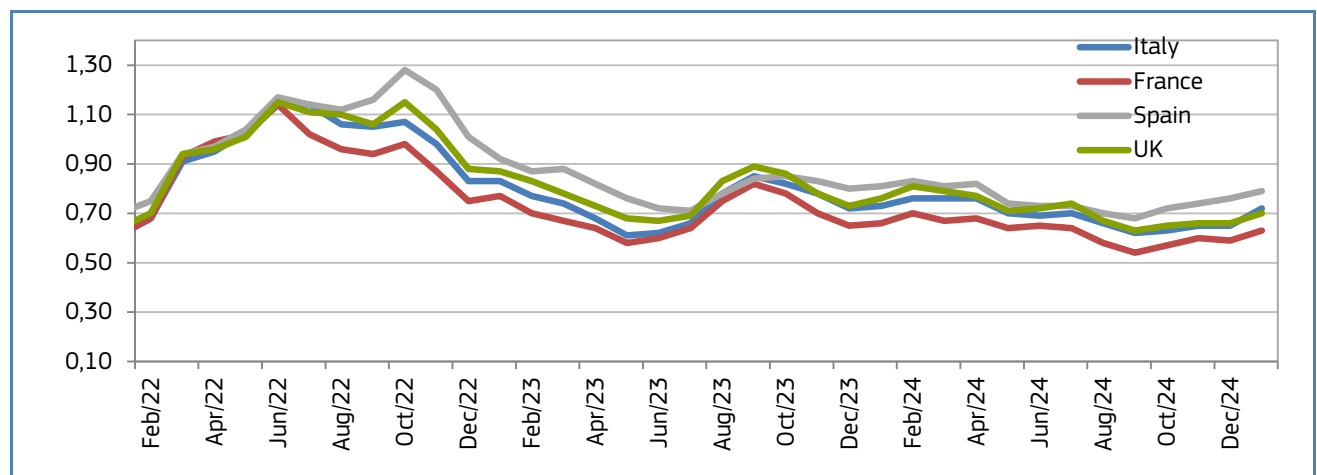
Average prices for marine fuel in **January 2025** ranged between 0,63 and 0,79 EUR/litre in ports in **France, Italy, Spain** and the **UK**. Prices increased by an average of about 6,8% compared with the previous month and decreased by an average of 4,1% compared with the same month in 2024.

Table 1. **AVERAGE PRICE OF MARINE DIESEL IN ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, AND THE UK (EUR/LITRE)**

Member State	January 2025	Change from Dec 2024	Change from Jan 2024
France <i>(parts of Lorient and Boulogne)</i>	0,63	+7%	-5%
Italy <i>(parts of Ancona and Livorno)</i>	0,72	+11%	-1%
Spain <i>(parts of A Coruña and Vigo)</i>	0,79	+4%	-2%
The UK <i>(parts of Grimsby and Aberdeen)</i>	0,70	+6%	-8%

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

Figure 1. **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.

2. 2. Consumer prices and inflation

The EU annual inflation rate was 2,7% in December 2024, up from 2,5% in November 2024. A year earlier, the rate was 3,4%.

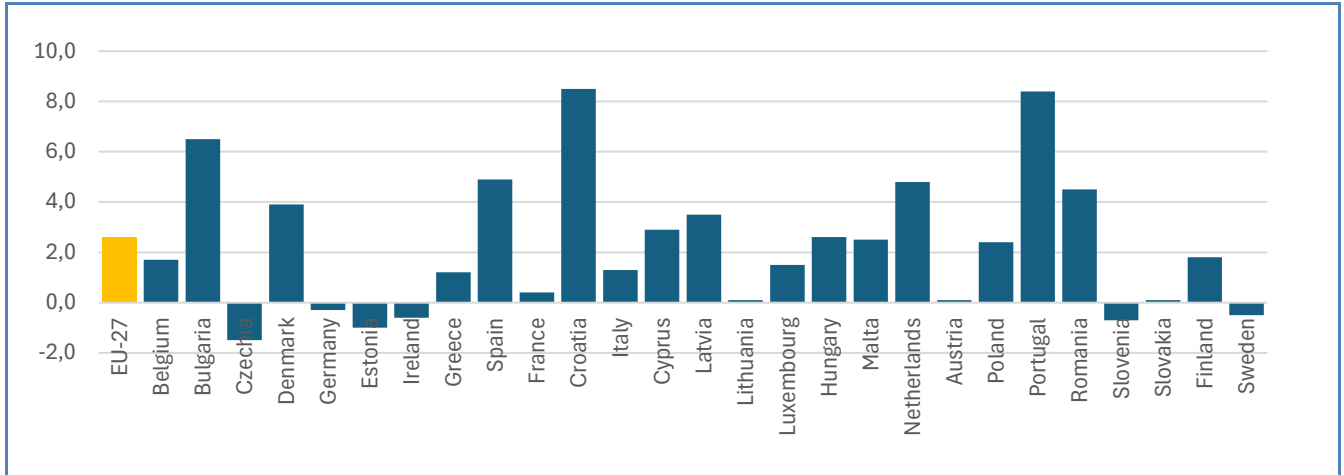
Table 2. **HIGHEST AND LOWEST INFLATION RATES FOR DECEMBER 2024, COMPARED WITH DECEMBER 2023**

Lowest inflation rates		Highest inflation rates	
Ireland	+1,0%	Romania	+5,5%
Italy	+1,4%	Hungary	+4,8%
Luxembourg			
Finland	+1,6%	Croatia	+4,5%
Sweden			

Source: Eurostat.

2. 3. Annual inflation rate of fish and seafood products in the EU

Figure 2. **ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE FOR FISH AND SEAFOOD PRODUCTS IN DECEMBER 2024 (value expressed in percentage)**



Source: Eurostat.

Table 3. **HARMONISED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES IN THE EU (2015 = 100)**

	Dec 2022	Dec 2023	Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Change from Nov 2024	Change from Dec 2023
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	133,49	141,32	144,82	144,70	-0,1%	2,4%
Fish and seafood	132,90	138,83	141,23	142,38	0,8%	2,6%
Fresh or chilled fish	127,15	131,42	133,68	137,77	3,1%	4,8%
Frozen fish	131,15	137,68	137,83	137,30	-0,4%	-0,3%
Fresh or chilled seafood	124,04	126,91	128,72	130,35	1,3%	2,7%
Frozen seafood	114,97	116,63	118,21	115,35	-2,4%	-1,1%
Dried, smoked or salted fish and seafood	130,52	137,02	143,18	142,16	-0,7%	3,8%
Other preserved or processed fish and seafood and fish and seafood preparations	127,30	135,91	138,25	137,89	-0,3%	1,5%

Source: Eurostat.

2. 4. Exchange rates

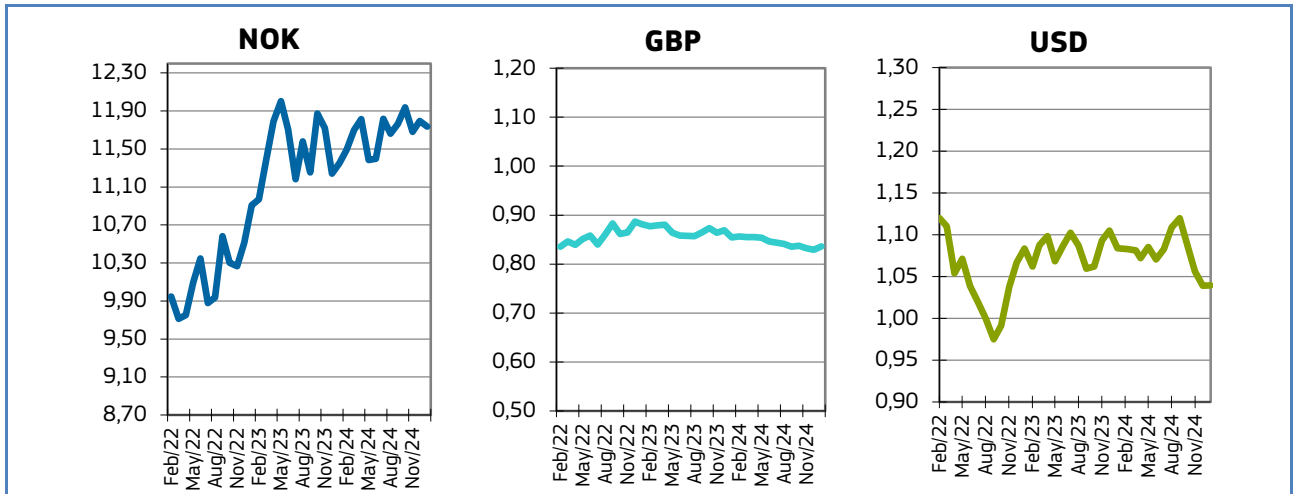
Table 4. **EURO EXCHANGE RATES FOR SELECTED CURRENCIES**

Currency	Jan 2023	Jan 2024	Dec 2024	Jan 2025
NOK	2023	2024	2024	2025
GBP	10,9083	11,3510	11,7950	11,7373
USD	0,8807	0,8544	0,8292	0,8361

Source: European Central Bank.

In January 2025, the euro depreciated against the Norwegian krone (0,5%) and the pound sterling (1,3%), while it remained stable against the US dollar, relative to the previous month. For the past six months, the euro has fluctuated around 11,76 against the Norwegian krone. Compared with January 2024, the euro has appreciated 3,4% against the Norwegian krone and depreciated 2,1% against the pound sterling and 4,1% against the US dollar.

Figure 3. TREND OF EURO EXCHANGE RATES





3. FIRST SALES IN EUROPE⁷

3.1. Year-to-date comparison of first sales

Increases in value and volume (Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023): Bulgaria and Ireland recorded an increase in both first-sales value and volume. Red mullet and clam were principally responsible for increases in Bulgaria, while in Ireland increases were due to Norway lobster, sprat and blue whiting.

Decreases in value and volume (Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023): Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Norway recorded decreases in first-sales value and volume. Sweden stood out with the most significant drops in absolute terms, due to lower first-sales of sprat and herring.

Table 5. **JANUARY-NOVEMBER OVERVIEW OF FIRST SALES FROM THE REPORTING COUNTRIES**
(volume in tonnes and value in million EUR) *

Country	January – November 2022		January – November 2023		January – November 2024		Change from January – November 2023	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Bulgaria	1.905	1,3	2.757	1,450	3.138	2,402	14%	66%
Cyprus	627	2,9	629	3,1	558	2,9	-11%	-7%
Denmark	591.064	440,5	699.567	505,6	663.748	481,4	-5%	-5%
Estonia	61.310	17,1	66.071	27,5	58.068	28,9	-12%	5%
Finland	48.966	12,1	52.446	15,9	41.924	15,4	-20%	-3%
France	256.509	708,1	231.903	658,5	230.910	650,6	0%	-1%
Germany	32.558	90,1	29.019	68,3	23.164	46,9	-20%	-31%
Ireland	169.085	268,1	170.859	236,0	182.459	237,4	7%	1%
Italy	76.598	341,8	67.429	299,2	55.957	251,4	-17%	-16%
Latvia	40.058	9,0	40.731	11,8	35.893	13,0	-12%	11%
Lithuania	777	0,533	300,65	0,6282	312	0,445	4%	-29%
Netherlands	87.899	184,7	60.818	135,7	22.286	141,0	-63%	4%
Poland	54.926	13,8	61.660	25,396	53.592	27,7	-13%	9%
Portugal	108.182	276,9	117.489	281,7	108.755	268,0	-7%	-5%
Spain	429.410	1465,4	395.162	1321,3	376.442	1301,8	-5%	-1%
Sweden	122.754	84,0	109.447	78,0	47.949	56,3	-56%	-28%
Norway	2.810.111	3182,4	2.824.076	3021,6	2.635.387	2938,4	-7%	-3%

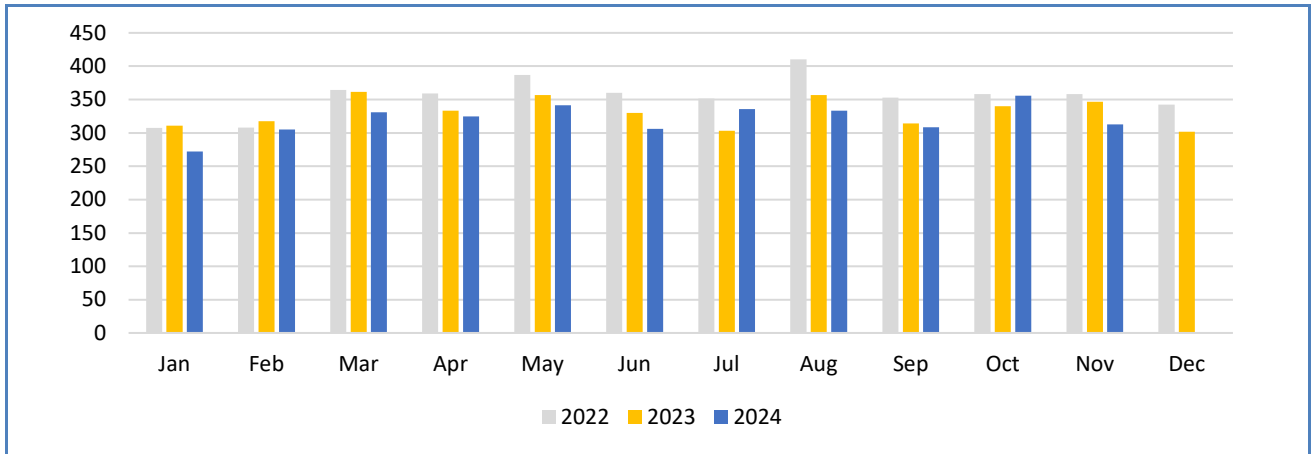
Possible discrepancies in % changes are due to rounding.

** Volumes are reported in net weight for EU Member States, and in live weight equivalent (LWE) for Norway. Prices are reported in EUR/kg (in nominal value, without VAT). For Norway, prices are reported in EUR/kg of live weight.*

⁷ During January–November 2024, 16 EU Member States (MS) and Norway 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 EUMOFA.

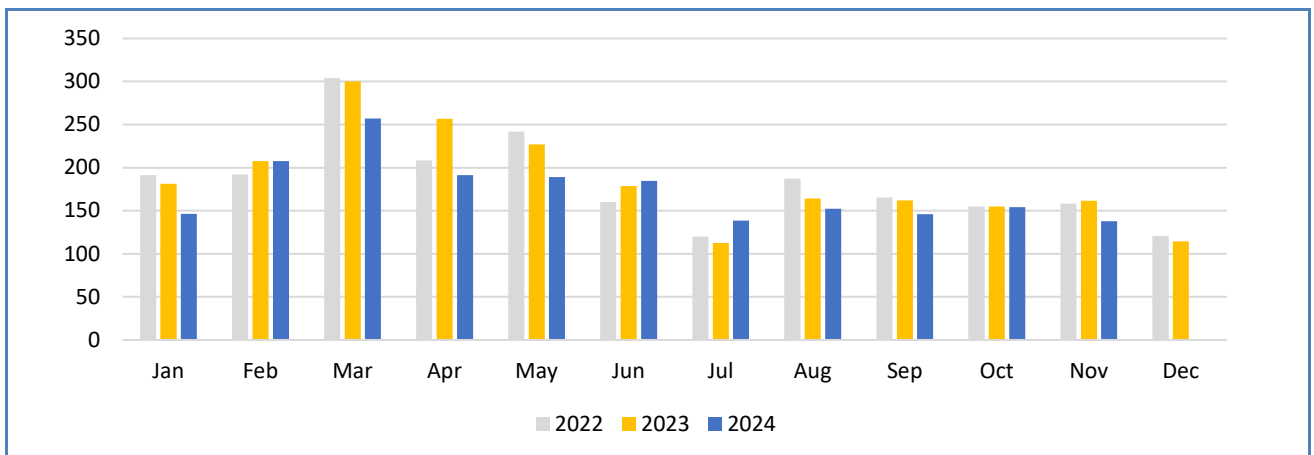
16 EU Member States (MS) reported first sales value and volume in analysing period 2022-2024. The overall value in the period January-November in 2024 was EUR 3.526 million, a 4% decrease compared to 2023 and 10% less compared to 2022. While the overall volume was 1,9 million tonnes, this was a 10% decrease compared to 2023 and 9% decrease compared to 2022.

Figure 4. **ANNUAL OVERVIEW OF TOTAL FIRST SALES VALUE FROM THE REPORTING COUNTRIES**
(value in million EUR)



From January to November 2024, monthly first sales values declined compared to the previous two years, except in July and October. the most significant drops in value between 2024 and 2023 occurred in January and November. similarly, first sales volumes decreased in 2024 across all months except June and July, where they showed an increase compared to the prior two years, 2022 and 2023. the highest declines in first sales volume were recorded in January, march, April, and may.

Figure 5. **ANNUAL OVERVIEW OF TOTAL FIRST SALES VOLUME FROM THE REPORTING COUNTRIES**
(VOLUME IN 1000 TONNES)



3. 2. First-sales evolution at commodity group level⁸

Bivalves and other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates

Between January 2024 and November 2024, first-sales value of “*Bivalves and other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates*” amounted to EUR 227,91 million, a 12% decrease compared to the same period in 2023. First-sales volume came to 84.948 tonnes, a decrease of 9% compared to 2023. Clams and scallops were the main commercial species driving the decline in the commodity group’s value (-13% and -6%, respectively), while mussels *Mytilus* spp. and clams were the main contributors to the decrease in volume (-38% and -7%, respectively).

Figure 6. **FIRST SALES VALUE AND VOLUME OF BIVALVES (DEC 2021 - NOV 2024)**

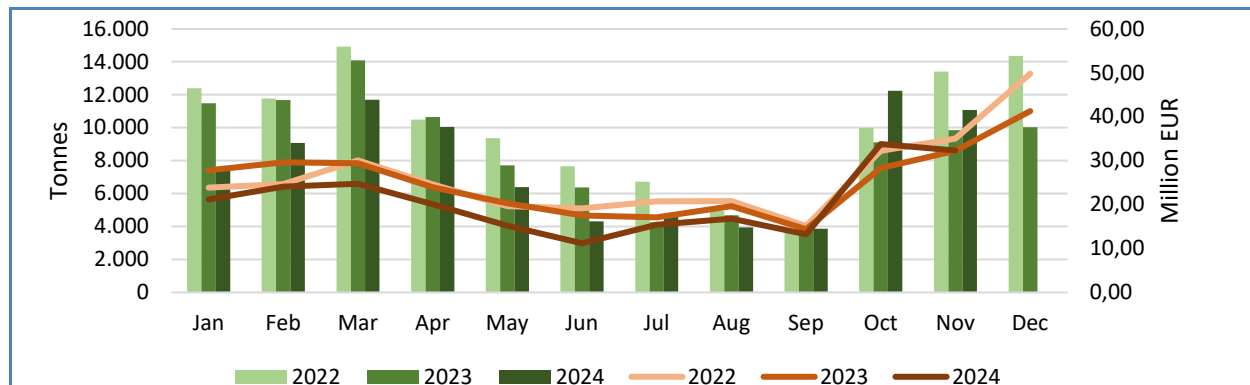


Table 6. **FIRST SALES PRICES OF BIVALVES MCS (DEC-NOV 2023 AND DEC-NOV 2024)**

Country	Main Commercial Species	First-sales average price Jan-Nov 2023	First-sales average Price Jan-Nov 2024	Trend (Jan-nov2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023 %)
Spain	Clam	10,15 EUR/kg	10,45 EUR/kg	+3%
France	Scallop	2,53 EUR/kg	2,37 EUR/kg	-6%
Denmark	Clam	0,85 EUR/kg	0,88 EUR/kg	+4%

Cephalopods

Between January and November 2024, first-sales value of “*Cephalopods*” totalled EUR 269,9 million, a decrease of 3% compared to the same period in 2023. Landings came to 45.821 tonnes, a decrease of 2% compared to 2023. Octopus (-17% and -20%) and cuttlefish (-9% and -20%) were the two main commercial species driving the decline in first sales value and volume.

