

Monthly Highlights

No. 1 / 2019

E U M O F A

European Market Observatory for
Fisheries and Aquaculture Products

In this issue

In November 2018, first-sales value and volume grew in Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, and Norway over November 2017. In the same period, they experienced downward trends in Belgium, France, and Sweden.

In the past 36-month period (December 2015–November 2018), the highest average price of Japanese carpet shell was recorded in France (6,74 EUR/kg), 3% higher than in Italy and 226% more than in Portugal. For queen scallop, the highest price was observed in Italy (2,08 EUR/kg), about 35% over the one in France and 91% over the average price in the UK.

The EU import price for mussels *Mytilus* spp., in live, fresh or chilled form from Norway was 4,03 EUR/kg in the second week of January 2019, up by 14% from the previous week.

In January–October 2018, the average retail price of fresh cod for household consumption in Denmark and Sweden was 14,10 EUR/kg and 14,67 EUR/kg, respectively. In Ireland it was 12,34 EUR/kg.

In 2016, the EU produced 126 tonnes of caviar, an increase of 17% from 108 tonnes in 2015. The largest producers were Italy, France, Germany, and Poland, accounting for 80% of the total in 2016.

The EU accounted for 14% of world catches of saithe in 2016. The main EU fishing countries were France (35%), the UK (30%), Germany (18%), and Denmark (10%).

The performance of the aquaculture sector in the EU is improving across the board, with the UK, France, Greece, Italy, and Spain accounting for 75% of the total. The sector is represented by 12.500 companies, which are mostly micro-businesses employing less than 10 employees.



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1 First sales in Europe

In **January–November 2018**, 11 EU Member States (MS) and Norway reported first-sales data for 11 commodity groups¹.

1.1 Compared to the same period last year

Increases in value and volume: Denmark, Estonia, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and Sweden experienced growth in first-sales value and volume. The Netherlands saw increases due mostly to four-fold increase of blue whiting, while the growth in Sweden occurred because of increased harvests of herring.

Decreases in value and volume: In Belgium, France, Italy, Latvia, and the UK, decreases were in both value and volume. The most significant drops were registered for Latvia due to lower harvests of sprat, herring and cod.

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

	January–November 2016		January–November 2017		January–November 2018		Change from January–November 2017	
Country	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
BE	14.574	57,56	14.547	59,08	13.012	55,11	-11%	-7%
DK	247.659	347,57	247.149	327,05	257.944	345,54	4%	6%
EE	43.839	10,38	42.300	9,95	43.595	11,06	3%	11%
FR	179.297	603,20	179.056	606,13	175.484	582,33	-2%	-4%
IT*	81.308	295,50	87.042	309,80	79.575	288,28	-9%	-7%
LV	47.537	10,10	53.621	10,76	44.518	8,02	-17%	-25%
LT	1.921	1,37	1.460	1,33	1.586	1,15	9%	-13%
NL	62.216	265,83	198.826	379,54	329.168	507,48	66%	34%
NO	2.345.731	2.077,27	2.559.008	1.984,40	2.723.135	2.053,98	6%	4%
PT	97.949	181,30	89.521	176,40	94.308	185,36	5%	5%
SE	99.317	79,84	82.741	62,88	112.935	65,63	36%	4%
UK	425.805	767,72	276.607	497,65	234.495	445,25	-15%	-11%

Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019); volume data is reported in net weight.

*Partial data. First-sales data for Italy covers 229 ports (approximately 50% of the total landings).

¹ Bivalves and other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, cephalopods, crustaceans, flatfish, freshwater fish, groundfish, miscellaneous aquatic products, other marine fish, salmonids, small pelagics, tuna and tuna-like species.

1.2 In November 2018

Increases in value and volume: First sales grew in Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, and Norway. The increase was sharp in Denmark because of higher supply of small pelagics (herring and mackerel), whereas increases in Latvia and Estonia were due to higher harvests of sprat.

Decreases in value and volume: First sales dropped in Belgium, France, and Sweden. The decreases were particularly high in Sweden due to lower harvests of herring and Northern shrimp.

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

Country	November 2016		November 2017		November 2018		Change from November 2017	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
BE	1.182	5,04	1.552	6,54	1.446	5,76	-7%	-12%
DK	37.968	44,93	32.593	39,35	38.109	46,48	17%	18%
EE	6.613	1,41	5.627	1,29	6.023	1,89	7%	46%
FR	16.507	57,67	17.935	59,19	15.749	52,56	-12%	-11%
IT*	7.869	26,90	7.240	26,25	7.226	26,51	0%	1%
LV	5.689	1,18	6.937	1,35	8.491	1,42	22%	5%
LT	132	0,08	165	0,12	271	0,12	64%	-2%
NL	7.299	35,47	26.047	39,30	19.984	39,11	-23%	0%
NO	179.346	187,56	274.677	199,49	284.163	229,42	3%	15%
PT	8.675	14,74	6.471	12,64	5.737	13,92	-11%	10%
SE	7.327	6,01	13.224	8,58	5.714	3,00	-57%	-65%
UK	58.152	102,44	23.062	39,92	23.108	44,31	0%	11%

Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019); volume data is reported in net weight.

*Partial data. First-sales data for Italy covers 229 ports (approximately 50% of the total landings).

The most recent first-sales data for **December 2018** available on the EUMOFA website can be accessed [here](#).

1.3 First sales in selected countries


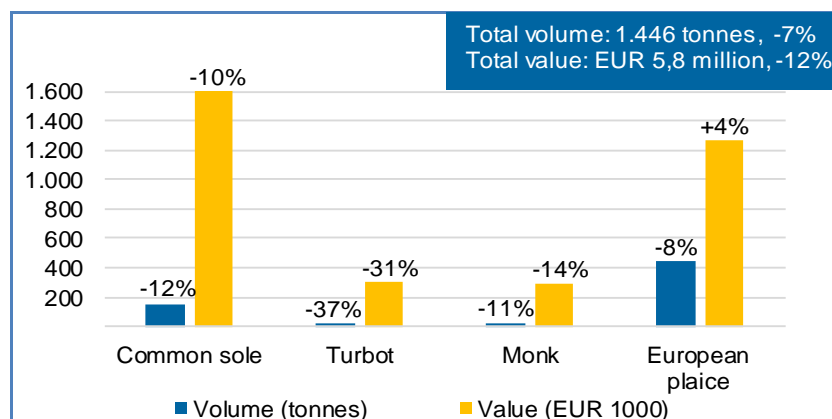
 In **Belgium** in **January–November 2018**, first sales fell by 7% in value and 11% in volume, compared with the same period a year ago. This was mainly due to decreased sales of monk, common sole, turbot, and gurnard. In **November 2018**, both value and volume were lower compared with November 2017. Mainly demersal species, which include common sole and monk, were responsible for such trends. Of the top valued species, the average price of shrimp *Crangon* spp. declined by 59% due to its high supply, while that of European plaice increased by 13% – a consequence of the decrease in supply.

Figure 1. **FIRST SALES OF MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN BELGIUM, NOVEMBER 2018**



Percentages show change from previous year.
Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).


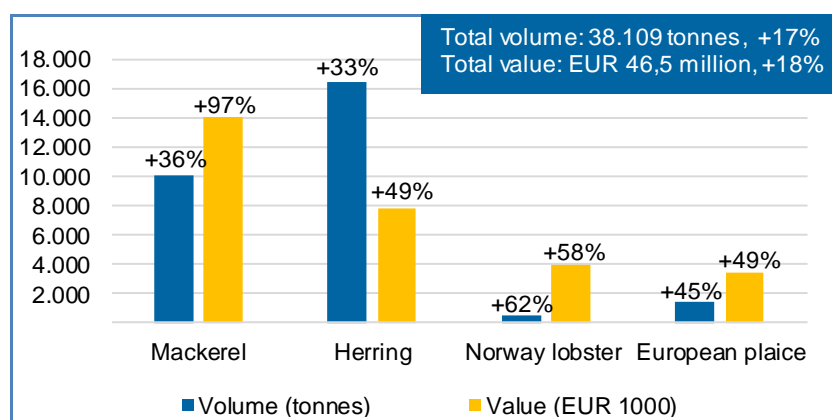
 In **Denmark** in **January–November 2018**, first-sales value increased by 6%, whereas volume grew 4%, compared to the same period in 2017. This was due to an increase in first sales of mackerel (+135% in value and +70% in volume). In **November 2018**, both first-sales value and volume grew because of small pelagics (mackerel, herring), Norway lobster, and European plaice. The average price of mackerel increased by 44% to 1,38 EUR/kg, while that of herring increased by 12% to reach 0,48 EUR/kg.

Figure 2. **FIRST SALES OF MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN DENMARK, NOVEMBER 2018**



Percentages show change from previous year.
Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).


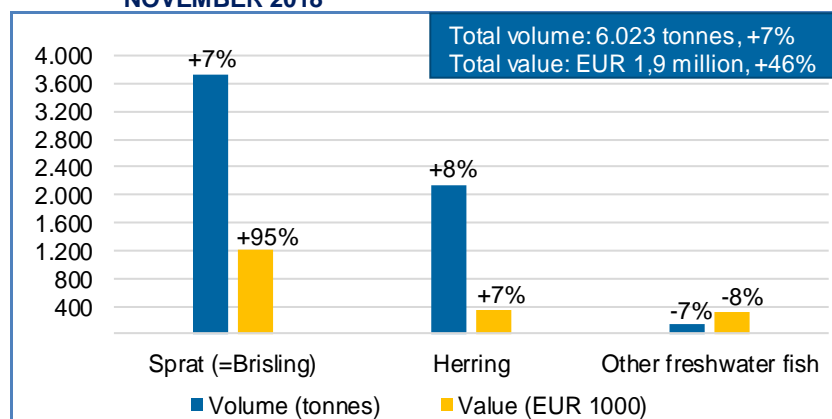
 In **January–November 2018**, **Estonia** saw growth in both first-sales value (+11%) and volume (+3%) over the same period a year before, due to sprat (+36% in value and +11% in volume). In **November 2018** compared to the same month in 2017, first sales spiked by 46% in value, whereas volume increased 7%. This was due to sharp increase in sprat average price, which increased as much as 82% reaching 0,32 EUR/kg, compared to November 2017. Although herring supply increased by 7%, the average price remained stable at 0,16 EUR/kg.

Figure 3. **FIRST SALES OF MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN ESTONIA, NOVEMBER 2018**



Percentages show change from previous year.
Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).


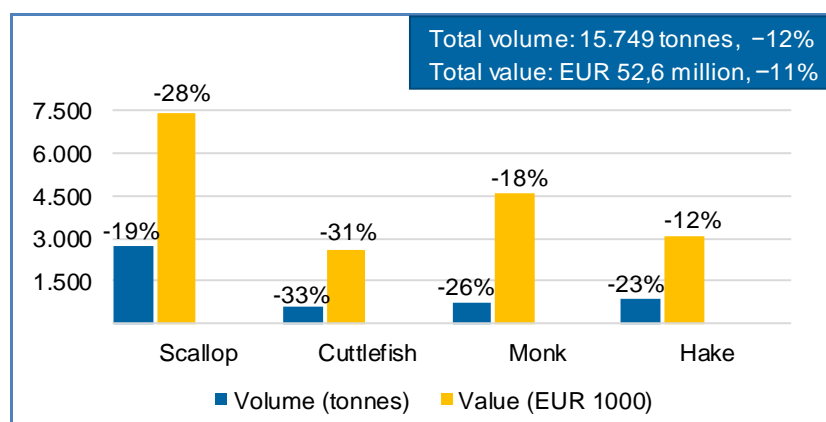
 In **France** in **January–November 2018**, first sales slightly decreased in both value (–4%) and volume (–2%) from January–November 2017. Lower supplies of Norway lobster, cuttlefish, and hake were the key factors for these trends. In **November 2018**, first sales decreased by 11% in value and 12% in volume due to cuttlefish, scallop, monk, and hake. Scallop recorded decreases in average price by 11% to 2,73 EUR/kg, whereas that of monk went up by 11% at 6,28 EUR/kg.

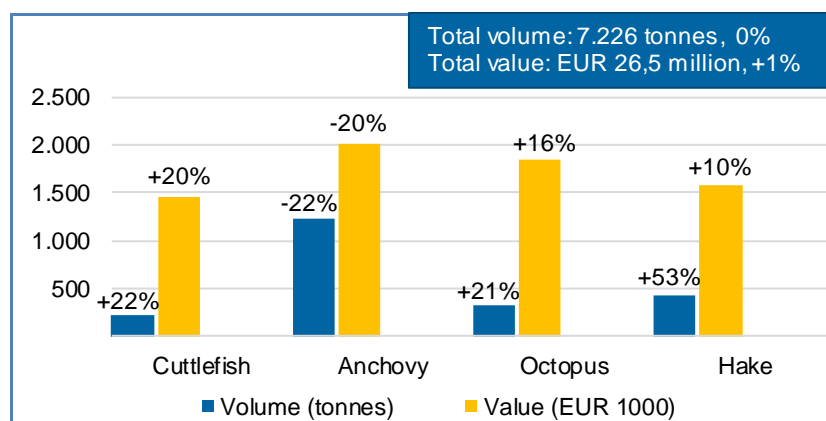
Figure 4. **FIRST SALES OF MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN FRANCE, NOVEMBER 2018**



Percentages show change from previous year.
Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

 In **Italy** in **January–November 2018**, first sales decreased by 7% in value and 9% in volume. Clam, anchovy, and swordfish were the key species responsible for these changes. In **November 2018**, first-sales value slightly increased (+1%) due to cuttlefish, octopus, and hake, among other species. First-sales volume remained stable compared to November 2017. The sharp decreases in average prices were registered for hake (–28%) and clam (–26%) compared to November 2017.

Figure 5. **FIRST SALES OF MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN ITALY, NOVEMBER 2018**



Percentages show change from previous year.
Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).


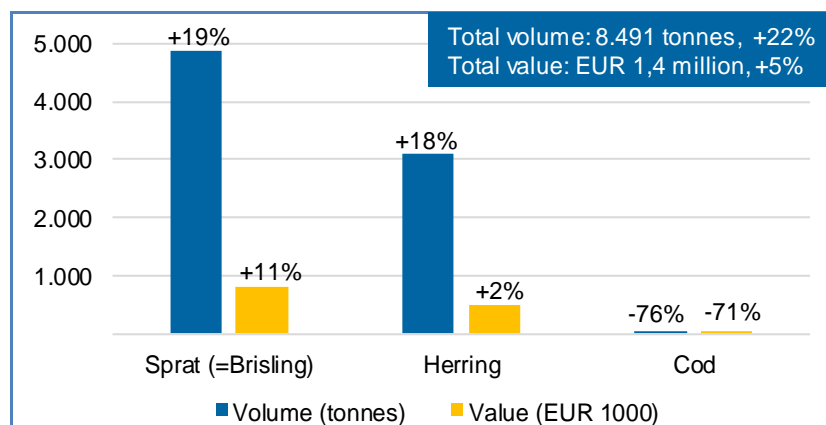
 In **Latvia** in **January–November 2018**, first sales decreased in value (–25%) and volume (–17%) because of lower supplies of sprat (–20%), herring (–21%), and cod (–77%) from the same period in 2017. In **November 2018**, first sales grew, especially in volume, over the same period in 2017. A better season for sprat and herring fishery was the key reason for the positive trends. Because of the higher supply, the average prices fell by 6% for sprat and 14% for herring from November 2017.

Figure 6. **FIRST SALES OF MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN LATVIA, NOVEMBER 2018**



Percentages show change from previous year.
Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).


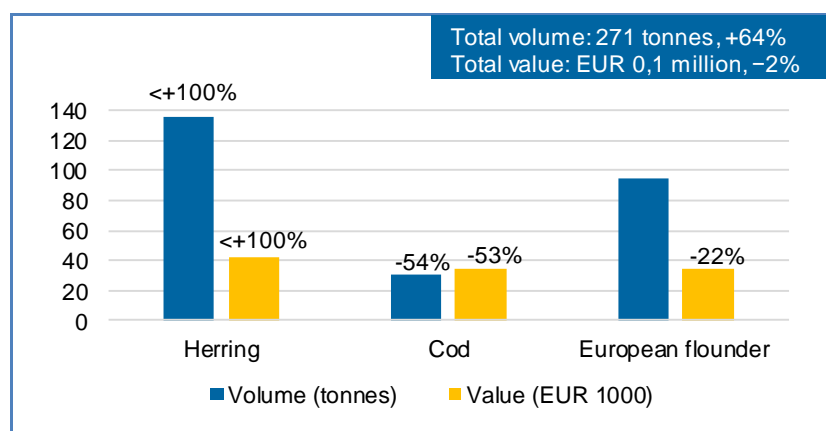
 In **Lithuania** in **January–November 2018**, first-sales value decreased by 13% due mainly to cod (–50%), whereas volume increased by 9% because of higher supplies of herring (+248%) compared to January–November 2017. In **November 2018**, first sales decreased by 2% in value although it increased 64% in volume. The high volume was mostly the result of an eighty-fold increase in herring supply. Other main species responsible for these trends were cod and European flounder. Average prices of herring and cod went up by 28% (0,31 EUR/kg) and 2% (1,10 EUR/kg), respectively.

Figure 7. **FIRST SALES OF MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN LITHUANIA, NOVEMBER 2018**



Percentages show change from previous year.
Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).


