

# Monthly Highlights

No. 8 / 2019

## EUMOPA

European Market Observatory for  
Fisheries and Aquaculture Products

### In this issue

In July 2019, first-sales value and volume were greater in Belgium, Italy, Latvia, and Portugal compared to July 2018, but were lower in Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Poland, and Sweden.

In the observed 36-month period (August 2016–July 2019), the average price of European seabass in France (15,10 EUR/kg), was about one third higher than in Portugal and 10% higher than in the UK. The average price of John Dory was the highest in Italy (13,87 EUR/kg) – 16% higher than in France and 15% higher than in Portugal.

The extra-EU import price of fresh or chilled gilthead seabream from Turkey was 3,96 EUR/kg in week 36 of 2019 (the first week of September). This was an increase of 6% compared to the same week of the previous year.

In January–July 2019, the average retail price of fresh trout for household consumption was 5,99 EUR/kg in Poland, two times lower than in France.

In Argentina, exports of seafood amounted to 455.000 tonnes valued at EUR 1,76 billion in 2018. In the same year, the annual domestic consumption of fish was 7,9 kg per capita.

In 2017, aquaculture production in the 28 EU Member States reached 1,37 million tonnes, with a value of EUR 5,06 billion.

The EU and Senegal signed a new implementing protocol for the sustainable fisheries partnership agreement. The protocol will contribute to the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources in the waters of Senegal.



### Contents



#### First sales in Europe

European seabass (France, Portugal, the UK) and John Dory (France, Italy, Portugal)



#### Extra-EU imports

Weekly average EU import prices of selected products from selected countries of origin



#### Consumption

Fresh trout in France, Poland and the UK



#### Case studies

Fisheries and aquaculture in Argentina  
Aquaculture in the EU



#### Global highlights



#### Macroeconomic context

Marine fuel, consumer prices, exchange rates



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# 1 First sales in Europe

In **January–July 2019**, 13 EU Member States (MS) and Norway reported first-sales data for 10 commodity groups<sup>1</sup>. First-sales data are based on both first-sales notes and data collected from auction markets.

## 1.1. Compared to the same period last year

**Increases in value and volume:** First sales grew in Greece, Italy, Latvia, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Higher supply of herring was the main factor behind higher first sales in Latvia, whereas Norway lobster was the main contributor to growth in the UK.

**Decreases in value and volume:** First sales declined in Belgium, Denmark, France, Lithuania, the Netherlands, and Sweden. The drop was particularly sharp in Sweden due to a sharp decline in herring supply (-9.284 tonnes). Significant decline in Lithuania was due to cod (-205 tonnes), whereas in the Netherlands the shown decrease was triggered by a reduced supply of blue whiting (-47.482 tonnes).

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

|                | January–July 2017 |        | January–July 2018 |        | January–July 2019 |        | Change from January–July 2018 |       |
|----------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Country        | Volume            | Value  | Volume            | Value  | Volume            | Value  | Volume                        | Value |
| Belgium        | 9.062             | 35,36  | 7.968             | 34,69  | 7.602             | 32,91  | -5%                           | -5%   |
| Denmark        | 118.304           | 179,21 | 121.099           | 184,78 | 114.640           | 165,71 | -5%                           | -10%  |
| France         | 112.081           | 375,18 | 110.339           | 365,33 | 104.593           | 353,21 | -5%                           | -3%   |
| Greece         | n/a               | n/a    | 13.233            | 26,27  | 13.786            | 28,26  | 4%                            | 8%    |
| Italy          | 57.682            | 205,60 | 50.508            | 188,40 | 50.961            | 208,40 | 1%                            | 11%   |
| Latvia         | 33.926            | 6,95   | 23.918            | 4,55   | 31.091            | 5,25   | 30%                           | 15%   |
| Lithuania      | 1.099             | 1,04   | 1.164             | 0,90   | 701               | 0,55   | -40%                          | -39%  |
| Netherlands    | 79.788            | 188,68 | 207.906           | 305,26 | 133.405           | 208,92 | -36%                          | -32%  |
| Norway         | 284.576           | 777,45 | 407.068           | 890,71 | 334.538           | 804,59 | -18%                          | 10%   |
| Poland         | 65.677            | 21,04  | 64.509            | 19,52  | 70.340            | 18,82  | 9%                            | -4%   |
| Portugal       | 50.112            | 110,12 | 47.720            | 109,79 | 55.034            | 119,15 | 15%                           | 9%    |
| Spain          | 272.100           | 694,19 | 282.181           | 788,58 | 289.170           | 822,05 | 2%                            | 4%    |
| Sweden         | 317.902           | 199,31 | 330.866           | 166,11 | 212.714           | 97,58  | -36%                          | -41%  |
| United Kingdom | 181.005           | 339,99 | 135.460           | 253,09 | 147.776           | 327,39 | 9%                            | 29%   |

\* Volume data is reported in net weight for EU MSs and in live weight equivalent (LWE) for Norway. Prices are reported in EUR/kg (without VAT). For Norway, they are reported in EUR/kg of live weight.

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

Source: EUMOFA (updated 14.10.2019).

<sup>1</sup> Aquatic invertebrates, including bivalves and other molluscs, cephalopods and crustaceans, and marine fish, including flatfish, freshwater fish, groundfish, salmonids, small pelagics, tuna and tuna-like species, and 'other marine fish'.



## 1.2. In July 2019

**Increases in value and volume:** First sales grew in Belgium, Italy, Latvia, and Portugal. The increase was particularly sharp in Latvia due to high supply of small pelagics.

**Decreases in value and volume:** First sales declined in Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Poland, and Sweden. Poland and Sweden registered one of the largest declines, mainly due to a drop in herring supply.

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

|                | July 2017 |        | July 2018 |        | July 2019 |        | Change from July 2018 |       |
|----------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------------------|-------|
| Country        | Volume    | Value  | Volume    | Value  | Volume    | Value  | Volume                | Value |
| Belgium        | 1.026     | 4,84   | 917       | 4,73   | 1.120     | 5,24   | 22%                   | 11%   |
| Denmark        | 10.954    | 23,60  | 11.503    | 22,74  | 10.999    | 21,40  | -4%                   | -6%   |
| France         | 14.959    | 51,69  | 16.487    | 51,29  | 14.774    | 50,93  | -10%                  | -1%   |
| Greece         | n/a       | n/a    | 2.476     | 4,43   | 2.750     | 4,23   | 11%                   | -5%   |
| Italy          | 10.233    | 37,59  | 9.016     | 31,94  | 10.537    | 39,80  | 17%                   | 25%   |
| Latvia         | 1.362     | 0,23   | 855       | 0,14   | 2.539     | 0,38   | 197%                  | 165%  |
| Lithuania      | 11,8      | 0,03   | 9,6       | 0,01   | 5,3       | 0,01   | -44%                  | 0%    |
| Netherlands    | 20.492    | 40,98  | 29.540    | 46,26  | 12.395    | 21,52  | -58%                  | -53%  |
| Norway         | 108.838   | 109,76 | 130.269   | 127,30 | 157.272   | 101,58 | 21%                   | -20%  |
| Poland         | 3.751     | 1,54   | 2.430     | 1,05   | 864       | 0,44   | -64%                  | -58%  |
| Portugal       | 10.911    | 19,02  | 11.540    | 22,82  | 14.683    | 23,04  | 27%                   | 1%    |
| Spain          | 45.396    | 117,56 | 51.473    | 142,13 | 51.211    | 146,19 | -1%                   | 3%    |
| Sweden         | 15.342    | 37,17  | 2.247     | 5,10   | 828       | 4,33   | -63%                  | -15%  |
| United Kingdom | 16.726    | 34,92  | 23.422    | 42,12  | 20.862    | 51,39  | -11%                  | 22%   |

\*Volume data is reported in net weight for EU MSs and in live weight equivalent (LWE) for Norway. Prices are reported in EUR/kg (without VAT). For Norway, they are reported in EUR/kg of live weight.

\*\*Partial data. First-sales data for Italy covers 229 ports (approximately 50% of the total landings). Volume data is also reported in net weight. Source: EUMOFA (updated 14.10.2019).

The most recent weekly first-sales data (**up to week 41-2019**) is available via the EUMOFA website, and can be accessed [here](#).

### 1.3. First sales in selected countries


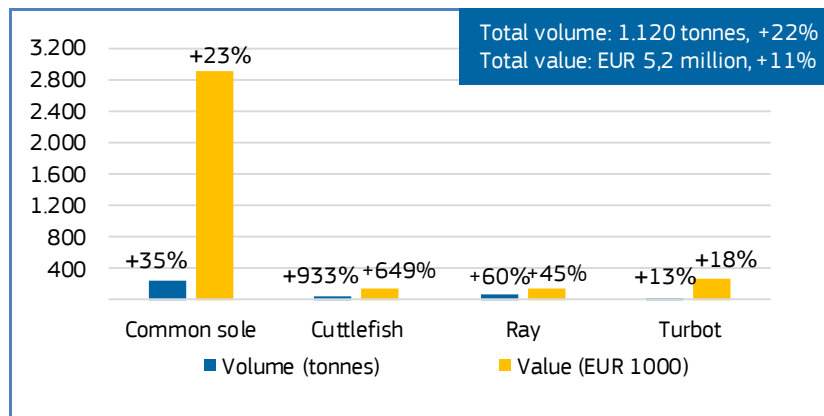
 In **Belgium** in **January–July 2019**, overall first-sales value and volume fell by 5% in comparison with the same period in 2018. The species contributing the most to this decline were cuttlefish, European plaice, and scallop. In **July 2019**, both total value and volume were higher compared with July 2018. Common sole, cuttlefish, ray, and turbot were among the key species contributing to these increases. The price of cuttlefish fell by 27%, to 2,90 EUR/kg, due to an increase in supply, which is the result of higher targeted fishery.

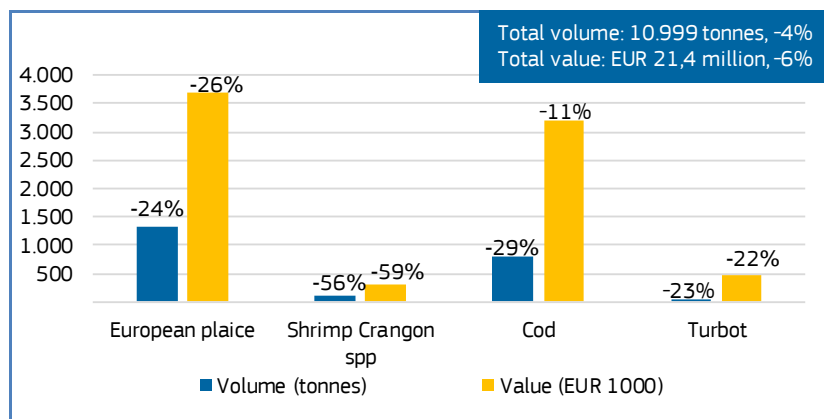
Figure 1. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN BELGIUM, JULY 2019**



Percentages show change from the previous year.  
Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

 In **Denmark** in **January–July 2019**, first-sales value fell by 10% and volume by 5%, compared to the same period in 2018, mainly due to shrimp (*Crangon* spp.), cod, common sole, cold-water shrimp and European plaice, among other species. In **July 2019**, first sales decreased in both value and volume compared to July 2018. These declines were mainly due to European plaice, shrimp (*Crangon* spp.), cod, and turbot. The average price increased significantly for hake, rising to 2,91 EUR/kg (+43%).

Figure 2. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN DENMARK, JULY 2019**



Percentages show change from the previous year.  
Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).


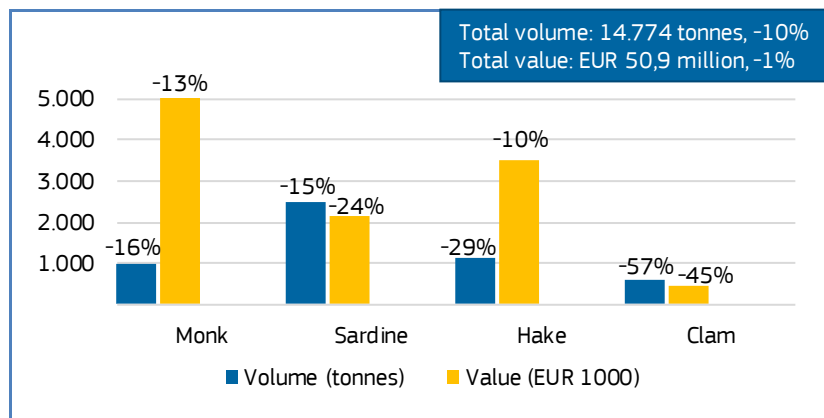
 In **France** in **January–July 2019**, first sales decreased by 3% in value and 5% in volume compared to January–July 2018. The value of monkfish and cuttlefish, and the volume of clam, hake, and saithe were the factors most responsible for these changes. In **July 2019**, both first-sales value and volume declined compared to July 2018. Monkfish, sardine, hake, saithe, and clam were among the key species that incurred the largest decreases in value and volume. The average price of clam peaked at 0,76 EUR/kg (+29%), what is result of low supply due to a high stock exploitation in 2018.

Figure 3. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN FRANCE, JULY 2019**

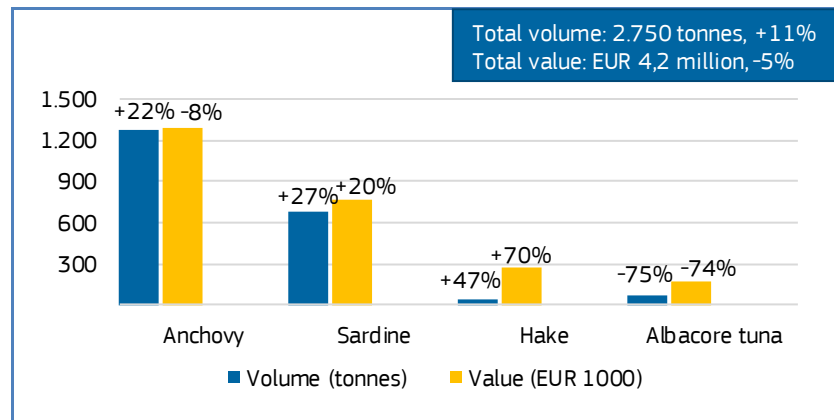


Percentages show change from the previous year.  
Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).



In **Greece** in **January–July 2019**, compared to the same period in 2018, first-sales value grew by 8%, while volume went up 4% due to sardine, red mullet, hake, and squid. In July 2019, while first-sales value decreased in comparison to 2018, overall volume was greater. Albacore tuna was a key species responsible for the decrease in value, while anchovy, sardine, and mackerel contributed the most to the increase in volume. The decreases in albacore sales are linked with the ICCAT multi-annual conservation and management programme<sup>2</sup>. The average price of anchovy fell by about a quarter to 1,01 EUR/kg.

Figure 4. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN GREECE, JULY 2019**

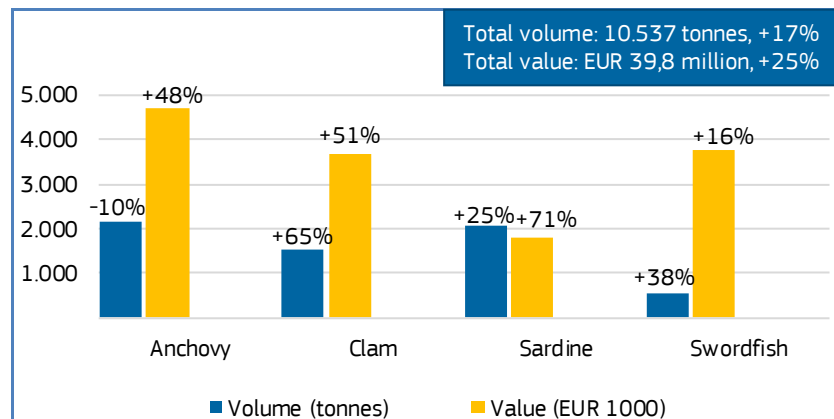


Percentages show change from the previous year.  
Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).



In **Italy** in **January–July 2019**, compared to the same period in 2018, first-sales value grew by 11%, and volume by 1%. These changes were due to anchovy, sardine, octopus, and cuttlefish. In **July 2019**, first sales continued growing in value and volume compared to July 2018. Anchovy, clam, sardine, and swordfish were among the main species responsible for the increases. The average price of sardine rose sharply to 0,86 EUR/kg (+36%).

Figure 5. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN ITALY, JULY 2019**



Percentages show change from the previous year.  
Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.iccat.int/Documents/Recs/COMPENDIUM\\_ACTIVE\\_ENG.pdf](https://www.iccat.int/Documents/Recs/COMPENDIUM_ACTIVE_ENG.pdf)




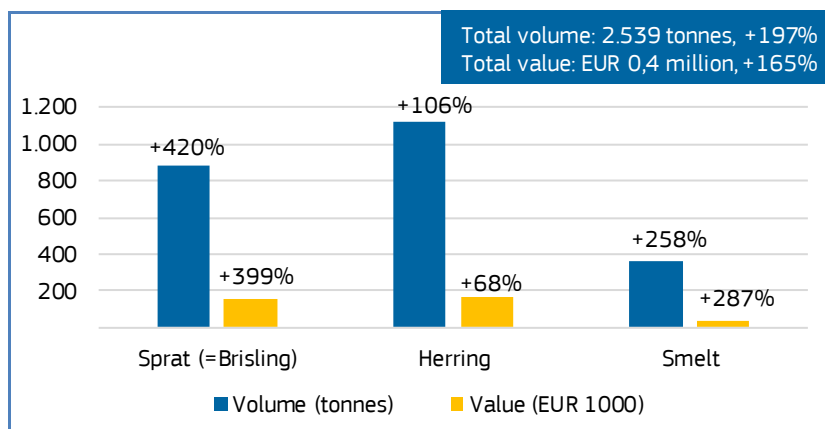
 In **Latvia** in **January–July 2019**, herring and sprat were the key species responsible for the first-sales increases in both value and volume (+15% and +30%, respectively) compared to the same period in 2018. In **July 2019**, first sales significantly increased in both value and volume compared to July 2018 due to high sales of sprat, herring and smelt. Because of the high volume sold, the average price of herring decreased by 19% to 0,15 EUR/kg, while that of sprat fell by 4% to 0,18 EUR/kg.

Figure 6. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN LATVIA, JULY 2019**



Percentages show change from the previous year.

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

Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).


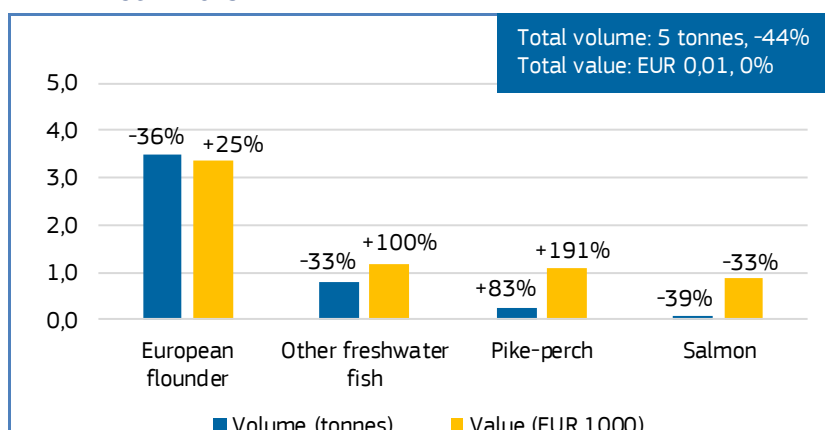
 In **Lithuania** in **January–July 2019**, first sales decreased by 39% in value and 40% in volume relative to January–July 2018, mainly caused by herring and cod. In **July 2019**, first sales in value remained stable, while volume decreased by 44% from July 2018 due largely to European flounder. Decline in first-sales volume was offset with strong price increases for most of the species. The average price of European flounder almost doubled (+97%) to 0,96 EUR/kg.

Figure 7. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN LITHUANIA, JULY 2019**



Percentages show change from the previous year.

Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).


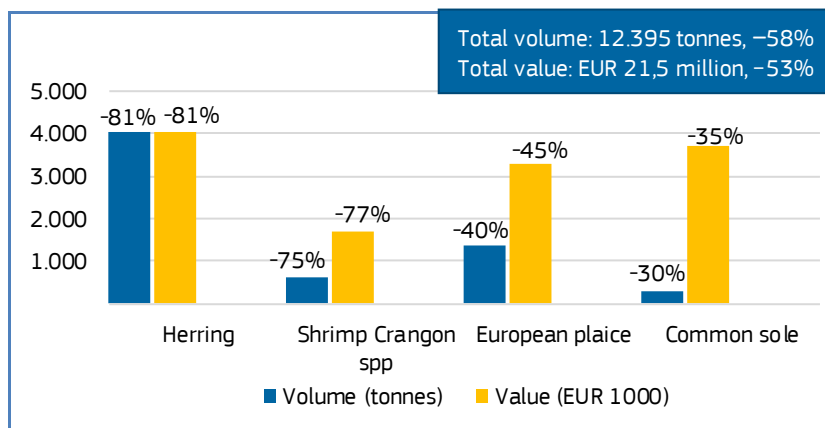
 In the **Netherlands** in **January–July 2019**, first sales fell by 32% in value and 36% in volume, due mainly to blue whiting and herring, compared to the same period in 2018. In **July 2019**, both first-sales value and volume fell relative to July 2018, mainly due to herring and shrimp (*Crangon* spp.). Herring decreases are linked with the quota reduction in fishery opportunities, whereas those of shrimp *Crangon* were due to low abundance. Among the top-valued species, the average price of Norway lobster decreased by 23% to 5,06 EUR/kg. This strong decrease in price was due to large supply increase of 205% compared to July 2018.