⁸ This section explores the evolutionary trends at commodity group level, covering volume, value and price dynamics alongside the composition of the primary species since the start of the year. It emphasizes those species that exert the greatest influence in terms of value contribution and explores the trajectory of their price fluctuations over time. https://eumofa.eu/documents/20124/35680/Metadata+2+-+DM+-+Annex+3+Corr+of+MCS_CG_ERS.PDF/1615c124-b21b-4bff-880d-a1057f88563d?t=1618503978414

Figure 7. **FIRST SALES VALUE AND VOLUME OF CEPHALOPODS (DEC 2021 - NOV 2024)**

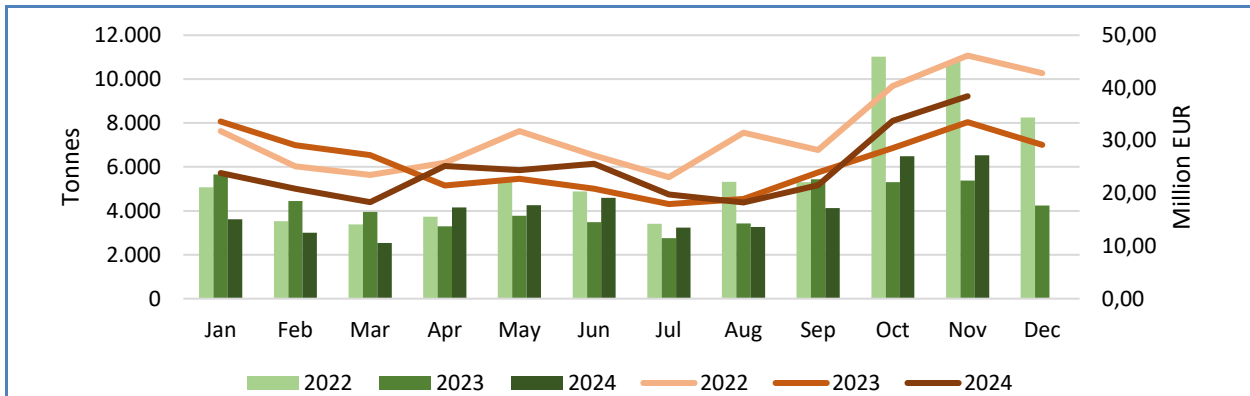


Table 7. **FIRST-SALES PRICE OF CEPHALOPODS MCS (DEC-NOV 2023 AND DEC-NOV 2024)**

Country	Main Commercial Species	First-sales average price Jan-Nov 2023	First-sales average Price Jan-Nov 2024	Trend (Jan-nov2024 vs Jan-Nov2023 %)
Portugal	Octopus	7,78 EUR/kg	7,89 EUR/kg	+1%
France	Octopus	6,27 EUR/kg	6,94 EUR/kg	+11%
Italy	Octopus	7,24 EUR/kg	7,45 EUR/kg	+3%

Crustaceans

Between January and November 2024, first-sale value of “Crustaceans” totalled EUR 592,13 million, an increase of 7% compared to the same period in 2023. Landings amounted to 73.261 tonnes, an increase of 19% compared to 2023. Shrimp *Crangon* spp (+41% and +38%) and crab (+23% and +76%) were mainly responsible for the increase in first sales value and volume. A significant increase in first sales volume was observed in July 2024.

Figure 8. **FIRST SALES VALUE AND VOLUME OF CRUSTACEANS (DEC 2021 - NOV 2024)**

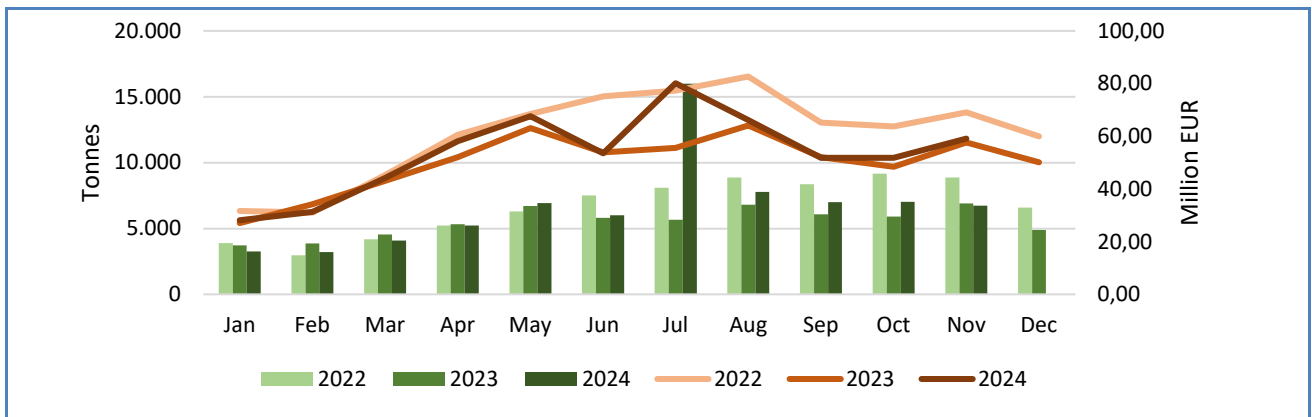


Table 8. **FIRST-SALES PRICE OF CRUSTACEANS MCS (DEC-NOV 2023 AND DEC-NOV 2024)**

Country	Main Commercial Species	First-sales average price Jan-Nov 2023	First-sales average Price Jan-Nov 2024	Trend (Jan-nov2024 vs Jan-Nov2023 %)
Netherlands	Shrimp <i>Crangon</i> spp.	6,56 EUR/kg	6,19 EUR/kg	-6%
France	Crab	2,75 EUR/kg	1,49 EUR/kg	-46%
Spain	Deep-water rose shrimp	8,43 EUR/kg	9,29 EUR/kg	+10%

Flatfish

Between January and November 2024, first-sales value of “Flatfish” came to EUR 270,6 million, a decrease of 12% compared to the same period in 2023. Landings amounted to 43.784 tonnes, a decrease of 20% compared to 2023. Common sole, European plaice, and Greenland halibut were the species contributing to the decline in first sales value (-11%, -27%, and -41%, respectively), while Greenland halibut, European flounder, and European plaice were the main species driving of the volume decrease (-44%, -38%, and -16%, respectively).

Figure 9. FIRST SALES VALUE AND VOLUME OF FLATFISH (DEC 2021 - NOV 2024)

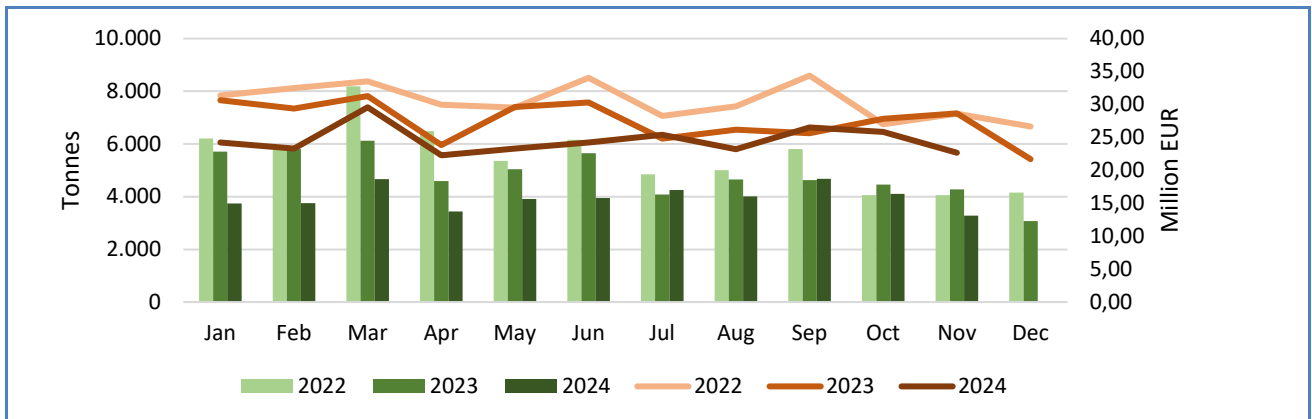


Table 9. FIRST-SALES PRICE OF FLATFISH MCS (DEC-NOV 2023 AND DEC-NOV 2024)

Country	Main Commercial Species	First-sales average price Jan-Nov 2023	First-sales average Price Jan-Nov 2024	Trend (Jan-nov2024 vs Jan-Nov2023 %)
Spain	Greenland halibut	5,51 EUR/kg	5,82 EUR/kg	+6%
Netherlands	European plaice	2,90 EUR/kg	2,61 EUR/kg	-10%
Germany	Greenland halibut	3,82 EUR/kg	3,56 EUR/kg	-7%

Freshwater fish

Between January and November 2024, first-sales value of “Freshwater fish” came to EUR 19,77 million, a decrease of 12% compared to the same period in 2023. Landings amounted to 7.152 tonnes, an increase of 39% compared to 2023. Eel was the main species responsible for the decrease in terms of value (-35%), while other freshwater fish was the main contributor to the increase in volume (+50%).

Figure 10. FIRST SALES VALUE AND VOLUME OF FRESHWATER FISH (DEC 2021 – NOV 2024)

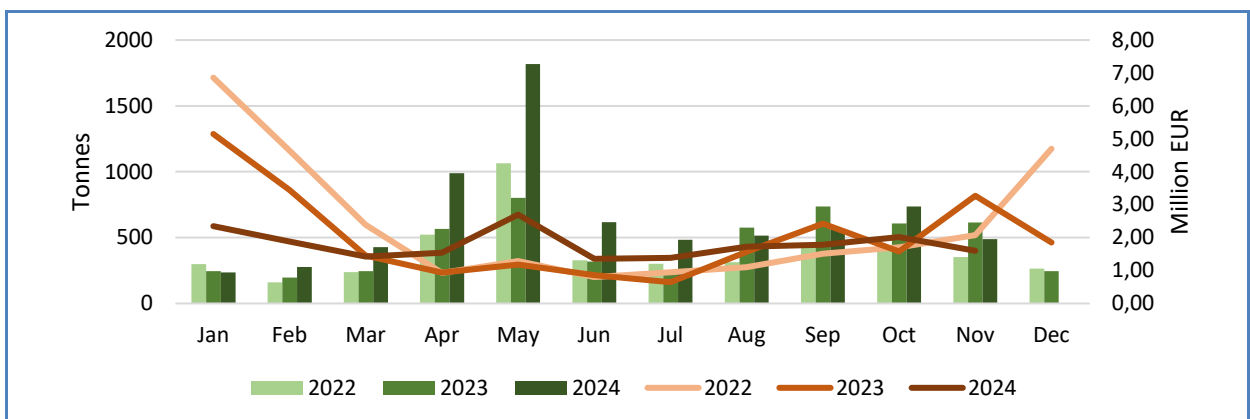


Table 10. **FIRST-SALES PRICE OF FRESHWATER FISH MCS (DEC-NOV 2023 AND DEC-NOV 2024)**

Country	Main Commercial Species	First-sales average price Jan-Nov 2023	First-sales average Price Jan-Nov 2024	Trend (Jan-nov2024 vs Jan-Nov2023 %)
France	Eel	45,27 EUR/kg	22,06 EUR/kg	-51%
Denmark	Eel	9,36 EUR/kg	9,63 EUR/kg	+3%
Estonia	Pike	2,01 EUR/kg	1,76 EUR/kg	-13%

Groundfish

Between January and November 2024, first-sales value of “Groundfish” totalled EUR 595,4 million, a decrease of 7% compared to the same period in 2023. Landings amounted to 573.535 tonnes, a decrease of 8% compared to 2023. Cod (-14% and -17%) and hake (-2% and -16%) were mainly responsible for the decrease in first sales value and volume.

Figure 11. **FIRST SALES VALUE AND VOLUME OF GROUND FISH (DEC 2021 - NOV 2024)**

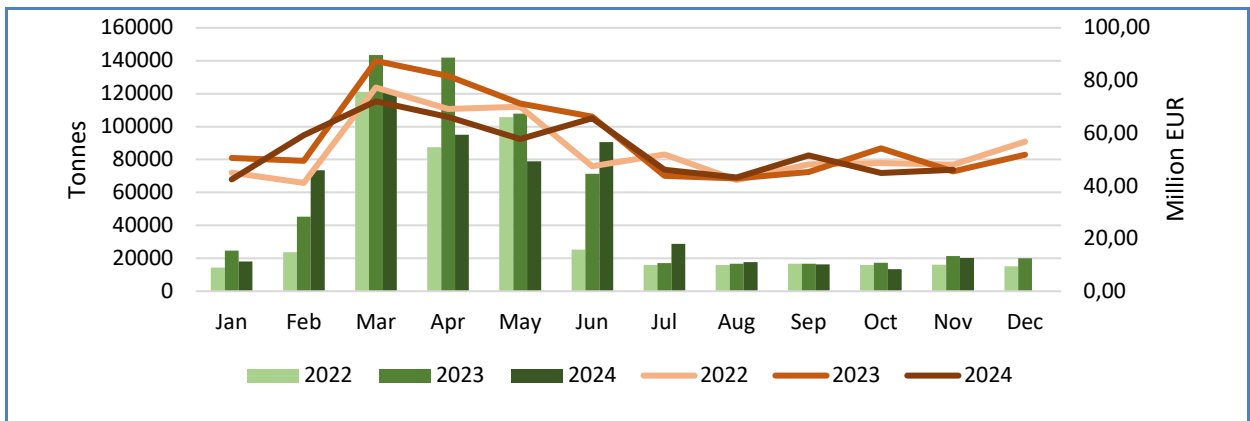


Table 11. **FIRST-SALES PRICE OF GROUND FISH MCS (JAN-NOV 2023 AND JAN-NOV 2024)**

Country	Main Commercial Species	First-sales average price Jan-Nov 2023	First-sales average Price Jan-Nov 2024	Trend (Jan-nov2024 vs Jan-Nov2023 %)
Germany	Cod	6,87 EUR/kg	5,96 EUR/kg	-13%
Italy	Hake	4,97 EUR/kg	5,69 EUR/kg	+15%
France	Blue whiting	2,22 EUR/kg	2,11 EUR/kg	-5%

Other marine fish⁹

Between January and November 2024, first-sales value of “Other marine fish” came to EUR 533 million, a stable value compared to the same period in 2023. Landings amounted to 135.772 tonnes, an increase of 5% compared to 2023. Other marine fish and dogfish were the two main commercial species contributing the most to the increase in volume (+32% and +22%).

Figure 12. **FIRST SALES VALUE AND VOLUME OF OTHER MARINE FISH (DEC 2021 - NOV 2024)**

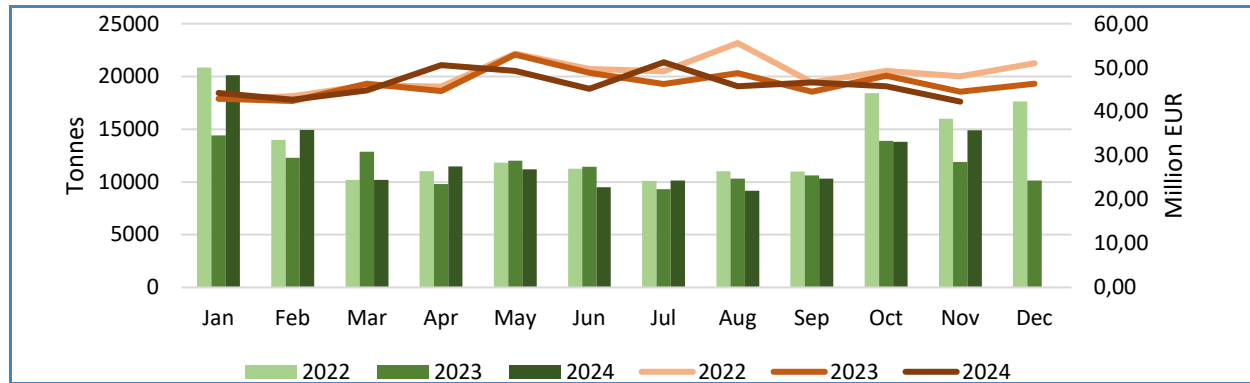


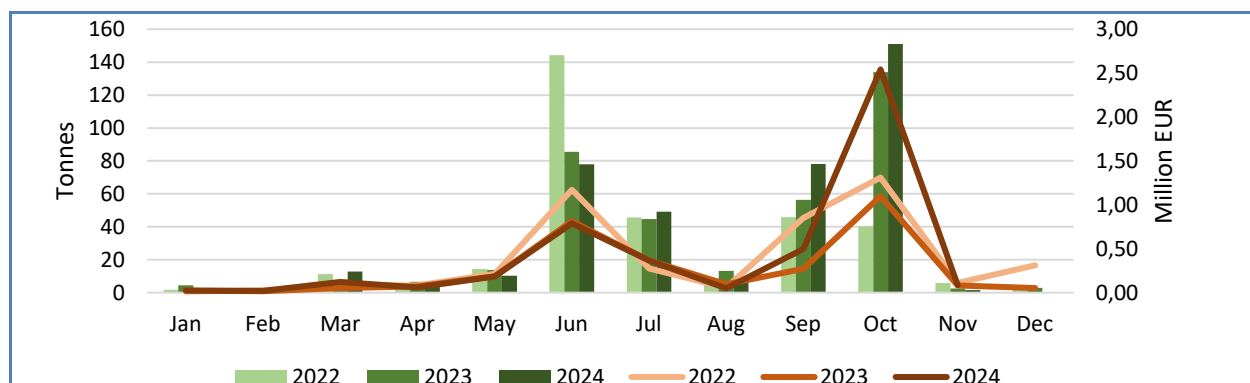
Table 12. **FIRST-SALES PRICE OF OTHER MARINE FISH MCS (JAN-NOV 2023 AND JAN-NOV 2024)**

Country	Main Commercial Species	First-sales average price Jan-Nov 2023	First-sales average Price Jan-Nov 2024	Trend (Jan-nov2024 vs Jan-Nov2023 %)
Italy	Red mullet	4,55 EUR/kg	4,89 EUR/kg	+7%
Ireland	Monk	4,48 EUR/kg	4,50 EUR/kg	0%
Sweden	Monk	5,26 EUR/kg	5,53 EUR/kg	+5%

Salmonids

Between January and November 2024, first-sales value of “Salmonids” came to EUR 4,75 million, an increase of 54% compared to the same period in 2023. Landings amounted to 396,5 tonnes, an increase of 8% compared to 2023. Other salmonids was the main commercial species responsible of to the increase in first sales value and volume (+106% and +18%).

Figure 13. **FIRST SALES VALUE AND VOLUME OF SALMONIDS (DEC 2021 - NOV 2024)**



⁹ Seventeen Main Commercial Species are included in the Commodity Group „Other Marine Fish“ with monk representing more than ¼ of the total value and almost 20% of total volume.

Table 13. **FIRST-SALES PRICE OF SALMONIDS (JAN-NOV 2023 AND JAN-NOV 2024)**

Country	Main Commercial Species	First-sales average price Jan-Nov 2023	First-sales average Price Jan-Nov 2024	Trend (Jan-nov2024 vs Jan-Nov2023 %)
Sweden	Other salmonids	7,52 EUR/kg	14,03 EUR/kg	+87%
Poland	Trout	8,39 EUR/kg	11,98 EUR/kg	+43%
France	Salmon	72,34 EUR/kg	73,47 EUR/kg	+2%

Small pelagics

Between January and November 2024, first-sale value of “Small pelagics” amounted to EUR 705,17 million, a decrease of 6% compared to the same period in 2023. Landings amounted to 797.522 tonnes, a decrease of 15% compared to 2023. Herring (-12% and -21%) and sprat (-15% and -19%) were the two main commercial species contributing the most to the decrease of first sales value and volume.

Figure 14. **FIRST SALES VALUE AND VOLUME OF SMALL PELAGICS (DEC 2021 - NOV 2024)**

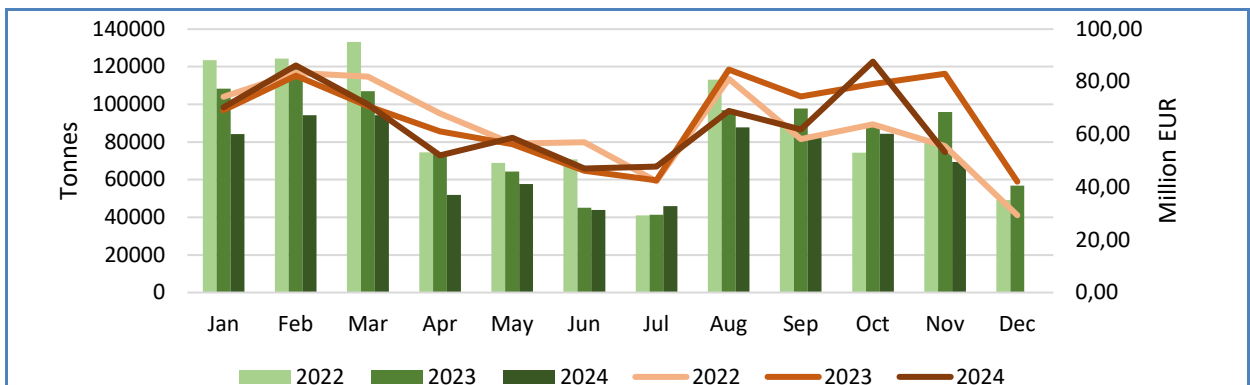


Table 14. **FIRST-SALES PRICE OF SMALL PELAGICS MCS (JAN-NOV 2023 AND JAN-NOV 2024)**

Country	Main Commercial Species	First-sales average price Jan-Nov 2023	First-sales average Price Jan-Nov 2024	Trend (Jan-nov2024 vs Jan-Nov2023 %)
Sweden	Sprat	0,34 EUR/kg	0,37 EUR/kg	+8%
Italy	Anchovy	2,65 EUR/kg	2,59 EUR/kg	-2%
Denmark	Herring	0,81 EUR/kg	0,84 EUR/kg	+4%

Tuna and tuna-like species

Between January and November 2024, first-sales value of “Tuna and tuna-like species” came to EUR 327,50 million, a decrease of 5% compared to the same period in 2023. Landings totalled 89.183 tonnes, a decrease of 8% compared to 2023. Skipjack tuna (-27% in both value and volume) and bigeye tuna (-23% in value and -21% in volume) were the two main commercial species driving the decline in first sales.