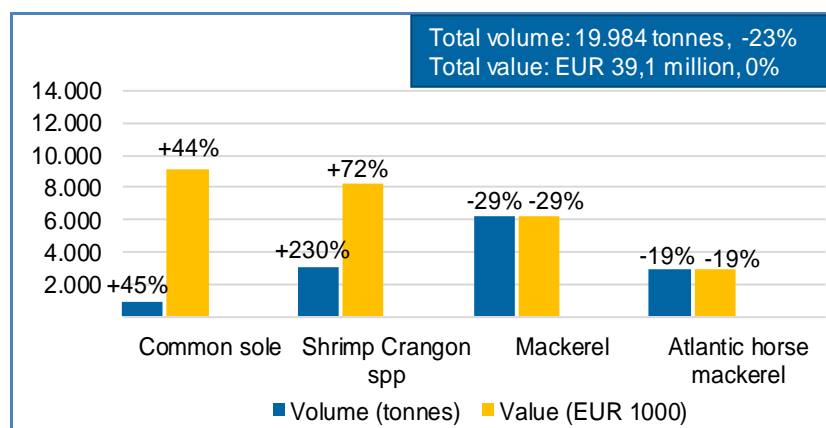
 In the **Netherlands** in **January–November 2018**, compared to the same period in 2017, first-sales value and volume grew by 34% and 66%, respectively, due to blue whiting and Atlantic horse mackerel. In **November 2018**, first-sales value remained stable, whereas volume went down by 23%. The species most responsible for stable value include common sole, shrimp *Crangon* spp., whereas those responsible for first-sales volume decrease were mackerel, hake, and Atlantic horse mackerel. The average price of shrimp *Crangon* spp. fell by 48% to 2,73 EUR/kg, while that of European plaice grew by 16% reaching 2,87 EUR/kg.

Figure 8. **FIRST SALES OF MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN THE NETHERLANDS, NOVEMBER 2018**



Percentages show change from previous year.
Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).


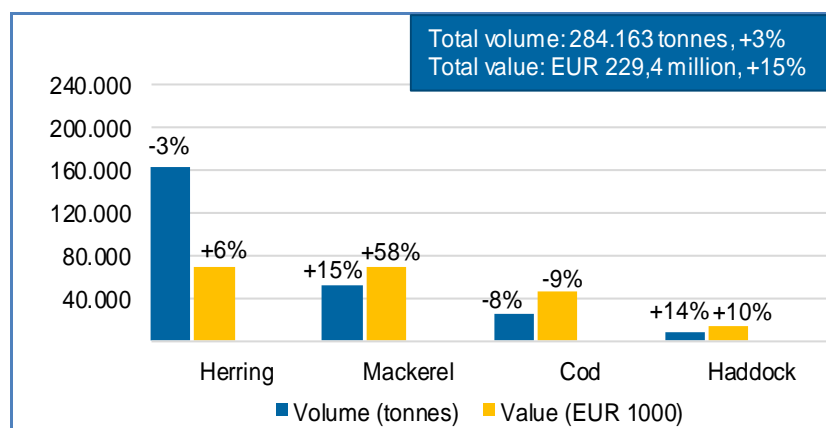


 In **Norway** in **January–November 2018**, first-sales value increased by 4%, mainly because of blue whiting (+75%), whereas volume grew slightly by 6% because of miscellaneous small pelagics (+202%). In **November 2018**, both first-sales value and volume increased from November 2017. The main contributors to the value increase were mackerel, herring, and haddock. Of the top species, average prices increased for mackerel (+38%) and herring (+10%).

Figure 9. **FIRST SALES OF MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN NORWAY, NOVEMBER 2018**



Percentages show change from previous year.
Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

 In **Portugal** in **January–November 2018** compared to the same period in 2017, both first-sales value and volume rose by 5% because of higher sales of octopus and squid, but also due to mackerel and clam. In **November 2018**, the first-sales value increased for EUR 1,3 million, whereas volume decreased for 732 tonnes compared to November 2017. Octopus average price fell by 28% reaching 5,47 EUR/kg due to a volume increase by 172%. Clam experienced the opposite trend, as its average price rose by 29%, a result of poorer catches (–24%) from November 2017.

 In **Sweden**, first sales grew in both value (+4%) and volume (+36%) during **January–November 2018** over the same period in 2017. Herring was the main species sold, amounting to EUR 25,9 million and 78.000 tonnes. In **November 2018**, the overall sharp decrease of value and volume was due especially to herring, followed by cod, Northern shrimp, and Norway lobster. Of the top species, the price of herring remained the same (0,36 EUR/kg) as in November 2017, whereas that of Norway lobster decreased by 15%, although its volume was lower by 69%.


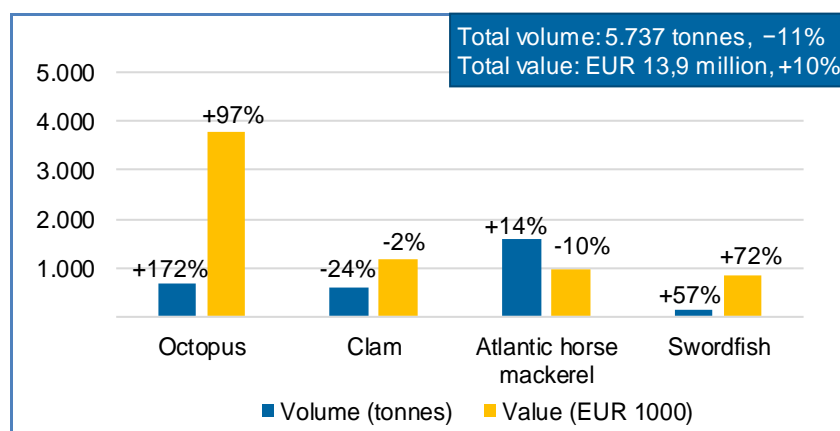
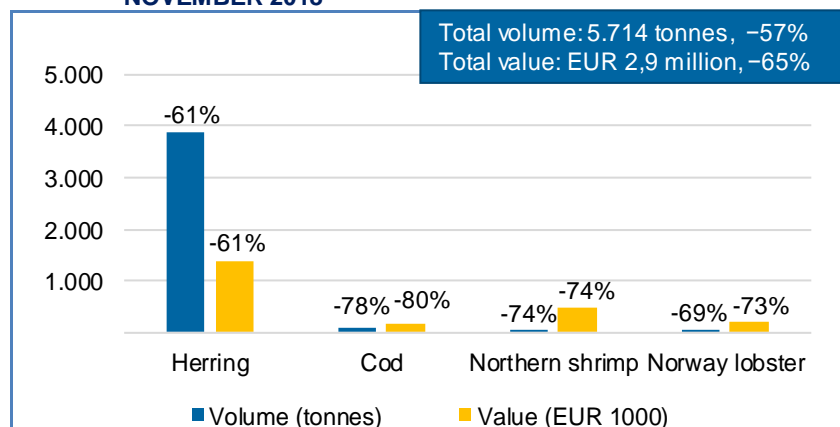
 In the **UK** in **January–November 2018** from a year earlier, first-sales value decreased by 11%, while volume went down 15% due to lower sales of scallop and mackerel. In **November 2018**, first sales grew in value, whereas volume remained stable compared with November 2017. The key species responsible for such trends were mackerel, Norway lobster, scallop, and crab. Higher supply of mackerel did not affect its average price, which increased by 41% and reached 1,35 EUR/kg. At the same time, crab price increased as high as 40% at 2,82 EUR/kg: this could be linked with its lower supply by 20%, compared with November 2017.

Figure 10. **FIRST SALES OF MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN PORTUGAL, NOVEMBER 2018**



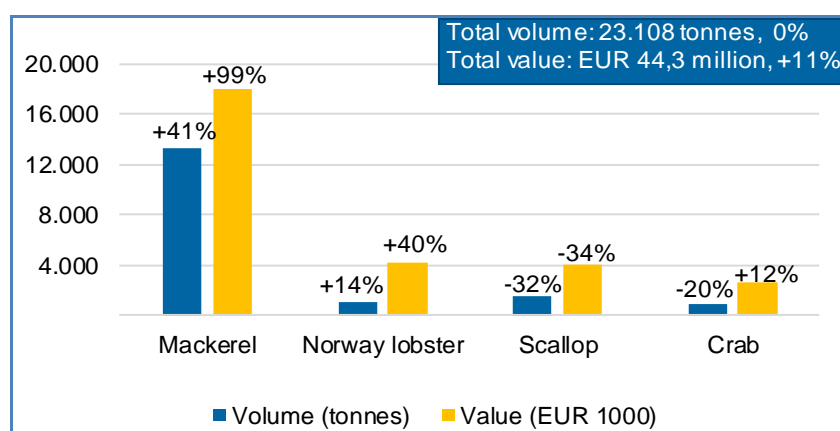
Percentages show change from previous year.
Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

Figure 11. **FIRST SALES OF MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SWEDEN, NOVEMBER 2018**



Percentages show change from previous year.
Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

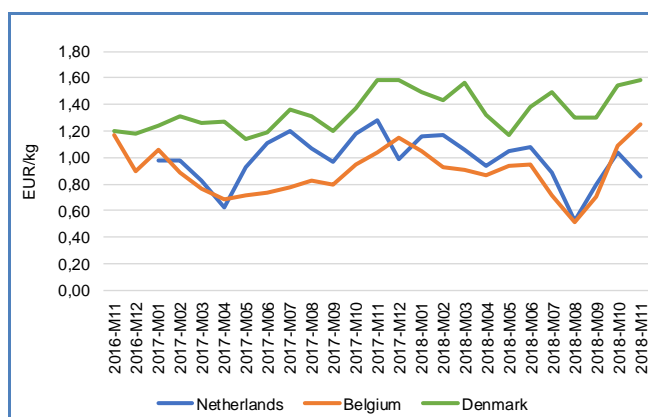
Figure 12. **FIRST SALES OF MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN THE UK, NOVEMBER 2018**



Percentages show change from previous year.
Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

1.4 Comparison of first-sales prices of selected species in selected countries

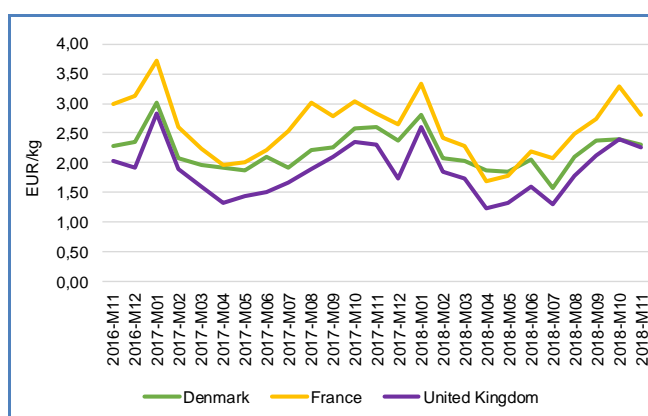
Figure 13. FIRST-SALES PRICES OF DAB IN BELGIUM, DENMARK AND THE NETHERLANDS



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

First sales of **dab** in the EU are dominated by three countries: the **Netherlands**, **Belgium**, and **Denmark**. Together, these countries accounted for 93% of total reported sales in 2018 (up to November). The average first-sales prices in these countries in **November 2018** were 0,86 EUR/kg in the Netherlands (down by 18% from October 2018 and 33% from November 2017), 1,25 EUR/kg in Belgium (up by 15% from the previous month and by 21% from the same month in 2017), and 1,59 EUR/kg in Denmark (up by 3% from October 2018 and unchanged from November 2017).

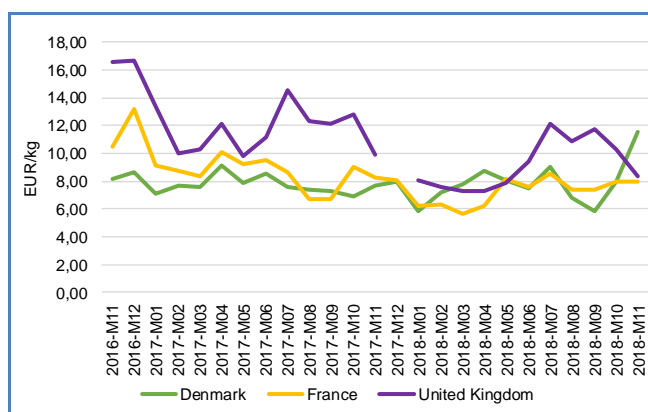
Figure 14. FIRST-SALES PRICES OF LING IN DENMARK, FRANCE AND THE UK



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

Most reported first sales of **ling** in the EU take place in **Denmark**, **France**, and the **UK**, which combined had a 99% share of reported 2018 sales through November. The average prices in these countries in **November 2018** were 2,29 EUR/kg in Denmark (down by 4% from the previous month and down by 12% from the same month in 2017), 2,82 EUR/kg in France (down by 14% from October and unchanged from November 2017), and 2,25 EUR/kg in the United Kingdom (down by 6% from October and by 3% from November 2017).

Figure 15. FIRST-SALES PRICES OF NORWAY LOBSTER IN DENMARK, FRANCE AND THE UK



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

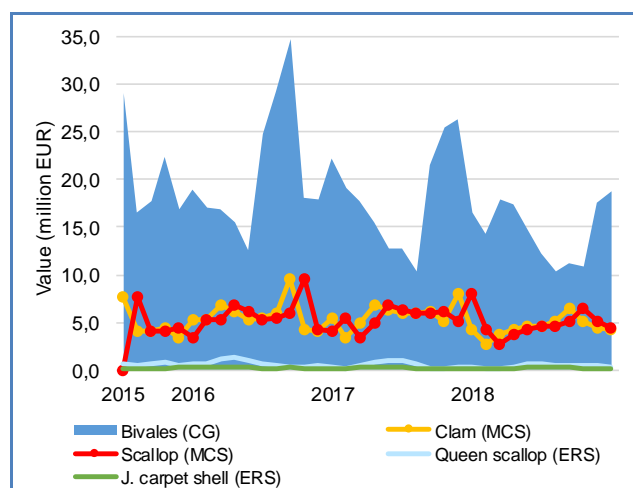
First sales of **Norway lobster** occur in several European countries, but three countries have so far accounted for 89% of reported sales in 2018 up to November. The average first-sales prices in these countries in **November 2018** were 11,54 EUR/kg in **Denmark** (up by 45% from October 2018 and by 51% from November 2017), 7,95 EUR/kg in **France** (unchanged from the previous month and down by 4% from the same month in 2017), and 8,40 EUR/kg in the UK (down by 18% from October 2018 and down by 15% from a year earlier).

1.5. Commodity group of the month: Bivalves and other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates

The **bivalve and other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates**² commodity group (CG) ranked 7th in value and 3rd in volume among 11 CGs sold at the first sales stage in November 2018³. First sales reached EUR 18,8 million and 10.814 tonnes, decreasing by 26% in both value and volume from November 2017. In the past 36 months, the highest value of bivalves was registered in December 2016, at more than EUR 34 million.

The bivalve commodity group includes 10 main commercial species (MCS): abalone, clam, jellyfish, mussel *Mytilus* spp., other mussel, oyster, scallop, sea cucumber, sea urchin, and other molluscs and other invertebrates. At the species (ERS) level, Great Atlantic scallop (45%) and striped venus (13%) are the most important species in total first-sales value, whereas Japanese carpet shell and queen scallop together made up 4% of value of bivalve species during January–November 2018⁴.

Figure 16. **FIRST-SALES VALUE COMPARISON AT CG, MCS, AND ERS LEVEL FOR REPORTING COUNTRIES**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2018).

*Norway excluded due to a limited level of data for species at ERS level.

1.6. Focus on Japanese carpet shell



The Japanese carpet shell (*Ruditapes philippinarum*) is an edible high valued species of saltwater clam in the family Veneridae, the Venus clams. It is native to Japan with a wide distribution in the Indian and Pacific Oceans from Pakistan to the Russian Federation. It has subsequently been introduced, over the last 20 years, along the European coastline from the UK to the Mediterranean Sea. It can be found in shallow

waters in substrates of coarse sand, mud, and gravel. This clam become sexually mature in its first year of life, when it reaches about 15 mm in width. The period of reproduction varies, according to the geographical area - spawning usually occurs between 20-25 °C⁵.

Globally, the Japanese carpet shell, after mussels, stands as the second most important bivalve species in fisheries and aquaculture. It is mainly caught in dredge fisheries and occasionally bottom trawl fisheries⁶. Capture production accounts for less than 1% of the total production in Europe.

In France and the United Kingdom, all cultured clams are sold fresh to local markets and restaurants. In Italy, it is sold on the domestic market, but large quantities are also exported to Spain⁷. The European Union regulates the exploitation of clams in the Mediterranean Sea through Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006, which sets in 25 mm the minimum size for exploitation of mollusc bivalves. This regulation affects the catch, retention on board, transshipment, landing, transfer, storage, sale or display of clams⁸.

² In further text a term „bivalve“ will include bivalve and other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates.

³ More data on commodity groups can be found in table 1.2 in the Annex.

⁴ Ranking of the main commercial species in the Bivalves, other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates species commodity group can be found in table 1.3 in the Annex.

⁵ <https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/61697>

⁶ <http://fishsizematters.eu/en/species/grooved-carpetshell-and-japanese-carpetshell/>

⁷ http://www.fao.org/fishery/culturedspecies/Ruditapes_philippinarum/en

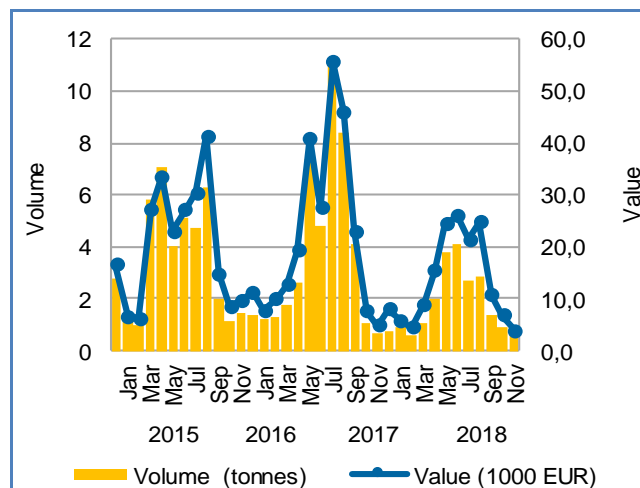
⁸ http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/573412/IPOL_STU%282016%29573412_EN.pdf

Selected countries

In **France** in January–November 2018, first sales of Japanese carpet shell decreased by 40% in value and 54% in volume compared to the same period in 2017. Compared to January–November 2016, value decreased by a third and volume by nearly a half. In November 2018, both first-sales value and volume fell by approximately a fifth from the same month in 2017. The Japanese carpet shell fishery in France is seasonal, with a very low season during the winter.