Figure 8. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN THE NETHERLANDS, JULY 2019**



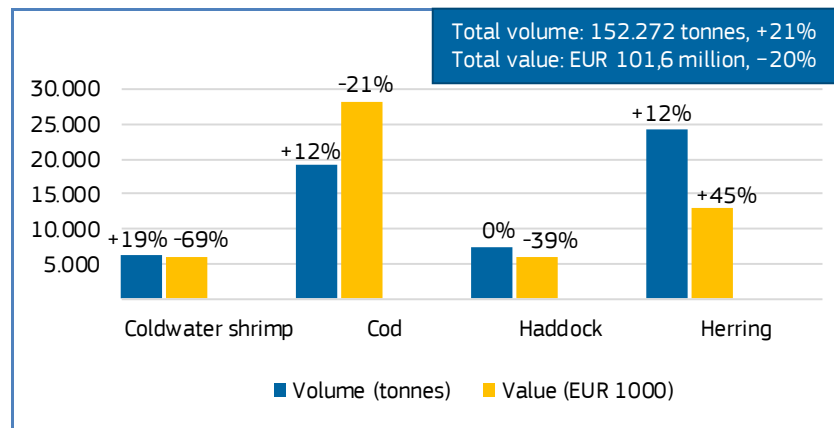
Percentages show change from the previous year.

Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).



In **Norway** in **January–July 2019**, first sales remained stable in value and fell by 12% in volume compared to the same period in 2018. Volume decreased due to mainly blue whiting and miscellaneous small pelagic species. In **July 2019**, compared to July 2018, first-sales value fell, while volume grew. The main species contributing to this value decrease included cold-water shrimp, cod, and haddock, while volume increase was the result of a higher supply of herring and mackerel. The average price of Greenland halibut decreased by 49% to 2,25 EUR/kg.

Figure 9. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN NORWAY, JULY 2019**



Percentages show change from the previous year. Volume data is reported in live weight equivalent (LWE). Prices are reported in EUR/kg of live weight.

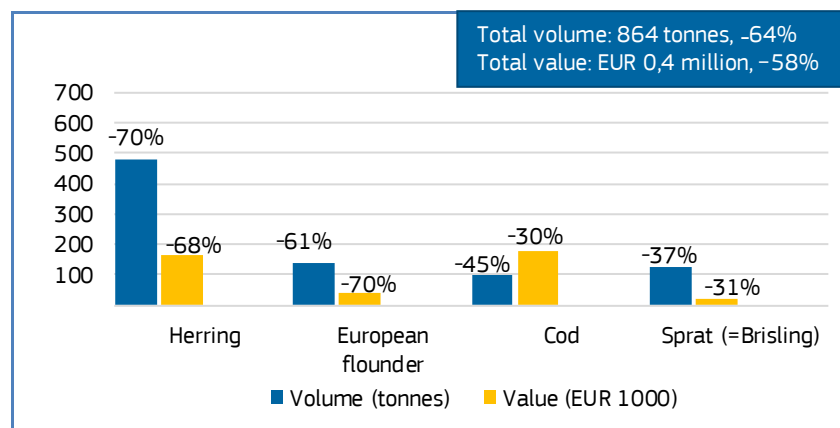
\*EUMOFA aggregation for species (Metadata 2, Annex 3: <http://eumofa.eu/supply-balance-and-other-methodologies>).

Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).



In **Poland** in **January–July 2019**, first sales decreased by 4% in value (due to trout and herring), while volume increased by 9% (due to sprat and European flounder) compared to the same period in 2018. In **July 2019**, first-sales value and volume dropped by over half compared to July 2018, with herring, European flounder, cod, and sprat as the main drivers. Price increases were recorded for most of the key species, while that of European flounder declined by 24% to 0,31 EUR/kg.

Figure 10. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN POLAND, JULY 2019**



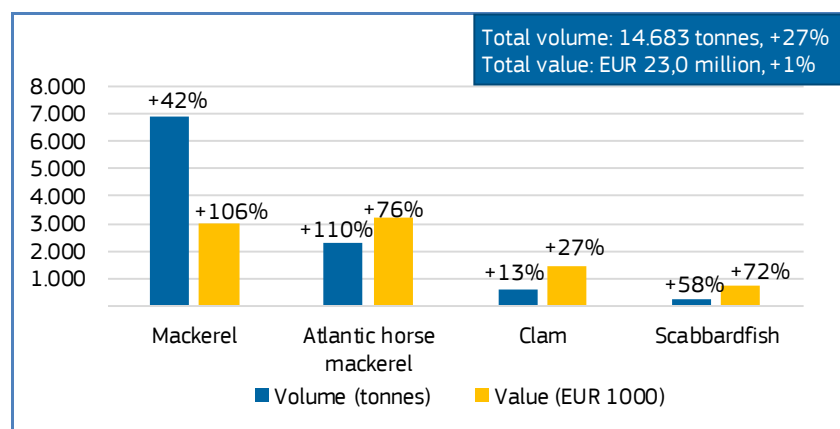
Percentages show change from the previous year.

Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).



In **Portugal** in **January–July 2019**, first sales increased by 9% in value and 15% in volume relative to the same period in 2018, mostly because of octopus, anchovy, and mackerel. In **July 2019**, first-sales value and volume rose compared to July 2018, mainly due to mackerel, bluefin tuna, Atlantic horse mackerel (increase in fishing opportunities), scabbardfish, clam, and sardine. Sardine, the most important species in terms of first-sales value, recorded a price decrease of 38% to 1,85 EUR/kg, which diminished the overall first-sales value.

Figure 11. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN PORTUGAL, JULY 2019**



Percentages show change from the previous year.

Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).




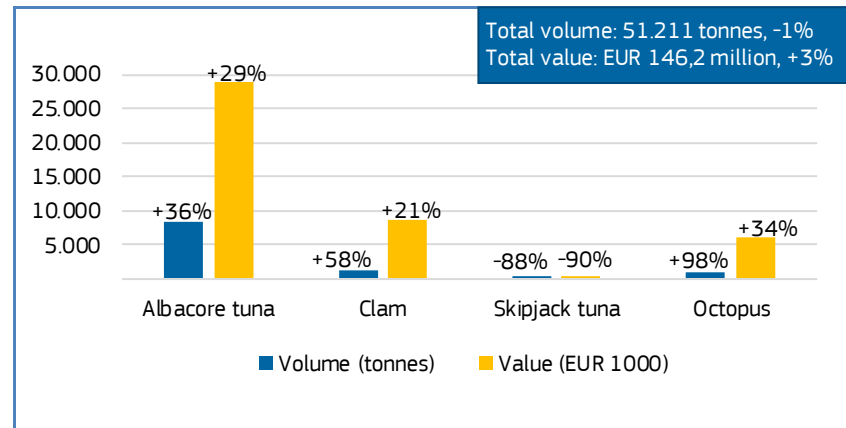
 In **Spain** in **January–July 2019**, first-sales value increased by 4% due to octopus, anchovy, and deep-water rose shrimp, relative to 2018. Volume grew slightly (+2%) over the same period as a result of these species and supply of bigeye tuna. In **July 2019**, value increased while volume decreased compared to July 2018. Value grew mainly because of albacore tuna (+EUR 6,6 million) while volume fell because of a large decline in skipjack tuna supply (-2.319 tonnes). The average price of octopus fell by 32% to 5,92 EUR/kg, and that of clam fell by 23% to 8,07 EUR/kg.

Figure 12. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SPAIN, JULY 2019**



Percentages show change from the previous year.  
Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).


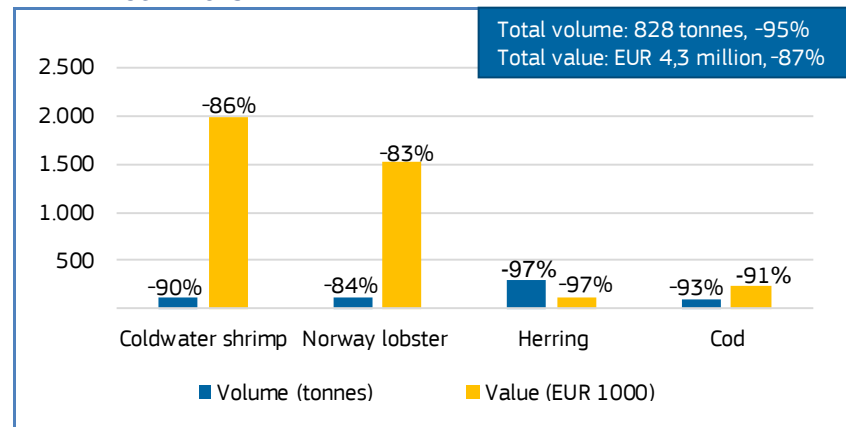
 In **Sweden**, decreases in first-sales value (-41%) and volume (-36%) in **January–July 2019** compared to the same period in 2018 were caused mostly by herring, cold-water shrimp, Norway lobster, sprat, and cod. In **July 2019**, both value and volume continued a negative trend, and declined relative to July 2018 as first sales decreased for cold-water shrimp, Norway lobster, herring, and salmon. The average price of herring grew by 58% to 0,39 EUR/kg, and that of Norway lobster increased by 16% to 13,63 EUR/kg.

Figure 13. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SWEDEN, JULY 2019**



Percentages show change from the previous year.  
Source: EUMOFA (updated 14.10.2019).


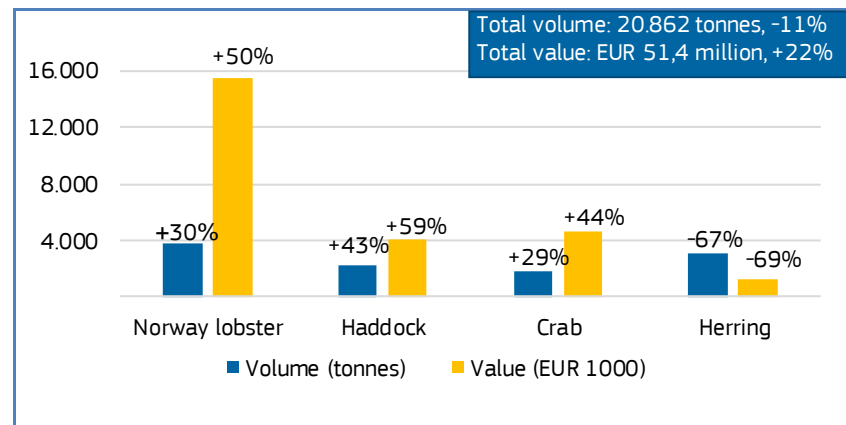
 In the **UK** in **January–July 2019**, first-sales value and volume increased by 29% and 9%, respectively, compared to the same period in 2018. The increases were mostly based on Norway lobster, crab, mackerel, haddock, and saithe. In **July 2019**, the higher overall first-sales value was due to Norway lobster, haddock, crab, and cod, while the volume decrease was mainly due to herring, compared to July 2018. Among the key species, a moderate increase in average price was recorded for Norway lobster, which grew by 15% to 4,01 EUR/kg.

Figure 14. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN THE UK, JULY 2019**

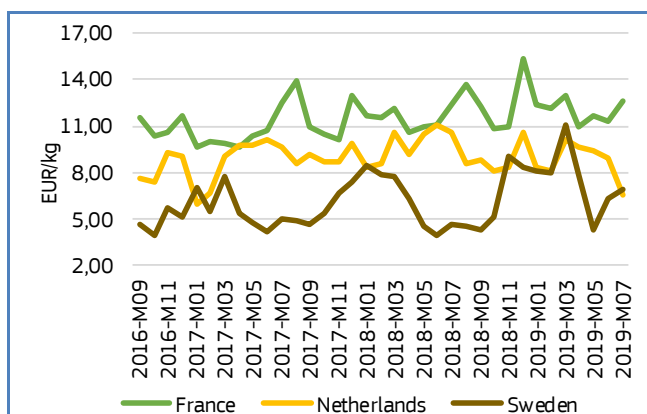


Percentages show change from the previous year.  
Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).



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

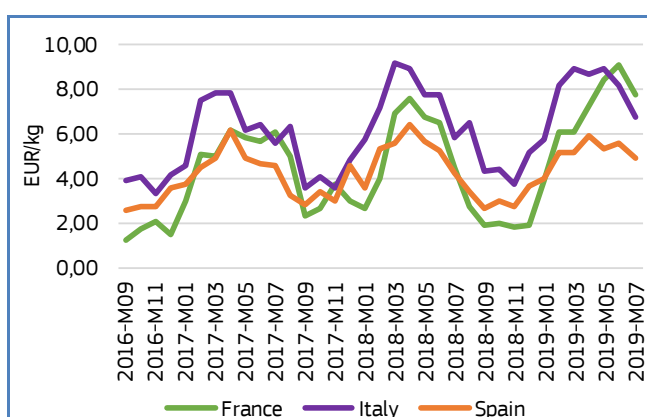
Figure 15. **FIRST-SALES PRICES OF BRILL IN FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS, AND SWEDEN**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

First sales of **brill** occur in many European countries, including **France**, **the Netherlands**, and **Sweden**. The average first-sales prices in July 2019 (the most recent available month) were 12,62 EUR/kg in France (up by 11% from June 2019 and 2% compared to July 2018); 6,63 EUR/kg in the Netherlands (down by 26% from the previous month and 37% lower than a year earlier); and 6,98 EUR/kg in Sweden (which was up by 10% from the previous month and up by 51% from a year earlier). Brill prices in these three markets presented a slight increasing trend over the observed period. Volume changes were seasonal, with different peaks in the three countries: November–February (the Netherlands), March–May (France) and May in Sweden.

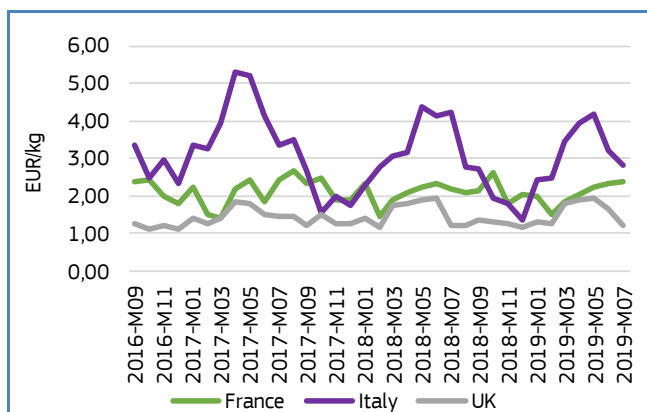
Figure 16. **FIRST-SALES PRICES OF SQUILLID IN FRANCE, ITALY, AND SPAIN**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

EU first sales of **squillid** take place mainly in **France**, **Italy**, and **Spain**. In July 2019, the average first-sales prices of squillid were: 7,78 EUR/kg in France (down by 15% from June 2019 and up by 72% compared with July 2018); 6,72 EUR/kg in Italy (down by 18% from the previous month and up by 14% from a year earlier); and 4,96 EUR/kg in Spain (a decrease of 11% from June 2019 but an increase of 16% compared to July 2018). Prices in these markets largely increased, most notably in France and Spain. In general, they spike in the months of March–April. First-sales volume changes were seasonal in Italy and Spain, with peaks in November–December, while in France they fluctuated less.

Figure 17. **FIRST-SALES PRICES OF WHITING IN FRANCE, ITALY, AND THE UK**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

EU first sales of **whiting** take place in many European countries, most notably in **France**, **the UK**, and in **Italy**. In July 2019, the average first-sales prices were: 2,80 EUR/kg in Italy (down by 13% from the previous month and down by 34% from a year earlier); 2,36 EUR/kg in France (up by 1% from June 2019 and up by 9% from July 2018); and 1,20 EUR/kg in the UK (a decrease of 28% from June 2019 and 3% lower than the previous year). Volumes sold in first-sales markets are very seasonal. In France and the UK, where the majority of reported sales occur, the peak in whiting sales is in January–March; in Italy, the species is mainly sold in December.



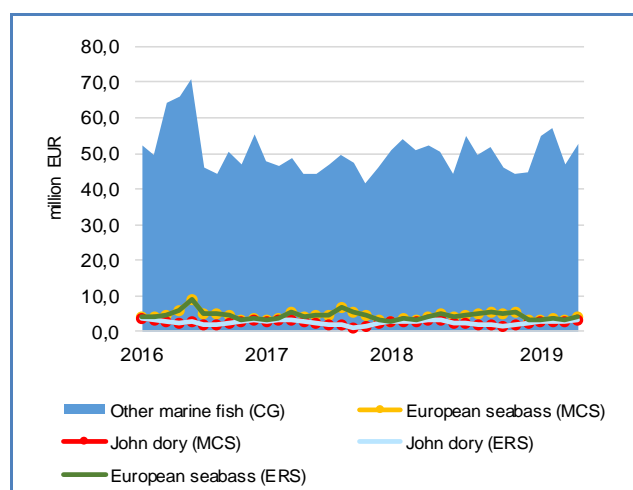
## 1.5. Commodity group of the month: Other marine fish

The **'other marine fish'** commodity group (CG<sup>3</sup>) ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in both value and volume among ten CGs sold at the first-sales stage in July 2019<sup>4</sup>. First sales of these species reached EUR 52,9 million and 13.314 tonnes, increasing by 1% in value and 6% in volume compared to July 2018. In the past 36 months, the highest value of 'other marine fish' first sales was registered in December 2016, at about EUR 71 million.

The 'other marine fish' commodity group includes 17 main commercial species (MCS): cusk-eel, dogfish, gurnard, John Dory, monk, picarel, ray, red mullet, scabbardfish, European seabass, gilthead seabream, smelt, weever, other seabass, other marine fish, other sharks, and other seabream.

At Electronic Recording and Reporting System (ERS) level, European seabass (8%) and John Dory (7%) together made up 15% of total reported first-sales value of this commodity group in July 2019.

Figure 18. **FIRST-SALES VALUE COMPARISON AT CG, MCS, AND ERS LEVEL FOR REPORTING COUNTRIES\***



\*Norway excluded from the analyses.  
Source: EUMOFA (updated 14.10.2019).

## 1.6. Focus on European seabass



European seabass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*) is one of the most valuable species on which many fishermen, especially small fishing enterprises, depend. Juveniles live in estuaries, and adults migrate seasonally to offshore spawning sites and some inshore areas. The combination of slow growth, late maturity, spawning aggregation, and strong site fidelity increases the vulnerability of seabass to overexploitation and localised depletion. They reproduce from January to March in the Mediterranean and Black Seas, and up until June in the Atlantic.

European seabass is mostly caught in the North Sea and the English Channel by EU fleets using pelagic and demersal trawls, seines, and hooks and lines. Small artisanal vessels that fish seabass using hooks and lines can depend considerably more on seabass than large vessels that often operate in mixed fisheries<sup>5</sup>.

Around 100 fishermen depend on pelagic trawling for seabass for part of the year, with the rest of their yearly income derived from mixed fisheries. With over 1,3 million recreational anglers in France and another 800.000 in the UK, many thousands of jobs also depend on recreational fishing<sup>6</sup>.

In the EU, European seabass is managed through various measures laid down at Community level or at national level. These include area closure, fish bag limits for recreational fishermen, minimum landing size requirements<sup>7</sup> and monthly catch limits, which vary in different sea basins<sup>8</sup>.

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

<sup>4</sup> More data on commodity groups can be found in Table 1.2 in the Annex.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/2291/en>

<sup>6</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing\\_rules/sea-bass\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/sea-bass_en)

<sup>7</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:409:0011:0085:EN:PDF>

<sup>8</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1316 of 30 July 2015 derogating from Council Regulation (EC) No 850/98, regarding the minimum conservation reference size for seabass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*) <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015R1316&from=EN>

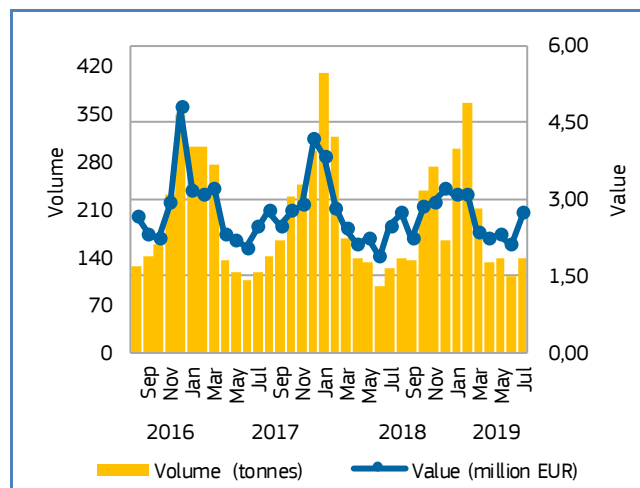
## Selected countries

In **France** in January–July 2019, first sales of European seabass remained about the same in both value and volume compared with the same period in 2018. Compared to 2017, value fell by 3% and volume rose by 3%. First sales of seabass fluctuate throughout the year, with a high season in winter and low season during the spring spawning period.

Of 'other marine fish' species sold at first-sales stage in July 2019, European seabass accounted for 17% of the total first-sales value and 4% of first-sales volume.