Figure 15. **FIRST SALES VALUE AND VOLUME OF TUNA AND TUNA-LIKE SPECIES (DEC 2021 - NOV 2024)**

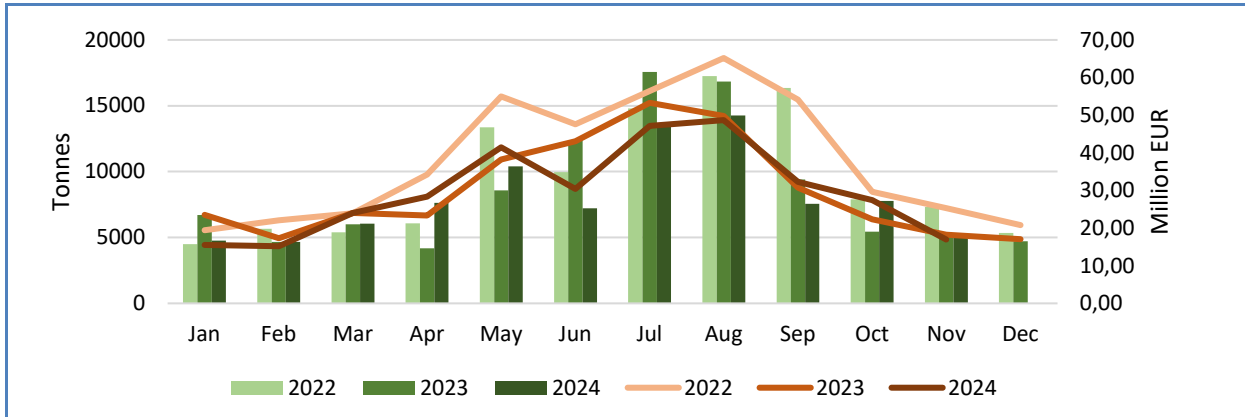


Table 15. **FIRST-SALES PRICE OF TUNA AND TUNA-LIKE SPECIES MCS (JAN-NOV 2023 AND JAN-NOV 2024)**

Country	Main Commercial Species	First-sales average price Jan-Nov 2023	First-sales average Price Jan-Nov 2024	Trend (Jan-nov2024 vs Jan-Nov2023 %)
Spain	Swordfish	6,09 EUR/kg	5,00 EUR/kg	-18%
Spain	Skipjack tuna	1,64 EUR/kg	1,60 EUR/kg	-3%
Spain	Bigeye tuna	2,48 EUR/kg	2,48 EUR/kg	0%

3.3. First sales in reporting countries¹⁰

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


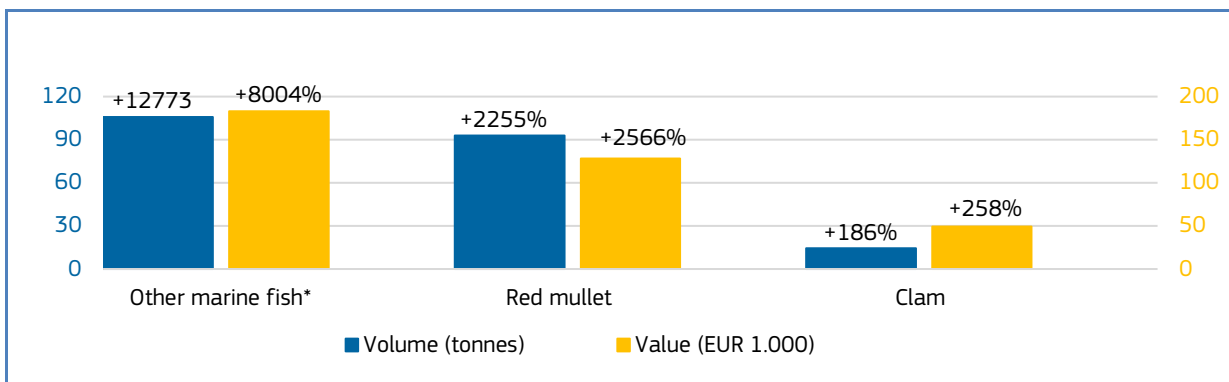
 Bulgaria	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023	EUR 2,4 million, +66%	3,1 tonnes, +14%	Other marine fish*, red mullet, clam.
Nov 2024 vs Nov 2023	EUR 0,4 million, +395%	0,2 tonnes, +93%	

Figure 16. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN BULGARIA, NOVEMBER 2024**



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

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


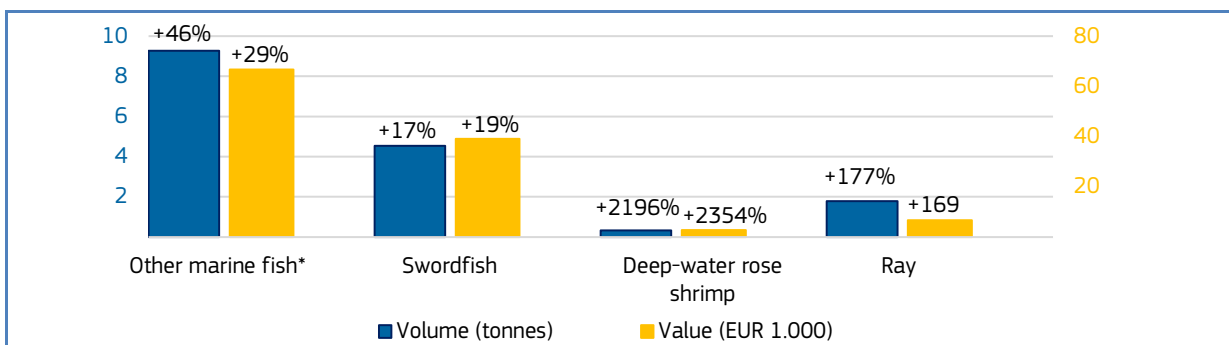
 Cyprus	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023	EUR 2,9 million, -7%	558 tonnes, -11%	Albacore tuna, picarel, red mullet, other seabream*.
Nov 2024 vs Nov 2023	EUR 0,2 million, +4%	28 tonnes, +1%	Other seabream*, swordfish, deep-water rose shrimp, ray.

Figure 17. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN CYPRUS, NOVEMBER 2024**



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

¹⁰ First-sales data updated on 27. 01. 2025. This section covers all countries for which data is available on the date of the extraction and analysis.

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


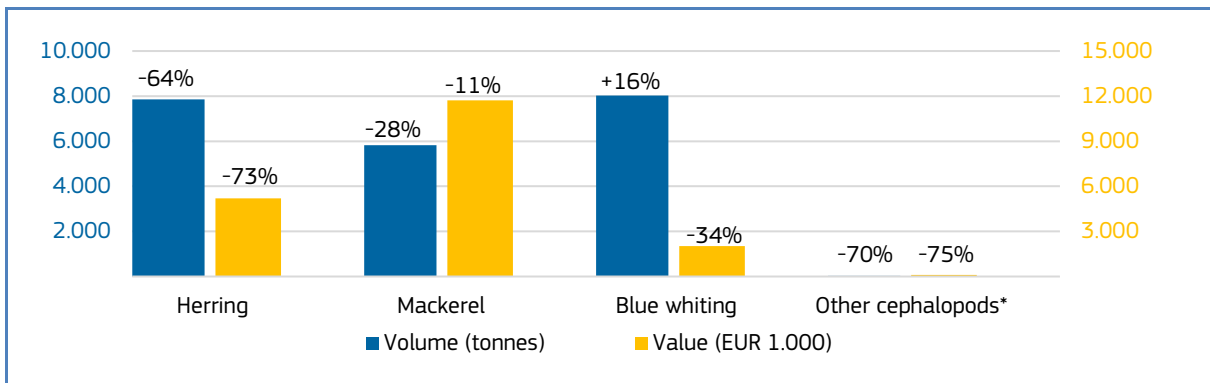
 Denmark	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023	EUR 481,4 million, -5%	663.747 tonnes, -5%	Other groundfish*, herring, sprat, European plaice.
Nov 2024 vs Nov 2023	EUR 40,0 million, -26%	34.966 tonnes, -25%	Herring, mackerel, blue whiting, other cephalopods*.

Figure 18. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN DENMARK, NOVEMBER 2024**



*EUMOFA aggregation for species.

Table 19. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN ESTONIA**


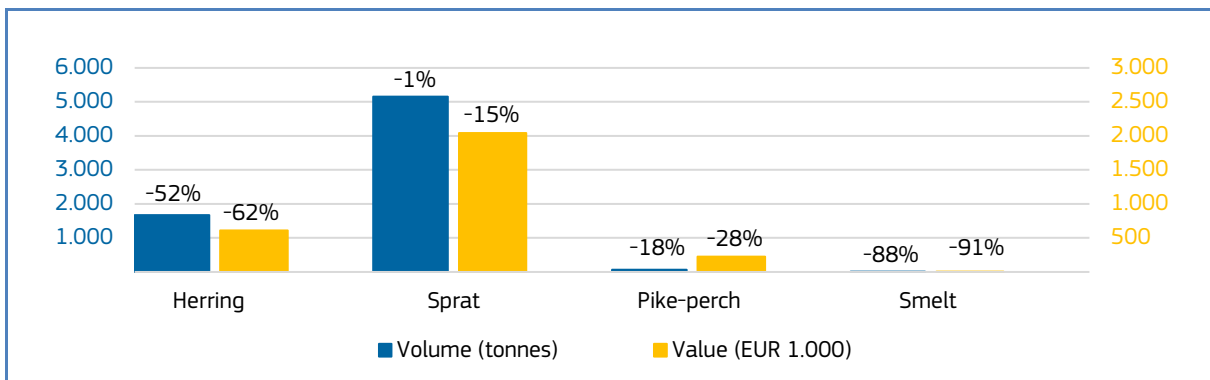
 Estonia	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023	EUR 28,9 million, +5%	58.068 tonnes, -12%	Value: Sprat, other freshwater fish*, smelt. Volume: Herring, sprat.
Nov 2024 vs Nov 2023	EUR 3,4 million, -30%	7.126 tonnes, - -21%	Herring, sprat, pike-perch, smelt.

Figure 19. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN ESTONIA, NOVEMBER 2024**



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

Table 20. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN FINLAND**


 Finland	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023	EUR 15,4 million, -3%	41.924 tonnes, -20%	Value: Sprat, salmon cod Volume: herring
Nov 2024 vs Nov 2023	EUR 1,3 million, -43%	4.405 tonnes, -28%	Herring, sprat, cod, salmon.

Figure 20. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN FINLAND, NOVEMBER 2024**

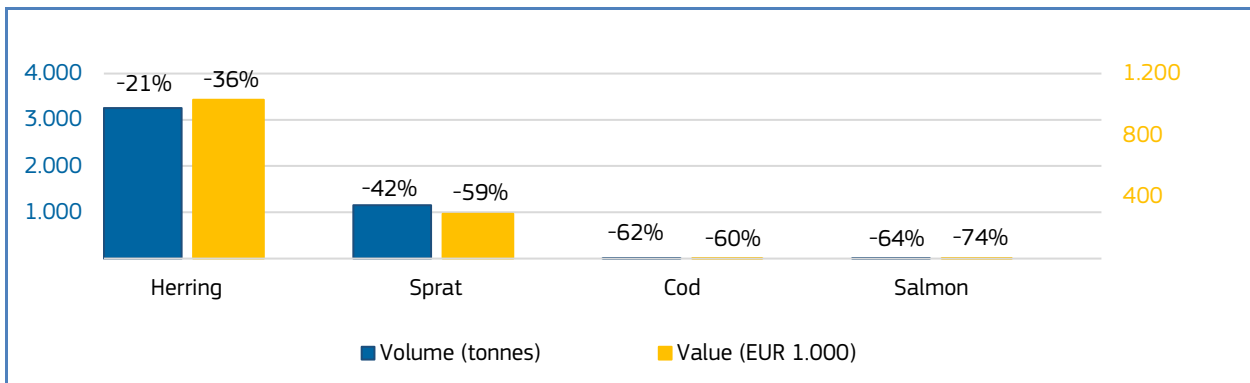


Table 21. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN FRANCE**


 France	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species	Notes
Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023	EUR 650,6 million, -1%	230.910 tonnes, 0%	Value: Other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates*, octopus, eel. Volume: Crab, sardine.	In November 2024, there was a sharp decrease in first sales of blue whiting compared to November 2023. Volume dropped from 401.292 tonnes to 180 kg. The fishery targeting blue whiting was mostly carried out by one large vessel which was responsible for almost all sales. However, the vessel stopped its activities in December 2023, while the blue whiting quota was not transferred in the meantime, resulting in no fishing opportunities as of March 2024.
Nov 2024 vs Nov 2023	EUR 65,9 million, -2%	16.799 tonnes, -4%	Scallop, eel, European seabass, blue whiting.	

Figure 21. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN FRANCE, NOVEMBER 2024**

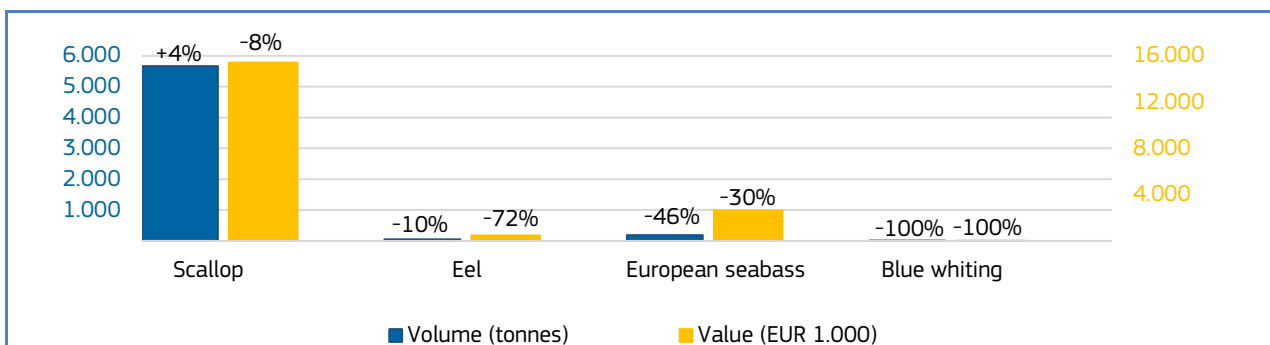


Table 22. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN GERMANY**


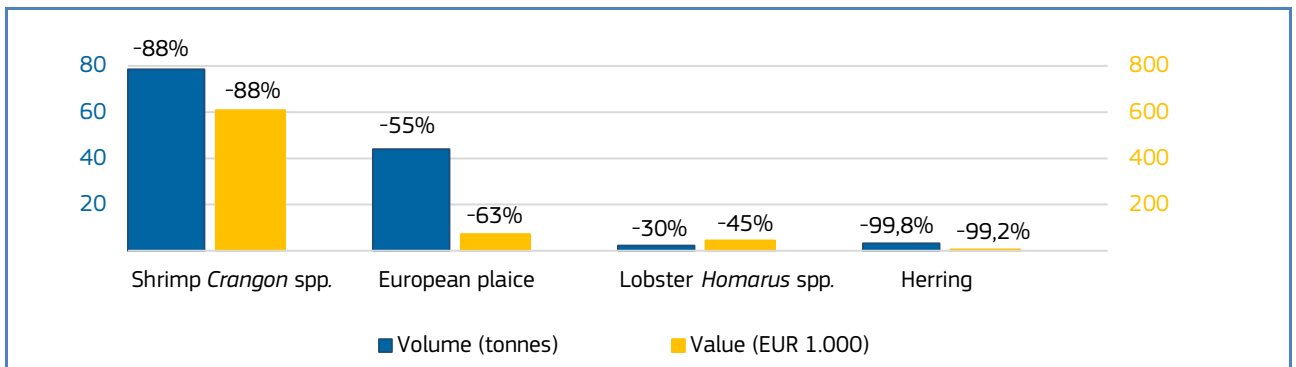

 Germany	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species	Notes
Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023	EUR 46,9 million, -31%	23.164 tonnes, -20%	Shrimp <i>Crangon</i> spp., cod, Greenland halibut, European plaice.	In November 2024 compared to November 2023, first-sales value and volume of shrimp Crangon spp. decreased significantly. The reason for this trend is linked to weather conditions in the North Sea, with strong winds and bad weather in mid-November 2024. In November 2024, there was a sharp decrease in value and volume of herring compared to November 2023. In a context of good stock status, with fishing pressure below FMSY, and spawning stock size above Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) ¹¹ , such observations can be mostly explained by intra-annual fluctuations, with total production recorded over the first 11 months of 2024 (1.957 tonnes), similar to production recorded over the first 11 months of 2023 (1.953 tonnes).
Nov 2024 vs Nov 2023	EUR 0,8 million, -90%	160 tonnes, -95%	Shrimp <i>Crangon</i> spp., European plaice, Lobster <i>Homarus</i> spp., herring.	

Figure 22. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN GERMANY, NOVEMBER 2024**



Percentages show change from the previous year.

Table 23. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN IRELAND**

 Ireland	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species	Notes
Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023	EUR 237,4 million, +1%	182.459 tonnes, +7%	Norway lobster, Other marine fish*, sprat, blue whiting.	In November, there was a high increase in first-sales value and volume of the group Other marine fish . The main species responsible was boarfish (<i>Capros aper</i>) which has recently been used as a substitute for small pelagic species used for the production of fishmeal and fish oil. Sprat also registered a sharp increase in November 2024 due to intra-annual fluctuations, which is a common trend among small pelagic species.
Nov 2024 vs Nov 2023	EUR 19,7 million, +16%	16.124 tonnes, +102%	Other marine fish*, sprat, Norway lobster, common sole.	

¹¹ ICES Advice 2024 – her.27.3a47d – <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.27677718>

Figure 23. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN IRELAND, NOVEMBER 2024**

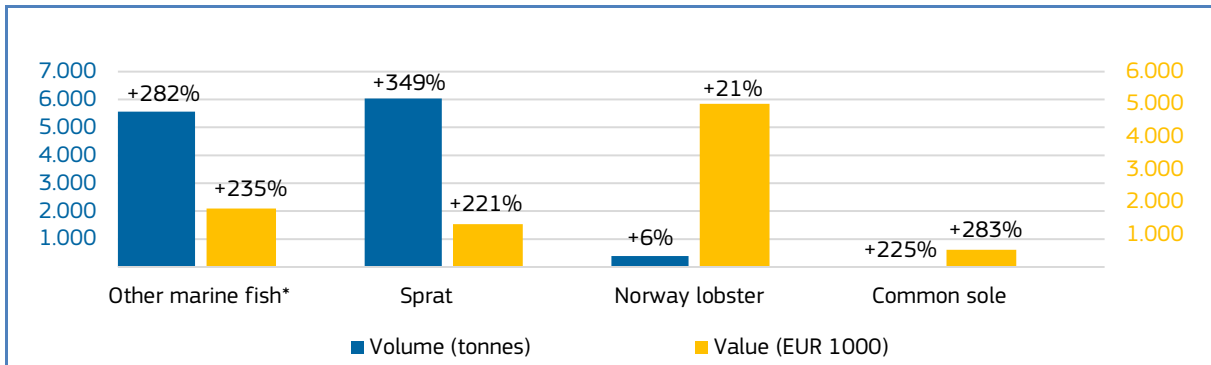


Table 24. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN ITALY**


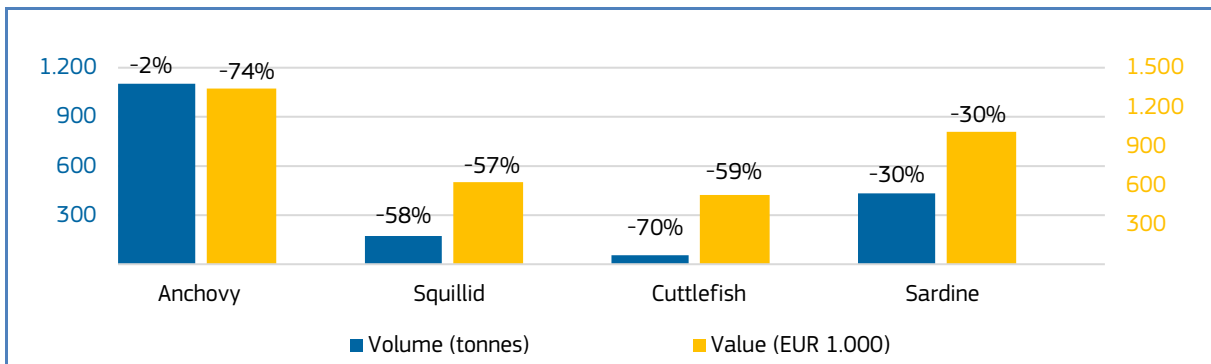
 Italy	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023	EUR 251,4 million, -16%	55.957 tonnes, -17%	Anchovy, hake, deep-water rose shrimp, octopus.
Nov 2024 vs Nov 2023	EUR 21,6 million, -14%	4.809 tonnes, -17%	Anchovy, squillid, cuttlefish, sardine.

