EUMOFA

European Market Observatory for Fisheries and Aquaculture Products

No. 3/2017

MONTHLY HIGHLIGHTS

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In this issue

In January 2017, first-sales value and volume increased in Denmark, France, Lithuania, Norway, and the UK over January 2016. Compared to January 2016, first sales of herring experienced lower values among the countries surveyed (Estonia, Latvia, Norway, and Sweden), except in Denmark where they increased remarkably. Average unit prices varied considerably, decreasing 13% in Norway and exhibiting an opposite trend in Sweden (+31%). First-sales prices of other small pelagic species, such as sardine, increased in both France and Italy; at the same time, anchovy prices increased in Portugal and decreased in Italy.

In January 2017, first-sales value of pollack increased in Denmark and France and decreased 25% in the UK, compared with January 2016. At the same time, unit prices were highest in France and demonstrated an increasing trend over the past three years. Ray first-sales value increased significantly in France (+26%) and Portugal (+30%), and saw an opposite trend in the UK (−5%). First-sales prices fell in Belgium, Portugal, and the UK, and increased in France.

The European Commission proposed a multi-annual plan for small pelagic stocks in the Adriatic Sea aimed at recovering sardine, anchovy, mackerel, and horse mackerel stocks, and at promoting their sustainable exploitation.

In Senegal, fisheries are the largest exporting sector, accounting for 21% of total exports. Senegalese exports of fishery and aquaculture products to EU market reached EUR 169 million in 2016; the main species were shrimp, octopus, tuna, and cuttlefish. Spain, Italy, and France were the main destinations for Senegalese seafood products.

The European anchovy represents 6% of global anchovy catches, with Spain and Italy as the leading fishing Member States. At the same time, EU imports around 30.000 tonnes of anchovy (prepared and preserved), mainly from Morocco and Peru. Spain is the main consumer market for anchovy, as well as the main anchovy-processing country.

In January–December 2016, retail prices of fresh cuttlefish for household consumption in Italy were 9,74 EUR/kg and experienced a slightly decreasing trend.

Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

1. First sales in Europe

In **January 2017**, ten EU Member States and Norway reported first-sales data for 11 commodity groups[1]. First-sales value increased over January 2016 for Denmark, France, Lithuania, Norway, Portugal, and the UK.

In **Belgium** in **January 2017**, first sales increased in volume but decreased in value compared with January 2016. Cod (−54%), plaice (−8%) and sole (−15%) were the species most responsible for the decrease in value. Volume was increased mainly as a result of higher first sales of gurnard (+117%), the second largest species landed in Belgium. Most of the major species experienced lower average prices, except cod (+25%) and cuttlefish (+47%).

In **Denmark** in **January 2017**, first sales increased in both value and volume, over January 2016. First sales of cod (+27%) and especially herring (+118%) were the main contributors to the value increase. Herring (+138%) and mussel (+76%) caused the greatest increase in volume. In addition, 1.011 tonnes of cockle (which accounts for 98% of the volume of “other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates” main commercial species) were landed for the first time. Among the main species, average prices increased remarkably for cod (+41%), mussel (+35%), and saithe (+22%).

In **January 2017**, **Estonia** saw decreases in both first-sales value and volume from the same period a year before. Herring and sprat, which accounted for 97% of first sales (both value and volume), caused the decrease. The price of European perch increased sharply (+22%), while the price of herring and sprat decreased moderately (both −1%).

In **France** in **January 2017**, both first-sales value and volume registered an 11% increase over January 2016. Squid (+107%) and monk (+23%) registered the highest increase in value. Squid also experienced the highest increase in volume (+164%). Monk and sardine contributed as well to the overall volume increase, with 41% and 46%, respectively. Among the top species landed, prices increased remarkably for cuttlefish (+47%) and sardine (+26%). The increase in the cuttlefish price was the result of lower first-sales volume (−26%). Prices decreased for monk (−13%) and squid (−22%) because of greater volumes.

In **Italy** in **January 2017**, first sales decreased in both value and volume from the same period in 2016. Anchovy was the main species contributing to the value decrease (−37%), as well as clam (−14%), sole (−24%) and sardine (−32%). Anchovy (−20%), clam (−19%), and sardine (−35%) were also responsible for the volume decrease. Prices decreased significantly for anchovy (−21%), deep-water rose shrimp (−17%), and sole (−33%). They increased for clam and sardine.

Latvia experienced decreases in both first-sales value and volume in **January 2017** from January 2016. Sprat, which accounted for 54% of the value and 62% of the volume of total first sales, was responsible for the decrease. First-sales value and volume of herring (−15% and −10%, respectively) also contributed to the overall decrease. Price of sprat and herring decreased 12% and 5%, respectively, while the price of cod increased 12%.

In **Lithuania** in **January 2017**, first sales increased significantly in value as well as in volume resulting from cod (+160% and +125%, respectively). Smelt also contributed to the overall increase, albeit not as much (+68% and +22%, respectively). Prices of the two species also increased (+15% for cod and +38% for smelt).

In **Norway** in **January 2017**, first-sales value increased, mainly because of mackerel, which was landed at a higher volume (+94%) and with an increased price (+18%). Prices also increased for cod and haddock: +11% and 13% respectively, but volumes were lower. Herring, the main species landed (accounting for 48% of total volume), registered a 5% increase in volume, and a lower first-sales price (−13%).

In **Portugal** in **January 2017**, first sales increased in value and decreased slightly in volume, compared with January 2016. Value increased mostly because of anchovy, which reached EUR 2,3 million, as well as octopus at EUR 4,1 million. Scabbardfish (+27%) and swordfish (+60%) also experienced increases in value. The record increase of anchovy first-sales value was attributable to higher first-sales volume (527.364 tonnes), as a result of good recruitment and good weather conditions the previous year. Except for horse mackerel, (−14%) prices increased for all top species: octopus, anchovy, scabbardfish, sole, swordfish, European seabass, cuttlefish, and clam.

In **January 2017** in **Spain** (28 ports), landings of fresh fish (13.676 tonnes) increased 17% and 7% over January 2016 and January 2015, respectively[2]. Of these, 5.557 tonnes were landed in the port of Vigo (+19% over January 2017).

In **Sweden**, the significant decrease in both volume and value in **January 2017**, from January 2016, was caused by herring and sprat (which account for 46% and 91% respectively, of the total first-sales value and volume). Except for sprat (−7%), first-sales prices increased for most species: cod (+26%), herring (+31%), Norway lobster (+16%) and northern prawn (+22%).

In the **UK** in **January 2017**, higher first sales of mackerel (+38% in value and +21% in volume) caused the overall first-sales increase (both value and volume). Mackerel accounted for 45% of the value and 67% of the volume of total first sales. Other species contributing to the overall increase were cuttlefish, hake, haddock, monk, Norway lobster, and sole. Average prices increased significantly for cuttlefish (+45%), as well as for crab and mackerel (both +14%). They decreased for haddock (−23%), Norway lobster (−22%), sole (−10%), monk (−8%), and hake (−6%).

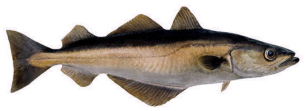
Table 1. **JANUARY FIRST-SALES OVERVIEW OF THE REPORTING COUNTRIES** (volume in tonnes and value in million EUR)

Country	January 2015		January 2016		January 2017		Change from January 2016	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Belgium	1.715	5,79	1.795	5,72	1.918	5,63	**7%**	**−2%**
Denmark	20.823	20,72	13.652	22,65	23.730	30,63	**74%**	**35%**
Estonia	7.275	1,56	7.628	1,65	5.153	1,17	**−32%**	**−29%**
France	14.606	52,11	14.028	49,77	15.625	55,24	**11%**	**11%**
Italy*	6.340	20,79	5.698	20,89	4.782	17,16	**−16%**	**−18%**
Latvia	4.754	1,15	6.984	1,54	6.318	1,31	**−10%**	**−14%**
Lithuania	38	0,06	155	0,12	181	0,24	**94%**	**17%**
Norway	118.203	72,05	144.132	110,01	175.974	138,04	**4%**	**4%**
Portugal	5.152	11,20	4.403	11,59	4.378	15,40	**−1%**	**33%**
Sweden	17.369	7,52	15.017	6,96	6.978	4,81	**−54%**	**−31%**
United Kingdom	43.766	61,09	46.089	67,78	53.580	78,66	**16%**	**16%**

Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.03.2017); volume data is reported in net weight.
**Partial data. First-sales data for Italy covers 229 ports (approximately 50% of the total landings).*

1.1. FOCUS ON POLLACK AND RAY IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

1.1.1. POLLACK



Pollack (*Pollachius pollachius*) is green-brown in colour with reflections of bronze and gold. It is a fast-growing fish found on hard bottoms at depths of up to 200 m. It is distributed throughout the Northeast Atlantic, from Norway and Iceland to the Bay of Biscay. Juveniles are pelagic and live near the coast for up to three years, after which they migrate to the open sea and are found around rocky areas at depths of 40–100 m. The species spawns in March in the Bay of Biscay, in February along the coasts of Spain, and in May in Norwegian waters, mostly at depths of 100 m. It can live for up to eight years and reach 75 cm in length[3].