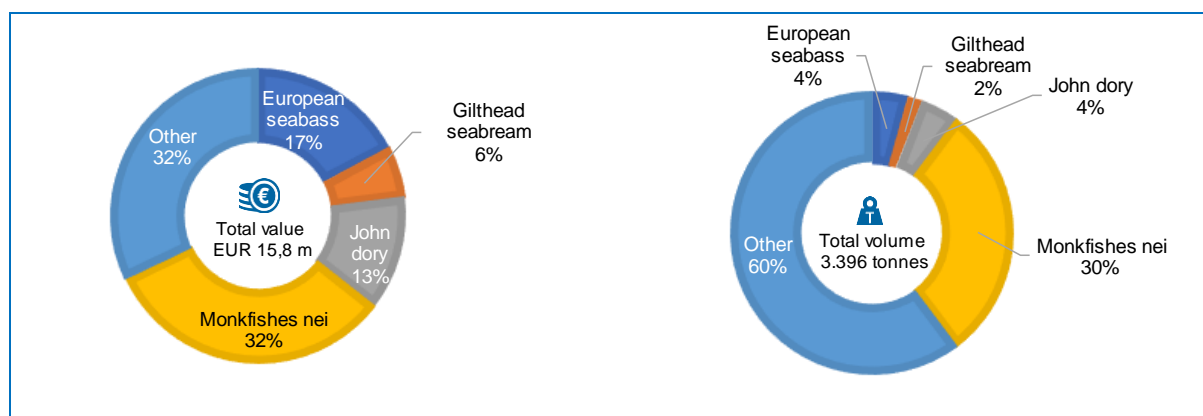
In January–July 2019, Les Sables-d'Olonne and Saint-Pierre-d'Oléron in the Bay of Biscay were the most important ports in terms of first-sales value.

Figure 19. **EUROPEAN SEABASS: FIRST SALES IN FRANCE**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

Figure 20. **FIRST-SALES COMPARISON OF OTHER MARINE FISH SPECIES (ERS) IN FRANCE, VALUE AND VOLUME, JULY 2019**



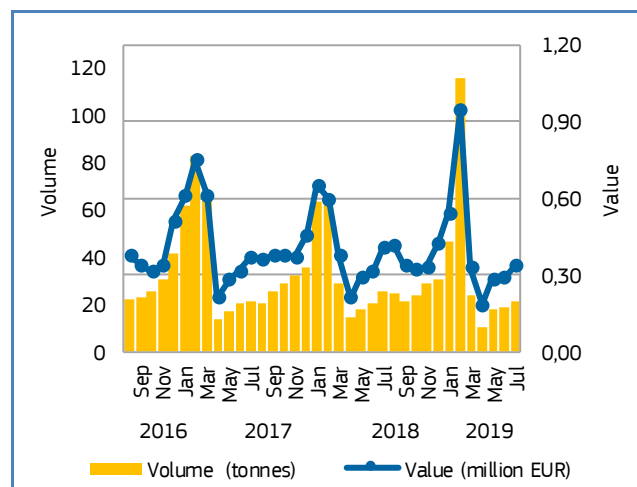
Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

In **Portugal** in January–July 2019, first sales of European seabass increased by 3% in value and 9% in volume relative to January–July 2018. Compared with the same period in 2017, first-sales value and volume decreased by 7% and 11%, respectively.

Of 'other marine fish' species sold in July 2019, European seabass composed 10% of total first-sales value and as little as 3% of volume.

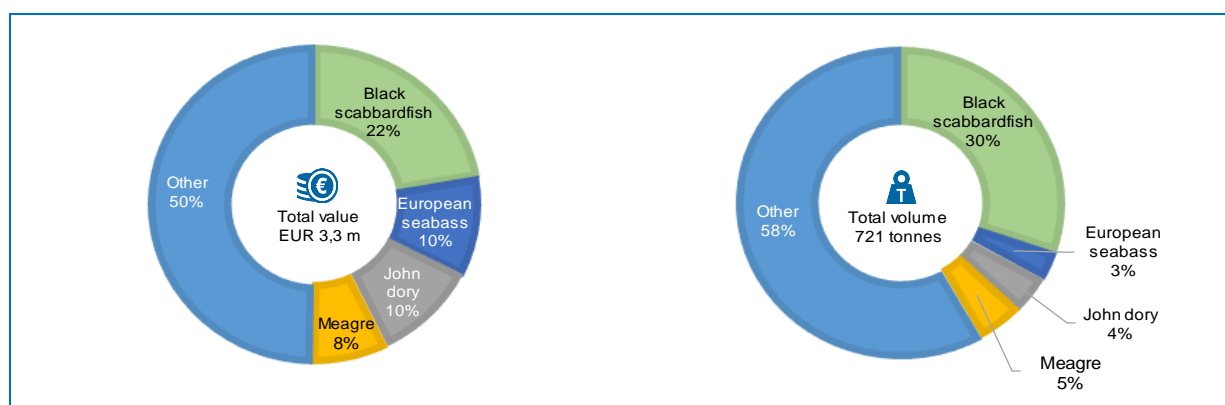
Peniche and Sesimbra are the fishing ports where most first sales occurred during the first seven months of 2019.

Figure 21. **EUROPEAN SEABASS: FIRST SALES IN PORTUGAL**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

Figure 22. **FIRST-SALES COMPARISON OF OTHER MARINE FISH SPECIES (ERS) IN PORTUGAL, VALUE AND VOLUME, JULY 2019**



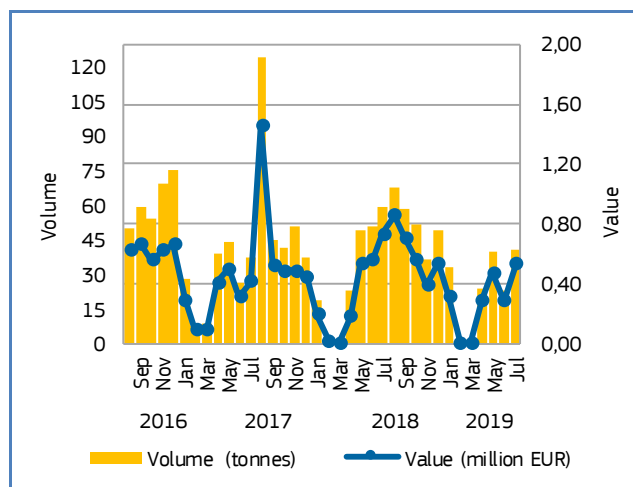
Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

In the **United Kingdom** in January–July 2019, first sales of European seabass fell by 14% in value and 21% in volume relative to the same period in 2018. Compared with January–July 2017, first-sales value and volume were down by 9% and 17%, respectively. There were no recorded first sales in February and March due to fishing restrictions. Commercial fishing from the shore is prohibited throughout 2019<sup>9</sup>.

Of 'other marine fish' species sold in July 2019, European seabass composed 17% of total first-sales value and 4% of volume.

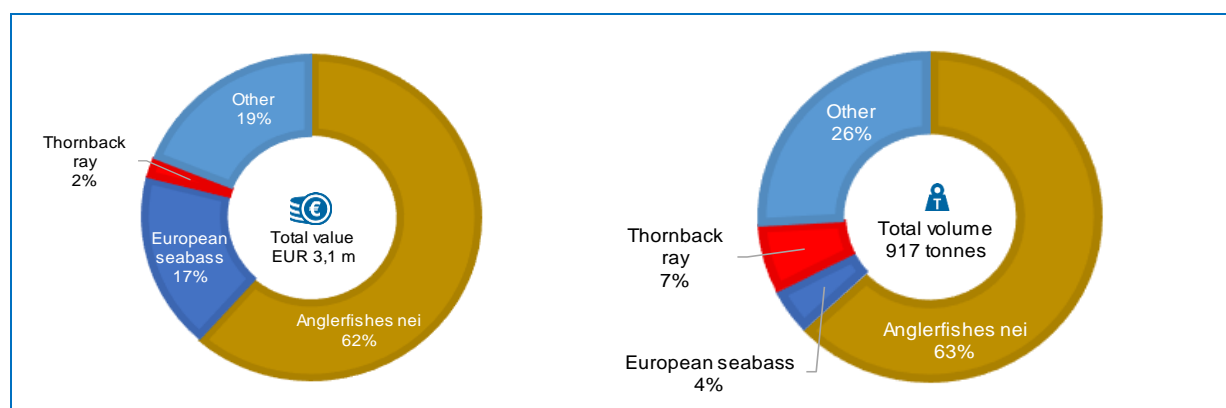
Weymouth, Portsmouth, Eastbourne, and Plymouth in the English Channel are the fishing ports with highest first sales from January to July 2019.

Figure 23. **EUROPEAN SEABASS: FIRST SALES IN THE UK**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

Figure 24. **FIRST-SALES COMPARISON OF OTHER MARINE FISH SPECIES (ERS) IN THE UK, VALUE AND VOLUME, JULY 2019**



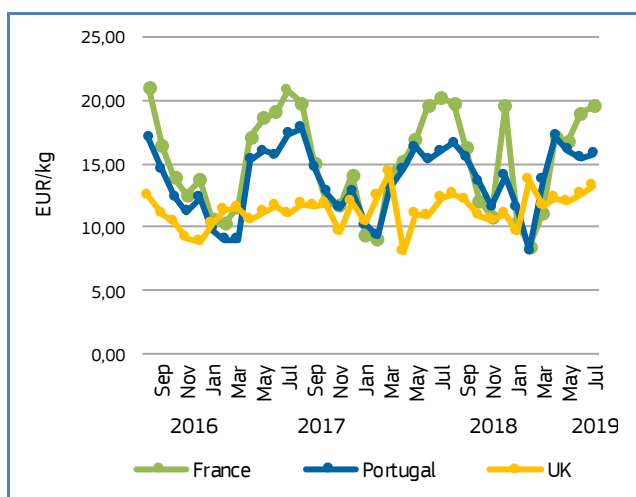
Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bass-industry-guidance-2019/bass-fishing-guidance-2019>



## Price trends

Figure 25. **EUROPEAN SEABASS: FIRST-SALES PRICE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

In the observed 36-month period (August 2016–July 2019), the average price of European seabass in France (15,10 EUR/kg), was about one third higher than in Portugal (13,70 EUR/kg) and 10% greater than in the UK (11,31 EUR/kg).

In **France** in July 2019, the average first-sales price of European seabass (19,53 EUR/kg) decreased by 3% and 6% compared to the same month in 2018 and in 2017, respectively. During the past 36 months, the lowest price was recorded in February 2019 at 8,44 EUR/kg for about 367 tonnes, while the highest price was in August 2016 at 21,00 EUR/kg for 127 tonnes. In general, the price has fluctuated in correlation with supply and demand. The seabass fishery is most intense in the winter when supply is high and prices are lower, whereas low catches and high prices occur in the summer.

In **Portugal**, the average price of European seabass was 15,73 EUR/kg in July 2019, 2% lower than the price in July 2018, and 9% down from July 2017. In the past 36 months, prices were the highest in the summer – they reached a peak in August 2017 when 20 tonnes of European seabass were sold at an average price of 17,84 EUR/kg. The lowest price occurred in February 2019 at 8,16 EUR/kg for 116 tonnes.

In the **UK**, the average price of European seabass was 13,17 EUR/kg in July 2019, 7% greater than the price in July 2018, and 19% higher than in 2017. As in the other surveyed countries, the highest price occurs during the summer when supply is low. In the past 36 months, it reached a peak in July 2017 when 41 tonnes were sold at an average price of 13,17 EUR/kg. The lowest price occurred in April 2018 at 8,00 EUR/kg for 23 tonnes.



## 1.7. Focus on John Dory



John Dory (*Zeus faber*), also known as dory or St Peter's fish, is a demersal species which is highly valued for human consumption. It is olive-yellow and has a large dark spot and long spines on the dorsal fin. John Dory is found in the Eastern Atlantic from Norway to southern Africa, as well as in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and the western Pacific and Indian Oceans. It is a solitary species that lives in soft and muddy areas close to rocks, at depths from 20 m to more than 400 m; however, 99% of catches are made between 20 m and 160 m.

John Dory has an average length of 40 cm, and its maximum reported age is 12 years. Reproduction takes place at the end of winter and start of spring in the Northeast Atlantic, and earlier in the Mediterranean<sup>10</sup>. John Dory is an important bycatch in various trawl fisheries in the Northeast Atlantic. No management measures are in place, although as the species is mainly caught in mixed fisheries, other measures indirectly have an impact on this species<sup>11</sup>. European catches originate mainly from the UK, France and Spain<sup>12</sup>.

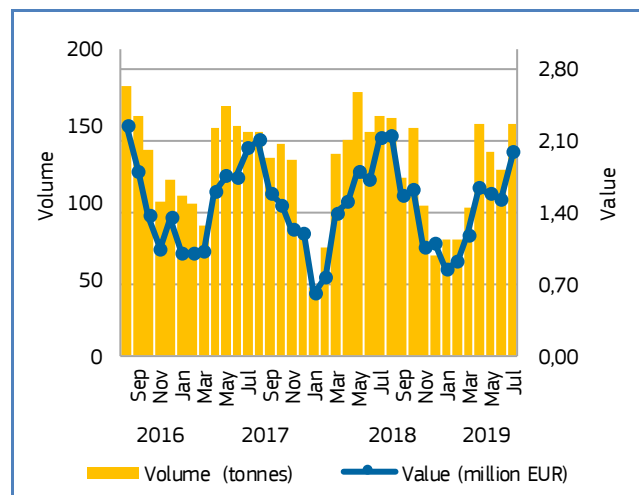
### Selected countries

In **France** in January–July 2019, John Dory first sales declined by 2% in value and 7% in volume compared to the same period in 2018. Compared to 2017 first sales were down by 5% in value and 10% in volume.

John Dory accounted for 13% of value and 4% of volume among 'other marine fish' species sold in July 2019.

In January–July 2019, Erquy and Saint Quay-Portrieux on the coast of the English Channel were among the most important ports in terms of first-sales value.

Figure 26. **JOHN DORY: FIRST SALES IN FRANCE**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

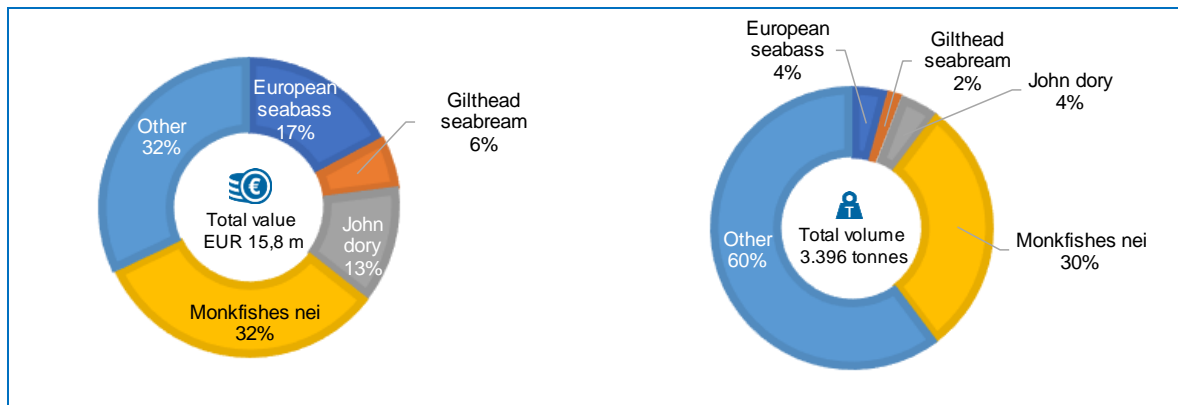
<sup>10</sup> [http://www.seafish.org/media/Publications/SeafishSpeciesGuide\\_Johndory\\_201401.pdf](http://www.seafish.org/media/Publications/SeafishSpeciesGuide_Johndory_201401.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> [https://www.fishsource.org/fishery\\_page/2251](https://www.fishsource.org/fishery_page/2251)

<sup>12</sup> <https://britishseafishing.co.uk/john-dory/>



Figure 27. **FIRST-SALES COMPARISON OF OTHER MARINE FISH SPECIES (ERS) IN FRANCE, VALUE AND VOLUME, JULY 2019**



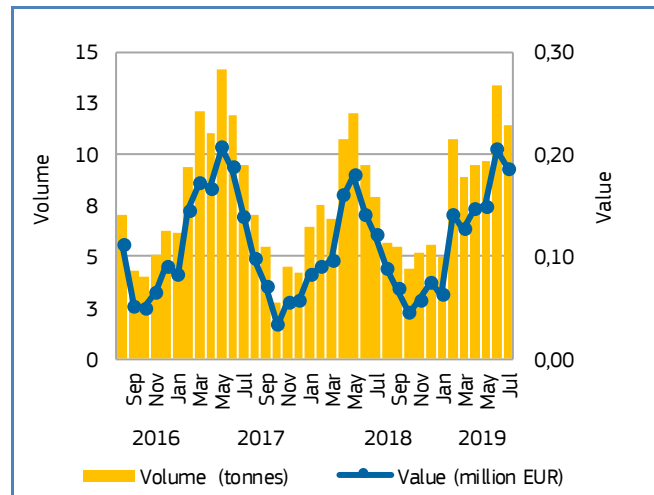
Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

In **Italy** in January–July 2019, first sales of John Dory increased by 17% in value and 13% in volume relative January–July 2018. Compared to 2017, first sales fell by 7% in value, while volume declined by 8%.

Among the species of 'other marine fish', John Dory's share accounted for 4% of value and 1% of volume in July 2019.

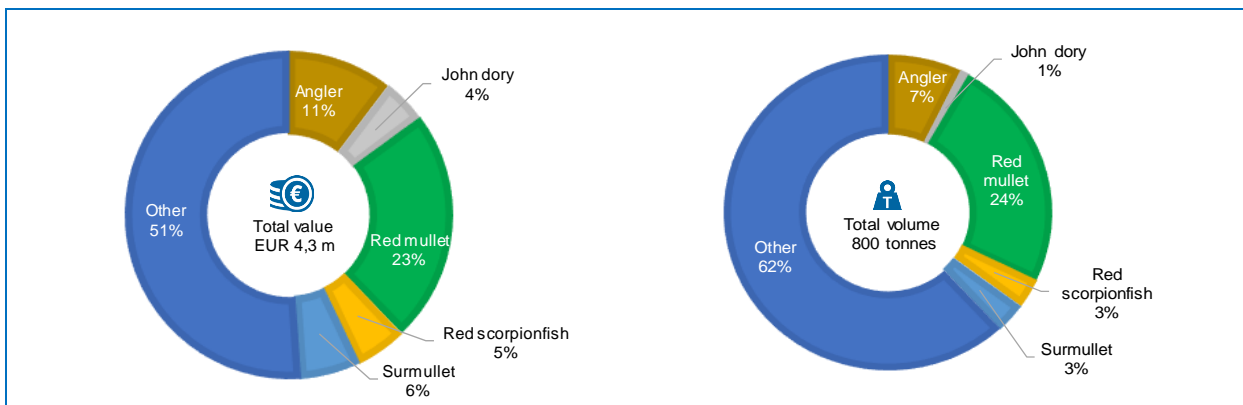
Porto Santo Stefano, Mazara del Vallo, and Civitanova Marche are the fishing ports where most first sales occurred in January–July 2019.

Figure 28. **JOHN DORY: FIRST SALES IN ITALY**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

Figure 29. **FIRST-SALES COMPARISON OF OTHER MARINE FISH SPECIES (ERS) IN ITALY, VALUE AND VOLUME, JULY 2019**



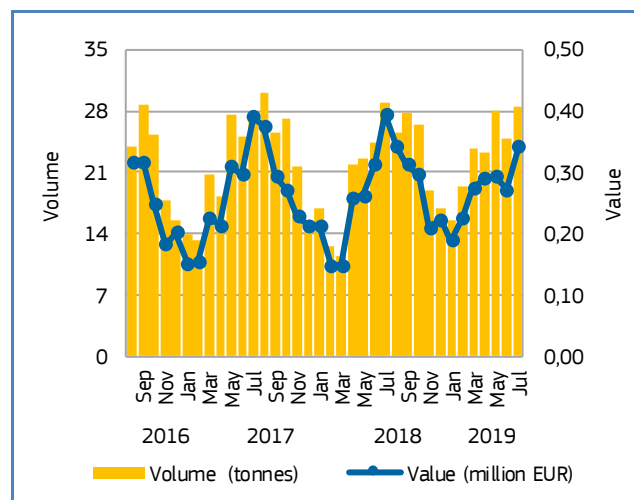
Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

In **Portugal** in January–July 2019, first sales of John Dory grew by 9% in value and 18% in volume over the same period in 2018. Compared to 2017, first-sales value increased by 8%, and volume increased by 12%.

John Dory accounted for 10% of value and 4% of volume among first sales of species that belong to the group of 'other marine fish' registered in July 2019.

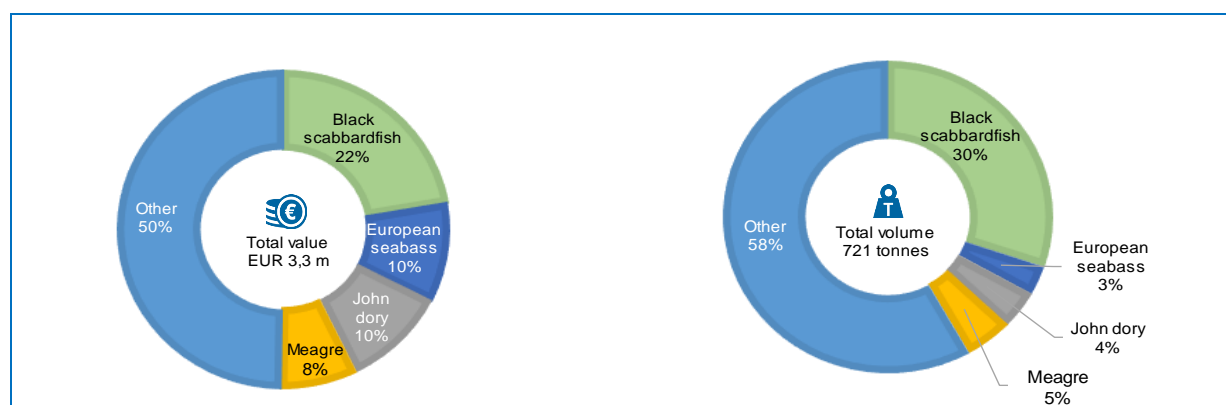
Peniche and Sesimbra on the Atlantic coast are the fishing ports where most first sales occurred in January–July 2019.

