



EUMOPA

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MONTHLY HIGHLIGHTS

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In August 2016 in France, sardine first-sales volume decreased while first-sales price increased. In Portugal, both first-sales value and volume of sardine increased significantly. Hake first sales increased in value in Italy and Spain, and decreased in volume in France.

Herring first-sales value increased in Denmark and the UK, but decreased in Latvia. Cod first-sales value increased in Denmark and Estonia.

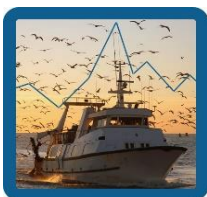
In Estonia in January–August 2016, first-sales prices increased for the European perch (+15%), and smelt (+18%), but decreased for pike-perch (–17%).

In Norway in January–August 2016, first sales increased in value (+8%) and decreased in volume (–3%) for the top five species: cod, herring, saithe, blue whiting and haddock. First-sales prices decreased for ling (–17%), and increased slightly for Atlantic halibut (+1%).

An agreement has been reached between the EU, Norway and the Faroe Islands on quotas for mackerel fishery in the North-East Atlantic for 2017. The EU has been allocated 503.254 tonnes, i.e. 49% of the total catch limitation of 1.020.996 tonnes.

Monk is very important for several EU fleets fishing in the Atlantic Ocean. France and the UK are the world's biggest producers. Monk is one of the most valuable fish landed and consumed in the EU. While monk landings in the EU have increased recently, the EU has a trade deficit of EUR 65 million, mainly because of imports of frozen monk.

Retail prices of fresh clam for household consumption in both Italy and Portugal increased during January–July 2016. In Italy, prices were over three times higher than in Portugal. The volume of fresh clam consumed typically peaks in December in both countries.



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1. First sales in Europe

In **January–August 2016**, ten EU Member States and Norway reported first-sales data for 11 commodity groups.¹ First-sales value increased over the previous year (January–August 2015) for Belgium, Denmark, Lithuania, Norway, and the UK. They remained stable for France.

In **Belgium** in **January–August 2016**, first sales were stable in volume but increased marginally in value (+1%) compared with January–August 2015. In **August 2016**, first sales increased in both volume (+3%) and value (+2%). The significant decrease in value recorded for the main species, sole (–18%), compared to August 2015, has been more than offset by positive trends observed for some of the other major species: plaice (+27%), monk (+14%) and *crangon* shrimp (+150%).

In **Denmark** in **January–August 2016**, first-sales value was EUR 225 million, a 16% increase from 2015, while volume decreased 6%, ending at 151.676 tonnes. This was due to lower landings of herring and cod (–4% and –18%, respectively), at higher prices, +25% for herring and 15% for cod. In **August 2016**, the first-sales value increased 12%, while the volume decreased 1% compared with August 2015. Higher prices of herring (+27%) and cod (+11%) contributed to the value increase.

In **January–August 2016**, **Estonia** saw decreases in both first-sales value and volume (–4% and –9%, respectively) from the same period a year before. First-sales value increased in **August 2016** (+19%), thanks to cod and European flounder, and experienced a substantial decrease (–31%) in volume from August 2015, mainly because of herring. See more in Section 1.1.

In **France** in **January–August 2016**, first sales remained stable both in value and volume compared to January–August 2015. In **August 2016**, a strong price rise of the average price (+10%) enabled a value increase (+4%) despite a decrease of volume (–5%). Monk and Norway lobster recorded strong value increases (+23% and +17%, respectively) despite price falls (–5% and –2%, respectively). By contrast, hake, sole, sardine and seabass experienced significant volume decreases (–9%, –23%, –19% and –23%) partly compensated by price rises. The albacore season went better than last year leading to a huge increase in value (+130% over August 2015) and almost stable prices (–1%).

In **Italy** in **January–August 2016**, first sales decreased in both value (–1%) and volume (–13%) from the same period in 2015. Hake, tropical shrimp, squillid, cuttlefish, red mullet, and sole represented 52% of total first-sales value. In **August 2016**, a negative trend could also be observed in volume (–7% compared with August 2015) but first-sales value increased (+3%). The most important species in value in August 2016 were hake, squid and red mullet (respectively +12%, +13% and +4% over August 2015). The decrease in volumes of hake (–1%) and red mullet (–25%) was offset by significant price increases (from 8,62 to 9,77 EUR/kg for hake and from 4,41 to 6,07 EUR/kg for red mullet). In the case of squid, the volume increase (+13%) had little impact on prices (from 9,61 EUR/kg to 9,57 EUR/kg).

Latvia experienced decreases in first-sales value (–15%) and volume (–3%) in **January–August 2016**, compared with January–August 2015. This was mainly caused by lower first-sales prices for sprat (–17%) and herring (–13%). In **August 2016**, lower volume of herring (–8%) and price (–22%) contributed to the decreases in first-sales value and volume from August 2015.

In **Lithuania** in **January–August 2016**, first sales increased in both value (+14%) and volume (+23%) over the same period the previous year, mainly because of higher landings of cod (+16%). In **August 2016**, there were almost no landings of any species due to the seasonality of fisheries.

In **Norway**, first-sales value in **January–August 2016** increased 3% over January–August 2015. In the same period, the volume decreased 9%. In **August 2016**, first-sales value decreased 6% while volume increased 14%, compared with August 2015. See more in Section 1.2.

In **Portugal**, first sales decreased in **January–August 2016** in both value (–4%) and volume (–11%) from the same period in 2015. Sardine (first sales of which fell from EUR 25,5 million in January–August 2015 to EUR 21,8 million), horse mackerel (from EUR 15,9 million to EUR 14,2 million), and mackerel (from EUR 6,6 million to EUR 5,4 million) were the main contributors to the value decrease. In **August 2016**, first sales decreased in volume (–6% compared to August 2015) but increased in value (+11%). The top three species of the month in value were sardine, which recorded a 38% increase in volume at 3.000 tonnes, octopus, landings of which doubled to 590 tonnes, and anchovy, with close to a three-fold increase in landings over August 2015.

Spain landed 144.367 tonnes of fresh fish in **January–August 2016**, slightly more (+1%) than in January–August 2015 and 6% higher than in January–August 2014. In **August 2016**, the increasing trend continued, when Spain landed 20.245 tonnes of fresh fish, +16% and +5% compared with August 2015 and 2014, respectively, of which 7.112 tonnes were landed in Vigo for approximately EUR 16 million. Monk was the leading species (20% of the total value), ahead of mussel (17%), megrim (13%) and hake (8%).²

In **Sweden**, first-sales value and volume decreased in **January–August 2016**, from the same period in 2015. They reached EUR 57 million (–14%) at approximately 77.000 tonnes (–37%). This was caused mainly by herring, sprat, due to the seasonality of fisheries. In **August 2016**, both first-sales value and volume increased (by 2% and 16%, respectively) over August 2015. This was thanks to sprat.

In the **UK**, both first-sales value and volume increased 6% in **January–August 2016** over the same period in 2015. This was thanks to Norway lobster and mackerel (+22% and +19%, respectively). In **August 2016**, both first-sales value (+9%) and volume (+10%) increased over August 2015. This was caused by higher landings of herring (+37%) at a higher price (+71%).

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

Country	January–August 2014		January–August 2015		January–August 2016		Change from January–August 2015	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Belgium	10.801	40,26	11.159	42,99	11.119	43,37	0%	1%
Denmark	151.491	165,22	161.589	194,35	151.677	225,16	-6%	16%
Estonia	38.880	9,68	36.512	8,26	33.282	7,94	-9%	-4%
France	134.505	398,93	128.998	430,01	128.960	431,62	0%	0%
Italy*	5.114	29,22	5.093	29,87	4.441	29,48	-13%	-1%
Latvia	32.861	9,27	32.499	8,00	31.575	6,82	-3%	-15%
Lithuania	779	0,58	1.151	0,87	1.415	0,99	23%	14%
Norway	1.804.212	1.184,93	1.906.727	1.365,06	1.727.244	1.410,88	-9%	3%
Portugal	63.461	120,12	72.076	129,68	64.735	127,43	-10%	-2%
Sweden	109.348	59,87	121.996	65,97	76.928	56,85	-37%	-14%
United Kingdom	292.781	467,83	258.554	467,82	274.812	497,98	6%	6%

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

Country	August 2014		August 2015		August 2016		Change from August 2015	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Belgium	1.465	4,89	1.245	5,02	1.280	5,10	3%	2%
Denmark	26.227	26,94	30.932	35,34	30.532	39,45	-1%	12%
Estonia	133	0,14	129	0,13	89	0,16	-31%	19%
France	17.730	54,35	17.221	56,14	16.342	58,58	-5%	4%
Italy*	341	2,06	379	2,59	353	2,67	-7%	3%
Latvia	1.659	0,44	2.394	0,56	2.187	0,42	-9%	-25%
Lithuania	0	0,00	4	< 0,01	1	< 0,01	-67%	-55%
Norway	99.403	102,83	110.116	109,08	125.122	102,29	14%	-6%
Portugal	10.613	19,70	12.658	20,51	11.848	22,81	-6%	11%
Sweden	4.263	6,47	7.589	9,72	8.789	9,95	16%	2%
United Kingdom	41.996	55,17	39.336	65,78	43.437	71,49	10%	9%

Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.10.2016); volume data is reported in net weight.

*Partial data. First-sales data for Italy covers 11 ports (10%).

1.1. ESTONIA

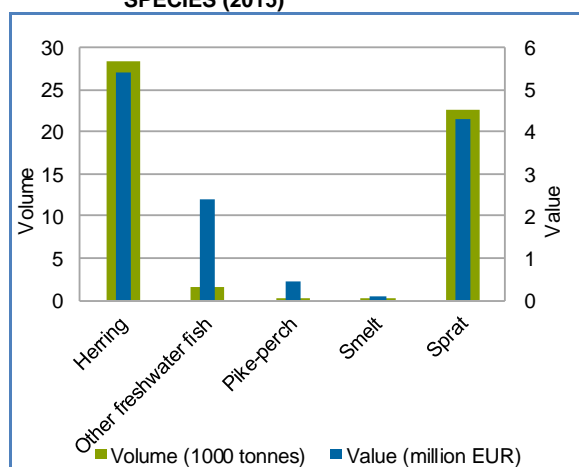
Estonia has a coastline of 3.700 km (excluding the islands, which number more than 1.500). The country faces the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Finland. Estonia has many freshwater lakes, of which the largest is Peipsi. The Estonian fisheries sector employs 2.070 people. Saaremaa Island has the largest number of coastal fishermen.

The marine fisheries sector has two main components, Baltic Sea and high-seas fisheries. The fishing fleet has 1.514 vessels. Their number increased 60% between 2008 and 2014, due to fishing vessels smaller than 6 m. However, the total fishing fleet capacity (gross tonnage) has decreased 23%. The fishing vessels operate mainly in the Baltic Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean. The latter fish in the Northwest Atlantic (NAFO), the Northeast Atlantic (NEAFC), and Svalbard areas. Most of the Baltic Sea fishing fleet is made up of small-scale coastal fishing vessels, less than 12 m.