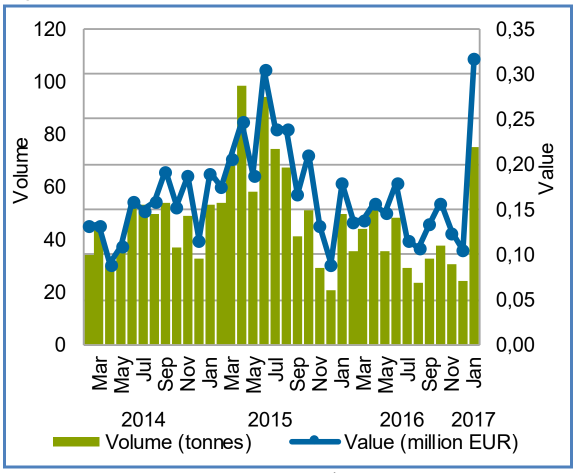
Pollack is mainly a bycatch in various fisheries (cod, herring, haddock, Northern prawn, and saithe) including small-scale fisheries in coastal waters. Pollack is mainly caught with static gears: gillnets, longlines, handlines, and jiggers on rocky ground and wrecks. The species' preference for wrecks and rocky bottoms makes them difficult to catch with trawls[4].

Pollack is also an important catch in recreational fisheries.

Pollack is subject to total allowable catches (TACs), which are shared between France, the UK, Spain, Ireland, Belgium and Portugal. For 2017, the EU TACs for pollack are set at 14.538 tonnes, 8% lower than in 2016. France has the highest fishing quota (70% or 10.143 tonnes) of the total EU TACs, followed by the UK (16%, or 2.263 tonnes)[5].

In January 2017, Danish first sales of pollack reached EUR 320.000 and 75 tonnes. They increased in both value and volume (+77% and 53%, respectively) over January 2016. Compared with January 2015, the first-sales value and volume increased 67% and 42%, respectively.

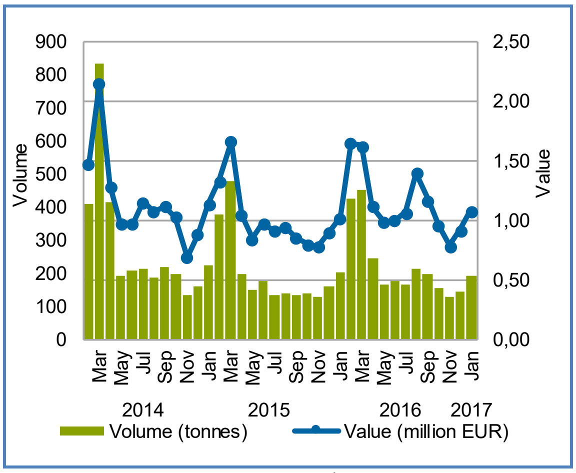
Figure 1. **POLLACK: FIRST SALES IN DENMARK**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.03.2017).

In France in January 2017, first sales ended at EUR 1,08 million (+6% over January 2016) and experienced an opposite trend in volume (−5% at 191 tonnes). Compared with January 2015, first sales decreased in both value and volume (−5% and −16%, respectively).

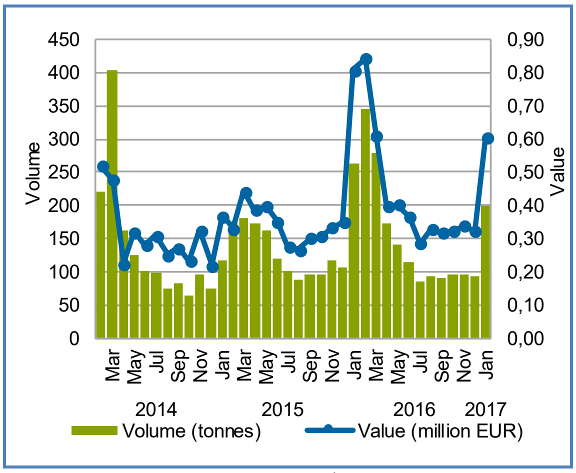
Figure 2. **POLLACK: FIRST SALES IN FRANCE**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.03.2017).

In the UK in January 2017, first sales decreased significantly from January 2016 (−25% in value, EUR 605.000; and −24% in volume, 200 tonnes). Compared with January 2015, they registered an opposite trend, increasing in both value and volume (+64% and +72%, respectively).

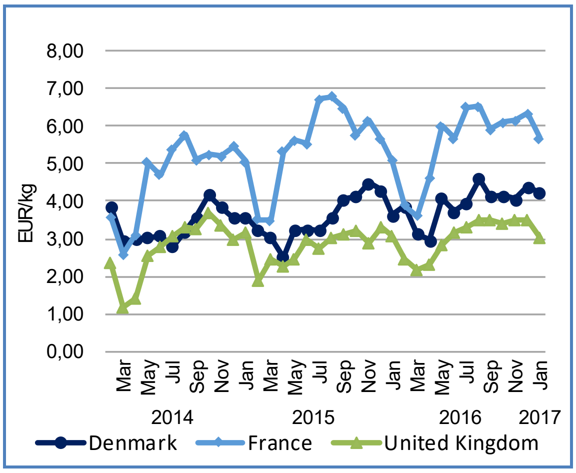
Figure 3. **POLLACK: FIRST SALES IN THE UK**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.03.2017).

In January 2017, first-sales prices of pollack ranged from around 3,00 EUR/kg in the UK to almost 6,00 EUR/kg in France. Average prices exhibited similar behaviour in the countries surveyed, i.e. sinking to the lowest values mostly in March. Prices peaked in August (France), September/October (UK), and October–December (Denmark). Overall, in the past three years (February 2014–January 2017), prices demonstrated an increasing trend. In January 2017, the average unit prices increased in Denmark and France (+16% and +11%, respectively) and decreased slightly in the UK (−2%) from January 2016.

Figure 4. **POLLACK: FIRST-SALES PRICE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.03.2017).

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

First sales: France (3/2014)

Consumption: Germany and the UK (11/2016)

1.1.2. RAY

Ray is a flat-bodied fish with a cartilaginous skeleton. It is slow growing and matures at a late age. Ray is vulnerable to overfishing, because of its low fertility rate compared with other species, and therefore many species are threatened. There are differences in the growth of these species: from 70–80 cm, for the smaller-bodied species, to 110–120 cm. The species is carnivorous, feeding on fish and crustaceans[6].

Many species of ray are distributed in European waters and can be found in the Northeast Atlantic, from the Irish Sea, Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea, and Bay of Biscay to the western Mediterranean. Seven species of ray are authorised for fishing, of which the spotted ray (*Raja montagui*) is one of the most popular. Other species include thornback ray (*Raja clavata*), cuckoo ray (*Raja naevus*), as well as skate (*Raja batis*) and long-nosed skate (*Raja oxyrinchus*). Small-eyed ray (*Raja microocellata*) and undulate ray (*Raja undulata*) are most frequently found in the Bristol and English channels, respectively.

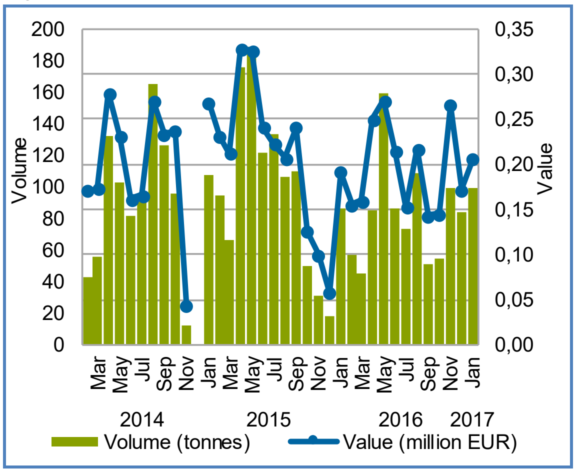
Ray is usually taken as bycatch in trawl and gillnet, as well as tanglenet and longline fisheries. Ray is fished year-round.

Ray, which is recorded together with skate, is subject to TACs, which are shared between 12 Member States. For 2017, the EU TACs for skate and ray are set at 14.684 tonnes, 7% more than 2016. France has the highest fishing quota (39% or 5.682 tonnes) of the total EU TACs, followed by the UK (22%, or 3.240 tonnes). For Belgium and Portugal, the quotas were set at 1.098 tonnes and 1.175 tonnes, respectively[7].

Ray has a high commercial value in Europe and is appreciated for its high content of calcium and protein. The main edible parts are the wings. The flesh has a distinctive taste.

In January 2017 in Belgium, first-sales of ray reached EUR 206.000 and 99 tonnes. They increased in both value and volume (+8% and +15%, respectively) over January 2016. Compared with January 2015, the first-sales value and volume experienced an opposite trend (−24% and −8%, respectively).

