

Monthly Highlights

No. 9 / 2021

E U M O F A

European Market Observatory for
Fisheries and Aquaculture Products

In this issue

According to data collected by EUMOFA from 13 EU Member States, in July 2021 Atlantic salmon and whitefishes not elsewhere included (nei) together accounted for 88% of first-sales value for the salmonid commodity group.

From August 2018 to July 2021, the weighted average first-sales price of Atlantic salmon in France was 42,40 EUR/kg, 432% higher than in Estonia (7,98 EUR/kg), and 832% greater than that of Latvia (4,55 EUR/kg).

As "Salmonids" is the commodity group for this issue analysis is made on imports of salmon from the US and Norway, and of smoked trout from Turkey.

Over the past three years (June 2018 – July 2021), Dutch households spent on average 11,31 EUR per month for a kilogram of pangasius.

Fishing and processing accounted for 8,1% of Iceland's GDP in 2019. 604.129 tonnes of marine products were exported in 2020, worth EUR 1.747 million.

As a result of recovery measures, total catches of bluefin tuna have increased from 11-12.000 tonnes to a TAC up to 36.000 tonnes in 2020.

At the end of July, the European Union and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania concluded negotiations for the renewal of the bilateral agreement on sustainable fisheries.



Contents



First sales in Europe

Atlantic salmon (France, Estonia, Latvia) and whitefishes nei (Lithuania, Sweden)



Extra-EU imports

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



Consumption

Pangasius in the Netherlands



Case studies

Fisheries and aquaculture in Iceland
Bluefin tuna fattening



Global highlights



Macroeconomic context

Marine fuel, consumer prices, and exchange rates



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1. First sales in Europe

During **January–July 2021**, 13 EU Member States (MS), Norway, and the United Kingdom reported first-sales data for 10 commodity groups¹. First-sales data are based on sales notes and data collected from auction markets. First-sales data analysed in the section “*First sales in Europe*” are extracted from EUMOFA² as collected from national administrations.

1.1. January–July 2021 compared to the same period in 2020

Increases in value and volume: Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, and the United Kingdom all recorded increases in both first-sales value and volume. In relative terms, Bulgaria recorded the sharpest increase due to sprat and clam.

Decreases in value and volume: Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Norway recorded decreases in first-sales value and volume. The Netherlands stood out with the most significant drop in relative terms, which was due to a lower supply of herring and mackerel.

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

Country	January - July 2019		January - July 2020		January - July 2021		Change from January - July 2020	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Belgium	7.602	32,9	6.786	32,2	7.076	35,3	4%	10%
Bulgaria	3.368	1,58	1.521	0,73	2.748	1,60	81%	120%
Cyprus	676	2,7	598	2,1	521	2,2	-13%	4%
Denmark	605.087	288,6	579.900	271,7	464.079	244,5	-20%	-10%
Estonia	36.316	8,8	35.848	9,4	39.776	10,5	11%	11%
France	104.675	353,6	87.604	290,8	91.327	327,9	4%	13%
Italy	55.628	221,7	50.478	186,5	46.304	194,1	-8%	4%
Latvia	31.108	5,3	24.035	4,8	27.427	5,9	14%	22%
Lithuania	707	0,6	1.109	0,5	1.475	0,8	33%	60%
Netherlands	133.405	208,9	141.878	204,6	103.819	156,5	-27%	-23%
Portugal	64.309	154,7	50.347	127,5	57.834	149,4	15%	17%
Spain	328.079	960,8	308.228	840,6	287.686	875,0	-7%	4%
Sweden	121.148	53,0	78.984	43,3	68.219	36,0	-14%	-17%
Norway	1.771.099	1582,0	1.923.865	1583,4	1.788.821	1.486,5	-7%	-6%
United Kingdom	148.233	328,9	153.798	258,6	161.919	279,8	5%	8%

Possible discrepancies in % changes are due to rounding.

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

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

² First sales data updated on 17.09.2021.



1.2. July 2021 compared to July 2020

Increases in value and volume: First sales increased in Bulgaria, Estonia, and Portugal. Sprat was responsible for the sharp increases in Bulgaria, while mackerel and octopus were the main species responsible for increases in volume and value, respectively, in Portugal.

Decreases in value and volume: First sales decreased in Cyprus, Denmark, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Norway. The Netherlands recorded the sharpest decreases in absolute terms due to lower sales of herring and sardine. In Sweden, herring and coldwater shrimp were the main species behind first-sales decreases in volume and value, respectively.

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

	July 2019		July 2020		July 2021		Change from July 2020	
Country	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Belgium	1.120	5,2	1.048	5,2	984	6,7	-6%	28%
Bulgaria	777	0,44	491	0,19	744	0,36	51%	90%
Cyprus	256	0,7	287	0,7	235	0,6	-18%	-12%
Denmark	42.147	30,8	44.460	28,8	25.054	26,5	-44%	-8%
Estonia	213	0,4	217	0,4	275	0,5	26%	24%
France	14.855	51,3	14.647	48,9	11.842	50,2	-19%	3%
Italy	11.005	41,1	10.823	38,6	8.170	32,9	-25%	-15%
Latvia	2.539	0,4	1.404	0,2	972	0,2	-31%	-29%
Lithuania	5,4	0,007	5,0	0,008	3,7	0,003	-26%	-64%
Netherlands	12.395	21,5	25.581	37,8	11.786	20,7	-54%	-45%
Portugal	17.230	31,1	12.589	25,9	15.902	29,1	26%	12%
Spain	56.267	169,3	54.199	160,9	51.296	158,1	-5%	-2%
Sweden	899	4,6	599	4,2	345	3,1	-42%	-26%
Norway	157.290	151,7	130.756	114,6	125.125	96,2	-4%	-16%
United Kingdom	21.319	52,9	23.271	42,0	18.861	46,1	-19%	10%

Possible discrepancies in % changes are due to rounding.

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

The most recent weekly first-sales data (**up to week 42 of 2021**) are available via the EUMOFA website, and can be accessed [here](#).

The most recent monthly first-sales data **for August 2021** are available via the EUMOFA website, and can be accessed [here](#).

1.3. First sales in selected countries

First sales data analysed in this section are extracted from EUMOFA³.

Table 3. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES⁴ IN BELGIUM**


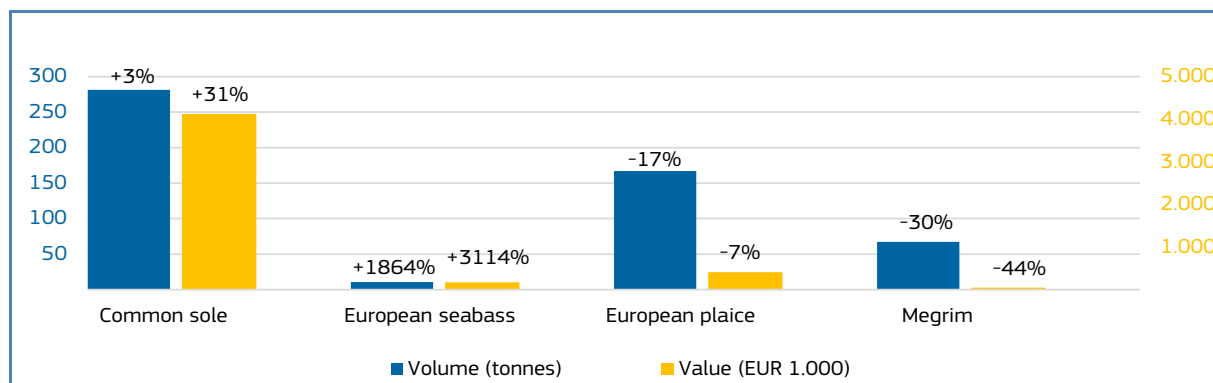

 Belgium	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species	Notes
Jan-Jul 2021 vs Jan-Jul 2020	EUR 35,3 million, +10%	7.076 tonnes, +4%	Common sole, monk, ray, Norway lobster, other soles*, gurnard.	Belgian production of seabass is relatively limited compared to other targeted fisheries. First sales of European seabass increased significantly in July 2021 compared to July 2020. This could be linked with COVID-19 restrictions set in 2020 or some other undefined reason such as change in fishing strategies or stock availability. Despite a huge first-sales volume increase in July 2021, the price also increased from 11,00 EUR/kg to 15,79 EUR/kg (+43% increase in unit price), probably reflecting the demand from the HORECA sector in Belgium and in the rest of the EU.
Jul 2021 vs Jul 2020	EUR 6,7 million, +28%	984 tonnes, -6%	Value: common sole, European seabass Volume: European plaice, megrim.	

Figure 1. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN BELGIUM, JULY 2021**



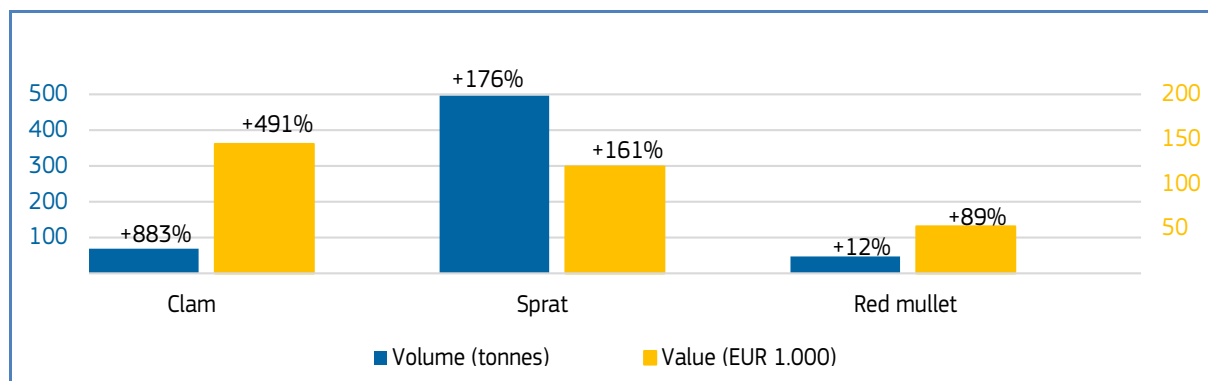
Percentages show change from the previous year. *EUMOFA aggregation for species. (Metadata 2, Annex 3: <http://eumofa.eu/supply-balance-and-other-methodologies>).

Table 4. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN BULGARIA**

 Bulgaria	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2021 vs Jan-Jul 2020	EUR 1,6 million, +120%	2.748 tonnes, +81%	Clam, sprat, red mullet, molluscs, and other invertebrates*.
Jul 2021 vs Jul 2020	EUR 0,4 million, +90%	744 tonnes, +51%	Clam, sprat, red mullet.

³ First-sales data update on 17.9.2021.

⁴ Data on fisheries and aquaculture products harmonised in EUMOFA allow comparisons along the different supply chain stages.

Figure 2. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN BULGARIA, JULY 2021**

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

Table 5. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN CYPRUS**


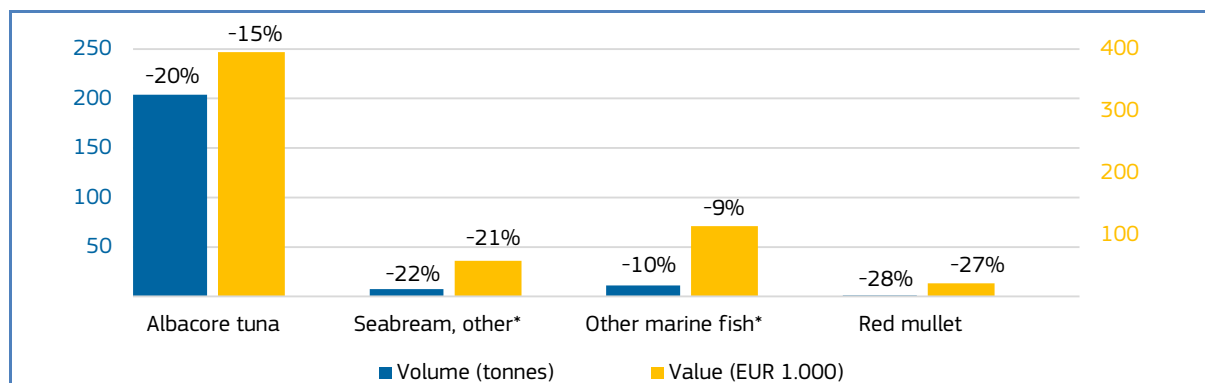
 Cyprus	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2021 vs Jan-Jul 2020	EUR 2,2 million, +4%	521 tonnes, -13%	Value: swordfish, other seabream (other than gilthead seabream)*, other marine fish*, picarel Volume: albacore tuna, gilthead seabream, red mullet.
Jul 2021 vs Jul 2020	EUR 0,6 million, -12%	235 tonnes, -18%	Albacore tuna, other seabream (other than gilthead seabream)*, other marine fish*, red mullet.

Figure 3. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN CYPRUS, JULY 2021**

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

Table 6. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN DENMARK**


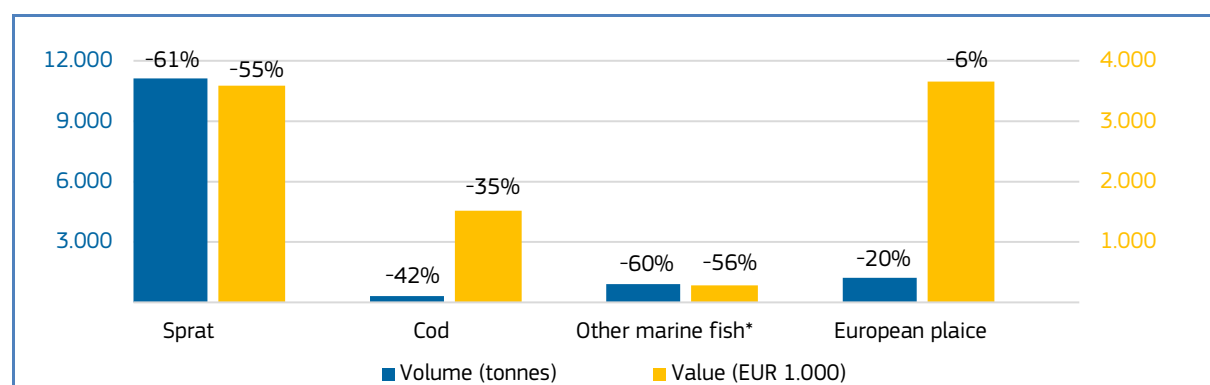
 Denmark	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2021 vs Jan-Jul 2020	EUR 244,5 million, -10%	464.079 tonnes, -20%	Other groundfish*, mackerel, sprat, cod, European flounder.
Jul 2021 vs Jul 2020	EUR 26,5 million, -8%	25.054 tonnes, -44%	Sprat, cod, other marine fish*, European plaice.

Figure 4. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN DENMARK, JULY 2021**

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

Table 7. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN ESTONIA**


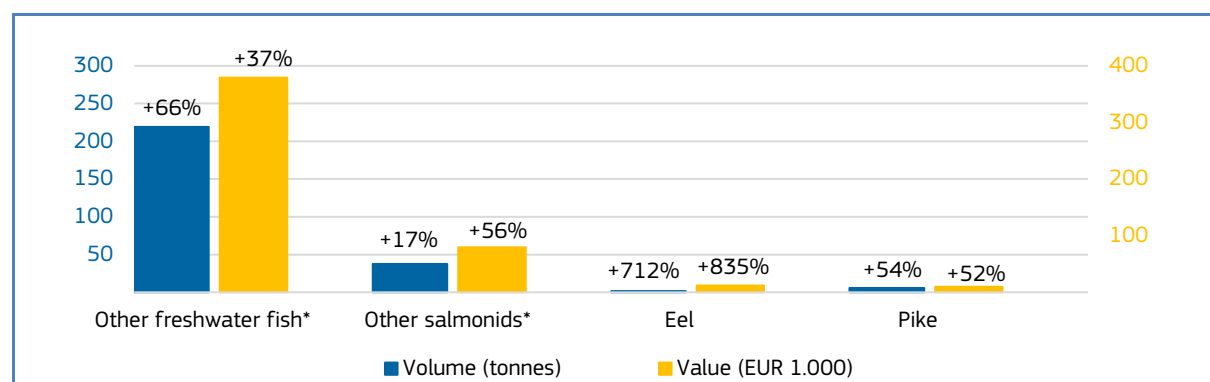
 Estonia	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2021 vs Jan-Jul 2020	EUR 10,5 million, +11%	39.776 tonnes, +11%	Herring, sprat, other salmonids*, eel, other freshwater fish*.
Jul 2021 vs Jul 2020	EUR 0,5 million, +24%	275 tonnes, +26%	Other freshwater fish*, other salmonids*, eel, pike.

Figure 5. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN ESTONIA, JULY 2021**

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

Table 8. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN FRANCE**


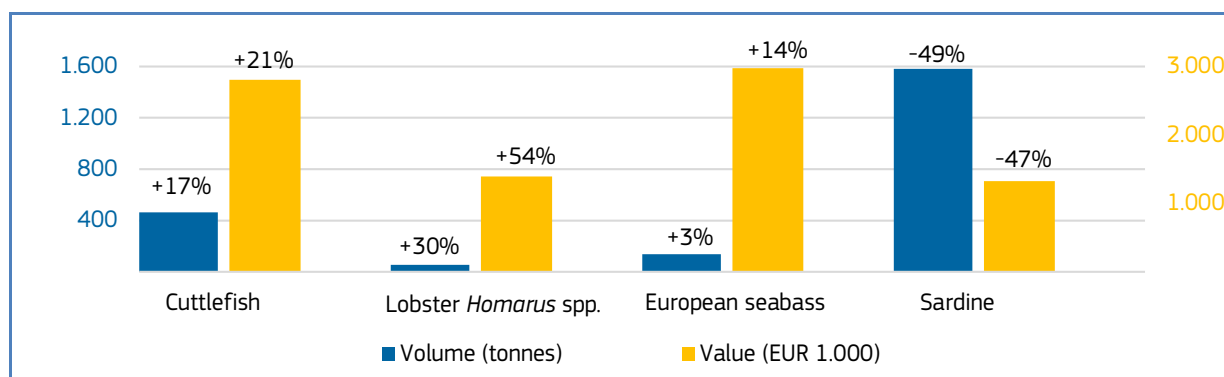
 France	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2021 vs Jan-Jul 2020	EUR 327,9 million, +13%	91.327 tonnes, +4%	Scallop, Norway lobster, monk, cuttlefish.
Jul 2021 vs Jul 2020	EUR 50,2 million, +3%	11.842 tonnes, -19%	Value: cuttlefish, lobster <i>Homarus</i> spp., European seabass. Volume: sardine, hake.

Figure 6. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN FRANCE, JULY 2021**

Percentages show change from the previous year.

Table 9. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN ITALY**


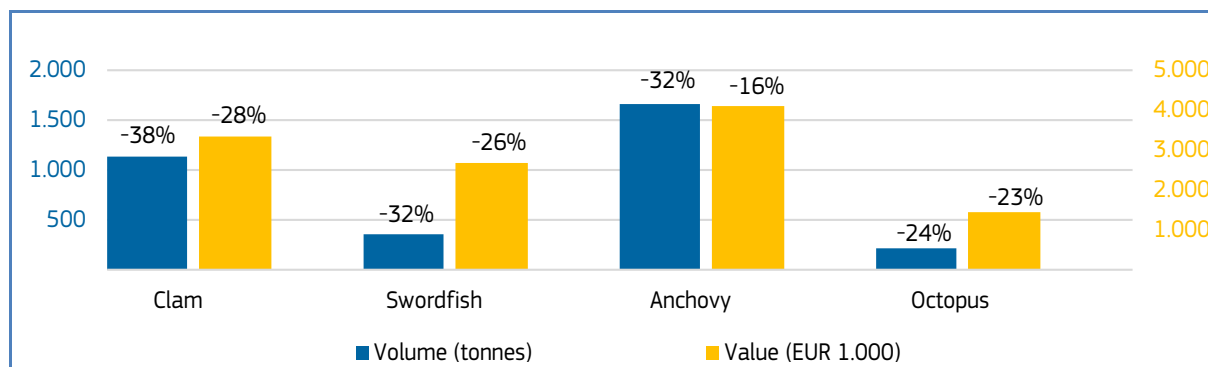
 Italy	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2021 vs Jan-Jul 2020	EUR 194,1 million, +4%	46.304 tonnes, -8%	Value: anchovy, miscellaneous shrimps*, red mullet, sardine Volume: clam, hake, deep-water rose shrimp, anchovy.
Jul 2021 vs Jul 2020	EUR 32,9 million, -15%	8.170 tonnes, -25%	Clam, swordfish, anchovy, octopus, mussel <i>Mytilus</i> spp.

Figure 7. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN ITALY, JULY 2021**

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

Table 10. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN LATVIA**


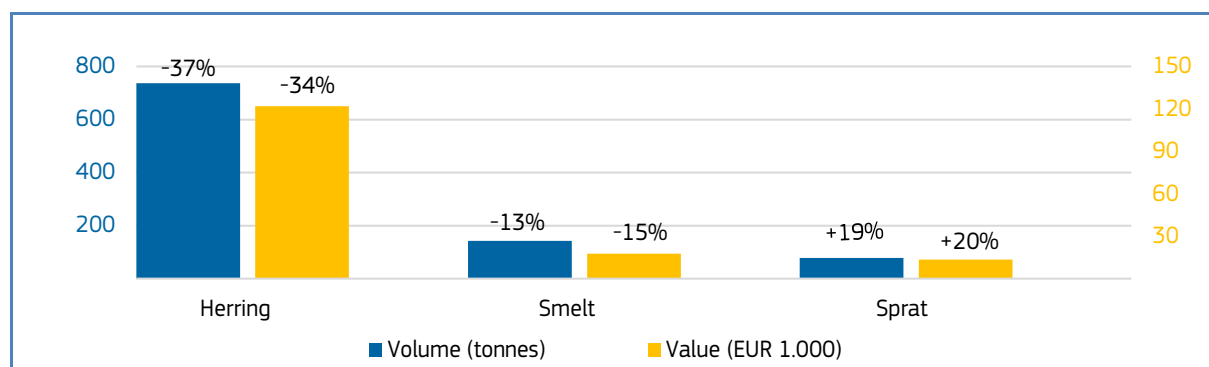
 Latvia	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2021 vs Jan-Jul 2020	EUR 5,9 million, +22%	27.427 tonnes, +14%	Herring, other freshwater fish*, sprat, other marine fish*.
Jul 2021 vs Jul 2020	EUR 0,2 million, -29%	972 tonnes, -31%	Herring, smelt. Sprat was the main species that offset the overall increasing trend in both value and volume.