Figure 30. **JOHN DORY: FIRST SALES IN PORTUGAL**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

Figure 31. **FIRST-SALES COMPARISON OF OTHER MARINE FISH SPECIES (ERS) IN PORTUGAL, VALUE AND VOLUME, JULY 2019**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).



## Price trends

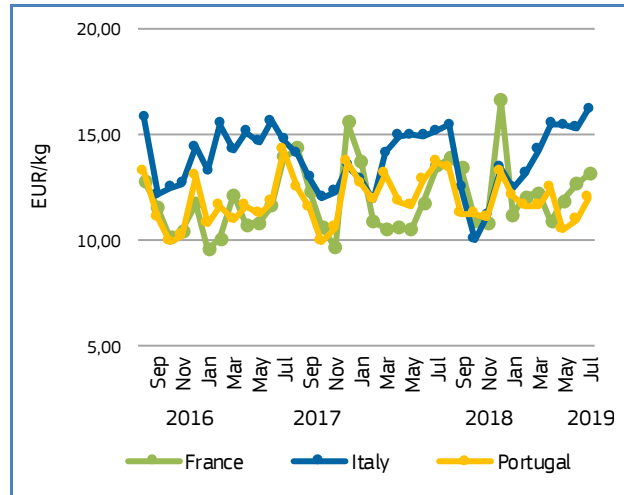
For the past 36 months (July 2016–June 2019), among the selected countries, the highest average price of John Dory was recorded in Italy (13,87 EUR/kg), 16% more than in France (11,92 EUR/kg) and 15% higher than in Portugal (11,84 EUR/kg).

In **France** in July 2019, the price of 13,15 EUR/kg was lower than in July 2018 (–3%) and July 2017 (–5%). Prices are generally high when there is high demand (during the summer and in December, with the latter associated with Christmas holidays). The highest price was recorded in December 2018; at 16,63 EUR/kg for 66 tonnes. The lowest price was recorded in January 2017 at 9,53 EUR/kg.

In **Italy** in July 2019, the average price of John Dory was 16,21 EUR/kg, which was the highest among the surveyed countries, an increase of 7% compared to July 2018 and 10% compared to July 2017. The peak season for the John Dory fishery is typically from March to June, while the price is highest in July and August, at about 15,00 EUR/kg, due to high demand. The price is lowest from September to November, ranging from 10,03 EUR/kg to 12,47 EUR/kg.

In **Portugal**, the average price of John Dory in July 2019 was 12,01 EUR/kg, 12% lower than the price in July 2018, and 15% lower than in July 2017. During the past 36 months, summer months saw the highest first-sales prices, and winter months saw only minor supply. The highest price was observed in July 2017 at 14,21 EUR/kg for 28 tonnes, whereas the lowest price was recorded in October 2017 at 9,90 EUR/kg for 27 tonnes.

Figure 32. **JOHN DORY: FIRST-SALES PRICE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES**



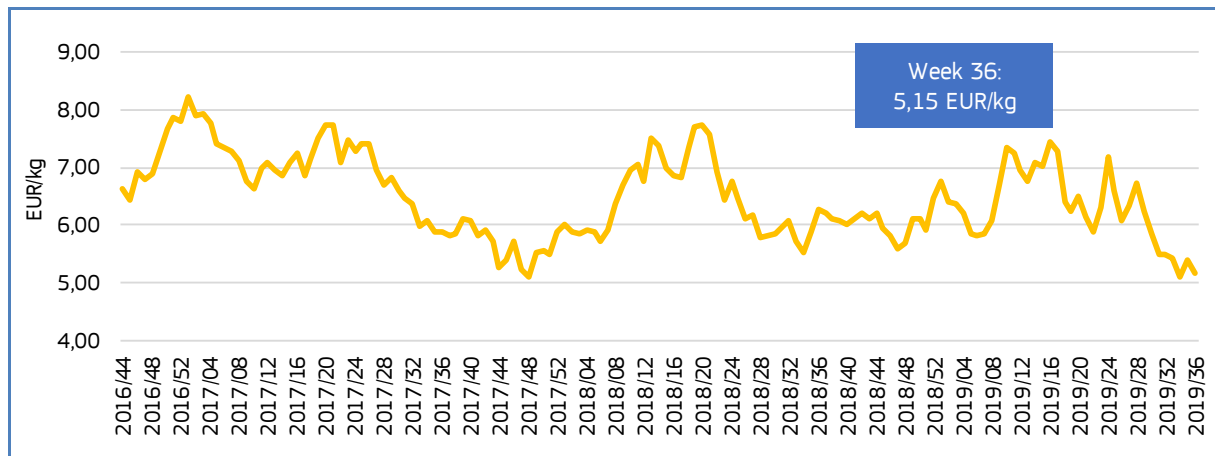
Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.09.2019).

## 2. Extra-EU imports

Each month, weekly extra-EU import prices (average unit values per week, in EUR per kg) are examined for three species, which are the most relevant in terms of value and volume: frozen Alaskan pollock fillets from China, fresh whole Atlantic salmon from Norway, and frozen tropical shrimp (genus *Penaeus*) from Ecuador. Other five species change every month: three are from the commodity group of the month (this month, 'other marine fish'), and this month they are fresh or chilled monkfish from Norway, frozen monkfish from Namibia, and fresh or chilled gilthead seabream from Turkey. The remaining species are randomly selected, and this month are smoked trout (including fillets) from Turkey, and frozen squid from Morocco.

The weekly price of **fresh whole Atlantic salmon** (*Salmo salar*, CN code 03021400) imported from **Norway** dropped to 5,15 EUR/kg in **week 36** (commencing on September 1<sup>st</sup>). This price was down by 4% from the preceding four-week average of 5,35 EUR/kg and down by 22% from the price of 6,27 EUR/kg prevailing a year earlier (2018/36). The moderate price level observed over the last 4-week period must be seen in relation with a 2-digit growth rate (year on year) in sales volumes for Norway. Imports in week 36 totalled 14.664 tonnes, an increase of 6% from the average during the previous four weeks, but a decrease of 2% from a year earlier.

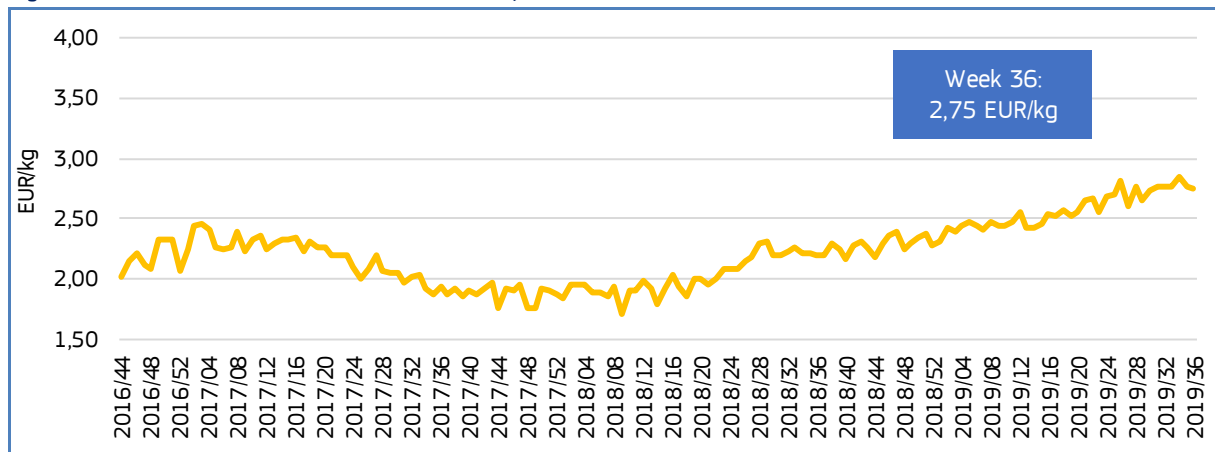
Figure 33. **IMPORT PRICE OF ATLANTIC SALMON, FRESH AND WHOLE FROM NORWAY**



Source: European Commission (updated 17.09.2019).

For **frozen fillets of Alaska pollock** (*Theragra chalcogramma*, CN code 03047500) imported from **China**, the price in **week 36** fell to 2,75 EUR/kg, or 2% below the preceding four-week average of 2,79 EUR/kg; by contrast, price was 20% higher than the price of 2,19 EUR/kg in the same week of 2018. Volume totalled 2.843 tonnes, which was down by 13% from the average of the previous four weeks and significantly lower (-21%) than that of a year earlier.

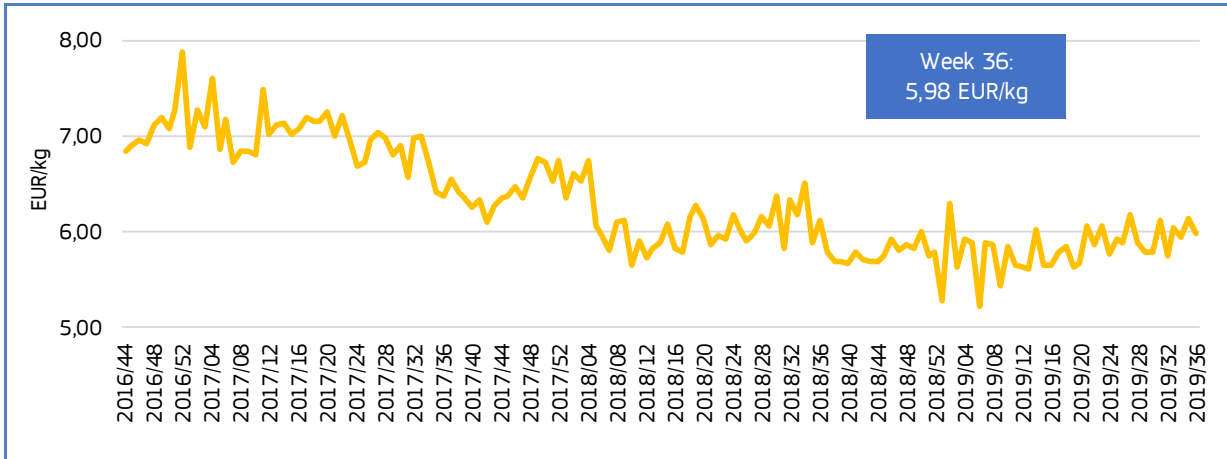
Figure 34. **IMPORT PRICE OF ALASKA POLLOCK, FROZEN FILLETS FROM CHINA**



Source: European Commission (updated 17.09.2019).

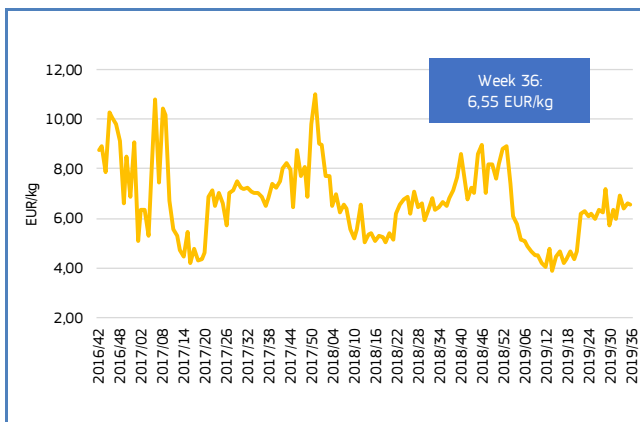
The price of **frozen tropical shrimp** (genus *Penaeus*, CN code 03061792) from **Ecuador** was 5,98 EUR/kg in **week 36**, slightly up (+0,2%) from the average of 5,97 EUR/kg during the preceding four weeks and down by 2% from the same week in 2018. The volume of 2.426 tonnes in week 36 was significantly higher than both the previous four-week average and week 36 of the previous year (+22% and +29%, respectively). This is not unusual for this product, which has a highly variable supply. Ecuador's production continues to rise and is mostly exported to Asian markets.

Figure 35. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN TROPICAL SHRIMP FROM ECUADOR**



Source: European Commission (updated 17.09.2019).

Figure 36. **IMPORT PRICE OF FRESH OR CHILLED MONKFISH FROM NORWAY**

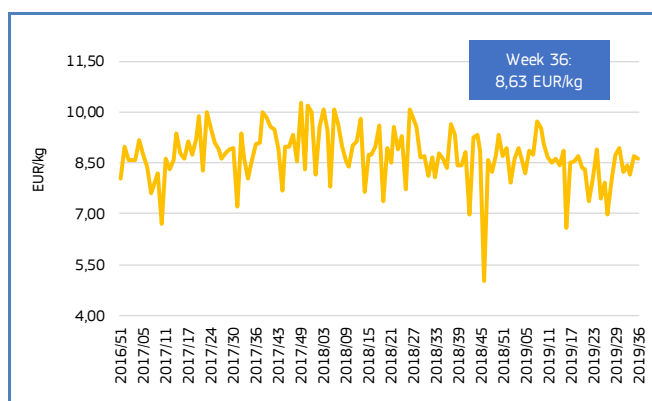


Source: European Commission (updated 17.09.2019).

For **fresh or chilled monkfish** (*Lophius* spp., CN code 03028950) from **Norway**, the price in **week 36** was 6,55 EUR/kg, 1,3% greater than the preceding four-week average of 6,46 EUR/kg, but only slightly greater than (+0,5%) from the price of 6,52 EUR/kg in the same week in 2018. This price evolution is linked to that of monkfish volumes: the volume recorded in week 36 (38 tonnes) was significantly lower (-36%) than the previous four-week average, and significantly lower than week 36 in 2018 (-17%).

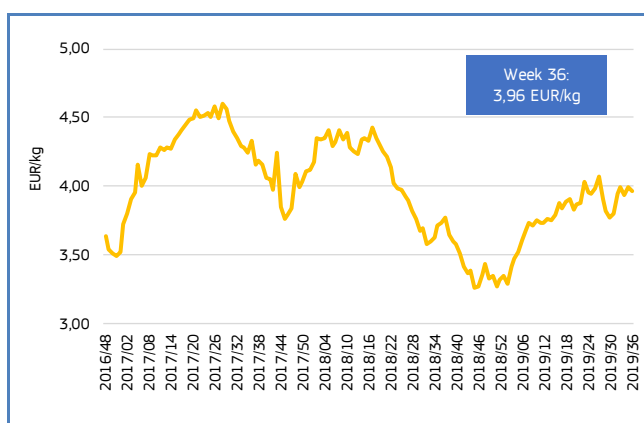
The price of **frozen monkfish** (*Lophius* spp., CN code 03038965) from **Namibia** rose to 8,63 EUR/kg in **week 36**, 3% above the preceding four-week average of 8,38 EUR/kg and 3% above the price of 8,35 EUR/kg a year earlier. Volume in week 36 was 5 tonnes, considerably higher (+96%) than the volume in week 36 of 2018, but lower than (–2%) the preceding four-week average. Prices are quite volatile on a week-to-week basis, but they show a stable trend in the long run. Volume, however, shows a consistent downward trend over time.

Figure 37. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN MONKFISH FROM NAMIBIA**



Source: European Commission (updated 17.09.2019).

Figure 38. **IMPORT PRICE OF FRESH OR CHILLED GILTHEAD SEABREAM FROM TURKEY**

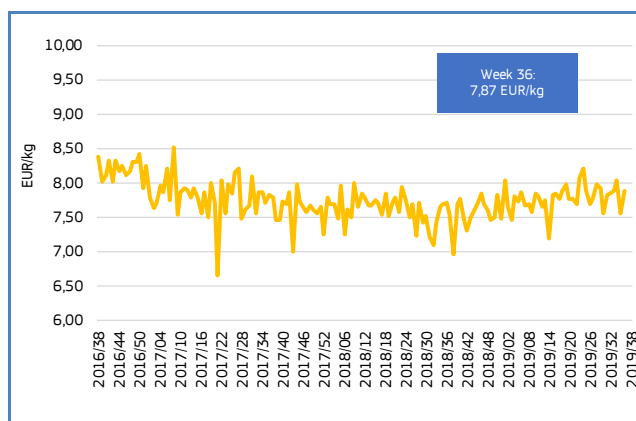


Source: European Commission (updated 17.09.2019).

The price of **smoked trout** (including fillets) (*Salmo trutta*, *Oncorhynchus mykiss*, *Oncorhynchus clarkii*, *Oncorhynchus aguabonita*, *Oncorhynchus gilae*, *Oncorhynchus apache* and *Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*, CN code 03054300) from **Turkey** rose in **week 36** to 7,87 EUR/kg, a slight increase of 0,2% over the preceding four-week average of 7,82 EUR/kg and 2% above the price of 7,71 EUR/kg a year earlier. The recorded volume of 87 tonnes in week 36 was 25% higher than the preceding four-week average and 21% higher than in week 36 of 2018. Prices decreased slightly in the period observed.

For **fresh or chilled gilthead seabream** (*Sparus aurata*, CN code 03028530) from **Turkey**, the price in **week 36** of 3,96 EUR/kg dropped slightly from the preceding four-week average price of 3,97 EUR/kg, but rose by 6% compared to week 36 of the previous year. The volume recorded in week 36 (560 tonnes) was much lower than both the preceding four-week average volume (681 tonnes), and the volume recorded a year earlier (–21% and –17%, respectively). This product's price has decreased steadily while imported volumes have increased in the observed period (commencing September 16<sup>th</sup> 2018).

Figure 39. **IMPORT PRICE OF SMOKED TROUT FROM TURKEY**

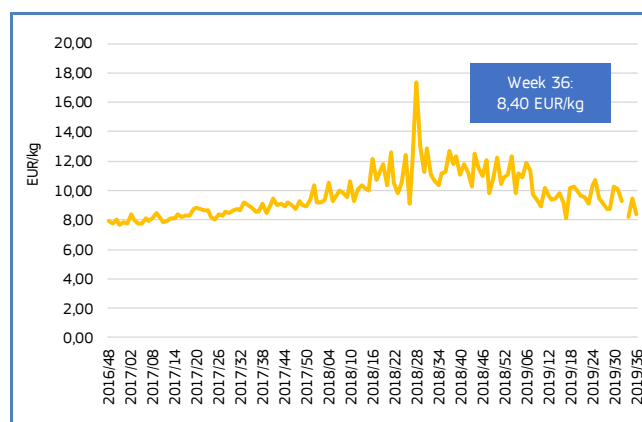


Source: European Commission (updated 17.09.2019).



The price of frozen **squid** (*Loligo vulgaris*, CN code 03074331) from **Morocco** was 8,40 EUR/kg in **week 36**, down by 10% from the previous four-week average of 9,27 EUR/kg and significantly lower (–34%) than the price in the same week of 2018. The recorded volume of 59 tonnes was 9% up from the preceding four weeks but down 62% from a year earlier. This price has showed an increasing trend over the observed period (from week 1 of 2017 – except week 33 of 2019 for which data are not reported). The spike in price in week 28 of 2018 corresponds to the lowest recorded volume; 60 kg.

Figure 40. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN SQUID FROM MOROCCO**



Source: European Commission (updated 17.09.2019).

## 3. Consumption

### 3.1. HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IN THE EU

In July 2019, consumption of fresh fisheries and aquaculture products increased in Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal, compared with July 2018. Only in the UK did consumption remain unchanged, while in the rest of the analysed Member States it declined. The highest decrease was observed in Germany (458 tonnes, or 11%). This was mainly due to reduced consumption of herring and pollack. Germany also registered a decrease in value by EUR 1,95 million or 3%. However, the largest decrease in value occurred in Sweden, by 6% or EUR 618.000. The UK, Ireland and Italy also registered a decrease in value. In the rest of the Member States surveyed, consumption value increased.

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

| Country     | Per capita consumption 2016*<br>(live weight equivalent, LWE)<br>kg/capita/year | July 2017 |        | July 2018 |        | June 2019 |        | July 2019 |        | Change from July 2018 to July 2019 |       |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|------------------------------------|-------|
|             |                                                                                 | Volume    | Value  | Volume    | Value  | Volume    | Value  | Volume    | Value  | Volume                             | Value |
| Denmark     | 24,7                                                                            | 904       | 13,95  | 915       | 14,99  | 845       | 13,69  | 1.062     | 17,77  | 16%                                | 19%   |
| France      | 32,9                                                                            | 16.021    | 171,47 | 14.160    | 157,81 | 13.568    | 160,51 | 15.126    | 169,36 | 7%                                 | 7%    |
| Germany     | 13,9                                                                            | 3.741     | 57,56  | 4.016     | 58,35  | 3.875     | 61,52  | 3.558     | 56,40  | 11%                                | 3%    |
| Hungary     | 5,2                                                                             | 324       | 1,93   | 204       | 1,02   | 359       | 1,77   | 353       | 1,65   | 73%                                | 62%   |
| Ireland     | 23,0                                                                            | 964       | 13,56  | 1.021     | 15,20  | 1.313     | 18,68  | 986       | 14,90  | 3%                                 | 2%    |
| Italy       | 31,1                                                                            | 24.443    | 236,44 | 25.252    | 253,28 | 32.094    | 320,63 | 25.529    | 248,86 | 1%                                 | 2%    |
| Netherlands | 21,0                                                                            | 2.908     | 35,41  | 2.238     | 34,54  | 2.084     | 35,02  | 2.624     | 36,31  | 17%                                | 5%    |
| Poland      | 14,5                                                                            | 2.830     | 16,21  | 2.757     | 16,68  | 2.430     | 16,50  | 2.729     | 18,83  | 1%                                 | 13%   |
| Portugal    | 57,0                                                                            | 5.394     | 34,90  | 4.163     | 25,90  | 4.693     | 30,14  | 4.243     | 27,30  | 2%                                 | 5%    |
| Spain       | 45,7                                                                            | 51.591    | 393,92 | 49.049    | 366,03 | 48.160    | 379,38 | 48.081    | 368,94 | 2%                                 | 1%    |
| Sweden      | 26,4                                                                            | 604       | 10,21  | 608       | 9,89   | 798       | 10,52  | 592       | 9,28   | 3%                                 | 6%    |
| UK          | 23,7                                                                            | 3.157     | 50,67  | 3.653     | 58,54  | 3.556     | 56,63  | 3.646     | 57,03  | 0%                                 | 3%    |

Source: EUMOFA, based on Europanel (updated 19.09.2019).