The Baltic Sea fisheries are composed of coastal and offshore pelagic fisheries. The coastal fisheries are split between the Gulf of Finland, Gulf of Riga, Pärnu Bay, the Väinameri Sea, and the Central Baltic area around the Estonian islands of Saaremaa and Hiiumaa. The coastal fisheries use mainly trawls and gillnets, although in some areas longlines and seines are also used. The offshore pelagic fisheries are operated by the trawling fleet, which is grouped into three producer organisations. Together, they have more than 90% of the Estonian fishing quotas for sprat and herring.

Most volume (95%) of the Estonian landings originates in the Baltic Sea pelagic fisheries, with herring and sprat as the main species caught. The remaining catches are taken by the distant-water fleet (targeting northern prawn and redfish species), the coastal fisheries in the Baltic Sea, and the inland fisheries. The latter take place in Peipsi lake, where European perch and pike-perch are the most caught species, representing approximately 3% of total landings.

Figure 1. **FIRST SALES IN ESTONIA BY MAIN SPECIES (2015)**

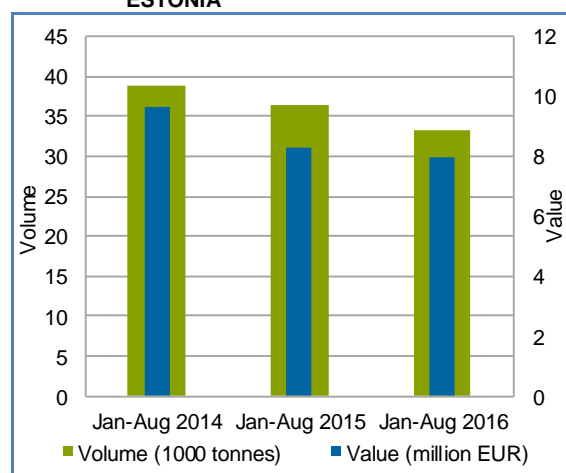


Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.10.2016).

Estonia has 164 fishing harbours. The top three are Lemmetsa, Paldiski Lõunasadam, and Liu (for herring and sprat). Pärnu is the most important landing port for European perch and pike-perch.

In 2015, first sales in Estonia reached EUR 12,8 million, corresponding to a volume of 53.400 tonnes. This was lower than 2014 in value (-7%) and almost stable in volume. European perch (the most common species included in the other freshwater species), herring, pike-perch, and sprat were the most valuable species landed and sold, representing 98% of all first-sales value.

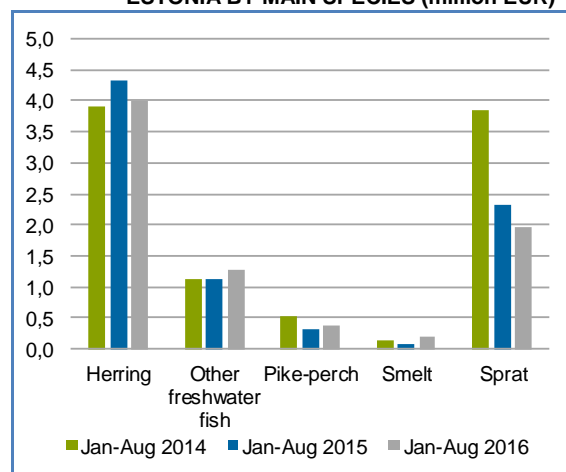
Figure 2. **JANUARY–AUGUST FIRST SALES IN ESTONIA**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.10.2016).

In January–August 2016, the first sales of all reported species decreased in both value and volume (-4% and -9%, respectively) from January–August last year. The average unit price of first sales increased 5%. In January–August 2016, European perch (+13%), pike-perch (+19%), and smelt (+133%) increased in first-sales value. Herring and sprat experienced lower first-sales value, of which the most remarkable was for sprat (-14%). The average unit prices increased mainly for European perch (+15%) and smelt (+18%), and decreased for pike-perch (-17%).

Figure 3. **JANUARY–AUGUST FIRST SALES IN ESTONIA BY MAIN SPECIES (million EUR)**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.10.2016).

1.1.1. EUROPEAN PERCH



The European perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) is a freshwater species, found originally in the temperate waters of the northern hemisphere (Europe and North America), and has been introduced to Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

It can be found in some of the brackish waters of the Baltic Sea. A predatory species, juveniles feed on zooplankton, bottom invertebrate fauna, and other perch fry; adults feed on both invertebrates and fish. It spawns between February and July in the northern hemisphere and between August and October in the southern hemisphere.³

In Estonia, the species is fished in both Peipsi Lake and the Baltic Sea coastal fisheries. Catches are seasonal, occurring mainly in spring and autumn. However, during mild winters, when the water in Pärnu Bay and the Lake Peipsi does not freeze, the fish can be caught year-round. Fishing is done with fixed gear, that is, fykenets and gillnets; the latter are used in autumn and winter, and fykenets are used in spring and summer.

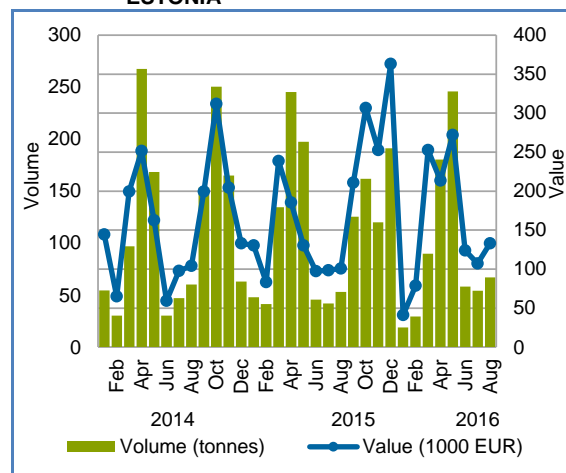
Fisheries in Lake Peipsi are regulated on both input (number of gears, fishing period, mesh size, etc.) and output (minimum size of fish caught), which are determined by the size and composition of the fish stocks. The Baltic Sea fisheries are regulated by the number of nets and the mesh size. In addition, in certain coastal areas, fishing is prohibited throughout the year.⁴

On the market, the European perch is sold mainly filleted, fresh, and frozen. Most of the catches are processed and exported, mainly to France and Switzerland.

In January–August 2016, the accumulated first sales of European perch at EUR 1,22 million decreased 44% in value corresponding to 744 tonnes (–47%) from January–August 2015. First sales were substantially lower in both value (–83%), and volume (–81%) compared with January–August 2014. In August 2016, first sales increased in both value (+32%) and volume (+26%) over August 2015.

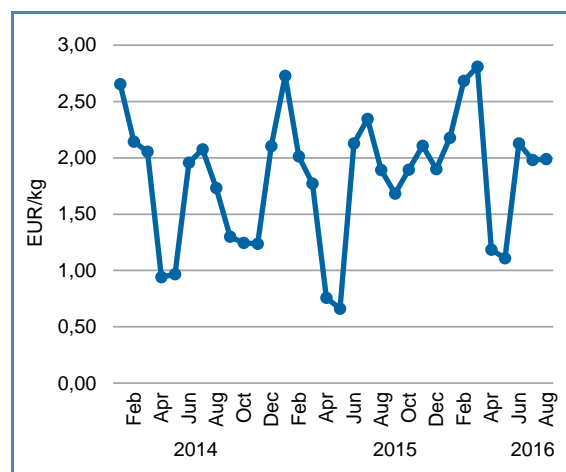
European perch is landed mainly in the ports of Pärnu, Kihnu, and Lindi.

Figure 4. EUROPEAN PERCH: FIRST SALES IN ESTONIA



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.10.2016).

Figure 5. EUROPEAN PERCH: FIRST-SALES PRICE IN ESTONIA



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.10.2016).

With the scarcity of catches, the first-sales price exhibited an increasing trend. In January–August 2016, the average unit price was 2,01 EUR/kg, 10% and 5% higher than the same period in 2015 and 2014, respectively. The highest average price in the past three years was in March 2016, at 2,81 EUR/kg, corresponding to 90 tonnes.

1.1.2. PIKE-PERCH



Pike-perch (*Sander lucioperca*) is a freshwater species that lives in lakes, rivers, reservoirs,

and coastal marine waters. The fish is native to eastern Europe, but it is also widespread in western Europe, including France and the UK. It feeds on other fish, insects, and crustaceans.

The species is, on average, 50–70 cm long and weighs 2–5 kg. Thanks to its low-fat content, pike-perch meat is highly praised.⁵

Pike-perch spawns between April and May, and sometimes from late February until July, over sandy or stony bottoms.

As for European perch, pike-perch fishing is done mainly with passive gear in the form of fykenets, used from spring to summer, and gillnets in winter. Active gears, such as Danish seines, are also used in summer. Pike-perch is caught together with European perch, as well as smaller quantities of pike, bream, or roach.

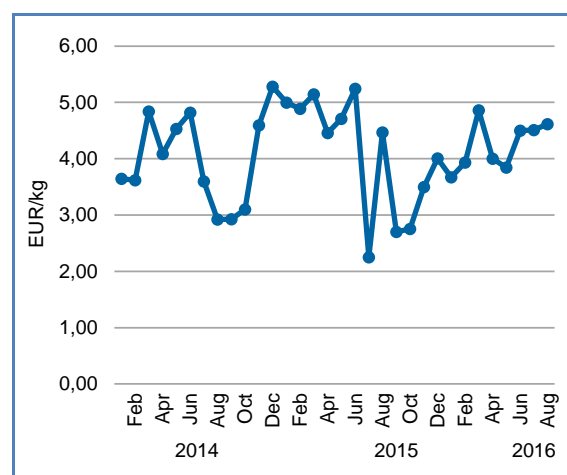
The stocks in Lake Peipsi and the coastal waters of the Baltic Sea are managed slightly differently. In Lake Peipsi, limits are placed on the volume of fish that can be taken as well as on the number of nets that can be used. In the Baltic Sea, the restriction is only on the number of nets and the mesh size, and not on the volume of fish that can be caught. Currently the pike-perch stock is in good condition.⁶

Pike-perch is also popular among recreational anglers.

On the market, pike-perch is usually sold fresh; however, it can also be found frozen, and as gutted whole fish and fillets with or without skin.

In January–August 2016, the accumulated first sales of pike-perch were worth EUR 369.000 (+19%) for 91 tonnes (+44%), compared with January–August 2015. Compared with the same period in 2014, first-sales value exhibited the opposite trend: decreases in both value (–29%) and volume (–30%).