Figure 8. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN LATVIA, JULY 2021**



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

Table 11. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN LITHUANIA**


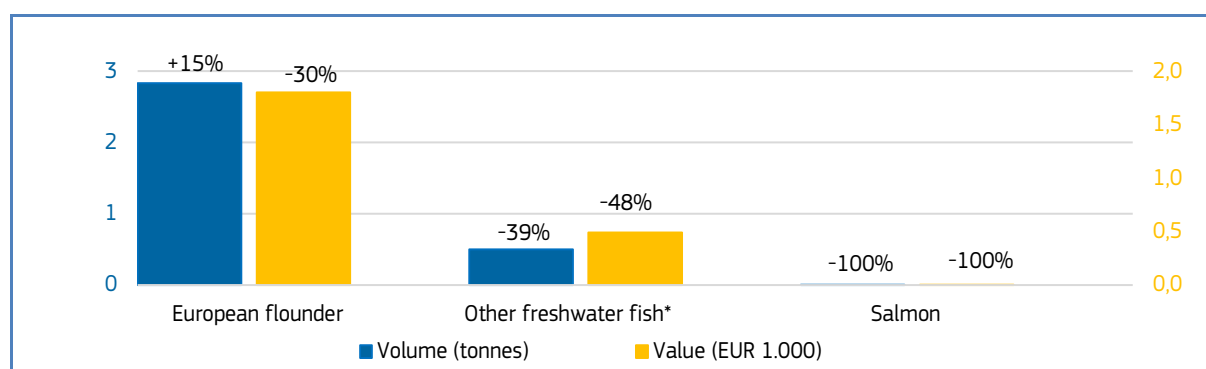
 Lithuania	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume/ trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2021 vs Jan-Jul 2020	EUR 0,8 million, +60%	1.475 tonnes, +33%	Smelt, herring, other groundfish*, turbot.
Jul 2021 vs Jul 2020	EUR 2.824 -64%	4 tonnes, -26%	Salmon, pike-perch, European flounder, other freshwater fish*, herring.

Figure 9. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN LITHUANIA, JULY 2021**



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

Table 12. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN THE NETHERLANDS**


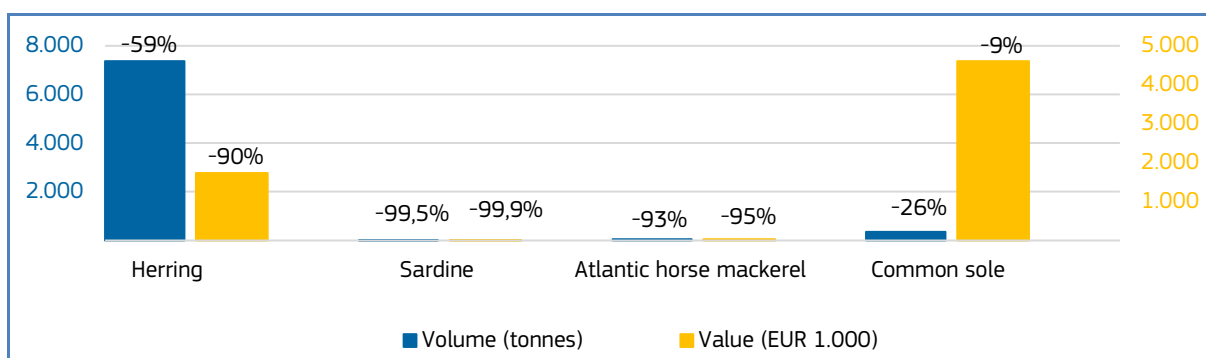
 the Netherlands	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species	Notes
Jan-Jul 2021 vs Jan-Jul 2020	EUR 156,5 million, -23%	103.819 tonnes, -27%	Herring, mackerel, blue whiting, common sole.	The first-sales decrease of herring in July 2021 occurred in the context of good stock status and higher quota in 2021, bearing in mind that the monthly production of herring is highly variable, mostly due to natural fluctuations. In previous years, herring catches occurred mostly in August and September. The 2020 fishing season started earlier, with 18.000 tonnes in July, mostly due to resource availability and fishing strategies (large pelagic vessels being able to move from one species in one area to another one). Sardine recorded a high first-sales decrease in July 2021. Sardine stocks are subjected to high inter-annual fluctuations, with total production varying from 17.000 tonnes in the 2000s, 5.000 tonnes in the 2010s, and 10.000 tonnes in 2019. Dutch sardine production varied from 1,1 tonnes in July 2019 to 1,7 tonnes in July 2020 and 2,5 tonnes in July 2021, reflecting both variable resource availability and fishing opportunities. The bad weather observed in July could also have played a role in first-sales decrease, given that pelagic fishing activities are more heavily affected by bad weather than bottom trawlers.
Jul 2021 vs Jul 2020	EUR 20,7 million, -45%	11.786 tonnes, -54%	Herring, sardine, Atlantic horse mackerel, common sole.	

Figure 10. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN THE NETHERLANDS, JULY 2021**

Percentages show change from the previous year.



Table 13. FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN PORTUGAL


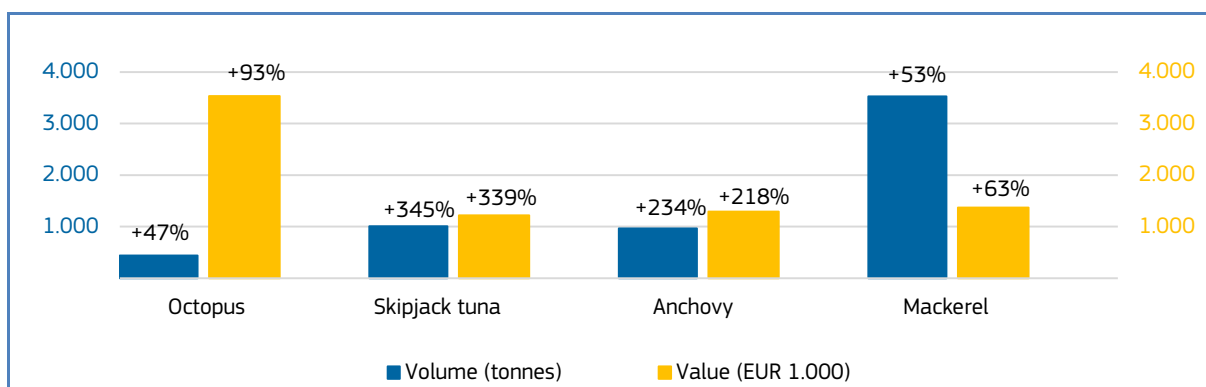

 Portugal	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species	Notes
Jan-Jul 2021 vs Jan-Jul 2020	EUR 149,9 million, +17%	57.834 tonnes, +15%	Octopus, Atlantic horse mackerel, swordfish, bigeye tuna, other horse mackerel (other than Atlantic horse mackerel)*.	The volume of skipjack tuna catches was particularly low in 2020 (around 70% lower than the average during 2015-2019), explaining the abrupt increase in its first sales in July 2021. The catches skyrocketed to the extent that it was necessary to introduce ad hoc management measures ⁵ . This involved centralising the catches in only one of the islands of the Azores (Ponte Delgada) in late July. It is worth noting that this measure generates a negative incentive by increasing operational costs for the vessels, which is likely to impact catches in the forthcoming months.
Jul 2021 vs Jul 2020	EUR 29,1 million +12%	15.902 tonnes, +26%	Octopus, skipjack tuna, anchovy, mackerel.	

Figure 11. FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN PORTUGAL, JULY 2021

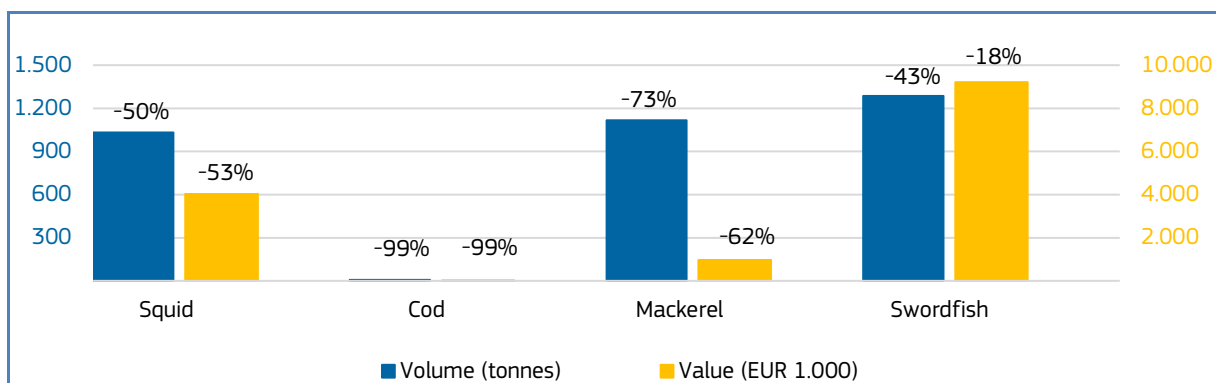


Percentages show change from the previous year. *EUMOFA aggregation for species.

Table 14. FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SPAIN

 Spain	First-sales value / trend in %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2021 vs Jan-Jul 2020	EUR 875 million, +4%	287.686 tonnes, -7%	Value: Yellowfin tuna, anchovy, deep-water rose shrimp, octopus. Volume: mackerel, other sharks*, hake, skipjack tuna.
Jul 2021 vs Jul 2020	EUR 158,1 million -2%	51.296 tonnes, -5%	Squid, cod, mackerel, swordfish.

⁵ <https://jo.azores.gov.pt/#/ato/8251e49e-de36-45dc-b10a-0a267596e4d5>

Figure 12. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SPAIN, JULY 2021**

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

Table 15. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SWEDEN**


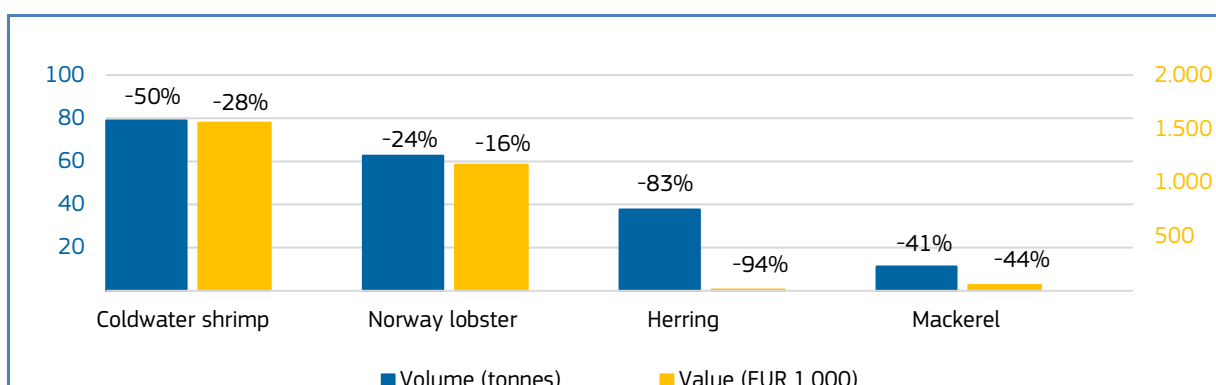
 Sweden	First-sales value / trend in %	First-sales volume / trend in %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2021 vs Jan-Jul 2020	EUR 36 million, -17%	68.219 tonnes, -14%	Herring, coldwater shrimp, other groundfish*.
Jul 2021 vs Jul 2020	EUR 3,1 million, -26%	345 tonnes, -42%	Coldwater shrimp, Norway lobster, herring, mackerel.

Figure 13. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SWEDEN, JULY 2021**

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

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


 Norway	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2021 vs Jan-Jul 2020	EUR 1,5 billion, -6%	1.788.821 tonnes, -7%	Cod, blue whiting, other groundfish*, mackerel.
Jul 2021 vs Jul 2020	EUR 96,2 million, -16%	125.125 tonnes, -4%	Coldwater shrimp, other marine fish*, herring, saithe, blue whiting.

Figure 14. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN NORWAY, JULY 2021**

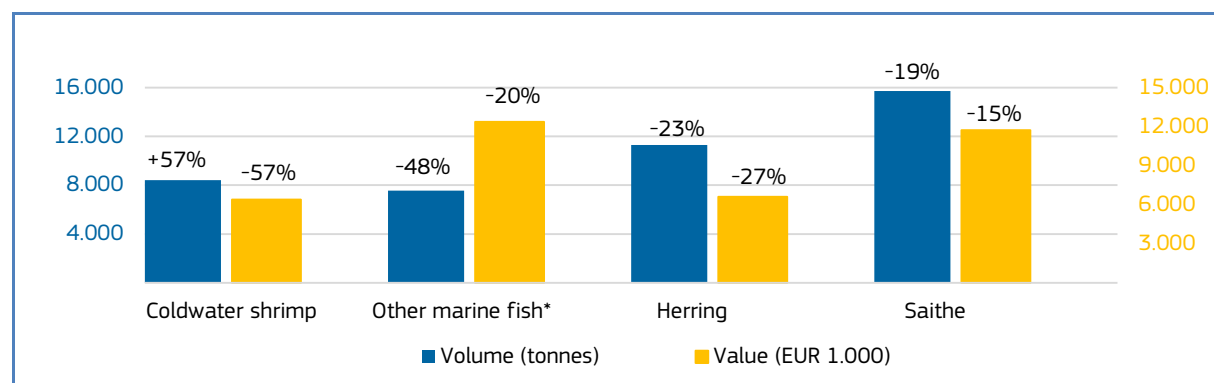


Table 17. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM**


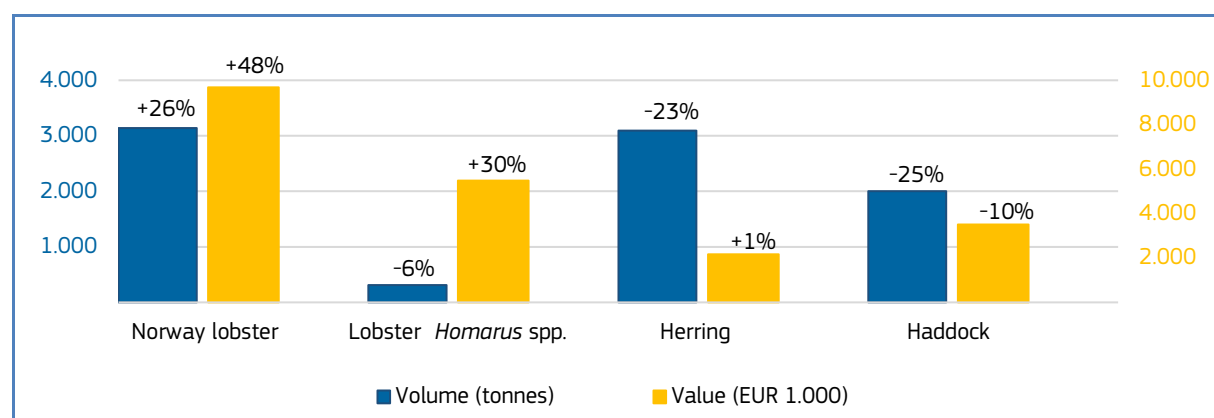
 The United Kingdom	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
Jan-Jul 2021 vs Jan-Jul 2020	EUR 279,8 million, +8%	161.919 tonnes, +5%	Norway lobster, scallop, lobster <i>Homarus</i> spp., crab, clam, blue whiting.
Jul 2021 vs Jul 2020	EUR 46,1 million, +10%	18.861 tonnes, -19%	Value: Norway lobster, lobster <i>Homarus</i> spp., crab, scallop Volume: herring, haddock, cod, clam.

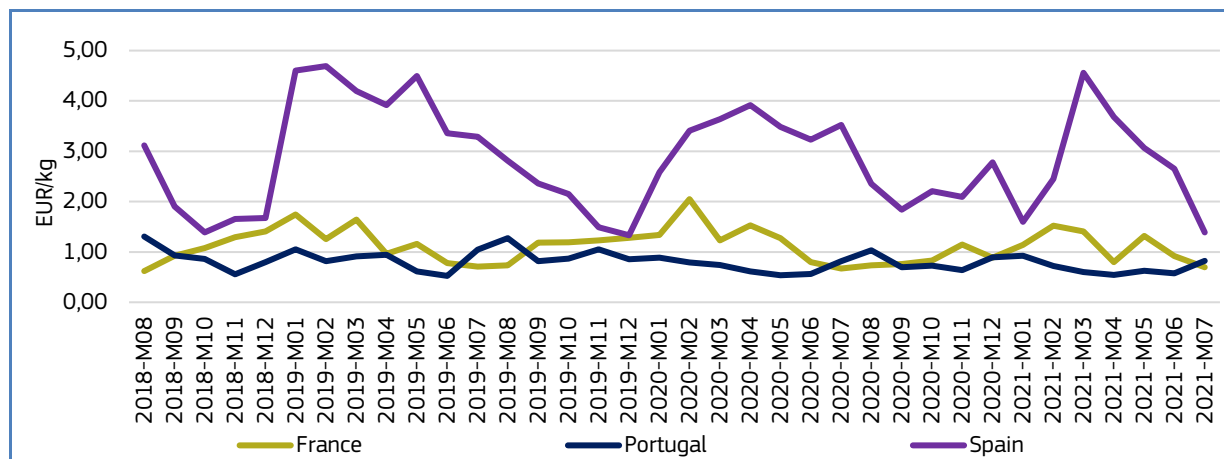
Figure 15. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, JULY 2021**



Percentages show change from the previous year.

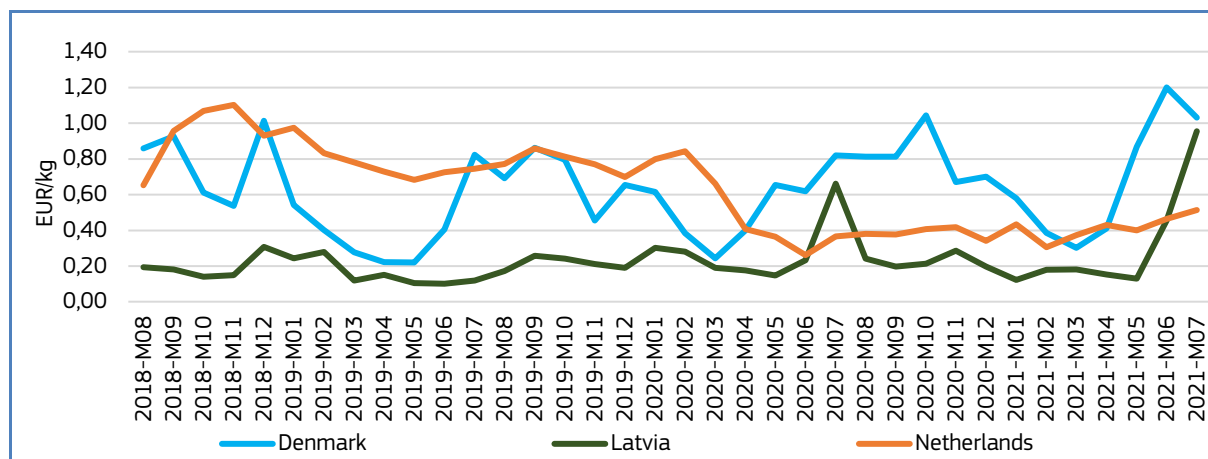
1.4. Comparison of first-sales prices of selected species in selected countries⁶

Figure 16. **FIRST-SALES PRICES OF DOGFISH IN FRANCE, PORTUGAL, AND SPAIN**



EU first sales of **dogfish** occur in multiple countries, including **France**, **Portugal**, and **Spain**. In July 2021, the average first-sales prices of dogfish were 0,70 EUR/kg in France (down from the previous month by 24%, and up from the previous year by 4%); 0,82 EUR/kg in Portugal (up from both the previous month and year, by 43% and 1%, respectively); and 1,39 EUR/kg in Spain (down from June 2021 by 48%, and down from July 2020 by 61%). In France, the price spikes correlated with drops in supply from the preceding months. In July 2021, supply decreased in both Portugal and Spain (-5%, and -11% respectively), and increased in France by 4% relative to the previous year. Volumes sold in the three markets do not exhibit a clear seasonality. Over the past 36 months, dogfish prices showed an upward trend in Portugal, and the opposite in France and Spain. At the same time, supply showed a downward trend in France and Portugal, and an opposite trend in Spain.