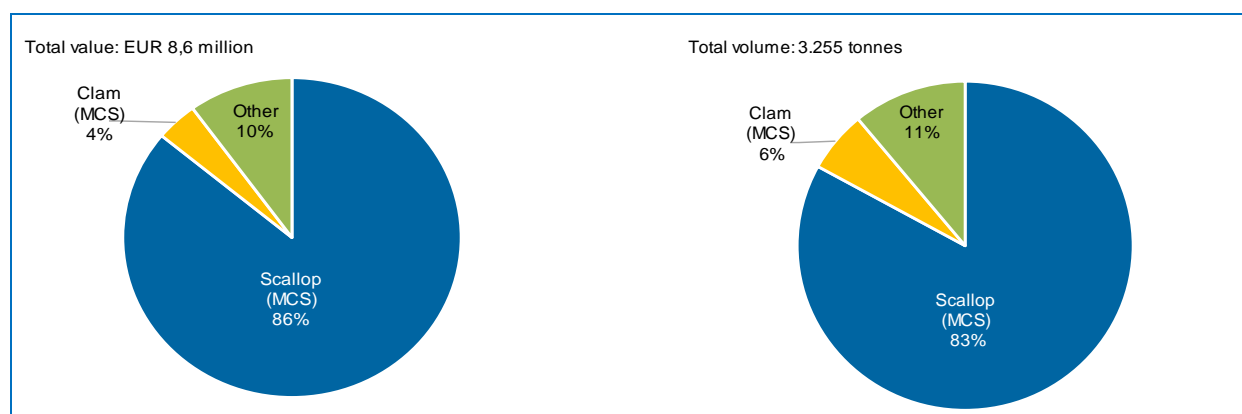
In 2018, all first sales made in auctions occurred at Saint-Pierre-d'Oléron on the coast of the Bay of Biscay, and at Granville and Roscoff on the English Channel coast. Only a small part of the Japanese carpet shell produced in France are sold through auctions (e.g. 40 tonnes out of a total of 670 tonnes in 2016).

Figure 17. **JAPANESE CARPET SHELL: FIRST SALES IN FRANCE**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

Figure 18. **FIRST-SALES COMPARISON OF BIVALVES SPECIES IN FRANCE, VALUE AND VOLUME, NOVEMBER 2018**

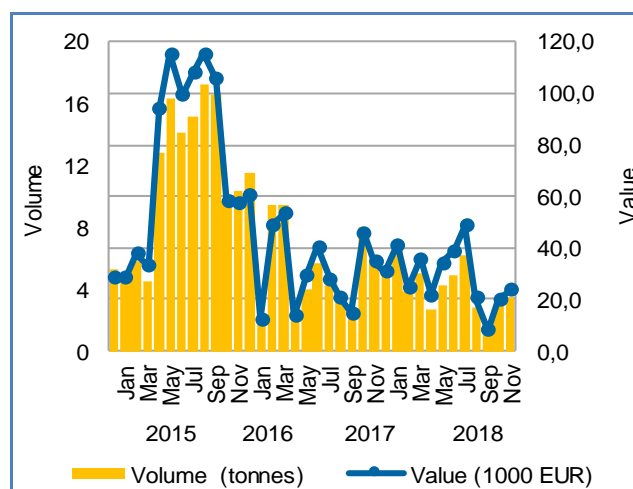


Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

In **Italy** in January–November 2018, first sales of Japanese carpet shell declined by 7% in value and 22% in volume from the same period in 2017. Compared with 2016, both first-sales value and volume dropped by more than 60%. In November 2018, first-sales value was 32% lower compared with the levels as in November 2017, whereas volume was down by 41%.

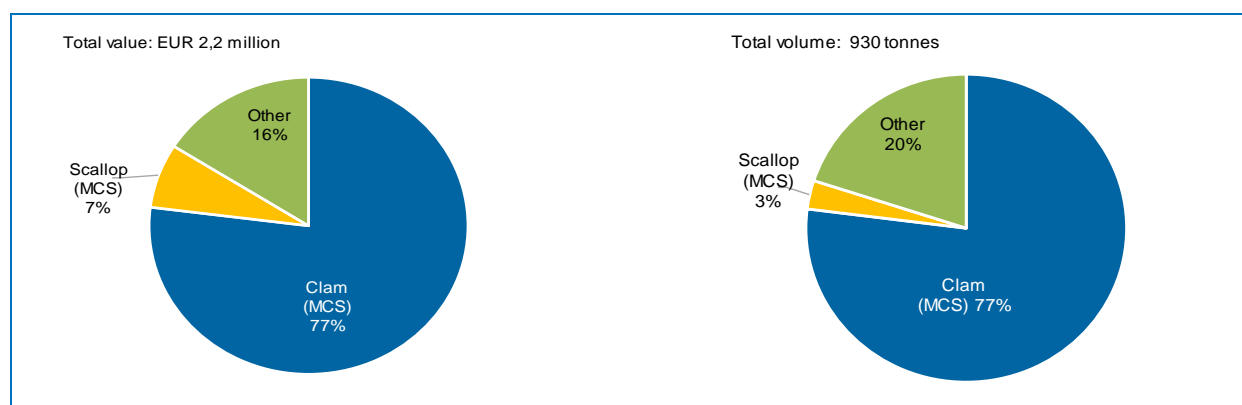
The ports of Marano Lagunare and Ortona on the north Adriatic Sea are locations where all the first sales made through auctions occurred in 2018. Only a small part of the Japanese carpet shells harvested in Italy are sold through auctions, e.g. 140 tonnes out of a total of 33.500 tonnes harvested in 2016.

Figure 19. JAPANESE CARPET SHELL: FIRST SALES IN ITALY



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

Figure 20. FIRST-SALES COMPARISON OF BIVALVES SPECIES IN ITALY, VALUE AND VOLUME, NOVEMBER 2018

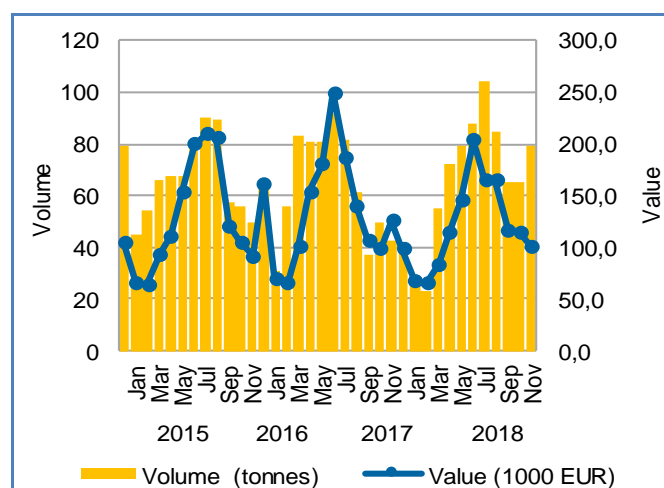


Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

In **Portugal** in January–November 2018, first-sales value fell by 9%, while volume grew by 7% compared with January–November 2017. Trends were in the same direction, but in a lesser extent, compared to the same period of 2016, as value and volume fell by 5%, while volume grew slightly by 3%. In November 2018, first-sales value decreased by 21%, whereas volume spiked by 85% compared to November 2017. Volume growth caused lower average prices of Japanese carpet shell.

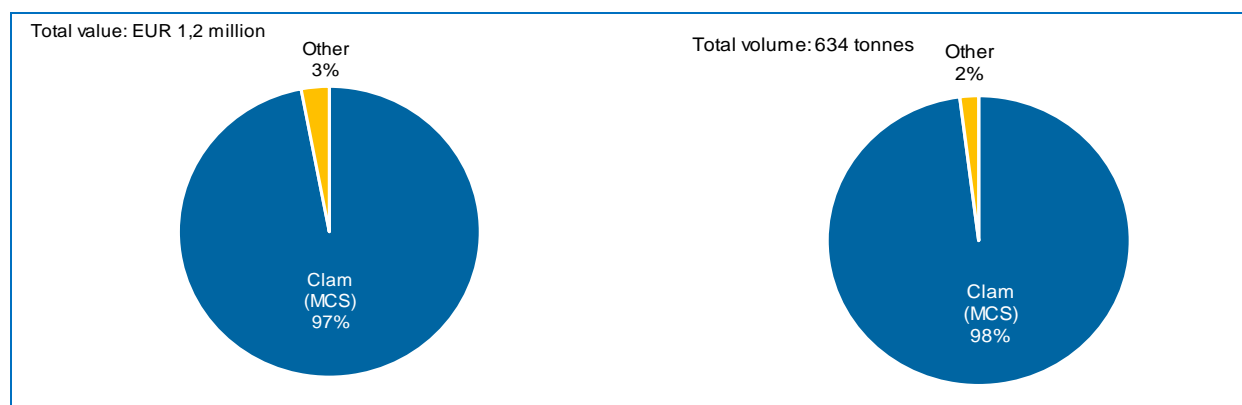
The ports of Setúbal, Sesimbra, Aveiro, and Peniche are the most important in terms of first-sales value in 2018.

Figure 21. JAPANESE CARPET SHELL: FIRST SALES IN PORTUGAL



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

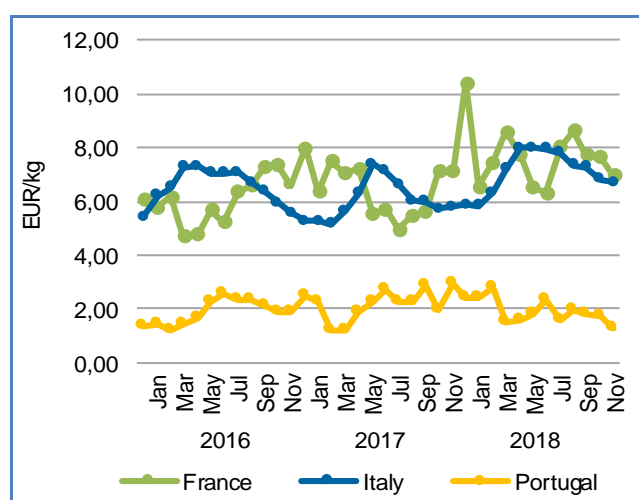
Figure 22. **FIRST-SALES COMPARISON OF BIVALVES SPECIES IN PORTUGAL, VALUE AND VOLUME, NOVEMBER 2018**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

Price trends

Figure 23. **JAPANESE CARPET SHELL: FIRST-SALES PRICE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

In the past 36-month period (December 2015–November 2018), the highest average price of Japanese carpet shell was recorded in France (6,74 EUR/kg), 3% higher than in Italy (6,55 EUR/kg), and 226% more than the average price in Portugal (1,99 EUR/kg). Such high prices in France and Italy compared to Portugal were due to their significantly lower volume in supply of carpet shell.

In **France** in the first eleven months of 2018, the average price increased by 29% to 7,36 EUR/kg compared to both January–November 2017 and 2016. The peak price was recorded in December 2016 when 760 kg were sold for 10,41 EUR/kg. The lowest average price occurred in March 2016 when 6 tonnes were sold for 4,71 EUR/kg. The most intense Japanese carpet shell fishery season takes place during the summer.

In **Italy**, the average price of Japanese carpet shell (7,14 EUR/kg) in the first eleven months of 2018 was higher than in the same period in the previous two years: +19% more than in 2017, and +7% more than in 2016. The highest recorded price in the 36-month period was in April 2018 when it reached 7,99 EUR/kg for the volume of about 3 tonnes. The lowest price was recorded in February 2017 when 9 tonnes were sold at 5,17 EUR/kg.

In **Portugal**, the average price was the lowest among the surveyed countries. In January–November 2018, it was 1,80 EUR/kg, decreasing by 15% from the same period in 2017, and 8% from 2016. The highest average price was recorded in November 2017 when 43 tonnes were sold at 2,93 EUR/kg, whereas the lowest price at 1,17 EUR/kg for 55 tonnes occurred in February 2016. The highest fishery season occurred in summer (June–August), whereas the catches were low in winter, especially in February.

1.7. Focus on queen scallop



The queen scallop (*Chlamys opercularis*) is a medium-sized species of scallop, an edible marine bivalve mollusc in the family Pectinidae. It is found in the Mediterranean Sea and eastern Atlantic coast from Norway to the Cape Verde Islands, the Azores and the North Sea at depths of 20 to 45 meters in shallow subtidal areas. It grows quickly reaching sexual maturity at around 1 to 2 years of age and at a size of 40 mm in shell length, and it can live up to 6 years. They are also raised on experimental farms in Spain, France, and the United Kingdom⁹. Queen scallops live on all bottoms¹⁰.

Queen scallops come from coastal fisheries, not shellfish farms. The major fisheries for queen scallop are conducted by the United Kingdom fleet which has consistently accounted for the highest catches, followed by France, the Faroe Islands, and the Isle of Man. They are primarily harvested with dredges which are towed along the sea bed. Scallop meats are usually shucked (taken out of the shell) right after harvest¹¹.

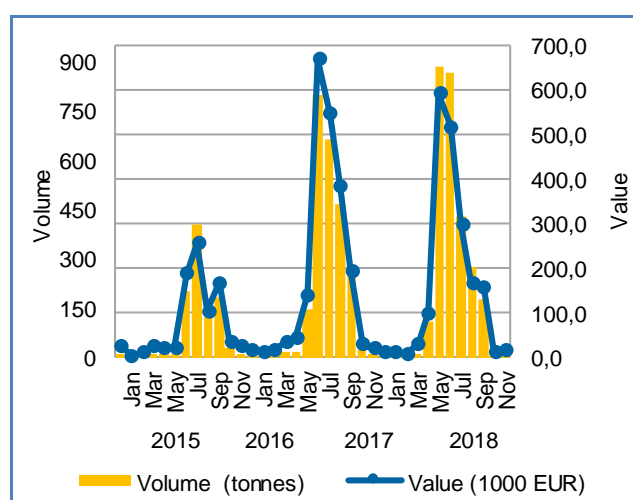
Management measures are in place to varying degrees in areas where queen scallop is harvested. The Isle of Man trawl fishery has been certified by the Marine Stewardship Council¹². The EU minimum size is 40 mm shell height (SH); however, it is generally uneconomic to process queen scallops less than 55 mm SH. In France (the Bay of Biscay), there are specific limits on the amount of fishing time and size of vessels¹³.

Selected countries

In **France** in January–November 2018, queen scallop first-sales value fell by 9%, whereas volume grew by 16% over the same period in 2017. Compared to 2016, overall first sales were 123% higher in value due to nearly two-fold increase in volume. In November 2018, first-sales value decreased by about a fifth, while volume fell by a third compared to the same month a year earlier.

The main ports for first sales are Grandcamp Maisy and Port-en-Bessin-Huppain on the Channel coast.

Figure 24. **QUEEN SCALLOP: FIRST SALES IN FRANCE**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

⁹ <https://www.inlandseafood.com/seapedia/queen-scallops>

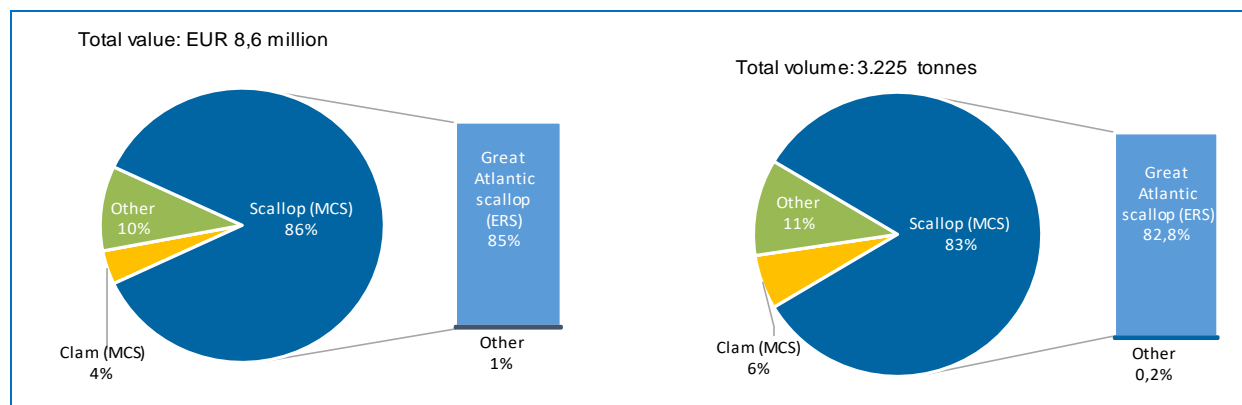
¹⁰ <https://www.marlin.ac.uk/species/detail/1997>

¹¹ <http://safinacenter.org/documents/2013/05/scallop-queen-full-species-report.pdf/>

¹² <https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/isle-of-man-queen-scallop-trawl/@assessments>

¹³ Seafish 2008; Townsend et al. 2008

Figure 25. **FIRST-SALES COMPARISON OF BIVALVE SPECIES IN FRANCE, VALUE AND VOLUME, NOVEMBER 2018**

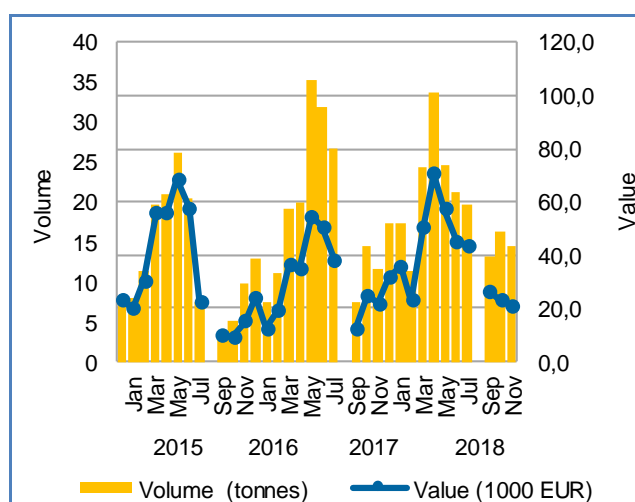


Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

In **Italy** in January–November 2018, first sales of queen scallop grew by 30% in value and 6% in volume over the same period in 2017. Compared to the same period in 2016, first-sales value increased by 15%, while volume went up for about a half. In November 2018, first-sales value slightly decreased by 3%, whereas volume grew by 24% over November 2017. There was no registered queen scallop fishery in July during the observed period.