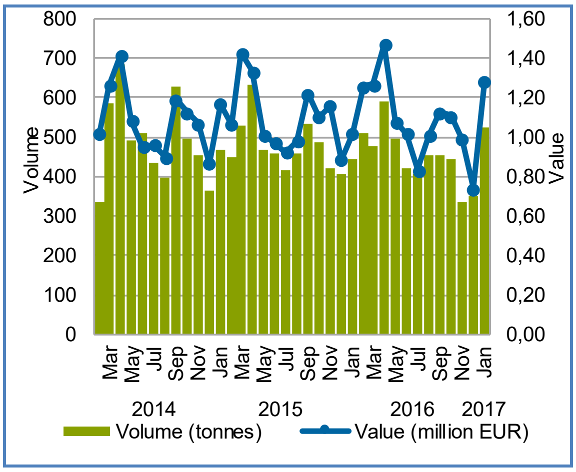
Figure 5. **RAY: FIRST SALES IN BELGIUM**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.03.2017).

In France in January 2017, first sales increased significantly over January 2016 (+26% in value, EUR 1,28 million; and +18% in volume, 525 tonnes). Compared with January 2015, they increased as well, albeit more moderately, in both value and volume (+10% and +12%, respectively).

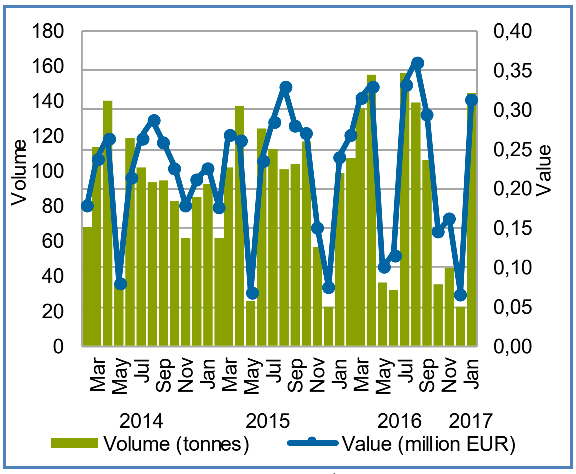
Figure 6. **RAY: FIRST SALES IN FRANCE**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.03.2017).

In Portugal in January 2017, first sales increased remarkably over January 2016 (+30% in value, EUR 315.000; and +46% in volume, 145 tonnes). Compared with January 2015, the positive trend continued (+38% in value and +56% in volume).

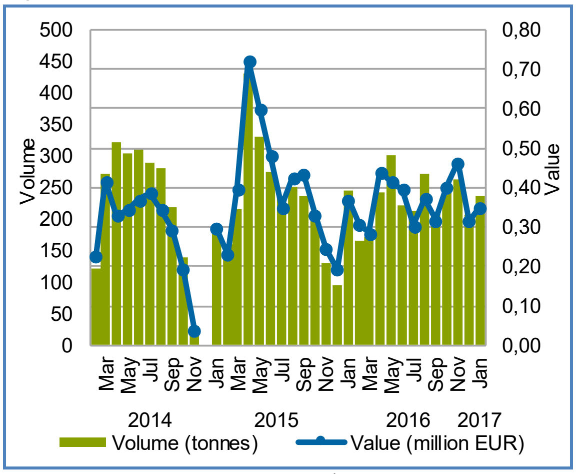
Figure 7. **RAY: FIRST SALES IN PORTUGAL**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.03.2017).

In the UK in January 2017, first sales decreased 5% in both value and volume from January 2016, ending at EUR 350.000 and 235 tonnes. Compared with January 2015, they registered an opposite trend, increasing in both value and volume (+18% and +24%, respectively).

Figure 8. **RAY: FIRST SALES IN THE UK**

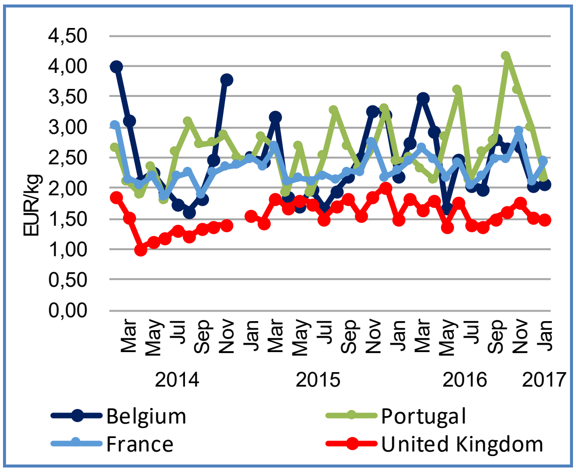


Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.03.2017).

In January 2017, first-sales prices of ray were lowest in the UK (1,49 EUR/kg) and highest in France (2,45 EUR/kg). Except for Belgium, where prices exhibited a decreasing trend over the past 36 months (February 2014–January 2017), first-sales prices increased in France, Portugal, and the UK. Overall, price variations seem to depend on the species' availability, i.e. higher prices result from lower volume. In Belgium, prices peaked in November 2014, corresponding to the 12 tonnes landed. In France in February 2014, the highest price (3,04 EUR/kg) was reached when the lowest volume (336 tonnes) was registered. Portugal and the UK experienced the highest prices in October 2016 and December 2015, at volumes of 35 tonnes and 95 tonnes, respectively.

In January 2017, the average unit prices increased in France (+7%) and decreased slightly in the UK (−1%), as well in Belgium (−6%) and Portugal (−11%), compared with January 2016.

Figure 9. **RAY: FIRST-SALES PRICE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.03.2017).

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

First sales: Belgium (12/2016, 9/2015)

2. Global Supply

Fisheries / EU / Adriatic Sea: The European Commission proposed a multi-annual plan for small pelagic stocks in the Adriatic Sea, the first multi-annual plan for the Mediterranean. It aims at recovering stocks such as sardine, anchovy, mackerel, and horse mackerel, and at contributing to their sustainable exploitation, as well as ensuring a simpler and more comprehensive management framework[8].

Fisheries / Iceland: The total catch for Icelandic vessels was 85.678 tonnes in February 2017, 4% less than in February 2016. Catches of demersal species (i.e. cod, haddock, saithe, and redfish) reached 19.823 tonnes, 58% less than the previous year, owing to a fishermen's strike. Catches of capelin ended at 65.290 tonnes (+65% over February 2016). On a year-to-year basis (March 2016–February 2017), the total catch decreased 14% from the same period a year before[9].

Fisheries / Japan / Pelagic species: In 2016, landed quantities of tuna at landing markets in Japan decreased 9% to 323.500 tonnes from 2015. At least 26% of this volume was landed fresh (84.800 tonnes, −18%) and 74% was landed frozen (268.700 tonnes, −6%). The main species landed fresh are skipjack (41.000 tonnes), albacore (26.400 tonnes), and yellowfin tuna (10.100 tonnes). The main species landed frozen are skipjack (176.300 tonnes), yellowfin (26.300 tonnes), and bigeye tuna (22.600 tonnes). Major small pelagic species landed in 2016 were mackerel (471.800 tonnes, −7% from 2015), sardine (264.100 tonnes, +20%), saury (100.100 tonnes, −11%), and jack mackerel (102.900 tonnes, −19%)[10].

Resources / Mediterranean /Swordfish: An agreement has been reached among the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) contracting parties on the allocation of fishing quotas for the Mediterranean swordfish. It is part of the recovery plan for the species put forward by the European Commission and adopted by ICCAT in 2016. The plan applies for the next 15 years, it covers the entire Mediterranean Sea, it includes sport and recreational fisheries, and it applies to non-EU countries such as Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Libya, and Turkey. For 2017, swordfish Total Allowable Catches (TACs) are set at 10.500 tonnes, of which 70% are allocated to the EU fleet.[11].

Resources / Peru: In 2016, landings decreased strongly (–20%) in Peru, from 4,8 million tonnes in 2015 to 3,9 million tonnes. This fall is mainly the result of a strong decrease in landings of the main species anchoveta (Peruvian anchovy), which represents 71% of total 2016 landings. Anchovy landings, which are used to produce fishmeal and fish oil, registered a 24% decrease because the fishing season opened later. In 2016, it opened in June; in 2015, it opened in April. Landings fell from 3,6 million tonnes in 2015 to 2,7 million tonnes in 2016. Export revenues from fishery products amounted to EUR 2.149 million in 2016, a 14% decrease from 2015. Main product categories exported are fishmeal (43% of total exports in value), frozen fish (40%), and fish oil (8%). These three categories decreased in 2016, owing to declining landings of anchovy and squid. Fishmeal is exported mostly to China (69%), the EU (10%), and Vietnam and Japan (4% each). Frozen fish is exported mainly to the EU (34%), the USA (24%), and Korea (11%). Fish oil is sold to the EU (56%), Canada (10%), Chile (9%), and China (8%)[12].

Resources / Chile: Landings decreased 13% in 2016, down from 1,77 million tonnes in 2015 to 1,54 million tonnes. Pelagics, 76% of total landings, decreased 19% to 1,17 million tonnes. Main pelagic species are anchoveta (Peruvian anchovy), which dropped 38% to 334.000 tonnes, horse mackerel (+12%, 320.000 tonnes), sardine (−36%, 280.000 tonnes), and jumbo flying squid (+26%, 181.000 tonnes). Aquaculture production also recorded a significant decrease (−15%, 971.000 tonnes), owing to bad results for all salmonids. Chilean mussel (−2%, 277.000 tonnes) was stable. Oyster (+16%, 3.400 tonnes) was the only farmed species that increased[13].