\*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](http://eumofa.eu/documents/20178/132648/EN_The+EU+fish+market+2018.pdf)

For the past three years, household consumption of fresh fisheries and aquaculture products in the month of July has been below the annual volume and value average in most of the Member States surveyed, except in Denmark, Portugal, the Netherlands and Spain.

In both Denmark and Portugal, volume and value were above the annual average, while in the Netherlands, value was below and volume remained above. In Spain, despite volume being below the average, value remained stable in July.

The most recent weekly consumption data (up to week 41-2019) available in EUMOFA can be accessed [here](#).

## 3.2. Fresh trout<sup>13</sup>

**Habitat:** Rainbow trout is a hardy fish, usually farmed in freshwater, easy to spawn, fast growing, tolerant to a wide range of environments<sup>14</sup>. Sea trout is a migratory fish that closely resembles Atlantic salmon in its form and behaviour, and migrates to cold rivers and lakes.

**Catch area:** Sea trout are caught along the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, the controlled waters of the UK and Iceland, the Black and Caspian Seas and as far north as the Barents and Kara Seas in the Arctic Ocean<sup>15</sup>. Rainbow trout are farmed inland.

**Production method:** mostly farmed, but also caught.

**Aquaculture production areas:** most of the EU MS, but mainly Italy, Denmark, France, Spain, Poland, and the UK.

**Main consumers in the EU:** Italy, France, Germany, Denmark, Spain, and the UK.

**Presentation:** Whole (200–300 g), fillets.

**Preservation:** Fresh, frozen, smoked.

**Ways of preparation:** baked, fried.



### 3.2.1. General overview of household consumption in France, Poland and the UK

In 2016<sup>16</sup>, per capita consumption of fisheries and aquaculture products in Poland, at 14,5 kg, was among the lowest in the EU. However, it increased by 7% compared to 2015. Compared to the EU average per capita consumption of 24,3 kg, Polish consumption was 40% lower.

In the UK, per capita consumption in 2016 was 23,7 kg, 63% higher than that of Poland, but 2% lower than the EU average. Compared to 2015, it remained unchanged.

Per capita consumption in France in 2016 was 32,9 kg, among the highest in the EU, although it had declined by 1% relative to 2015. Compared to the EU average, French consumption was 35% higher. See more on per capita consumption in the EU in Table 3.

In these three Member States, prices increased and volumes decreased over the period January 2016–July 2019. On average, prices in Poland were at least half those found in France and the UK.

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

**First sales:** Denmark (5/2019), France (5/2019), Poland (5/2019).

**Extra-EU Import:** Turkey (11/2018).

**Consumption:** Belgium (8/2016), Denmark (8/2016), Finland (10/2015, 4/2015, Aug/Sep 2013) France (8/2016, 10/2015, 4/2015, Aug/Sep 2013), Germany (8/2016), Italy (10/2015, 4/2015), the Netherlands (8/2016), Spain (10/2015, 4/2015, Aug/Sep 2013), Sweden (Aug/Sep 2013) the UK (8/2016, 4/2015).

**Topic of the month:** Farmed trout in the EU (5/2014).

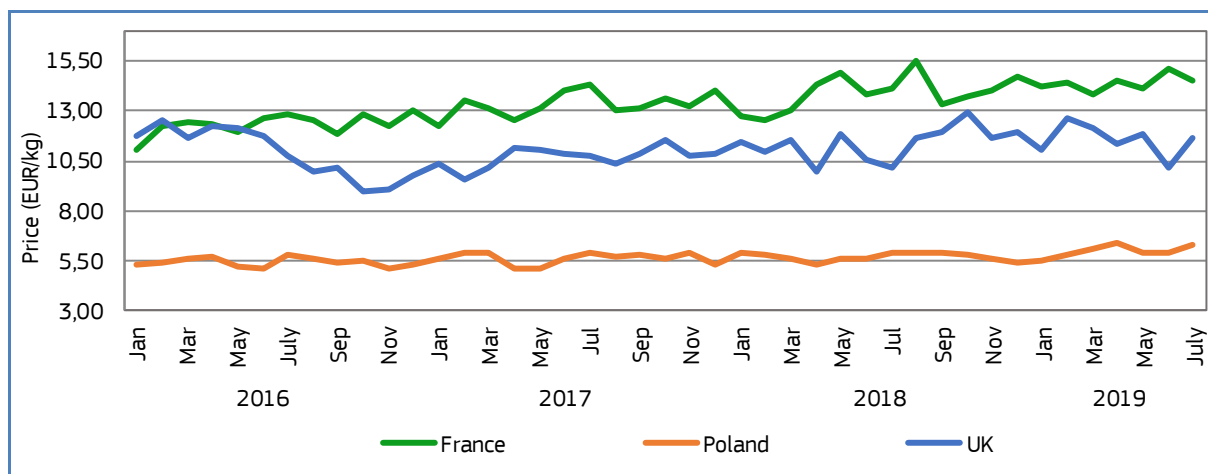
<sup>13</sup> There are two types of trout that can usually be found on the European market: rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and sea trout (*Salmo trutta*).

<sup>14</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/marine\\_species/farmed\\_fish\\_and\\_shellfish/trout](https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/marine_species/farmed_fish_and_shellfish/trout)

<sup>15</sup> <http://eumofa.eu/documents/20178/149985/MH+5+2019+EN.pdf/>

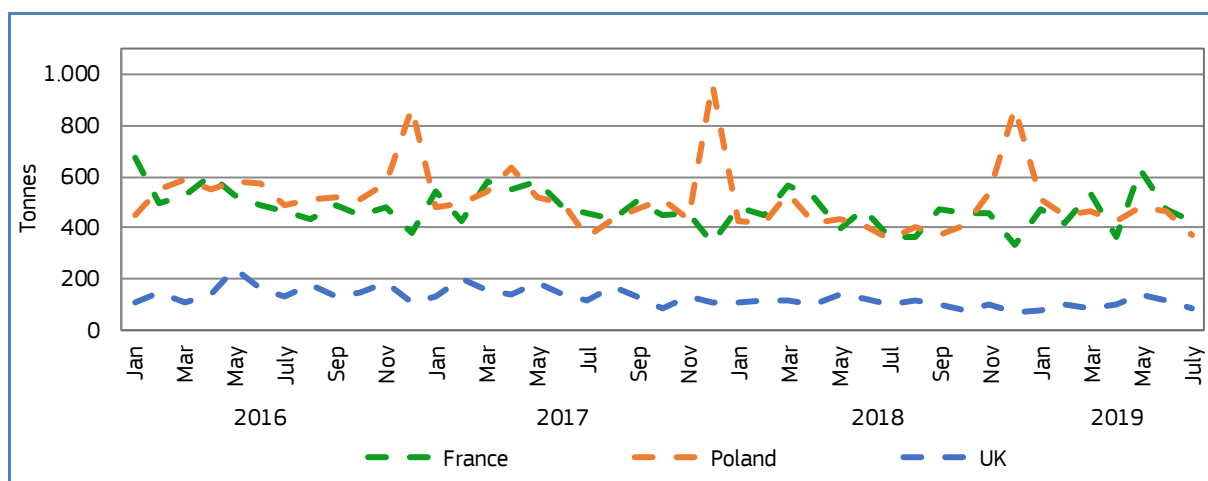
<sup>16</sup> The most recent year that data are available.

Figure 41. **RETAIL PRICES OF FRESH TROUT PURCHASED BY HOUSEHOLDS**



Source: EUMOFA, based on Europanel (updated 19.09.2019).

Figure 42. **HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES OF FRESH TROUT**



Source: EUMOFA based on Europanel (updated 19.09.2019).

### 3.2.2. Consumption trends in France

**Long-term trend, January 2016 to July 2019:** decreasing in volume and increasing in price.

**Yearly average price:** 12,34 EUR/kg (2016), 13,34 EUR/kg (2017), 13,89 EUR/kg (2018).

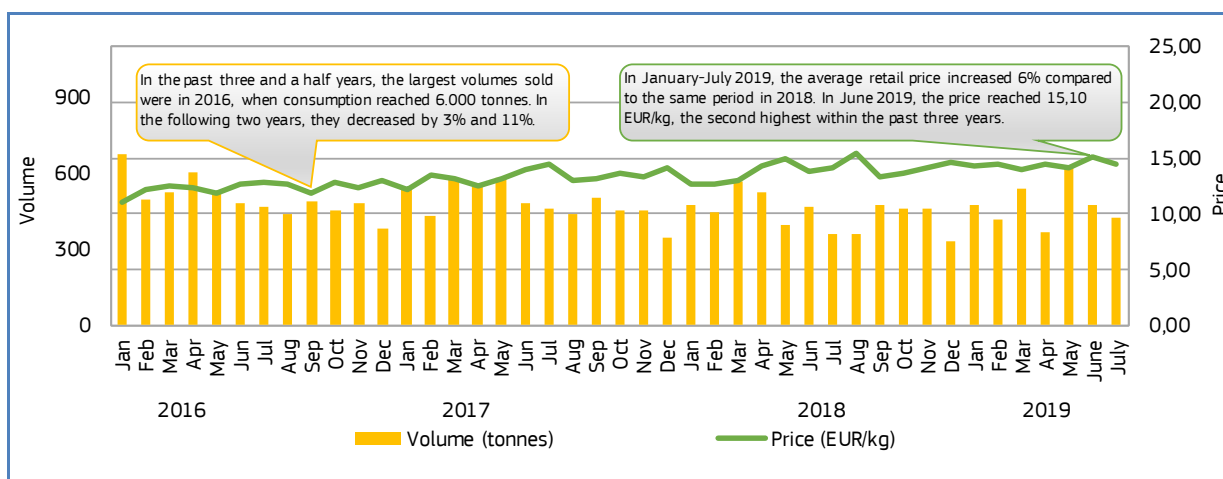
**Yearly consumption:** 6.000 tonnes (2016), 5.805 tonnes (2017), 5.315 tonnes (2018).

**Short-term trend, January to July 2019:** increasing in volume and stable in price.

**Average price:** 14,39 EUR/kg.

**Consumption:** 3.311 tonnes.

Figure 43. RETAIL PRICE AND VOLUME OF FRESH TROUT PURCHASED BY HOUSEHOLDS IN FRANCE



Source: EUMOFA, based on Europanel (updated 19.09.2019).

### 3.2.3. Consumption trends in Poland

**Long-term trend, January 2016 to July 2019:** decreasing in volume and increasing in price.

**Yearly average price:** 5,43 EUR/kg (2016), 5,63 EUR/kg (2017), 5,71 EUR/kg (2018).

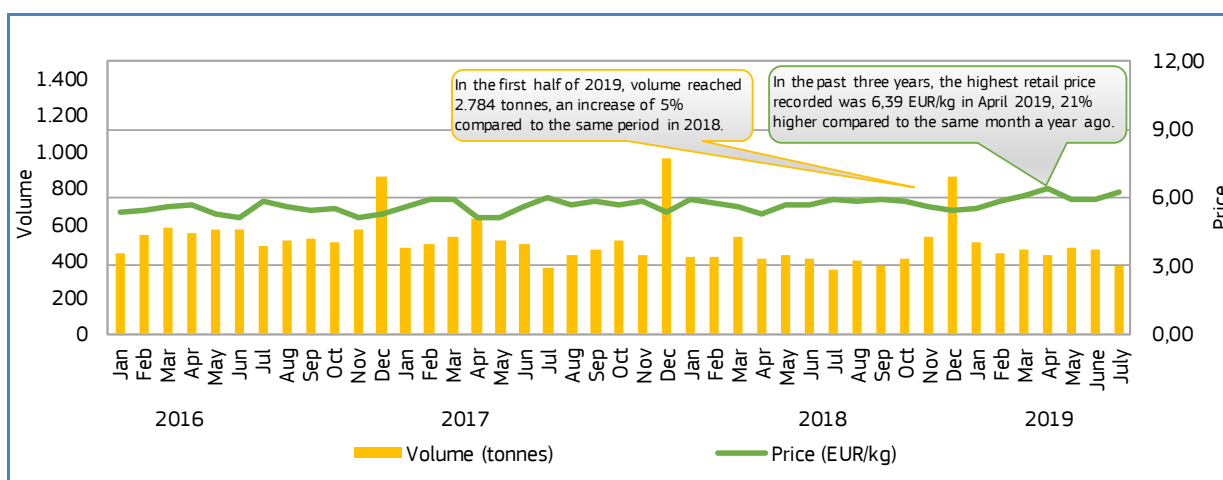
**Yearly consumption:** 6.741 tonnes (2016), 6.337 tonnes (2017), 5.590 tonnes (2018).

**Short-term trend, January to July 2019:** decreasing in volume and slightly increasing in price.

**Average price:** 5,99 EUR/kg.

**Consumption:** 3.156 tonnes.

Figure 44. RETAIL PRICE AND VOLUME OF FRESH TROUT PURCHASED BY HOUSEHOLDS IN POLAND



Source: EUMOFA, based on Europanel (updated 19.09.2019).

### 3.2.2. Consumption trends in the UK

**Long-term trend, January 2016 to July 2019:** decreasing in volume and increasing in price.

**Yearly average price:** 10,89 EUR/kg (2016), 10,69 EUR/kg (2017), 11,38 EUR/kg (2018).

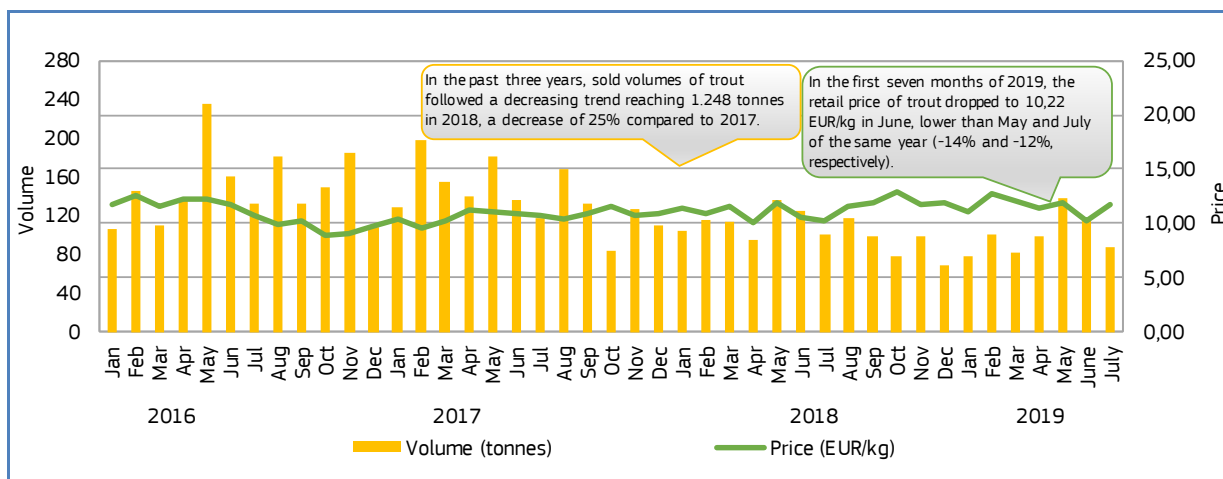
**Yearly consumption:** 1.779 tonnes (2016), 1.674 tonnes (2017), 1.248 tonnes (2018).

**Short-term trend, January to July 2019:** slightly increasing in volume and in price.

**Average price:** 11,56 EUR/kg.

**Consumption:** 698 tonnes.

Figure 45. RETAIL PRICE AND VOLUME OF FRESH TROUT PURCHASED BY HOUSEHOLDS IN THE UK



Source: EUMOFA, based on Europanel (updated 19.09.2019).

## 4. Case study – Fisheries and aquaculture in Argentina

Argentina is the second largest country in South America by area after Brazil. The country has a maritime coastline of more than 5.000 km along the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean. The land area is 2,78 million km<sup>2</sup> and holds a human population of 44,7 million (2018), 13 million of whom live in the capital Buenos Aires<sup>17</sup>.

The extensive coastline provides access to substantial fisheries resources in the southern Atlantic, the 23<sup>rd</sup> largest fishery in the world in terms of volume, reaching 792.000 tonnes in 2018. Aquaculture production is growing but is still at a low level, reaching 3.568 tonnes in 2017. Almost all fish landed are destined for human consumption, but only 10% of resultant seafood products are consumed domestically<sup>18</sup>. The sector is therefore reliant on the export market<sup>19</sup>. In 2018, the annual domestic consumption of fish was 7,9 kg per capita<sup>20</sup>.

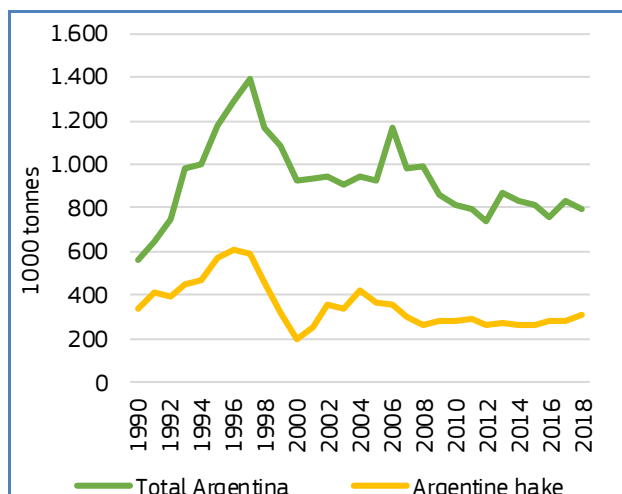
Most of the fisheries and aquaculture activities take place in the Patagonia region, and the marine and inland fisheries represent 97% of national seafood production<sup>21</sup>. It was estimated that the sector directly employed 20.000 people in 2017<sup>22</sup>. In 2018, exports of seafood amounted to 455.000 tonnes valued at EUR 1,76 billion. Annual export volumes varied between 426.000 to 480.000 tonnes between 2013 and 2018.



Source: Worldatlas.

### 4.1. Fisheries

Figure 46. **TOTAL FISHERY LANDINGS IN ARGENTINA IN THE PERIOD 1990-2018**



Source: FAO, <https://www.agroindustria.gob.ar>.

Argentine fishing is based primarily on cold-water demersal species, including hake and shrimp. At the end of the 1990s, Argentine fishing was characterised by the decrease in hake landings. At their highest point (1996), hake landings exceeded 600.000 tonnes and constituted 47% of total volume of landed fish. Total fishery landings fell gradually from their maximum levels of nearly 1,4 million tonnes in 1997 to 792.000 tonnes in 2018.

<sup>17</sup> [www.fn.no](http://www.fn.no)

<sup>18</sup> <https://seafood-tip.com/sourcing-intelligence/countries/argentina/>

<sup>19</sup> See footnote 18.

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.cronista.com/apertura-negocio/empresas/Cayo-un-48-el-consumo-per-capita-de-pescado-en-2018-20190204-0010.html>

<sup>21</sup> See footnote 18.

<sup>22</sup> See footnote 18.

Commercial Argentine fishing is based on about 50 species of bony fish, five species of crustacean and three species of mollusc<sup>23</sup>. The 11 most significant species in terms of volume account for around 90% of total catch. In 2017, total catch volumes were 835.000 tonnes, a 10% increase from 2016. Three species – Argentine hake, red shrimp and squid – dominate Argentine fishery landings, and account for 75% of total landings in 2017.

Argentine hake landings have been stable over the past 8 years, with annual landings between 250.000–290.000 tonnes. In 2017, hake fisheries landed above 282.000 tonnes, close to the volume recorded the year before. Argentine red shrimp, the second largest catch species, has shown a strong volume growth every year since 2013. From 2013 to 2017, red shrimp catches increased by 140% to above 243.000 tonnes. In 2013, red shrimp catches accounted for 12% of total fisheries and in 2017 29% of total Argentine fisheries. Argentine shortfin squid landings have varied between 59.000 and 191.000 tonnes in the last 7 years. In 2017, squid landing volume was above 99.000 tonnes, a 40% increase from 2016.