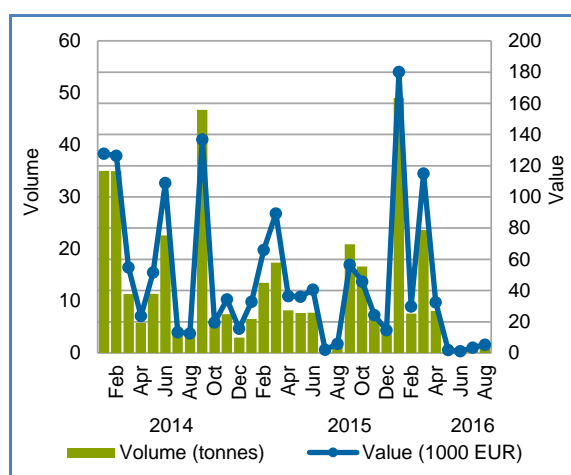
Figure 7. **PIKE-PERCH: FIRST-SALES PRICE IN ESTONIA**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.10.2016).

In January–August 2016 the average unit price of pike-perch was 4,24 EUR/kg, 6% lower and 6% higher than the same period in 2015 and 2014, respectively. The highest average unit price in the period January 2014–August 2016 was in December 2014 at 5,28 EUR/kg corresponding to 3 tonnes.

Figure 6. **PIKE-PERCH: FIRST SALES IN ESTONIA**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.10.2016).

1.2. NORWAY

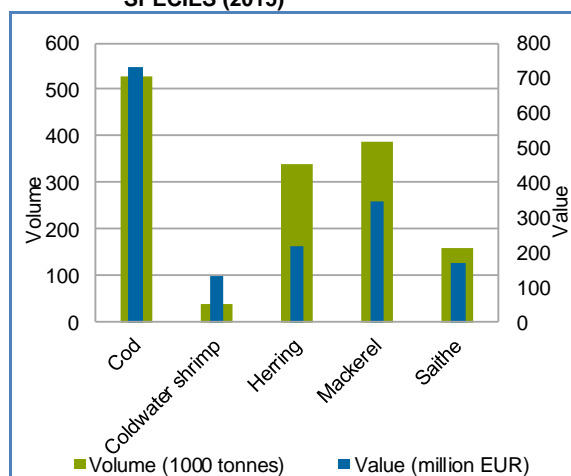
From 1990 to 2015, the total number of fishermen in Norway decreased 60%, to 11.139. Of this number, 9.261 have fishing as their main occupation, and 1.878 have it as their secondary occupation. In the same period, the total number of vessels decreased 66% to 5.914.⁷

Six Norwegian fishermen sales organisations register catches of both Norwegian and foreign vessels. Although there are five fisherman sales organisations covering catches along the coast from north (Norges Råfisklag) to south (Skagerakfisk), Norges Sildesalgslag (Norwegian Herring Sales Association) covers all catches of pelagic fish for the entire coastline. The role of the sales organisations is to secure the fishermen a fair settlement for their catches, while playing their part in exercising public authority for the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries.⁸

From September this year two sales organisations (Norges Råfisklag and Sunnmøre and Romsdal Fishermen) introduced a new, dynamic, minimum-price system for cod and for saithe. Compared to the previous system where minimum price was settled for a longer period (months), the new minimum price is calculated every 14 days, based on fluctuations in both fresh and frozen first-sales prices, as well as export prices. The price negotiations are between the sales organisations and the fishermen. The purpose of the minimum price is to protect the fishermen. The fish sold can be either stored in the port, (e.g. frozen, salted), or resold to exporters. If the new system is considered a success, it will continue throughout the next year.

Norwegian vessels landed approximately 2,7 million tonnes of fish, crustaceans, and molluscs in 2015, a slight increase (less than 1%) over 2014. The landings increased 6% in value, ending at approximately EUR 2,1 billion.

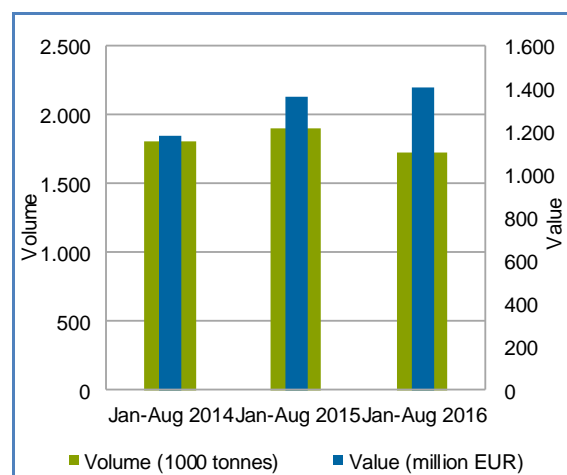
Figure 8. **FIRST SALES IN NORWAY BY MAIN SPECIES (2015)**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.10.2016).

In January–August 2016, the first-sales value and volume in Norway was EUR 1,4 billion and 1,7 million tonnes. This was a 3% increase in first-sales value, but a 9% decrease in volume compared with January–August 2015. Compared with January–August 2014, first-sales value increased 19%, and volume decreased 4%.

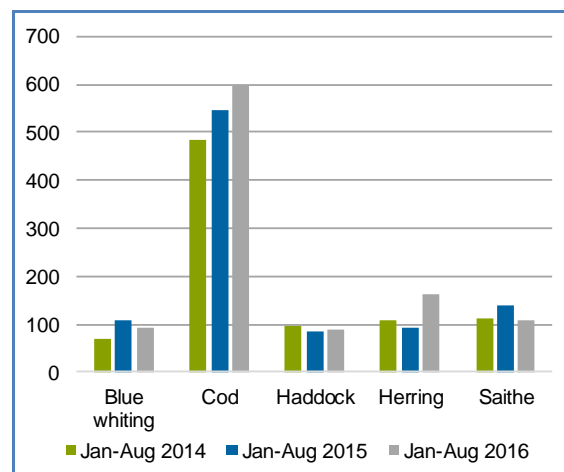
Figure 9. **JANUARY–AUGUST FIRST SALES IN NORWAY**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.10.2016).

In January–August 2016, the top five species landed in Norway were cod, herring, saithe, blue whiting, and haddock. The top five species represented 74% of the total first-sales value and 71% of the volume. Compared with January–August 2015, the top five species increased 8% in first-sales value and decreased 3% in first-sales volume.

Figure 10. **JANUARY–AUGUST FIRST SALES IN NORWAY BY MAIN SPECIES (million EUR)**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.10.2016).

1.2.1. LING



Ling is commonly found in the Barents Sea and in waters from Iceland to Morocco, but also in the Mediterranean Sea and in waters surrounding Greenland.

Ling is a demersal species located on rocky bottoms from 15 to 600 m. In the first couple of years of its life, ling is found mainly in shallow, coastal waters and pelagic waters before migrating to deeper waters later. The species feeds mainly on fish such as cod, herring, and flatfish, and on crustaceans, cephalopods, and echinoderms (starfish).

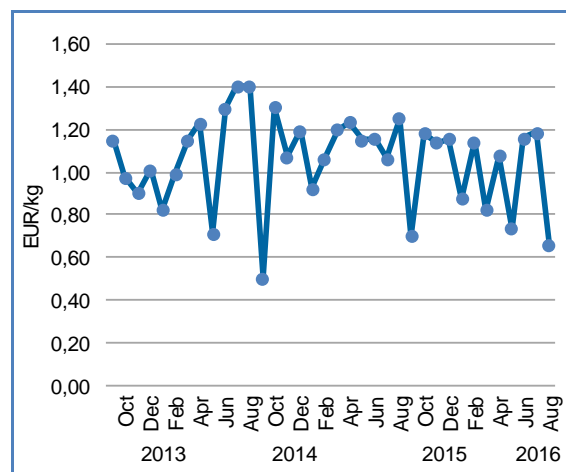
The spawning period for ling occurs from March to July, and the eggs are pelagic. The spawning locations are commonly in deep water (200 m) from outside the Bay of Biscay to the coast of Norway including Lofoten in the north, and in waters south of Iceland and in the Mediterranean Sea.

In Norway, Møre og Romsdal and Sogn og Fjordane are the main counties where ling is landed, with approximately 8.000 and 7.800 tonnes, respectively. More than 99% is taken by Norwegian vessels.⁹

In general, the gears used to catch ling are bottom trawls, longlines, gillnets, and handlines. Both Norwegian and EU vessels catch ling mainly with longlines or nets in open sea, in mixed fisheries, with other groundfish species; or as by-catch, typically when the main target is cod. Norwegian vessels also catch ling in the fjords with great depths. Ling is a good source of protein and vitamins D and B12 and selenium. It is marketed and sold frozen, as fresh fillets, dried and salted. It is also used in fishmeal production.¹⁰

In January–August 2016 first-sales value of ling was EUR 14,28 million, a 14% decrease from the corresponding period in 2015. The volume in the same months increased 4% to 15.029 tonnes. Compared with January–August 2014, first-sales value decreased 12%, and volume increased 9%.

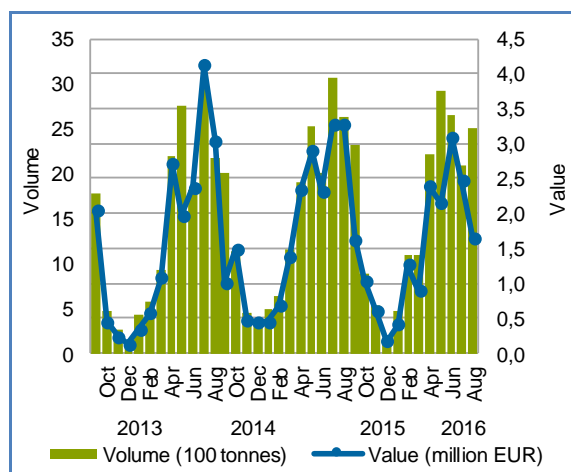
Figure 12. LING: FIRST-SALES PRICE IN NORWAY



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.10.2016).

The average unit price of ling in 2015 was 1,10 EUR /kg, identical with 2014, with the price fluctuating from 0,70 EUR/kg (September) to 1,25 EUR/kg (August) through the year. The average unit price in January–August 2016 was 0,95 EUR/kg, a 15% decrease from January–August 2015.

Figure 11. LING: FIRST SALES IN NORWAY



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.10.2016).

1.2.2. ATLANTIC HALIBUT



Atlantic halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*) is commonly found from the Eastern Atlantic in the Bay

of Biscay to Spitsbergen, the Barents Sea, Iceland, and eastern Greenland.