Figure 17. **FIRST-SALES PRICES OF EUROPEAN FLOUNDER IN DENMARK, LATVIA, AND THE NETHERLANDS**



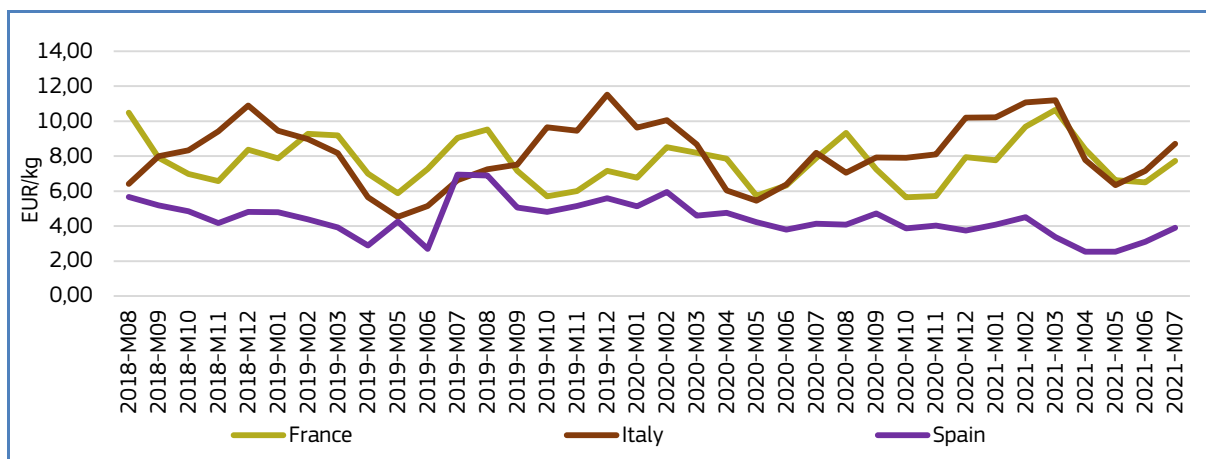
EU first sales of **European flounder** occur in many countries, including **Denmark**, **Latvia**, and **the Netherlands**. In July 2021, the average first-sales prices of European flounder were: 1,03 EUR/kg in Denmark (14% down from the previous month and 26% up from the previous year); 0,96 EUR/kg in Latvia (up from both June 2021 and July 2020 by 110% and 44%, respectively); and 0,51 EUR/kg in the Netherlands (up from both previous month and year, by 11% and 40%, respectively). Overall, in Denmark and Latvia the price spikes correlated with drops in supply from the previous month. In July 2021, supply decreased in all three markets: -36% in Denmark, -35% in Latvia, and -56% in the Netherlands, relative to the previous year. Supply is seasonal with different peaks in all three markets: March in Denmark, August–October in Latvia, and February

⁶ First sales data updated on 17.9.2021.



in the Netherlands. Over the 36-month period, European flounder prices exhibited an upward trend in Denmark and Latvia, and the opposite in the Netherlands. During the same period, supply showed a decreasing trend.

Figure 18. **FIRST-SALES PRICES OF SQUID IN FRANCE, ITALY, AND SPAIN**

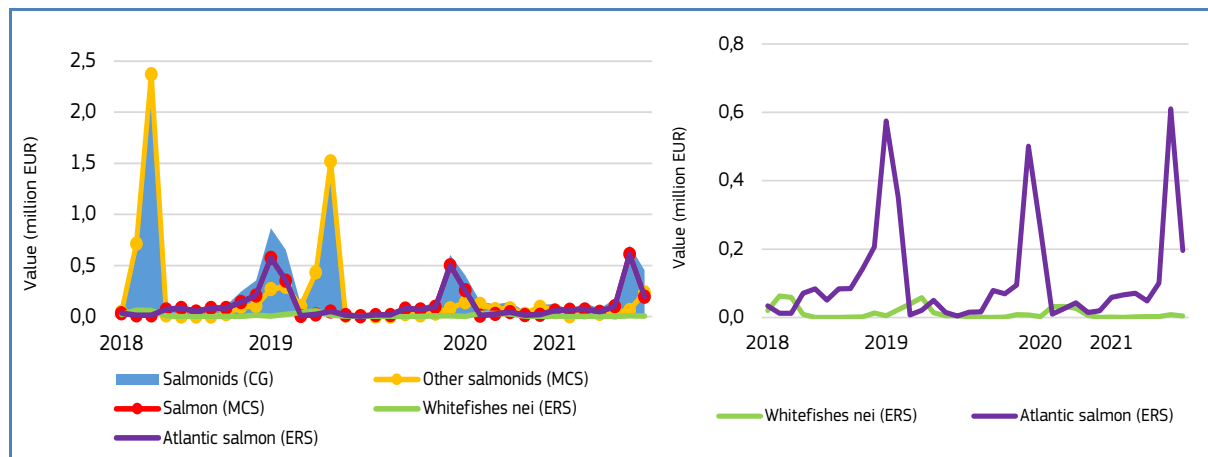


EU first sales of **squid** occur predominantly in **Spain**, as well as in **France** and **Italy**. In July 2021, the average first-sales prices of squid were: 7,73 EUR/kg in France (+19% from June 2021, and –2% from July 2020); 8,71 EUR/kg in Italy (up from both the previous month and year by 22% and 6%, respectively); and 3,91 EUR/kg in Spain (up by 26% from June 2021, and down by 6% from July 2020). In Italy and Spain, the price spikes correlated with drops in supply from the previous month. In July 2021, supply decreased in all three markets: –18% in France, –6% in Italy, and –50% in the Netherlands, relative to the previous year. Volumes sold in the three markets are seasonal with different peaks: November–December in France, May–July in Italy, and June in Spain. Over the past three years, prices exhibited an upward trend in Italy, and the opposite in France and Spain. At the same time, supply went up in Spain, and had a downward trend in France and Italy.



1.5. Commodity group of the month: Salmonids⁷

Figure 19. **FIRST-SALES COMPARISON AT CG, MCS, AND ERS LEVELS FOR REPORTING COUNTRIES⁸, AUGUST 2018 - JULY 2021**



The **"Salmonids"** commodity group (CG⁹) recorded the lowest first-sales value and volume out of the 10 CGs recorded in July 2021¹⁰. In July 2021, of reporting countries covered by the EUMOFA database, first sales of salmonids reached a value of EUR 0,5 million and a volume of 155 tonnes, representing a decrease of 12% in both value and volume compared to July 2020. In the past 36 months, the highest first-sales value of salmonids was registered at EUR 2,4 million (October 2018).

Salmonids include three main commercial species (MCS): salmon, trout, and other salmonids¹¹.

At Electronic Recording and Reporting System (ERS) level, Atlantic salmon (43%) and whitefishes nei (1%) together accounted for 44% of "salmonids" total first-sales value recorded in July 2021.

⁷ First sales data updated on 17.9.2021.

⁸ Norway and the UK excluded from the analyses.

⁹ Annex 3: <http://eumofa.eu/supply-balance-and-other-methodologies>

¹⁰ More data on commodity groups can be found in Table 1.2 of the Annex.

¹¹ *EUMOFA aggregation for species (Metadata 2, Annex 3: <http://eumofa.eu/supply-balance-and-other-methodologies>).



1.6. Focus on Atlantic salmon



Source: Scandinavian Fishing Year Book

Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) is a carnivore species of ray-finned fish in the family Salmonidae. It is found in the North Atlantic on both European (Portugal to Russia) and North American sides, and in rivers that flow into the Atlantic and, due to human introduction, in the north Pacific Ocean¹². Atlantic salmon follow an anadromous migration pattern, meaning that while they feed and grow primarily in saltwater, adults return to spawn in native freshwater streams. Spawning occurs from October to January, and individuals can live for 4 to 6 years¹³.

Today, all fishing of wild Atlantic salmon in rivers and saltwater is highly regulated. The North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO) is responsible for the species' conservation, restoration, and management. In Europe, the major producing region of Atlantic salmon globally, the species is mainly targeted by the fleets of Norway, Iceland, the UK, Sweden, Finland, and Ireland. Management measures include closures of fisheries to reduce levels of exploitation in many countries, Total Allowable Catches¹⁴, and minimum conservation reference sizes¹⁵. Minimum conservation reference size is established at 60 cm in almost all EU fishing areas, and 50 cm in Bothnian Bay in Finland¹⁶.

The main fishing gears used for Atlantic salmon capture are driftnets, gillnets and similar nets, hooks and lines, and pots and traps. Most of today's catches of wild Atlantic salmon are done in recreational fisheries in rivers, where catch and release is common.

Selected countries

Table 18. **COMPARISON OF ATLANTIC SALMON FIRST-SALES PRICES, MAIN PLACES OF SALE, AND CONTRIBUTION TO OVERALL SALES OF "SALMONIDS" IN SELECTED COUNTRIES**

Atlantic salmon		Changes in Atlantic salmon first sales Jan-Jul 2021 (%)		Contribution of Atlantic salmon to total "salmonids" first sales in July 2021 (%)	Principal places of sale Jan-Jul 2021 in terms of first-sales value
		Compared to Jan-Jul 2020	Compared to Jan-Jul 2019		
Estonia	Value	-73%	-67%	2%	Juminda, Tsitre, Võiste.
	Volume	-69%	-64%	1%	
France	Value	-7%	-32%	67%	St Jean-de-Luz, Brest, Concarneau.
	Volume	-31%	-57%	19%	
Latvia	Value	-22%	-45%	No sales recorded	Liepāja, Jūrmalciems, Pāvilosta.
	Volume	-32%	-59%	No sales recorded.	

We have covered **Atlantic salmon** in previous *Monthly Highlights*:

First sales: 5/2019 (DK, PL, SE)

Case study: Salmon in Europe (2/2018), Smoked salmon in France (MH2/2016), Farmed salmon in France (October 2013).

¹² http://www.fao.org/fishery/culturedspecies/Salmo_salar/en

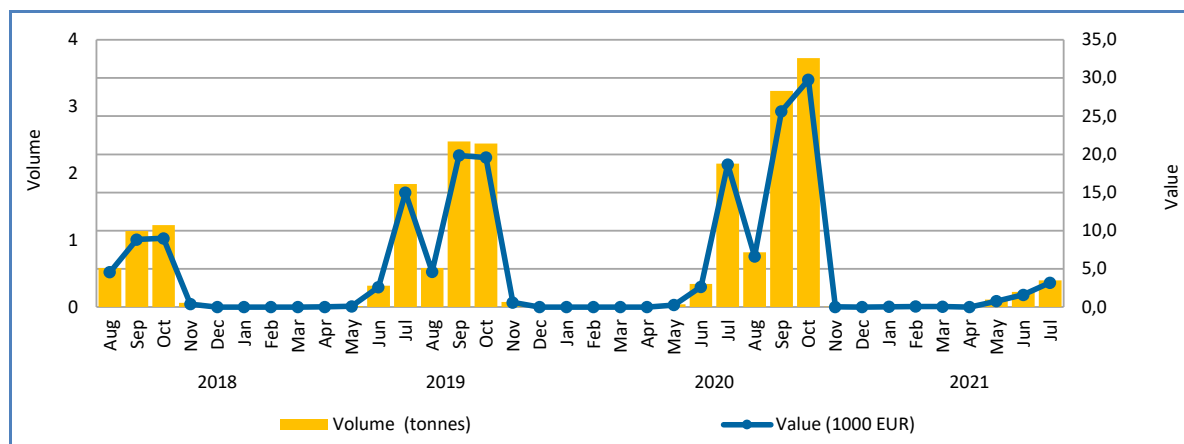
¹³ https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/marine_species/farmed_fish_and_shellfish/salmon_en

¹⁴ Council Regulation (EU) 2020/1579 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2020.362.01.0003.01.ENG

¹⁵ ICES, (2017). "Report of the Working Group on North Atlantic Salmon (WGNAS)." 29 March–7 April 2017, Copenhagen, Denmark. ICES CM 2017/ACOM: 20. 296 pp.

¹⁶ https://fish-commercial-names.ec.europa.eu/fish-names/species_en?sn=32300#ecl-accordion-header-conserv-meas

Figure 20. ATLANTIC SALMON: FIRST SALES IN ESTONIA, AUGUST 2018 - JULY 2021



Over the past 36 months, the highest first-sales value of Atlantic salmon in **Estonia** occurred in September and October 2020 when 3,2 and 3,7 tonnes were sold, respectively. Typically, first sales were higher in the summer and autumn (mainly September-October) when fishing season is at its peak. In the first quarter of the year, reported salmon catches are low per fisher, mostly bycatch that are used for personal consumption, so not reaching first sales level.

Figure 21. FIRST SALES: COMPOSITION OF "SALMONIDS" (ERS LEVEL) IN ESTONIA IN VALUE AND VOLUME, JULY 2021

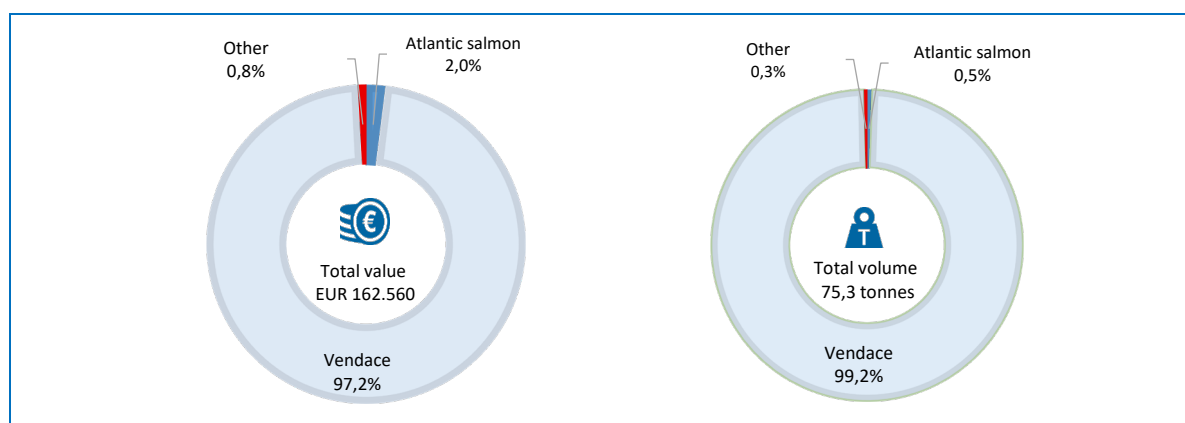
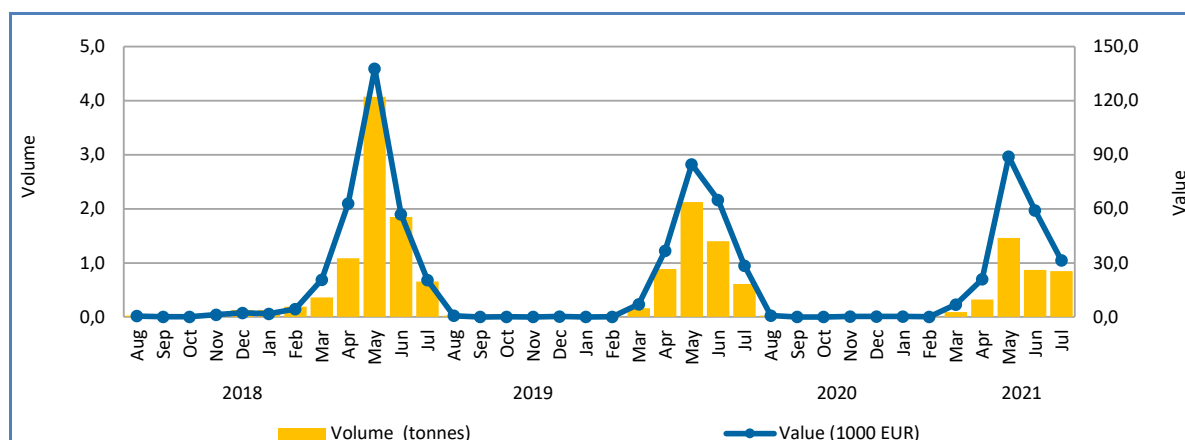


Figure 22. ATLANTIC SALMON: FIRST SALES IN FRANCE, AUGUST 2018 - JULY 2021



Over the past 36 months in **France**, the highest first sales of common Atlantic salmon were in May and June each year, peaking in May 2019 when 4 tonnes were sold. The fishery season begins in early March and lasts until August each year.

Figure 23. **FIRST SALES: COMPOSITION OF “SALMONIDS” (ERS LEVEL) IN FRANCE IN VALUE AND VOLUME, JULY 2021**

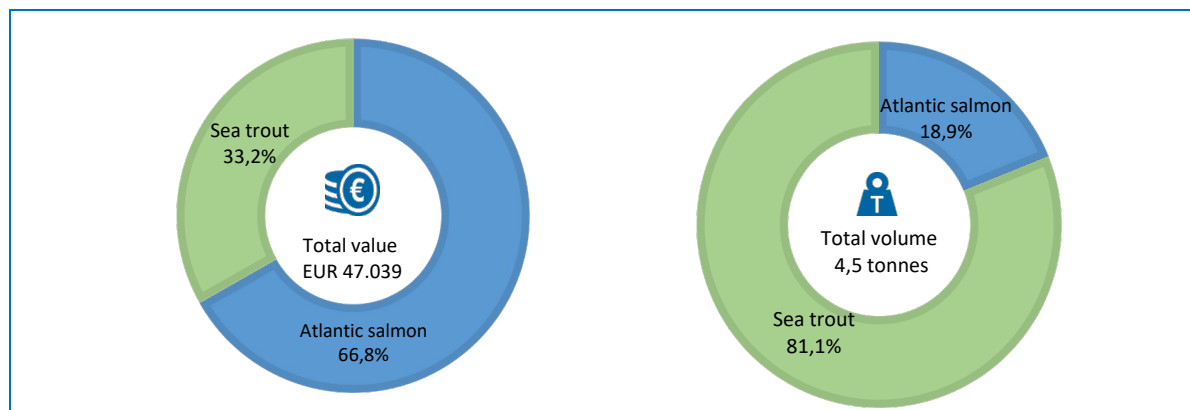
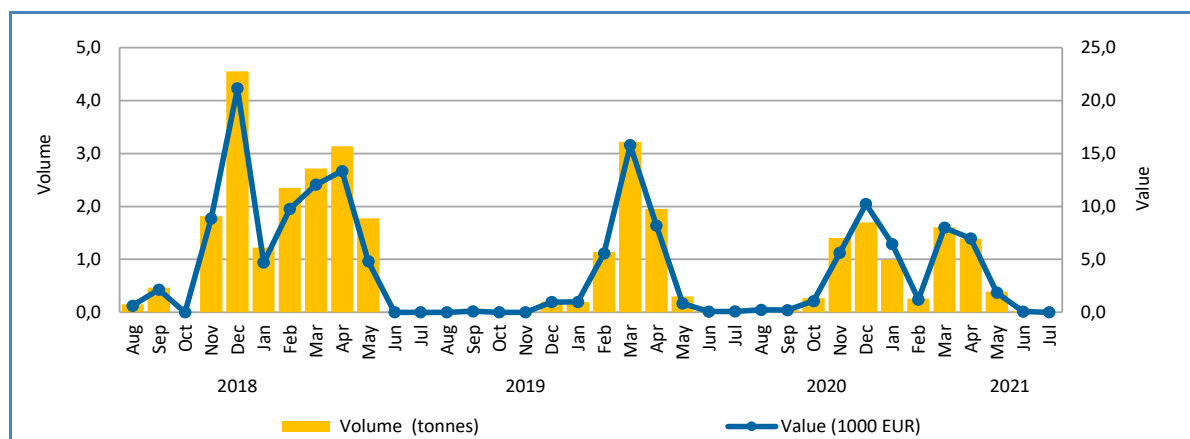


Figure 24. **ATLANTIC SALMON: FIRST SALES IN LATVIA, AUGUST 2018 - JULY 2021**



Over the past 36 months in **Latvia**, the highest first-sales volume of Atlantic salmon occurred in December 2018 when 4.5 tonnes were sold. The most intense fishery season occurs in winter and spring, while there are periodical first sales in autumn as well. There were no recorded first sales in the summer.

In July 2021, there were no first sales of salmonid species in Latvia.