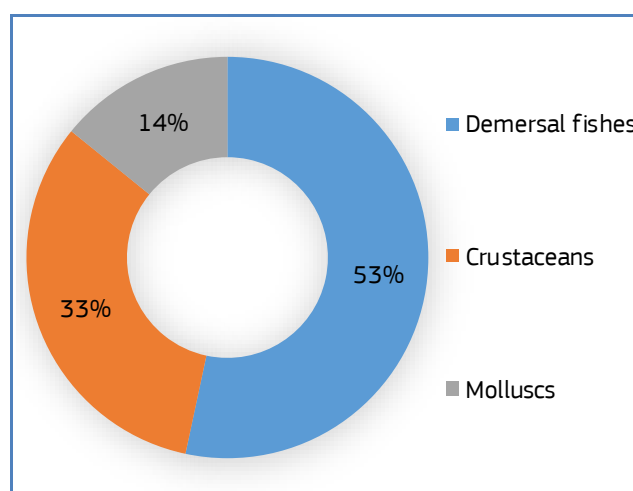
Table 4. **MAIN SPECIES IN ARGENTINE FISHERIES (volume in tonnes)**

| Species                     | 2010           | 2011           | 2012           | 2013           | 2014           | 2015           | 2016           | 2017           |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Argentine hake              | 281.757        | 287.780        | 257.983        | 275.059        | 259.202        | 266.274        | 282.874        | 282.175        |
| Argentine red shrimp        | 72.085         | 82.922         | 79.927         | 101.105        | 127.250        | 143.315        | 178.444        | 243.268        |
| Argentine shortfin squid    | 85.989         | 76.598         | 94.984         | 191.741        | 168.727        | 126.671        | 59.891         | 99.170         |
| Patagonian scallop          | 50.870         | 47.844         | 36.820         | 42.202         | 33.583         | 31.627         | 35.536         | 39.297         |
| Patagonian grenadier        | 82.665         | 70.903         | 59.595         | 55.973         | 58.384         | 50.469         | 34.946         | 21.930         |
| Whitemouth croaker          | 15.843         | 24.679         | 37.868         | 45.637         | 38.591         | 31.359         | 31.965         | 19.801         |
| Prochilodus nei             | 13.999         | 15.164         | 12.148         | 11.986         | 14.181         | 17.417         | 17.191         | 19.008         |
| Rays, stingrays, mantas nei | 20.326         | 20.426         | 15.168         | 15.195         | 15.739         | 19.010         | 17.696         | 17.422         |
| Southern blue whiting       | 11.636         | 3.518          | 8.379          | 7.887          | 9.050          | 13.831         | 13.236         | 15.897         |
| Stripped weakfish           | 12.772         | 13.710         | 15.214         | 16.388         | 14.399         | 16.898         | 9.887          | 11.898         |
| Argentine anchovy           | 26.323         | 21.084         | 15.434         | 18.081         | 13.955         | 14.411         | 8.713          | 10.546         |
| Other                       | 137.484        | 128.680        | 104.540        | 89.451         | 76.874         | 83.018         | 64.847         | 54.649         |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>811.749</b> | <b>793.308</b> | <b>738.060</b> | <b>870.705</b> | <b>829.935</b> | <b>814.300</b> | <b>755.226</b> | <b>835.061</b> |

Source: FAO.

In 2018, Argentine fisheries amounted to about 792.000 tonnes. Of this, 53% was composed of demersal finfish species including hake, 33% was composed of crustaceans including red shrimp and 14% was composed of molluscs.

Figure 47. **ARGENTINE FISHERIES IN 2018 BY COMMODITY GROUP**



Source: <https://www.agroindustria.gob.ar>.

<sup>23</sup> [https://www.agroindustria.gob.ar/sitio/areas/pesca\\_maritima/desembarques/](https://www.agroindustria.gob.ar/sitio/areas/pesca_maritima/desembarques/)

## 4.2. Aquaculture

Commercial aquaculture activity began in Argentina in the 1990s with rainbow trout, and there has been slight but steady growth in the industry ever since<sup>24</sup>. Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) is now the second largest aquaculture species, reaching 1.367 tonnes in volume and valued at USD 11,2 million. In 2017, the country's main aquaculture species was pacu (*Piaractus mesopotamicus*), reaching 1.885 tonnes in volume and EUR 14,1 million in value. This was 53% of total aquaculture volume and 51% of total value. In the period from 2010 till 2017, pacu production increased 200% and was the fastest growing aquaculture species. Together, pacu and rainbow trout constituted 91% of the Argentine aquaculture volume and value in 2017.

In the period from 2010 to 2017, aquaculture production in Argentina increased 34% in terms of volume.

Employment in aquaculture is low, and businesses are generally small single-family or family-run businesses. Recently, Argentina has approved a new aquaculture act, which is expected to allow the industry access to financing and international markets and could also raise the value of Argentine seafood<sup>25</sup>.

Table 5. **AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION IN ARGENTINA (value in EUR 1000)**

| Species       | 2010          | 2011          | 2012          | 2013          | 2014          | 2015          | 2016          | 2017          |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Pacu          | 5.805         | 8.301         | 9.526         | 17.182        | 15.659        | 17.334        | 13.861        | 14.125        |
| Rainbow trout | 12.310        | 9.232         | 11.424        | 15.264        | 17.553        | 15.727        | 9.533         | 11.177        |
| Sorubims nei  | 264           | 11            | 369           | 1.437         | 1.094         | 891           | 617           | 913           |
| Tilapias nei  | 110           | 190           | 191           | 252           | 538           | 440           | 303           | 345           |
| Cyprinids nei | 535           | 562           | 220           | 589           | 492           | 725           | 336           | 311           |
| Grass carp    | 0             | 225           | 220           | 519           | 350           | 378           | 209           | 228           |
| Other         | 1.482         | 2.440         | 1.172         | 2.446         | 1.270         | 1.774         | 535           | 586           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>20.506</b> | <b>20.961</b> | <b>23.122</b> | <b>37.690</b> | <b>36.957</b> | <b>37.270</b> | <b>25.395</b> | <b>27.685</b> |

Source: FAO.

Table 6. **AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION IN ARGENTINA (volume in tonnes)**

| Species       | 2010         | 2011         | 2012         | 2013         | 2014         | 2015         | 2016         | 2017         |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Pacu          | 626          | 1.227        | 1.345        | 2.017        | 2.119        | 1.804        | 1.947        | 1.885        |
| Rainbow trout | 1.651        | 1.365        | 1.260        | 1.255        | 1.425        | 1.455        | 1.413        | 1.367        |
| Sorubims nei  | 23           | 1            | 54           | 174          | 95           | 62           | 75           | 89           |
| Cyprinids nei | 90           | 114          | 52           | 76           | 100          | 93           | 69           | 57           |
| Tilapias nei  | 19           | 40           | 45           | 35           | 73           | 56           | 62           | 56           |
| Grass carp    | 0            | 46           | 52           | 67           | 71           | 48           | 43           | 42           |
| Other         | 245          | 400          | 150          | 201          | 120          | 145          | 64           | 72           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>2.654</b> | <b>3.193</b> | <b>2.958</b> | <b>3.825</b> | <b>4.003</b> | <b>3.663</b> | <b>3.673</b> | <b>3.568</b> |

Source: FAO.

<sup>24</sup> [http://www.fao.org/fishery/countrysector/naso\\_argentina/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/countrysector/naso_argentina/en)

<sup>25</sup> <https://seafood-tip.com/sourcing-intelligence/countries/argentina/>

### 4.3. Processing industry, fleet and employment

The Argentine fish processing sector is a combination of on-board processing and land-based industry.

In the fisheries sector, there are 940 vessels with permits to operate in the Argentine Sea, of which 571 are nationals. The national fishing fleet is composed of two classes: fresqueros, which have 361 actively licenced vessels (working with fresh products), and freezers, which have on-board freezing capacity.

The fresqueros branch comprises 286 companies, while the freezers branch comprises 96 companies. In total, according to data from the Undersecretaries of Fisheries and Aquaculture, there are about 10.000 people employed at sea.

In addition, there is what is called 'labour on land'. Fish processing takes place in 138 plants, which, together, employ 9.838 people. The province of Buenos Aires, with 93 establishments, has the highest concentration of workers with 4.890 employees. Chubut is second, with 2.568 workers in 25 plants, followed by Tierra del Fuego with 1.983 employees in three industries, Santa Cruz with 340 workers in 13 plants and Río Negro with 57 employees in four sites<sup>26</sup>.

### 4.4. Export

Argentina exports a significant amount of its seafood to the EU markets, mainly driven by demand from Spain, Italy and France, in addition to China and the United States. Access to the European market is expected to improve since a South American trade bloc, including Argentina, has signed a trade agreement with the EU (The EU-Mercosur trade agreement)<sup>27</sup>. An elimination or reduction of tariffs will be positive for shrimp and hake fisheries as the EU market is one of the most important destinations of these two products. In 2018, Argentine exports to EU accounted for 32% in terms of volume and 38% in value.

During the past 5 years, Argentine exports of seafood have varied between 426.000 and 480.000 tonnes a year. In 2018, exports totalled 455.000 tonnes valued at EUR 1,76 billion, a 0,3% increase in volume and a 2% increase in value from 2017.

In the period from 2013 to 2018, export value increased 59%, but much of this is likely due to the current high inflation rate in Argentina.

As international demand for Argentine shrimp continues to grow, shrimp has become the top seafood species, amounting to 178.000 tonnes valued at EUR 1,06 billion in 2018, a 3% decrease in volume and 2% increase in value from 2017. Shrimp accounted for 39% of the total volume and 61% of the total value of seafood exports in 2018. Exports of hake, the second largest export species, totalled 81.000 tonnes in 2018, valued at EUR 189 million – a 16% decrease in volume and a 9% decrease in value from 2017.

In 2018, exports to the largest market, Spain, amounted to 89.700 tonnes valued at EUR 412 million, and remained stable from 2017. China, ranked as the second largest export market, showed a 51% growth in export volume and a 58% growth in value. Exports to Italy, the third largest market, increased by 11% in volume and 30% in value.

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<sup>26</sup> <https://www.lanacion.com.ar/economia/adios-al-pais-del-asado-la-pesca-se-consolida-como-un-mayor-generador-de-divisas-que-la-carne-nid1988712>

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.undercurrentnews.com/2019/07/01/argentinas-seafood-sector-receives-boost-as-eu-approves-mercotur-trade-deal/>

Table 7. **EXPORTS FROM ARGENTINA BY MAIN SPECIES (volume in tonnes, value in 1000 EUR)**

| Main commercial species                   | 2013           |                  | 2014           |                  | 2015           |                  | 2016           |                  | 2017           |                  | 2018           |                  |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
|                                           | Volume         | Value            | Volume         | Value            | Volume         | Value            | Volume         | Value            | Volume         | Value            | Volume         | Value            |
| Shrimp, miscellaneous                     | 91.048         | 459.436          | 107.298        | 579.447          | 120.787        | 687.066          | 159.880        | 907.395          | 183.291        | 1.047.202        | 178.184        | 1.063.200        |
| Hake                                      | 115.525        | 210.614          | 113.358        | 214.955          | 95.436         | 213.522          | 102.134        | 213.412          | 96.122         | 208.696          | 81.001         | 189.057          |
| Molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, other | 130.331        | 176.352          | 117.415        | 119.070          | 94.535         | 94.546           | 45.918         | 84.238           | 76.788         | 168.977          | 88.123         | 185.749          |
| 'Other marine fish'                       | 92.036         | 115.140          | 84.519         | 106.301          | 74.851         | 105.563          | 70.052         | 107.892          | 62.492         | 93.006           | 49.567         | 73.958           |
| Other                                     | 50.985         | 143.518          | 52.224         | 160.065          | 54.051         | 190.786          | 48.773         | 206.410          | 38.326         | 210.098          | 58.653         | 243.652          |
| <b>Total</b>                              | <b>479.925</b> | <b>1.105.060</b> | <b>474.815</b> | <b>1.179.838</b> | <b>439.660</b> | <b>1.291.483</b> | <b>426.756</b> | <b>1.519.347</b> | <b>457.019</b> | <b>1.727.978</b> | <b>455.528</b> | <b>1.755.615</b> |

Source: EUMOFA Bilateral trade.

Table 8. **EXPORTS FROM ARGENTINA BY TRADE PARTNER (volume in tonnes, value in 1000 EUR)**

| Trade partner | 2013           |                  | 2014           |                  | 2015           |                  | 2016           |                  | 2017           |                  | 2018           |                  |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
|               | Volume         | Value            | Volume         | Value            | Volume         | Value            | Volume         | Value            | Volume         | Value            | Volume         | Value            |
| Spain         | 99.175         | 315.785          | 104.769        | 345.531          | 91.487         | 355.796          | 99.269         | 433.721          | 89.655         | 412.895          | 89.707         | 412.421          |
| China         | 65.645         | 101.427          | 60.194         | 101.296          | 74.336         | 185.103          | 65.677         | 242.811          | 66.550         | 252.778          | 100.822        | 400.625          |
| Italy         | 26.205         | 91.520           | 24.428         | 95.495           | 22.165         | 90.160           | 26.011         | 122.611          | 25.998         | 119.445          | 28.926         | 155.411          |
| United States | 22.115         | 81.211           | 23.190         | 99.910           | 23.534         | 120.632          | 21.345         | 132.769          | 21.999         | 152.666          | 19.488         | 121.944          |
| Japan         | 28.446         | 105.209          | 22.162         | 68.364           | 26.487         | 94.725           | 20.978         | 91.653           | 28.236         | 129.749          | 21.110         | 89.110           |
| Brazil        | 37.841         | 83.528           | 38.543         | 87.199           | 28.518         | 77.944           | 27.645         | 68.783           | 38.312         | 93.850           | 30.734         | 77.622           |
| Thailand      | 8.576          | 15.161           | 14.918         | 20.412           | 8.046          | 17.612           | 5.863          | 30.653           | 10.883         | 50.515           | 11.444         | 55.099           |
| Peru          | 941            | 1.522            | 2.011          | 5.219            | 2.794          | 12.344           | 2.337          | 13.672           | 6.692          | 37.875           | 9.965          | 52.910           |
| Russia        | 5.956          | 15.437           | 8.803          | 23.437           | 7.114          | 15.987           | 13.225         | 25.810           | 16.911         | 46.180           | 15.342         | 50.565           |
| Korea, South  | 11.531         | 18.432           | 15.823         | 24.295           | 17.960         | 31.300           | 13.425         | 31.461           | 14.807         | 39.761           | 14.402         | 42.650           |
| France        | 6.704          | 26.052           | 6.773          | 30.038           | 6.144          | 27.867           | 4.047          | 17.189           | 6.496          | 51.321           | 6.560          | 42.001           |
| Vietnam       | 6.646          | 14.039           | 7.509          | 38.242           | 6.438          | 32.038           | 14.740         | 52.371           | 12.688         | 77.027           | 9.243          | 41.302           |
| Other         | 160.144        | 235.736          | 145.691        | 240.400          | 124.637        | 229.975          | 112.193        | 255.843          | 117.793        | 263.916          | 97.750         | 213.892          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>479.925</b> | <b>1.105.060</b> | <b>474.815</b> | <b>1.179.838</b> | <b>439.660</b> | <b>1.291.483</b> | <b>426.756</b> | <b>1.519.347</b> | <b>457.019</b> | <b>1.727.978</b> | <b>455.495</b> | <b>1.755.552</b> |

Source: EUMOFA Bilateral trade.

## 4.5. EU imports from Argentina

The volume of EU imports of main commercial species from Argentina has decreased in the past five years. In 2018, import volume was 134.185 tonnes, a 5% decrease from 2017 and a 15% decrease from 2013. In terms of value, imports decreased 3% from 2017 and increased 18% from 2013.

The three main species imported into the EU from Argentina are shrimp, hake and squid. Together they constituted 93% of the volumes and values in 2018. Imports of shrimp increased 42% in terms of volume and 57% in terms of value from 2013 to 2018. Hake imports decreased 28% in volume and 25% in value during the same period, and squid decreased 56% in volume and 26% in value from 2013 to 2018.

In 2018, 98% of seafood imports from Argentina were frozen products.

Table 9. **EU IMPORTS OF MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES FROM ARGENTINA (volume in tonnes, value in EUR 1000)**

| Main commercial species | 2013           |                | 2014           |                | 2015           |                | 2016           |                | 2017           |                | 2018           |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                         | Volume         | Value          | Volume         | Value          | Volume         | Value          | Volume         | Value          | Volume         | Value          | Volume         | Value          |
| Shrimp, miscellaneous   | 56.974         | 320.582        | 64.432         | 380.832        | 70.959         | 433.189        | 78.311         | 463.755        | 80.503         | 482.362        | 81.169         | 503.344        |
| Hake                    | 36.569         | 90.090         | 33.971         | 81.174         | 30.142         | 86.309         | 33.454         | 90.856         | 28.862         | 75.318         | 26.177         | 67.926         |
| Squid                   | 39.325         | 78.195         | 32.282         | 48.153         | 26.372         | 38.818         | 18.397         | 45.267         | 19.793         | 63.809         | 17.243         | 57.673         |
| Scallop                 | 3.274          | 22.755         | 3.042          | 24.344         | 3.056          | 32.833         | 3.486          | 37.432         | 3.083          | 41.958         | 1.938          | 22.554         |
| Other groundfish        | 5.945          | 13.678         | 4.658          | 10.309         | 4.251          | 10.553         | 4.063          | 8.743          | 3.817          | 9.408          | 2.443          | 6.854          |
| Anchovy                 | 4.286          | 9.494          | 3.201          | 7.448          | 3.956          | 13.061         | 2.705          | 8.650          | 1.998          | 6.496          | 2.442          | 6.757          |
| Other marine fish       | 4.654          | 12.988         | 2.562          | 6.861          | 1.805          | 4.677          | 1.980          | 5.095          | 2.041          | 5.603          | 1.901          | 4.557          |
| Cusk-eel                | 575            | 2.131          | 459            | 1.709          | 550            | 2.151          | 351            | 1.305          | 376            | 1.333          | 222            | 824            |
| Other                   | 5.966          | 19.906         | 2.630          | 12.324         | 874            | 3.229          | 907            | 2.895          | 1.249          | 4.577          | 650            | 2.379          |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>157.568</b> | <b>569.820</b> | <b>147.236</b> | <b>573.154</b> | <b>141.965</b> | <b>624.819</b> | <b>143.655</b> | <b>663.999</b> | <b>141.720</b> | <b>690.863</b> | <b>134.185</b> | <b>672.867</b> |

Source: EUMOFA.

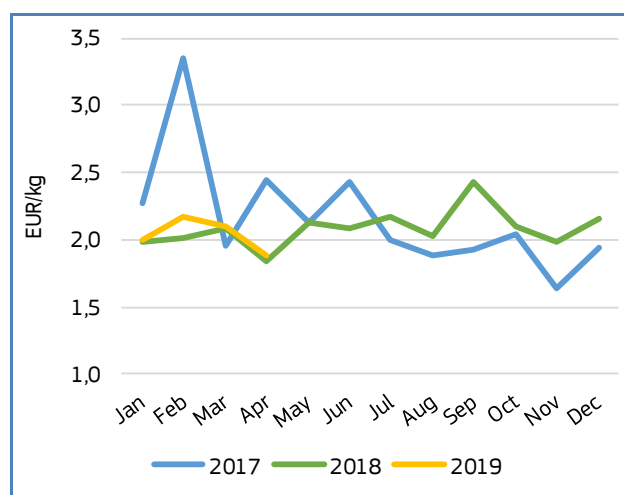
Table 10. **IMPORTS BY PRESERVATION STATE (volume in tonnes, value in EUR 1000)**

| Preservation | 2013           |                | 2014           |                | 2015           |                  | 2016           |                | 2017           |                | 2018           |                |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|              | Volume         | Value          | Volume         | Value          | Volume         | Value            | Volume         | Value          | Volume         | Value          | Volume         | Value          |
| Frozen       | 147.390        | 531.292        | 140.714        | 539.197        | 808.308        | 3.466.004        | 137.215        | 616.703        | 139.072        | 680.429        | 131.443        | 664.336        |
| Salted       | 3.370          | 7.297          | 3.062          | 7.192          | 21.734         | 70.670           | 2.700          | 8.639          | 1.906          | 5.841          | 2.223          | 5.651          |
| Prepared     | 475            | 1.828          | 117            | 422            | 1.307          | 6.452            | 38             | 294            | 122            | 911            | 286            | 1.779          |
| Unspecified  | 6.038          | 27.532         | 3.246          | 25.864         | 19.170         | 200.714          | 3.655          | 38.165         | 517            | 3.129          | 211            | 997            |
| Other        | 296            | 1.871          | 97             | 479            | 179            | 641              | 47             | 199            | 104            | 552            | 23             | 104            |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>157.568</b> | <b>569.820</b> | <b>147.236</b> | <b>573.154</b> | <b>850.698</b> | <b>3.744.481</b> | <b>143.655</b> | <b>663.999</b> | <b>141.720</b> | <b>690.863</b> | <b>134.185</b> | <b>672.867</b> |

Source: EUMOFA.

## 4.6. Import prices

Figure 48. **EU IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN HAKE FROM ARGENTINA**

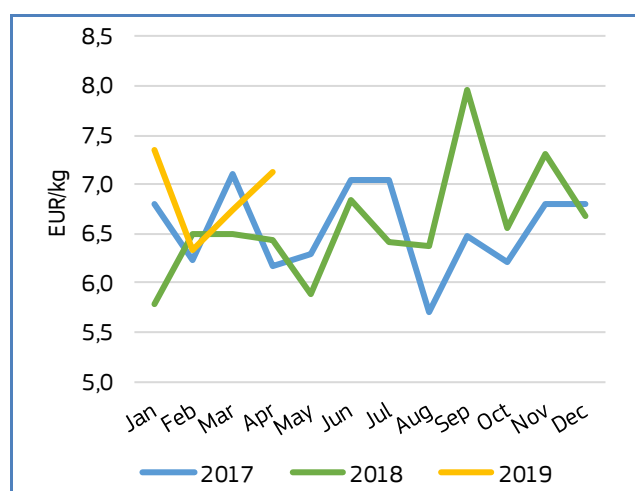


Source: EUMOFA.

The average price of frozen hake imported into the EU from Argentina in 2018 was 2,07 EUR/kg. This was a slight decrease from 2017 (-1%). During January–April 2019 average import price was 3% greater than the same period of the previous year.