Resources / Egypt: Egypt's total fisheries and aquaculture production amounted to 1,519 million tonnes in 2015, a 2,5% increase over 2014. Aquaculture, whose production doubled in the past decade, provides 77% of the total production; wild fisheries, which experienced a slight decline in the past decade (between 2006 and 2015) provide 23%. With 876.000 tonnes in 2015, Nile tilapia is the major farmed species, and Egypt ranks third in the world for tilapia production, behind China and Indonesia. Other major aquaculture species are mullet (167.000 tonnes), carp (65.000 tonnes), seabream (16.000 tonnes), and seabass (14.000 tonnes). Wild species (344.000 tonnes) are caught primarily in continental waters (241.000 tonnes), followed by the Mediterranean Sea (58.000 tonnes) and the Indian Ocean (45.000 tonnes). Main species are Nile tilapia (115.000 tonnes) and mudfish (30.000 tonnes). The Mediterranean provides mainly sardinella (10.000 tonnes), shrimp (7.000 tonnes), and anchovy (3.000 tonnes). The Indian Ocean (Red Sea) provides scads (7.200 tonnes), sardinella (5.100 tonnes), lizardfishes (3.700 tonnes), threadfin breams (3.200 tonnes), and buccaneer anchovies (3.100 tonnes)[14].

Trade / Poland: In 2016, Polish seafood exports reached EUR 1,64 billion), slightly less (−1%) than 2015. Salmon (processed) is the most valuable product exported. It increased 1% in value over 2016, reaching EUR 773 million. However, volume was 5% lower, owing to higher export prices. Germany (EUR 498 million), Italy (EUR 66 million), and France (EUR 58 million) are the main destinations for Polish processed salmon. At the same time, imports increased 10% in value (EUR 1,78 billion), and volume remained unchanged[15].

Certification / Distribution / Spain: A Spanish retail distribution chain has achieved Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification for fresh fish custody chain from sustainable fisheries. The certification covers cod, Cantabrian anchovy, and albacore tuna[16].

3. Case studies

3.1. FISHERIES IN SENEGAL

Source: The World Factbook

Fisheries play a crucial role in Senegal's national economy. They contribute 3,2% of GDP, employ 17% of the country's population, and are the largest exporting sector with 21% of total exports.

Fish is also a major source of protein for the Senegalese population (consumption of fisheries products reached 29,7 kg per capita per year[17]), as it provides 47% of nutritional intake of protein[18] and 70% of animal protein needs[19].

Senegal has a 718-km coastline with a wide continental shelf and great biodiversity of fish resources. With catches of 395.000 tonnes in 2015, Senegal ranks fifth among sea fishing countries in Africa after Morocco (1.355.000 tonnes), South Africa (571.000 tonnes), Namibia (507.000 tonnes), and Angola (458.000 tonnes)[20].

3.1.1. PRODUCTION

SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES

Artisanal fisheries are very active and contribute 2,5% of the GDP[21]. The fleet has 9.482 pirogues[22] in service (out of which 8.053 are motorboats) and 53.100 fishermen on average (2015). Total landings of the artisanal fishing sector amounted to 383.000 tonnes in 2015 (+3% over 2014) for a value of EUR 169 million (+18% over 2014).

Main species landed are small pelagics; sardinellas accounted for 60% of total small-scale landings in volume in 2015.

Table 2. **LANDINGS OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES IN SENEGAL (2015) – MAIN SPECIES**

Rank	Species	1.000 tonnes
1	Round sardinella	138
2	Madeiran sardinella	93
3	Bonga shad	17
4	Largehead hairtail	14
5	Chub mackerel	12

Rank	Species	1.000 EUR
1	Round sardinella	17.135
2	Madeiran sardinella	9.524
3	Octopus	7.156
4	White grouper	6.622
5	Largehead hairtail	5.455

Source: DPM (Direction des Pêches Maritimes, Senegal).

LARGE-SCALE FISHERIES

The large-scale fishing fleet is composed of 105 vessels: 96 trawlers, 8 tuna fishing vessels, and 1 sardine fishing vessel. Total landings amounted to 47.400 tonnes in 2015 (−10% from 2014, despite increased fishing effort) for a value of EUR 66 million (+5% over 2014).

The trawler fleet accounted for 74% in volume and 89% in value of total landings of the large-scale fishing fleet. In value, shrimp is the main species landed by the trawlers; they accounted for 32% of total landings in 2015, leading Cunene horse mackerel (10%), octopus (8%), black hake (5%), and West African goatfish (4%). The tuna fishing fleet landed 11.657 tonnes in 2015, of which 5.059 tonnes were provided by seiners and 6.598 tonnes by pole-and-line vessels.

The sardine fishing fleet has a single boat, based in Dakar, which landed fewer than 500 tonnes in 2015.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Overall landings of the Senegalese fishing fleet have decreased slightly in past years (−4% in volume between 2012 and 2015). This moderate decline is the result of the artisanal fleet, whose landings experienced a 6% decrease during the period, while landings of the trawler fleet remained stable, and tuna landings moved upwards.

But the positive price evolution of the two main species landed by the artisanal fleet, round sardinella (whose price rose from 0,105 EUR/kg in 2012 to 0,189 EUR/kg in 2015) and Madeiran sardinella (whose price rose from 0,096 EUR/kg in 2012 to 0,156 EUR/kg in 2015), has led to a slight increase in revenues (+2% over the period).[23]

Table 3. **LANDINGS OF THE SENEGALESE FISHING FLEET BY SEGMENT (2015)**

Segment	Volume (tonnes)				Value (1.000 EUR)			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
Small-scale fishing	405.974	398.124	372.548	383.222	150.912	146.636	142.653	168.798
Trawler fishing	35.626	37.084	46.650	35.326	76.093	64.070	58.989	58.670
Sardine fishing	177	48	1.605	461	27	4	223	115
Tuna fishing	6.184	5.908	4.199	11.657	4.128	8.823	3.872	7.176
Total	447.961	441.254	425.002	430.667	231.160	219.532	205.737	234.759

Source: DPM (Direction des Pêches Maritimes, Senegal).

FOREIGN FLEET

The foreign fleet based in Dakar is composed of 8 tuna pole-and-line vessels (all Spanish), which landed 7.456 tonnes in 2015, and 2 hake-fishing boats (also Spanish), which landed 1.226 tonnes. A significant share of the pole-and-line catches landed in Senegal is trans-shipped on reefers for processing in Europe and Ivory Coast.

Dakar is also used by purse-seiners sporadically during summer, when the skipjack resource is abundant in the Mauritania–Senegal zone. These are fishing vessels from Spain and France. In addition to EU, fishing vessels from South America and West Africa are also present. Purse-seine catches transiting through Dakar are estimated at around 40.000 tonnes per year. In general, catches are trans-shipped for processing in the EU. Because International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) conservation and management measures prohibit trans-shipment at sea for purse-seiners, the fleet uses West African ports extensively for their unloading operations[24].

AQUACULTURE

Aquaculture is still a sector of minor importance (1.213 tonnes for a value of EUR 3,3 million in 2015), currently limited to tilapia and cupped oyster. But the sector has achieved strong growth in past years, rising from 80 tonnes in 2010 to more than 1.200 tonnes in 2015.

PROCESSING

The artisanal processing segment produces mainly fermented dried fish, smoked dried fish, braised dried fish, and dried molluscs, which are mostly destined for domestic consumption. In 2015, this segment processed 40.340 tonnes for a value of EUR 31,5 million.

The industrial processing segment focuses on freezing, canning, and fish oil and fishmeal manufacturing, and is more export-oriented. Over the past years, foreign investment has been made mostly by South Korea to extend the tuna processing (canning) capacity in Senegal.

3.1.2. SENEGAL AND THE EU: FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP

The current Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA), concluded between the EU and Senegal, covers the period 20 November 2014–19 November 2019, and is tacitly renewed for five-year periods. The current protocol offers EU vessels fishing opportunities for tuna and includes a limited access to black hake, a deep demersal resource.

The EU's financial contribution amounts to EUR 8,69 million over the five-year period, decreasing from EUR 1,808 million to EUR 1,668 million a year, including EUR 750.000 per year to the support of the Senegalese fisheries sector.

In addition, the fleet contributes up to EUR 1 million per year in case of full utilisation of the fishing possibilities granted by the protocol. Tuna ship owners pay a fee of 55 to 70 EUR per tonne caught, and hake trawlers pay a fee of 90 EUR per tonne caught.

Thirty-eight vessels from EU Member States Spain and France have fishing authorisation from Senegal under the Agreement and the current Protocol: 28 tuna seiners (Spain 16, France 12), 8 pole-and-liners (Spain 7, France 1), and 2 trawlers (Spain).

The agreement and protocol were negotiated in strict accordance with the requirements of the new EU fisheries policy, thus ensuring sustainability of the fish stocks, protection of the local fishermen and food security, strict controls, and support of the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

3.1.3. TRADE

EXPORT

In 2015, the industrial sector exported 188.500 tonnes for a value of EUR 297 million, i.e. +25% and +9%, respectively, over 2014. This positive evolution is related to the expansion of installations (freezing vessels, land-based plants) approved for export, as well as to a regular supply of small pelagics, especially round sardinella.