Price trend

Figure 25. **ATLANTIC SALMON: FIRST-SALES PRICES IN ESTONIA, FRANCE, AND LATVIA, AUGUST 2018 - JULY 2021**

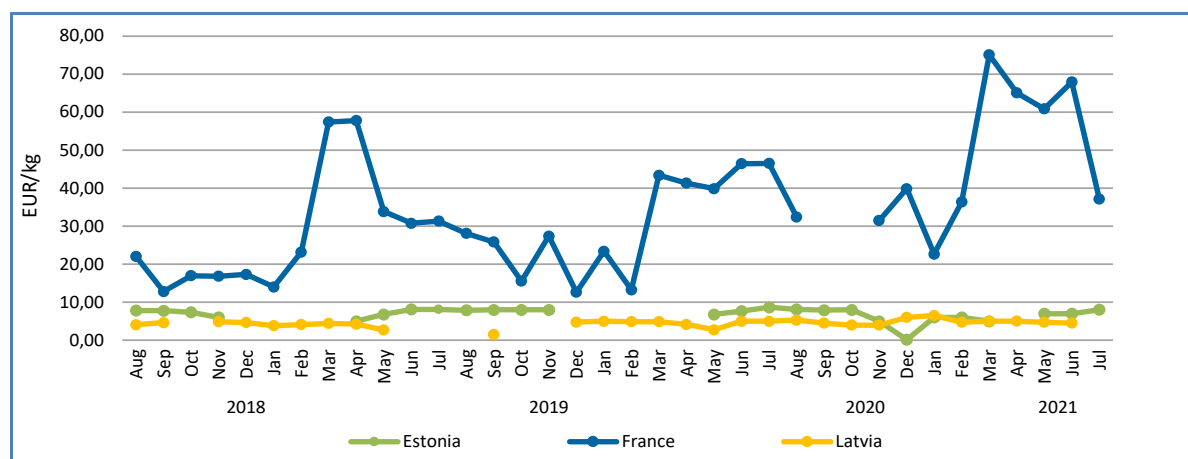
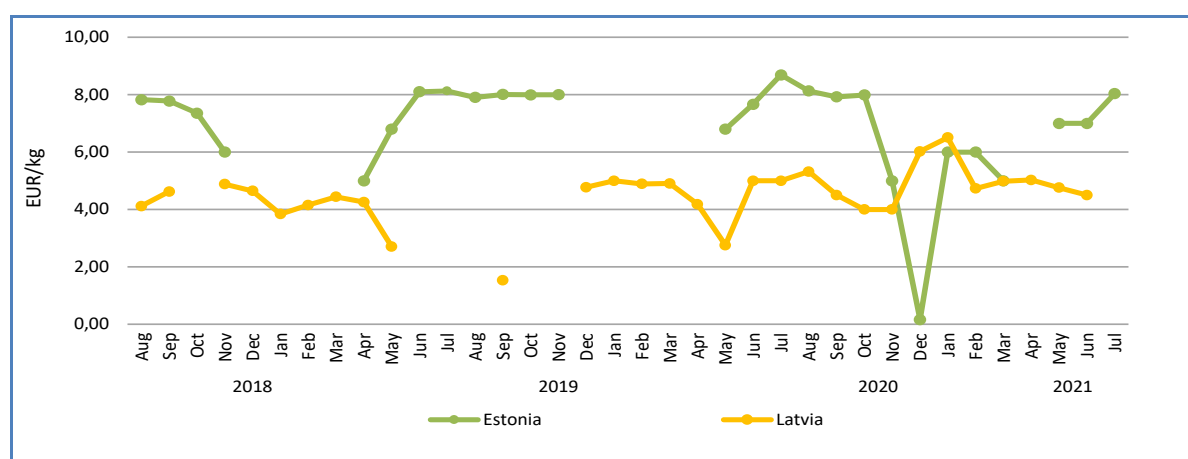


Figure 26. **ATLANTIC SALMON: FIRST-SALES PRICES IN ESTONIA AND LATVIA, AUGUST 2018 - JULY 2021**



Over the 36-month observation period (August 2018 to July 2021), the weighted average first-sales price of Atlantic salmon in **France** was 42,40 EUR/kg, 432% higher than in **Estonia** (7,98 EUR/kg), and 832% greater than that of **Latvia** (4,55 EUR/kg). In France the demand for wild salmon is very high compared to supply levels, from both high-end restaurants and high-end smoking companies, so this could explain such a high difference in average prices among analysed countries.

In **Estonia** in July 2021, the average first-sales price of Atlantic salmon (8,04 EUR/kg) decreased by 8% compared with July 2020, and 1% compared with July 2019. Over the past 36 months, average price¹⁷ ranged from 5,00 EUR/kg for 6 kg in April 2019, to 8,69 EUR/kg for 2,1 tonnes in July 2020. In **France** in July 2021, the average first-sales price of Atlantic salmon (37,14 EUR/kg) decreased by 20% and increased by 19%, compared to of the same month in 2020 and 2019 respectively. During the observed period, the lowest average price (12,61 EUR/kg for 22 kg) was seen in December 2019, while the highest average price was recorded in March 2021 at 75,10 EUR/kg for 92 kg. In **Latvia** in July 2021 (and July 2019), there were no first sales of Atlantic salmon, whereas in July 2020 18 kg were sold for 5 EUR/kg. During the observed 36-month period, the lowest average price of 1,53 EUR/kg for 68 kg was seen in September 2019, while the highest average price was recorded in January 2021, at 6,51 EUR/kg for 992 kg.

¹⁷ Average price at 0,16 EUR/kg in December 2020 is excluded due to non-representative value and potential reporting error.

1.7. Focus on whitefishes nei



Source: Ellen Edmonson and Hugh Chriss

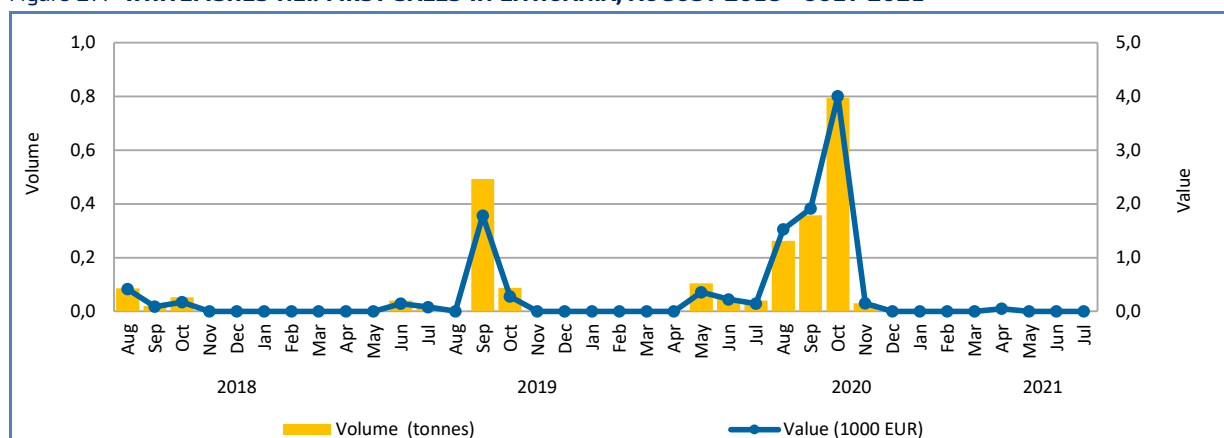
Whitefishes nei¹⁸ refers to species that belong to the *Coregonus* genus. They include several medium to large-sized resident or migratory freshwater fishes. Their diversity and phylogeny are still largely unresolved and are traditionally considered very complicated in the recognition of species¹⁹. There are a number of similar species under the *Coregonus* genus, which is classified as a member of the Salmonidae family and generally acknowledged as a subfamily of whitefish. The genus includes cisco species, which inhabit many of the same waters as other *Coregonus* species and may be confused, although cisco are generally smaller²⁰. Most *Coregonus* species inhabit lakes and rivers, and several species, including the Arctic cisco (*C. autumnalis*), the Bering cisco (*C. laurettae*), and the least cisco (*C. sardinella*) are anadromous, moving between salt water and fresh water. Among 12 freshwater fish considered extinct in Europe, 6 are *Coregonus*²¹. In the EU, the whitefishes fishery is mostly reported under European whitefish and vendace, and mainly occurs in the North and Baltic Seas and their coastal countries. A minority of whitefish sales are reported under the ERS designation whitefishes nei, of which first sales are the most significant in Lithuania and Sweden.

Selected countries

Table 19. **COMPARISON OF WHITEFISHES NEI FIRST-SALES PRICES, MAIN PLACES OF SALE AND CONTRIBUTION TO OVERALL SALES OF SALMONIDS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES**

Whitefishes nei		Changes in whitefishes nei first sales Jan-Jul 2021 (%)		Contribution of whitefishes nei to total "salmonids" first sales in July 2021 (%)	Principal places of sales in Jan-Jul 2021 in terms of first-sales value
		Compared to Jan-Jul 2020	Compared to Jan-Jul 2019		
Lithuania	Value	-93%	-78%	No sales recorded.	Palanga (100%)
	Volume	-95%	-82%	No sales recorded.	
Sweden	Value	+5%	-50%	3%	Location not available.
	Volume	+13%	-48%	2%	

Figure 27. **WHITEFISHES NEI: FIRST SALES IN LITHUANIA, AUGUST 2018 - JULY 2021**



¹⁸ Not elsewhere included

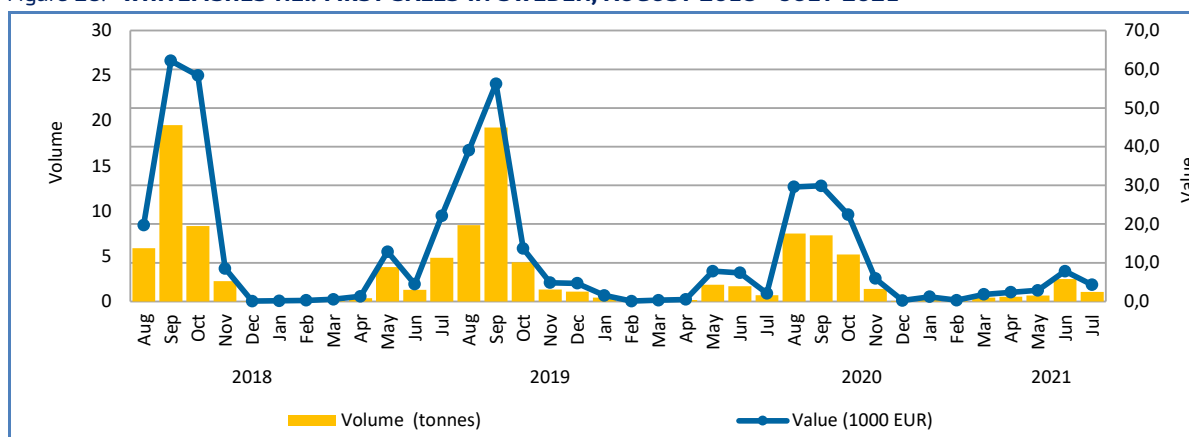
¹⁹ Mehner, T., Pohlmann, K., Bittner, D. et al. Testing the devil's impact on southern Baltic and North Sea basins whitefish (*Coregonus* spp.) diversity. BMC Evol Biol 18, 208 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12862-018-1339-2>

²⁰ <http://identifyfish.blogspot.com/2010/11/cisco-coregonus-spp.html>

²¹ Closs, G.P.; M. Krkosek; J.D. Olden, eds. (2016). Conservation of Freshwater Fishes, p. 8. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-1-107-04011-3

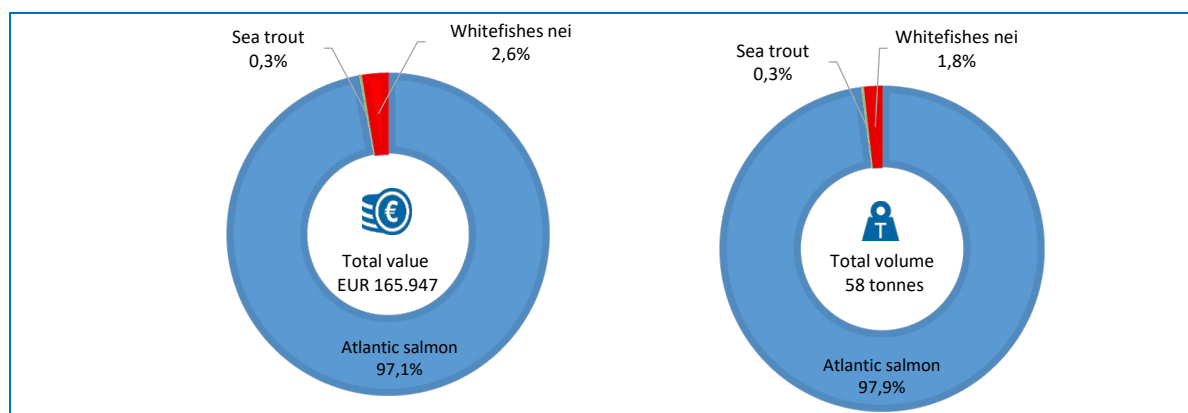
In **Lithuania** in the observed period from August 2018 to July 2021, first sales of whitefishes nei were highest in August-October 2020 with 794 kg sold in October 2020. There are very few or no sales throughout the rest of the year. Based on available data, the fishery season occurs only a few months annually, making these fishes a seasonal product. In July 2021, there were no first sales of salmonid species in Lithuania.

Figure 28. **WHITEFISHES NEI: FIRST SALES IN SWEDEN, AUGUST 2018 - JULY 2021**



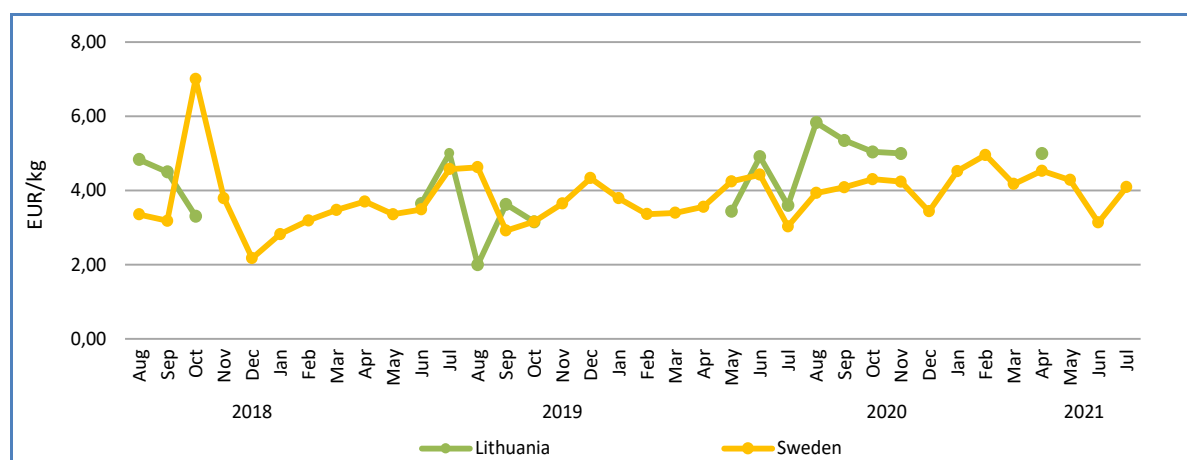
In **Sweden**, over the past 36 months, fishing activity fluctuated regularly, with the highest first sales registered from August to October 2019. Fishing activity peaks in the warmer period of the year, while catch is minor for the rest of the year due to fishery seasonality.

Figure 29. **FIRST SALES: COMPOSITION OF "SALMONIDS" (ERS LEVEL) IN SWEDEN IN VALUE AND VOLUME, JULY 2021**



Price trend

Figure 30. **WHITEFISHES NEI: FIRST-SALES PRICES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, APRIL 2018 - JULY 2021**



Over the 36-month observation period (August 2018–July 2021), the weighted average first-sales price of whitefishes nei was 20% higher in **Lithuania** at 4,65 EUR/kg than that in Sweden at 3,88 EUR/kg.

In **Lithuania** in July 2021, there were no registered first sales of whitefishes nei compared to July 2020, when 40 kg at a price of 3,60 EUR/kg were sold, and to 2019 when 16 kg at a price of 5,00 EUR/kg were sold. The lowest average price was registered in August 2019 at 2,00 EUR/kg for 2 kg, while the highest average price of 5,83 EUR/kg for 262 kg was registered in August 2021.

In **Sweden** in July 2021, the average first-sales price of whitefishes nei was 4,10 EUR/kg for about a tonne, 35% higher than in July 2020 (3,03 EUR/kg for 0,7 tonnes) and 10% lower than in July 2020 (4,58 EUR/kg for 4,8 tonnes). The lowest price in the past 36 months was registered in December 2018 at 2,18 EUR/kg for 38 kg, while the highest price (7,01 EUR/kg for 8,3 tonnes) was observed in October 2018.

2. Extra-EU imports

The weekly extra-EU import prices (weighted average values per week, in EUR per kg) for nine different species are examined every month. The three most relevant species in terms of value and volume remain consistent: fresh whole Atlantic salmon from Norway, frozen Alaska pollock fillets from China, and frozen tropical shrimp (*Penaeus* spp.) from Ecuador. The other six species change each month; three are chosen from the commodity group of the month, and three are randomly selected. The commodity group for this month is "Salmonids", and the featured species are frozen Pacific salmon from the United States, frozen fillets of Pacific salmon, Atlantic salmon, Danube salmon from Norway, and smoked trout, including fillets, from Turkey. The three randomly selected species this month are fresh or chilled cod from Norway, frozen cold-water shrimps and prawns from Greenland, and fresh or chilled gilthead seabream from Turkey.

Data analysed in the section "Extra-EU imports" are extracted from EUMOFA, as collected from the European Commission²².

Table 20. **EVOLUTION OF WEEKLY PRICE AND VOLUME OF THE THREE MOST RELEVANT FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THE EU**

Extra-EU Imports		Week 35/2021	Preceding 4-week average	Week 35/2020	Notes
Fresh whole Atlantic salmon imported from Norway (<i>Salmo salar</i> , CN code 03021440)	Price (EUR/kg)	5,14	5,38 (-4%)	4,68 (+10%)	In 2021, prices ranged from 4,62 (week 1) to 6,85 EUR/kg (week 18). Since week 30, prices dropped below 6,00 EUR/kg. Upward trend since the beginning of the year, in contrast with a downward trend over the past three years.
	Volume (tonnes)	16.789	14.939 (+12%)	15.765 (+6%)	In 2021, weekly volumes had an upward trend: in week 35 they reached the highest value of the year. Upward trend over the past three years, as well as since the beginning of 2021.
Frozen Alaska pollock fillets imported from China (<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i> , CN code 03047500)	Price (EUR/kg)	2,56	2,67 (-4%)	2,70 (-5%)	In 2021, prices ranged from 2,40 to 2,72 EUR/kg and had an upward trend, in line with the trend over the past 3-year period.
	Volume (tonnes)	2.368	1.699 (+39%)	1.999 (+18%)	Since week 1 of 2021, volumes fluctuated from 1.057 (week 22) to 3.686 tonnes (week 4). Downward trend since the beginning of the year, same as the trend over past three years.
Frozen tropical shrimp imported from Ecuador (genus <i>Penaeus</i> , CN code 03061792)	Price (EUR/kg)	5,85	5,91 (-1%)	4,63 (+26%)	Since the beginning of the year, prices fluctuated from 4,58 (week 10) to 6,08 EUR/kg (week 32). Upward trend since week 1 of 2021, in contrast with a downward trend over the past three years.
	Volume (tonnes)	1.470	3.003 (-51%)	3.049 (-52%)	In 2021, weekly volumes fluctuated from 1.059 to 4.176 tonnes. Upward trend since the beginning of the year, in line with the trend over the past three years.

²² Last update: 18.09.2021

Figure 31. **IMPORT PRICE OF FRESH AND WHOLE ATLANTIC SALMON FROM NORWAY, 2018 - 2021**

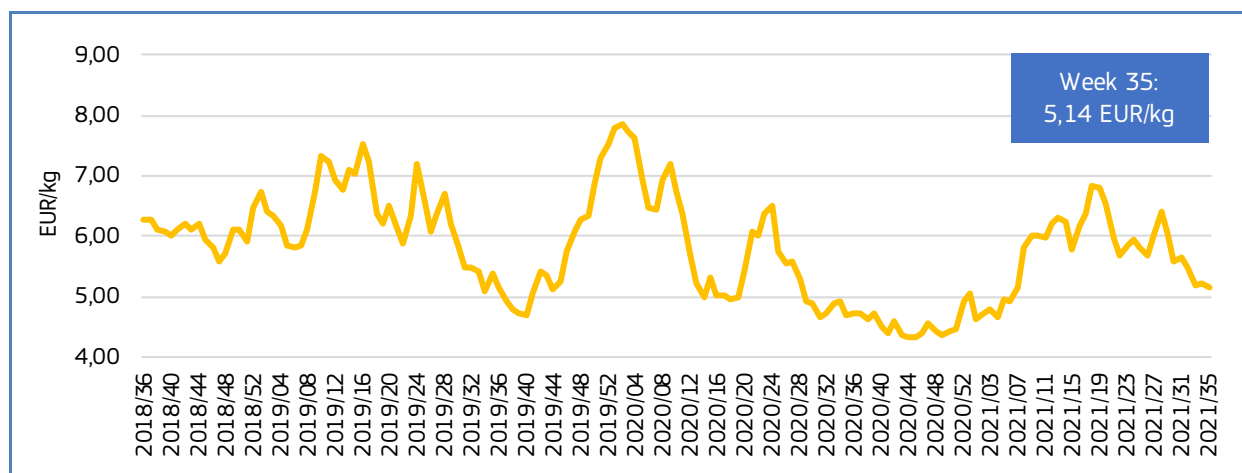


Figure 32. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN ALASKA POLLOCK FILLETS FROM CHINA, 2018 - 2021**

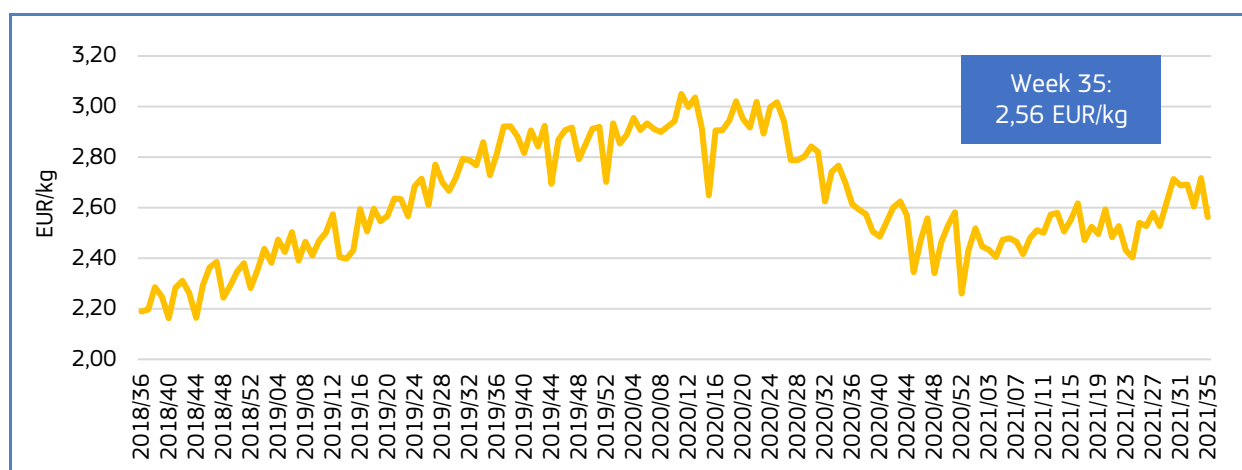


Figure 33. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN TROPICAL SHRIMP FROM ECUADOR, 2018 - 2021**