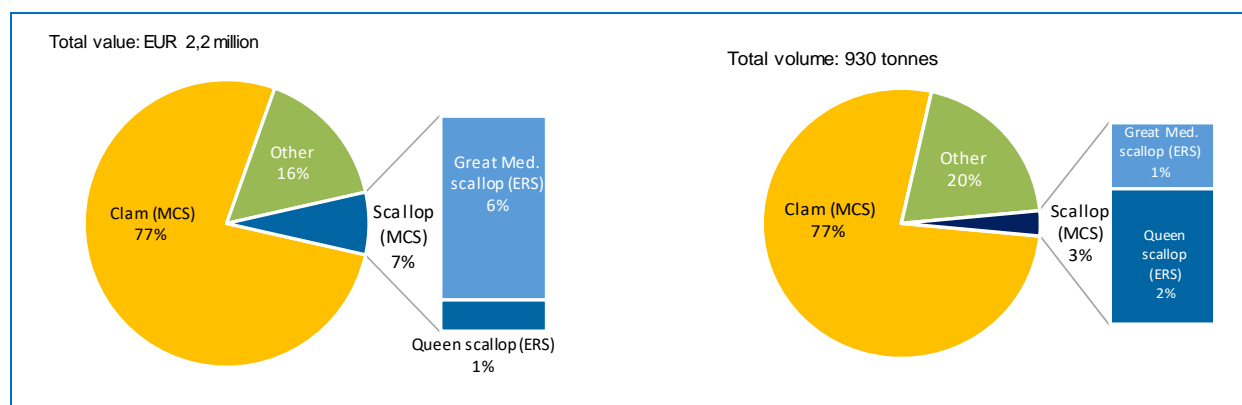
The ports of Chioggia and Caorle on the coast of the north Adriatic Sea accounted for about 90% of first-sales value in 2018.

Figure 26. **QUEEN SCALLOP: FIRST SALES IN ITALY**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

Figure 27. **FIRST-SALES COMPARISON OF BIVALVE SPECIES IN ITALY, VALUE AND VOLUME, NOVEMBER 2018**



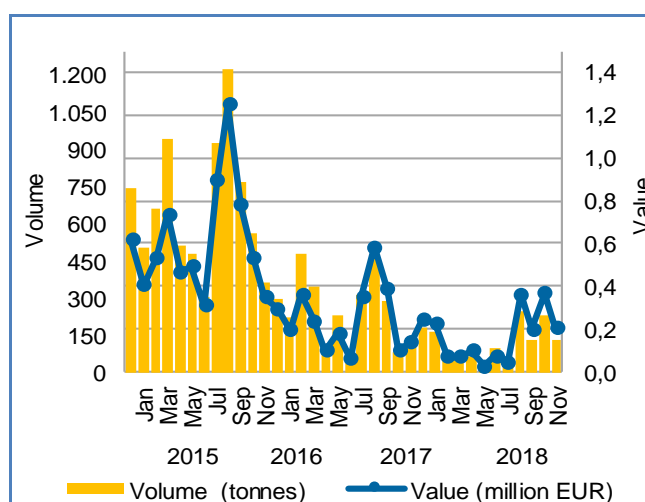
Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

In the **UK** in January–November 2018, first sales of queen scallop decreased in value by 35% and in volume by 54%, compared to the same period in 2017. First-sales value and volume dropped by 74% and 83%, respectively, compared to 2016. In November 2018, first-sales value rose almost a half, whereas volume grew by a forth over November 2017.

The queen scallop fishery in the UK has been decreasing over the past three years due to restricted fishery and various conservation measures which targeted recovery of stocks.

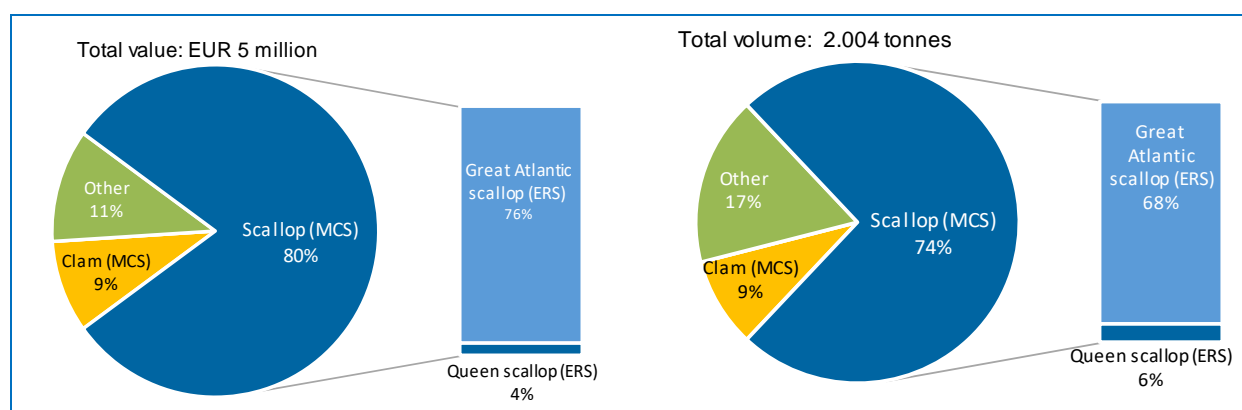
In 2018, more than 80% of total first-sales value occurred at the ports of Kirkcudbright and Kilkeel on the Irish Sea coast.

Figure 28. **QUEEN SCALLOP: FIRST SALES IN THE UK**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

Figure 29. **FIRST-SALES COMPARISON OF BIVALVE SPECIES IN THE UK, VALUE AND VOLUME, NOVEMBER 2018**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019)

Price trends

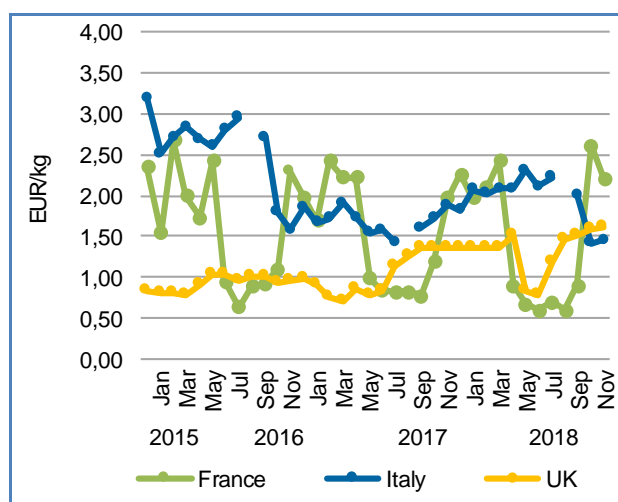
In the past 36 months (December 2015–November 2018), the highest queen scallop average price was observed in Italy (2,08 EUR/kg), about 35% over the one in France (1,54 EUR/kg), and 91% over the average price in the UK (1,09 EUR/kg).

In **France** in January–November 2018, the average first-sales price (0,68 EUR/kg) decreased by 21% from the same period in both 2017 and 2016. The highest price was recorded in February 2016, at 2,67 EUR/kg for 4 tonnes, whereas the lowest was registered in June 2016 when 871 tonnes were sold at 0,60 EUR/kg. The peak season for the queen scallop fishery is during summer, starting in June up to September.

In **Italy**, the average price of queen scallop during January–November 2018 was 2,02 EUR/kg – an increase of 23% over the same period in 2017, and 22% less than in 2016. The highest average price occurred in July 2016 when 8 tonnes were sold for 3,19 EUR/kg. The lowest average price occurred in October 2018 at 1,42 EUR/kg when 16 tonnes were sold. Most of the queen scallop volume was landed from April to July. For the past 36 months, there were no queen scallop fishery in August.

In the **UK** in January–November 2018, the average price of queen scallop was 1,40 EUR/kg – an increase of 40% over the same period in 2017 and 51% over 2016. The highest price was recorded in November 2018 when 129 tonnes were sold at 1,60 EUR/kg. The lowest price in the three-year period occurred in March 2017 at 0,69 EUR/kg for 342 tonnes. In the observed period, first-sales average price was constantly increasing due to the reduced volume of queen scallop supply.

Figure 30. **QUEEN SCALLOP: FIRST-SALES PRICE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES**



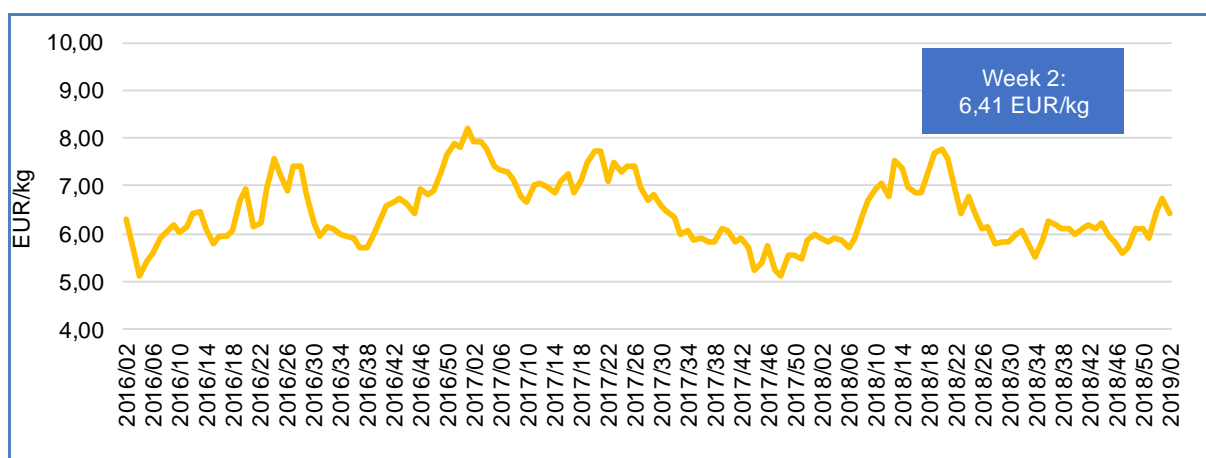
Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.01.2019).

2 Extra-EU imports

Each month, weekly extra-EU import prices (average unit values per week, in EUR per kg) are examined for nine species. Three of them, which are the most relevant in terms of value and volume are examined every month: fresh Atlantic salmon from Norway, frozen Alaska pollock from China, and frozen tropical shrimp (genus *Penaeus*) from Ecuador. Six other species change every month, and this issue of Monthly Highlights looks at mussels, scallops, and striped venus clam, examined as part of the month's selected commodity group, which this month is bivalves, along with three other selected species products – Atlantic halibut, lobster, and yellowfin tuna.

For fresh whole **Atlantic salmon** (*Salmo salar*, CN code 03021400) imported from **Norway**, the EU import price has recovered in recent weeks from a decline in 2018. The price in **week 2** of 6,41 EUR/kg was down by 5% from the previous week but still considerably higher than the average price of 5,99 EUR/kg during weeks 26-52 in 2018.

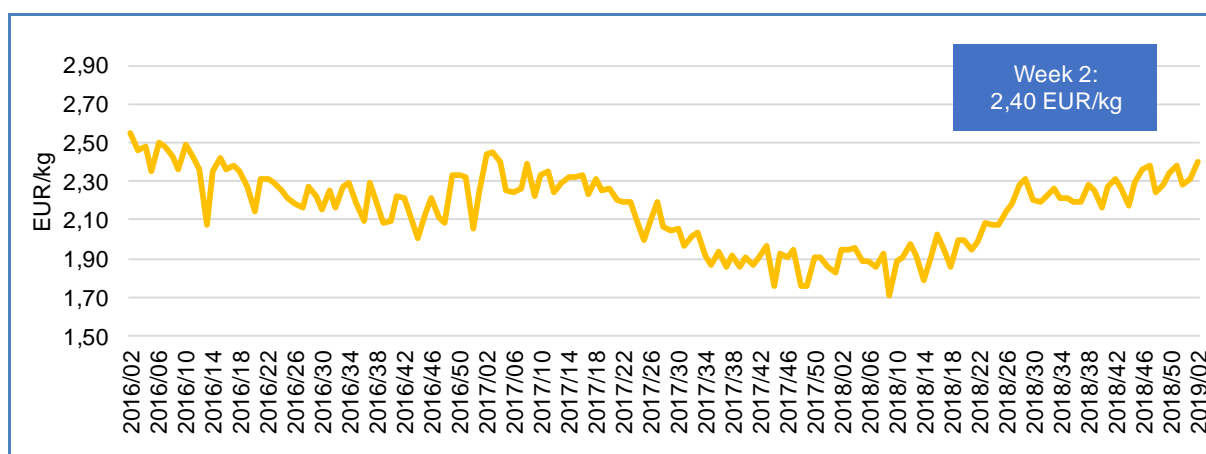
Figure 31. **IMPORT PRICE OF ATLANTIC SALMON, FRESH WHOLE FROM NORWAY**



Source: European Commission (updated 15.01.2019).

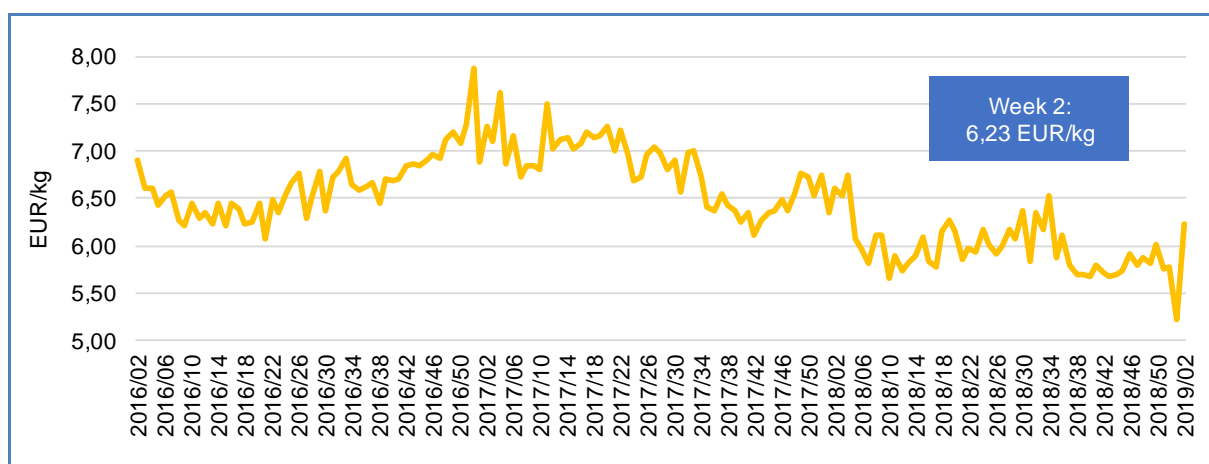
The weekly price of frozen fillets of **Alaska pollack** (*Theragra chalcogramma*, CN code 03047500) imported from **China** reached 2,40 EUR/kg in **week 2**, up by 4% from the previous week. This price has continued to rise from depressed levels during much of the early part of 2018, when the weekly average fell to as low as 1,71 EUR/kg in week 9 of 2018.

Figure 32. **IMPORT PRICE OF ALASKA POLLOCK, FROZEN FILLETS FROM CHINA**

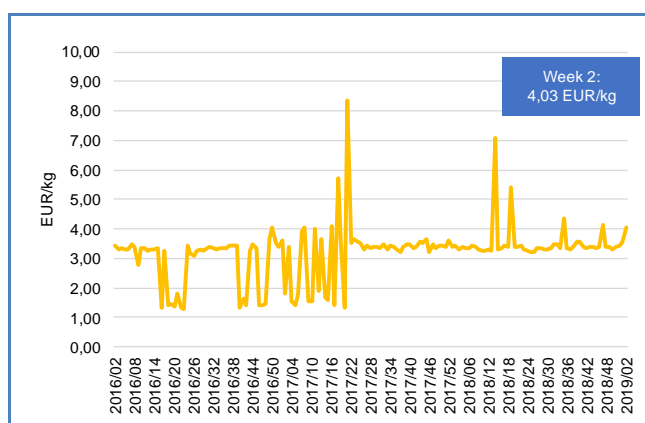


Source: European Commission (updated 15.01.2019).

The price of frozen **tropical shrimp** (genus *Penaeus*, CN code 03061792) imported from **Ecuador** in **week 2** rose sharply, up by 20% to 6,23 EUR/kg. However, it remained considerably lower than in recent years: an average of 5,99 EUR/kg in 2018 compared with 6,81 EUR/kg during 2017. Ecuador's exports continue to grow, although much of the increase is going to Asia.

Figure 33. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN TROPICAL SHRIMP FROM ECUADOR**

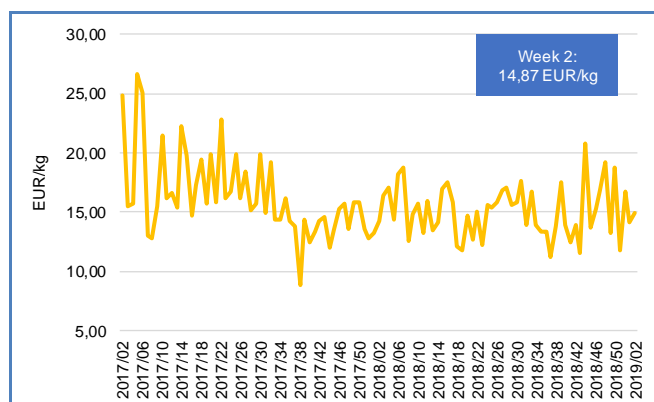
Source: European Commission (updated 15.01.2019).

Figure 34. **IMPORT PRICE OF MUSSEL *MYTILUS* SPP, LIVE FRESH OR, CHILLED FROM NORWAY**

Source: European Commission (updated 15.01.2019).