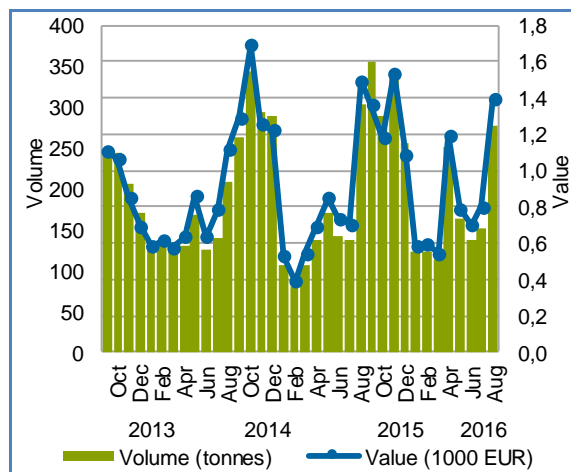
Atlantic halibut is mainly benthic but also pelagic, and feeds on other fish such as cod, haddock, and herring, as well as cephalopods, large crustaceans, and other bottom-living animals.¹¹

In Norway, Troms and Nordland are the main counties for landing Atlantic halibut, with 716 and 712 tonnes, respectively, in 2015. Most Atlantic halibut in Norway is taken by Norwegian vessels (99%), only supplemented previously by small volumes from Russia and Germany.¹²

Atlantic halibut is caught mainly with nets, trawl, Danish seine, and other fixed fishing gears. Because of the extreme vulnerability of the species, Norwegian fisheries of Atlantic halibut are closed between 20 December and 31 March, when the main spawning occurs.¹³

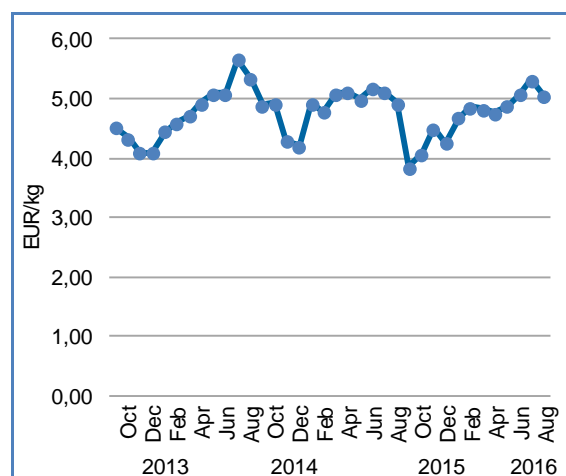
First-sales value of Atlantic halibut in January–August 2016 was EUR 6,6 million corresponding to 1.338 tonnes. This was an 11% and 13% increase in value and volume, respectively, over January–August 2015. Compared with January–August 2014, the first-sales value and volume increased 14% and 16%, respectively.

Figure 13. ATLANTIC HALIBUT: FIRST SALES IN NORWAY



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.10.2016).

Figure 14. ATLANTIC HALIBUT: FIRST-SALES PRICE IN NORWAY



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.10.2016).

The average unit price of Atlantic halibut fluctuated through 2015, from 3,84 EUR/kg (September) to 5,19 EUR/kg (June). The average unit price for 2015 was 4,58 EUR/kg, a 5% decrease from 2014. The average unit price in January–August 2016 was 4,94 EUR/kg, a 1% increase over the corresponding period in 2015.

2. Global Supply

Fishing opportunities / North-East Atlantic: An agreement has been reached between the EU, Norway and the Faroe Islands on quotas for mackerel fishery in the North-East Atlantic for 2017. The EU has been allocated 503.254 tonnes, i.e. 49% of the total catch limitation of 1.020.996 tonnes. Norway and the Faroe Islands will benefit of 22,5% and 12,6%, respectively. Of the total TAC, 15,6% are allocated to other coastal states and fishing parties. In addition, a bilateral arrangement has been concluded between the EU and Norway, concerning provisions for the mackerel fishery in Norwegian and EU waters in 2017.¹⁴

Fishing opportunities / Atlantic / North Sea: The European Commission (EC) presented its proposal on fishing quotas for 2017, in the Atlantic and North Sea. The EC proposes to maintain or increase the current fishing quotas for 42 stocks which are in good health, and reduce catches for 28 stocks which are faring poorly. The EC will propose additional "quota top-ups" for the fisheries that fall under the landing obligation in 2017. These are granted to account for the fact that fishermen can no longer discard fish caught unintentionally, but must land it.¹⁵

EU / Common Fisheries Policy: The EU adopted two discard plans, as of 1 January 2017. The first discard plan concerns the Mediterranean Sea, where the landing obligation will be compulsory for fisheries targeting hake, red mullet, common sole and deep water rose shrimp in certain areas of the sea. The second plan concerns the Black Sea where the landing obligation will be compulsory for turbot fisheries.¹⁶

EU / Canada / Trade agreement: The European Council adopted the decision to sign the comprehensive economic and trade agreement with Canada (CETA). More than 99% of trade tariffs between the EU and Canada will be removed. In the field of fisheries, the parties will maintain effective monitoring and control, cooperate to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, promote the development of an environmentally responsible and economically competitive aquaculture industry. The agreement will be applied on a provisional basis once approved by the European Parliament, pending ratification by all the Member States.¹⁷

EU / Cook Islands / Fisheries Partnership Agreement: The European Union (EU) published the official notice that the EU and the Cook Islands signed on 3 May 2016, in Brussels and respectively on 14 October 2016, in

Avarua, a Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (FPA) and the Implementation Protocol setting out fisheries opportunities for EU vessels. The Agreement applies provisionally from 14 October 2016.¹⁸

Resources / Antarctica: The first major Marine Protected Area (MPA) has been established in Antarctic waters by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) of which the EU is a member. This will facilitate comprehensive and more effective international ocean governance, and support the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.¹⁹

Resources / Morocco: In January-September 2016, Morocco's coastal small-scale fleet landed 988.000 tonnes (+11% over January-September 2015), sardine contributing for 618.000 tonnes (+9%). Sardine, mackerel, horse mackerel, anchovy and swordfish represent 41% of the total value, ahead of cephalopods (31%) and whitefish (21%).²⁰

Supply / Norway / Russian Federation: An agreement has been signed between Norway and the Russian Federation regarding a series of fish quotas in the Barents Sea for 2017. The quotas have been set for cod (890.000 tonnes), haddock (233.000 tonnes), Greenland halibut (24.000) and deep-sea redfish (30.000 tonnes).²¹

Supply / Germany: In 2015, the German supply of fisheries and aquaculture products decreased to 2,15 million tonnes (live fish equivalent), 5% down compared to 2014. The supply of the German market is covered at 87% by import (primarily Poland, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark and China).²²

Fisheries / Iceland: The total catch of Icelandic vessels was 113.000 tonnes in September 2016, 22% more than in September 2015. The increase was caused mainly by mackerel (+61%), blue whiting (+70%), as well as flatfish species (+18%), redfish (+10%) and saithe (+8%). On a year-to-year basis (October 2015–September 2016), the total catch decreased 20%, owing mostly to capelin (–71%) and herring (–27%).²³

Trade / EU / Shrimp: In the first half of 2016, EU imports of tropical shrimp from third countries reached almost EUR 1 billion, 4% higher over the same period of 2015. France is the largest market, followed by Spain and the UK. Ecuador is the largest supplier of tropical shrimp to the EU.²⁴

3. Case study: Monk in the EU market



Monk is of great commercial importance for several EU fleets fishing in the Atlantic.

Moreover, it is one of the most valuable species landed in the EU. However, monk sold in the EU markets can be several species, including imported monk products.

3.1. Biology, resources, and exploitation

BIOLOGY

Five main species can be marketed on the EU markets as monk (or anglerfish, or goosfish). The most common species caught by EU vessels is *Lophius piscatorius*, or “white” or common monk; *Lophius budegassa*, or “black” or “red” monk, makes up an increasingly large part of more southerly North Atlantic catches. Species of monk also exist in North American waters: *Lophius americanus* in the Atlantic and *Lophiodes caulinaris* and *Lophius litulon* in the Eastern Pacific, as well as *Lophius gastrophysus* along the Brazilian coasts. Cape monk, also known as devil’s anglerfish, *Lophius vomerinus*, is caught in the South Atlantic, mainly off Namibia and South Africa. Common monk is a demersal species found in coastal waters of the North-East Atlantic, from the Barents Sea to the Strait of Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean and Black seas.²⁵

Monk are found on sandy and muddy sediments at depths of up to 1.000 m, where they lie half-buried, waiting for prey, such as small fish, sandeels, and occasionally larger fish. Monk is a slow-growing species. Its maximum length is 200 cm, and its common length is 40–100 cm.²⁶ The species is available to fisheries mostly between April and December, with peaks during spring.²⁷

RESOURCE, EXPLOITATION, AND MANAGEMENT IN THE EU

The two European monk species are usually caught and recorded together in the landing statistics, and are managed under a combined species Total Allowable Catches (TAC). Three management areas are considered in EU Atlantic waters, where stocks are mostly fished by bottom trawlers (France, the UK, Ireland, Denmark, Spain, and Portugal), gillnetters (France) and, to a lesser extent, longliners: Celtic Sea and Bay of Biscay; West Scotland and North Sea; and the Cantabrian Sea and Atlantic Iberian waters.

In the **Celtic Sea** and the **Bay of Biscay**, where monk is the most abundant, stock status is not precisely known. The available information, however, indicates that stock abundance of common monk and red monk is fluctuating (down from 2008 to 2010 and rising since 2010). In the absence of complete and reliable data, scientists have advised that catches be maintained at the current level (26.691 tonnes landed). The TAC for 2016 was set at 42.500 tonnes.

In **west Scotland** and the **North Sea**, because of limited knowledge of the species’ biology, lack of consistency between management zones and assessment areas, and lack of data detailing the performance of fisheries, biologists have not been able to set an accurate

assessment of the state of stocks; however, the level of reproductive biomass appears to have increased since 2012. ICES recommended increasing levels of landings to 17.642 tonnes in 2016 (landings in 2014 amounted to 13.300 tonnes).²⁸ Stocks off the coasts of **Spain** and **Portugal** are exploited at the maximum sustainable yield (MSY).²⁹

In the Mediterranean, four stocks of black monk are currently monitored: Northern Spain, Gulf of Lions, Strait of Sicily and Balearic Islands. In these areas, monk is an important bycatch of mixed fisheries (bottom trawlers and trammel nets) targeting demersal species. Although limited data on stock parameters (biomass, recruitment) for all these stocks prevents a precise estimation of stock status, a preliminary assessment considered all of them to be exploited unsustainably (fishing mortality above sustainable yield reference point). The implementation of multi-annual plans to reduce fishing effort has been advised.³⁰ However, so far, the Mediterranean EU Member States have adopted 34 national management plans under the MEDREG³¹, including several for fisheries conducted with trawlnets. No specific multi-annual management plan has been implemented for monk at sea-basin level.

3.2. Production

CATCHES

World catches of monk, including all species, amounted to 96.000 tonnes in 2014, 17% down from 2004, one of the best years in the past decade. The leading producers are France and the UK, which provided 25% and 17%, respectively, of total world production in 2014. Outside the EU, other important producers were South Korea (14%), the USA (9%), and South Africa and Namibia (10% in total). Chinese catch series data is not available.