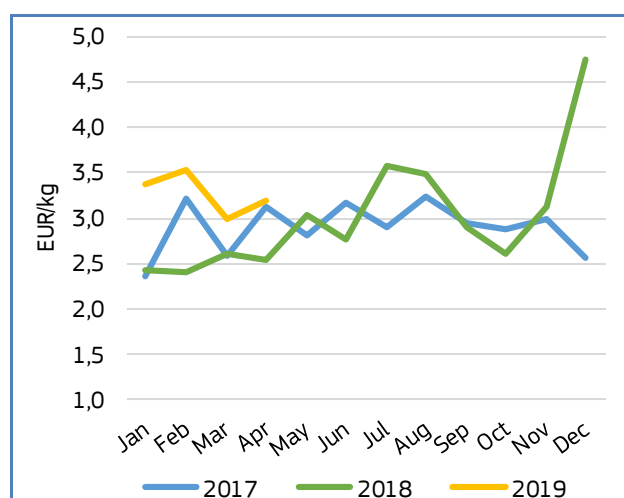
The average price of frozen shrimp imported into the EU from Argentina in 2018 was 6,61 EUR/kg. This was a 1% increase from 2017. During January–April 2019 average import price was 9% greater, at 6,88 EUR/kg, than the same period of the previous year.

Figure 49. **EU IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN SHRIMP FROM ARGENTINA**



Source: EUMOFA.

Figure 50. **EU IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN SQUID FROM ARGENTINA**



Source: EUMOFA.

The price of frozen squid imported into the EU from Argentina in 2018 was 2,91 EUR/kg, the same as the year before. During January–April 2019, the average import price was 31% greater, reaching 3,27 EUR/kg, than the same period of the previous year.

On June 28, 2019, the EU and Mercosur (a trade bloc comprising Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) reached a free trade agreement (FTA). The agreement has not yet entered into force and consequently, details involving seafood have not yet been revealed. Even though Argentine hake and Argentine shrimp are species implemented in the EU Autonomous Tariff Quotas (ATQ), the FTA most probably will have short-term impact on Argentine exports to the EU, as exports to the EU exceed by far the tariff free quotes in the ATQ set for 2019 and 2020.

## 4.7. Consumption

In 2018, the per capita consumption of seafood in Argentina was 7,9 kg, down from 8,4 kg in 2017<sup>28</sup>. The fisheries sector in Argentina is reliant on international trade, as only 10% of their seafood is consumed domestically<sup>29</sup>. The Argentinian government started a campaign in 2018 to increase domestic consumption of seafood. The campaign aims to increase awareness of both the importance of the fisheries industry and the health benefits of eating seafood<sup>30</sup>. The most popular species for consumption are hake and squid, and the consumption of trout from aquaculture is increasing<sup>31</sup>.

From 2013 to 2018, Argentine seafood imports varied from 27.000 to nearly 48.000 tonnes a year. In 2018, imports amounted to 47.495 tonnes valued at EUR 184 million. Tuna is the most significant import species, amounting to 18.155 tonnes valued at EUR 78 million in 2018. This mainly comprised canned tuna products from Ecuador and Thailand. Salmon is the second most imported species in terms of value, amounting to 7.883 tonnes valued at EUR 48 million in 2018. This is mainly fresh salmon from Chile. 'Other marine fish' consists of different prepared and preserved fish products, mainly from Thailand and Ecuador.

Table 11. **ARGENTINE IMPORTS OF FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS (volume in tonnes, value in EUR 1000)**

| Main commercial species | 2013          |                | 2014          |                | 2015          |                | 2016          |                | 2017          |                | 2018          |                |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
|                         | Volume        | Value          | Volume        | Value          | Volume        | Value          | Volume        | Value          | Volume        | Value          | Volume        | Value          |
| Tuna, miscellaneous     | 13.091        | 58.301         | 11.009        | 42.128         | 15.279        | 57.173         | 15.447        | 58.634         | 16.536        | 70.141         | 18.155        | 78.207         |
| Salmon                  | 6.726         | 34.887         | 6.636         | 35.270         | 8.413         | 44.327         | 7.528         | 49.535         | 8.265         | 58.021         | 7.883         | 48.510         |
| Other marine fish       | 13.191        | 29.520         | 10.511        | 20.589         | 141           | 744            | 14.465        | 25.408         | 14.473        | 28.986         | 13.453        | 29.298         |
| Shrimp, miscellaneous   | 654           | 4.056          | 533           | 3.515          | 228           | 1.522          | 864           | 5.990          | 816           | 5.761          | 1.151         | 7.413          |
| Other cephalopods       | 554           | 832            | 341           | 705            | 358           | 806            | 518           | 1.475          | 765           | 2.629          | 1.166         | 4.076          |
| Octopus                 | 458           | 2.494          | 408           | 2.109          | 476           | 2.781          | 581           | 3.433          | 469           | 3.669          | 391           | 3.531          |
| Other                   | 4.705         | 12.409         | 4.314         | 10.742         | 2.507         | 6.727          | 6.379         | 18.159         | 6.370         | 19.039         | 5.296         | 13.811         |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>39.380</b> | <b>142.499</b> | <b>33.752</b> | <b>115.057</b> | <b>27.403</b> | <b>114.079</b> | <b>45.781</b> | <b>162.633</b> | <b>47.693</b> | <b>188.245</b> | <b>47.495</b> | <b>184.845</b> |

Source: EUMOFA Bilateral trade.

<sup>28</sup> <https://www.cronista.com/apertura-negocio/empresas/Cayo-un-48-el-consumo-per-capita-de-pescado-en-2018-20190204-0010.html>

<sup>29</sup> <https://seafood-tip.com/sourcing-intelligence/countries/argentina>

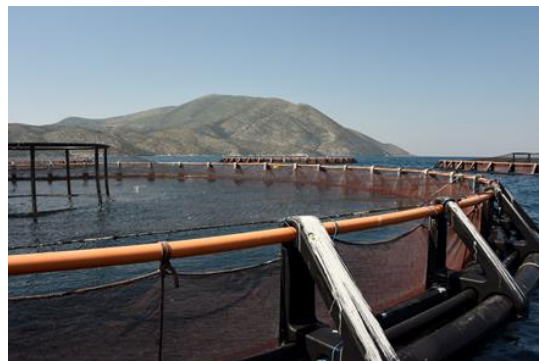
<sup>30</sup> <https://www.infobae.com/campo/2018/08/01/al-menos-una-vez-al-mes-la-iniciativa-para-que-los-argentinos-coman-mas-pescado>

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.cronista.com/negocios/Como-los-noquis-el-pescado-tendra-su-dia-pero-sera-el-19-de-cada-mes-20180719-0103.html>

## 5. Case study – Aquaculture in the EU

The EU aquaculture sector comprises more than 12.000 enterprises and employs 75.000 people<sup>32</sup>. Overall, both aquaculture production and profitability in the EU have been on an upward trend in recent years.

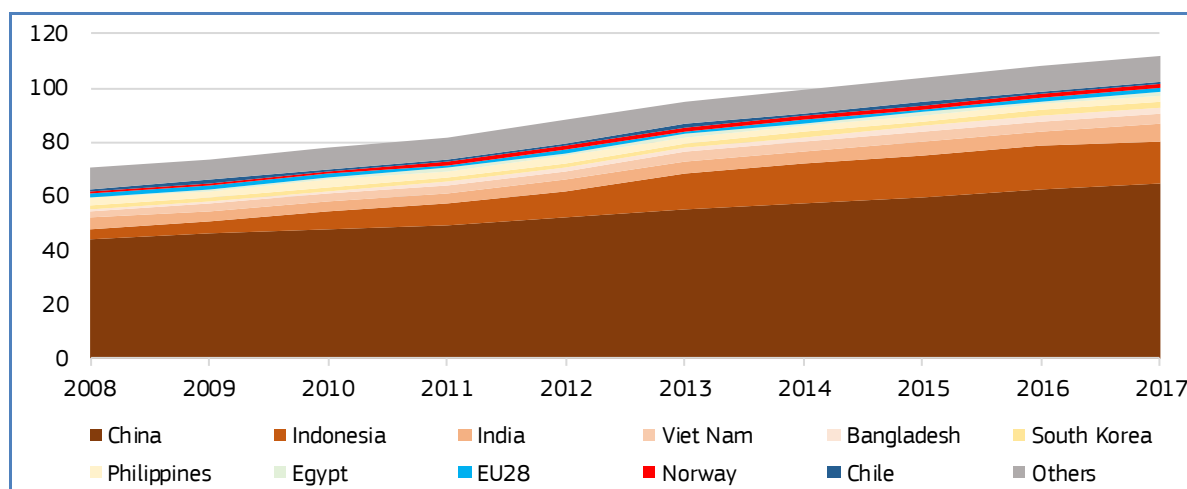
In 2017, aquaculture production in the 28 EU Member States reached 1,37 million tonnes, with a value of EUR 5,06 billion<sup>33</sup>. The UK, Spain, France, Italy, and Greece were the main producing countries, accounting for more than 70% of total EU production in terms of both volume and value. Salmon, trout, oyster, European seabass, gilt-head seabream and mussel (*Mytilus* spp.) are the main farmed species in the EU, accounting for more than 75% of total value in 2017. Most of the products of EU aquaculture are consumed in the country where they are produced or exported to other EU markets.



### 5.1. Production

The EU represented 1,21% of world aquaculture production in volume, and 2,05% in value, in 2017. Over the 2008–2017 period, world aquaculture production increased by 59%, mostly driven by Asia (especially China). Over the same period, EU production increased by 11%.

Figure 51. **WORLD AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION FROM 2008 TO 2017 (volume in million tonnes)**



Sources: For non-EU countries, FAO. For EU countries, EUMOFA (based on EUROSTAT (online data code: [fish\\_aq2a](#)), FAO, national administration and Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (FEAP) data).

<sup>32</sup> The latest data available is for 2016; Economic Report of the EU Aquaculture sector 2018.

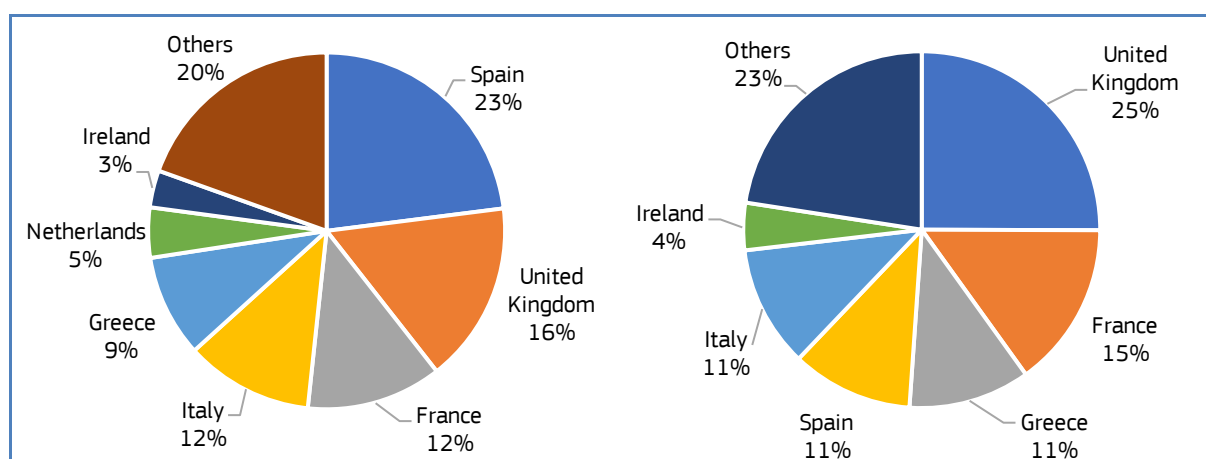
<sup>33</sup> EUMOFA, based on EUROSTAT (online data code: [fish\\_aq2a](#)) and FAO data.

EU aquaculture production is concentrated in certain Member States. Spain is the largest producer, producing 23% in terms of volume, followed by the United Kingdom (16%), France (14%), Italy (11%) and Greece (9%).

In terms of value, the United Kingdom is the largest producer within the EU, making up 25% of the total, followed by France (15%), Spain, Greece and Italy (each covering 11% of the total).

Spain has the largest aquaculture production in terms of volume but is only third in terms of value, due to the relatively low market value of mussels, which are by far the main species farmed in the country. On the contrary, the UK is first in terms of value due to the high market value of salmon (the species accounts for more than 90% of national production in terms of value), but second in terms of volume.

Figure 52. **EU AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION IN 2017: MAIN PRODUCERS BY VOLUME (LEFT) AND VALUE (RIGHT)**



Source: EUMOFA, based on EUROSTAT (online data code: [fish\\_aq2a](#)) and FAO data.

Over the 2008-2017 period, EU aquaculture production experienced an 11% increase. Among major producing countries, significant increases were reported in Spain (+25%, mostly due to mussel and seabass production), the UK (+24%, due to salmon production) and Greece (+34%, mostly due to reduced seabass production). Significant decreases have been reported in France (-20%, due to a fall in oyster and mussel production) and Germany (-23%, mostly due to sharp declines in trout and carp production). Most other producing countries have reported increasing production over the last decade.

Table 12. **EU AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION FROM 2008 TO 2017 (volume in 1000 tonnes)**

| Main commercial species | 2008         | 2009         | 2010         | 2011         | 2012         | 2013         | 2014         | 2015         | 2016         | 2017         | Evolution 2008-2017 |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Spain                   | 252          | 268          | 254          | 274          | 267          | 226          | 285          | 294          | 287          | 315          | +25%                |
| United Kingdom          | 180          | 197          | 201          | 199          | 206          | 203          | 215          | 212          | 194          | 222          | +24%                |
| France                  | 238          | 237          | 204          | 200          | 206          | 201          | 181          | 164          | 182          | 189          | -20%                |
| Italy                   | 158          | 162          | 154          | 164          | 163          | 141          | 149          | 148          | 157          | 156          | -1%                 |
| Greece                  | 94           | 100          | 104          | 94           | 92           | 96           | 88           | 89           | 123          | 126          | +34%                |
| Netherlands             | 47           | 56           | 67           | 44           | 46           | 47           | 63           | 62           | 62           | 51           | +9%                 |
| Ireland                 | 45           | 47           | 46           | 44           | 36           | 34           | 29           | 38           | 41           | 43           | -4%                 |
| Poland                  | 37           | 37           | 31           | 34           | 33           | 31           | 36           | 34           | 36           | 37           | -1%                 |
| Denmark                 | 37           | 34           | 32           | 32           | 34           | 32           | 34           | 36           | 35           | 35           | -6%                 |
| Germany                 | 44           | 40           | 41           | 39           | 26           | 26           | 26           | 30           | 36           | 34           | -23%                |
| Others                  | 103          | 103          | 102          | 104          | 112          | 131          | 131          | 141          | 152          | 164          | +58%                |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>1.235</b> | <b>1.281</b> | <b>1.236</b> | <b>1.229</b> | <b>1.220</b> | <b>1.168</b> | <b>1.237</b> | <b>1.247</b> | <b>1.305</b> | <b>1.372</b> | <b>+11%</b>         |

Source: EUMOFA, based on EUROSTAT (online data code: [fish\\_aq2a](#)), FAO, national administration and FEAP data.

## 5.2. Main species produced

In volume terms, mussel (*Mytilus* species) is by far the main commercial species (MCS) produced in the EU, with 464.240 tonnes farmed in 2017, accounting for 34% of total EU aquaculture production that year. After mussel, salmon and trout are the main farmed species, accounting for 15% and 14%, respectively, of total EU production volume. Oysters (7%), gilt-head seabream (7%), carp (6%) and European seabass (6%) also represent significant production volumes.

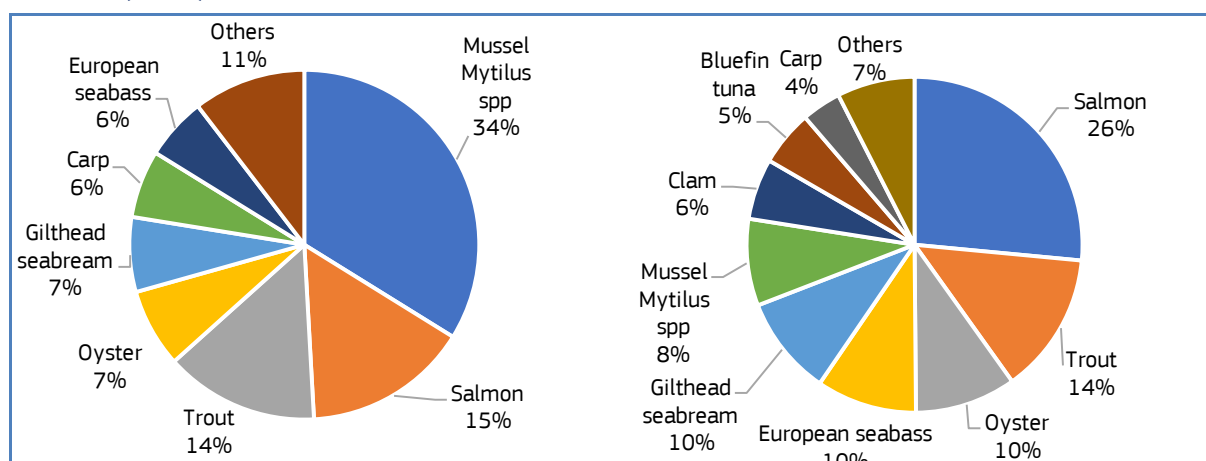
- For **mussel**, Spain represents 52% of EU production with almost 242.000 tonnes produced in 2017 (mostly Mediterranean mussel). Other main producers are Italy (13%), France (11%) and the Netherlands (9%).
- For **salmon**, the majority of EU production takes place in the UK (90%, mainly in Scotland), with almost 190.000 tonnes produced in 2017. To a lesser extent, Ireland is another major producer, accounting for 9% of the total volume and focusing on organic production.
- On the contrary, the production of **trout** is widespread in many EU countries. Italy and France are the major EU producers: more than 35.000 tonnes of trout were produced in each of the two countries in 2017 (accounting for a combined 36% of total EU trout production in terms of volume). Other major producers are Denmark (16%) and, to a lesser extent, Spain (9%), Finland, and the UK (7% each).
- The production of **oysters** takes place mostly in France (85% of total volume produced in the EU) and to a lesser extent in Ireland (8%).
- For **seabass** and **gilt-head seabream**, Greece is the major producer, accounting for 56% (44.000 tonnes) and 59% (56.000 tonnes), respectively, of the total EU production in 2017. Other main EU producers of seabass and gilt-head seabream are Spain (22% and 18%, respectively) and Italy (9% and 8%).
- **Carp** is the major freshwater species produced in EU, with almost 86.000 tonnes produced in 2017. The main producers are the Czech Republic (23%), Poland (21%), Hungary (16%), and Romania (12%).

Over the 2008-2017 period, among the major species, principal increases in EU production volume were reported for bluefin tuna (+108%), salmon (+50%) and seabass (+37%). To a lesser extent, increases were also reported for clam (+17%), gilt-head seabream (+10%), carp (+6%) and mussel (+6%). On the other hand, decreases have been reported for the production volumes of oysters (-18%) and trout (-7%). Over the last decade, notable increases were also experienced by turbot production (+31%, mostly in Spain) and freshwater catfish (+25%, especially in Austria and Bulgaria).

Over the 2008-2017 period, landlocked countries have experienced significant increasing trends for their aquaculture production: Austria (+85%, due to trout, carp, freshwater catfish and other salmonids), Slovakia (+142%, due to trout, carp and freshwater catfish), Hungary (+16%, due to carp and freshwater catfish), Czech Republic (+6%, due to carp). However, the share of landlocked countries in total EU aquaculture production has stayed stable at 3%.

In value terms, salmon is by far the main commercial species produced in the EU, with estimates reaching EUR 1,34 billion in 2017, accounting for 26% of total EU production value that year. Other major species in terms of value in 2017 were trout (14%), oyster (10%), European seabass (10%) and gilt-head seabream (10%). Mussel, despite being the principal commercial species (MCS) in terms of volume, accounted for only 8% of total production value. It should be noted that bluefin tuna accounted for 5% of the total EU production value in 2017, though only 1% of volume.

Figure 53. EU AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION IN 2017: MAIN SPECIES BY VOLUME (LEFT) AND VALUE (RIGHT)



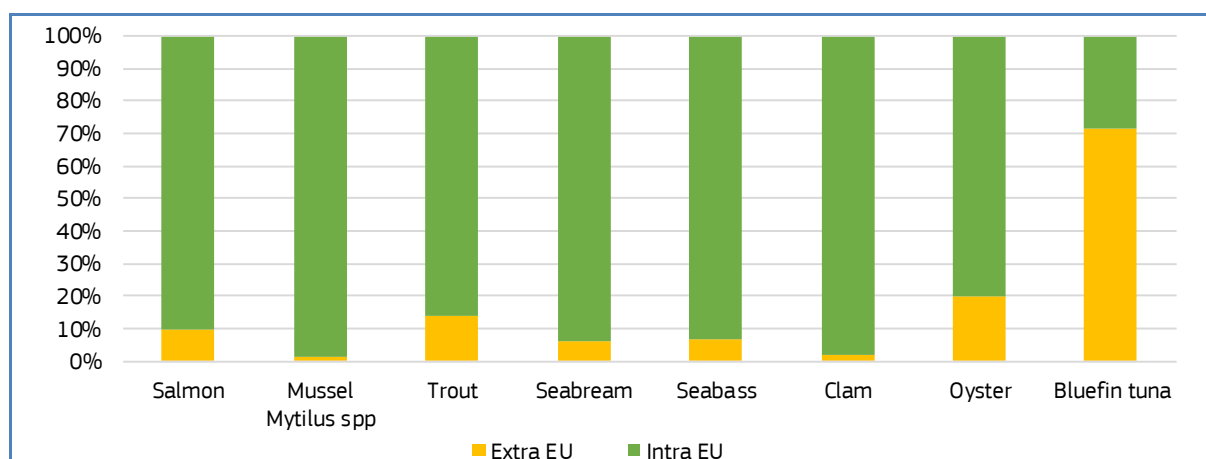
Source: EUMOFA, based on EUROSTAT (online data code: [fish\\_aq2a](#)) and FAO data.