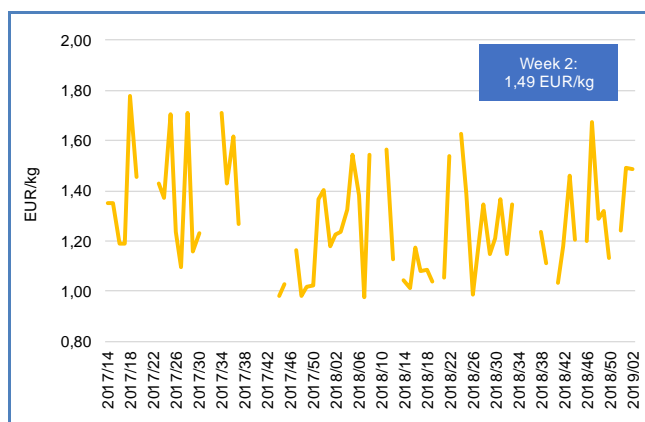
The EU import price of frozen **scallops**, including queen scallops, of the genera *Pecten*, *Chlamys* or *Placopecten* (CN code 03072290) from the **United States** was 14,87 EUR/kg in **week 2**, up by 5% from a week earlier, while volume fell by 26%. This price fluctuates considerably but has shown no long-term trend for many months. In all of 2018 the price averaged 15,02 EUR/kg.

For **mussels**, *Mytilus* spp, in live, fresh or chilled form (CN code 03073110) from **Norway**, the EU import price was 4,03 EUR/kg in **week 2**, up by 14% from the previous week, while import volume rose by 8%. This product's price and its volumes have a stable relationship. In the last year and a half, volume has been low and relatively stable, and the price has not been fluctuating.

Figure 35. **IMPORT PRICE OF SCALLOPS, INCLUDING QUEEN SCALLOPS OF THE GENERA PECTEN, CHLAMYS OR PLACOPECTEN FROM THE UNITED STATES**

Source: European Commission (updated 15.01.2019).

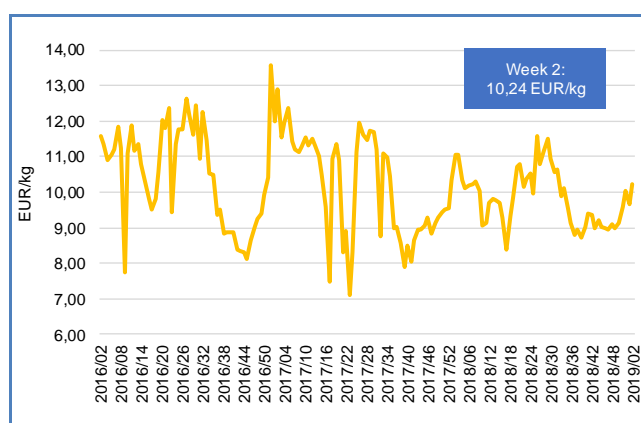
Figure 36. **IMPORT PRICE OF STRIPED VENUS AND OTHER SPECIES OF THE FAMILY VENERIDAE, FROZEN FROM CHILE**



Source: European Commission (updated 15.01.2019).

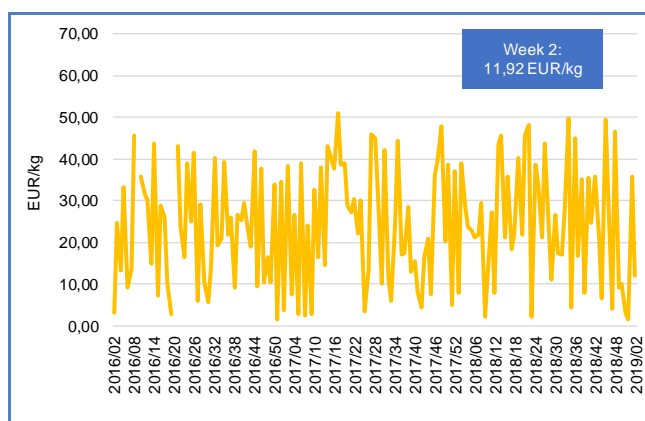
For fresh or chilled whole **Atlantic halibut** (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*, CN code 03022130, excluding edible fish offal of subheadings 0302 91 to 0302 99), imported from **Norway**, the price reached 10,24 EUR/kg in **week 2**, up by 6% from the previous week. This price shows a seasonal pattern tied to supply, with volumes tending to peak and prices tending to fall in the last weeks of the year.

Figure 37. **IMPORT PRICE OF ATLANTIC HALIBUT, EXCLUDING EDIBLE FISH OFFAL OF SUBHEADING 0302 91 TO 0302 99, FRESH OR CHILLED FROM NORWAY**



Source: European Commission (updated 15.01.2019).

Figure 38. **IMPORT PRICE OF LOBSTER (HOMARUS SPP.) (EXCL. 0306 12 10), FROZEN FROM CANADA**



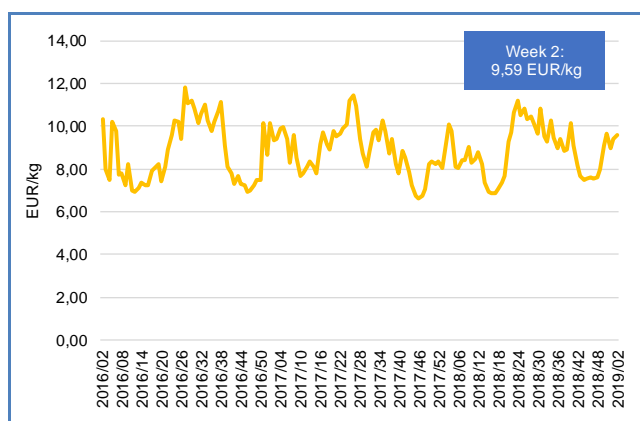
Source: European Commission (updated 15.01.2019).

The price of **striped venus** and other species of the family *Veneridae*, frozen (CN code 03077210), from **Chile** was 1,49 EUR/kg in **week 2**, with volume of 45 tonnes. Imports of this product are sporadic, showing little seasonal trend. Price fluctuates considerably, also showing little long-run trend.

The price of frozen **lobster** (*Homarus* spp., CN code 03061290, excl. 0306 12 10), imported from **Canada**, dropped by 67% in **week 2**, as import volume jumped by 648% from the previous week. The volume of imports of this product is highly seasonal, but the price, while very erratic, does not follow a clear seasonal pattern. Prices during the observed period ranged from a high of 50,88 EUR/kg in week 17 of 2017 to a low of 1,35 EUR/kg in week 52 of 2018.

For fresh whole **yellowfin tunas** (*Thunnus albacares*, CN code 03023290) imported from **Maldives**, the price in **week 2** was 9,59 EUR/kg, slightly up (2%) from the previous week, while volume jumped by 105%. Imports of this product are very seasonal, peaking in the winter. Prices move accordingly, tending to peak in the summer.

Figure 39. **IMPORT PRICE OF YELLOWFIN TUNAS (*THUNNUS ALBACARES*) OTHER (EXCL. 0302 32 10), EXCLUDING EDIBLE FISH OFFAL OF SUBHEADINGS 0302 91 TO 0302 99, FRESH OR CHILLED FROM MALDIVES**



Source: European Commission (updated 15.01.2019).

3 Consumption

3.1. HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IN THE EU

In October 2018, consumption of fresh fisheries and aquaculture products increased in both volume and value in most of the Member States surveyed compared with October 2017. The largest increase occurred in Hungary (+52% in volume and +32% value) followed by Sweden (+32% and +19%). However, in Denmark, Germany and Spain value increased, but volume decreased. In Portugal, the opposite trend was observed. Only in France did volume and value decrease (–2% and –1%, respectively).

Table 3. OCTOBER OVERVIEW OF THE REPORTING COUNTRIES (volume in tonnes and value in million EUR)

Country	Per capita consumption 2016* (live weight equivalent) kg/capita/year	October 2016		October 2017		September 2018		October 2018		Change from October 2017 to October 2018	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Denmark	24,7	693	10,24	600	9,35	516	7,63	595	9,42	1%	1%
France	32,9	19,829	203,90	19,677	204,34	17,755	187,48	19,265	202,62	2%	1%
Germany	13,9	5,265	69,09	5,274	65,06	4,889	72,52	4,126	66,34	22%	2%
Hungary	5,2	414	1,82	209	1,26	243	1,29	318	1,73	52%	37%
Ireland	23,0	948	13,78	902	12,62	1,185	17,10	933	13,54	3%	7%
Italy	31,1	23,111	202,20	23,573	210,68	32,293	267,61	25,579	230,33	9%	9%
Netherlands	21,0	2,740	33,36	2,250	31,59	3,478	46,87	2,460	33,81	9%	7%
Poland	14,5	4,533	24,45	4,086	22,36	3,602	21,91	4,209	24,58	3%	10%
Portugal	57,0	4,786	29,46	4,070	26,54	4,197	27,89	4,168	26,33	2%	1%
Spain	45,7	59,040	424,14	51,594	378,02	47,469	357,06	50,896	384,22	1%	2%
Sweden	26,4	1,080	14,12	887	12,19	660	8,64	1,174	14,52	32%	19%
UK	23,7	3,939	79,16	3,495	54,48	3,335	53,20	3,553	56,31	2%	3%

Source: EUMOFA, based on Europanel (updated 18.01.2018).

*Data on per capita consumption of all fish and seafood products for all EU Member States can be found at: http://eumofa.eu/documents/20178/132648/EN_The+EU+fish+market+2018.pdf

In the month of October for the past three years, household consumption of fresh fisheries and aquaculture products has been above the annual average in both volume and value in France (+7% and +6%, respectively), the Netherlands (+9% and +1%), Spain (+1% and +4%), and Sweden (+34% and +30%). In Denmark, household consumption in October was 3% above the average in value, while volume was at the annual average. In Poland, value remained at the annual average consumption level, but volume was 13% below the average. In the rest of the Member States surveyed, volume and value were below the annual average.

The most recent consumption data available in EUMOFA for **November 2018** can be accessed [here](#).

3.2. Fresh cod

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

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

Main producing countries in Europe: Denmark, the UK, Sweden, Poland.

Production method: caught.

Main consumers in the EU: the UK, Denmark, Sweden.

Presentation: whole, fillets and other cuts, minced.

Preservation: fresh, frozen, dried, salted.



3.2.1 General overview of household consumption in Denmark, Ireland and Sweden

Per capita consumption of fish and aquaculture products in 2016 was the highest in Sweden, followed by Denmark and Ireland. Sweden registered per capita consumption of 26,4 kg, 9% higher than the EU average of 24,3 kg. Compared with the per capita consumption in Portugal of 57 kg (which was the highest in the EU), Sweden's consumption was 54% lower. In Denmark, the per capita consumption of fish and aquaculture products was 24,7 kg, 6% lower than in Sweden, but 2% higher than the EU average. Compared with the previous year, the per capita consumption in Denmark increased by 3%. In Ireland, the per capita consumption increased by 5% compared with 2015 and reached 23 kg. However, it was 5% lower than the EU average. See more on per capita consumption in the EU in table 3.

Apparent consumption of cod in the EU registered 2,33 kg per capita. Cod comes entirely from wild catches and displayed a 10% share of the most important species consumed in the EU¹⁴.

Retail prices of fresh cod fluctuated considerably during the period January 2015–October 2018. The highest prices were registered in Sweden (14,21 EUR/kg), while the biggest volumes consumed were recorded in Ireland (146 tonnes on average).

We have covered **cod** in previous *Monthly Highlights*:

First sales: Denmark (10/2018, 2/2017, 8/2015), France (2/2017), Latvia (5/2014), Lithuania (6/2016, 2/2015, 1/2014), Norway (4/2016), Sweden (10/2018, 2/2017, February 2013, November–December 2013), the UK (10/2018, 2/2017).

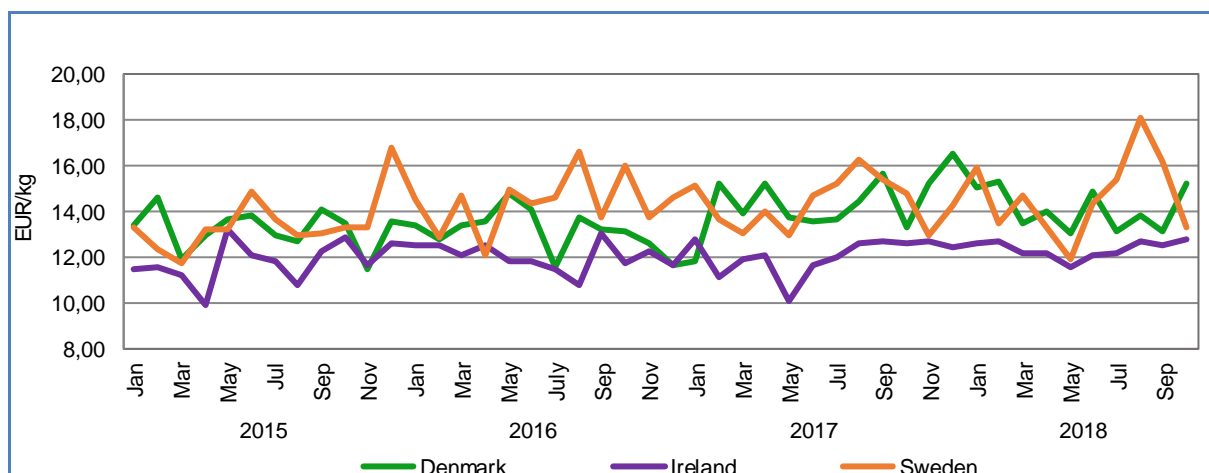
Trade: Extra-EU Import (04/2015).

Topic of the month: Cod in Lithuania (Jun 2013).

Consumption: Belgium (Jul 2013), Denmark (3/2016), France (4/2015, July 2013), Germany (3/2016), Ireland (3/2016), Lithuania (3/2016, 4/2015), Poland (4/2015), Portugal (4/2015), the UK (3/2016, 4/2015, July 2013).

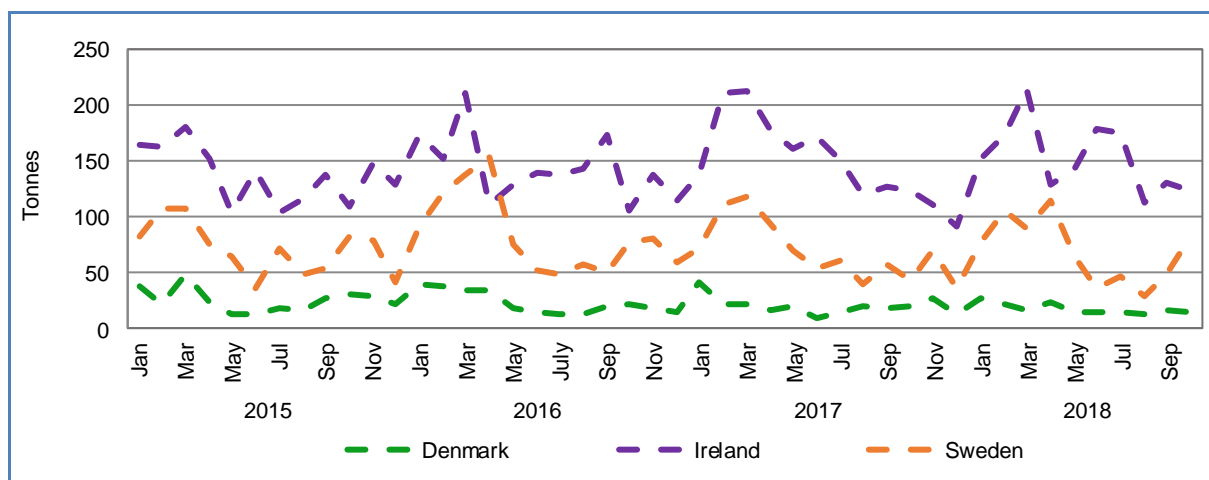
¹⁴ <http://www.eumofa.eu/documents/20178/110994/MH+2+2018.pdf>

Figure 40. RETAIL PRICES OF FRESH COD



Source: EUMOFA, based on Europanel (updated 18.01.2019).

Figure 41. VOLUME SOLD OF FRESH COD



Source: EUMOFA based on Europanel (updated 18.01.2019).

3.2.2 Consumption trend in Denmark

Long-term trend, January 2015–October 2018: decreasing in volume and increasing in price.

Yearly average price: 13,22 EUR/kg (2015), 13,16 EUR/kg (2016), 14,35 EUR/kg (2017).

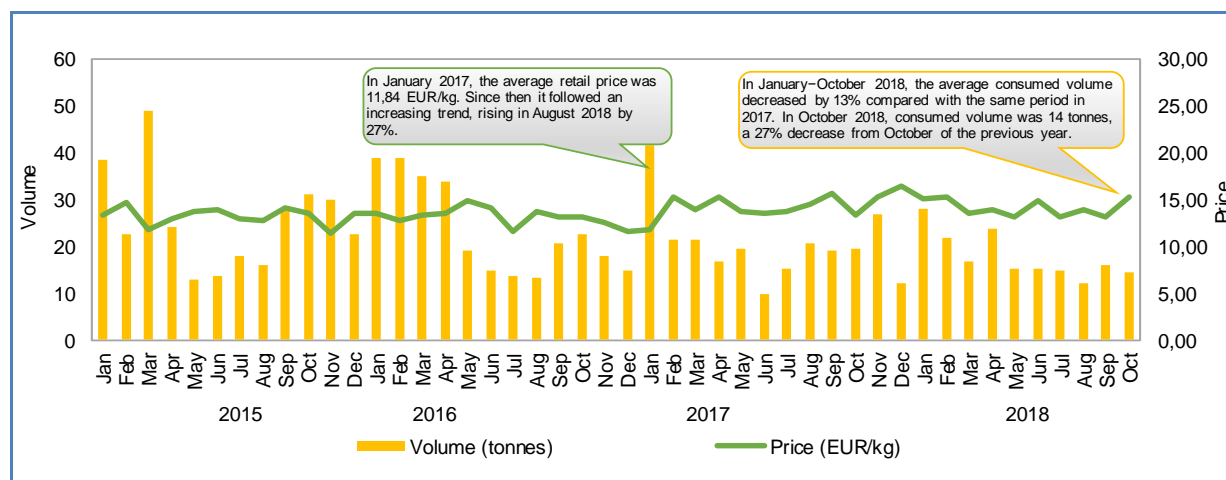
Total yearly consumption: 306 tonnes (2015), 284 tonnes (2016), 243 tonnes (2017).