However, for ten years (2004–2014), while global monk catches in Europe and Asia remained stable or increased, other countries important to the monk fisheries experienced significant declines in monk catches: especially the USA (–60%), Namibia (–65%), and South Africa (–28%) where overexploitation issues leading to strong management measures have impacted the intensity of fisheries activity.³² To a lesser extent Norway and Iceland, also important monk producers, likewise experienced significant drops in monk landings in the period 2004–2014, 43% and 47%, respectively.

EU production amounted to more than 56.000 tonnes in 2014, providing 61% of the world supply. France (40% of EU production), the UK (28%), and Spain (14%) are the main producers. Other important EU producers are Ireland (2,6%), Denmark (2,3%), and Italy (1,8%). From 2004 to 2014, EU monk catches increased 13%. However, among major producers, evolution of catches over the decade has been different: significant increases in Ireland (+75%) and the UK (+34%), stable in France Spain and Italy, and strongly decreasing in Denmark (–32%).

We have covered monk in previous *Monthly Highlights*:
First sales in Belgium (8/2016, 2/2014)
First sales in the UK (5/2016, July 2013)
First sales in France (1/2015, March 2013)
Price structure in France (March 2013)

Table 3. **WORLD CATCHES OF MONK SPECIES** (volume in tonnes)

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU-28	49.754	49.680	51.535	54.614	50.162	48.692	48.964	51.989	51.932	54.533	56.452
South Korea	11.885	11.448	12.226	14.417	17.944	14.961	13.104	15.808	12.090	11.686	12.848
United States	21.199	19.103	14.582	12.141	10.937	8.563	7.250	8.585	9.742	8.604	8.522
South Africa	8.554	7.722	7.399	7.771	7.809	7.020	7.852	7.792	6.766	6.721	6.165
Namibia	8.991	11.087	9.831	8.932	8.555	6.922	7.904	0.	0.	1.979	3.181
Brazil	2.434	2.550	2.517	2.508	2.488	2.744	2.592	2.412	2.625	2.265	2.735
Other	6.799	8.107	7.881	5.349	3.879	3.780	3.798	3.647	2.575	1.817	2.484
Norway	4.069	3.661	5.422	5.474	5.034	5.324	6.364	5.693	4.375	3.676	2.319
Iceland	2.224	2.852	2.587	2.777	2.947	4.069	3.283	3.227	2.650	1.500	1.181
Total	115.909	116.210	113.980	113.983	109.755	102.075	101.111	99.153	92.755	92.781	95.887

Source: FAO Fishstat. Chinese catch series data is not available.

Table 4. **CATCHES OF MONK SPECIES IN THE EU** (volume in tonnes)

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
France	21.377	20.844	19.810	22.426	18.730	17.597	17.348	19.774	20.610	23.399	22.855
United Kingdom	11.815	12.126	13.987	15.867	15.433	15.072	14.392	15.124	13.336	13.563	15.841
Spain	7.250	6.042	7.010	5.570	6.605	6.075	6.367	6.617	6.680	7.274	7.749
Ireland	2.250	2.921	3.384	3.477	2.838	3.261	4.144	3.794	3.854	3.745	3.935
Denmark	2.121	1.898	1.814	1.389	1.596	1.725	1.607	1.378	1.429	1.344	1.444
Italy	1.272	2.239	2.222	1.991	1.711	1.876	1.976	1.901	1.646	1.406	1.293
Belgium	1.495	1.302	1.193	1.363	964	853	1.031	1.279	1.716	1.633	993
Germany	413	407	298	632	738	625	641	468	687	742	843
Portugal	545	531	390	464	431	388	295	338	831	647	655
Greece	1.056	1.217	1.303	1.277	910	1.070	996	1.140	963	618	632
Other	160	153	124	158	206	150	167	176	180	162	212
EU-28	49.754	49.680	51.535	54.614	50.162	48.692	48.964	51.989	51.932	54.533	56.452

Source: FAO Fishstat.

3.3. Trade

EU TRADE

In 2015, the EU had a monk trade deficit of EUR 65 million. The deficit is attributable mainly to the imports of frozen monk. Extra-EU imports of fresh monk are relatively limited (15% of total extra-EU imports).

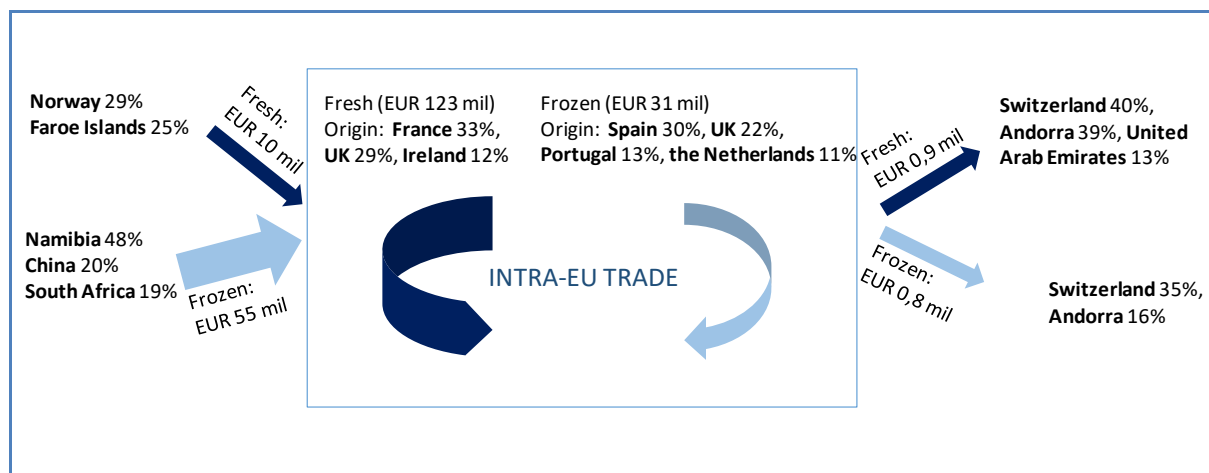
For frozen monk, the main extra-EU supplier is China (5.233 tonnes in 2015). Other main suppliers are Namibia (4.121 tonnes), South Africa (1.735 tonnes) and, to a lesser extent, Brazil (437 tonnes) and the USA (334 tonnes).

For fresh monk, the main extra-EU supplier is Norway (approximately 330 tonnes in 2014). Other main suppliers are the Faroe Islands (300 tonnes), Morocco (286 tonnes), and Iceland (206 tonnes).

Intra-EU trade is active for each of the preservation states. France and the UK are the main suppliers of fresh monk, whereas Spain and the UK are the main suppliers of frozen monk.

Extra-EU exports are relatively low, and the main destinations for fresh and frozen monk are neighbouring countries: Switzerland and Andorra.

Figure 15. THE EU MONK TRADE MARKET (2015)

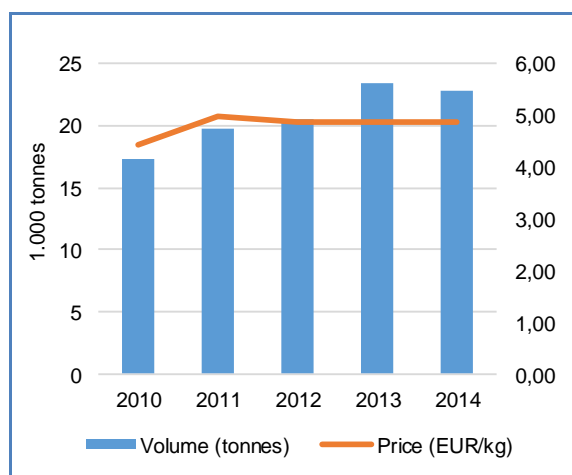


Source: EUMOFA.

3.4. Supply trends and prices

In France, the leading EU monk producer, the significant increase in catches from 2010 to 2013 (+35%) has not led to any first-sales price decreases. After increasing between 2010 and 2011 (+13%), first-sales prices have decreased slightly and have remained stable around 4,90 EUR/kg.

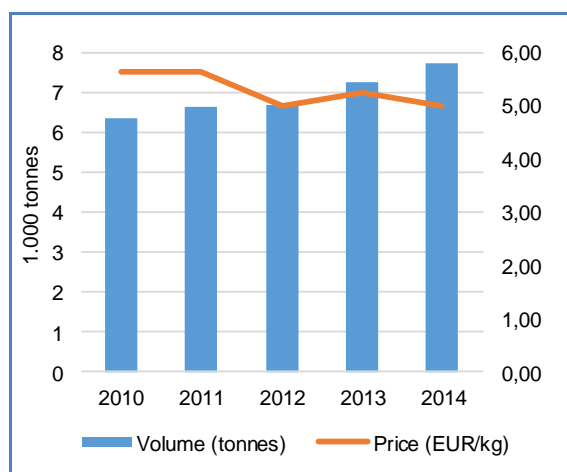
Figure 16. VOLUME OF CATCHES AND PRICE OF MONK LANDED IN FRANCE



Source: FAO (volume) and EUMOFA (price).

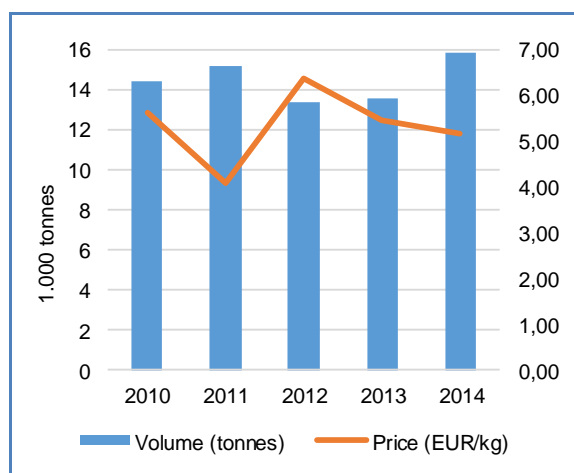
In Spain, the increasing trends (+22%) in monk landings over the five-year period has led to a decrease in first-sales prices (-11%), which remained stable after 2012 at around 5,00 EUR/kg.

Figure 17. VOLUME OF CATCHES AND PRICE OF MONK LANDED IN SPAIN



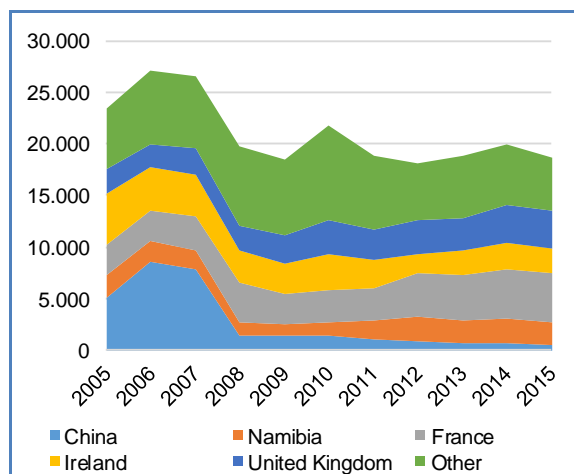
Source: FAO (volume) and EUMOFA (price).