Exports of the small-scale fishing sector are limited to Africa. They amounted to 30.800 tonnes in 2015[25].

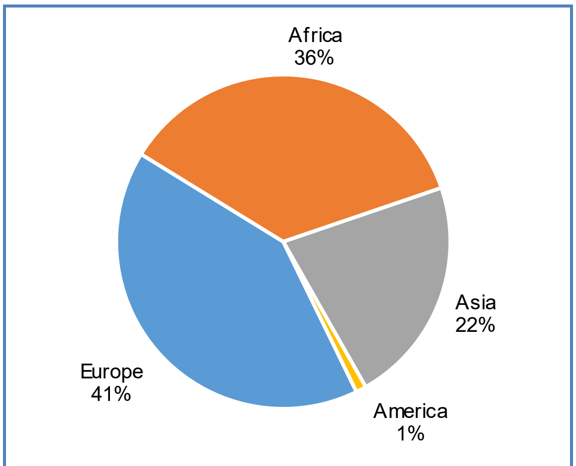
All in all, exports are composed of 15% fresh products, 78% frozen products, and 7% processed products. Exports of frozen products have increased 27% over 2014, as a result of the strong presence of sardinella and horse mackerel. Exports of fish oil made a breakthrough, especially in Europe. Canned fish exports fell significantly, owing to low activity of the canning industry.

The analysis of Senegalese exports by continent demonstrates that the African market is gaining importance (124.500 tonnes in 2015 vs. 82.300 tonnes in 2014) and represents 66% of total exports in volume and 36% in value. Ivory Coast is the main destination with 68.500 tonnes, followed by Cameroon and Mali.

Exports to the EU market are more stable (+2% in volume over 2014): 33.500 tonnes, composed of 4.800 tonnes of fresh products (mostly whole fish), 21.700 tonnes of frozen products (fish, molluscs, and shrimp), and 7.000 tonnes of processed fish (canned fish, fishmeal, and fish oil). Main Member States are Italy, Spain, and France.

Exports to Asia fell 16% to 29.500 tonnes in 2015, mostly the result of decreasing exports of largehead hairtail (*Trichiurus lepturus*). Main Asian destinations are China and Korea.

Figure 10. **EXPORT OF FISHERY PRODUCTS BY DESTINATION IN VALUE (2015)**



Source: DPM (Direction des Pêches Maritimes, Senegal).

TRADE WITH THE EU

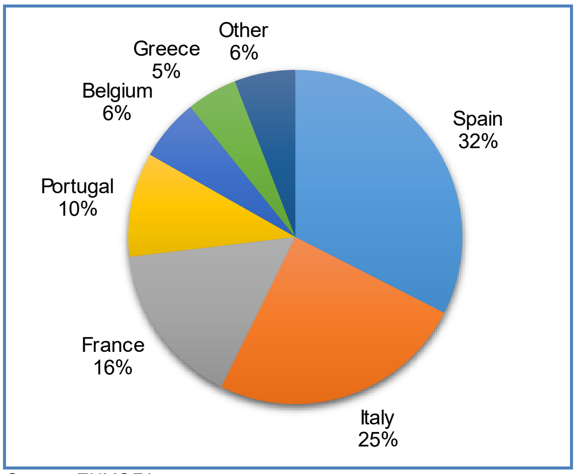
EU IMPORT FROM SENEGAL

In 2016, the EU imported fishery and aquaculture products from Senegal for a total value of EUR 169 million. Senegal supplies 0,7% of total extra-EU imports to the EU.

Four commodity groups represent 88% of EU imports from Senegal in value (2016): other marine fish (29%), cephalopods (26%), crustaceans (18%), and tuna and tuna-like species (15%). The main commercial species are shrimp (17,2%), octopus (14,7%), tuna (13,6%), and cuttlefish (9,6%).

Spain is Senegal's main partner, accounting for 32,5% of total EU imports from Senegal in value. Italy (24,8%), France (15,8%), and Portugal (10,1%) are the other major Member States importing from Senegal. These four countries represent more than 80% of total EU imports from Senegal.[26]

Figure 11. **IMPORT OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM SENEGAL BY MAIN MEMBER STATES BY VALUE (2016)**



Source: EUMOFA.

EU EXPORT TO SENEGAL

EU exports to Senegal reached 5.200 tonnes in 2016 (out of which 1.700 tonnes were horse mackerel) for a value of EUR 8 million. Spain (79%) and France (20%) provide nearly all of these exports.

3.1.4. FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

The PSE (Plan Sénégal Emergent), which is the reference framework for Senegal's strategy in the medium and long term (horizon 2035), identified the fisheries and aquaculture sector as a strategic sector for the country.

The operational framework of the sectoral policy is the LPSDPA[27] 2016–2023. Its specific objectives are the sustainable management of fisheries resources (through regulation of access to maritime and continental resources and development of management plans), the development of aquaculture (through setting up conditions likely to attract private investment, strengthening technical competence of actors and setting up support infrastructure for the development of farming activities), and the fostering of processing activities.

For aquaculture, LPSDPA sets a production goal of 30.000 tonnes by 2018 and 50.000 tonnes by 2023. Nile tilapia is the species that seems to offer the greatest potential.

3.2. ANCHOVY IN THE EU

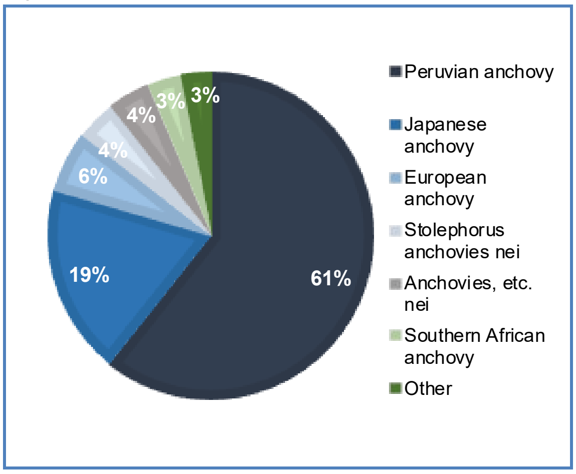
Anchovy is a small pelagic species found and caught in many seas and oceans around the world, but particularly in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. The species' short life rarely exceeds three years. It feeds on planktonic organisms like mollusc larvae and fish eggs and larvae. The European stock moves from southern to northern waters and from the deeper water to the surface layers in summer, when spawning peaks. Spawning lasts from April to November[28].

Three different European anchovy stocks are targeted: (1) the Bay of Biscay stock; (2) the stock of the southwest of the Iberian Peninsula (Bay of Cádiz); and (3) the Mediterranean stock. Anchovy is commonly caught using purse-seiners, lampara nets, and midwater trawls (winter).

3.2.1. PRODUCTION

Most of the world's total anchovy catch is represented by the Peruvian anchovy (*Engraulis ringens*), with a total catch of 4,3 million tonnes (2015). The Peruvian anchovy catches vary greatly from year to year, following variations in *El Niño*, and are primarily caught by the Peruvian fleet. The second largest species caught is Japanese anchovy (*Engraulis japonicas*), accounting for 19% of the world's anchovy catch in 2015. European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) follows, responsible for 6% of total anchovy catches.

Figure 12. **WORLD CATCH BY SPECIES (2015)**



Source: FAO.

Table 4. **TOP FISHERY NATIONS GLOBALLY** (1.000 tonnes)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Peru	7.129	3.777	4.871	2.322	3.771
China	767	826	867	926	956
Chile	1.191	904	803	818	540
South Africa	120	307	79	240	238
South Korea	293	222	209	221	212
Indonesia	205	203	191	199	206
Turkey	228	164	180	96	193
Others	1.212	1.391	1.253	1.008	985
Total	11.145	7.795	8.452	5.831	7.100

Source: FAO.

Most of the global anchovy catch is processed for fishmeal and fish oil. Along with Chile, Peru is the largest producer of fishmeal. In 2015, the allocated fishmeal production for the two countries reached approximately 1,1 million tonnes, accounting for 25% of the world production, mainly produced from anchoveta (Peruvian anchovy)[29]. The production of fishmeal in South America is normally greater, but weather conditions such as *El Niño* have affected the fishery negatively several times in recent years, causing volatility in the output of fishmeal and fish oil.

It is estimated that approximately 0,9 million tonnes of the global anchovy catches in 2015 were utilised for human consumption[30]. Approximately 32% of the volume was made up of frozen products, with Japan (99%) as the main producer. Other product categories are salted, prepared or preserved, and fresh.

In 2015, the EU fleet caught 132.000 tonnes of European anchovy, a 29% increase over 2014. The Spanish and Italian fleets accounted for approximately 66% of the catches. Both Spanish and Italian fleets saw an increase over the previous year, 16% and 19%, respectively.

Table 5. **TOP FISHERY NATIONS IN THE EU** (1.000 tonnes)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Spain	28	27	36	43	50
Italy	46	43	30	32	38
Greece	9	9	9	10	14
Croatia	14	8	9	9	12
France	7	9	5	6	6
Other	23	9	2	2	12
Total	127	105	91	102	132

Source: FAO.