Short-term trend, January–October 2018: decreasing both in volume and in price.

Average price: 14,10 EUR/kg.

Total consumption, January–October 2018: 179 tonnes.

Figure 42. RETAIL PRICE AND VOLUME SOLD OF FRESH COD IN DENMARK



Source: EUMOFA, based on Europanel (updated 18.01.2018).

3.2.2 Consumption trend in Ireland

Long-term trend, January 2015–October 2018: increasing in both volume and in price.

Yearly average price: 11,77 EUR/kg (2015), 12,01 EUR/kg (2016), 12,04 EUR/kg (2017).

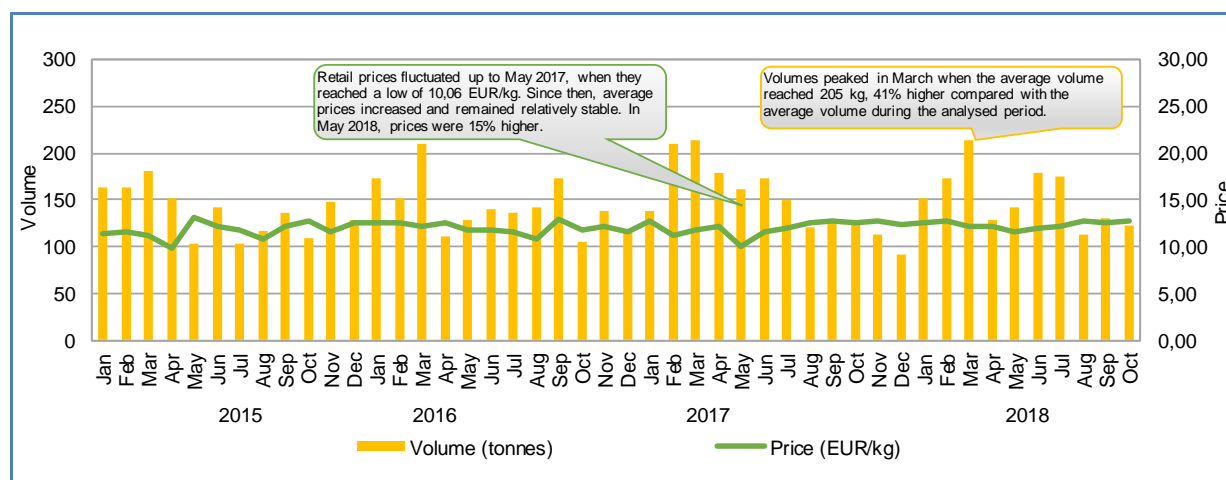
Total yearly consumption: 1.649 tonnes (2015), 1.728 tonnes (2016), 1.798 tonnes (2017).

Short-term trend, January–October 2018: decreasing in volume and increasing slightly in price.

Average price: 12,34 EUR/kg.

Total consumption, January–October 2018: 1.532 tonnes.

Figure 43. RETAIL PRICE AND VOLUME SOLD OF FRESH COD IN IRELAND



Source: EUMOFA, based on Europanel (updated 18.01.2018).

3.2.2 Consumption trend in Sweden

Long-term trend, January 2015–October 2018: decreasing in volume and increasing in price.

Yearly average price: 13,48 EUR/kg (2015), 14,39 EUR/kg (2016), 14,37 EUR/kg (2017).

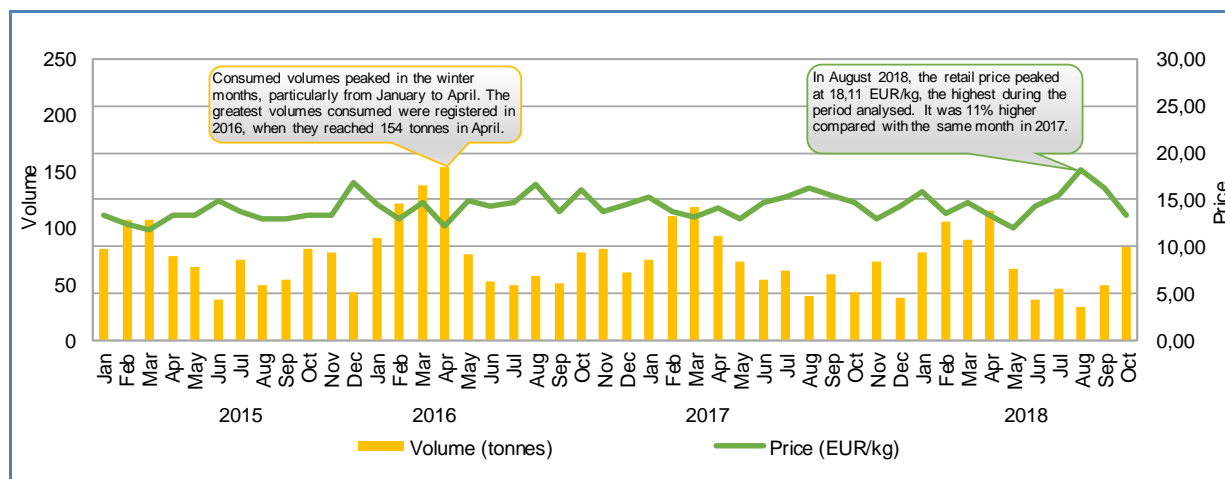
Total yearly consumption: 848 tonnes (2015), 1.009 tonnes (2016), 825 tonnes (2017).

Short-term trend, January–October 2018: decreasing in volume and increasing in price.

Average price: 14,67 EUR/kg.

Total consumption, January–September 2018: 695 tonnes.

Figure 44. RETAIL PRICE AND VOLUME SOLD OF FRESH COD IN SWEDEN



Source: EUMOFA, based on Europanel (updated 18.01.2018).

4 Case study – The caviar market¹⁵

4.1 Catches

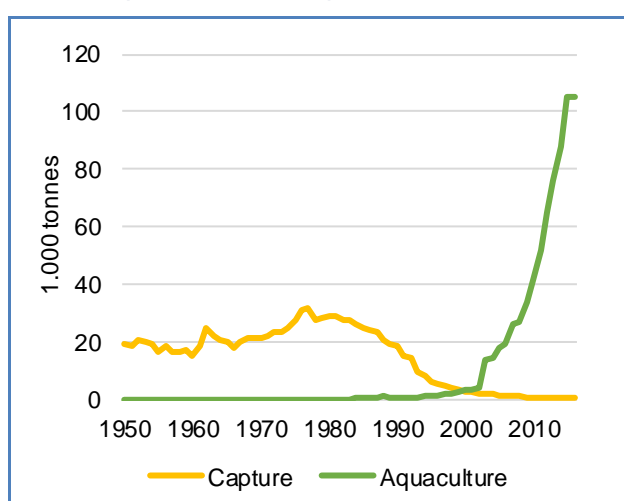
Caviar is roe from sturgeons. Historically, sturgeons were harvested in the Caspian Sea and their roe sold as caviar, mainly by Russia and Iran. The most well-known and high prized caviars are **Beluga** from the Beluga sturgeon (*Huso huso*), **Osetra** from the Russian sturgeon (*Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*), and **Sevruga** from the Starry sturgeon (*Acipenser stellatus*). All species originate in Eurasia, primarily in the Caspian Sea, Black Sea and the connected rivers.

While these three species are the most well-known, most of the caviar on the market today is from several other sturgeon species. According to trade data from CITES¹⁶, 75-80% of the caviar export is from other species, from the more common varieties as the White sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*), or the Shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*) to the higher prized Siberian sturgeon (*Acipenser baerii*) and the Beluga-like Kaluga sturgeon (*Huso dauricus*).

Caviars differ in size and price and are generally graded as classic, royal or imperial describing the appearance of each pearl in terms of size and colour.

4.2 Global production

Figure 45. **CAPTURE AND AQUACULTURE OF STURGEONS IN THE PERIOD 1950–2016**
(volume in tonnes)



Source: FAO.

Overfishing of sturgeon has almost led to the extinction of several species. Historically, the largest capture was recorded in 1977 with 31.800 tonnes. Since 1998, international trade of all sturgeon species and related products has been regulated under CITES, and in 2006, Romania as the first of several countries, introduced a ban on sturgeon fishing in the Black Sea. In 2016 a total global capture of 250 tonnes was recorded.

The first FAO-recorded harvest from aquaculture was in 1984 with 150 tonnes. Since then, it gradually increased to the beginning of the 2000's when it started increasing rapidly year by year due to increased production in China. In both 2015 and 2016, the world aquaculture production of sturgeon was about 105.000 tonnes. Subsequently, nearly all caviars on the market today are harvested from farmed sturgeon.

¹⁵ EUMOFA has published a more comprehensive analysis on the market for caviar in December 2018. The report is available for download under "Studies and reports" and "Ad-hoc analyses" at <http://www.eumofa.eu/market-analysis>.

¹⁶ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

World production of caviar was recorded at 290 tonnes in 2014¹⁷ and 340 tonnes in 2016¹⁸. Over the last decade, China has become the main caviar producer in the world. Estimated Chinese caviar production range between 75¹⁹ and 144²⁰ tonnes.

4.3 Production in the EU

According to the Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (FEAP), the EU produced 126 tonnes of caviar from farmed sturgeons in 2016, an increase of 17% from 108 tonnes in 2015²¹. The largest producers were Italy, France, Germany, and Poland, accounting for 80% of the total production in 2016.

Table 4. **CAVIAR PRODUCTION BY MEMBER STATE IN 2015–2016 (volume in tonnes)**

Country	2015	2016
Italy	35	38
France	23	30
Germany	17	15
Poland	10	15
Bulgaria	6	7
Spain	4	6
Finland	4	4
Hungary	2	3
Latvia	2	3
Netherlands	2	2
Belgium/Luxembourg	3	3
Total EU	108	126

Source: FEAP.

Only recently FEAP started publishing information on caviar production. Therefore, production data are only available for 2015 and 2016. On the other hand, historical data on production of sturgeons are available. Italy is by far the largest producer of sturgeons in the EU and has been for the last 10 years. While Italian production has decreased in 2015 and 2016, other countries have increased their production, especially France and Poland with an increase in 2016 of 87% and 190%, respectively. Although the production has fluctuated from year to year, there is an increasing trend with an annual average growth rate of 2,6%.

Table 5. **STURGEON PRODUCTION BY MEMBER STATE IN 2007–2016 (volume in tonnes)**

Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Italy	1.200	1.350	1.350	1.900	1.900	1.700	1.900	2.000	1.480	1.000
Germany	228	214	106	120	120	240	150	300	225	225
France	250	250	250	380	280	250	280	298	241	450
Poland	250	270	148	200	240	241	95	140	193	560
Spain	183	370	166	35	40	66	66	100	120	110
Bulgaria	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	120	140
Finland	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	50	60
Netherlands	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	50	50
Belgium	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20	20
Total	2.111	2.454	2.020	2.635	2.580	2.497	2.491	2.838	2.579	2.655

Source: FEAP.

¹⁷ World Sturgeon Conservation Society <http://www.wscs.info/sturgeons/caviar-p-m.aspx>

¹⁸ Harris L., and Shiraishi H. (2018) Understanding the global caviar market. Result of a rapid assessment of trade in sturgeon caviar. TRAFFIC and WWF joint report.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Sicuro B. (2018) The future of caviar production on the light of social changes: a new dawn for caviar?

²¹ FEAP (2017) European Aquaculture Production Report 2008-2016.

4.4 Extra-EU import²²

Table 6. **YEARLY EXTRA-EU IMPORT OF CAVIAR IN 2014–2018 (volume in kg and price in EUR/kg)**

Year	Volume	Price
2014	24.400	403
2015	16.800	333
2016	23.100	314
2017	30.600	261
2018 (Jan–Sep)	16.100	237

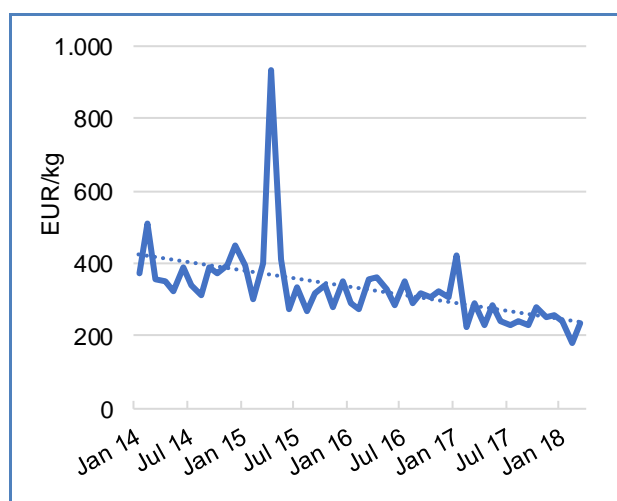
Source: Eurostat/EUMOFA.

EU imports of caviar from non-EU countries are recorded at 30.600 kg in 2017. This represents a steep increase from 2015 and 2016 by 82% and 32%, respectively. The increase in import volume from 2014 was 25%. In each of the last 4 years, EU import volumes have peaked in December.

The main supplier of caviar to the EU market in 2017 was by far China (27.000 kg), followed by Uruguay (1.900 kg) and Israel (1.100 kg).

The main importing Member States in 2017 were France (13.200 kg) followed by Germany (6.400 kg) and Belgium (4.900 kg). France and Germany are big consumers of caviar, but these import volumes might be somewhat affected by the fact that these Member States are the point of entry for caviar entering the EU market. From 2014 to 2017, the average import price fell from 403 EUR/kg to 261 EUR/kg (-35%).

Figure 46. **MONTHLY EXTRA-EU IMPORT PRICE OF CAVIAR IN 2014–2018**



Source: Eurostat/EUMOFA.

4.5 Extra-EU export

Table 7. **YEARLY EXTRA-EU EXPORT OF CAVIAR IN 2014–2018 (volume in kg and price in EUR/kg)**

Year	Volume	Price
2014	29.900	392
2015	30.900	415
2016	32.200	400
2017	37.300	382
2018 (Jan–Sep)	23.500	376

Source: Eurostat/EUMOFA.

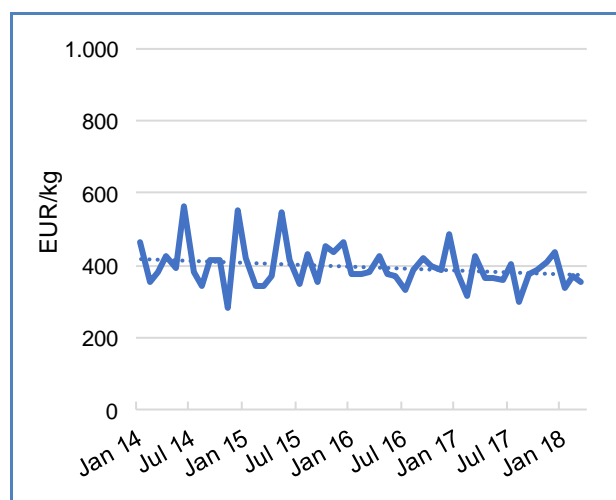
Along with the increase in production of caviar in the EU, exports to countries outside the EU are increasing. In 2014, exports from the EU are estimated at 29.000 kg and through 2017 volumes have increased by 25% to a total of 37.300 kg.

²² For a methodological description of the usage of trade data, please see chapter 1 in the more comprehensive analyses on the market for caviar published in December 2018. The report is available for download under "Studies and reports" and "Ad-hoc analyses" at www.eumofa.eu.

The two main EU export markets for caviar in 2017 were the USA (9.600 kg) and Japan (8.800 kg). The same two markets were also the biggest ones in 2016 and 2015. Ranking next in 2017 are the United Arab Emirates (5.500 kg), Hong Kong (2.900 kg), and Switzerland (2.800 kg).

Although volatile, compared to extra-EU import price, the average export price has decreased far less over the last years. From 2014 to 2017, it decreased only by 3% from 392 EUR/kg to 382 EUR/kg.

Figure 47. **MONTHLY EXTRA-EU EXPORT PRICE OF CAVIAR IN 2014–2018**



Source: Eurostat/EUMOFA.

4.6 Intra-EU export

Table 8. **YEARLY INTRA-EU EXPORT OF CAVIAR IN 2014–2018 (volume in kg and price in EUR/kg)**

Year	Volume	Price
2014	39.100	395
2015	38.300	376
2016	44.000	355
2017	59.500	343
2018 (Jan–Sep)	48.500	290

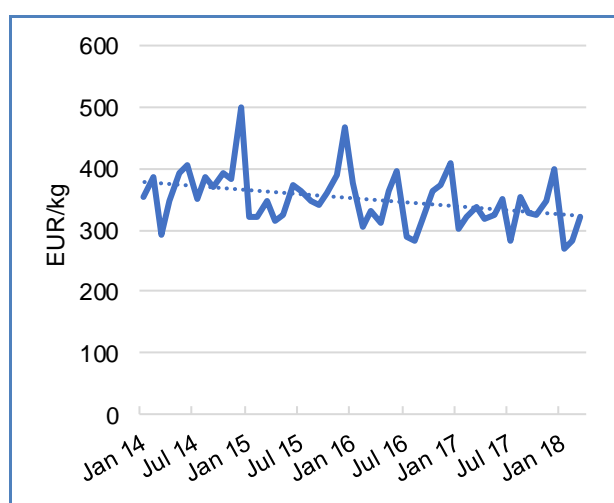
Source: Eurostat/EUMOFA.

Intra-EU trade of caviar, which consists of caviar of EU origin and re-export of imported caviar, is recorded at 59.500 kg in 2017. This represents an increase of 20.400 kg (52%) from 2014. The increase reflects both increase in EU production and in imports to the EU.