Figure 24. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN ITALY, NOVEMBER 2024**



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

Table 25. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN LATVIA**


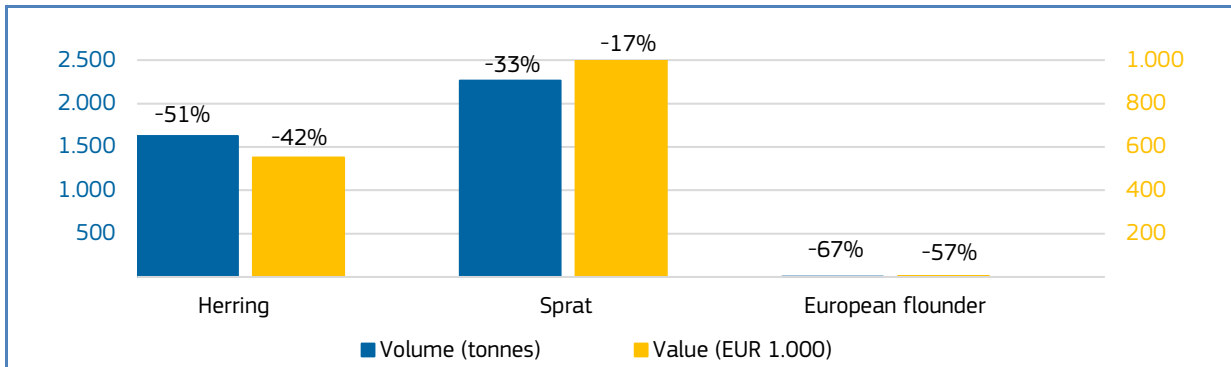
 Latvia	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023	EUR 13 million, +11%	35.893 tonnes, -12%	Value: sprat, other freshwater fish*, cod. Volume: herring, sprat, smelt.
Nov 2024 vs Nov 2023	EUR 1,6 million, -28%	4.027 tonnes, -41%	Herring, sprat, European flounder.

Figure 25. FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN LATVIA, NOVEMBER 2024



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

Table 26. FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN LITHUANIA


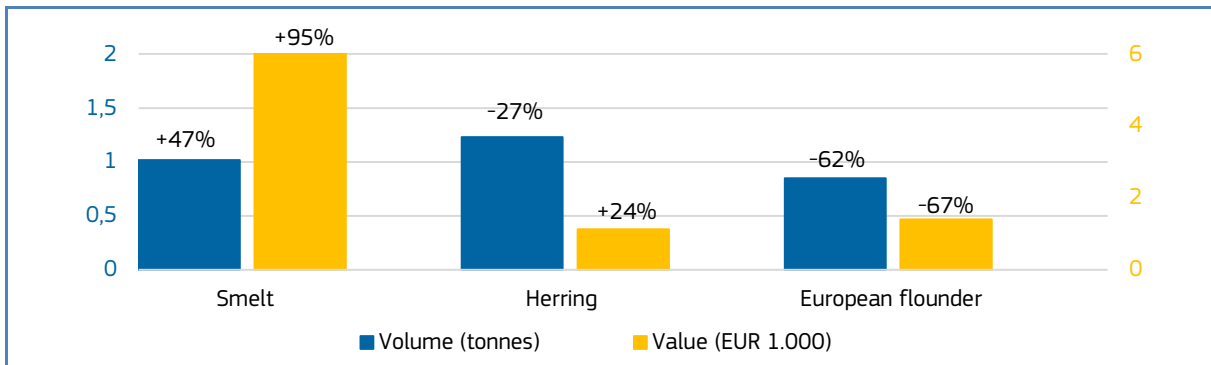

 Lithuania	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume/ trend %	Main contributing species	Notes
Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023	EUR 0,4 million, -29%	312 tonnes, +4%	Value: Smelt, herring. Volume: Other freshwater fish*, Other groundfish.	In November 2024, there was a sharp increase in first sales of smelt compared to November 2023. Favourable weather conditions in November 2024 attracted smelt to coastal areas. Fishermen thus increased fishing effort, leading to a higher supply in the market.
Nov 2024 vs Nov 2023	EUR 0,09 million, +1%	3 tonnes, -33%	Value: Smelt, herring. Volume: European flounder, herring.	

Figure 26. FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN LITHUANIA, NOVEMBER 2024



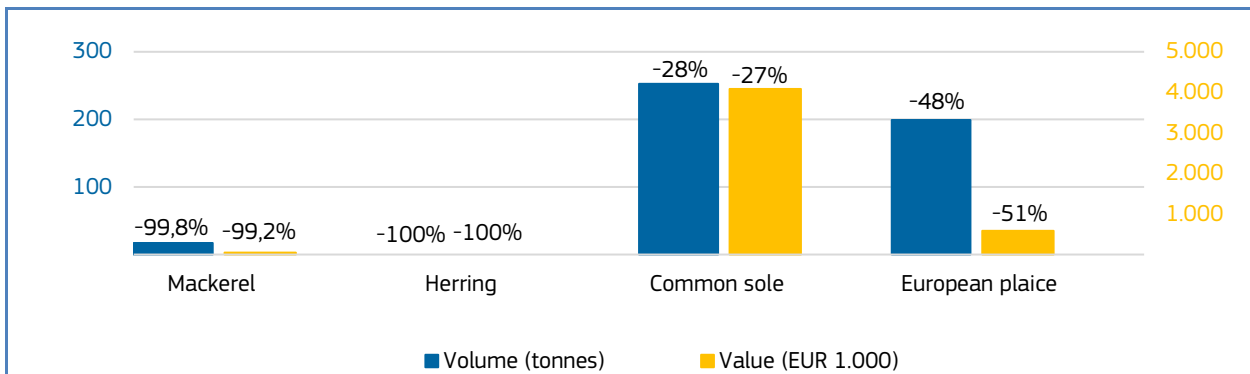
Percentages show change from the previous year.

Table 27. 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-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023	EUR 141 million, +4%	22.286 tonnes, -63%	Value: Shrimp <i>Crangon</i> spp., squid, cod. Volume: blue whiting, mackerel, herring.	In November 2024, there was a sharp decrease in terms of value and volume of herring compared to November 2023. In a context of rather good stock status, with fishing pressure on the stock being below FMSY, and spawning-
Nov 2024 vs Nov 2023	EUR 10,4 million, -48%	1.579 tonnes, -87%	Mackerel, herring, common sole, European plaice.	

stock size above MSY,¹² such trends are explained with data availability that are partly published due to confidentiality conditions in force as of 2023. An almost similar trend was recorded for **mackerel**. Again, however, there are confidential reasons, as the total Dutch mackerel production recorded for the whole year 2024 (486 tonnes) appears to be really low considering the activity of the Dutch pelagic fleet, especially in a context of rather good stock status.¹³

Figure 27. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN THE NETHERLANDS, NOVEMBER 2024**

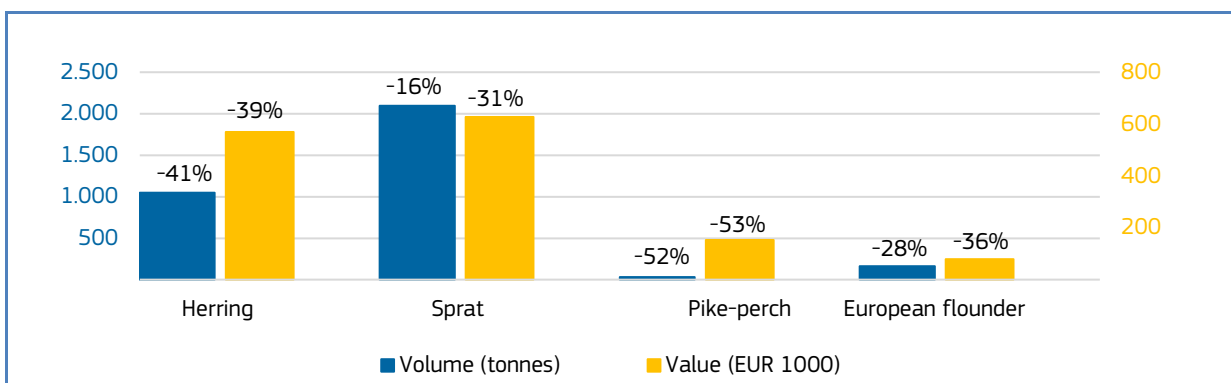


Percentages show change from the previous year.

Table 28. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN POLAND**

Poland	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023	EUR 27,7 million, +9%	53.592 tonnes, -13%	Value: Sprat, other freshwater fish*, eel. Volume: herring, sprat, European flounder.
Nov 2024 vs Nov 2023	EUR 1,5 million, -36%	3.445 tonnes, -26%	Herring, sprat, pike-perch, European flounder.

Figure 28. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN POLAND, NOVEMBER 2024**



¹² ICES Advice 2024 – her.27.3a47d – <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.27677718>

¹³ ICES Advice 2023 – mac.27.nea – <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.21856533>

Table 29. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN PORTUGAL**


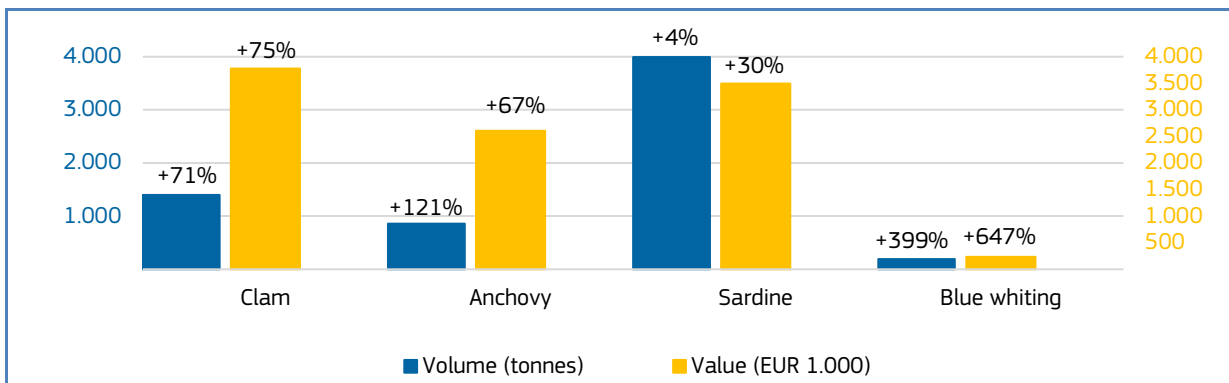
 Portugal	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023	EUR 268 million, -5%	108.755 tonnes, -7%	Octopus, mackerel, anchovy, bigeye tuna, Atlantic horse-mackerel.
Nov 2024 vs Nov 2023	EUR 28,2 million, +8%	12.561 tonnes, +5%	Clam, anchovy, sardine, blue whiting.

Figure 29. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN PORTUGAL, NOVEMBER 2024**



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

Table 30. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SPAIN**


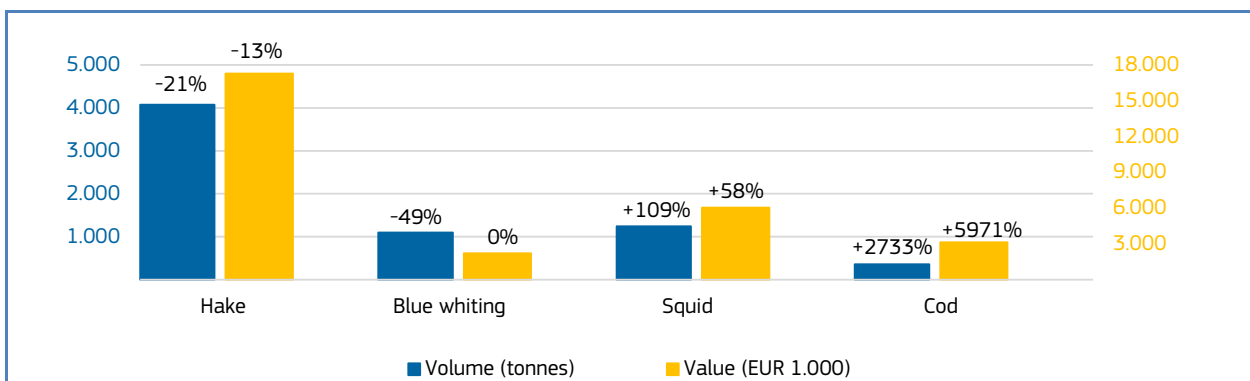
 Spain	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023	EUR 1.302 million, -1%	376.442 tonnes, -5%	Clam, Greenland halibut, swordfish, hake, mackerel.
Nov 2024 vs Nov 2023	EUR 112,9 million, 0%	27.281 tonnes, -3%	Value: cod, squid, hake. Volume: hake, blue whiting.

Figure 30. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SPAIN, NOVEMBER 2024**

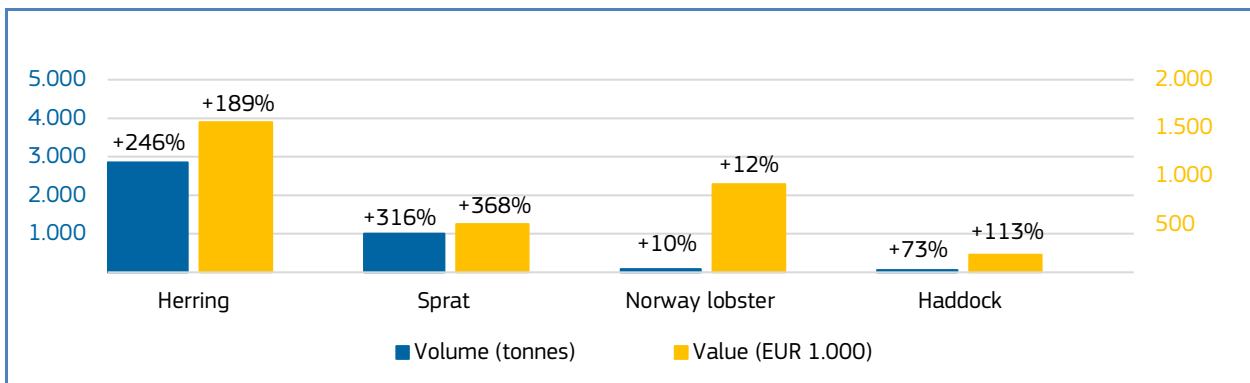


Percentages show change from the previous year. *EUMOFA aggregation for species.

Table 31. FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SWEDEN

 Sweden	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species	Notes
Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023	EUR 56,3 million, -28%	47.949 tonnes, -56%	Sprat, herring, Other groundfish*, coldwater shrimp.	In November 2024 first sales of sprat increased compared to November 2023. The main reason behind such a trend could be increased market demand resulting in a higher price, indicating that market demand was not satisfied. In the same period herring also recorded increased first sales. The available Total Allowable Catches, good weather conditions and capacity allowed an increase in supply to the market. The lower average price indicates that market demand was sufficient.
Nov 2024 vs Nov 2023	EUR 5 million, +48%	4.284 tonnes, +195%	Herring, sprat, Norway lobster, haddock.	

Figure 31. FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SWEDEN, NOVEMBER 2024



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

Table 32. FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN NORWAY


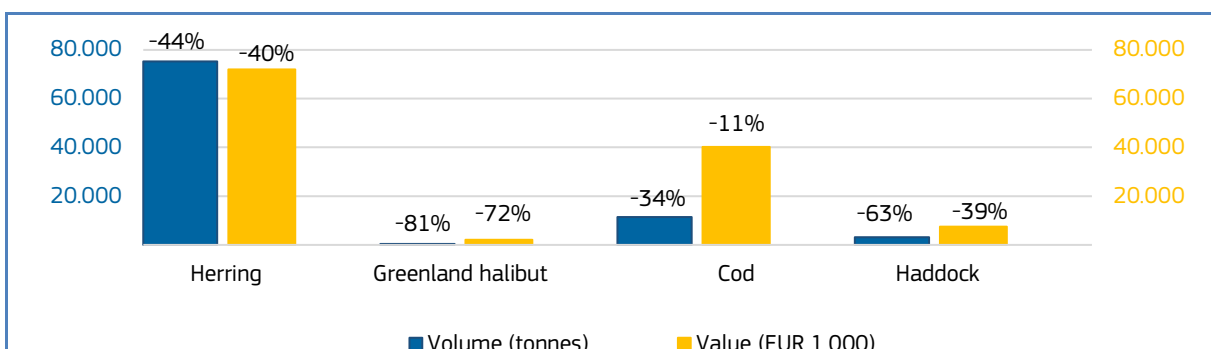
 Norway	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Nov 2024 vs Jan-Nov 2023	EUR 2.938 million, -3%	2.645.387 tonnes, -7%	Cod, herring, saithe.
Nov 2024 vs Nov 2023	EUR 209,4 million -24%	158.482 tonnes, -36%	Herring, Greenland halibut, cod, haddock.

Figure 32. FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN NORWAY, NOVEMBER 2024



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

4. EXTRA-EU IMPORTS

A decrease in extra-EU imports was observed in volume -1% and an increase in value 3% when comparing the period January - September 2024 to the same period in 2023. The highest MCSs contributing to the decrease in import volumes were fishmeal, fish oil, herring and cod: -25%, -30%, -18% and -9% respectively.

Increases in value and volume: Estonia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Spain recorded an increase in extra-EU imports in both value and volume. Highest increases were observed in Slovenia due to an increase in gilthead seabream (+50% and +59%) and yellowfin tuna (+24% and +16%).

Decreases in value and volume: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Sweden recorded decreases in extra-EU imports in value and volume. Malta stood out with the most significant drops in absolute terms of value and volume, due to a decrease of among others bluefin tuna (-66% and -8%) and mackerel (-65% and -68%).

Table 33. **JANUARY-SEPTEMBER OVERVIEW OF EXTRA-EU IMPORTS AT EU LEVEL DISAGGREGATED PER MS (volume in tonnes and value in million EUR)¹⁴**

Country	January – September 2023			January – September 2024			Change from January – September 2023		
	Volume	Value	Price	Volume	Value	Price	Volume	Value	Price
Austria	8,61	57.999	6,73	8,91	55.174	6,19	3%	-5%	-8%
Belgium	111,89	688.098	6,15	103,92	638.164	6,14	-7%	-7%	0%
Bulgaria	10,15	25.869	2,55	9,21	24.524	2,66	-9%	-5%	4%
Croatia	8,20	28.983	3,54	6,23	27.421	4,40	-24%	-5%	24%
Cyprus	5,62	36.450	6,48	5,41	34.151	6,31	-4%	-6%	-3%
Czechia	11,54	53.309	4,62	10,57	48.804	4,62	-8%	-8%	0%
Denmark	669,17	2.732.107	4,08	638,05	2.445.772	3,83	-5%	-10%	-6%
Estonia	6,92	39.853	5,76	7,38	40.850	5,53	7%	3%	-4%
Finland	30,66	223.131	7,28	31,83	215.286	6,76	4%	-4%	-7%
France	443,98	2.466.067	5,55	420,02	2.264.044	5,39	-5%	-8%	-3%
Germany	293,30	1.342.316	4,58	244,02	1.120.597	4,59	-17%	-17%	0%
Greece	103,89	369.471	3,56	102,63	400.902	3,91	-1%	9%	10%
Hungary	1,98	8.396	4,24	1,96	7.786	3,97	-1%	-7%	-6%
Ireland	96,32	153.752	1,60	133,22	159.026	1,19	38%	3%	-25%
Italy	324,83	1.960.675	6,04	351,96	2.041.543	5,80	8%	4%	-4%
Latvia	17,16	39.904	2,33	19,03	43.543	2,29	11%	9%	-2%
Lithuania	35,98	130.695	3,63	37,86	129.484	3,42	5%	-1%	-6%
Malta	26,35	76.817	2,92	11,43	28.668	2,51	-57%	-63%	-14%
Netherlands	479,23	2.574.431	5,37	495,37	2.579.038	5,21	3%	0%	-3%
Poland	182,68	786.755	4,31	179,24	775.594	4,33	-2%	-1%	0%
Portugal	117,17	519.204	4,43	127,22	560.198	4,40	9%	8%	-1%
Romania	14,46	59.239	4,10	14,85	65.654	4,42	3%	11%	8%

¹⁴ During January–September 2024, 26 EU Member States (MS), reported Extra-EU imports data for 12 commodity groups. Extra-EU imports are goods recorded by Member States when they enter the territory of the EU where transit is not included.

Slovakia	4,72	16.416	3,48	3,99	12.580	3,15	-15%	-23%	-9%
Slovenia	3,99	16.420	4,11	5,46	22.316	4,09	37%	36%	-1%
Spain	866,65	4.163.943	4,80	901,67	4.198.918	4,66	4%	1%	-3%
Sweden	524,64	3.970.824	7,57	498,35	3.819.419	7,66	-5%	-4%	1%
EU-27	4.400,10	22.541.451	5,12	4.369,81	21.759.898	4,98	-1%	-3%	-3%

Source: EUMOFA elaboration of Eurostat COMEXT

Increases in value and volume: Other marine fish and Tuna and tuna-like species were the only commodity group experiencing an increase in both value and volume. Highest increases were observed in gilthead seabream (+25% and +6%) and European seabass (+27% and 39%), skipjack tuna (+9% and +15%) and yellowfin tuna (+3% and +17%).

Decreases in value and volume: The commodity groups flatfish and small pelagics experienced decreases in both extra-EU import value and volume. Flatfish stood out with the most significant drops, due mostly to lower imports of Greenland halibut (-12% and -15%). Decreasing imports in value and volume of sardine (-24% and -24%), herring (-7% and -18%) and mackerel (-6% and -15%) was the main reason for the decrease in small pelagics.