In the UK from 2010 to 2014, first-sales prices have experienced greater fluctuations than in France and Spain, following the evolution of catch volumes. In particular, from 2011 to 2012, when they fell (-11%) to 13.336 tonnes, first-sales prices increased strongly (+56%), reaching 6,35 EUR/kg. The increasing catches in 2013 and 2014 led prices back to average levels around 5,30 EUR/kg.

Figure 18. **VOLUME OF CATCHES AND PRICE OF MONK LANDED IN THE UK**

Source: FAO and EUMOFA.

Spain, however, is by far the main monk importer in the EU. Therefore, the supply breakdown of Spanish monk imports has experienced strong changes in the past decade. Indeed, China used to be the main supplier of monk in the Spanish market (up to 8.600 tonnes in 2006). But imports from China decreased strongly in 2008 and fell until 2015. In the meantime, imports from France and the UK have increased. This evolution could be explained by the reduction of fish consumption in Spain and increasing catches in France and in the UK providing a “local” supply more available.

Figure 19. **EVOLUTION OF MONK SPANISH IMPORTS BY MAIN ORIGINS**

Source: EUMOFA.

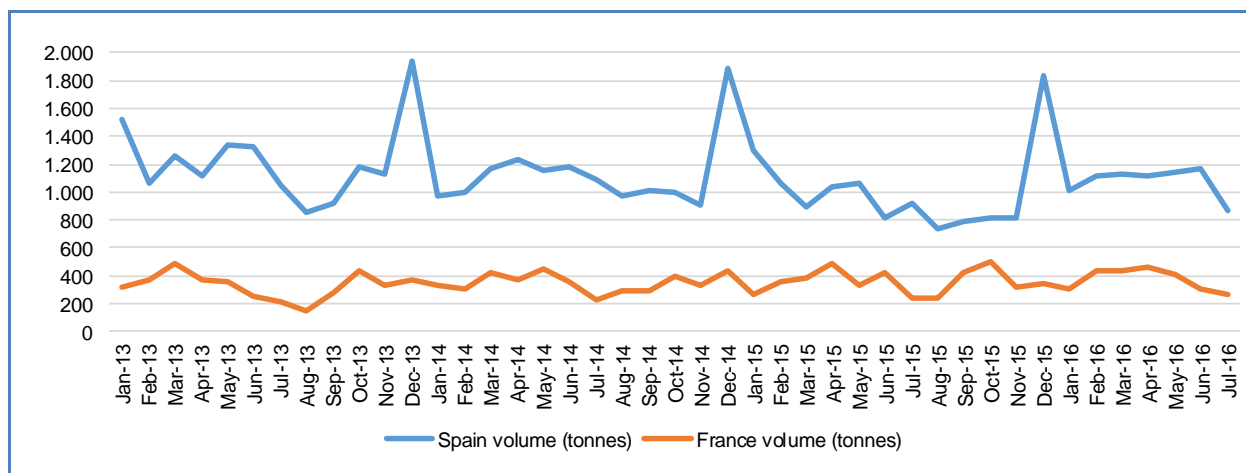
Overall, considering (i) the uncertainties about the stock status of Japanese monk, Cape monk, and the strong reduction in American monk catches, and (ii) the trends in imports and the relatively “good health” of European stocks (except in the Mediterranean), it is likely that EU monk supply will rely increasingly in the near future on EU landings.

3.5. Monk household consumption

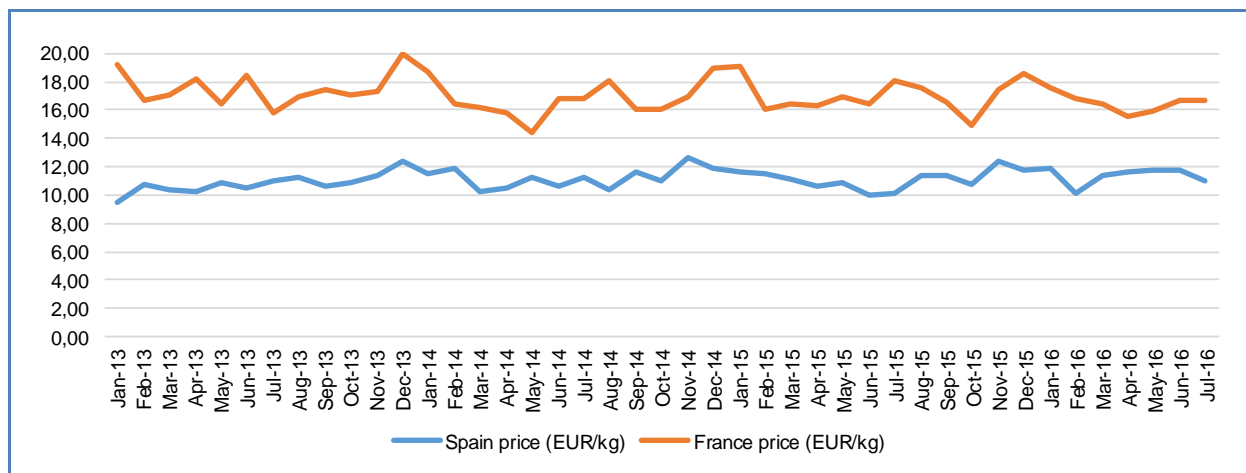
Processing of monk is limited because its flesh is much appreciated for its firmness and the absence of bones, making it one of the most valuable species. It is sold mainly fresh or frozen, headed and gutted, sometimes peeled, or in fillets. The cheeks are also popular and are sold mainly fresh in retail. However, monk liver is a gastronomic niche product, popular in Japan and sold canned in France.

Monk is usually consumed on special occasions (e.g. Christmas) and in food service. In France, household consumption in 2015 was estimated at 4.300 tonnes of fillets at an average price of 16,80 EUR/kg; this corresponds to about 13.000 tonnes in live-weight equivalent. Since French apparent consumption is estimated at 26.720 tonnes (live-weight equivalent), more than half of French consumption takes place in food service.

The monthly household consumption pattern appears to be quite different between France and Spain. In Spain, monthly consumption averages approximately 1.000 tonnes (following a slightly decreasing three-year trend) but almost doubles in December. In France, however, monk household consumption averages 400 tonnes and is stable all year long. Concerning purchase prices, monk prices averaged 11,00 EUR/kg in Spain, remaining stable for three years. In France, monk retail prices experienced greater monthly fluctuations, averaging 17,00 EUR/kg, but reaching almost 20,00 EUR/kg in December 2013 and falling to 14,45 EUR/kg in May 2014.

Figure 20. **FRESH MONK HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IN SPAIN AND FRANCE**

Source: EUMOFA (in net weight).

Figure 21. **FRESH MONK HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION PRICES IN SPAIN AND FRANCE**

Source: EUMOFA.

4. Consumption

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IN THE EU

In July 2016, the consumed volume of fresh fisheries and aquaculture products increased in three Member States, and decreased in nine compared with July 2015. In two Member States, values decreased and increased in ten.

The largest drop in volume of consumed fresh fisheries and aquaculture products was observed in Sweden

(–17%), followed by the Netherlands (–16%), Italy and Denmark (both –10%). Germany (+8%) displayed the greatest increase in consumption.

In July 2016, the greatest decrease in value was observed in Hungary (–19%), and the greatest increase was registered in Portugal (+13%).

Table 5. JULY OVERVIEW OF THE REPORTING COUNTRIES (volume in tonnes and value in million EUR)

Country	Per capita consumption 2014* (live weight equivalent) Kg/capita/year	July 2014		July 2015		June 2016		July 2016		Change from July 2016 to July 2015	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Denmark	22,1	801	11,55	764	11,12	626	9,08	691	10,96	–10%	5%
Germany	13,3	3.995	58,98	4.625	67,42	4.850	71,73	4.986	74,32	8%	1%
France	34,4	17.306	172,91	16.458	164,83	15.666	175,62	17.023	179,73	3%	6%
Hungary	4,6	203	0,9	272	1,4	335	2,16	262	1,1	–3%	–19%
Ireland	23,0	817	10,99	898	12,21	896	12,51	884	12,50	–2%	1%
Italy	28,9	24.566	186,39	24.901	194,38	30.740	253,98	22.519	181,49	–10%	2%
Netherlands	22,6	1.695	25,66	1.889	27,08	1.580	24,58	1.591	21,16	–16%	6%
Poland	13,0	3.154	18,28	3.326	19,15	3.285	17,90	3.165	17,79	–5%	6%
Portugal	55,3	4.597	25,53	5.145	27,80	4.445	26,73	4.606	28,64	–10%	13%
Spain	46,2	57.540	398,48	54.339	391,07	53.359	394,19	51.763	380,04	–5%	7%
Sweden	33,2	632	8,60	700	10,80	739	9,74	584	10,34	–17%	12%
UK	24,9	22.112	242,14	22.368	280,01	22.889	250,70	22.793	232,37	2%	16%

Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.10.2016).

* Data on per capita consumption for all the EU Member States can be found at:

<http://www.eumofa.eu/documents/20178/77960/The+EU+fish+market+-+2016+Edition.pdf/ca1e7801-c4da-4799-aa00-f3d1784a3021>

Overall, in July the consumption trend in all 12 Member States decreased or remained at an average level in both volume and value. Since 2013, the volume of consumption of fresh fisheries and aquaculture products in the month of July, compared with the other months, decreased in Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, and Sweden. In Germany, Ireland,

Portugal, and the UK the consumption volume trend in July remained at an average level. In value, the consumption level remained lower in July in France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Spain, and Sweden. The consumption level value remained relatively stable in Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal, and the UK.

4.1. FRESH CLAM



Habitat: A shellfish, living in sand and silty mud.

Production/catch area: Mediterranean Sea (the coast of Spain and Italy); North-East Atlantic Ocean (the coast of the United Kingdom, France, Spain and Portugal).

Production method: Caught and farmed.

Main EU producing countries: Italy, France, the UK, Ireland, the Netherlands.

Main consumers in the EU: Italy, France, the UK, Spain, Portugal.

Presentation: Shelled or unshelled.

Preservation: Live, fresh, chilled, frozen, natural or pickled form, frozen in sauces, canned, as salads and ready-meals.