The top intra-EU exporting Member State is Italy with almost half of the export volume (30.300 kg). The other half of the volume is exported from Germany (9.100 kg), France (7.800 kg), Poland (6.500 kg), and Belgium (5.800 kg).

From 2014 to 2017, the average intra EU export price fell from 395 EUR/kg to 343 EUR/kg (–13%). The structural changes in prices through the year point in direction of increase in demand in the festive seasons.

Figure 48. **MONTHLY INTRA-EU EXPORT PRICE OF CAVIAR IN 2014–2018**



Source: Eurostat/EUMOFA.

4.7 Consumption

Apparent consumption is calculated based on FEAP production data and EUROSTAT trade statistics. According to this methodology, total EU consumption of caviar in 2016 is calculated at 104 tonnes. France is the largest consumer market for caviar (39,2 tonnes), followed by Germany (11,5 tonnes). Of the non-producing countries, the UK is the largest consumer market (3,4 tonnes) followed by Denmark, Luxembourg, and Austria (around 2 tonnes each).

Table 9. **APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF CAVIAR IN THE EU in 2016 BY MEMBER STATE (volume in tonnes)**

	Production	Intra-EU balance	Extra-EU balance	Apparent consumption
Producing countries				
Italy	38	-18,7	-12,3	7,0
France	30	8,1	1,1	39,2
Germany	15	-2,7	-0,8	11,5
Poland	15	-4,2	-4,1	6,7
Bulgaria	7	0,0	0,0	7,0
Spain	6	0,1	0,4	6,5
Belgium	3	-3,6	4,4	3,8
Finland	4	0,8	-1,3	3,5
Hungary	3	0,0	0,0	3,0
Latvia	3	0,4	-0,4	3,0
Netherlands	2	0,0	-0,1	1,9
Non-producing countries				
Austria	n/a	2,2	0,0	2,2
Denmark	n/a	2,3	0,0	2,3
Estonia	n/a	0,4	0,0	0,4
Greece	n/a	0,1	0,0	0,1
Luxembourg	n/a	-0,6	2,8	2,2
Sweden	n/a	0,4	0,0	0,4
United Kingdom	n/a	2,2	1,2	3,4
EU total	126	-12,8	-9,1	104,1

Source: FEAP, Eurostat/EUMOFA.

5 Case study – Saithe fresh fillet in France²³

5.1 World and EU catches

World production of saithe was 298.086 tonnes in 2016²⁴. The main producers were Norway (154.000 tonnes, accounting for 52% of the world catches), Iceland (50.000 tonnes), the European Union (41.000 tonnes), and the Faroe Islands (32.000 tonnes).

The EU accounted for 14% of world catches of saithe. The main EU fishing countries were France (35%), the UK (30%), Germany (18%), and Denmark (10%). Significant volumes of saithe are also caught by Swedish, Irish and Polish fleets.

Between 2006 and 2016, EU catches of saithe have experienced a 40% decrease, from more than 67.000 tonnes in 2006 to 41.000 tonnes in 2016. France (–43%), Germany (–58%) and Denmark (–46%) suffered the biggest decreases, whereas the UK only experienced a 9% decrease of saithe catches. These decreases are mostly the result of the evolution of total allowable catches (TACs) and quota management system implemented through the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP).

5.2 Structure of the EU market

Apparent consumption²⁵

EU apparent consumption of saithe was 149.961 tonnes live weight equivalent (lwe) in 2016. France was the leading Member States for saithe consumption with 41.949 tonnes (lwe), followed by Germany (28.935 tonnes), Poland (13.897 tonnes) and Sweden (11.240 tonnes). Consumption in other MS was below 10.000 tonnes (lwe).

Imports

The main EU importers are Germany, France, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Poland. In 2016, each of these countries imported between 11.000 and 26.000 tonnes of saithe valued between EUR 29 million and EUR 71 million.

Between 2006 and 2016, the value of imports of saithe increased by 13–15% in Germany, France, the Netherlands, and Poland. The only exception is Denmark, with a 18% decrease. In terms of volume, imports decreased in all Member States (between 17% and 34%). Overall, the average price of saithe has increased, and trade has also evolved towards products with higher price (e.g. fresh fillets) than others (whole fish or frozen fillet).

Regarding the imports in the main EU Member States, Germany and the Netherlands mainly import frozen fillets, which accounted for 59% of the volume imported in 2016 in Germany and 66% in the Netherlands. Imports to Germany mainly come from Denmark, the Netherlands and Iceland. Imports to the Netherlands mainly come from Iceland, Faroe Islands and Norway. Imports in France are composed of frozen fillets (38% of volume), fresh fillets (38%) and fresh whole saithe (31%). Over the last decade, the imports of fresh fillets largely increased (four times higher in 2016 compared to 2006) while frozen fillets, frozen meat and frozen whole saithe decreased. Imports to France mainly come from Denmark, the UK and the Netherlands.

Main products imported in Denmark are fresh whole saithe (84% of imported volume). The imports of fresh whole fish have almost doubled in value between 2006 and 2016 (+92%). The import of fresh whole saithe is related, to some extent, to the landing of saithe from vessels from other Member States. Imports to Denmark mainly come from Norway, Germany, France and Faroe Islands. In Poland, main products imported were fresh whole fish (44%

²³ EUMOFA has published a more comprehensive analysis on saithe fresh fillets in France in September 2018. The report is available for download under "Studies and reports" and "Price structure analysis" at <http://www.eumofa.eu/market-analysis>

²⁴ FAO.

²⁵ The method for calculation of the apparent market is as follows: volume of apparent consumption = volume of catches + volume imported – volume exported. The volumes are live weight equivalent, specific conversion factors are used to calculate the live weight equivalent for each type of product.

of volume imported) and frozen fillets (37%). Over the 2006–2016 period, imports of frozen fillets have largely increased (+35% in volume). Imports to Poland mainly come from Sweden and Denmark.

Exports

The main EU exporters of saithe are the Netherlands, Denmark, and Germany. Dutch exports largely increased between 2006 and 2016. In 2016, exports were three times as high in terms of volume and five times as high in value compared to 2006. Frozen fillets accounted for 58% of volume and 67% of value; frozen whole saithe accounted for 24% of volume and 10% of value. The main destinations for Dutch exports are France and Germany. In 2016, the main products exported by Denmark were fresh whole saithe (55% of volume in 2016) and fresh fillets (27% of volume). Between 2006 and 2016, exports of fresh whole saithe increased by 57% and reached 11.943 tonnes in 2016. However, total export volumes largely decreased over the same period (–31%), with a collapse in 2011 (–9.351 tonnes), mainly due to a decrease of frozen fillet exports (imports of frozen fillet to Denmark largely decreased in the same year). Apparent consumption for saithe is low in Denmark (3.310 tonnes lwe in 2016), even if trade is important with 35.679 tonnes lwe imported and 37.463 tonnes lwe exported in 2016. Germany is the main destination for Danish exports. The most exported product from Germany in 2016 was fresh whole saithe (51% of the volume in 2016 with 4.443 tonnes). German exports dropped by 49% in volume and 12% in value between 2006 and 2016; the volume exported decreased for each of the main products. The moderate decrease in value is due to the price increase for frozen fillets, which account for 36% of volume and 57% of value (4,20 EUR/kg in 2016 vs 2,71 EUR/kg in 2006). The main destination for German exports is Denmark.

5.3 The French market

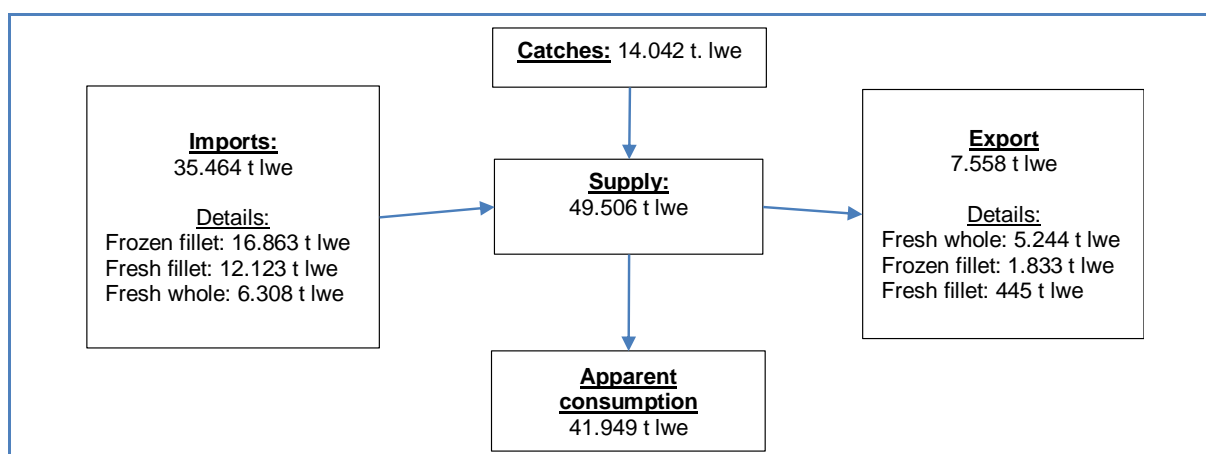
Supply Balance

French catches reached 14.042 tonnes in 2016. Most French landings take place in the UK (5.038 tonnes in 2016), followed by Denmark (3.962 tonnes lwe), and France (2.958 tonnes)²⁶. According to interviewed stakeholders, landings in the UK are transported by truck to France and the first sale takes place in France. Landings in Denmark by French vessels may be sold in Danish auctions (in particular in Hanstholm) and are thus considered as French exports to Denmark. Saithe caught by the French fleet may be landed as whole fresh gutted fish and as frozen fillets (frozen fillets are landed in France).

Imports (35.464 tonnes lwe in 2016) are mainly composed of frozen and fresh fillets. Exports reach 7.558 tonnes lwe and are both fresh whole saithe and frozen fillet. Exports for whole fresh fish may cover landings from the French fleet in Denmark.

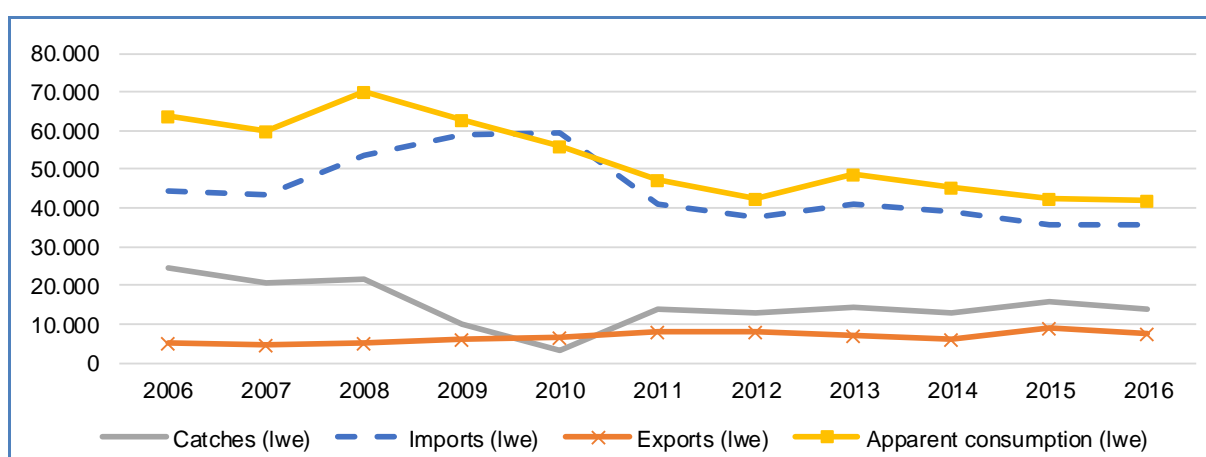
Based on data available, apparent consumption of saithe was 41.949 tonnes lwe in 2016. Supply largely relies on imports (72%). Apparent consumption decreased between 2006 and 2016 (it peaked at 69.936 tonnes in 2008). Based on interviews, the main markets for saithe are large scale retailers and HORECA (in particular mass catering) and to a lesser extent fishmongers.

²⁶ EUROSTAT.

Figure 49. **SUPPLY BALANCE OF SAIthe IN FRANCE IN 2016**

Source: EUMOFA, based on FAO, Eurostat COMEXT.

The apparent supply decreased between 2006 and 2016, due to a strong decrease of imports and catches. Apparent consumption peaked in 2008 at 69.936 tonnes lwe (compared to 41.949 tonnes in 2016).

Figure 50. **EVOLUTION OF APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF SAIthe IN FRANCE IN 2006 – 2016**

Source: EUMOFA, based on FAO, Eurostat COMEXT, Eurostat.

French imports

In 2016, French imports reached EUR 66,4 million (+15% compared to 2006) and 17.246 tonnes (–26% compared to 2006). Imports were mainly composed of frozen fillets (43% of value), fresh fillets (37% of value) and fresh whole saithe (18% of value).

- **Fillet: frozen and fresh**

Fillet imports decreased by 21% in volume between 2006 and 2016. We can observe a large decrease (–5.570 tonnes) of frozen fillets while fresh fillets increased (+3.185 tonnes). In 2016, frozen fillets still accounted for the largest share of saithe's fillet imports in volume (58% of fillets imported in France).

The decrease of frozen fillets is in particular due to a reduction of imports from Denmark (764 tonnes in 2016 vs 6.276 tonnes in 2006).

Almost all the fresh fillets imported in France come from Denmark and the UK (94% of fresh fillets imported in 2016). The price of fresh fillets remains higher than that of frozen fillets (5,22 EUR/kg and 3,72 EUR/kg, respectively). Both prices largely increased between 2006 and 2016 (+43% and +39%).

- **Fresh whole**

Most imports of fresh whole saithe come from Denmark and the UK (84% of the volume imported in France in 2016), which are the two main EU landing countries for saithe.

Volumes peaked in 2009 at 10.341 tonnes and have since halved, with 5.301 tonnes imported in 2016. Price has constantly increased over the last decade and was 2,13 EUR/kg in 2016 (1,32 EUR/kg in 2006).

French exports

French exports were EUR 7,4 million and 5.530 tonnes in 2016, more than two times higher in 2016 than in 2006. Fresh whole saithe and frozen fillet accounted for 94% of French exports for saithe's products in 2016²⁷

- **Fresh whole**

Exports of fresh whole saithe largely increased over the last decade, from 503 tonnes in 2006 to 4.407 tonnes in 2016. Denmark accounts for 90% of the volume exported. Based on interviews, we consider that most of this flow is related to saithe's landings by the French fleet in Denmark (in particular in the port of Hanstholm, which is a major landing site for saithe, with 14.088 tonnes landed in 2016 based on EUMOFA), where the fish is sold through auctions.

- **Frozen fillet**

Frozen fillet exports have changed significantly over the last decade. They decreased by 20% in value and 53% in volume between 2006 and 2016. Exports reached 1.530 tonnes in 2006, mainly directed to Germany, Spain, Poland, and Belgium. In 2016, only Germany and Poland were still significant markets (in 2016, Germany, Croatia, and Poland accounted for 73% of the volumes exported).

Exports of frozen fillets from France to Germany even stopped for two years (2009 and 2010) while exports from France to Poland started to grow. Germany is one of the main EU importers of saithe's frozen fillets (5.005 tonnes in 2016), for which France is a minor supplier (maximum 5,5% in 2012).

Market segmentation

The EU market for saithe is segmented along three main criteria: preservation, presentation and size. However, recently, eco-certified products have added a new segment in the saithe market.

- **Presentation/preservation:** Saithe is marketed as fresh whole or in fillets (skin-on/skin-off), steaks, loins and flanks. As saithe is targeted by freezer trawlers, a significant volume of frozen fillets, cuts (IQF²⁸) or blocks, is processed onboard. Saithe can also be marketed frozen whole headed and gutted but also, to a lesser extent, salted-dried or preserved.
- **Size:** the most common size is 30 to 110 cm. The volume for main commercial categories ranges between 0,3 kg to more than 5 kg for fresh whole saithe (according to the EU marketing standards for fresh fish) and from 0,4 kg to more than 0,6 kg for fresh fillet or loins (according to interviews with operators).

Differences in freshness can also impact segmentation. For example, in a bottom trawler landing fresh fish, saithe caught in the last three days of the fishing trip are more valued than the rest of the catches²⁹.

Based on interviews with wholesalers and a retailer, saithe is a medium range product among the whitefishes. Its positioning in the market stands between cod, salmon, haddock, and hake on one hand and Alaska pollock or pangasius on the other hand. Operators indicate that market change about other species may impact saithe sales. For instance, if cod or haddock prices decrease, consumers may buy these products instead of saithe, thus driving down its sale.

Saithe is consumed in different forms on the French market. The most common forms are fresh and frozen fillets. There are several types of fillets: with or without skin, with or without flank. Large scale retailers tend to ask for fillets without flank as a preventive measure to avoid parasites such as Anisakis.

Wholesalers observe the development of saithe' loins. Loins are a part of the fillet; the advantage is that its thickness is regular and may be cut in several pieces. This is in particular required by mass catering as this eases

²⁷ Based on Eurostat/COMEXT.

²⁸ Individually Quick Frozen

²⁹ http://pdm-seafoodmag.com/guide/poissons/details/product/Lieu_noir.html

the preparation for cookers and allows to propose homogenous pieces of fish to consumers. The disadvantage of loins is the lower yield at processing stage. This increases the costs.