3.2.2. MANAGEMENT OF EUROPEAN ANCHOVY

Management of the anchovy has not been easy because of its small size and fragility, which makes it hard to tag. The biomass fluctuates greatly, mainly because of the anchovy's short life, but environmental reasons also cause recruitment to be highly volatile (randomly resulting in high or low mortality – or survival – of eggs, larvae, or juveniles). After observing a very low recruitment in the Bay of Biscay stock in 2005, the EU closed the fishery. In 2010, the fishery was reopened. The biomass returned to a sufficient level of abundance and has remained on a reproductive biomass level.

Catches of anchovy in EU waters are limited and covered by TACs, and are subject to a minimum market size of 12 cm in the Atlantic Ocean and 9 cm in the Mediterranean Sea. The Bay of Biscay stock is subject to a long-term management plan[31].

On 24 February, the European Commission issued a proposal for a regulation concerning the Mediterranean Sea that establishes a multi-annual plan for small pelagic stocks in the Adriatic Sea[32].

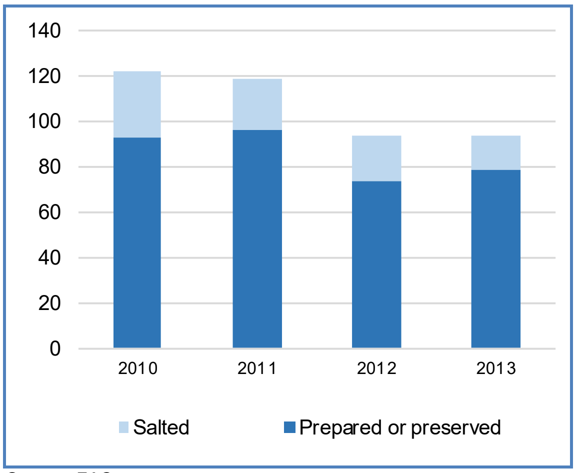
The General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) and the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) have given scientific advice indicating that the exploitation of anchovy in the Adriatic Sea exceeds the levels required to achieve the maximum sustainable yield (MSY). The main measures to be implemented concern access to waters, control of fishing effort, and technical measures to regulate the use of various kinds of gears[33].

3.2.3. PROCESSING GLOBALLY AND IN THE EU

In 2013, approximately 94.000 tonnes of salted and prepared or preserved anchovy were produced globally. The prepared or preserved category accounted for 83% of the total production at 78.000 tonnes, while salted anchovy products accounted for 16.000 tonnes. Salted products frequently receive further processing.

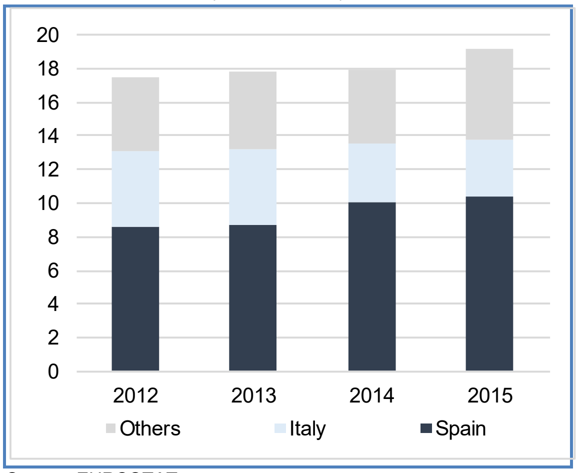
In 2015, the allocated EU processing of anchovy totalled 19.140 tonnes. Spain is the leading EU Member State processing anchovy and accounting for 54% of total EU production in 2015, at approximately 10.400 tonnes. Italy followed as the second largest producer with 17% of the total volume at 3.340 tonnes. France and Croatia are other important EU countries taking part in the processing of anchovy[34].

Figure 13. **PROCESSING GLOBALLY BY PRESERVATION STATE** (1.000 tonnes)



Source: FAO.

Figure 14. **PROCESSING IN THE EU BY TOP MEMBER STATES** (1.000 tonnes)



Source: EUROSTAT.

3.2.4. TRADE

IMPORT

The EU import of anchovy (all product categories) was approximately EUR 188 million and 30.000 tonnes in 2015. The main supplier was Morocco at approximately EUR 108 million and 14.000 tonnes, followed by Peru with approximately EUR 29 million and 6.000 tonnes. The prepared or preserved product category is the largest imported to the EU, reaching a value of EUR 162 million and 21.000 tonnes, up 18% in value over 2014. The second largest product category, dried/salted/smoked anchovy imported to the EU, supplied mainly by Argentina, Peru, and Morocco, commonly receives further processing by the EU canning industry (Spain, Italy, and France).

Table 6. **EXTRA EU IMPORT** (value in million EUR and volume in 1.000 tonnes)

Product category	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume
Prepared or preserved	133	22	133	21	137	21	162	21
Dried / Salted / Smoked	20	9	14	6	15	5	24	8
Fresh	2	1	4	2	2	1	2	1
Frozen	8	5	3	1	1	1	0	0
Total	163	37	154	30	155	28	188	30

Source: EUMOFA.

Table 7. **EXTRA EU IMPORT BY MAIN MARKETS** (value in million EUR and volume in million tonnes)

Country	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume
Spain	54	14	52	11	53	10	70	13
Italy	56	14	47	9	48	8	60	9
France	39	7	37	6	38	6	41	6
Other	14	2	18	4	16	4	17	2
Total	163	37	154	30	155	28	188	30

Source: EUMOFA.

EXPORT

The most valuable product category for export of anchovy is prepared or preserved. In 2015, the export value of prepared and preserved products reached EUR 34 million. In volume, the dried-salted smoked category is most important, accounting for 32% of the total.

As the largest processor of anchovy in the EU, Spain is naturally the largest exporter, accounting for 43% and 50% of the total export value and volume, respectively, in 2015. Morocco and Albania were the main markets for anchovy products exported from the EU in 2015, accounting for 23% and 22%, respectively, of the total export value. Products exported to Morocco are mainly fresh and frozen products assumed to be destined for further processing in Morocco. Products exported to Albania are mostly dried, salted, or smoked.

Table 8. **EXTRA-EU EXPORT** (value in million EUR and volume in 1.000 tonnes)

Product category	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume
Prepared-Preserved	30	3	29	3	29	3	34	3
Dried-Salted-Smoked	8	3	9	3	13	5	18	7
Fresh	2	1	2	1	7	4	12	7
Frozen	0	0	2	1	4	3	8	5
Total	40	7	42	8	53	15	72	22

Source: EUMOFA.

Table 9. **EXTRA-EU EXPORT BY MAIN SUPPLIERS** (value in million EUR and volume in million tonnes)

Country	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume
Spain	14	3	12	3	23	7	31	11
Italy	20	3	22	4	21	4	26	5
Croatia	0	0	3	2	7	3	11	4
Other	6	1	3	0	2	0	4	2
Total	40	7	40	10	53	14	72	22

Source: EUMOFA.

3.2.5. CONSUMPTION

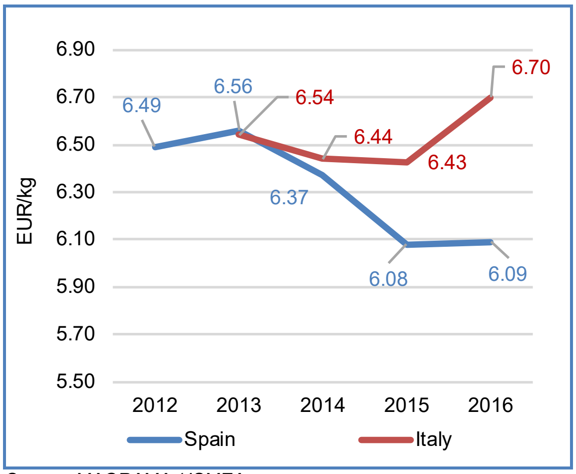
In 2014, the apparent consumption of anchovy in Spain was approximately 53.000 tonnes, with 64% supplied from national landings and 36% from imports. Anchovy is consumed as canned, salted, or processed, fresh and frozen.

In Spain, the per capita consumption of fresh anchovy was stable around 1 kg/year between 2012 to 2014 (0,96, 1,12, and 1,09, respectively). The retail price has remained stable over the past years[35].

In 2015, fresh anchovy was the third most consumed seafood product in Italy, at approximately 18.000 tonnes. Consumption in Italy has seen a steady increase since 2013, when the total domestic consumption was 15.000 tonnes[36].

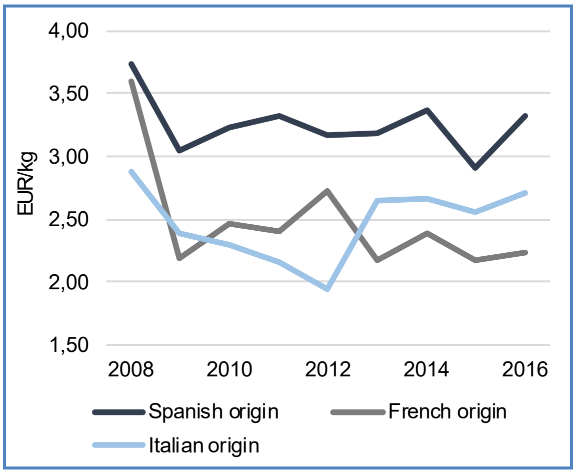
The average yearly wholesale prices reported by Mercabarna in Spain indicates that anchovy from the domestic fleet is the favoured raw material over other foreign suppliers, i.e. France and Italy.