Ways of preparation: Mostly cooked, baked stuffed; served with pasta (Italy).³³

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IN ITALY AND PORTUGAL

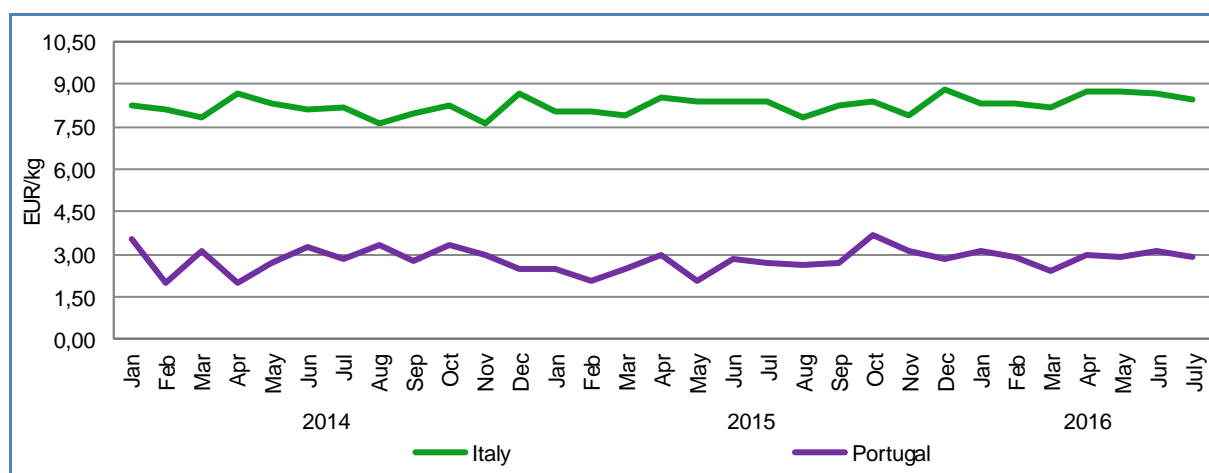
The overall per capita consumption in Portugal and Italy is above the average in the EU. Of all EU Member States, Portugal displayed the highest per capita consumption of fish and seafood products, 55,3 kg in 2014. However, it decreased 2% from 2013. In Italy, per capita consumption of fish and seafood products was 28,9 kg in 2014. It registered an increase of 4% over the previous year. The EU average per capita consumption was 25,5 kg, almost equal to Italy's and two times lower than Portugal's. See more on per capita consumption in the EU in Table 5.

The apparent per capita consumption of clam in the EU registered 0,33 kg in 2014, of which 63% is wild and 37%

farmed. It displayed 1,3% share of all the consumed species in the EU.³⁴

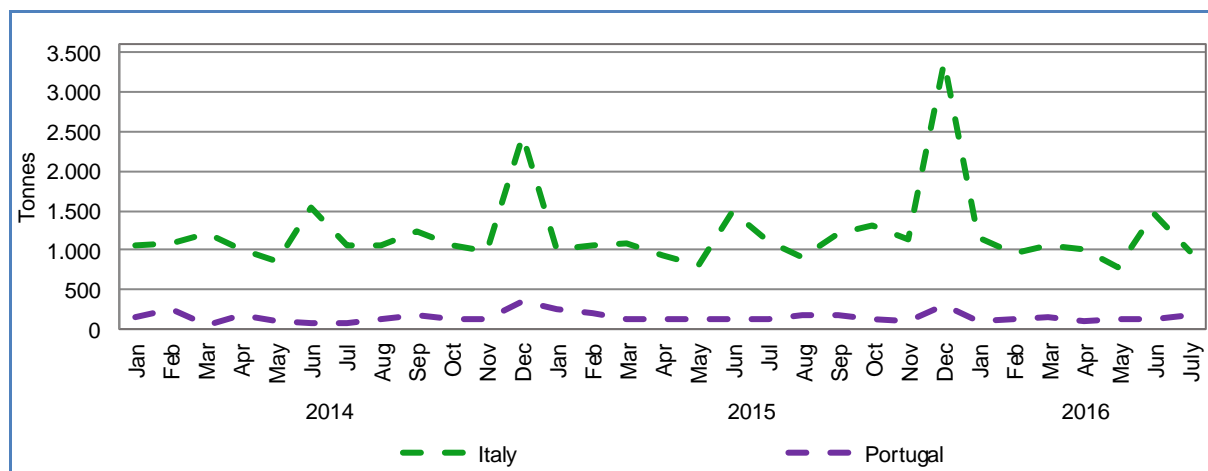
Retail prices of clam fluctuated during the period January 2014–July 2016 in both Italy and Portugal. By contrast, the volume sold of clam remained relatively stable in Portugal and varied little in Italy. Volume sold and prices of clam were six and four times higher, respectively, in Italy than in Portugal. Both countries experienced the highest volume peaks of consumed clam in winter, particularly in December.

Figure 22. RETAIL PRICES OF FRESH CLAM



Source: EUMOFA (updated 19.10.2016).

Figure 23. VOLUME SOLD OF FRESH CLAM



Source: EUMOFA (updated 19.10.2016).

ITALY

Long-term trend, January 2014–July 2016: increasing in price, increasing in volume.

Average price: 8,24 EUR/kg (2015), 8,13 EUR/kg (2014).

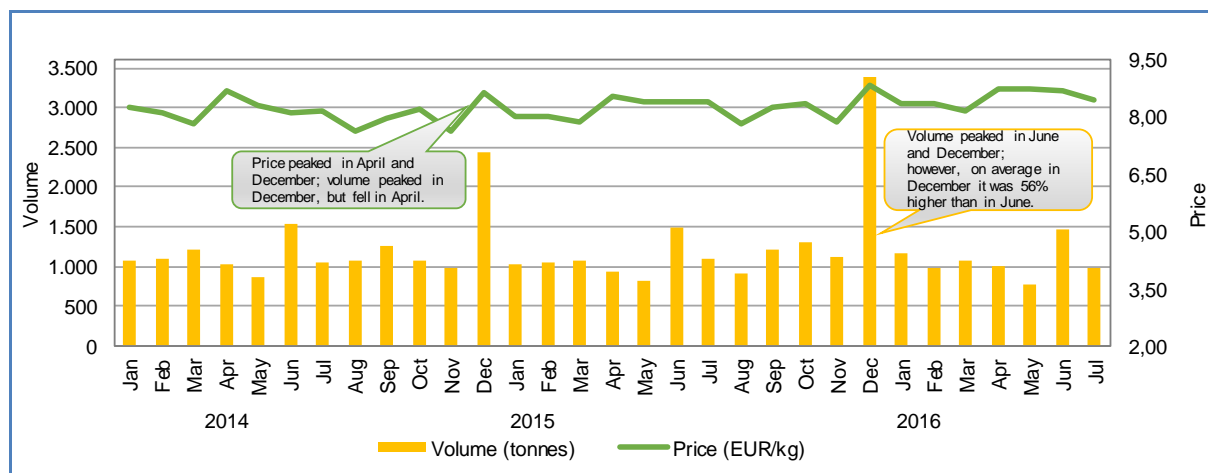
Total consumed volume: 15.435 tonnes (2015), 14.653 tonnes (2014).

Short-term trend, January–July 2016: increasing in price, decreasing in volume.

Average price: 8,49 EUR/kg.

Total consumed volume: 7.446 tonnes.

Figure 24. RETAIL PRICE AND VOLUME SOLD OF FRESH CLAM



Source: EUMOFA (updated 19.10.2016).

PORTUGAL

Long-term trend, January 2014–July 2016: decreasing in price, increasing in volume.

Average price: 2,72 EUR/kg (2015), 2,87 EUR/kg (2014).

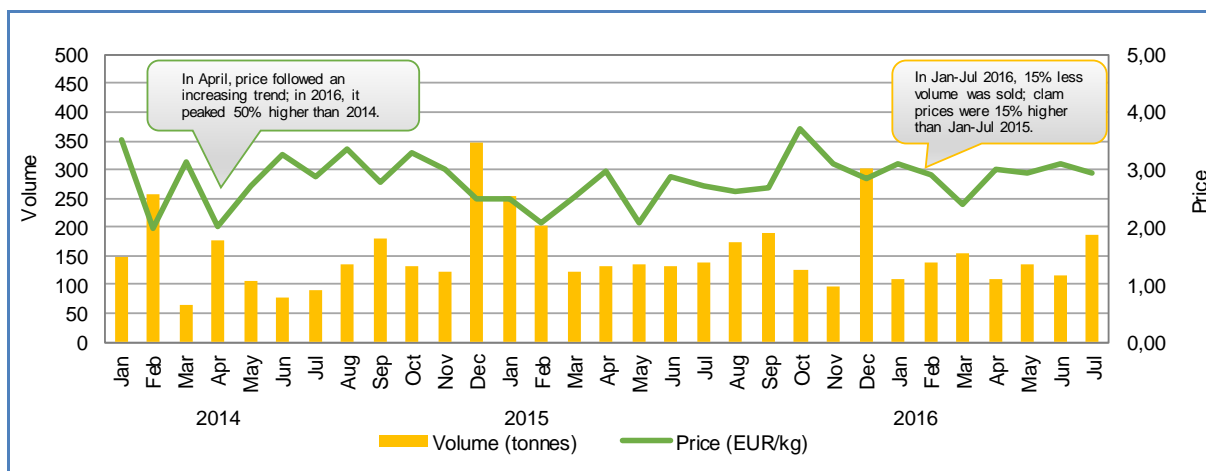
Total consumed volume: 2.008 tonnes (2015), 1.839 tonnes (2014).

Short-term trend, January–June 2016: increasing in price, decreasing in volume.

Average price: 2,92 EUR/kg.

Total consumed volume: 949 tonnes.

Figure 25. RETAIL PRICE AND VOLUME SOLD OF FRESH CLAM

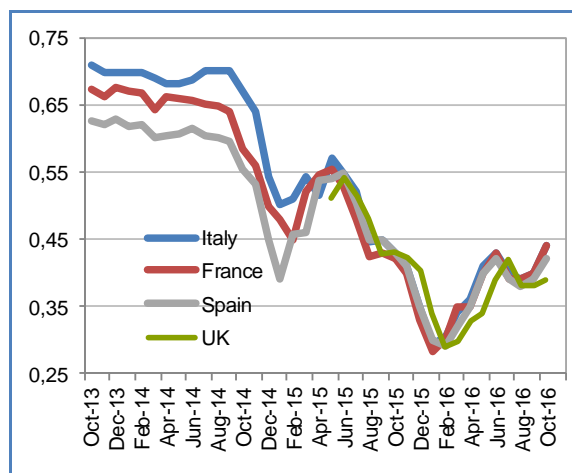


Source: EUMOFA (updated 19.10.2016).

5. Macroeconomic context

5.1. MARINE FUEL

Figure 26. **AVERAGE PRICE OF MARINE DIESEL IN ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, AND THE UK (EUR/LITRE)**



Source: Chamber of Commerce of Forlì-Cesena, Italy; DPMA, France; Spain; ARVI (January 2013–March 2015); MABUX (June 2015–October 2016).