Table 34. **JANUARY- SEPTEMBER OVERVIEW OF EXTRA-EU IMPORTS AT EU LEVEL DISAGGREGATED PER CG (volume in tonnes and value in million EUR)**

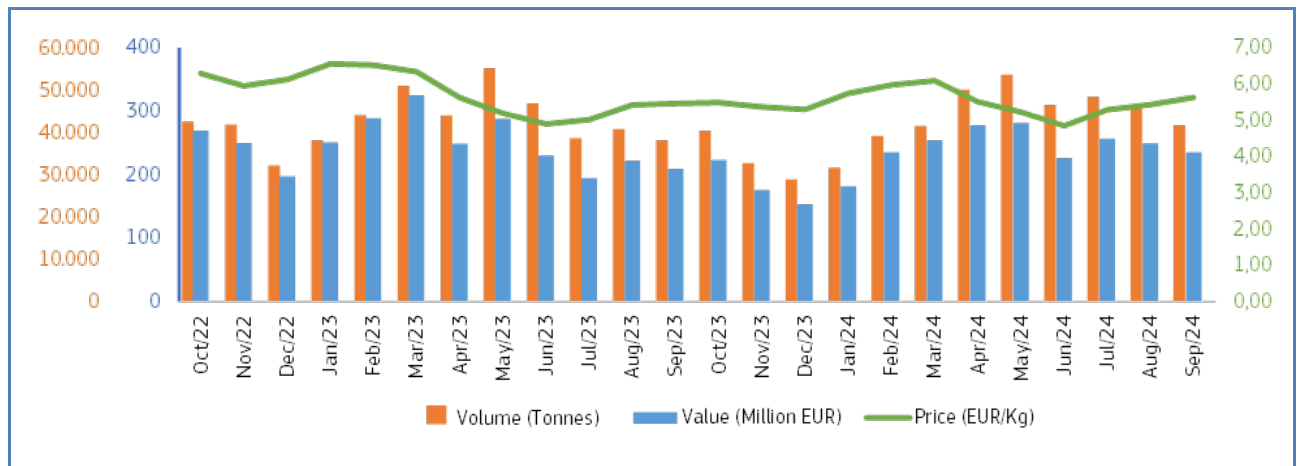
Commodity group	January – September 2023			January – September 2024			Change from January – September 2024			MCS
	Value	Volume	Price	Value	Volume	Price	Value	Volume	Price	
Bivalves	509	100.297	5,07	478	103.79	4,61	-6%	3%	-9%	Scallop, other mussels.
Cephalopods	2.258	398.440	5,67	2.197	399.75	5,50	-3%	0%	-3%	Cuttlefish, other cephalopods.
Crustaceans	3.340	466.787	7,15	3.211	479.47	6,70	-4%	3%	-6%	Warmwater shrimp, crab.
Flatfish	387	74.203	5,22	345	66.753	5,17	-11%	-10%	-1%	Other flatfish, Greenland halibut.
Freshwater fish	410	101.342	4,05	409	103.11	3,97	0%	2%	-2%	Other freshwater fish, freshwater catfish.
Groundfish	3.599	805.153	4,47	3.243	811.68	4,00	-10%	1%	-11%	Alaska pollock, cod.
Other marine fish	1.225	221.129	5,54	1.298	232.04	5,60	6%	5%	1%	Gilthead seabream, European seabass.
Salmonids	6.217	716.641	8,67	6.189	744.32	8,31	0%	4%	-4%	Salmon, trout.
Small pelagics	718	334.025	2,15	700	281.50	2,49	-2%	-16%	16%	Sardine, herring.
Tuna and tuna-like species	2.355	457.708	5,14	2.421	514.86	4,70	3%	12%	-9%	Skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna.

Source: EUMOFA elaboration of Eurostat COMEXT

4.1. Extra EU imports of cephalopods in EU Member States

In the period January - September 2024, extra-EU imports of cephalopods accounted for a total value of EUR 2.197 million and volumes of 399.75 tonnes, with a price of 5,50 EUR/kg for 4 main commercial species. Compared to the same period in 2023 the value of cephalopods decreased by 3% while volume remained stable.

Figure 33. **EXTRA-EU IMPORT VALUE, VOLUME AND PRICE OF CEPHALOPODS, 2022 – 2024 (volume in tonnes and value in million EUR)**



Source: EUMOFA elaboration of Eurostat COMEXT

Prices of extra-EU imports of cephalopods have been decreasing in the period analysed (-3,7%) with seasonal peaks in volume occurring in May.

In the period January-September 2024, Spain, Italy and Greece were the main importers of cephalopods in the EU and together imported from extra-EU countries about 89% of the total volume of cephalopods, with Spain (62%), Italy (22%) and Greece (5%) respectively.

Table 35. **MAIN IMPORTERS OF EXTRA-EU PRODUCTS FOR CEPHALOPODS**

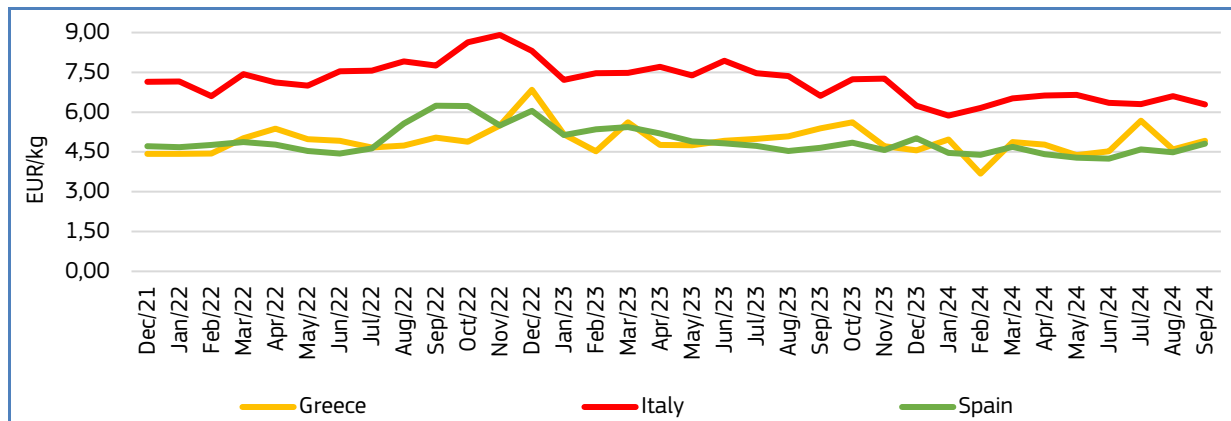
EU MS	Value (millions of Euros)			Volume (tonnes)			Main commercial species
	Jan-Sep 2023	Jan-Sep 2024	Trend (%)	Jan-Sep 2023	Jan-Sep 2024	Trend (%)	
Spain	1.387	1.315	-5%	254.059	246.457	-3%	Squid, octopus.
Italy	542	551	+2%	81.740	87.648	+7%	Squid, octopus.
Greece	91	112	+23%	17.714	21.723	+23%	Squid, octopus.

4.2. Extra EU imports of squid in EU Member States

Squid represents the most important main commercial species and belongs to the commodity group cephalopods, comprising 46% of total volume and 41% of total value, followed by octopus which represents 21% and 34% respectively.

Greece, Italy and Spain are the three countries importing the highest volume of squid from extra-EU countries.

Figure 34. **EXTRA-EU IMPORT PRICE OF SQUID IN GREECE, ITALY AND SPAIN (DEC 2021 – SEP 2024)**



Between December 2021 and September 2024, the price of squid increased in Greece (-3,5%) and Spain (1%) and decreased in Italy (-4,15%). Between January and September 2024, the volume of squid imported from Greece was 10.292 tonnes, 32% more compared the same period in 2023, while price decreased by 4%. In Greece the peak in imports seemed to occur between May and August while the main imports in terms of volume came from India (25%), followed by Argentina, and New Zealand.

In the same period, 34.864 tonnes of squid were imported in Italy, 22% more compared to 2023, with an average price decrease of 14%. The highest peak in imports seemed to be in May and the main imports in terms of volume came from India (23%), followed by Thailand, and Argentina.

Spain imported more than half of the 118.121 tonnes from the Falkland Islands (51%), followed by Morocco and India. The peak in import volume seemed to occur between May and June. Between January and September 2024 volume increased by 14% while prices decreased by 10%.

Figure 35. **EXTRA-EU IMPORT UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME OF SQUID IN GREECE, 2021 – 2024 (volume in tonnes, price in EUR/kg)**

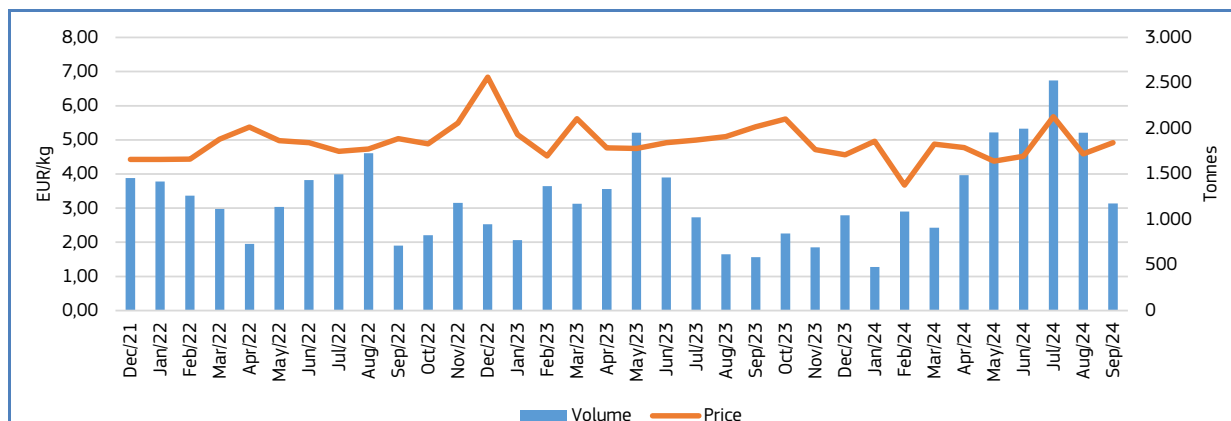


Figure 36. **EXTRA-EU IMPORT UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME OF SQUID IN ITALY, DEC 2021 – SEP 2024 (volume in tonnes and price in EUR/kg)**

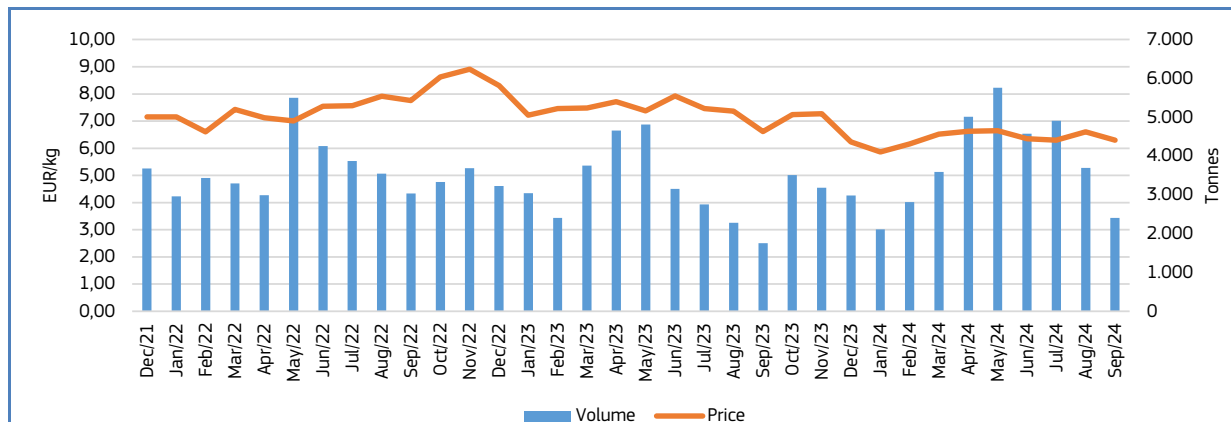
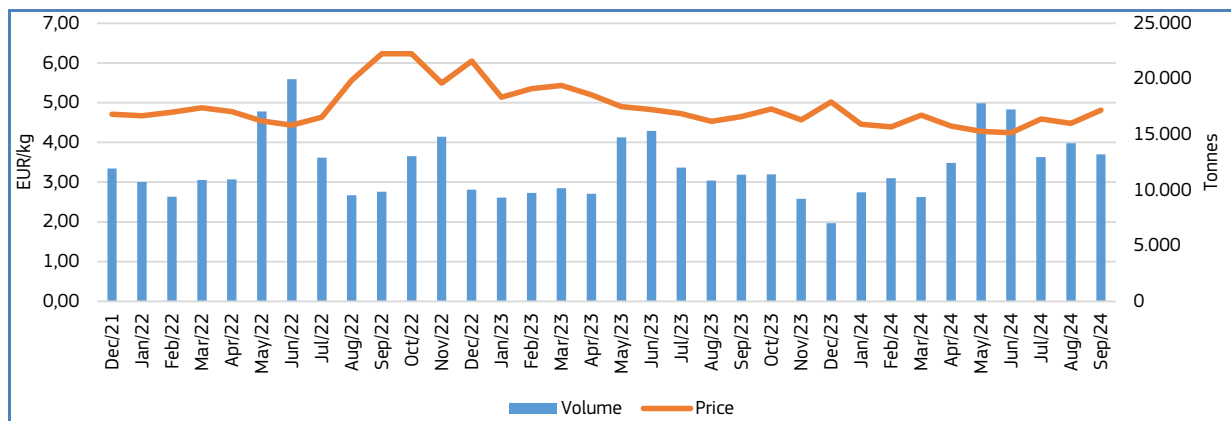


Figure 37. **EXTRA-EU IMPORT UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME OF SQUID IN SPAIN, DEC 2021 – SEP 2024 (volume in tonnes and price in EUR/kg)**



4.3. Extra EU imports of squid by origin

In the period January–September between 2024 and 2023, EU imports of squid¹⁵ experienced an increasing trend in terms of volume (+16%) and value (+4%). From January to September 2024 the EU imported 182.291 tonnes of squid for a value of EUR 895 million. The main extra-EU countries supplying squid to the EU in 2024 were the Falkland Islands (33%), India (16%), Morocco (12%) and China (9%). An overall increase of imports of squid was observed between January and September 2024 compared to the same period in 2023 (+16%).

¹⁵ 03074220 - Squid "*Loligo* spp.", live, fresh or chilled"

03074230 - Squid "*Ommastrephes* spp., *Nototodar* spp., *Sepioteuthis* spp.", live, fresh or chilled

03074240 - European flying squid "*Todarodes sagittatus*", live, fresh or chilled

03074331 - Squid "*Loligo vulgaris*", frozen

03074333 - Squid "*Loligo pealei*", frozen

03074335 - Squid "*Loligo gahi*", frozen

03074338 - Squid "*Loligo* spp.", frozen (excl. "*Loligo vulgaris*, *pealei* and *gahi*")

03074391 - Squid "*Ommastrephes* spp., *Nototodar* spp., *Sepioteuthis* spp.", frozen (excl. "*Ommastrephes sagittatus*")

03074392 - Squid "*Illex* spp.", frozen

03074395 - European flying squid "*Todarodes sagittatus*, *Ommastrephes sagittatus*", frozen

03074940 - Squid "*Loligo* spp.", smoked, dried, salted or in brine

03074950 - Squid "*Ommastrephes* spp., *Nototodar* spp., *Sepioteuthis* spp.", smoked, dried, salted or in brine (excl. "*Ommastrephes sagittatus*")

03074960 - European flying squid "*Todarodes sagittatus*, *Ommastrephes sagittatus*", smoked, dried, salted or in brine



Table 36. **EXTRA-EU IMPORTS OF SQUID BY ORIGIN IN 2024 (value in million EUR and volume in tonnes)**

Country	Jan-Sep 2022		Jan-Sep 2023		Jan-Sep 2024		January-September 2024/2023	
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume
Falkland Islands	201	52.653	175	49.837	196	60.779	12%	22%
Morocco	142	14.991	169	17.795	189	21.794	12%	22%
India	175	32.052	136	27.362	112	29.438	-18%	8%
China	102	20.144	78	16.365	82	17.420	5%	6%
Others	326	56.635	300	46.079	315	52.860	5%	15%
Total	946	176.475	858	157.438	895	182.291	4%	16%

5. CONSUMPTION

5. 1. Household consumption in the EU

Data analysed in the section “Consumption” are extracted from EUMOFA, as collected from Europanel¹⁶.

In November 2024 compared with November 2023, household consumption of fresh fishery and aquaculture products increased in both volume and value in most of the Member States analysed. Only in Sweden did both volume and value decrease, while in Italy, Portugal and Spain volume decreased and value increased.

The decrease observed in Sweden was mainly due to pike-perch (-78% of volume, -77% of value), flounder (-52% of volume, -61% of value) and herring (-54% of volume, -58% of value).

Table 37. **MONTHLY OVERVIEW OF THE REPORTING COUNTRIES (volume in tonnes and value in million EUR)**

Country	Per capita consumption 2022* (live weight equivalent, LWE) kg/capita/year	November 2022		November 2023		November 2024		Change from Nov 2023 to Nov 2024		Change from Jan-Nov 2023 to Jan-Nov 2024	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Denmark*	20,00-25,00	826	15,19	876	17,29	968	19,92	10%	15%	11%	10%
France	32,58	16.369	206,35	16.401	206,95	16.913	215,13	3%	4%	0%	-1%
Germany	12,49	4.687	71,87	4.812	73,55	4.789	80,11	0%	9%	-5%	-3%
Hungary	6,73	335	2,64	296	2,65	318	2,89	7%	9%	24%	18%
Ireland*	20,00	821	13,76	830	14,62	873	15,90	5%	9%	-4%	-2%
Italy	30,01	18.701	228,78	18.109	224,45	17.788	234,83	-2%	5%	-7%	-2%
Netherlands*	18,88	2.428	41,98	2.297	45,07	2.332	45,75	2%	2%	-8%	-6%
Poland	13,68	3.124	24,61	3.241	33,57	3.621	39,07	12%	16%	0%	16%
Portugal	54,54	4.620	36,42	4.717	37,17	4.511	37,83	-4%	2%	-6%	1%
Spain	41,92	38.760	376,99	40.276	403,00	38.364	412,15	-5%	2%	-5%	0%
Sweden	22,46	631	8,93	781	10,99	612	8,99	-22%	-18%	10%	8%

* Estimating apparent consumption at EU and Member State levels are different, the first based on data and estimates as described in the Methodological background, the latter also requiring the adjustment of abnormal trends due to the higher impact of stock changes. Where EUMOFA estimations on 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. These are marked with a *, where data were provided by the following National sources: Dutch Fish Marketing Board (Netherlands) and Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics - National Research Institute (Poland). The estimate for Denmark was provided by the University of Copenhagen; for Ireland it was the estimate of EUMOFA.

In 2024, over the period of January–November compared to the same period in the previous year, Denmark, Hungary and Sweden have been above the periodic consumption both in volume and value, while Germany, Ireland, Italy and the Netherlands have been below. The highest increase was observed in Hungary, where consumed species are not specified, while the highest decrease was reported from the Netherlands, mainly due to a lower consumption of shrimps (volume -25,4%, value -24,9%) and cod (volume -21,3%, value -20,4%).

¹⁶ Last update: 15.01.2025.

5. 2. Overview of household consumption¹⁷ for cephalopods consumed in the EU

In the household consumption data collected by EUMOFA, two Member States (Italy and Portugal) reported on the household consumption of cephalopods. Both reporting countries consume octopus, whereas the consumption of squid was only reported from Italy.

Figure 38. HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES (in value) OF CEPHALOPODS IN ITALY AND PORTUGAL

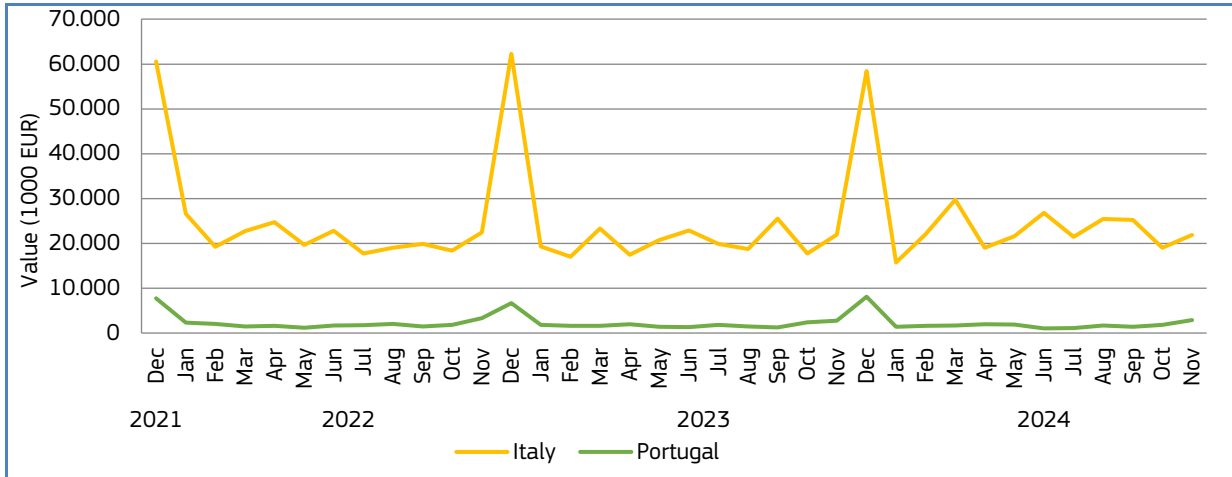
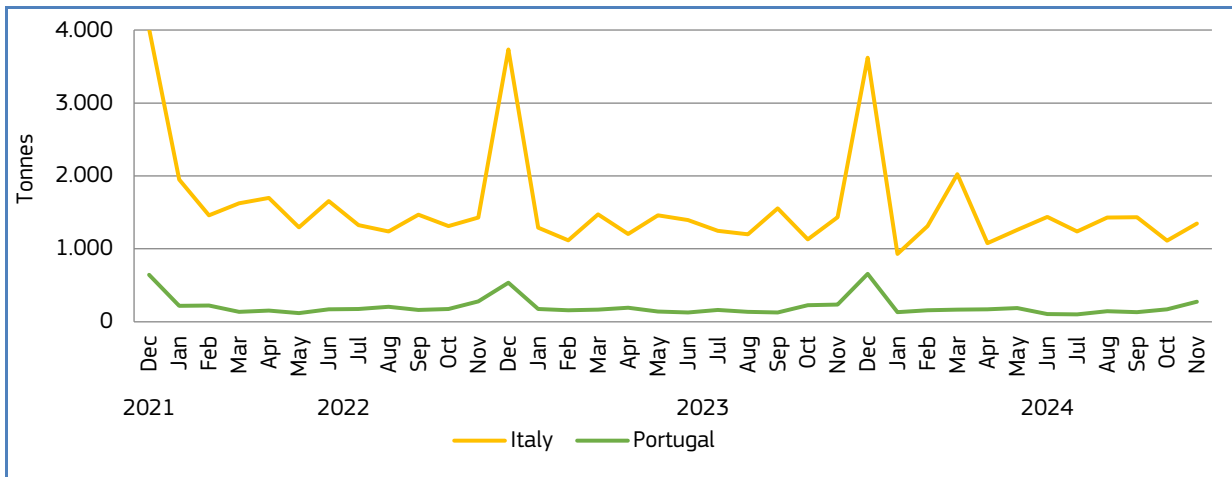


Figure 39. HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES (in volume) OF CEPHALOPODS IN ITALY AND PORTUGAL



¹⁷ The household consumption data analysed in this report relate exclusively to those countries that have reported data on consumption. This should not be interpreted as an indication that only those Member States (MS) considered consume this product within the EU-27. The analysis is limited to the available data and may not reflect the full scope of consumption across all Member States.