Figure 15. **RETAIL PRICES OF FRESH ANCHOVY IN SPAIN AND ITALY**



Source: MAGRAMA / ISMEA.

Figure 16. **WHOLESALE PRICE OF FRESH ANCHOVY IN MERCABARNA, SPAIN**



Source: MERCABARNA.

4. Consumption

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IN THE EU

In December 2016, the volume of fresh fishery and aquaculture products consumed decreased in eight Member States, increased in one, and remained stable in one relative to December 2015. Value increased in four Member States and decreased in six.

In volume, an increase in consumed fresh fisheries and aquaculture products was observed in Hungary (+3%) and remained stable in France. The largest drop in volume was observed in Sweden (−29%), followed by Denmark (−20%).

In December 2016, the greatest decrease in consumption value was observed in Sweden (−21%) and Denmark (−13%). The greatest increase (8%) was registered in the Netherlands.

Table 10. **DECEMBER OVERVIEW OF THE REPORTING COUNTRIES** (volume in tonnes and value in million EUR)

Country	Per capita consumption 2014* (live weight equivalent) Kg/capita/year	December 2014		December 2015		November 2016		December 2016		Change from December 2015 to December 2016	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Denmark	22,1	793	12,42	820	13,39	527	7,58	652	11,60	▼20%	▼13%
Germany	13,3	6.160	77,69	8.063	107,35	5.164	67,84	7.860	103,75	▼3%	▼3%
France	34,4	29.529	338,56	29.518	326,11	19.521	209,29	29.650	335,27	0%	▲3%
Hungary	4,6	2.477	9,89	2.284	10,83	254	1,39	2.361	10,99	▲3%	▲1%
Italy	28,9	36.787	318,08	39,735	350,84	26.001	226,32	39.394	355,85	▼1%	▲1%
Netherlands	22,6	n/a	n/a	2.690	40,99	1.950	24,55	2.596	44,15	▼3%	▲8%
Poland	13,0	13.905	58,55	16.144	66,47	5.228	24,98	15.084	63,12	▼7%	▼5%
Portugal	55,3	n/a	n/a	5.718	38,74	4.568	28,31	5.287	37,74	▼8%	▼3%
Spain	46,2	65.630	511,65	64.446	552,32	56.420	416,43	62.401	526,53	▼3%	▼5%
Sweden	33,2	830	9,12	1.121	14,48	553	7,28	791	11,39	▼29%	▼21%

Source: EUMOFA, based on Europanel (updated 15.03.2017).
** Data on per capita consumption of all fish and seafood products for all EU Member States can be found at:*
http://www.eumofa.eu/documents/20178/77960/The+EU+fish+market+-+2016+Edition.pdf

Generally, in the past three years, December saw an increasing consumption trend in volume and value in all Member States analysed, apart from Denmark, where volume decreased.

In December, the household consumption of fresh fish products was above the yearly average for the past three years in most Member States analysed, except for Denmark and Sweden, where volumes fluctuated above and below the average.

In Hungary and Poland, where consumption is traditionally higher during the Christmas season, the volume consumed increased considerably in December. In Hungary, the December average (2014–2016) was approximately four times higher than the yearly average (528 tonnes). In Poland, it was nearly three times above the average of 5.298 tonnes.

In value, the household consumption in the Member States analysed has been above the yearly average since 2014, apart from Sweden, which experienced fluctuations. However, on a three-year average, value in Sweden was 5% above, or EUR 11 million.

4.1. CUTTLEFISH

Habitat: A demersal species living on sandy and muddy bottoms.
Catch area: North Sea, around the British Isles to the coast of North and West Africa, and the Mediterranean Sea.
Main producing countries in Europe: Italy, Portugal, France, Spain, and Greece.
Production method: Caught.
Main consumers in the EU: Italy, Spain[37].
Presentation: Whole.
Preservation: Fresh or frozen[38].
Ways of preparation: Grilled, steamed, breaded, and deep-fried.

> We have covered **Cuttlefish** in previous *Monthly Highlights*:
>
> First sales: Portugal (8/2016), France (6/2015, October 2013)

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IN ITALY

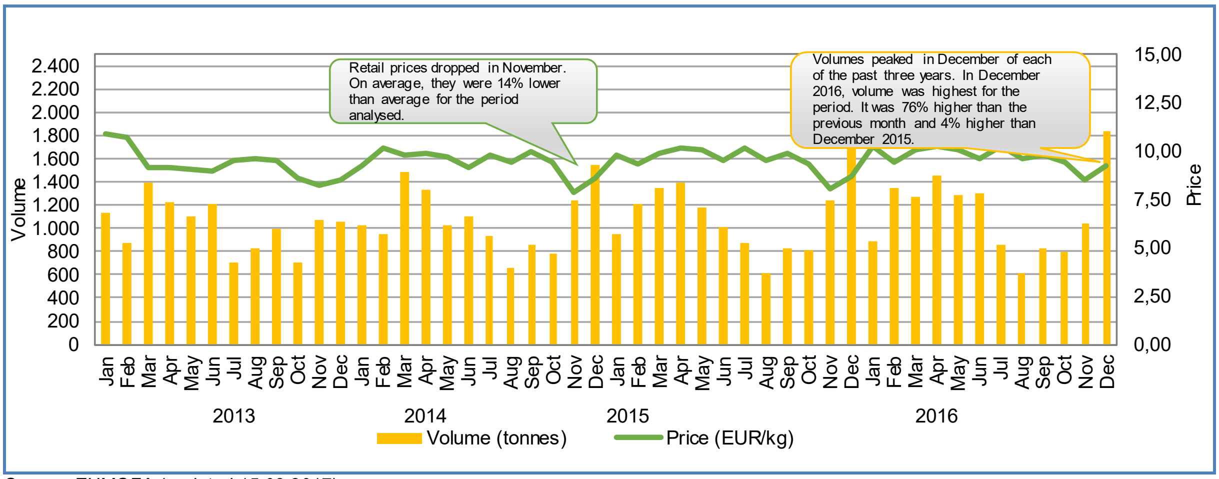
Overall Italian per capita consumption is above the EU average. Italy reached 28,9 kg per capita consumption of fish and seafood products in 2014, a 4% increase over 2013. It was 13% higher than the EU average per capita consumption (25,5 kg). Compared with the highest per capita consumption in the EU, 55,3 kg, which was registered in Portugal, it was 48% lower. See more on per capita consumption in the EU in Table 10.

CONSUMPTION TREND IN ITALY

Long-term trend, January 2013–December 2016: increased in price and volume.
Average price: 9,31 EUR/kg (2013), 9,40 EUR/kg (2014), 9,51 EUR/kg (2015).
Total consumed volume: 12.279 tonnes (2013), 12.953 tonnes (2014), 13.205 tonnes (2015), 13.506 tonnes (2016).

Short-term trend, January–December 2016: relatively stable in value and increased in volume.
Average price: 9,74 EUR/kg.
Total consumed volume: 13.506 tonnes.

Figure 17. **RETAIL PRICE AND VOLUME OF CUTTLEFISH SOLD**

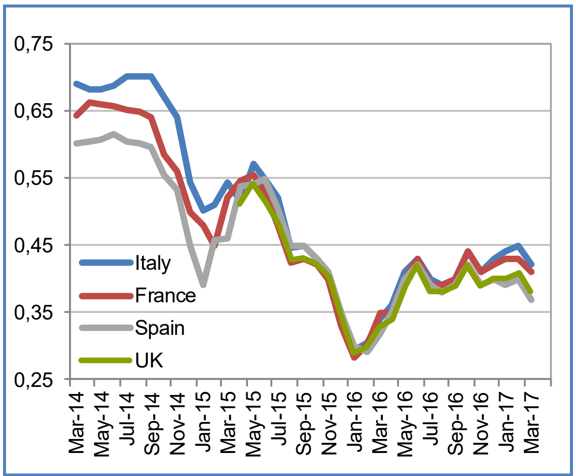


Source: EUMOFA (updated 15.03.2017).

5. Macroeconomic context

5.1. MARINE FUEL

Figure 18. **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–March 2017).

In March 2017, the fuel price in the French ports of Lorient and Boulogne was 0,41 EUR/litre and decreased 5% compared with February 2017. It increased 17% over March 2016.

In the Italian ports of Ancona and Livorno, the average price of marine fuel in the third month of 2017 was 0,42 EUR/litre. It decreased 7% from the previous month, however, it increased 24% compared with March 2016.

The price of marine fuel in the ports of A Coruña and Vigo, Spain in March 2017, decreased 8% to 0,37 EUR/litre. It increased 16% compared with March 2016.

The fuel price observed in the UK ports of Grimsby and Aberdeen was 0,38 EUR/litre in March 2017 and decreased 7% compared with the previous month. Compared with the same month a year ago, the fuel price increased 15%.