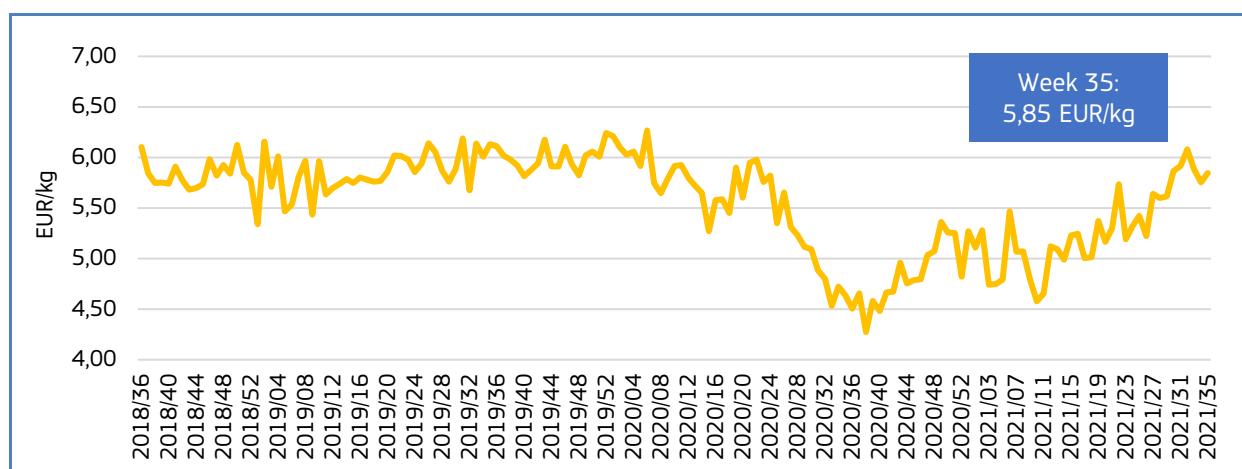


Table 21. **EVOLUTION OF WEEKLY PRICE AND VOLUME OF THIS MONTH'S THREE FEATURED COMMODITY PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THE EU**

Extra-EU Imports		Week 35/2021	Preceding 4-week average	Week 35/2020	Notes
Frozen Pacific salmon (excl. sockeye salmon "red salmon") imported from the United States (CN code 03031200)	Price (EUR/kg)	10,44	3,19 (+227%)	3,57 (+193%)	Slight downward trend over the past three years. Price fluctuated from 0,36 (week 25 of 2021) to 22,11 EUR/kg (week 25 of 2019). Some price spikes correlated with drop in supply; however, this did not apply to the price peak in week 35.
	Volume (tonnes)	23	28 (-18%)	148 (-85%)	Downward trend over the past 3 years. Fluctuations in supply from 0,023 tonnes (weeks 16 and 25 of 2021) to 347 tonnes (week 44 of 2019). 56% of the weekly supply was less than 100 tonnes.
Frozen fillets of Pacific salmon, Atlantic salmon, and Danube salmon from Norway (CN code 03048100)	Price (EUR/kg)	9,18	9,51(-4%)	9,62(-5%)	Downward trend over the past three years, with price fluctuations from 7,47 (week 14 of 2021) to 13,02 EUR/kg (week 15 of 2020). Most prices ranged between 3,00 and 6,00 EUR/kg.
	Volume (tonnes)	426	439 (-3%)	511 (-17%)	Upward trend over the past three years. Fluctuations in supply, from 117 to 1.140 tonnes. Most of the weekly volumes ranged from 400 to 600 tonnes.
Smoked trout, including fillets, imported from Turkey (CN code 03054300)	Price (EUR/kg)	7,98	7,74 (+3%)	7,73 (+3%)	Stable trend from 2018 to 2021, with price ranging from 6,95 to 8,28 EUR/kg. Some price spikes correlated with drop in supply from previous week.
	Volume (tonnes)	77	62 (+23%)	55 (+40%)	Downward trend from 2018 to 2021. Fluctuations in supply from 37 to 127 tonnes; most volumes ranged between 60 and 90 tonnes.

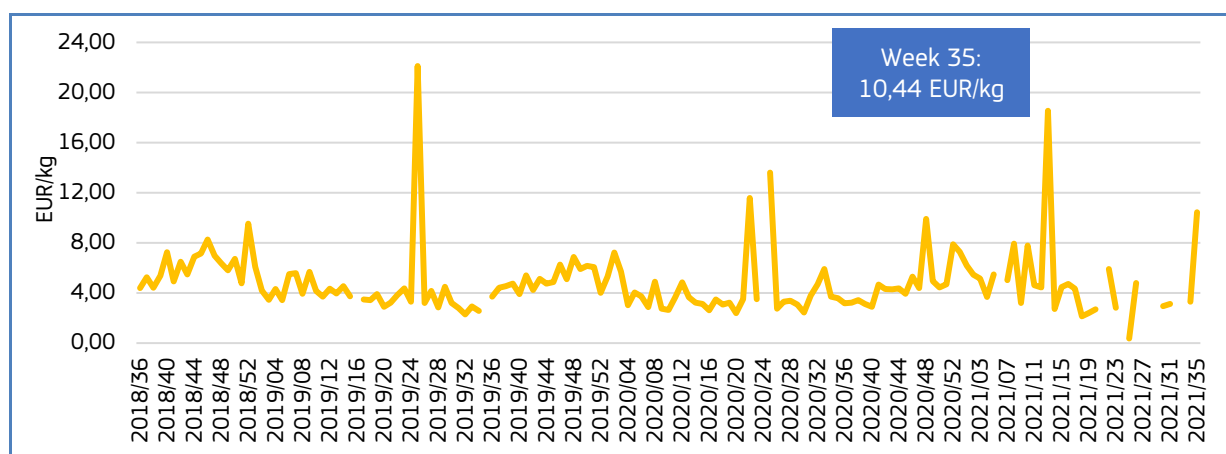
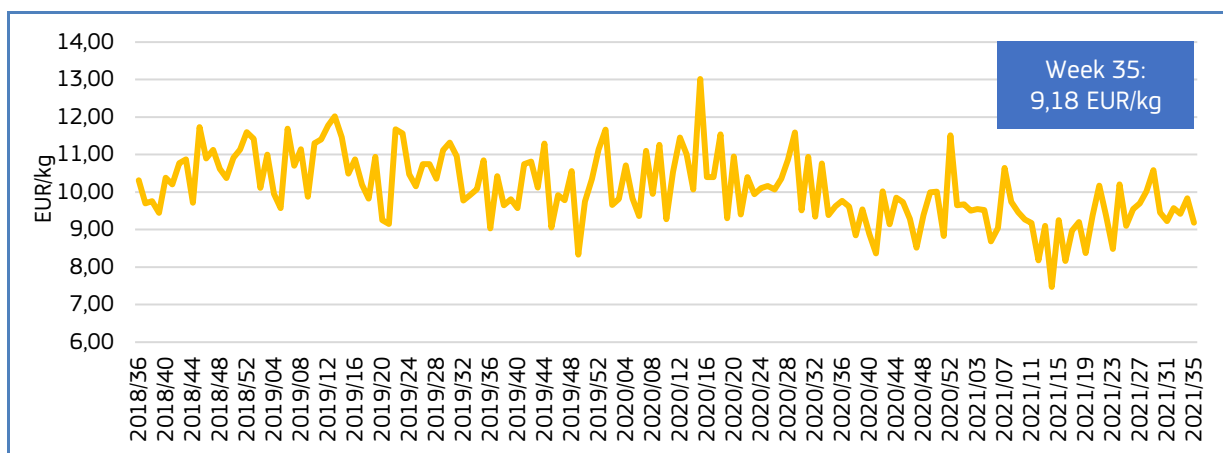
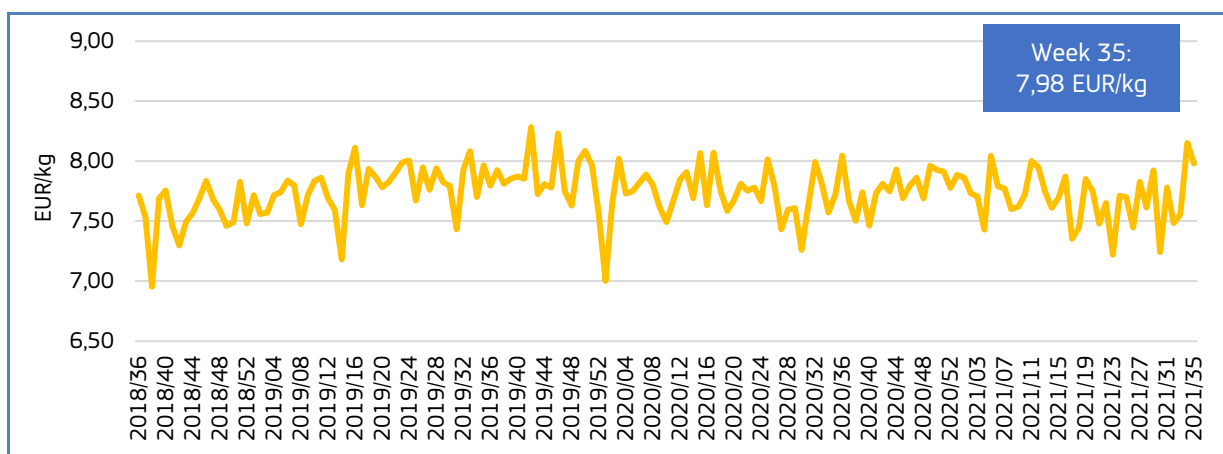
Figure 34. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN PACIFIC SALMON FROM THE UNITED STATES, 2018 - 2021**

Figure 35. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN FILLETS OF PACIFIC SALMON, ATLANTIC SALMON, AND DANUBE SALMON FROM NORWAY, 2018 - 2021**Figure 36. **IMPORT PRICE OF SMOKED TROUT, INCLUDING FILLETS, FROM TURKEY, 2018 - 2021**

Since week 1 of 2021, both price and volume of frozen Pacific salmon from the United States showed a downward trend. Supply ranged from 0,023 to 95 tonnes.

Since the beginning of 2021, price of frozen fillets of Pacific, Atlantic, and Danube salmon from Norway showed a slight increasing trend. Volume exhibited a clear downward trend. Price ranged from 7,47 to 10,64 EUR/kg, and volume from 177 to 605 tonnes.

Price and volume of smoked trout, including fillets, from Turkey showed a downward trend since the beginning of 2021. Most prices were under 8,00 EUR/kg, and most volumes were less than 100 tonnes.

Table 22. **EVOLUTION OF WEEKLY PRICE AND VOLUME OF EU IMPORTS OF THREE OTHER FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS RELEVANT TO THE EU MARKET**

Extra-EU Imports		Week 35/2021	Preceding 4-week average	Week 35/2020	Notes
Fresh or chilled cod imported from Norway (<i>Gadus morhua</i> , CN code 03025110)	Price (EUR/kg)	3,78	3,36 (+13%)	3,63 (+4%)	Downward trend from 2018 to 2021. Price fluctuated from 2,99 (week 20 of 2020) to 6,25 EUR/kg (week 2 of 2020). Price spikes were not related to a drop in supply.
	Volume (tonnes)	515	448 (+15%)	500 (+3%)	High fluctuations in supply, varying between 61 and 3.502 tonnes. Overall upward trend.
Frozen cold-water shrimps and prawns, even smoked, whether in shell or not, incl. shrimps and prawns in shell, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, from Greenland (<i>Pandalus</i> spp., CN code 03061699)	Price (EUR/kg)	3,49	3,58 (-3%)	3,84 (-9%)	Downward trend over the past three years. Price spikes were related to a significant drop in supply from the previous week. Most prices ranged from 3,02 to 3,99 EUR/kg.
	Volume (tonnes)	306	1.023 (-70%)	2.161 (-86%)	Upward trend over the past three years. Fluctuations in supply from 0,004 to 3.362 tonnes, with most of the volumes less than 1.000 tonnes.
Fresh or chilled gilthead seabream from Turkey (<i>Sparus aurata</i> , CN code 03028530)	Price (EUR/kg)	3,97	4,00 (-1%)	3,92 (+1%)	Upward trend over the past three years, with prices ranging from 3,25 to 4,33 EUR/kg. Most prices ranged from 3,50 to 3,99 EUR/kg.
	Volume (tonnes)	804	791 (+2%)	778 (+3%)	Relatively stable weekly volumes compared to other FAPs. Volume ranged between 330 and 969 tonnes from 2018 to 2021, with an overall upward trend.

* Data refers to week 16 of 2020 (the most recent available); **data refers to weeks 12 and 15 of 2020; ***data refers to week 16 of 2019.

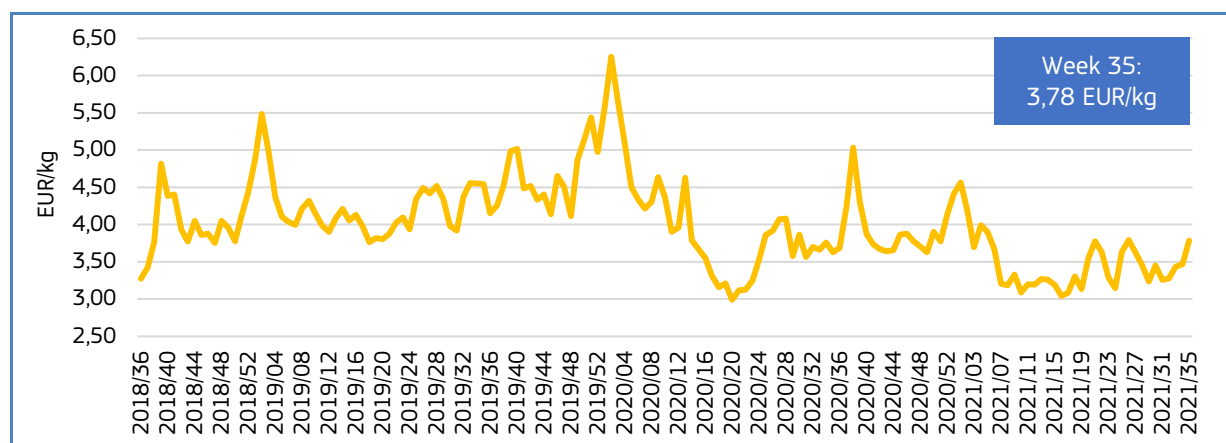
Figure 37. **IMPORT PRICE OF FRESH OR CHILLED COD FROM NORWAY, 2018 - 2021**

Figure 38. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN COLD-WATER SHRIMPS AND PRAWNS FROM GREENLAND, 2018 - 2021**

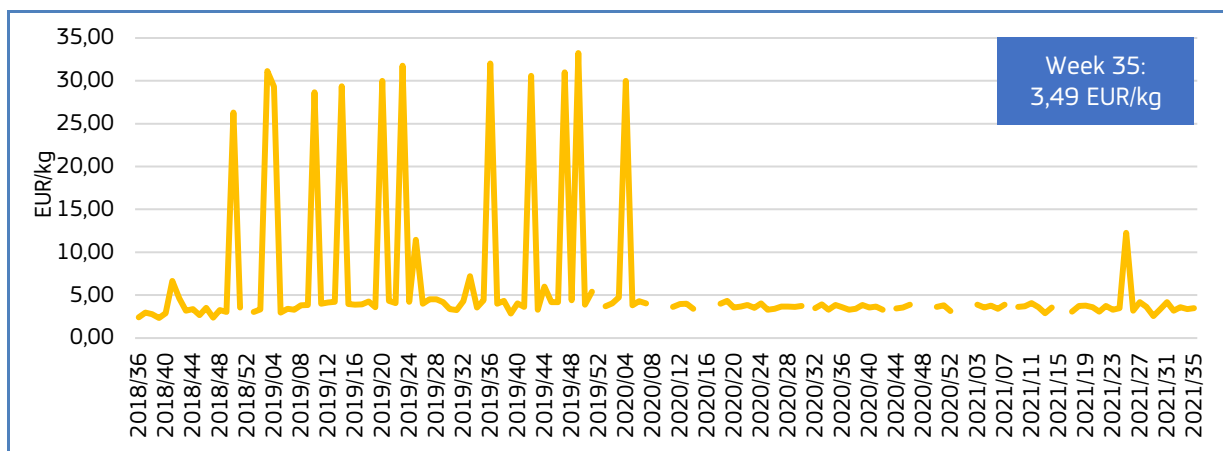
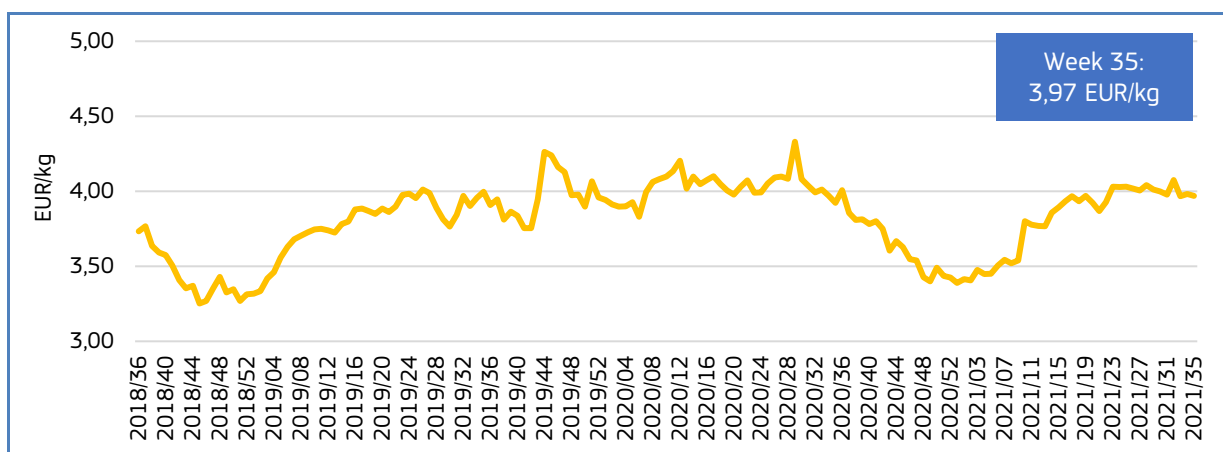


Figure 39. **IMPORT PRICE OF FRESH OR CHILLED GILTHEAD SEABREAM FROM TURKEY, 2018 - 2021**



Since the first week of January 2021, both price and volume of fresh or chilled cod from Norway have exhibited a downward trend, the latter at a faster pace. Price ranged from 3,04 to 4,18 EUR/kg.

Since the beginning of the year, the price of frozen cold-water shrimps and prawns from Greenland exhibited a slight upward trend, while volume had a downward trend. Supply ranged from 0,005 to 3.149 tonnes.

From the beginning of 2021, the price of fresh or chilled gilthead seabream from Turkey exhibited an upward trend, while volume had an opposite trend. Supply averaged around 804 tonnes.

3. Consumption

3.1. HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IN THE EU

Data analysed in the section “Consumption” are extracted from EUMOFA, as collected from Europanel²³.

From July 2020 to July 2021, household consumption of fresh fisheries and aquaculture products increased in both volume and value in two of the Member States analysed, namely Ireland and Sweden. In Ireland, the increase was mainly due to mackerel (+69% in volume, +53% in value), miscellaneous shrimps (+15% in volume, +34% in value), and salmon (+10% in volume, +13% in value). In Sweden the increased consumption was due to other salmonids (+190% in volume and +65% in value).

By contrast, salmon and mackerel were the main contributors to decreased consumption in Poland. In the Netherlands, consumption decreased because of salmon, as well as herring. In Germany, the drop in consumption was mainly due to other freshwater fish and trout, while in Italy it was due to anchovy and swordfish. Danish decreased consumption was primarily due to flounder, which experienced a drop in both volume and value by 50% and 45% respectively, as well as salmon (–11% in volume, –4% in value). Salmon (–11% in volume, –10% in value), hake (–6% in volume, –20% in value), monk (–6% in volume), and sardine (–16% in value) were the main contributors to the Spanish decreased household consumption.

Table 23. JULY OVERVIEW OF THE REPORTING COUNTRIES (volume in tonnes and value in million EUR)

Country	Per capita consumption 2018* (live weight equivalent, LWE) kg/capita/year	July 2019		July 2020		June 2021		July 2021		Change from July 2020 to July 2021	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Denmark	39,83	1.004	16,81	1.102	18,62	1.106	19,64	961	17,63	13%	5%
France	33,52	15.126	169,36	16.891	194,22	15.757	189,38	16.911	189,43	0%	2%
Germany	14,50	3.855	60,03	5.777	86,73	5.338	84,25	5.543	83,93	4%	3%
Hungary	6,12	371	1,73	301	1,97	268	2,29	237	1,50	21%	24%
Ireland	23,13	986	14,90	1.022	15,19	1.039	16,11	1.164	17,98	14%	18%
Italy	31,02	25.529	248,86	23.537	242,78	28.666	304,82	22.047	238,10	6%	2%
Netherlands	20,90	2.816	38,43	3.424	48,36	3.548	60,59	3.266	47,00	5%	3%
Poland	13,02	2.567	17,70	3.033	20,77	2.758	19,56	2.734	19,33	10%	7%
Portugal	60,92	5.873	37,96	7.162	44,85	6.594	45,00	6.892	46,79	4%	4%
Spain	46,01	48.081	368,93	51.083	400,13	45.910	403,62	46.648	392,20	9%	2%
Sweden	26,61	559	8,34	778	10,06	948	11,54	795	10,76	2%	7%

*Data on per capita consumption of all fish and seafood products for all EU Member States can be found at: https://www.eumofa.eu/documents/20178/415635/EN_The+EU+fish+market_2020.pdf

²³ Last update: 21.09.2021

Over the past three years, the average household consumption of fresh fisheries and aquaculture products in July, in volume, has been above the annual average in two of the Member States analysed, namely the Netherlands and Portugal. In terms of value, the July average household consumption was below the annual average in most of the countries, except Portugal and Spain.