5. 3. Household consumption trends of octopus - the main species of cephalopods in reporting countries

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

Yearly average price: 13,38 EUR/kg (2021), 14,05 EUR/kg (2022), 14,07 EUR/kg (2023).

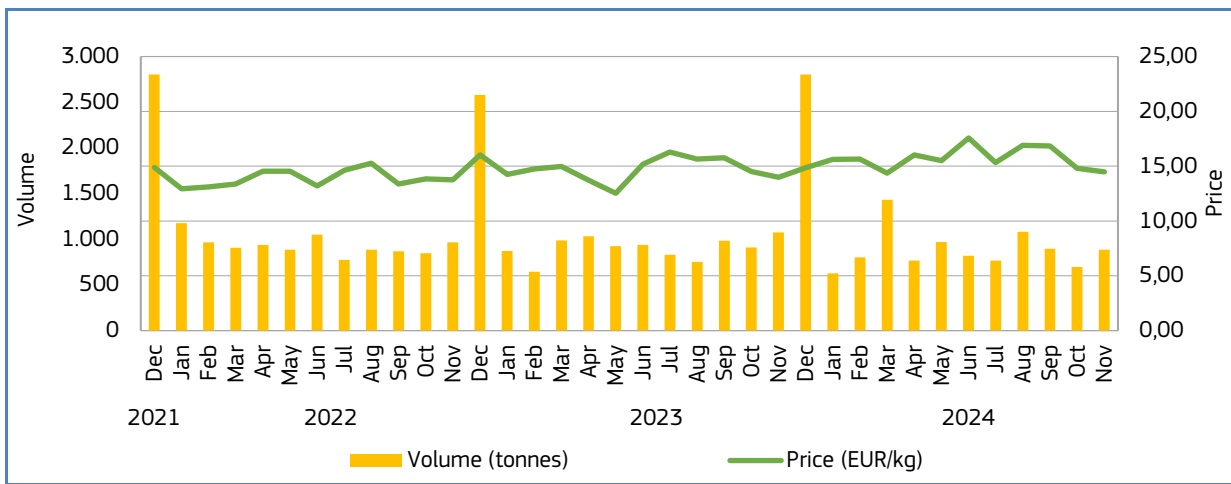
Yearly consumption: 15.440 tonnes (2021), 12.841 tonnes (2022), 12.752 tonnes (2023).

Short-term trend (Jan - Nov 2024): Downward trend in volume and fluctuating prices.

Price: 15,73 EUR/kg.

Consumption: 9.742 tonnes.

Figure 40. **RETAIL PRICE AND VOLUME OF FRESH OCTOPUS PURCHASED BY HOUSEHOLDS IN PORTUGAL AND ITALY, DECEMBER 2021 – NOVEMBER 2024**



Over the period observed, the peak in octopus' consumption in surveyed countries (Italy and Portugal) was in December. Price has shown a slightly upward trend.

6. CASE STUDY: FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN PERU

Peru is a South American country on the Pacific Ocean. It borders Ecuador and Colombia in the north, Brazil and Bolivia in the east and Chile in the south¹⁸. The Andes stretch from northwest to southeast Peru, ensuring a great diversity of climates and biodiversity across the country due to the extremes of elevation. Along the coastline to the west, the nutrient rich waters of the Humboldt Current provide Peru with one of the world's greatest fishing grounds for plankton feeding fish and their predators, such as anchovies and tuna.

The prolific anchovy fishery in Peru ensures that it is one of the world's biggest producers of fishmeal, accounting for 20% of total production worldwide. Fishmeal is the country's largest export product and plays an instrumental role in the country's economy. Demersal and artisanal fisheries, together with aquaculture of native fish species, supply the domestic market and secure jobs for small local communities.

6. 1. Fisheries and aquaculture in Peru

The export-oriented fishery sector of Peru plays a pivotal role in the country's economy and is a significant source of foreign currency¹⁹. The marine fisheries sector is of particular importance, while inland fisheries and aquaculture contribute less to exports and predominately serve the domestic market. In 2022, catches amounted to 5,4 million tonnes, most of which consisted of anchovy (77%)²⁰.

Of the marine fisheries, the industrial pelagic fisheries are of greatest importance and are also the most developed¹⁹. Pelagic fishing activities in Peru started in the 1950s and a rapid development of the fishery soon increased catch efficiency fourfold. This, together with the 1972/1973 El Niño event, led to a collapse of the anchovy stock, which was the single target species for the fishery at the time. Management measures allowed the stock to recover over time and have led to more efficient recovery of the stock after subsequent El Niño events. Bottom trawling demersal fisheries in coastal areas began in the 1960s. These fisheries mainly target hake stocks. Artisanal fisheries target a variety of species and are important for food safety and employment for the poorer population groups.

Regulation and management of the fishery sector in Peru is the responsibility of the Ministry of Production, while the National Institute of the Sea (IMARPE) is responsible for providing the Ministry of Production with scientific information to develop and implement fisheries management measures²¹. Peru does not have a comprehensive policy on fisheries and coastal-marine development but has a General Law of Fishing²² and various sectoral regulations. Regulations include general catch quotas, minimum catch sizes, tolerance percentages for juvenile fish catch, licensing and permit requirements to access fisheries, temporary restrictions on fishing, and areas banned for industrial fishing and regulations regarding the characteristics of catching methods for this industry. In addition, individual fishing quotas for two fisheries, Peruvian hake and anchovy for indirect human consumption²³, have been implemented to further safeguard against overexploitation of stocks.

Aquaculture plays a minor role in food security and to the economy compared to fisheries, which is reflected in the small production volumes. In 2022, 141.000 tonnes were produced at a value of EUR 476.000, most of which was rainbow trout (44%), whiteleg shrimp (32%) and Peruvian calico scallop (11%)²⁴. Rainbow trout was the first cultured species in Peru, introduced in the 1920s when fertilised eggs were imported from the US. Shrimp farming started with culture trials initiated by IMARPE and the former Ministry of Fisheries in the 1980s. Other species, such as pirapatinga and tilapia are cultured to a lesser extent.

Promoting fisheries and aquaculture is a priority for the Peruvian government. In 2017, the National Programme for Innovation in Fisheries and Aquaculture (PNIPA) was launched by the Ministry of Production, with funding from the World Bank and technical



Source: CIA, the world factbook.

¹⁸ Pulgar-Vidal, J. and Moore, J. P. (2025). *Peru*. Britannica.com

¹⁹ FAO (2010). *National fisheries sector overview - Peru*. Fao.org

²⁰ FAO statistics.

²¹ Monteferri, B. and Muller, M. R. (2019). *Marine and fisheries policies in Latin America*. ResearchGate.net

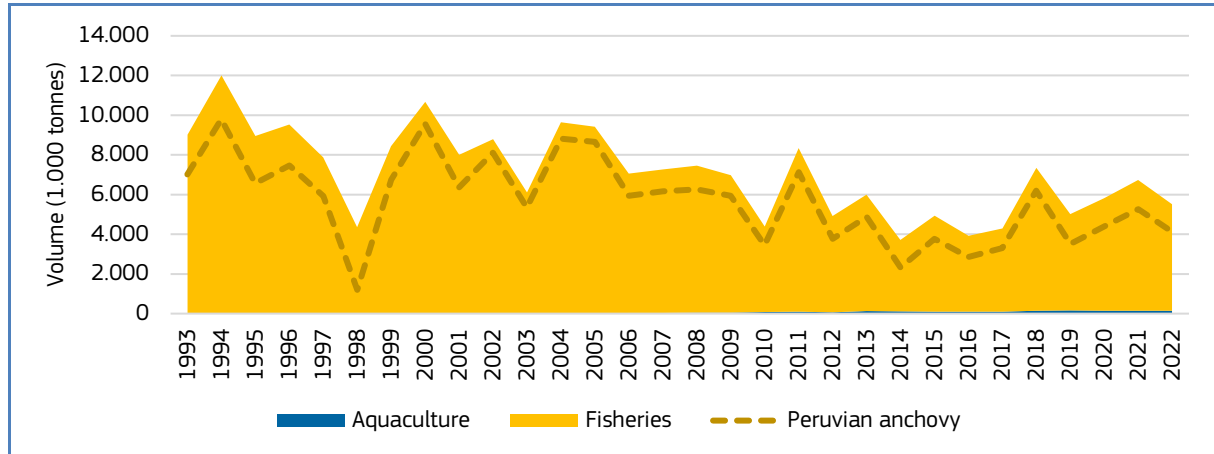
²² First implemented in 1971, has since been replaced entirely twice. The present General Law of Fishing was enacted in 1992 (Law Decree No. 25,977).

²³ Fishery products captured for non-food use. In this case, the captured anchovy is processed into fishmeal and fish oil.

²⁴ FAO statistics.

investment support from the FAO²⁵. The objective of PNIPA is to ensure a more sustainable use of natural resources and to improve livelihoods of workers in the fishery and aquaculture sector. In 2024, the new government announced its intention to formulate and approve a new National Fisheries Policy and to divert resources to the national programme “A Comer Pescado” (“Let’s eat fish”)²⁶. It also announced that the Ministry of Production recently approved the Multiannual Sectoral Strategic Plan (PESEM) 2024-2030, which establishes the objectives to be achieved in fisheries and aquaculture in that period.

Figure 41. **TOTAL PRODUCTION OF FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS IN PERU (1993-2022)**

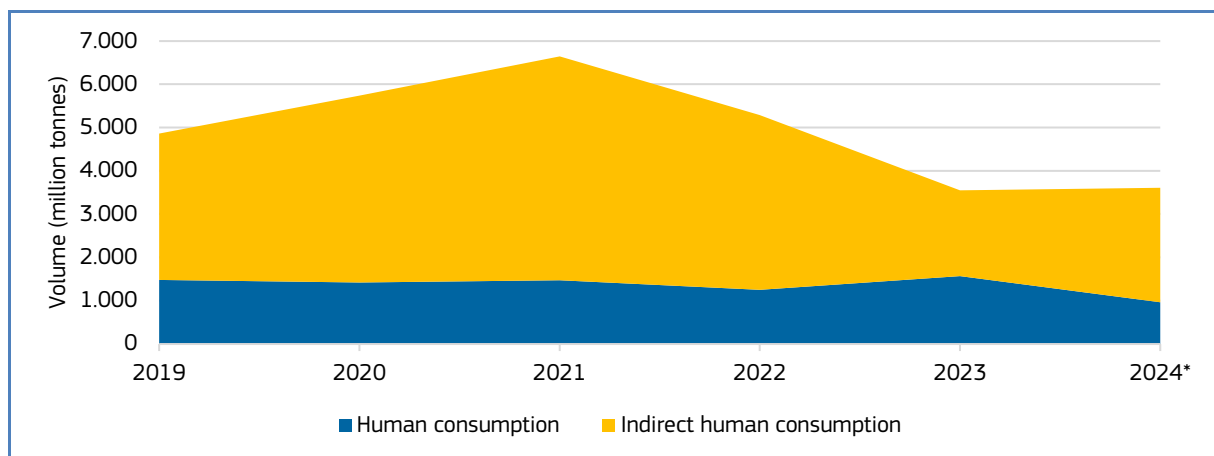


Source: FAO.

Fisheries production

In 2023, the Ministry of Production reported landings of 3,6 million tonnes of fishery products for human consumption and 2,0 million tonnes for indirect human consumption. Compared to 2022, this was a 26% increase in landings for human consumption but a 51% decrease in landings for indirect human consumption. Up to and including September 2024, landings for human consumption reached 965.000 tonnes, a 24% decrease in landings compared to the same period in 2023. However, landings for indirect human consumption increased by 218% when comparing the same periods.

Figure 42. **FIRST SALES PRICES INDEX FOR A SELECTON OF MAIN FISHERY SPECIES IN THE EU**



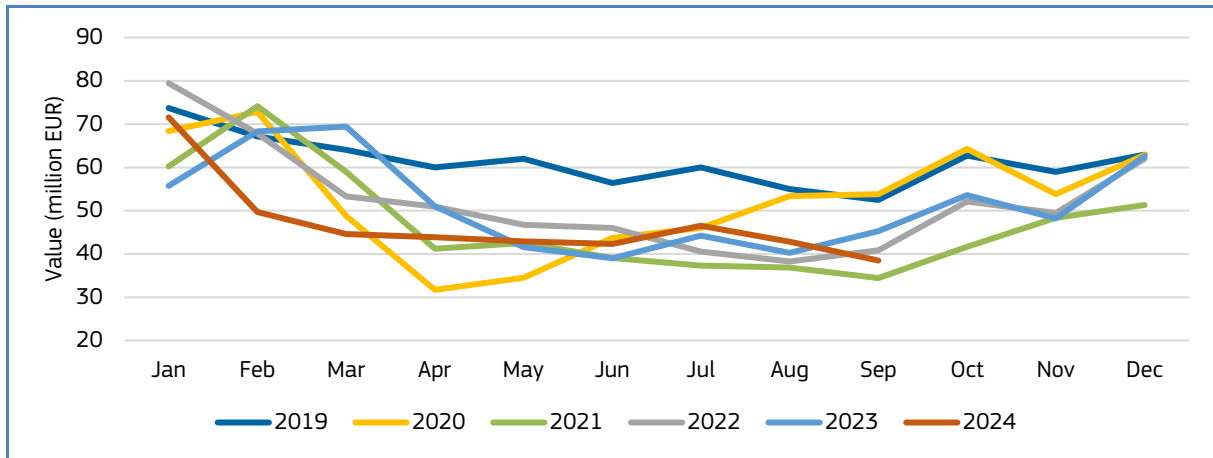
Source: Ministry of Production Peru. *Up to and including September.

The value of fishery products landed for human consumption was EUR 627,4 million in 2023, a 1% decrease in value compared to 2022. In 2024 (Jan-Sep), the value further decreased by 7% when compared to the same period in 2023. The value of landings for indirect human consumption decreased by 60% in 2023 compared to 2022 but increased by 510% in Jan-Sep 2024 compared to the same period in 2023.

²⁵ FAO Investment Centre (2025). *Fishing for innovations in Peru*. [Fao.org](https://www.fao.org)

²⁶ Negrete, M. (2024) *Promoting fisheries and aquaculture, a priority for the new Peruvian Government*. [WeAreAquaculture.com](https://www.WeAreAquaculture.com)

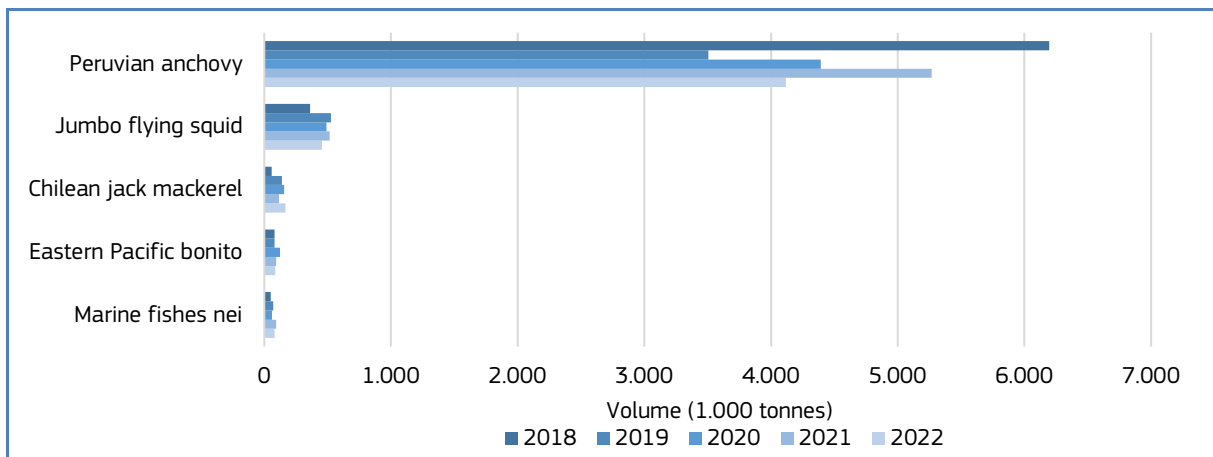
Figure 43. LANDED INLAND AND MARINE FISHERY PRODUCTS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION (2019-2024)



Source: Ministry of Production Peru.

The most important species captured for human consumption in Peru are jumbo flying squid, Chilean jack mackerel, Pacific chub mackerel, Eastern Pacific bonito and Peruvian anchovy. Jumbo flying squid has dominated landings for human consumption since 2019 and accounted for around 40% of landed volume every year. Chilean jack mackerel accounted for 10-15% of landings, while Eastern Pacific bonito, Pacific chub mackerel and Peruvian anchovy accounted for 7-8%. In landings for indirect human consumption, Peruvian anchovy has accounted for nearly 100% of landed volume since 2019.

Figure 44. TOP FIVE CAPTURED SPECIES IN PERU BY VOLUME (2018-2022)



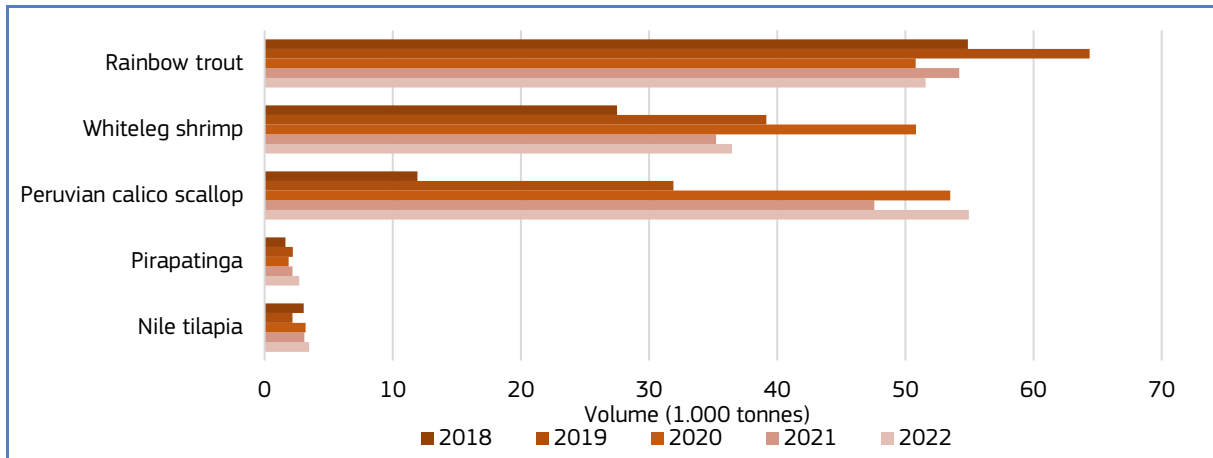
Source: FAO.

Aquaculture production

Aquaculture in Peru has grown in recent decades and is a focus area for the current Peruvian Government. Few species are cultured in Peru, but whiteleg shrimp and Peruvian calico scallop are the most advanced and are mainly cultured for export²⁷. Trout is mainly reared high in the Andes and is destined both for local markets and for export. The same is true for tilapia, but it is cultured in highland forest areas and to a much lesser extent than trout. Cultivation of native species such as pirapatinga, black pacu and red pacu take place in tropical zones and are mainly destined for the local market.

²⁷ FAO (2010). National fisheries sector overview - Peru. Fao.org

Figure 45. **TOP FIVE AQUACULTURE SPECIES IN PERU BY VOLUME (2018-2022)**



Source: FAO.