### 5.3. Market outlets for EU aquaculture products

As the EU is one of the main consumer markets for fish and seafood products in the world, most EU aquaculture products are consumed within the EU market. Import-export flows between EU Member States can be significant for several major farmed species, such as salmon, seabass and gilt-head seabream.

When examining the destination of 2018 EU exports for the main species farmed in the EU, it can be seen that extra-EU destinations accounted for only a minor share of the total, with the exception of bluefin tuna.

Figure 54. **EU EXPORTS IN 2018: MAIN FARMED SPECIES BY VOLUME**<sup>34</sup>



Source: EUMOFA, based on EUROSTAT (online data code: [DS-016890](#))<sup>35</sup>.

**Salmon:** Most of the salmon produced in the UK and Ireland is exported to other EU markets. In 2018, only 10% of EU salmon exports went to third countries. The USA was the main extra-EU destination, accounting for 37% of extra-EU export volume of salmon in 2018. The main EU destinations were France (17% of intra-EU export volume), Germany (16%) and Poland (14%), where it is consumed fresh/chilled or processed (especially smoked). Processed salmon is then either consumed on the domestic market (this mainly happens in France), or re-exported to other EU countries (this mainly happens in Poland). Over the 2014–2018 period, salmon export prices from the UK experienced a 18% increase and reached 7,26 EUR/kg in 2018.

**Mussel:** Compared to intra-EU exports, mussel export to non-EU countries is minor (1% in 2018). The main destinations for intra-EU exports are France (24% of total mussel export volume in 2018) and Italy (23%). However, the majority of farmed mussels are consumed in the country where they are produced, mostly fresh (France, Italy) and also prepared/preserved (Spain). From 2014 to 2018, fresh mussel (*Mytilus*) export prices from Spain experienced a 6% increase and reached 0,67 EUR/kg in 2018.

**Trout:** In 2018, extra-EU exports accounted for 14% of the total EU export volume of trout. The main extra-EU destinations were the USA (31%) and, to a lesser extent, Switzerland (14%) and Belarus (13%). The main destination for intra-EU exports was Germany (31% of the intra-EU export volume of trout). However, most EU trout production is marketed domestically, either fresh or smoked. From 2014 to 2018, fresh whole trout intra-EU export prices have experienced a 20% increase and reached 4,30 EUR/kg in 2018.

**Seabass and gilt-head seabream:** In 2018, extra-EU trade accounted for 6% and 7% of the seabass and seabream EU export volume, respectively. The main extra-EU destinations for EU seabass were the USA (32% of extra-EU export volume), Israel (28%), and Switzerland (16%). For seabream, the main extra-EU destination was Israel (54%). Intra-EU trade is mostly

<sup>34</sup> Export figures include also wild-caught products but considered as negligible in trade flows volumes compared to products from aquaculture for these species at the exception of clam and bluefin tuna. Share of aquaculture in EU total production: salmon and trout 100%, mussel *Mytilus* spp 91%, oyster 99%, seabass 94%, seabream 96%, clam 43%, bluefin tuna 72%.

<sup>35</sup> Trade data also includes wild-caught products, but these are considered negligible in trade flow volumes for the reported species.

driven by Greek exports. In 2018, main intra-EU destinations for seabass were Italy (38% of intra-EU export volume) and to a lesser extent France (13%), the UK (11%), Portugal (11%), and Spain (10%). Main intra-EU destinations for seabream were Italy (37%), France (15%), Portugal (14%), and Spain (13%). From 2014 to 2018, seabass and seabream export prices from Greece have decreased by -7% and -8%, respectively, and reached 4,98 EUR/kg and 4,50 EUR/kg.

**Oyster:** The main producer and consumer market for oyster is France, and therefore intra-EU trade volumes are minor compared to EU production. In 2018, extra-EU destinations accounted for 20% of the total EU export volume of oysters. The share of extra-EU destinations in EU total exports have increased by 5 percentage points since 2014. The main extra-EU destinations were China and Hong Kong, accounting for 35% and 24% of extra-EU export volume, respectively. From 2014 to 2018, oyster export prices from France stayed stable and reached 7,51 EUR/kg in 2018.

**Bluefin tuna:** Bluefin tuna is the only major farmed species aimed at the extra-EU export market. In 2018, extra-EU destinations accounted for 71% of EU export volume of bluefin tuna, mostly to Japan (89% of extra-EU export volume). Bluefin tuna aquaculture production consists of rearing juvenile fish caught by purse seiners. Production takes place in Spain, Malta and Croatia. From 2014 to 2018, fresh bluefin tuna export prices from the EU to Japan have decreased by -15% and reached 12,08 EUR/kg in 2018.

Overall the share of EU aquaculture products consumed within the EU market is estimated between 80% and 90%. However, the EU market is largely dominated by fisheries products: the share of aquaculture products in EU apparent consumption is estimated at around 30%<sup>36</sup>. In terms of consumer preferences, according to the latest Euromonitor report, more than a third of Europeans who buy or eat fisheries and aquaculture products (34%) prefer wild products, although a reasonable proportion of consumers (31%) have no preference for either wild or farmed, and only 8% say they prefer farmed products<sup>37</sup>.

## 5.4. Socio-economic aspects

According to the 2018 Economic Report of the EU Aquaculture sector<sup>38</sup>, almost 11.000 enterprises were reported in 2016. STECF<sup>39</sup> estimated that the total number of enterprises in the EU aquaculture sector was around 12.000 to 13.000, taking into account the EU countries not reporting data. This number has remained relatively stable since 2008.

The majority of enterprises in the EU aquaculture sector are micro-enterprises with fewer than 10 employees. In 2015 and 2016, they comprised almost 90% of all aquaculture enterprises in the EU. These micro-enterprises often tend to be family-owned and use extensive production methods and systems. The number of micro-enterprises remained almost unchanged between 2015 and 2016, whereas the estimated data indicates that there was a slight increase (3%) in the number of enterprises employing 10 employees or more from 2015 to 2016.

The number of aquaculture employees in the EU was estimated at 75.300 in 2016, representing 46.630 FTEs<sup>40</sup>. The social importance of the aquaculture industry is not always reflected in the contribution, by volume or value, to the EU totals. Shellfish production employs more labour compared to the marine and freshwater production segments. The shellfish sector most often consists of small family-owned businesses which have significant social importance for some regions of the EU. Thus, employment (number of employees and FTEs) varies a lot between countries. The shellfish segment is labour-intensive and uses a lot of part-time workers, illustrated by countries like Spain and France, whereas the marine production sector is more capital-intensive and uses mostly full-time employees, illustrated by countries like the UK and Greece.

<sup>36</sup> EUMOFA estimate based on production data and rough analysis of extra EU trade flows by MCS.

<sup>37</sup> <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/d729e2df-0fe3-11e9-81b4-01aa75ed71a1>

<sup>38</sup> [https://stecf.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reports/economic/-/asset\\_publisher/d71e/document/id/2446795](https://stecf.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reports/economic/-/asset_publisher/d71e/document/id/2446795)

<sup>39</sup> Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries.

<sup>40</sup> Full Time Equivalent.

Table 13. **EU AQUACULTURE SECTOR IN 2016: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS**

| Country         | Enterprises<br>(number) | Total sales volume<br>(1000 tonnes) | Turnover<br>(million EUR) | Employment<br>(number) | FTE<br>(number) |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Spain           | 2.990                   | 295                                 | 627                       | 17.811                 | 6.534           |
| France          | 2.700                   | 220                                 | 765                       | 15.074                 | 8.837           |
| Italy           | 711                     | 201                                 | 557                       | 5.460                  | 3.289           |
| United Kingdom  | 473                     | 195                                 | 1.023                     | 3.285                  | 2.802           |
| Greece          | 328                     | 135                                 | 584                       | 3.986                  | 3.482           |
| Netherlands     | 70                      | 56                                  | 60                        | 189                    | 206             |
| Denmark         | 107                     | 48                                  | 185                       | 549                    | 366             |
| Ireland         | 289                     | 44                                  | 168                       | 1.948                  | 1.027           |
| Germany         | 293                     | 41                                  | 129                       | 1.638                  | 983             |
| Poland          | 1.242                   | 38                                  | 110                       | 8.759                  | 5.256           |
| Czech Republic  | 90                      | 21                                  | 39                        | 1.506                  | 904             |
| Croatia         | 187                     | 17                                  | 109                       | 2.192                  | 1.625           |
| Others          | 3.016                   | 109                                 | 539                       | 13.071                 | 8.372           |
| <b>Total EU</b> | <b>12.496</b>           | <b>1.422</b>                        | <b>4.893</b>              | <b>75.466</b>          | <b>43.680</b>   |

Source: EU Member State data (DCF, EU-MAP), Eurostat, FAO and EWG estimations, 2018.

The economic performance of the EU aquaculture sector has been improving on almost all economic indicators in 2016 compared to 2014 and 2015. This positive economic development is seen for all three segments, namely marine fishes, freshwater fishes and shellfish, all providing positive economic growth and generating positive profits. Profitability for the EU aquaculture sector was positive in 2016 and increased from previous years: Gross Value Added increased by 29% and EBIT<sup>41</sup> doubled from 2014 to 2016. Labour productivity increased by 20% and all other economic indicators also increased from 2014 to 2016.

<sup>41</sup> Earnings Before Interests and Taxes.

## 6. Global highlights

**EU / China / IUU:** In September 2019, at the first Blue Partnership Forum for the Oceans, the European Commission and Chinese authorities agreed to work together to improve international ocean governance. Stakeholders agreed to reinforce the implementation of the existing legal framework, including ratifying the Agreement on Port State Measures, enhancing regional fisheries management organisation (RFMO) performance, strengthening the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and strengthening fisheries data transparency<sup>42</sup>.

**EU / Mauritania / Fisheries Protocol:** The EU and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania have agreed to extend, for a maximum of one year, the protocol to the sustainable fisheries partnership agreement (FPA). Under the protocol, the EU fleet can fish in Mauritanian waters for shrimp, demersal fish, tuna, and small pelagics, up to a total of 287.050 tonnes a year. In addition to the fees paid by the European fleet, the EU pays a financial contribution of about EUR 62 million per year to support local fishing communities in Mauritania and improve fisheries governance<sup>43</sup>.



**EU / Senegal / Fisheries Protocol:** The EU and Senegal signed a new implementing protocol to the existing sustainable fisheries partnership agreement. The new protocol allows EU vessels – a maximum of 28 tuna seiners, 10 pole-and-liners, five long liners and two trawlers – to fish tuna-like species and hake in the waters of Senegal. The protocol will contribute to the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources in the waters of Senegal. In exchange for the fishing rights, the EU offered Senegal a yearly financial contribution of EUR 1,7 million.

**EU / Cambodia / Sustainable Fisheries:** The EU has approved a new “Cambodia Programme for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth in the Fisheries Sector” (CAPFISH), the largest funded action by the European Union in Cambodia worth a total of EUR 112 million, to be implemented from 2019 to 2023. The programme objective is a more sustainable, climate-resilient and inclusive development of Cambodia's freshwater and marine fisheries<sup>44</sup>.

**EU / Fisheries / Fleet:** In 2017, the EU fleet registered a net profit of EUR 1,30 billion, only slightly lower than the record EUR 1,34 billion registered in 2016. The strong performance of the fleet was the result of higher fish prices, continued low fuel prices, and the improved status of some important stocks. The large-scale and the distant-water fleet segments registered higher economic performance than the small-scale coastal fleet segments<sup>45</sup>.

**EU / SIOFA:** In Mauritius in July 2019, the Contracting Parties of the Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA) adopted a new measure for the management of orange roughy, alfonso and toothfish, based on proposals by the EU and Australia. High Seas Boarding and Inspection Procedures, prohibition of direct shark fishing, and mitigation measures for seabirds were also adopted<sup>46</sup>.

**Vietnam / Fisheries / Supply:** Vietnamese exports of fish and shellfish reached EUR 5 billion in the first eight months of the year. This is slightly higher than in the same period in 2018, confirming the country as the leading exporter in Southeast Asia, second in Asia and fifth in the world. The main export destinations are the United States, Japan, China and South Korea, which together accounted for almost 57% of purchases<sup>47</sup>.

<sup>42</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/press/eu-and-china-join-forces-improve-international-ocean-governance\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/press/eu-and-china-join-forces-improve-international-ocean-governance_en)

<sup>43</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/press/sustainable-fisheries-eu-and-islamic-republic-mauritania-extend-existing-protocol\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/press/sustainable-fisheries-eu-and-islamic-republic-mauritania-extend-existing-protocol_en)

<sup>44</sup> [https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/cambodia/66544/closing-ceremony-fisheries-and-livestock-2013-2018-programme-and-launching-new-fisheries\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/cambodia/66544/closing-ceremony-fisheries-and-livestock-2013-2018-programme-and-launching-new-fisheries_en)

<sup>45</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/press/eu-fleet-maintains-high-profits-mainly-thanks-sustainable-fishing-methods\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/press/eu-fleet-maintains-high-profits-mainly-thanks-sustainable-fishing-methods_en)

<sup>46</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/press/siofa-makes-progress-towards-more-sustainable-fisheries\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/press/siofa-makes-progress-towards-more-sustainable-fisheries_en)

<sup>47</sup> <https://www.plenglish.com/index.php?o=rn&id=46683&SEO=vietnam-becomes-the-worlds-fifth-largest-fish-exporter>

## 7. Macroeconomic Context

### 7.1 Marine fuel

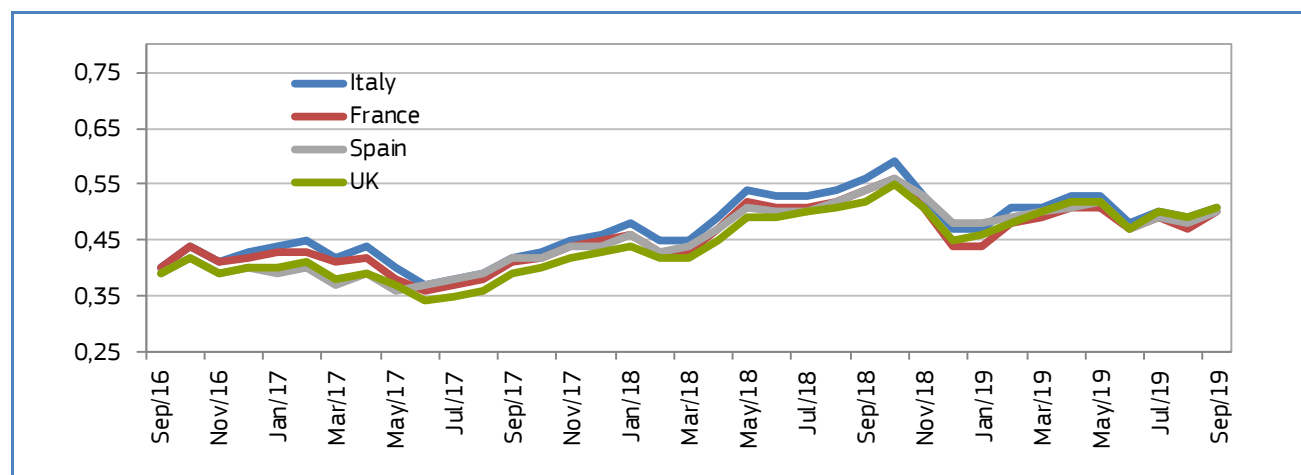
Average prices for marine fuel in **September 2019** ranged between 0,50 and 0,51 EUR/litre in ports in **France, Italy, Spain**, and the **UK**. These prices were about 5% higher compared with the previous month and 7% lower compared with the same month a year ago.

Table 14. **AVERAGE PRICE OF MARINE DIESEL IN ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, AND THE UK (EUR/litre)**

| Member State                              | Sep 2019 | Change from Aug 2019 | Change from Sep 2018 |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| France<br>(ports of Lorient and Boulogne) | 0,50     | 6%                   | -7%                  |
| Italy<br>(ports of Ancona and Livorno)    | 0,51     | 4%                   | -9%                  |
| Spain<br>(ports of A Coruña and Vigo)     | 0,50     | 4%                   | -7%                  |
| The UK<br>(ports of Grimsby and Aberdeen) | 0,51     | 4%                   | -2%                  |

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

Figure 55. **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 1,4% in August 2019 and remained stable compared to July 2019. A year earlier, it was 2,2%.

**Inflation: lowest rates in August 2019, compared with July 2019.**



**Inflation: highest rates in August 2019, compared with July 2019.**

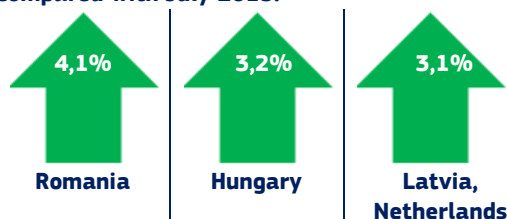


Table 15. **HARMONISED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES IN THE EU** (2015 = 100)

| HICP                                    | Aug 2017 | Aug 2018 | Jul 2019 | Aug 2019 | Change from Jul 2019 |       | Change from Aug 2018 |       |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| <b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b> | 101,88   | 103,99   | 106,61   | 106,69   | ↑                    | 0,08% | ↑                    | 2,60% |
| <b>Fish and seafood</b>                 | 107,68   | 109,29   | 111,03   | 111,68   | ↑                    | 0,59% | ↑                    | 2,19% |

Source: Eurostat.

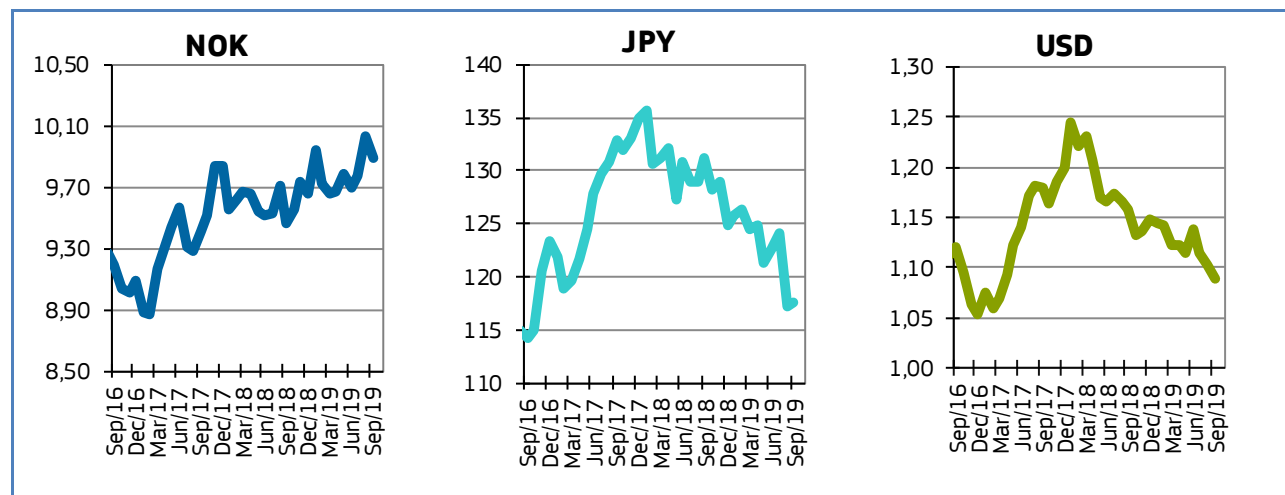
### 7.3 Exchange rates

Table 16. **EXCHANGE RATES FOR SELECTED CURRENCIES**

| Currency | Sep 2017 | Sep 2018 | Aug 2018 | Sep 2019 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| NOK      | 9,4125   | 9,4665   | 10,0380  | 9,8953   |
| JPY      | 132,82   | 131,23   | 117,28   | 117,59   |
| USD      | 1,1806   | 1,1651   | 1,1036   | 1,0889   |

Source: European Central Bank.

In September 2019, the euro appreciated against the Japanese yen (+0,3%) from June 2019. However, it depreciated again the Norwegian krone (–1,4%) and the US dollar (–1,3%). For the past six months, the euro has fluctuated around 1,11 against the US dollar. Compared with September 2018, the euro has depreciated 10,4% against the Japanese yen and 5,9% against the US dollar, but it appreciated 4,5% against the Norwegian krone.

Figure 56. **TREND OF EURO EXCHANGE RATES**

Source: European Central Bank.

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

**First sales:** DG Mare - European Commission, FAO, European Council, Seafish.org, Fishsource.org, Britishseafishing.co.uk.

**Consumption:** EUROPANEL.

**Case studies:** Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of Argentina, FAO, Seafood Trade Intelligence Portal, The United Nations Association of Norway, Cronista, Undercurrent news, Infobae, Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (FEAP), Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF), EU Joint Research Centre DataCollection for Fisheries (DCF), Eurostat, EWG.

**Global highlights:** DG Mare - European Commission, Prensa Latina News Agency.

**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 Highlight, 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.

The EUMOFA website is publicly available at the following address: [www.eumofa.eu](http://www.eumofa.eu).

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