The most recent weekly consumption data (up to **week 41 of 2021**) are available on the EUMOFA website and can be accessed [here](#).

3.2. Pangasius

Habitat: Freshwater migratory species, found mainly in Asia (Mekong, Chao Phraya, and Mae Klong basins), and introduced into river basins and ponds for aquaculture.²⁴

Producing countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam.²⁵

Production method: Aquaculture.

Main consumers in the EU: Germany, the Netherlands, Spain.²⁶

Presentation: Whole, fillets.

Preservation: Frozen.

3.2.1. Overview of household consumption in the Netherlands

The Netherlands is one EU Member State where the per capita apparent consumption²⁷ of fisheries and aquaculture products is below the EU average. In 2018, this was estimated at 20,90 kg by the Dutch Fish Marketing Board. Based on dead weight figures, there was a decrease by 1-3% from the previous year.

In 2018, per capita apparent consumption in the Netherlands was 14% lower than the EU average (24,36 kg LWE). See more on per capita apparent consumption in the EU in Table 24.

Over the past three years (June 2018 – July 2021), total Dutch household consumption of pangasius was 6.105 tonnes and Dutch households spent on average 11,31 EUR per month for a kilogram of pangasius.

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

Imports: 7 / 2018; 7 / 2019; 7 / 2020; 1 / 2021; 7 / 2021

Case study: 4 / 2014 (Pangasius imports in the EU).

²⁴ <https://www.fishbase.de/summary/pangasianodon-hypophthalmus.html>

²⁵ http://www.fao.org/fishery/culturedspecies/Pangasius_hypophthalmus/en

²⁶ Eumofa Monthly Highlights no. 4 / 2014.

²⁷ "Apparent consumption" is calculated by using the supply balance sheet that provides an estimate of the supply of fisheries and aquaculture products available for human consumption at EU level. The calculation of the supply balance sheet is based on the equation: *Apparent consumption* = [(total catches – industrial catches) + aquaculture + imports] – exports. Catches targeted for fishmeal (industrial catches) are excluded. Non-food use products are also excluded from imports and exports. It is worth underlining that the methodologies for estimating apparent consumption at EU and Member State levels are different, the first based on data and estimates as described in the Methodological background, the latter also requiring the adjustment of abnormal trends due to the higher impact of stock changes.

Figure 40. **PRICES OF PANGASIUS PURCHASED BY DUTCH HOUSEHOLDS**

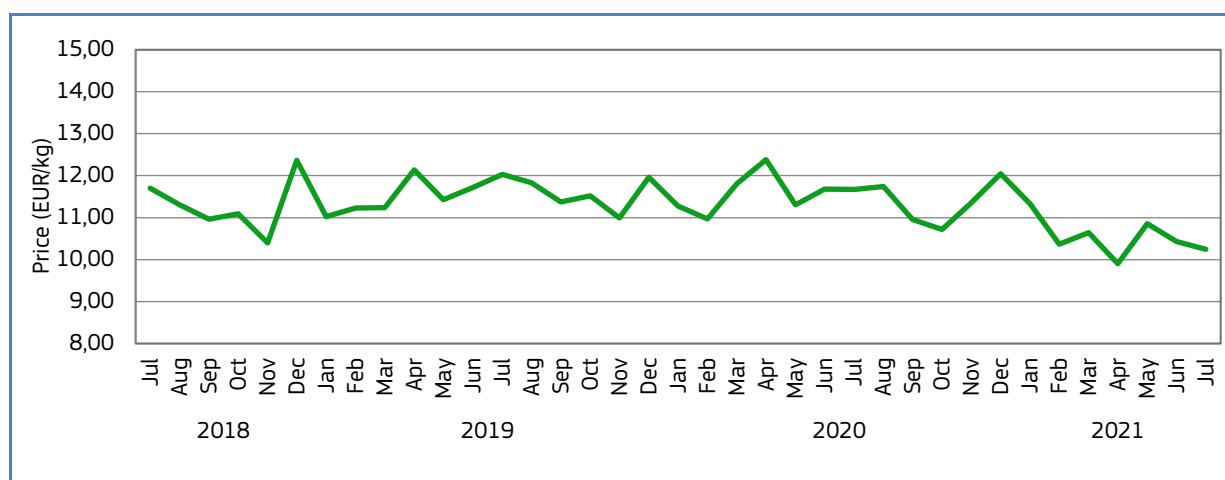
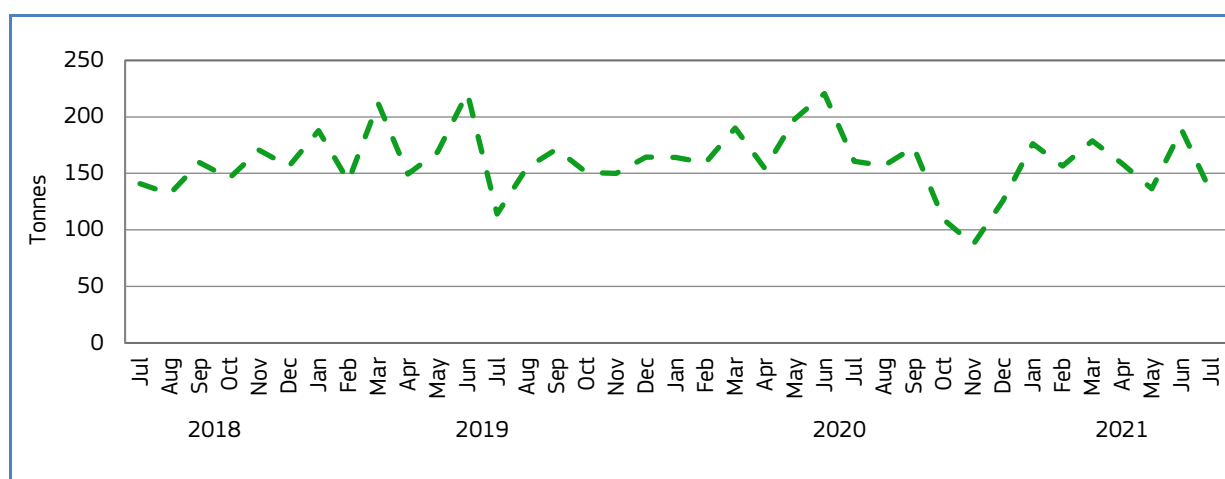


Figure 41. **HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES OF PANGASIUS IN THE NETHERLANDS**



3.2.2. Household consumption trends in the Netherlands

Long-term trend (June 2018 to July 2021): Downward trend in both price and volume.

Yearly average price: 11,06 EUR/kg (2018), 11,52 EUR/kg (2019), 11,51 EUR/kg (2020).

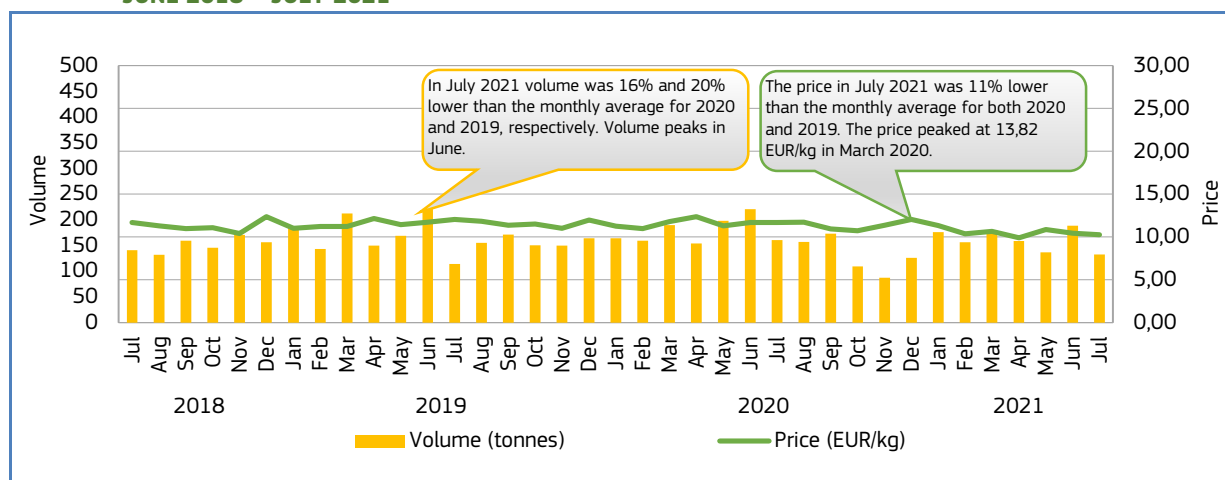
Yearly consumption: 1.867 tonnes (2018), 1.989 tonnes (2019), 1.899 tonnes (2020).

Short-term trend (January to July 2021): decrease in price (10% from January), decrease in volume (25% from January).

Average price: 11,23 EUR/kg.

Consumption: 1.128 tonnes.

Figure 42. **RETAIL PRICE AND VOLUME OF PANGASIUS PURCHASED BY HOUSEHOLDS IN THE NETHERLANDS, JUNE 2018 – JULY 2021**



4. Case study – Fisheries and Aquaculture in Iceland

4.1 Introduction

Iceland is a Nordic country situated in the North Atlantic Ocean. It is the most sparsely populated country in Europe, with over two-thirds of the population living in its capital city Reykjavik and its surrounding area.

Iceland's greatest economic resource is its fishing industry. With its exclusive fishing zone of 760.000 square kilometres, seven times the area of Iceland itself, it is a world leader in fisheries, ranking as the 19th largest fishing nation in 2019, and the third largest in Europe, behind Russia and Norway²⁸.

The fishing industry is one of the main pillars of the Icelandic economy, and exports mainly include fishery and aquaculture products (FAPs)²⁹. Therefore, responsible fisheries are the prerequisite for the Icelandic fishing industry. Around 7.500 people work in fisheries and processing, which is around 3,9% of Iceland's total workforce. Fishing and fish processing together accounted for 8,1% of the GDP in 2019. 604.129 tonnes of marine products were exported in 2020, which made up 40% of the value of exported goods, worth EUR 1.747 million. The same year, FAPs were exported to 95 countries. Frozen products accounted for 44,1% of the export value of marine exports, and cod is classified as the most valuable fish species, worth 49% of the export value of marine products in 2020.



Source: The World Factbook

There has been significant growth in Icelandic aquaculture production in the last decade, with a high level of investment in fish farming. Iceland is the fourth largest producer of farmed salmon in Europe and the major producer of farmed arctic char³⁰.

In 2018, Iceland produced around 19.000 tonnes of farmed fish, up from only 7.000 tonnes in 2013³¹. Growth continued in 2019. For many years Arctic char was the main species produced, but growth in recent years has been driven by salmon farming which in 2018 accounted for 70% of the total production.

4.2 Fisheries

Since the extension of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in 1975, Icelandic fisheries have come under extensive management restrictions, and in 1990, individual transferable quotas were adopted. The quota system is defined by Total Allowable Catch (TAC), annually issued for each stock, based on scientific research and formal advice from the Marine and Freshwater Research Institute (MFRI) and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). The quota system has led to more concentrated vessel ownership and fishing quotas, and it is estimated that around 75% of quotas now belong to 25 of the largest vessel operators and fishing companies in Iceland³². To prevent excessive concentration, no single vessel operator or company may control more than 12% of the value of the total quotas for all species and 12-35% for individual species.

Most stocks in this ecoregion are managed by the Icelandic Government, while management of some shared stocks is conducted through the Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) or by coastal state agreements (between Iceland, Greenland, the Faroe Islands, and Norway).

A total of 1.561 fishing vessels were registered at the Icelandic Transport Authority³³ at the end of 2020, which is 20 ships fewer than in 2019. Generally, since 2013 the number of vessels has decreased by a few vessels every year. The Transport Authority of Iceland divides fishing vessels into three different categories: trawlers, decked vessels, and undecked vessels, where some decked ships have more gross tonnage than the largest trawlers. Undecked vessels are the most abundant category (53%), followed by decked vessels (45%) and trawlers (3%).

Two Icelandic regions, Westfjords and West, have the highest number of decked and undecked vessels, while Northeast, Capital region and Southwest had the highest number of trawlers registered in 2020.

²⁸ FAO

²⁹ <https://www.government.is/topics/business-and-industry/fisheries-in-iceland/history-of-fisheries/>

³⁰ <https://static.is/publications/news-archive/fisheries/aquaculture-in-iceland/>

³¹ https://www.chamber.is/files/%C3%BA%C3%A1fa%sk%C3%BD%rslur/the_icelandic_economy_2019_report.pdf

³² www.government.is

³³ https://px.hagstofa.is/pxen/pxweb/en/Atvinnuvegir/Atvinnuvegir__skip/SJA05001.px

After an increase of total catch in 2017 and 2018, total catch decreased by almost 17% over the last two years, from 1.26 million tonnes to just over 1 million tonnes in 2019. However, in the last two years, catch volumes have remained relatively stable, with a decrease of only 2,6% in 2020. 2019 and 2020 both saw significant increases in the total value of the catch compared to the previous years.

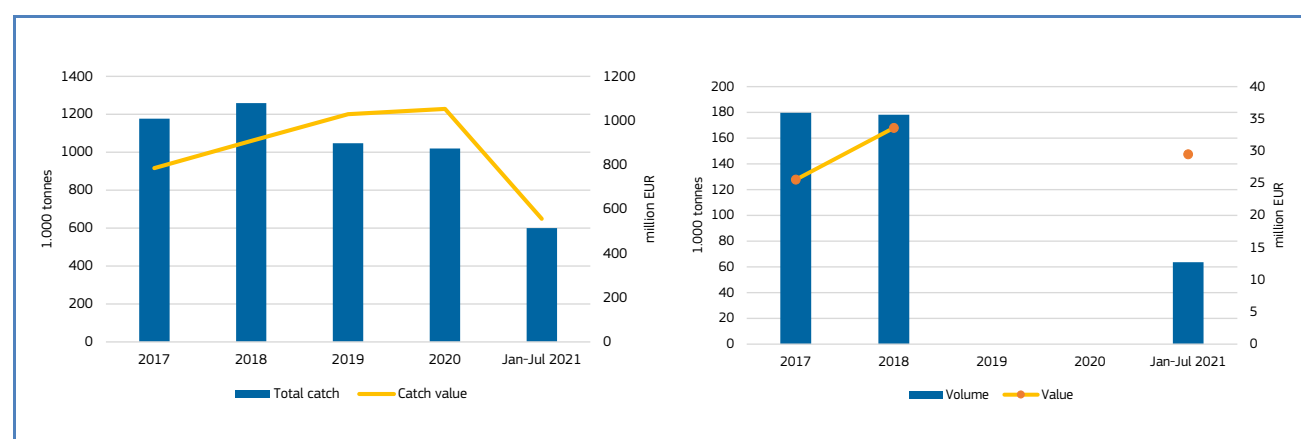
Table 24. **CATCH AND VALUE OF CATCH BY SPECIES (1.000 tonnes and million EUR^{34 35})**

Species	2017		2018		2019		2020		Jan-July 2021	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Capelin	180	26	178	34	0	0	0	0	64	29
Cod	253	351	275	407	273	496	278	538	153	280
Blue whiting	229	29	293	45	268	51	244	50	152	27
Mackerel	166	60	136	53	128	60	152	71	4	2
Herring	46	11	40	10	30	8	36	12	2	1
Redfish	59	63	58	72	53	86	52	86	26	38
Saithe	49	46	66	56	65	74	50	54	33	34
Norwegian spring-spawning herring	80	20	83	23	108	34	98	36	0	0
Other	118	180	129	206	123	220	112	205	75	146
Total	1.180	785	1.259	907	1.048	1.029	1.021	1.052	508	556

Source: Statistics Iceland, preliminary data

The top species by catch volume are cod, blue whiting, mackerel, redfish, and capelin (see Table 25). The value of these species from 2017 to YTD 2021 makes up around 68% of the total catch value on average. No capelin was landed in 2019 and 2020 due to a zero-quota measure enforced to prevent a capelin shortage. However, in 2021, the Icelandic Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture³⁶ signed a regulation on the 2020/2021 capelin fishing season in accordance with the advice of MRFI and provided advice for a limited quota of 61.000 tonnes. It took only a month for Icelandic fishing vessels to catch the allotted quota this year³⁷. After a two-year shortage of capelin, the price so far in 2021 has reached a record high of 0,46 EUR/kg. The price more than tripled compared to 2017 when it was 0,14 EUR/kg.

Figure 43. **TOTAL FISH CATCH IN 1.000 TONNES AND CATCH VALUE IN MILLION EUR³⁸ (left) AND TOTAL VOLUME AND VALUE OF CAPELIN CATCH IN 1.000 TONNES AND MILLION EUR (right)**



Source: Statistics Iceland

³⁴ Average exchange rate from European Central Bank (ECB): ISK to EUR from period January 2017 to June 2021 (0,007092)

³⁵ https://px.hagstofa.is/pxen/pxweb/en/Atvinnuvegir/Atvinnuvegir__sjavarutvegur__afliatolur__afli_verdmaeti/SJA02202.px?rxid=04730ccc-f543-4871-a829-face82dbd76d

³⁶ <https://www.stjornarradid.is/efst-a-baugi/frettir/stok-frett/2021/02/05/Kristjan-Thor-undirritar-regluger-d-um-aukinn-lodnukvota/>

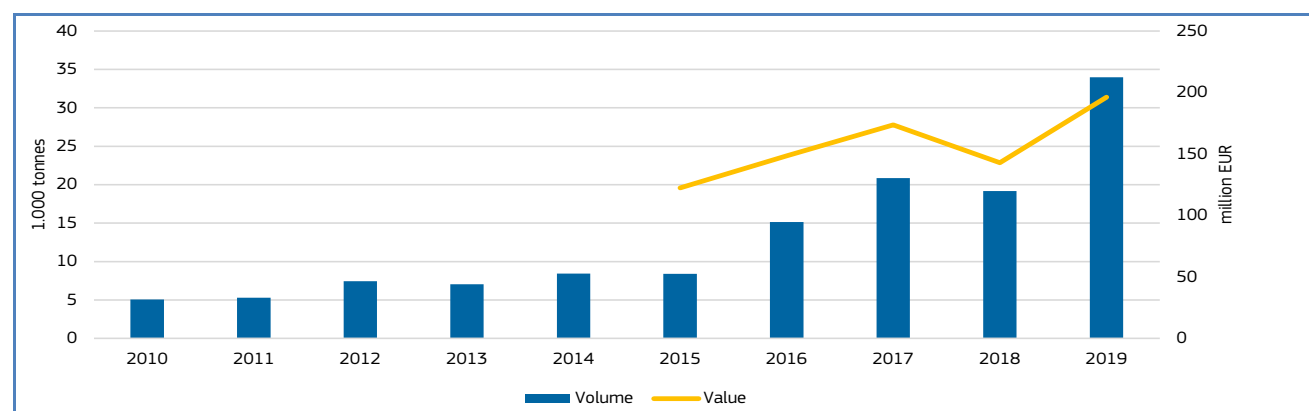
³⁷ <https://www.icelandreview.com/business/capelin-brings-in-isk-16-4-billion/>

³⁸ Average exchange rate from European Central Bank (ECB): ISK to EUR from period January 2016 to June 2021

4.3 Aquaculture

Icelandic Aquaculture production was 5.050 tonnes in 2010, and farming activities have increased more than sixfold in the last decade. In 2019, the total aquaculture production was more than 33.000 tonnes, which is 77% more than in 2018 when it was just over 19.000 tonnes. In value terms, it quadrupled from 2015 when it was EUR 47,7 million, to 2019, when it reached more than EUR 192 million.

Figure 44. **TOTAL AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION IN ICELAND (1.000 tonnes) AND VALUE (million EUR)**



Source: FAO

Atlantic salmon is the most important farmed species in Iceland, with a production of 26.957 tonnes in 2019. Salmon production almost doubled from 2018, supported by knowledge, technology, and financial support from Norwegian owners. Arctic char has had a steady increase in production, and it more than doubled since 2010. Its production in 2019 was 6.322 tonnes which is an increase of 77,7% compared to the previous year. One of the more promising industries is the rearing of Senegal sole³⁹. The rearing of this species began in 2013 and its first commercial production started in 2015. For producing Senegal sole, cooling water from geothermal power plants is used, and production is conducted in a closed and controlled system.

Table 25. **ICELANDIC AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION BY SPECIES (in tonnes) AND VALUE (in 1.000 EUR)**

Species	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Atlantic salmon	3,3	16,3	8,4	50,5	11,3	82,2	13,4	74,0	27,0	148,6
Arctic char	3,9	24,8	4,1	26,1	4,5	29,8	4,9	35,4	6,3	39,3
Rainbow trout	0,7	3,3	2,1	9,0	4,6	28,2	0,3	1,6	0,3	1,6
Senegalese sole	0,3	3,0	0,4	3,7	0,4	4,4	0,4	2,9	0,4	2,8
Other	0,2	75,0	0,1	59,0	0,1	29,0	0,1	29,0	0,0	3,8
Total	8,4	122,5	15,1	148,4	20,9	173,7	19,2	142,8	34,0	196,1

Source: FAO

Overall Icelandic aquaculture production amounted to 40.595 tonnes in 2020, driven by Atlantic salmon for which production rose to 34.341 tonnes. For Arctic char, the second-largest farmed species, production in 2020 fell to 5.493 tonnes. For the other 2 species farmed in 2020, namely rainbow trout and Senegalese sole, production amounted to 490 tonnes and 271 tonnes, respectively. The average price of farmed salmon per kilo reached almost the same price as for rainbow trout in 2018 and 2019, which was around 5,40 EUR/kg. However, the price of farmed Senegalese sole dropped significantly from the record high of 11,00 EUR/kg in 2017 to 7,40 EUR/kg in 2018 and 2019. Arctic char had a relatively stable price from 2015 to 2017. Its price increased by 7,5% in 2018, before a downturn in 2019 when it reached 6,21 EUR/kg.