Fishmeal and fish oil production

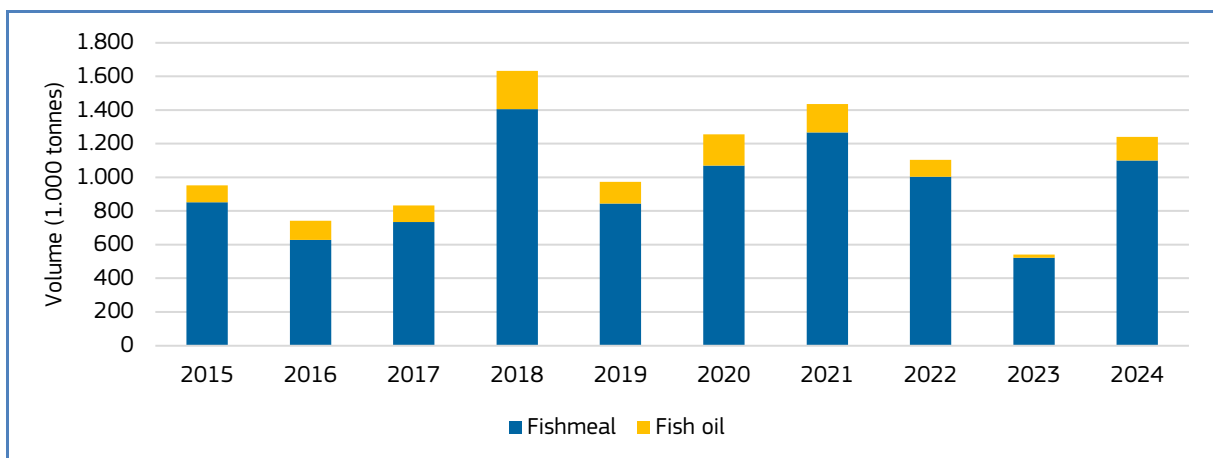
The Peruvian anchovy fishery is the world's largest single-species fishery in terms of volume and the resource is a key component in the Peruvian fishmeal and fish oil industry and one of the fundamentals in the country's economy. The production of fishmeal and fish oil in Peru normally accounts for around 20% of global production and as the volumes are nearly 100% exported to foreign markets, any change in supply has a great influence on global prices.

In 2023, production decreased strongly compared to 2022 due to unfortunate weather conditions (El Niño) which in turn affected the global price level. Around 520.000 tonnes of fishmeal (-48%) and 20.000 tonnes of fish oil (-637%) were produced that year. Peruvian export prices of fishmeal increased by 18% and fish oil prices increased by 74% compared to the year before and by 28% and 218% compared to two years earlier. The shortage of fish oil in global markets has led to an extreme price level of fish oil over the past year.

In 2024, the anchoveta fisheries recovered resulting in a very welcome increase of raw material to the fishmeal producers. Estimated 2024 production is around 1,1 million tonnes of fishmeal and 140.000 tonnes of fish oil. As the fishing and production seasons turned out well, prices calmed notably throughout the year.

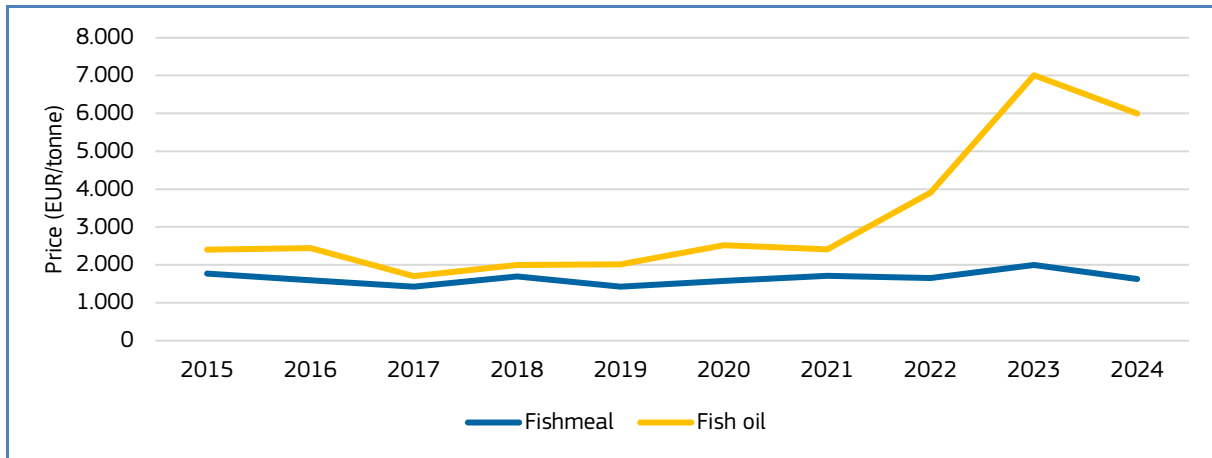
China is by far the largest destination market for Peruvian fishmeal, accounting for nearly 80% of the fishmeal supply in 2022 and 2023 and for 87% during the period Jan-Aug 2024. The biggest fish oil markets are China, Canada, Chile, Denmark and Norway.

Figure 46. **PERUVIAN FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL PRODUCTION (2015-2024)**



Source: IFFO.

Figure 47. **PERUVIAN FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL EXPORT PRICE (2015-2024)**



Source: Oil world.

6. 2. International trade

Export of fishery and aquaculture products from Peru

In 2023, Peru exported 1,46 million tonnes of fishery and aquaculture products at a value of EUR 2,9 billion. This was a 25% decrease in volume and a 27% decrease in value compared to the year before. The strong decrease was mainly due to low supply of fishmeal and fish oil which is one of the most important export products from Peru.

China was the largest destination in terms of both volume and value, accounting 43% of the volume and 40% of the value. As China has become the main destination market for Peruvian fishmeal, consuming around 80% of Peruvian fishmeal production over the past years, the decline in supply significantly affected Chinese market prices when export volume and value decreased by 36% and 32% respectively. Other countries of importance for Peruvian exports are Ecuador and the US. Exports to Ecuador mainly consist of fishmeal and other non-food use products, while the most important exports to the US consist of shrimp, fish oil and other marine fish²⁸. South Korea and Spain are the main markets for Peruvian exports of cephalopods. In 2023, the top three EU destination countries ranked by value were Spain, Italy and Germany.

The overall largest export product from Peru both in volume and value is fishmeal amounting to 538.000 tonnes in 2023 valued at EUR 865 million. This was a notable decrease from 2022 when exports exceeded 1,7 million tonnes valued at EUR 1,1 billion. Main fishmeal destination markets were China (79% of total), Ecuador (7% of total), Japan (4% of total) and Germany (3% of total).

The second largest export product was cephalopods, reaching 415.000 tonnes in 2023 valued at EUR 790,0 million, a 64% increase in terms of volume and 36% increase in terms of value compared to 2022. The major destinations were China, South Korea, Spain and Thailand, which together accounted for 74% of the volumes and 73% of the values in 2023.

Products categorised as other non-food use²⁹ accounted for the third largest export volume, reaching 251.000 tonnes valued at EUR 266 million in 2023. This was a 15% decrease in volume and a 21% decrease in value compared to the year before. The largest destination markets were Ecuador, China, Colombia and Panama, which together accounted for 96% of the volume and 95% of the value.

²⁸ No detail regarding species of exported volume.

²⁹ Fish eggs and milk, unsuitable for human consumption.

Table 38. **TOTAL EXPORT OF FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS FROM PERU BY TRADE PARTNER (volume in tonnes, value in million EUR)**

Trade partner	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024*	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
China	756.160	930	1.198.508	1.594	993.096	1.728	634.802	1.168	835.586	1.401
EU-27	196.199	414	243.187	498	204.993	601	140.526	397	94.283	409
United States	32.458	197	38.981	256	35.898	286	28.400	243	30.532	278
Ecuador	144.761	135	220.411	197	309.653	386	250.488	280	212.160	205
South Korea	66.905	156	57.092	118	61.440	205	73.258	217	28.235	114
Japan	68.913	124	77.692	135	74.953	188	46.174	109	46.804	108
Chile	21.276	35	20.268	33	20.763	63	7.418	30	18.978	102
Canada	25.349	85	34.045	104	24.518	106	11.742	71	12.643	92
Norway	8.799	17	23.685	44	8.677	36	1.257	8	12.448	78
Cote d'Ivoire	4.887	4	7.561	6	21.348	19	54.835	51	59.997	63
Other	255.585	370	298.227	427	215.522	425	211.654	375	183.192	344
Total	1.581.292	2.467	2.219.657	3.413	1.970.861	4.043	1.460.554	2.950	1.534.860	3.194

Source: EUMOFA elaboration of Trade Data Monitor data. *Up to and including October.

Imports of fishery and aquaculture products to Peru

In 2023, Peruvian imports of fishery and aquaculture products reached 205.000 tonnes valued at EUR 444,8 million. This was a 5% decrease in volume and a 3% increase in value compared to the year before. The most important main commercial species imported besides non-food use were the relatively high-priced shrimp and tuna. The four largest main commercial species accounted for 71% of the volumes and 77% of the values.

Ecuador was the largest supplier in terms of both volume and value, supplying 37% of the volume and 21% of the value in 2023. Main import products from Ecuador were other non-food use products, marine fish, skipjack tuna and shrimp.

The second largest supplier in terms of value was Argentine, which supplied nearly 12.000 tonnes of fishery and aquaculture products valued at EUR 71 million in 2023. Shrimp was the largest import product supplied from Argentine accounting for 74% of the volume and 93 % of the value in 2023.

Chile was the third largest supplier in terms of value and the second largest in terms of volume in 2023 and supplied 31.600 tonnes valued at EUR 49 million. Main products were the relatively low-priced horse mackerel (jurel) and other non-food use products³⁰.

Table 39. **TOTAL IMPORT OF FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS TO PERU BY TRADE PARTNER (volume in tonnes, value in million EUR)**

Trade partner	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024*	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Argentina	10.352	59	11.390	59	10.892	62	11.837	71	7.279	47
Chile	45.434	50	38.359	45	30.761	49	31.560	49	29.532	43
Ecuador	79.099	81	81.109	77	84.102	98	75.941	95	29.962	41
United States	8.270	20	13.458	26	17.478	41	13.863	35	22.749	40
Thailand	20.742	71	11.649	40	6.296	28	7.900	35	9.231	39
China	16.592	34	14.806	32	14.386	33	17.248	44	16.106	38
EU-27	10.224	22	11.250	24	10.791	29	11.512	28	9.132	24
Brazil	6.743	11	10.101	18	7.919	20	7.633	17	7.623	18

³⁰ Fish eggs and milk, unsuitable for human consumption.

Mexico	537	2	1.437	3	2.165	4	4.698	9	6.957	14
Panama	1.246	3	993	3	414	1	2.227	4	4.718	6
Other	23.033	40	30.760	51	30.340	64	20.272	57	11.002	31
Total	222.273	392	225.311	377	215.543	430	204.691	444	154.292	340

Source: EUMOFA elaboration of Trade Data Monitor data. *Up to and including October.

6. 3. Trade flows in the EU

EU export of fishery and aquaculture products to Peru

The overall export volume from the EU to Peru reached 3.295 tonnes in 2023, 65% down compared to 2022. The total value reached EUR 8,4 million in 2023, down from EUR 16 million in 2022 (-48%).

Spain was the largest exporter of fishery and aquaculture products to Peru accounting for 95% of the volume and 90% of the value in 2023. Denmark and France were second and third largest. Skipjack tuna was the overall largest species exported from the EU to Peru accounting for 81% of the volume and 52% of the value in 2023.

Table 40. **TOTAL EXPORT OF FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS FROM THE EU TO PERU BY MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES (volume in tonnes, value in 1.000 EUR)**

MCS	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024*	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Skipjack tuna	1.819	2.216	972	1.297	5.591	8.203	2.659	4.342	1	10
Other non-food use ³¹	100	1.741	74	3.159	59	2.985	176	2.301	102	2.405
Yellowfin tuna	1	13	1	14	360	502	189	335	1	14
Scallop	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	292	9	120
Other marine fish ³²	1	36	1	56	5	183	29	268	5	188
Bigeye tuna	0	0	0	0	718	901	132	203	0	0
Anchovy	466	938	86	167	1	23	20	119	1	19
Other cephalopods ³³	23	53	20	47	59	127	29	111	11	30
Sardine	7	48	7	57	5	37	12	94	3	28
Octopus	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	80	1	26
Other	8.015	18.724	6.154	13.506	114	547	34	309	144	614
Total	10.433	23.771	7.316	18.302	6.911	13.508	3.300	8.454	278	3.455

Source: EUMOFA elaboration of Eurostat-Comext data. *Up to and including September, cuttlefish and squid were important export products in 2024, accounting for about EUR 400.000. Note that in 2020 and 2021, the large volumes and values in the category "other" mainly came from export of fish oil.

EU imports from Peru

The overall EU import volume from Peru reached 114.128 tonnes in 2023, 33% lower than in 2022. The total value reached EUR 329,5 million in 2023, down from EUR 552 million in 2022 (-40%). Spain was the largest importer of fishery and aquaculture products from Peru accounting for 61% of the volume and 56% of the value in 2023. Italy and Germany were second and third largest.

In 2023, other cephalopods made up the largest volume among EU imports from Peru with 79.912 tonnes, an increase from 2022 when the volume was 66.231 tonnes. The largest importer was Spain with 29.170 tonnes, followed by Italy with 13.265 tonnes. Fishmeal was the second largest imported product with a volume of 13.079 tonnes, a 68% decrease from 2022. Germany, Spain and France were the three largest importers in 2023, importing 10.164 tonnes, 2.859 tonnes, and 425 tonnes, respectively. Fish oil was

³¹ Fish or marine mammal solubles, seaweeds and other algae, not fit for human consumption

³² Other fish, fillets, dried, salted or in brine, but not smoked, other fish (excl. 0304 91 - 03, other meat (whether or not minced), frozen, Other (excl. 1604 11 - 1604 18), whole or in pieces, but not minced, prepared or preserved

³³ Cuttlefish and squid), frozen, cuttlefish and squid, other (excl. 0307 42, 0307 43), cuttlefish and squid, prepared or preserved

the third largest import product with a volume of 2.900 tonnes, down from 34.279 tonnes the year before. The Netherlands, Denmark and Germany were the largest importers in 2023.

Table 41. **TOTAL IMPORT OF FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS TO THE EU FROM PERU BY MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES (volume in tonnes, value in million EUR)**

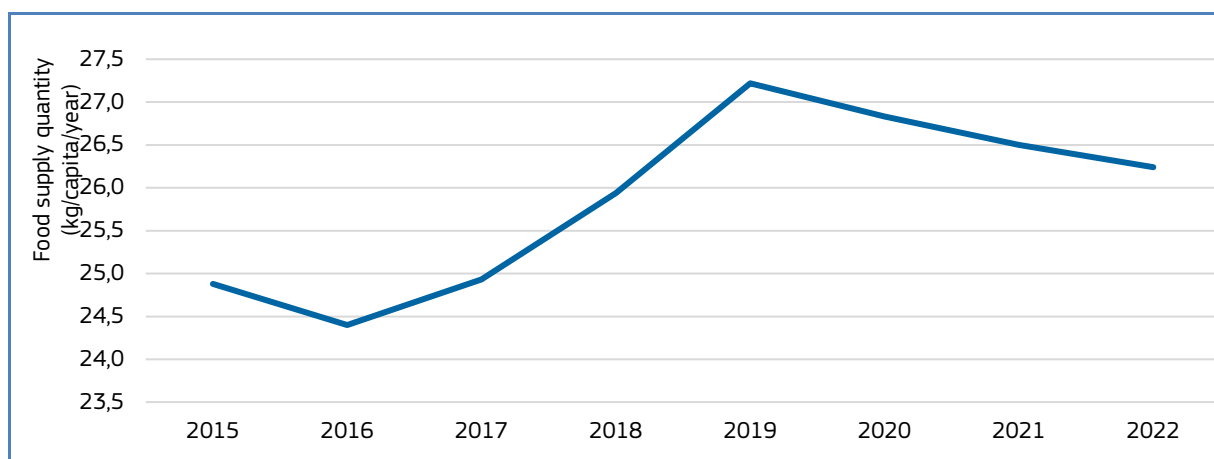
MCS	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024*	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Other cephalopods	70.477	150	78.963	147	66.230	184	79.934	189	38.508	111
Scallop	2.761	20	2.560	21	4.244	61	3.705	47	3.713	43
Fishmeal	41.937	52	29.542	40	43.216	74	13.997	23	6.759	10
Anchovy	3.371	21	3.928	26	2.820	22	2.067	19	1.897	20
Fish oil	16.112	34	59.950	117	29.251	97	2.909	18	11.495	76
Warmwater shrimp	3.620	19	4.768	27	4.908	30	2.567	14	1.047	5
Other marine fish	2.673	13	3.772	18	2.980	17	1.849	10	2.629	14
Miscellaneous shrimp ³⁴	103	1	518	5	668	7	837	8	874	9
Skipjack tuna	5.434	21	2.641	11	1.153	7	1.029	8	2.951	16
Yellowfin tuna	702	4	953	5	1.313	10	1.042	8	387	3
Other	12.317	35	11.785	49	12.481	70	7.966	31	4.850	21
Total	159.507	369	199.380	466	169.264	580	117.901	376	75.111	328

Source: EUMOFA elaboration of Eurostat-Comext data. *Up to and including September.

6. 4. Consumption of seafood in Peru

As a major fishing country, Peru has a high consumption of fish per capita. In 2022, fish consumption per capita reached 26,2 kg according to FAO statistics. This was around 1% less than the year before and 3,6% down from the peak seen in 2019. The gastronomic segment of the seafood business in Peru is increasing, mostly led by restaurants serving the main dish “ceviche”. The Peruvian authorities have started a programme to promote fish consumption amongst the population and directed towards educational institutions. Teachers are now trained in this subject, and the aim is to increase fish consumption through the habits of young people³⁵. According to consumer reports, the per capita of fish is expected to increase in the coming years³⁶.

Figure 48. **CONSUMPTION OF FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS IN PERU, 2015-2022**



Source: FAO.

³⁴ No detail regarding species. Frozen shrimps and prawns – smoked, in shell or not, cooked by steaming or boiling in water, shrimps and prawns – in shell or not, live, fresh or chilled, shrimps and prawns – prepared or preserved.

³⁵ Jiménez, R. A. (2024). *Peru promotes fish consumption in schools*. WeAreAquaculture.com

³⁶ Statista (2025). *Per capita consumption of fish in Peru from 2021 to 2032**. Statista.com

7. EU – MERCOSUR TRADE AGREEMENT: STATE OF PLAY

After nearly 20 years of negotiations, the EU and Mercosur finalised in 2019 the major part of free-trade talks. Following some additional efforts and a political agreement of 6 December 2024³⁷, the agreement laying ground for a new partnership between the two blocks is getting ready for ratification. While the European Union Single Market includes 450 million people and a EUR 17 trillion-GDP³⁸, Mercosur (standing for the Spanish *Mercado Común del Sur*) in 2025 consists of four countries in South America (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, see map below) associated in a political and economic integration union, together creating one of the largest markets with around 750 million inhabitants and one fifth of global GDP. The partnership agreement covers political and economic fields³⁹, including the fishery and aquaculture sectors. According to the European Commission, the agreement both “upholds, for imports into the EU, the EU’s strict standards on food safety, and animal and plant health”, “aims to enhance the protection of human, animal, and plant health in the context of agriculture and fishery trade between the EU and Mercosur”, and “helps removing unnecessary barriers for animals, plants, and their products to be exported to Mercosur”⁴⁰. This section describes the state of play in fishery and aquaculture exchanges between EU-27 and Mercosur over the 2020-2023 period.



7. 1. Overview of Mercosur countries production of FAPs

In 2022, the share of agriculture, forestry and fishing accounted for 7 to 11% of GDP of Mercosur countries, against 2% in the European Union⁴¹. That year, Mercosur countries produced almost 2,5 million tonnes of fishery and aquaculture products. Brazil was the major producer, accounting for 61% of volume, followed by Argentina (35%), while Uruguay and Paraguay together accounted for 4%. Most of the volumes came from fisheries (69%), but on a decreasing trend over 10 years, while aquaculture is increasing.

³⁷ https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/mercosur/eu-mercosur-agreement/text-agreement_en

³⁸ https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/publications/2025-annual-single-market-and-competitiveness-report_en?prefLang=fr

³⁹ <https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/09242a36-a438-40fd-a7af-fe32e36cbd0e/library/86fb1930-16ed-4ac6-af25-5e0ad0d0c816/details?download=true>

⁴⁰ https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/mercosur/eu-mercosur-agreement/factsheet-eu-mercosur-partnership-agreement-respecting-europes-health-and-safety-standards_en

⁴¹ https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/agriculture-share-gdp?tab=chart&country=OWID_EU27-BRA-ARG-URY-PRY

Table 42. **NATIONAL PRODUCTION IN MERCOSUR COUNTRIES BY TYPE OF PRODUCTION IN 2022 (volume in tonnes LWE)**

Country	Aquaculture	Catches	Total	Evolution 2013-2022
Brazil	738.881	758.512	1.497.393	+20%
Argentina	6.022	847.753	853.775	-2%
Uruguay	91	68.782	68.873	+16%
Paraguay	20.000	17.905	37.905	+62%
Total	764.994	1.692.951	2.457.945	+11%
Evolution 2013-2022	+57%	-1,4%	+11%	

Source: FAO

Over the past decade, Mercosur countries focused on four specific products: Nile tilapia, shrimp, hake and squid. In 2013 these species accounted for 39% of the production volume and reached 50% in 2022. Growth in absolute figures was most significant for Nile tilapia, shrimp and cachama. Atlantic thread herring saw the fastest relative growth (+381%), ahead of Nile tilapia (+143%).