5.4 Price transmission in the supply chain

This section details the outcome of two analyses of price transmission in saithe's supply chain in France:

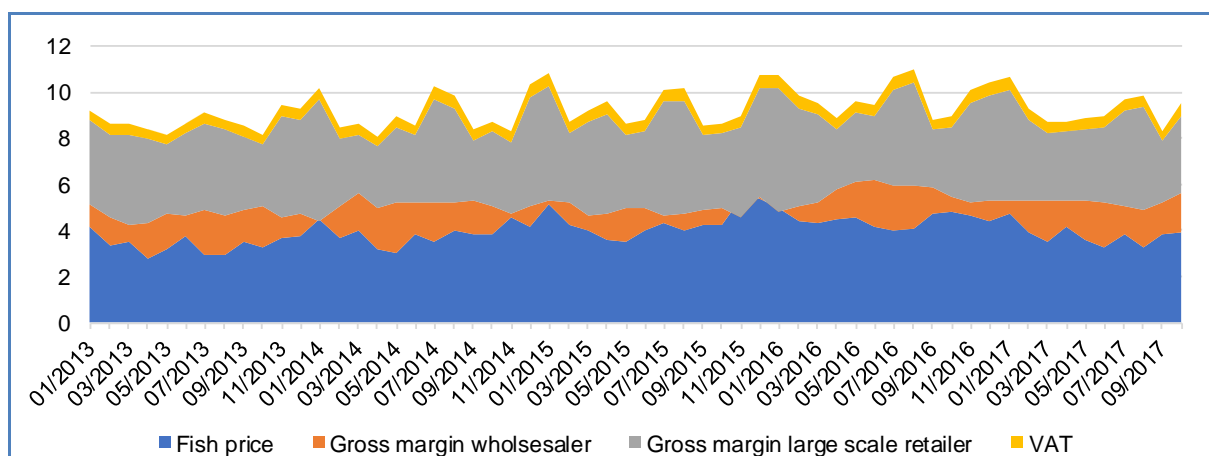
- The first analysis is the results from the French observatory on the formation of food products prices and margins ("Observatoire de la formation des prix et des marges des produits alimentaires") which followed the evolution of prices and margins at the different stages of the fresh saithe's supply chain between 2013 and 2017.
- The second analysis is a price transmission analysis conducted by EUMOFA. It details the different prices, costs and margin at the different stages of the supply chain for the fresh fillet of saithe in France in 2017, this is based on available statistics and stakeholders interviews.

Price and margin of fresh saithe at the different stages of the supply chain between 2013 and 2017

The French observatory on the formation of food products prices and margins ("Observatoire de la formation des prix et des marges des produits alimentaires") from FranceAgriMer covers, among other food products, fresh saithe. Based on this analysis and data from 2013 to 2017:

- **Fish price for wholesaler** ranges between 2,80 and 5,40 EUR/kg. Price tends to be lower in May and April (when volumes landed are higher) while it increases in June and during winter. In addition, prices tend to decrease since January 2017 (between 3,26 EUR/kg to 4,17 EUR/kg).
- **Gross margin for wholesaler** ranges between -0,82 EUR/kg and 2,15 EUR/kg. Negative gross margin was observed three times while fish prices tended to be high (over 4,50 EUR/kg). In a context of high price for raw material, wholesalers tend to decrease their margin or even lose money.
- **Ex-wholesaler price** ranges between 4,22 EUR/kg and 6,12 EUR/kg.
- **Large scale retailer gross margin** ranges between 2,51 to 5,35 EUR/kg, the highest margins are in July–August and December–January, when prices are the highest.
- **VAT:** 5,5%.
- **Price for final consumer in large-scale retailers:** Two peaks can be observed each year: in December–January and June–August. Prices have tended to increase since 2013: from 8,14–9,44 EUR/kg in 2013 to 8,30–10,66 EUR/kg in 2017 (January to October 2017). However, prices tended to be lower in 2017 compared to 2016.

Figure 51. **PRICES AND MARGINS OF SAITHE AT THE DIFFERENT STAGES OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN IN 2013–2017**



Source: Observatoire de la formation des prix et des marges des produits alimentaires – FranceAgriMer.

Price and margin of fresh saithe at the different stages of the supply chain between 2013 and 2017

For the present analysis, data on first sale price for fish is based on EUMOFA statistics (first sale price at French level), other data are based on interviews with wholesalers and a retailer (filleting yields, filleting costs, packaging costs, loss and costs at retail stage, final consumer price). The prices at the different stages are cross-checked with other sources of information: import price from EUROSTAT/COMEXT and data from the French observatory on formation of food products' prices and margins (FranceAgriMer).

Main findings from the price transmission analysis:

- **Fish price:** 1,52 EUR/kg: average price for French first sales of saithe in 2017³⁰. This price is lower than in 2016 and lower than the price of imported fresh saithe (comparison of price in 2016: 2,13 EUR/kg for imported whole saithe versus 1,80 EUR/kg for national landings).
- **Filleting yield:** 45%. Filleting yields differ in function of the type of products (based on interviews):
 - fillet with flank: 50%,
 - fillet without flank: 45%,
 - loin: 25-30%: lower yield for loin compared to fillet, this increases the price of this product compared to fillet.
- **Filleting costs** range between 1,30 and 1,60 EUR/kg³¹.
- **Packaging:** 0,20 – 0,30 EUR/kg³².
- **Ex-wholesaler price** is 5,28 EUR/kg, this is comparable to the price of imported fresh fillet in France in 2016: 5,22 EUR/kg³³.
- **Loss at retail stage** account for 0,81 EUR/kg. Losses are related to loss of water and loss of product due to high fragility of products (need to maintain freshness)³⁴.
- **The consumer price** retained for the analysis is 9,34 EUR/kg. Based on FranceAgriMer, saithe's final price for the consumer is 9,26 EUR/kg in 2017. Based on interviews and a price survey at retail stage, the

³⁰ EUMOFA.

³¹ Interviews.

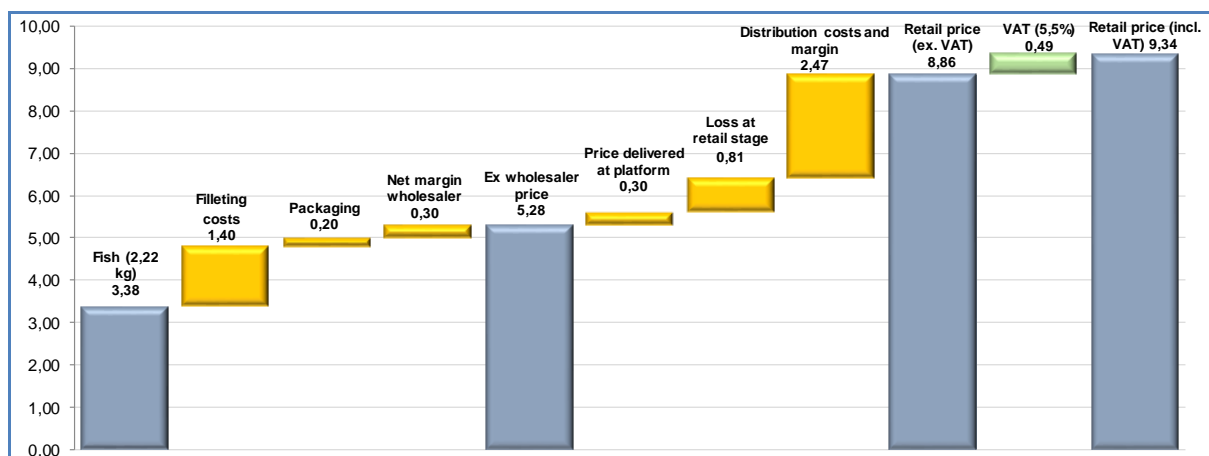
³² Interviews.

³³ Eurostat/COMEXT.

³⁴ Interviews.

retail price for fresh fillets ranges between 9,00 and 9,95 EUR/kg without discount and between 6,95 and 7,95 EUR/kg with discount. Based on store check, frozen loin may be sold between 13,25 and 17,76 EUR/kg.

Figure 52. PRICE TRANSMISSION OF SAITHE FILLET (EUR/kg)



Source: Elaboration by EUMOFA from statistics and interviews with stakeholders in January 2018.

6 Global highlights

EU / The Faroe Islands/ Fisheries: In mid-December 2018, the EU and the Faroe Islands signed a fisheries arrangement for 2019. The objective was to maintain the balance of fishing possibilities and the high dependency on fisheries of the Faroe Islands. This arrangement involves provisions for transfers of fishing opportunities and reciprocal access to the respective waters. The parties agreed to grant reciprocal access to fish 24.690 tonnes of mackerel, 22.500 tonnes of blue whiting, and 4.500 tonnes of Atlanto-Scandian herring in 2019³⁵.



EU / Thailand / IUU: On January 8th, the European Commission delisted Thailand from the group of "warned countries" as recognition of its progress in tackling illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Thailand has successfully addressed the shortcomings in its fisheries legal and administrative systems, therefore the EU lifted the "yellow card", a warning in place since April 2015 from the EU³⁶.

EU / Aquaculture: The performance of the aquaculture sector in the European Union is improving across the board, with all sectors displaying strong economic growth. Of the 28 EU Member States; the UK, France, Greece, Italy, and Spain accounted for 75% of aquaculture production. The sector is represented by 12.500 companies, which are mostly micro-businesses employing less than 10 employees. The total number of employees was 73.000 in 2016³⁷.

EU / FLAG / Fisheries: In most Fisheries Local Action Group (FLAG) areas, 15% of fisheries supply chain businesses rely on the unpaid support of family members. In 2007–2013, around 9% of FLAG projects were focused specifically on supporting women. An estimated EUR 65 million in FLAG funding was spent on projects supporting women in the 2007–2013 period³⁸.

UK / Alaska pollock / Supply: UK retailers are experiencing increasing sales of Alaska pollock products. During a 12-month period ending in early August 2018, retail Alaska pollock sales increased by 11% to EUR 130 million. Prices were up compared to earlier, so the volume increased by 6% over the same period. The most popular product form is Alaska pollock fish fingers, which grew by 8%. The product that increased the most was chilled Alaska pollock meals, up by 73%³⁹.

Cephalopods / Supply: In general, cephalopod prices have doubled in two years. Octopus prices have been high in all landing areas in Spain. Due to low landings and high demand, the octopus' prices spiked, what had an effect on consumer behaviour in southern Europe. Consumers have started to buy lower quality octopus at a cheaper price because of reduced purchasing power. Prices for squid have also been increasing strongly over the past two years, mainly as a result of the decline in landings in 2016 and 2017. Spain increased squid and cuttlefish imports by 6% to 153.600 tonnes in the first half of 2018 compared to the same period in 2017⁴⁰.

EU / Mussel / Supply: Mussel consumption by French consumers occurs at home, rather than in restaurants and it remains high and stable. France imports live mussels from other European countries, particularly the Netherlands, Italy, and Spain. Smaller quantities are imported from countries including England, Scotland, Ireland, and Denmark⁴¹.

³⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/press/eu-and-faroe-islands-agree-fisheries-arrangements-2019_en

³⁶ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-61_en.htm

³⁷ <https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/aquaculture/aquaculture-sector-thriving-in-the-european-union>

³⁸ <https://atlanticstrategy.eu/en/news/farnet-study-how-flags-support-women-fisheries>

³⁹ <http://www.fao.org/in-action/globefish/market-reports/resource-detail/en/c/1176208/>

⁴⁰ <http://www.fao.org/in-action/globefish/market-reports/resource-detail/en/c/1176219/>

⁴¹ <https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/supply-trade/europes-mussel-market-growing-increasingly-international>

7 Macroeconomic Context

7.1 Marine fuel

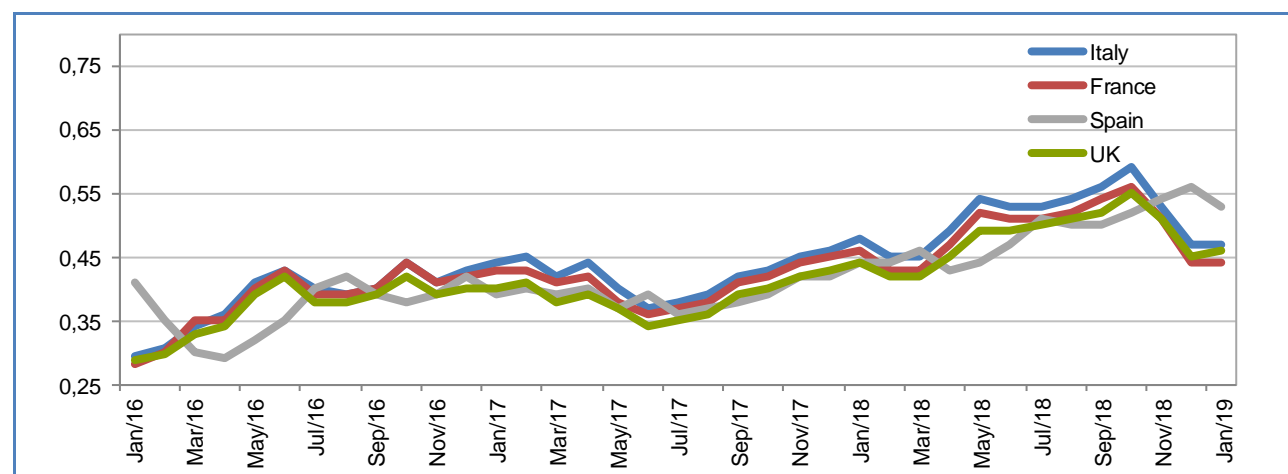
Average prices for marine fuel in **January 2019** ranged between 0,44 and 0,48 EUR/litre, in ports in **France, Italy, Spain,** and the **UK**. These prices were about 0,5% higher compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Table 10. **AVERAGE PRICE OF MARINE DIESEL IN ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, AND THE UK (EUR/litre)**

Member State	Jan 2019	Change from Dec 2018	Change from Jan 2018
France (ports of Lorient and Boulogne)	0,44	0%	-4%
Italy (ports of Ancona and Livorno)	0,47	0%	-2%
Spain (ports of A Coruña and Vigo)	0,48	0%	4%
The UK (ports of Grimsby and Aberdeen)	0,46	2%	5%

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

Figure 53. **AVERAGE PRICE OF MARINE DIESEL IN ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, AND THE UK (EUR/litre)**



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

7.2 Consumer prices

The EU annual inflation rate was at 1,7% in December 2018, down from 2,0% in November 2018. A year earlier, it was 1,7%.

Inflation: lowest rates in December 2018, compared with November 2018.



Inflation: highest rates in December 2018, compared with November 2018.

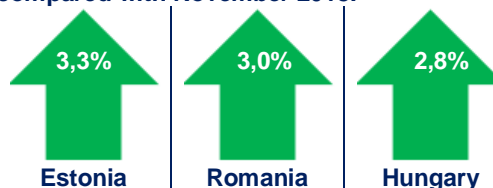


Table 11. HARMONISED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES IN THE EU (2015 = 100)

HICP	Dec 2016	Dec 2017	Nov 2018	Dec 2018	Change from Nov 2018		Change from Dec 2017	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100,81	103,39	104,43	104,73	↑	0,29%	↑	1,30%
Fish and seafood	104,28	107,54	109,50	109,61	↑	0,10%	↑	1,92%

Source: Eurostat.

7.3 Exchange rates

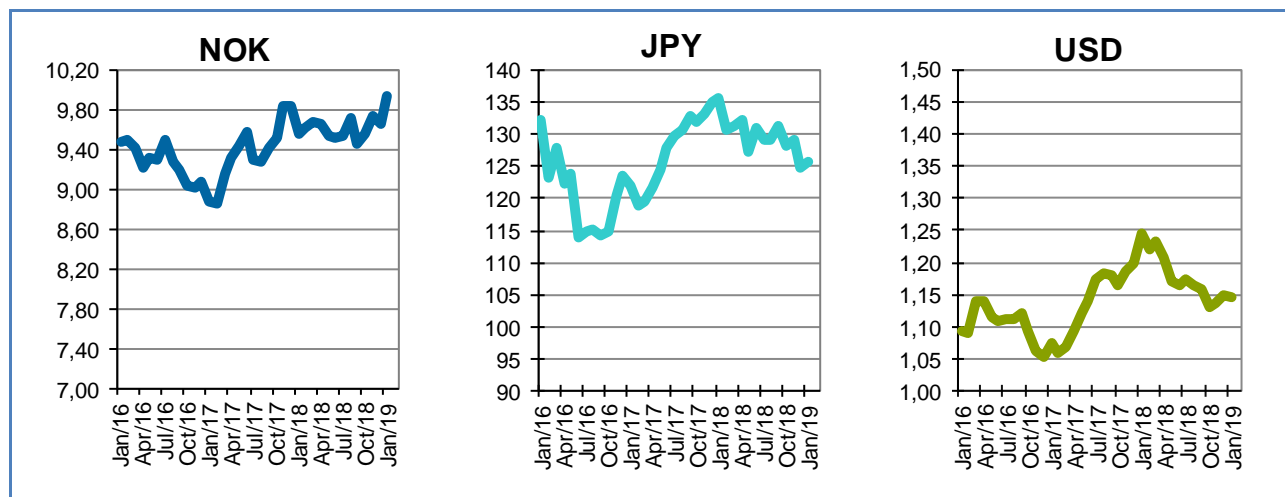
Table 12. EXCHANGE RATES FOR SELECTED CURRENCIES

Currency	Jan 2017	Jan 2018	Dec 2018	Jan 2019
NOK	8,8880	9,5620	9,9483	9,6623
JPY	121,94	135,60	125,85	124,81
USD	1,0755	1,2457	1,1450	1,1488

Source: European Central Bank.

In January 2019, the euro appreciated against the Norwegian krone (+3,0%) and the Japanese yen (+0,8%), and depreciated against the US dollar (−0,3%) from December 2018. For the past six months, the euro has fluctuated around 9,68 against the Norwegian krone. Compared with January 2018, the euro has depreciated 8,1% against the US dollar, 7,2% against the Japanese yen and appreciated 4,0% against the Norwegian krone.

Figure 54. TREND OF EURO EXCHANGE RATES



Source: European Central Bank.

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First sales: European Commission, OCEANA, CABI, MarLIN, FAO, European Parliament, Seafish.org, MSC.org.

Consumption: EUROPANEL.

Case studies: FAO, World Sturgeon Conservation Society, TRAFFIC, Sicuro B. (2018), FEAP, EUROSTAT, Seafoodmag, FranceAgriMer.

Global highlights: European Commission, Seafoodsource.com, FAO.

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

The underlying first-sales data is in a separate 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 Highlights, analyses are led in current prices, 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.

EUMOFA website is publicly available at the following address: www.eumofa.eu.

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