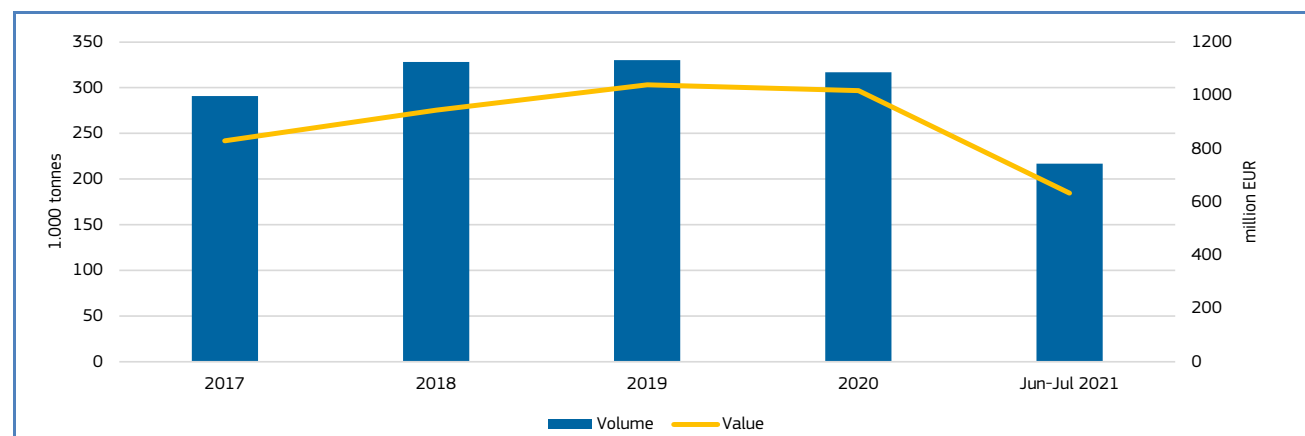
³⁹ <https://www.government.is/topics/business-and-industry/fisheries-in-iceland/aquaculture/>

4.4 International trade

EXPORT

In 2020, Iceland exported 626.000 tonnes of fishery and aquaculture products, worth a value of EUR 1,93 billion. This is a decrease of 3% of exported volume compared to 2019, and 7% of value in 2019. Total Icelandic export of fishery and aquaculture products has been on a stable level for the last three years, being on average 640.000 tonnes per year. The value of exports has, however, declined slightly.

Figure 45. **TOTAL ICELANDIC EXPORT OF FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS (in 1.000 tonnes and million EUR⁴⁰)**



Source: EUMOFA elaboration from Statistics Iceland

The value of exports in 2020 appears to have been affected by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. From March to April, export values decreased by approximately 35 million EUR. There has also been a reported decline in prices for seafood, as well as order cancellations and delayed payments⁴¹. The most exported species in 2020 were cod, mackerel, and fishmeal, which together covered more than 52% of the total export volume. Norway was the main destination for Icelandic exports, with a volume of 91.000 tonnes. Of this, 50% was fishmeal and 21% was fish oil. Of exports destined for the UK, more than 70% of the volume consisted of cod, fishmeal, and haddock. The UK, France, and Spain were the destinations with the highest export value from Iceland, since they mainly include cod, haddock, coldwater shrimps, and salmon.

⁴⁰ YTD 2021 includes months from January-July 2021

⁴¹ https://nafig.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/COVID-REPORT_2.pdf

Table 26. **ICELANDIC EXPORTS BY MAIN DESTINATION COUNTRIES (volume in 1.000 tonnes and value in million EUR)**

	2017		2018		2019		2020		Jan-Jul 2021	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Norway	123	158	127	180	87	126	91	127	30	34
UK	62	262	75	299	76	345	81	333	37	188
Denmark	49	53	51	59	44	54	40	67	36	55
France	32	186	37	215	40	246	40	248	31	171
Lithuania	21	25	23	29	27	38	38	45	14	17
Faroe Islands	8	10	8	19	8	17	34	31	7	6
Germany	38	111	44	109	36	117	33	104	29	71
Poland	14	29	29	57	40	80	29	74	20	47
Netherlands	26	75	28	83	31	122	29	117	18	76
Spain	32	159	36	181	31	162	26	135	20	92
Other	170	559	190	652	222	770	184	647	131	511
Total	574	1.629	648	1.883	644	2.076	626	1.927	373	1.268

Source: EUMOFA elaboration from Statistics Iceland

In 2020, France, the USA, and the UK were the main destination countries for the Icelandic export of live/fresh products. The top exports to these countries were cod, salmon, redfish, haddock, and trout. Frozen products, on the other hand, are mostly exported to UK, Spain, and China. Cod, haddock, and saithe were the main frozen species destined for the UK and Spain, and frozen mackerel for China.

When it comes to farmed species like salmon and trout, in 2020, Iceland exported mostly salmon to Poland, Denmark, and the Netherlands, and trout to the USA, Denmark, UK, and Poland. Exports to Poland drastically increased from 27 tonnes in 2017 to 5.267 tonnes in 2020. Just in the last two years, from 2019 to 2020, exports to Poland have almost doubled.

Table 27. **ICELANDIC EXPORTS BY PRESERVATION STATE (volume in 1.000 tonnes and value in million EUR)**

	2017		2018		2019		2020		Jan-July 2021	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Live/Fresh	86	480	103	561	124	690	160	705	105	466
Frozen	257	657	288	739	337	889	275	726	174	539
Smoked	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Salted	26	142	31	174	29	171	29	169	20	110
Dried	15	41	17	50	17	56	17	53	11	30
Other	190	304	209	358	137	270	144	274	63	122
Total	574	1.629	648	1.883	644	2.076	626	1.927	373	1.268

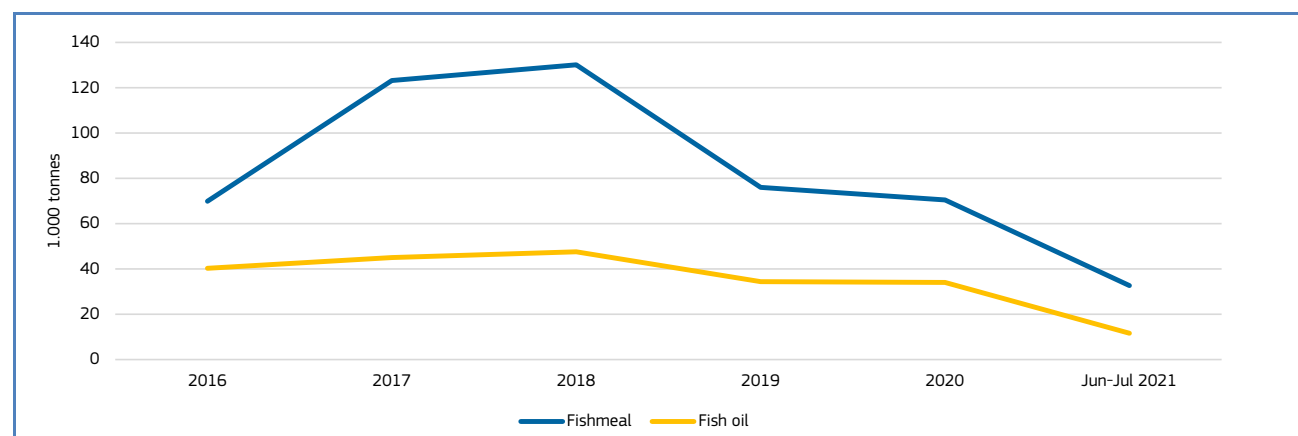
Source: EUMOFA elaboration from Statistics Iceland

The impact of the pandemic on the fisheries sector has been extensive⁴². Many manufacturers responded to the pandemic by producing more frozen products and as a result have been able to put more into cold storage. They have also increased production of salted products/salt-fish which can be stored for longer. The report mentioned that the biggest problem during this period was the transport of goods within Europe.

⁴² https://nafig.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/COVID-REPORT_2.pdf

The best years for fishmeal export from Iceland were 2017 and 2018, where export was over 130.000 tonnes. However, the negative trend started after these two years. While in 2017 and 2018, export of fishmeal and fish oil contributed to 28,5% of total export, this share decreased to only 17,15% in 2019 and 16,7% in 2020. The decrease can be explained by the zero quotas for capelin in 2019 and 2020, alongside increased domestic consumption due to the increase in Icelandic aquaculture production (see Figure 2). Capelin has historically been an important ingredient for fishmeal and fish oil production. Total catch of capelin was at its highest in 2017 and 2018 and may have boosted fishmeal and fish oil production in these years, as well as its export from Iceland. However, with zero-quotas for capelin in 2019 and 2020, the production of fish oil reduced and its export from Iceland decreased.

Figure 46. ICELANDIC EXPORT OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



Source: EUMOFA elaboration from Statistics Iceland

IMPORT

In 2020, Iceland imported 24.000 tonnes of fishery and aquaculture products, which was 46% less volume than 2019, when 45.000 tonnes were imported⁴³. Generally, there is a negative trend in total imports to Iceland in the last few years. However, in YTD 2021, imports have already reached more than 30.000 tonnes. The countries from which Iceland have imported the most, in the last five years, are Norway, Peru, Chile, Estonia, Canada, Greenland, the Faroe Islands, and the UK (with ranking varying depending on the year). The most imported products are fish oil, coldwater shrimp, cod, and some pelagic species such as herring and mackerel. Almost all imports from Peru and Chile to Iceland are fish oil, and coldwater shrimps are mainly imported from Poland, Estonia, and Canada. More than 50% of total imports from Greenland in the last five years consisted of herring, and approximately 20% consisted of mackerel.

Table 28. TOTAL INTERNATIONAL IMPORT OF FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS TO ICELAND (volume in 1.000 tonnes and value in million EUR)⁴⁴

	2017		2018		2019		2020		Jan-Jul 2021	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Total	38	70	43	89	45	102	24	56	31	57

Source: EUMOFA elaboration of Statistics Iceland

Most of the imported fish products (excluding fishmeal and fish oil) come to Iceland in live/fresh and frozen preservation states and are mainly landings by foreign vessels in Iceland. Value-wise, frozen products are those contributing the most to the total import value, followed by live/fresh fish. Prices for frozen fish products have been relatively stable over the last few years but dropped from 2,6 EUR/kg in 2019 to 2,3 EUR/kg in 2020. When it comes to the live/fresh category, 2020 was quite a successful year, since the price more than doubled compared to 2019, going from 1,2 EUR/kg to 2,5 EUR/kg. Furthermore, it is worth mentioning the record high price per-kilo of salted fish in 2020. While the price already had a stable increasing trend in the previous years, it reached 41 EUR/kg in 2020, more than three times higher than in 2019 when it was 12,6 EUR/kg.

⁴³ EUMOFA

⁴⁴ Non-food use products not included in the table. Non-food use products are mainly landings of small pelagic species.

4.5. Trade with the EU

EXPORT FROM THE EU

Total EU exports to Iceland in 2020 came to 8.563 tonnes for a value of more than EUR 26 million. Compared to 2019, this was a decrease in volume of 29% and 37% in value. The largest EU exporters to Iceland are Estonia, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, and Spain. The most exported fish products are different shrimp species, fish oil, and cod (See Table 78). On average, these products made up 68% of the total export volume from the EU to Iceland. The most exported farmed species from the EU to Iceland are salmon and trout.

Table 29. **EU EXPORT TO ICELAND BY PRODUCT (volume in tonnes and volume in 1000 EUR)**

	2017		2018		2019		2020		Jun-Jul 2021	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Shrimp, coldwater	1.961	4.655	2.663	6.914	4.737	12.559	3.509	6.715	2.177	5.027
Fish oil	289	722	500	812	333	601	1.772	3.853	71	112
Shrimp, <i>Crangon</i> spp.	268	1.616	789	3.213	1.257	5.383	1.476	6.515	1.356	4.756
Shrimp, warmwater	91	588	75	502	1.299	3.694	100	608	60	380
Cod	48	126	1.420	3.525	1.479	3.724	37	181	1.078	2.674
Other	3.122	14.783	2.269	11.109	2.872	15.536	1.670	8.229	1.542	7.258
Total	5.778	22.490	7.717	26.076	11.977	41.495	8.563	26.103	6.283	20.207

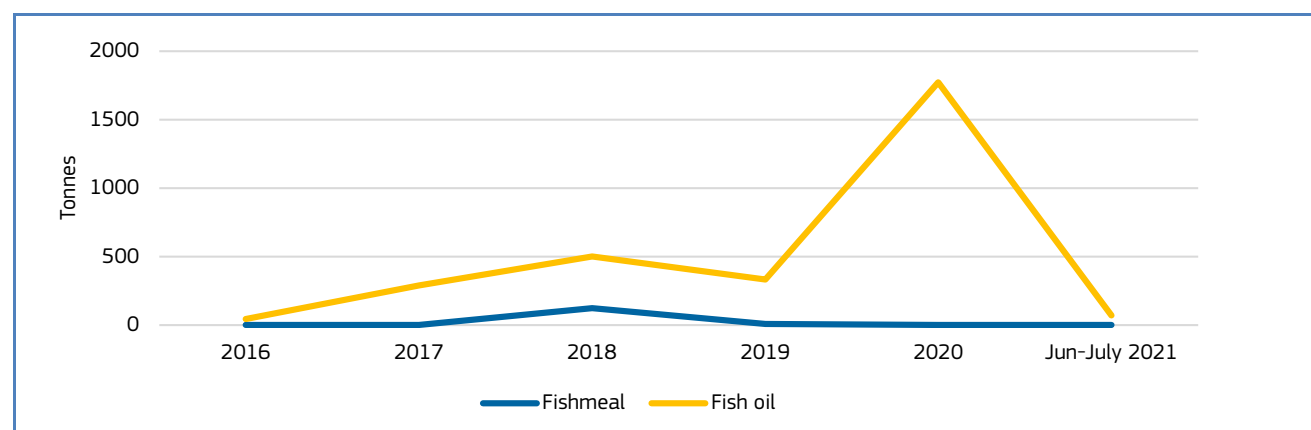
Source: EUMOFA elaboration of Eurostat

The species that contribute the most to the total export value from the EU to Iceland are shrimps (coldwater and *Crangon* spp.), followed by cod. In 2020, there were very low export volumes of cod and warmwater shrimp.

The most exported preservation categories are frozen and live/fresh. Denmark exports the most live/fresh shrimp *Crangon* spp. to Iceland, and volumes increase every year. Germany is the largest exporter of fresh/live cod. Estonia and Netherlands export the most frozen products. Estonia exports mainly coldwater shrimps to Iceland while the Netherlands mainly exports warmwater shrimps.

Export of fishmeal from the EU to Iceland is relatively insignificant. On the other hand, export of fish oil from the EU to Iceland reached its highest level in 2020, at a volume of almost 1.800 tonnes. Fish oil was exported to Iceland mainly from the Netherlands (peaking in 2020), Germany, and Portugal. Knowing that the Netherlands is a European export-import hub for fish and aquaculture products, we can assume that fish oil exported from the Netherlands is most likely from another origin.

Figure 47. **EXPORTS OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL (tonnes) FROM EU TO ICELAND** ⁴⁵



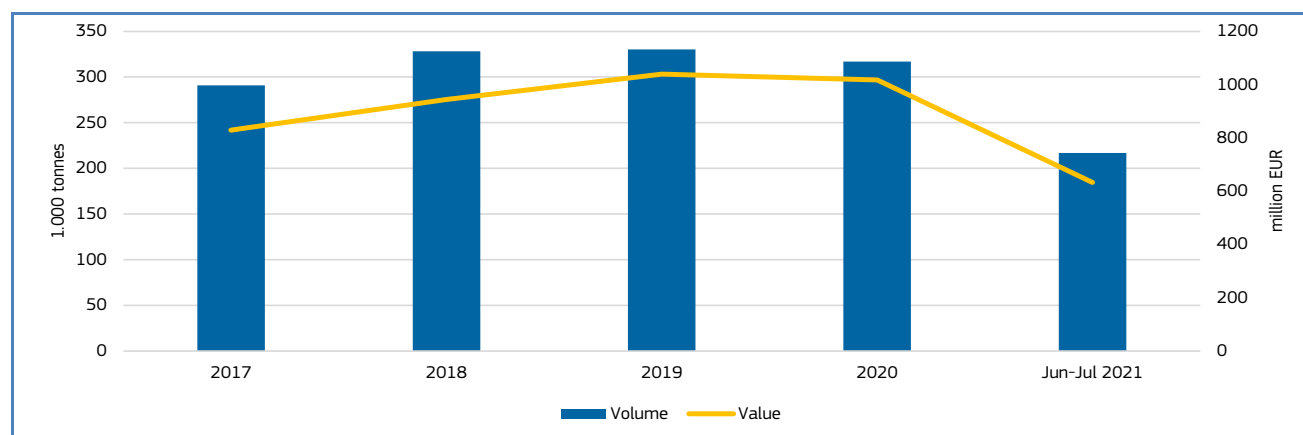
Source: EUMOFA elaboration of Eurostat

⁴⁵ YTD 2021 includes months from January-July 2021

IMPORT FROM THE EU

Total EU import volume from Iceland has been relatively stable in the previous years, and import value has been following the same trend. In 2020, EU MS imported a total of 317.000 tonnes FAPs from Iceland at a value of EUR 1,02 billion.

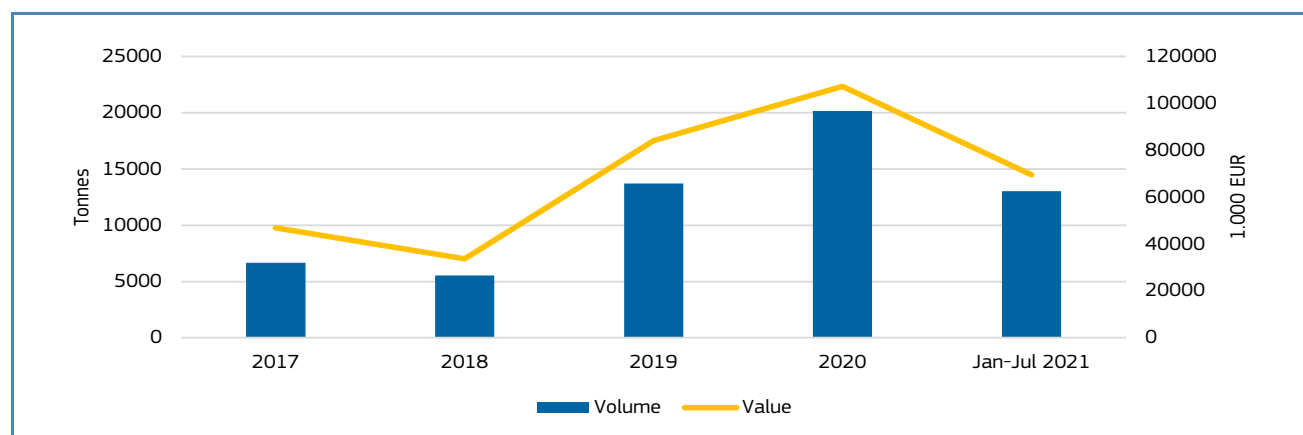
Figure 48. **TOTAL EU IMPORT FROM ICELAND (volume in 1.000 tonnes and value in million EUR)** ⁴⁶



Source: EUMOFA elaboration of Eurostat

Cod, mackerel, redfish, fishmeal, saithe, and salmon are among the most imported species by the EU from Iceland. The highest valued species in the last few years are cod, salmon, saithe, and redfish, while in earlier years salmon values were somewhat lower due to the low export volumes. The Netherlands is recorded as the main destination country for cod and salmon from Iceland to the EU⁴⁷. It is likely that imported salmon registered in the Netherlands is distributed forward, given that the Netherlands is Europe's biggest export/import hub. Denmark is the second largest destination for fresh and frozen fish products from Iceland.

Figure 49. **IMPORT OF SALMON FROM ICELAND TO THE EU (volume in tonnes and value in 1000 EUR)** ⁴⁸



Source: EUMOFA elaboration of Eurostat

⁴⁶ YTD 2021 includes months from January-July 2021

⁴⁷ EUMOFA

⁴⁸ Ibidem

4.6 Processing, consumption, and creativity with by-products

Iceland processes fish in numerous, automated ways such as freezing, salting, drying, reduction (fish meal and oil), canning and fresh product delivery, by using advanced technologies and reduced manual labour⁴⁹. The automisation process began in the 1990s, and now, thanks to cooperation between fish factories, fish processing plants and tech companies, it is possible to freeze 1.500 kilos of fish per worker per day, as opposed to 150 kilos per worker per day in the 1990s⁵⁰.

The Icelandic mentality has seen a transition from “quantity mentality” to “value mentality” in terms of value-added production, and has led to the utilisation of previously discarded raw materials. Several Icelandic whitefish companies⁵¹ have already started this utilisation of biomass to create maximum value from every part of the fish. For example, these companies may dry heads and backbones and export them to Nigeria where they are considered a delicacy, turn cod skin into collagen powder, produce fish oil, and so on. By-products can range from being of relatively low value, such as fishmeal and fish oil processed from silage, to extremely high-value products included in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and functional foods⁵².

Salted products with high value, produced mostly from fresh raw cod, tusk, ling, and saithe⁵³, are mostly exported to Mediterranean and Southern Europe countries, and are currently worth around 10% of exported seafood value. Dried products account for 5% and fishmeal and fish oil around 15% of the export value. Net profitability of fish processing and fishing increased from 2018 to 2019, from 12,2% to 19%, and net profit from the processing of demersal species increased from 12,6% to 13,5%⁵⁴.