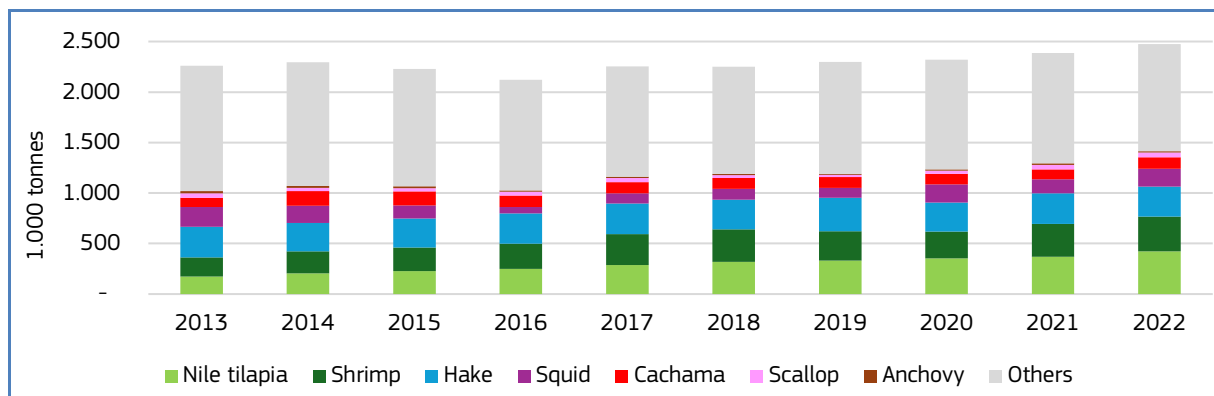
Table 43. **PRODUCTION IN MERCOSUR COUNTRIES BY SPECIES AND TYPE OF PRODUCTION IN 2022 (volume in tonnes LWE)**

Species	Aquaculture	Catches	Total	Evolution 2013-2022
Nile tilapia	423.350		423.350	+143%
Shrimp	113.301	228.665	341.966	+81%
Hake		297.270	297.270	-2%
Squid		177.206	177.206	-9%
Cachama	109.799	3.820	113.619	+23%
Whitemouth croaker		80.787	80.787	-17%
Brazilian sardinella		61.450	61.450	-37%
Scallop		47.803	47.803	+13%
Atlantic thread herring		36.600	36.600	+381%
Others	118.544	759.352	877.896	
Total	764.994	1.692.953	2.457.947	+11%

Source: FAO

Production in Mercosur countries has steadily increased and accelerated over 2017-2022, with an increase of 11% in supply growth over the decade (2013-2022). In 2022, production increased by 4% compared to the previous year. Aquaculture production particularly increased (+57% over the decade) whilst catches slowed down (-1% over the decade). In terms of most produced species, Nile tilapia (+143%), shrimps (+81%) and Atlantic thread herring (+381%) have undergone the fastest development (>25%) over ten years.

Figure 49. **PRODUCTION OF FAPS IN MERCOSUR COUNTRIES BY MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES (volume in 1000 tonnes LWE)**



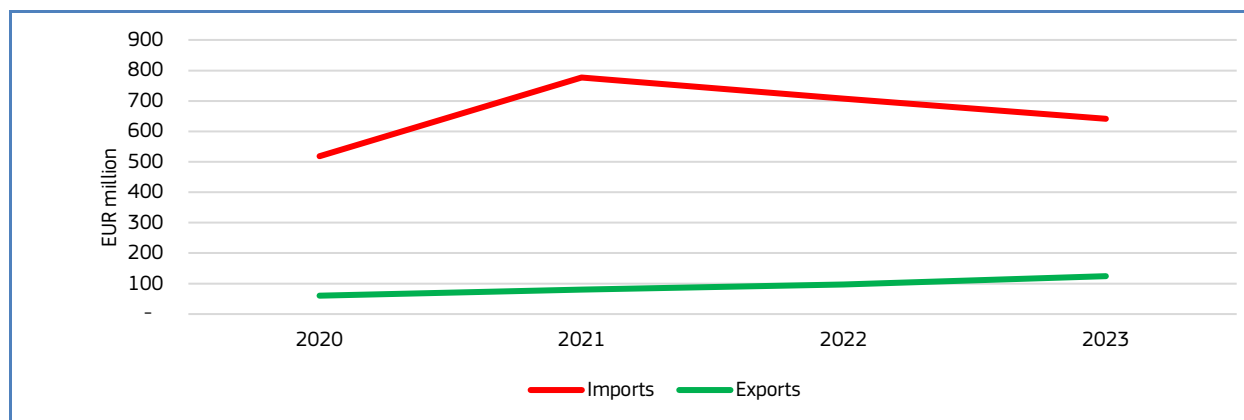
Source: FAO.

7. 2. General overview of EU-Mercosur trade flows

In 2023, the overall export of goods from the EU (not only FAPs) to the four Mercosur countries amounted to EUR 56 billion, while Mercosur's exports to the EU totalled EUR 54 billion⁴². The largest part of Mercosur exports to the EU were food and live animals (32% of total exports) and mineral products (30%)⁴³. Among these volumes, EU exchanges in fishery and aquaculture products (FAPs) were in a clear deficit position: imports amounted to EUR 642 million while exports amounted to EUR 125 million.

Between 2020 and 2023, trade in FAPs became more unbalanced for the EU-27, with a trade deficit raising from EUR 458 million to EUR 517 million (+13%).

Figure 50. **EU-TRADE BALANCE IN FAPS WITH MERCOSUR OVER 2020-2023 (VALUE IN MILLION EUR)**



Source: EUMOFA based on Eurostat-Comext.

Bolivia joined Mercosur in 2023 but is not yet included in the Association Agreement⁴⁴, having a couple of years to implement Mercosur rules. The accession of Bolivia to the agreement would not be automatic upon full accession to Mercosur. Bolivia's imports and exports from and to the EU are far smaller than the average of Mercosur countries. Imports from Bolivia to the EU amounted to EUR 7.785 – mainly soups and broths, while exports to Bolivia amounted to EUR 11.197 – most often unspecified composition, both on a decreasing trend over 2020-2023.

7. 3. EU imports from Mercosur

In 2023, total imports of FAPs from Mercosur amounted to 123 440 tonnes at a value of EUR 642 million. Among Mercosur countries, Argentina was by far the biggest exporter to the EU-27, with 98% of export value (EUR 628 million) and 97% over 2020-2023, followed by Brazil (2%), Uruguay and Paraguay (<1% together).

Table 44. **EVOLUTION OF EU FAP IMPORTS FROM MERCOSUR BY COUNTRY (volume in tonnes)**

Country	2020	2021	2022	2023
Argentina	104.227	140.687	117.859	119.112
Brazil	5.827	6.868	4.676	2.600
Uruguay	2.339	2.597	1.917	1.728
Paraguay	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total	112.393	150.153	124.453	123.440

Source: EUMOFA based on Eurostat-Comext

The most imported main commercial species to the EU-27 were shrimps⁴⁵ (55% in volume, 69% in value), hake (27% in volume, 17% in value), squid (8% in volume, 6% in value, mostly *Illex* species) and scallop (2% in volume, 3% in value). In terms of presentation, FAPs were mainly imported into the EU as whole or gutted fish (72% in volumes), or fillets (23%). In terms of preservation, frozen

⁴² https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/mercrosur_en

⁴³ <https://www.euronews.com/business/2024/11/19/eu-mercrosur-trade-deal-winners-and-losers-in-europe>

⁴⁴ <https://www.touteleurope.eu/economie-et-social/commerce-qu-est-ce-que-l-accord-de-libre-echange-entre-le-mercrosur-et-l-union-europeenne> (in French)

⁴⁵ Wild-caught Argentine red shrimp.

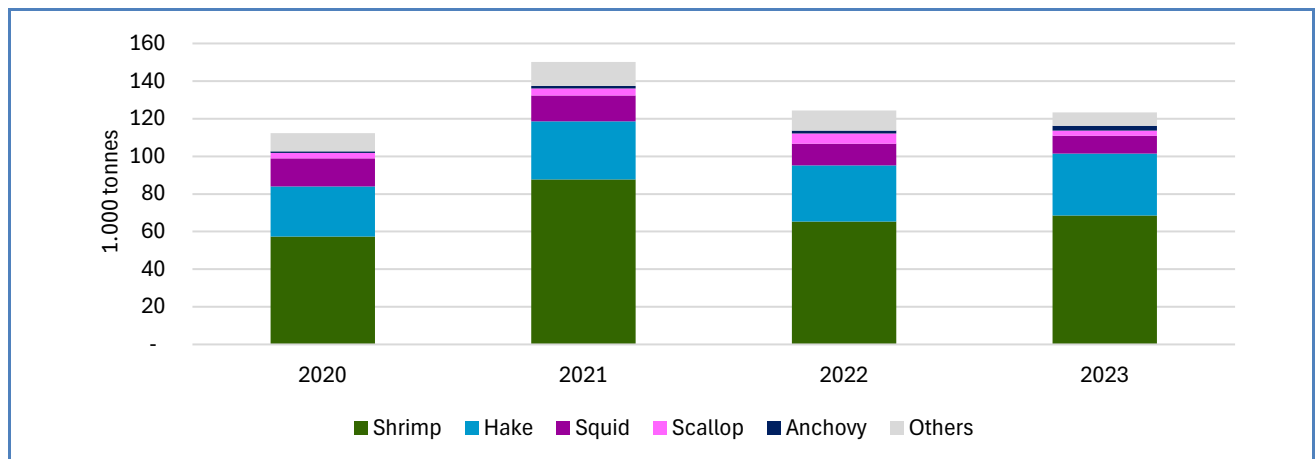
products accounted for most of the imported volumes (95% of the total). Among EU-27 countries, Spain (61%), Italy (21%) and France (5%) accounted for 87% of imported value from Mercosur. Spain and Italy import mostly hake and shrimps, whereas France mostly imports scallops⁴⁶ and seaweed unfit for human consumption.

Table 45. **MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IMPORTED FROM MERCOSUR (volume in tonnes LWE)**

Products	2020	2021	2022	2023
Shrimps, miscellaneous ⁴⁷	57.360	87.746	65.162	68.501
Hake	26.569	30.828	29.955	32.834
Squid	15.000	13.707	11.451	9.645
Scallop	2.980	3.704	5.519	2.659
Anchovy	702	1.452	1.538	2.499
Non-food use products (other than fishmeal and fish oil)	4.301	5.922	3.976	1.949
Others	5.481	6.794	6.853	5.353
Total	112.393	150.153	124.453	123.440

Source: EUMOFA based on Eurostat-Comext

Figure 51. **IMPORT OF FAPS FROM MERCOSUR (volumes in thousand tonnes LWE)**



Source: EUMOFA based on Eurostat-Comext

7. 4. EU exports to Mercosur

Compared to imports, exports to Mercosur are far lower. While Argentina is the biggest exporter to the EU-27, Brazil is the predominant importer of fishery and aquaculture products from the EU to Mercosur, accounting for 93% of export value in 2023, and 91% over 2020-2023, followed by Uruguay, Argentina (3% for each), and Paraguay (<1%).

Table 46. **EVOLUTION OF FAPs EXPORTS TO MERCOSUR COUNTRIES (volume in tonnes LWE)**

Country	2020	2021	2022	2023
Brazil	13.940	15.852	12.583	14.792
Uruguay	975	750	471	1.118
Argentina	721	1.078	1.081	674
Paraguay	109	134	128	104
Total	15.744	17.813	14.263	16.688

Source: EUMOFA based on Eurostat-Comext

⁴⁶ 03072290 - Scallops, incl. queen scallops, of the genera Pecten, Chlamys or Placopecten, frozen, even in shell (excl. Coquilles St Jacques "Pecten maximus")

⁴⁷ 99.9% to 100% of these shrimps consists of CN-code 03061799 "Shrimps and prawns, excluding *Pandalidae*, *Crangon*, deepwater rose shrimps *Parapenaeus longirostris* and *Penaeus*".

The most exported species to Mercosur in 2023 was cod, followed by diverse species such as sharks, saithe and octopus (with respectively 22%, 5%, 5% in volume and 7%, 4% and 7% in value). The predominance of cod (44% of total export volume, 66% in value in 2023) can be explained by consumer habits in Brazil inherited from the Portuguese cuisine. Furthermore, Brazil has become the main market for shark carcasses, since the fining ban was introduced (2003). Fins continue going to Asia, carcasses to Brazil where it is part of a traditional fish meal. Shark meat is cheap and usually sold without being labelled as such. In terms of state of presentation, FAPs were mainly exported to Mercosur as whole or gutted (55% of total exported volumes), or other cuts (30%). In terms of preservation state, exports mostly included frozen products (73%) or already prepared (13%). Among EU-27 countries, Portugal accounted for 87% of exported value to Mercosur, followed by Spain (9%). The prominent place of Portugal is largely due to cod exports (66% of total EU export value for FAPs in 2023) and shark, while Spain gets most value from octopus exports (3% of all EU exports). Thus, 62% of all EU exports in value for 2023 were cod from Portugal to Brazil.

Table 47. **MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES EXPORTED TO MERCOSUR (volume in tonnes LWE)**

Species	2020	2021	2022	2023
Cod	4.510	6.667	6.244	7.367
Sharks (mostly blue shark) ⁴⁸	4.352	4.256	2.594	3.714
Saithe (=Coalfish)	358	589	1.126	835
Octopus	573	547	693	827
Others	5.953	5.754	3.606	3.945
Total	15.744	17.813	14.263	16.688

Source: EUMOFA based on Eurostat-Comext

7. 5. Autonomous tariff quotas (ATQs)

Based on Article 31 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the European Council can reduce or waive tariffs on imported FAPs for a certain period and quantity⁴⁹, to “ensure that the Union’s production of fishery products is not jeopardised and that there is an adequate supply of fishery products to its processing industry”⁵⁰. Over 2024-2026, a list of FAPs benefit from 0% (or reduced) tariffs on quota, as mentioned in Council Regulation 2023/2720⁵¹.

Among most imported FAPs from Mercosur (see Table 48), some already benefit from ATQs when fit for processing, such as⁵²:

- Shrimps and prawns of the species *Pleoticus Muelleri*, whether in shell or not, fresh, chilled or frozen, for processing: 16.000 tonnes.
- Hake (*Merluccius* spp. excluding *Merluccius*, *Urophycis* spp.), and pink cusk-eel (*Genypterus blacodes* and *Genypterus capensis*), frozen, for processing: 10.000 tonnes.
- Pacific hake (*Merluccius productus*) and Argentine hake (Southwest Atlantic hake) (*Merluccius hubbsi*), frozen fillets and other meat, for processing: 40.000 tonnes
- Pod of squid (*Ommastrephes* spp. – excluding *Todarodes sagittatus* (synonym *Ommastrephes sagittatus*) -, *Nototodar* spp., *Sepioteuthis* spp.) and *Illex* spp., frozen, with skin and fins, for processing: 20.000 tonnes
- Squid (*Ommastrephes* spp. – excluding *Todarodes sagittatus* (synonym *Ommastrephes sagittatus*)-, *Nototodar* spp., *Sepioteuthis* spp.) and *Illex* spp., frozen, whole or tentacles and fins, for processing: 5.000 tonnes.
- Anchovies (*Engraulis anchoita*) salted or in brine, but not dried or smoked, for processing: 1.500 tonnes.

According to TARIC (EU Customs Tariff) data on the level of use of ATQ in 2023 (all origins combined, not only Mercosur), only the ATQ for Argentine shrimp (100% of the 8.000 tonnes quota) and Pacific and Argentine hake fillets (97% of the 40.000 tonnes) were completely used. For other relevant ATQs the level of use was lower: 39% for anchovies, 52% for frozen pods of squid, 53% for squid (whole or tentacles), and 37% for whole frozen hake. Hake species seem to be preferably exported to the EU countries as frozen fillets rather than as frozen whole fish.

7. 6. Conclusion

Among the Mercosur countries, Brazil and Argentina are by far the most important producers of FAPs. However, Argentina accounts for most of the EU imports (96% in 2023) of FAPs from Mercosur countries, including mostly Argentine red shrimp, Argentine hake

⁴⁸ In 2023, blue shark “*Prionace glauca*” accounted for almost 75% of the total export volumes of sharks species to the Mercosur countries.

⁴⁹ https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/customs-4/calculation-customs-duties/customs-tariff/suspensions-autonomous-tariff-suspensions_en

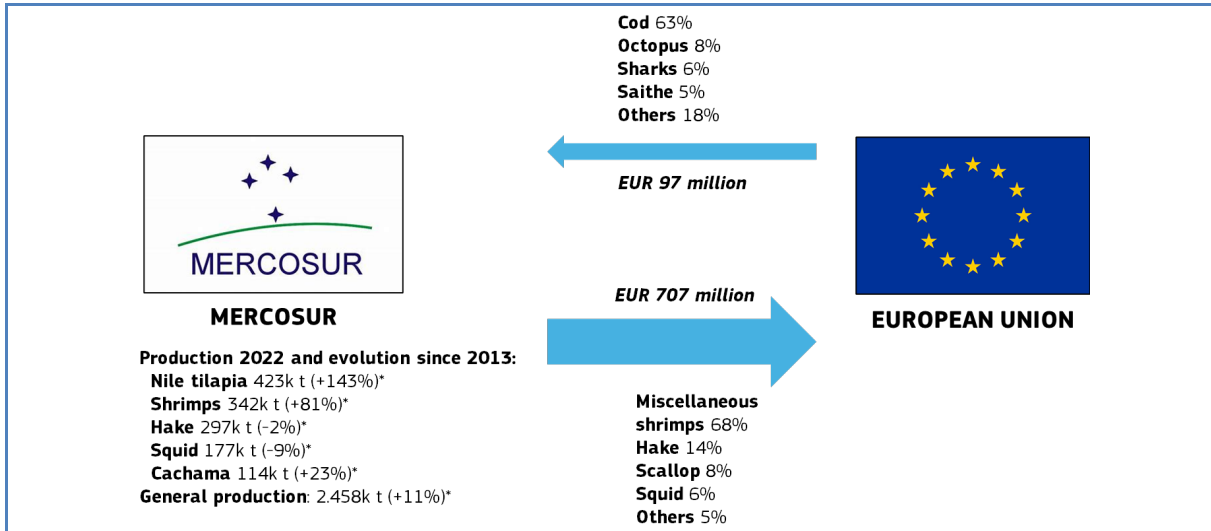
⁵⁰ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-15363-2023-INIT/en/pdf>

⁵¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/2720/oj/eng>

⁵² ATQ volumes apply for all origins combined, not only Mercosur.

(both imported by Spain and Italy) and to a lesser extent scallop (imported by France), squid and anchovy. However, the level of use of ATQs in 2023 showed that the only relevant ATQs being used at 100% were Argentine shrimp and Argentine hake. In terms of EU exports to the Mercosur, they are much lower and dominated by cod exports to the Brazilian market.

Figure 52. **EXCHANGES OF FAPS BETWEEN MERCOSUR AND EU IN 2022**



*k t = 1.000 tonnes

Source: EUMOFA based on Eurostat-Comext

The major impacts of the EU-Mercosur tariff removal related to the agreement, on the EU market for FAPs would include:

- Exporters of Argentine hake and shrimp are no longer limited by the ATQs, and all their exports are tax-free. Bigger volumes imported to the EU and potentially more competitive prices could be expected.
- For other products currently under ATQs (squid *Illex*, anchovies), the relatively low level of uptake of the quotas shows that no significant market opportunity could arise from the agreement. However, for products not destined for further processing (frozen or defrosted squid for instance), imports from Mercosur countries may increase following the entry into force of the agreement due to the zero tariff.
- A certain development of EU imports from Brazil could be expected (on shrimps for instance).
- The agreement could also open new market opportunities for high-quality EU fisheries and aquaculture products. However, demand in Mercosur may be limited due to lower purchasing power and local preferences.

In addition, the EU-Mercosur agreement includes commitments to promoting sustainable fisheries and responsible aquaculture practices⁵³. It reinforces both parties' obligations under international agreements to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing and ensure science-based fisheries management. Additionally, the deal encourages cooperation on environmental standards, sustainable resource use, and ecosystem protection, aligning with global sustainability goals such as the Paris Agreement.

Moreover, the EU-Mercosur agreement upholds strict sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards, ensuring that all traded food, including fish and seafood, meets EU safety regulations. It reinforces both parties' commitment to science-based regulations, transparency, and rapid information exchange on food safety risks. The agreement also enhances cooperation on animal and plant health measures while preserving the EU's right to apply the precautionary principle to protect human, animal, and plant health.

⁵³ Chapter trade and sustainable development article 8.

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

Global highlights: European Commission, Le Marine – Ouest France, Statistics Iceland.

Macroeconomic context: Chamber of Commerce of Forlì-Cesena, Italy; DPMA, France; MABUX, Eurostat, European Central Bank.

First sales: ICES.

Case studies: Britannica, FAO, ResearchGate, WeAreAquaculture, Statista, Eurostat, European Commission, World Bank, OECD, Our World Data, Euronews, Toute l'Europe, EUR-Lex.

The underlying first-sales data is 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].

As a **market intelligence tool**, EUMOFA provides regular weekly prices, monthly market trends, and annual structural data along the supply chain.

The database is based on data provided and validated by Member States and European institutions. It is available in 24 languages.

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