In October 2016, the fuel price in the French ports of Lorient and Boulogne was 0,44 EUR/litre and increased 10% compared with September 2016. Compared with October 2015, it was 5% higher.

In the Italian ports of Ancona and Livorno, the average price of marine fuel in October 2016 was 0,44 EUR/litre. It increased 10% over the previous month and 2% from October 2015.

The price of marine fuel in the ports of A Coruña and Vigo, Spain, reached an average of 0,42 EUR/litre in October 2016, 8% higher than in September 2016, and was 2% lower than October 2015.

The fuel price observed in the UK ports of Grimsby and Aberdeen was 0,42 EUR/litre and increased 8% over the previous month. Compared with the same month a year ago, the fuel price decreased 1%.

5.2. FOOD AND FISH PRICES

Annual EU inflation was 0,4% in September 2016 up from 0,3% in August. In September 2016, the lowest negative annual rates were registered in Bulgaria (–1,1%), Croatia (–0,7%) and Slovakia (–0,5%). The highest annual rates were observed in Belgium (+1,8%), Sweden (+1,7%), and Estonia (+1,1%).

Compared with August 2016, annual inflation fell in 9 Member States, remained stable in 2, and rose in 17.

In September 2016, the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages and fish and seafood decreased 0,3% and 0,5%, respectively, over the previous month (August 2016).

Since September 2015, both food (+0,1%) and fish (+2,8%) prices increased.

Table 6. **HARMONISED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES IN THE EU (2015 = 100)**

HICP	Sep 2014	Sep 2015	Aug 2016	Sep 2016
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	99,34	99,75	100,19	99,85
Fish and seafood	98,98	100,49	103,83	103,32

Source: Eurostat.

5.3. EXCHANGE RATES

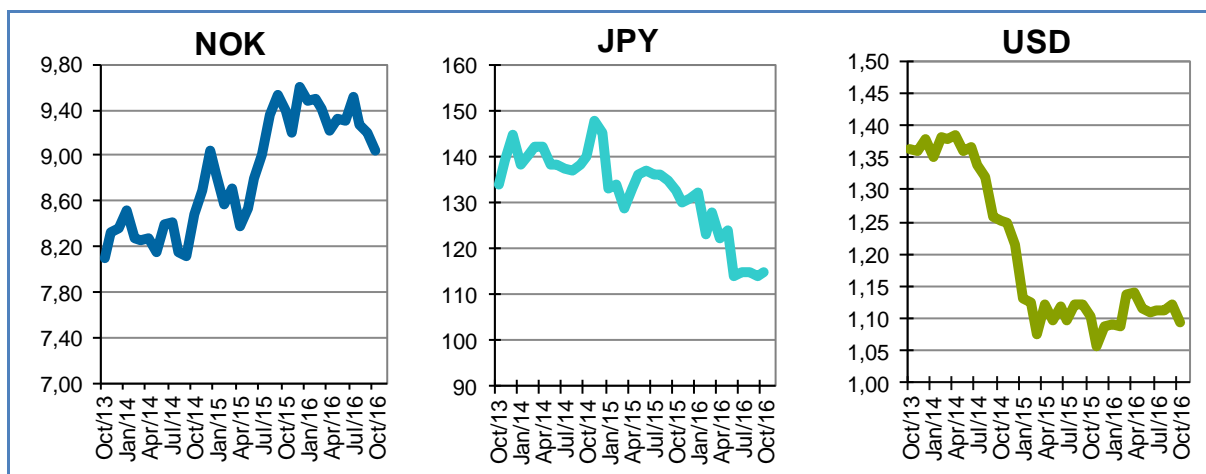
In October 2016, the euro depreciated both against the Norwegian krone (–1,8%) and the US dollar (–2,4%), and appreciated against the Japanese yen (+0,7%) from September 2016. For the past six months, the euro has fluctuated around 1,11 against the US dollar. Compared with a year earlier (October 2015), the euro has depreciated –1,8% against the Norwegian krone, –13,5% against the Japanese yen, and –0,6% against the US dollar.

Table 7. **THE EURO EXCHANGE RATES AGAINST THREE SELECTED CURRENCIES**

Currency	Oct 2014	Oct 2015	Sep 2016	Oct 2016
NOK	8,4900	9,3930	8,9865	9,0345
JPY	140,18	132,88	113,09	114,97
USD	1,2524	1,1017	1,1161	1,0946

Source: European Central Bank.

Figure 27. TREND OF EURO EXCHANGE RATES



Source: European Central Bank.

5.4. EUROPEAN UNION ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

In April–June 2016, the EU GDP decreased slightly at a quarterly growth rate of 0,4%, after reaching 0,5% in the previous quarter (January–March 2016). A decline of 0,1% in the EU annual GDP growth rate was also observed, from 1,9% in the first quarter to 1,8% in the second quarter of 2016.

In the five largest EU economies, a contrasting situation is observed. In Germany, the quarterly GDP growth decreased to 0,4% in the second quarter of 2016, down from 0,7% in the previous quarter. The annual GDP growth also experienced a decline. In April–June 2016,

the GDP growth decelerated in France with a rate of –0,1% after 0,7% in the first quarter. The annual GDP growth slightly decreased to 1,3% in the second quarter from 1,4% in the previous quarter. In Italy, the GDP registered a zero-growth rate. The annual GDP growth rate dropped to 0,8% in April–June 2016 from 0,3% in the first quarter. Spain declared a quarterly rate of 0,8%, unchanged since the third quarter in 2015. The annual rate decreased to 3,2% in the second quarter from 3,4% in the first quarter. In the United Kingdom, the quarterly GDP growth rate increased to 0,6% from 0,4% in the previous quarter. The annual GDP growth rate reached 2,2% in April–June 2016, up from 2,0% in January–March.³⁵

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THIS REPORT HAS BEEN COMPILED USING EUMOFA DATA AND THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:

First sales: EUMOFA; Puertos del estado. Data analysed refers to the month of August 2016.

Global supply: European Commission, Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE); Office national des pêches, Morocco; worldfishing.net; fischinfo.de; Statistics Iceland; EUMOFA.

Case study: EUMOFA; FAO Fishstat; Seafish; Produits de la mer; Seaweb Europe; ICES; STECF; European Parliament, traffic.org.

Consumption: EUMOFA; FAO.

Macroeconomic context: EUROSTAT; ECB, Chamber of Commerce of Forlì-Cesena, Italy; DPMA, France; ARVI, Spain; MABUX.

The underlying first-sales data is in a separate Annex available on the EUMOFA website. Analyses are made at aggregated (main commercial species) level.

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

As a market intelligence tool, EUMOFA provides regular weekly prices, monthly market trends, and annual

structural data along the supply chain.

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

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

6. Endnotes

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

² http://www.puertoes.es/en-us/estadisticas/Pages/estadistica_mensual.aspx

³ <http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/2298/en>

⁴ <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/513062016002/consolide>

⁵ http://www.fao.org/fishery/culturedspecies/Sander_luciperca/en ; <http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/3098/en> ; <http://www.fishbase.org/summary/360>

⁶ <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/513062016002/consolide>

⁷ <http://www.fiskeridir.no/Yrkesfiske/Nyheter/2016/0116/Faerre-fiskere-og-omtrent-uendret-antall-fiskefartoy>

⁸ <http://www.fiskeridir.no/Yrkesfiske/Salgslagenes-sider>

⁹ <http://www.fiskeridir.no/Statistikk/Statistikkbank>

¹⁰ <http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/2220/en>

¹¹ <http://www.fishbase.org/summary/Hippoglossus-hippoglossus.html>

¹² <http://www.fiskeridir.no/Statistikk/Statistikkbank>

¹³ <http://www.imr.no/temasider/fisk/kveite/kveite/nb-no>

¹⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/commission-negotiates-mackerel-quota-increases-north-east-atlantic-2017_en

¹⁵ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-3504_en.htm?subweb=347&utm_source=mare_newsroom&utm_medium=Website&utm_campaign=mare&utm_content=Commission%20proposes%20fishing%20opportunities%20in%20the%20Atlantic%20and%20North%20Sea%20for&lang=en

¹⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/new-discard-plans-adopted-mediterranean-and-black-sea_en

¹⁷ <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10973-2016-INIT/en/pdf> ; <http://www.eu2016.sk/en/press-releases/eu-canada-trade-agreement-council-adopts-decision-to-sign-ceta>

¹⁸ [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:22016X1025\(01\)&from=EN](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:22016X1025(01)&from=EN)

¹⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/commission-welcomes-first-major-marine-protected-area-ross-sea-landmark-decision-antarctic_en

²⁰ <http://www.onp.ma/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/RAPPORT-STATISTIQUE-SEPTEMBRE-2016.pdf>

²¹ <http://www.worldfishing.net/news101/industry-news/norway-and-russia-agree-barents-sea-quotas>

²² http://www.fischinfo.de/images/broschueren/pdf/FIZ_DF_2016.pdf

²³ <http://www.statice.is/publications/news-archive/fisheries/fish-catches-in-september-2016/>

²⁴ EUMOFA.

²⁵ Responsible sourcing guide, Seafish, Version 7.1. Oct 2013.

²⁶ FAO Fishbase.

²⁷ www.pdm-seafoodmag.com

²⁸ Seaweb Europe <http://guidedesespecies.org/fr/baudroie-lotte>

²⁹ ICES Advice 2016, Book 7: White anglerfish (*Lophius piscatorius*) in divisions 8.c and 9.a (Cantabrian Sea and Atlantic Iberian waters); <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2016/2016/anp-8c9a.pdf>

³⁰ Report of the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries on Assessments of Mediterranean Sea stocks - Part I (STECF12-19), https://stecf.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/43805/319223/2012-11_STECF+12-19+-+MED+stock+assessments+part+1_JRC76735.pdf

Report of the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF), 2012 Assessment of the Mediterranean Sea stocks part II (STECF 13-05), https://stecf.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/43805/544890/2013-04_STECF+13-05+-+Med+stock+assessments_JRC81592.pdf

³¹ [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2013/513990/IPOL-PECH_NT\(2013\)513990_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2013/513990/IPOL-PECH_NT(2013)513990_EN.pdf)

³² Fisheries Snapshots: Monkfish - from trash to treasure (TRAFFIC the wildlife trade monitoring network); <http://www.traffic.org/fish/>

³³ Monfort, Marie-Christine, 2014, The European Market for bivalves other than mussels, Globefish Research Programme.

³⁴ <http://www.eumofa.eu/documents/20178/77960/The+EU+fish+market+-+2016+Edition.pdf/ca1e7801-c4da-4799-aa00-f3d1784a3021>

³⁵ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/7696089/KS-BJ-16-010-EN-N.pdf/27392c0e-ebfd-41d9-8876-94d4ba796c61>