5.2. FOOD AND FISH PRICES

In February 2017, annual EU inflation was 1,9%, up from 1,7% in January 2017. A year earlier, the rate was −0,1%. In February 2017, the lowest negative annual rates were recorded in Ireland (+0,3%), Romania (+0,5%), Bulgaria and Denmark (both +0,9%), while the highest annual rates were registered in Estonia (+3,4%), Belgium (+3,3%), and Latvia and Lithuania (both +3,2%).

Compared with January 2017, annual inflation fell in 3 Member States (Greece, France, and Malta) and rose in 24. (Data for UK is not available.)

In February 2017, prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased (+0,8%), while fish and seafood decreased (−0,9%), compared with January 2017.

Compared with the same month a year ago, both food and fish prices increased 2,5% and 3,5%, respectively. Compared with February 2015, fish and seafood prices increased 5,9%, while food and non-alcoholic beverages increased 2,3%.

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

HICP	Feb 2015	Feb 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100,23	100,09	101,71	**102,55**
Fish and seafood	99,80	102,03	106,56	**105,64**

Source: Eurostat.

5.3. EXCHANGE RATES

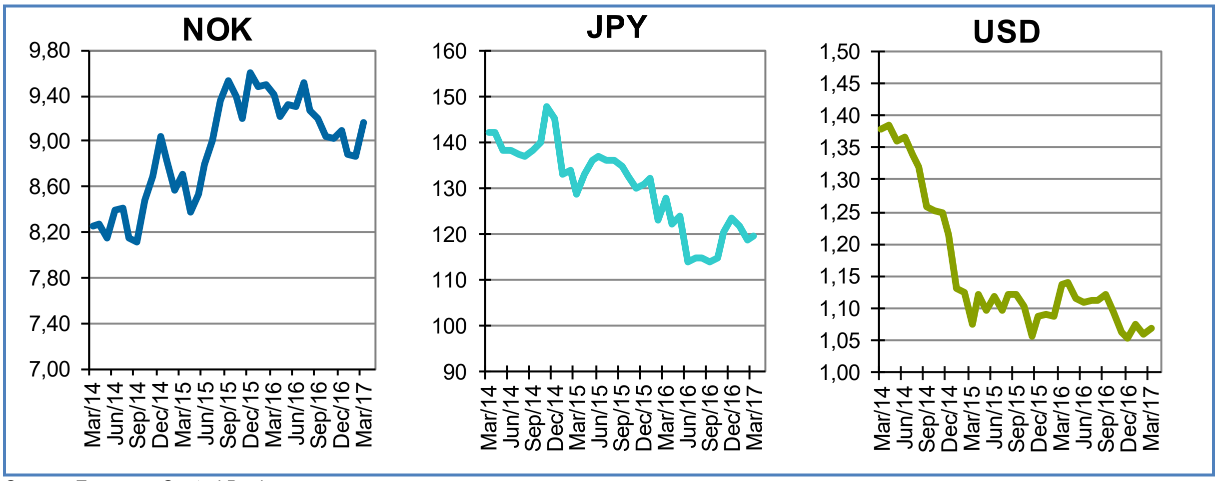
In March 2017, the euro appreciated against the Norwegian krone (+3,4%), the Japanese yen (+0,6%), and the US dollar (+0,9%) compared with February 2017. For the past six months, the euro has fluctuated around 9,01 against the Norwegian krone. Compared with March 2016, the euro has depreciated -2,6% against the Norwegian krone, -6,5% against the Japanese yen, and -6,1% against the US dollar.

Table 12. **THE EURO EXCHANGE RATES AGAINST THREE SELECTED CURRENCIES**

Currency	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Feb 2017	Mar 2017
NOK	8,7035	9,4145	8,8693	9,1683
JPY	128,95	127,90	118,83	119,55
USD	1,0759	1,1385	1,0597	1,0691

Source: European Central Bank.

Figure 19. **TREND OF EURO EXCHANGE RATES**



Source: European Central Bank.

5.4. EUROPEAN UNION ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

In Q4 2016, the GDP rate grew to 0,5% over the previous quarter of 0,4%. The annual GDP growth rate was 1,9% and remained the same as June–September 20166.

In Q4 2016, Lithuania reported a quarterly GDP growth rate of 1,4%, accelerating from 0,5% in the previous quarter. The annual GDP growth was 2,7% in Q4, up from 2,0% in Q3. In Romania, the GDP growth was 1,3% in Q4 2016, accelerating from 0,5% in the previous quarter. The annual GDP growth rate was 4,8% in Q4 2016, the highest among the Member States. It was up from 4,4% in June–September 2016. The second highest annual GDP growth rate in Q4 2016 was registered in Slovenia, 3,6%, up from 2,9% in the previous quarter. The quarterly GDP growth was 1,2%, a 0,2% increase over Q3. Greece was the only Member State with a negative annual GDP growth rate (−1,1%), a 3,1% decrease from the previous quarter[39].

EUMOFA Monthly Highlights is published by the Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the European Commission.

Editor: European Commission, Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Director-General.

KL–AK–17–003–EN–N
ISSN 2314-9671

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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 January 2017

Global supply: EUMOFA; European Commission; Statistics Iceland; Ministry of Production, Peru: Fishing Statistical Bulletin; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Japan: Monthly statistics, February 2017; The Undersecretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Chile; FAO; Marine Stewardship Council.

Case studies: EUMOFA; European Commission; Eurostat; Comext; FAO; SRFC; ISS; Ministry of Fisheries, Senegal; Senegal National Statistics; IFFO; http://www.pewtrusts.org; http://pelagicfishforum.no; http://www.guidedesespeces.org; Spanish Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment; MERCABARNA; ISMEA.
Consumption: EUMOFA; EUROPANEL; FAO.
Macroeconomic context: EUROSTAT; ECB; Chamber of Commerce of Forlì-Cesena, Italy; DPMA, France; ARVI, Spain; MABUX.

The underlying first-sales data is available in a separate Annex 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, tuna and tuna-like species.

[2] Data refer to 28 government-owned ports. http://www.puertos.es/en-us/estadisticas/Pages/estadistica_mensual.aspx

[3] http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/2232/en

[4] http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Stock%20Annexes/2016/pol-89a_SA.pdf ; http://seafish.org/media/Publications/SeafishSpeciesGuide_Pollack_201401.pdf

[5] COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) 2017/127 of 20 January 2017 fixing for 2017 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters.

[6] http://www.seafish.org/media/publications/SeafishResponsibleSourcingGuide_SkatesRays_201309.pdf

[7] COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) 2017/127 of 20 January 2017 fixing for 2017 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters.

[8] http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/agrifish/2017/03/06/

[9] http://www.statice.is/publications/news-archive/fisheries/fish-catches-in-february-2017/

[10] Source: Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Monthly statistics of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries – February 2017.

[11] https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/mediterranean-swordfish-eu-leads-effort-stock-recovery-while-securing-70-fishing-quotas_en

[12] http://www.produce.gob.pe/images/produce/estadisticas/boletines/2016/12/pesca.pdf

[13] http://www.subpesca.cl/publicaciones/606/articles-95982_documento.pdf

[14] FAO-Fishstat

[15] EUMOFA.

[16] https://www.msc.org/newsroom/news/eroski-awarded-msc-sustainability-certificate-for-fresh-fish-products?fromsearch=1&isnewssearch=1

[17] FAO, Sub-regional Fisheries Commission for West Africa (SRFC)

[18] ISS (Institute for Security Studies) – West Africa Report, November 2015.

[19] http://www.fao.org/senegal/actualites/detail-events/en/c/414466/

[20] FAO-Fishstat.

[21] Agence Nationale de la Statistique, Sénégal.

[22] Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Economie Maritime – Direction des Pêches Maritimes, Sénégal.

[23] Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Economie Maritime – Direction des Pêches Maritimes, Sénégal.

[24] Estimate of Global sales values from Tuna Fisheries, Study for Pew Charitable Trust, by Poseidon, February 2016. http://www.pewtrusts.org/~/media/assets/2016/05/estimate-of-global-sales-values-from-tuna-fisheries--phase-3.pdf

[25] Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Economie Maritime – Direction des Pêches Maritimes, Sénégal.

[26] Eurostat - Comext and EUMOFA.

[27] Lettre de Politique Sectorielle de Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Economie Maritime, Sénégal.

[28] http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/2106/en

[29] International Fishmeal and Fish Oil Organization (IFFO).

[30] Pelagic Fish Forum.

[31] http://www.guidedesespeces.org/fr/anchois

[32] https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2017/EN/COM-2017-97-F1-EN-MAIN-PART-1.PDF

[33] http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-6575-2017-INIT/en/pdf

[34] http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/prodcom/data/database

[35] Spanish Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment: El Mercado de la Anchoa en España. http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/pesca/temas/mercados-economia-pesquera/informeanchoaene2016-5agosto_tcm7-429344.pdf

[36] https://www.eumofa.eu/documents/20178/77960/The+EU+fish+market+-+2016+Edition.pdf/ca1e7801-c4da-4799-aa00-f3d1784a3021

[37] http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/2711/en

[38] http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/2711/en

[39] http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/7895028/2-07032017-AP-EN.pdf