Global data on fish consumption from Faostat⁵⁵ show that Icelandic consumption of fish is at a record high, standing at more than 90 kg per capita in 2018.

⁴⁹ <https://www.government.is/topics/business-and-industry/fisheries-in-iceland/processing-and-products/>

⁵⁰ <http://www.nordiclabourjournal.org/i-fokus/in-focus-2018/the-future-of-work/article.2018-05-14.2432920898>

⁵¹ <https://www.seafoodsource.com/features/icelandic-venture-seeks-value-in-cod-byproducts>

⁵² <https://www.matis.is/media/matis/utgafa/08-16-By-products-from-whitefish.pdf>

⁵³ https://fiskkaup.is/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/icelandic_salt_fish_sept2011.pdf

⁵⁴ <http://hagstofan.s3.amazonaws.com/media/public/2020/80d73a0d-92e6-473e-acd5-52ee7cb996ce.pdf>

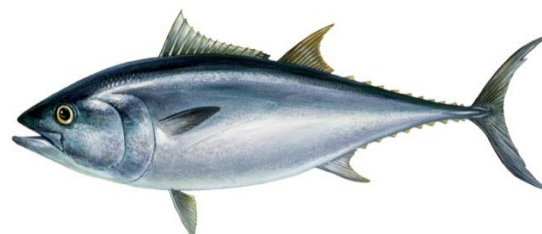
⁵⁵ <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS>

5. Case study – Bluefin tuna fattening industry in the EU

5.1. Biology, resource, and exploitation

BIOLOGY

Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) is a highly migratory pelagic fish that reaches a length of up to 3,3 m, weighs up to 725 kg, and has a lifespan of around 40 years. The species has a wide geographical distribution but lives mainly in the temperate pelagic ecosystem of the North Atlantic and its adjacent waters, including the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Mediterranean Sea⁵⁶.



© Scandinavian Fishing Year Book

For management purposes, two stocks are considered (eastern and western), conventionally separated by the 45°W meridian. The eastern bluefin tuna stock is much larger than the western one and covers a wide distribution area in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean. It migrates annually over long distances between its spawning sites in the Mediterranean and its feeding grounds in the eastern Atlantic, from the Norwegian Sea to areas off the coast of west Africa⁵⁷.

RESOURCE, EXPLOITATION, AND MANAGEMENT IN EUROPE

The migration patterns of eastern bluefin tuna have been exploited by fisheries in the Mediterranean since antiquity. Initially based on hand lines and beach seines, these fisheries came to be dominated by tuna traps following the 16th century. After the expansion of purse seines and longlines in the Atlantic (in the 1950s) and in the Mediterranean (in the 1970s), the importance of tuna traps gradually decreased, although some traditional traps are still in use in the western Mediterranean. There is also a small pole and line fishery using live bait (known as bait-boat). The bluefin tuna fisheries changed greatly with the rise of the Japanese sushi and sashimi market in the 1980s, which led to increases in demand and caused the value of the species to increase sharply. Additionally, a number of obstacles (e.g. low egg survival) prevented the aquaculture sector from developing a competitive full-cycle breeding process to supply this increasing demand, with the development of caging systems for fattening captured tuna further increasing pressure on wild stocks. This evolution led to a significant increase in catches in the early 1990s and consequently to critical overexploitation of the stock. However, recent research and achievements in tuna hatchery processes indicate a promising outlook for the development of a full cycle bluefin tuna production, particularly in Spain⁵⁸.

Like all tuna species in the Atlantic, the eastern bluefin tuna stock is managed by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), whose scientific committee has raised concerns about the state of the eastern bluefin tuna since the early 1990s. In 1996, the ICCAT estimated that the stock was overfished, and in 1998 it introduced a system of total allowable catches (TAC). However, the TACs established by ICCAT regularly exceeded scientific advice, and the control system in place did not ensure compliance with the catch limits, causing significant under-reporting of catches. Following the scientific committee's warnings of a possible stock collapse, coupled with increasing public concern, the ICCAT adopted a bluefin tuna recovery plan for 2007-2022. This plan includes restrictive measures, such as shortening the fishing season and protecting juvenile fish by increasing the minimum fishing size. The recovery plan was gradually strengthened in the following years. In particular, the ICCAT agreed on a significant decrease in the TACs, which after 2010 aligned with the levels suggested by the scientific advice. Fishing capacity (i.e. the number of vessels) was drastically reduced to match the reduced fishing opportunities, while control systems were strengthened. As a result of the recovery measures, the total catches of bluefin tuna sharply decreased from around 50.000 tonnes over the previous decade to 11-12.000 tonnes. Stock assessments in 2012-2014 reported positive trends, and assessment of the state of the bluefin tuna stock greatly improved. In 2014, following scientific advice, the ICCAT endorsed a 20% annual TAC increase for the next three years. In 2017, the scientific committee recommended a progressive increase of the TAC up to 36.000 tonnes in 2020. They also reported that the state of the stock no longer required the emergency measures of the recovery plan. Accordingly, in 2018, the ICCAT moved from the recovery plan to a management plan which entered into force in June 2019⁵⁹.

The current EU quotas for eastern bluefin tuna account for more than half of the total catch. The main EU fishing countries in terms of quotas allocated are Spain, France, and Italy, and to a lesser extent, Croatia, Portugal, Malta, Greece, and Cyprus.

⁵⁶ https://www.iccat.int/documents/scrs/execsum/bft_eng.pdf

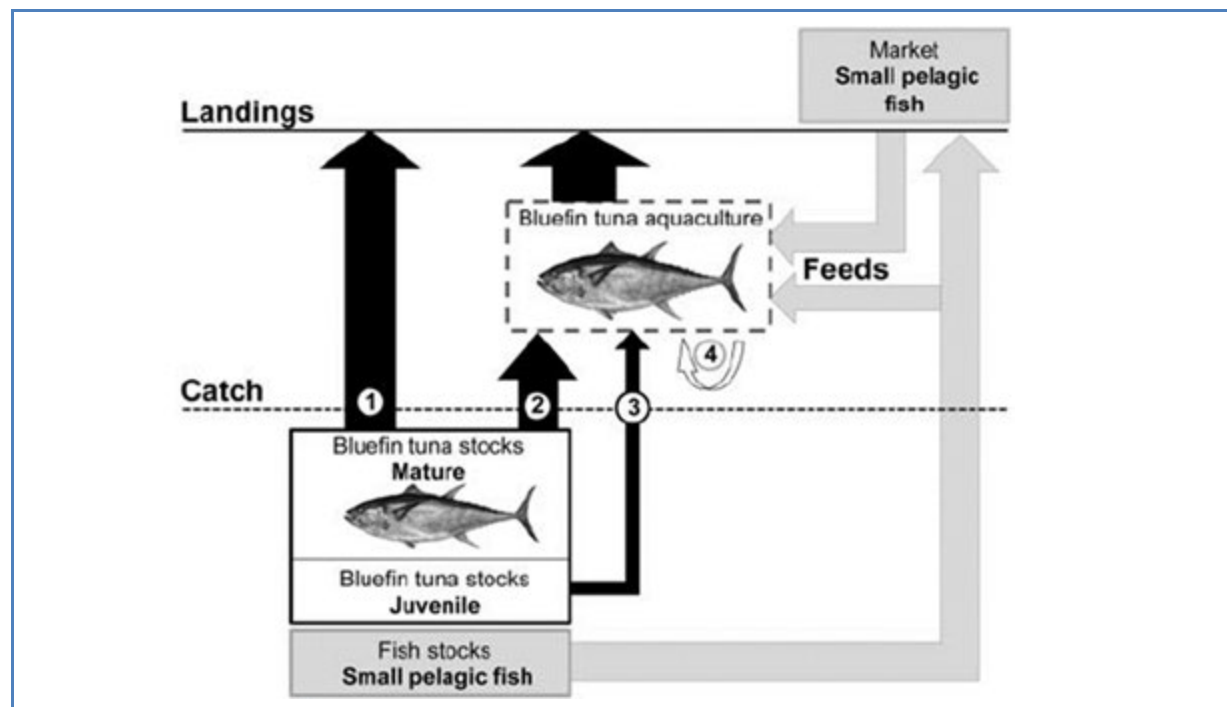
⁵⁷ [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2020/649358/EPRS_ATA\(2020\)649358_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2020/649358/EPRS_ATA(2020)649358_EN.pdf)

⁵⁸ <https://thefishsite.com/articles/time-to-turn-around-europes-tuna-farming-sector>

⁵⁹ Source: [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2020/649358/EPRS_ATA\(2020\)649358_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2020/649358/EPRS_ATA(2020)649358_EN.pdf)

Concerning the capture-based farming process, tuna are caught in international waters by purse seines during the months of June and July. They are then transferred to cages where they are fed on raw fish, depending on farm management and requirements. The fish are kept in the cages until they are harvested for exportation between October and January as fresh or frozen products, mainly to Asian markets (Japan). The size of the exported fish depends on the size of fish caught from the wild, and generally ranges between 80 and 250 kg⁶⁰. In order to feed caged tuna, farmers have to use significant volumes of small pelagics, mostly imported from Northern Europe (herring, sprat, mackerel).

Figure 50. **OVERVIEW OF ATLANTIC BLUEFIN TUNA EXPLOITATION IN EU**⁶¹



Source: Metian, Marc & Pouil, Simon & Boustany, Andre & Troell, Max. (2014).

5.2. Production

CATCHES

Global catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna amounted to 30.707 tonnes in 2019. Most of the catches occur in the Mediterranean and are destined for landing or for further fattening in cages at sea in the Mediterranean. The EU was the leading producer in 2019, accounting for 47% of total catches. Other major producers were Japan and Morocco (10% each) and Tunisia, Libya, Turkey, and Algeria (respectively 8%, 7%, 6% and 5% of global catches). EU catches of bluefin tuna amounted to 14.533 tonnes in 2019, with major producers being France, Italy, and Spain, accounting for 36%, 29%, and 22% respectively. Other important EU producers include Croatia, Portugal, and Greece.

Over the last decade (2010-2019), reported catches of bluefin tuna have increased by 137% due to the increasing quotas following the stock's recovery. All major producing countries experienced increases in catch volumes over the period: +125% for the EU, +94% for Japan, and +89% for Morocco.

⁶⁰ <https://agrikoltura.gov.mt/en/fisheries/Pages/captBasedAquaCult.aspx>

⁶¹ Source: Metian, Marc & Pouil, Simon & Boustany, Andre & Troell, Max. (2014). Farming of Bluefin Tuna—Reconsidering Global Estimates and Sustainability Concerns. Reviews in Fisheries Science & Aquaculture. 22. 184-192. 10.1080/23308249.2014.907771.

Table 30. **TOTAL WORLD CATCHES OF ATLANTIC BLUEFIN TUNA (volume in tonnes)**

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU	6.466	6.033	6.058	7.841	7.808	9.127	10.704	13.092	16.157
Japan	1.509	1.742	1.379	1.446	1.436	1.733	1.923	2.257	2.677
Morocco	1.553	1.237	1.213	1.269	1.269	1.498	1.783	2.141	2.571
Tunisia	1.042	852	1.017	1.057	1.057	1.248	1.461	1.755	2.092
Libya	645	400	763	933	933	1.153	1.368	1.631	1.792
Turkey	409	527	536	551	555	1.091	1.324	1.515	1.284
Libya	645	400	763	933	933	1.153	1.368	1.631	1.792
Turkey	409	527	536	551	555	1.091	1.324	1.515	1.284
Algeria	19	39	69	244	244	370	448	1.038	1.300
Others	2.115	2.011	2.234	2.168	2.449	2.848	3.467	5.627	4.153
Total	12.941	11.957	12.331	14.522	14.763	17.934	21.111	27.368	30.106

Source: FAO.

LANDINGS IN THE EU

In 2019, landings of bluefin tuna in the EU amounted to 8.704 tonnes for a total value of EUR 84 million. Italy and Spain were by far the most important landing countries, accounting for 48% and 37% of the total volume respectively, and 52% and 35% of the total value. Other major landing countries were France (8% of landing volume), Greece (3%), and to a lesser extent Portugal (1%) and Malta (1%).

Over the 2010-2019 period, bluefin tuna landings experienced an increase of 187% in volume, following the increase in quotas. However, among major producing countries, increases in landing volumes have varied, with significant increases in Italy (almost multiplied by ten) and France (+255%), a moderate increase in Spain (+22%), and a sharp decrease in Malta (-52%)⁶². In value, over the 2009-2018 period, the total EU landings strongly increased in real terms by 257%, thanks to the increase in landings and an increase in average landing price of 25%⁶³.

⁶² This could be explained by Malta selling quotas to other countries and then buying fish, given that Malta is a central hub for tuna fattening in the Mediterranean.

⁶³ Values are deflated by using the GDP deflator (base=2015).

Table 31. **TOTAL LANDINGS OF BLUEFIN TUNA IN THE EU28 (volume in tonnes)** ⁶⁴

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU	6.466	6.033	6.058	7.841	7.808	9.127	10.704	13.092	16.157
Japan	1.509	1.742	1.379	1.446	1.436	1.733	1.923	2.257	2.677
Morocco	1.553	1.237	1.213	1.269	1.269	1.498	1.783	2.141	2.571
Tunisia	1.042	852	1.017	1.057	1.057	1.248	1.461	1.755	2.092
Libya	645	400	763	933	933	1.153	1.368	1.631	1.792
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Turkey	409	527	536	551	555	1.091	1.324	1.515	1.284
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Others	2.115	2.011	2.234	2.168	2.449	2.848	3.467	5.627	4.153
Total	12.941	11.957	12.331	14.522	14.763	17.934	21.111	27.368	30.106

Source: EUMOFA elaboration of EUROSTAT data.

The differences observed between catches and landings, and their evolution among EU countries, demonstrate the importance of the bluefin tuna fattening industry and the different strategies adopted by fishery companies (direct landings or transfer to fattening cages).

AQUACULTURE IN THE EU

The global aquaculture production of bluefin tuna is estimated to be approximately 36.000 tonnes. Pacific bluefin tuna is farmed in Japan and Mexico, Atlantic bluefin tuna in Mediterranean countries, and Southern bluefin tuna in Australia.

In 2019, production in the EU bluefin tuna fattening industry in the EU amounted to 22.434 tonnes for a total value of EUR 308 million. Malta was by far the most important producing country, accounting for 53% of the total volume and 49% of the total value. Other major producing countries were Spain (34% of landing volume) and Croatia (10%). In the past both Greece and Italy produced small volumes of bluefin tuna but have not reported any production in the last five years.

Over the 2010-2019 period, thanks to the wider context of increased TACs, bluefin tuna fattening production experienced an increase of 209% in volume (+142% in Malta and +330% in Spain). In value, over the 2010-2019 period, the increase in real terms was 176%, with a slight drop of average ex-farm price by 16%⁶⁵.

Table 32. **BLUEFIN TUNA FATTENING PRODUCTION IN THE EU (volume in tonnes)** ⁶⁶

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Malta	4.955	1.759	3.470	6.123	5.451	8.051	10.103	13.120	17.326	11.970
Spain	1.793	2.866	2.988	2.903	3.088	4.691	4.562	5.136	7.636	7.717
Croatia	-	-	-	2.616	2.224	2.603	2.934	2.162	3.227	2.747
Greece	90	95	30	55	75	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	435	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	6.838	5.155	6.573	11.697	10.839	15.345	17.599	20.418	28.189	22.434

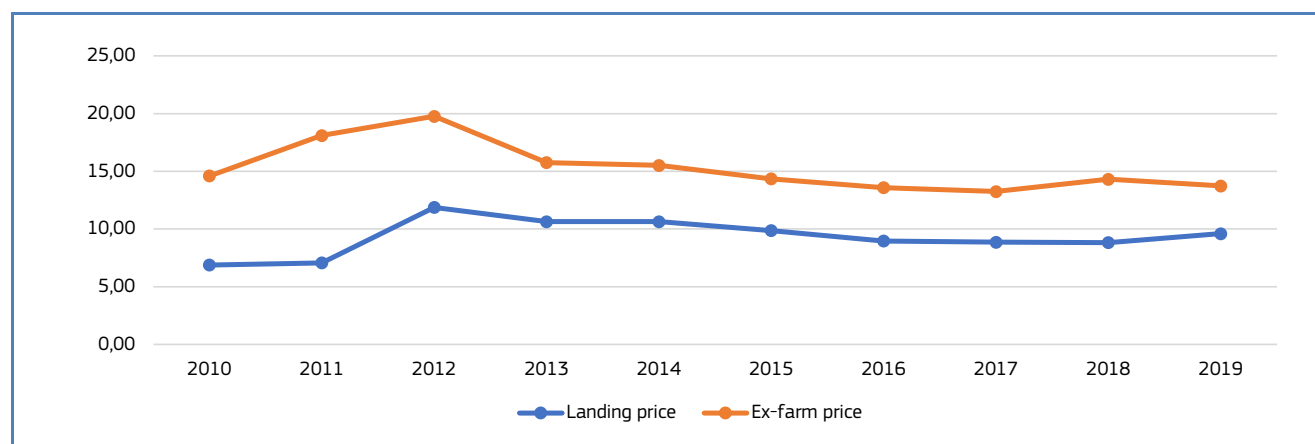
Source: EUMOFA elaboration of EUROSTAT data.

⁶⁴ Totals do not correspond exactly to actual sums because of roundings.⁶⁵ Values are deflated by using the GDP deflator (base=2015).⁶⁶ Totals do not correspond exactly to actual sums because of roundings.

PRICES

In terms of prices, ex-farm prices achieve a higher level than landing prices. Ex-farm prices ranged from 13,50 - 20,00 EUR/kg over the 2010-2019 period, whereas landing prices ranged from 6,50 - 12,00 EUR/kg. This is probably due to the larger size of fattened tuna. Over the last decade, both landing prices and ex-farm prices reached a peak in 2012. Afterwards, they followed a slightly decreasing trend driven by the increase of quotas and thus supply.

Figure 51. **BLUEFIN TUNA PRICES AT PRODUCTION STAGE (in EUR/kg)**



Source: EUMOFA elaboration of Eurostat data

5.3 International Trade

EU TRADE FLOWS AND SUPPLY

In the CN nomenclature used for registering EU import-export data, Atlantic bluefin tuna is specifically reported as fresh, frozen, or live. Small volumes are also reported as fresh and frozen for industrial processing or preservation. Trade flows of live bluefin tuna are reported when fishing vessels tow their catches in cages at sea from fishing areas to a fattening farm located in another country.

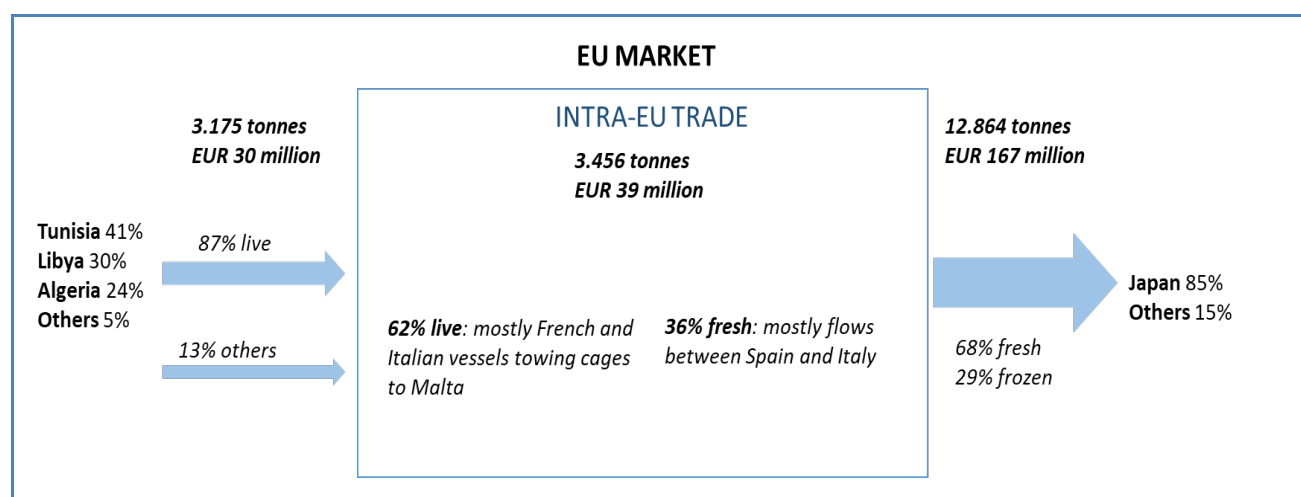
In 2019, the EU27 had a positive trade balance for Atlantic bluefin tuna products, amounting to EUR 136 million⁶⁷. In 2019, extra-EU imports reached 3.175 tonnes for EUR 30 million. 87% of this volume was live tuna. The main suppliers of live tuna were Tunisia, Libya, and Algeria, accounting for 41%, 30%, and 24% of live tuna import volume. Extra-EU exports of bluefin tuna products were much higher, amounting to 12.864 tonnes for EUR 167 million. Of this volume, 68% was fresh tuna and 29% was frozen tuna. Extra-EU exports of frozen and fresh tuna were mostly destined for Japan (85% of export volume).

In 2019, intra-EU exports reached EUR 39 million for 3.456 tonnes of bluefin tuna products⁶⁸. Of the total intra-EU export volume, 62% was live tuna and 36% was fresh tuna. France was the main exporter of live tuna, accounting for 76% of the intra-EU exports volume of live Atlantic bluefin tuna. Italy, Spain, and Portugal followed with 14%, 6%, and 5% respectively, whereas Malta and Spain were the main countries of destination, representing 71% and 18% of total export volume of live tuna, respectively. For fresh tuna, Spain and Italy were the main exporters (accounting for 38% and 26% of total export volume of fresh Atlantic bluefin tuna, respectively) and were also the main destinations, along with France.

⁶⁷ UK is considered as an extra-EU partner in this case study.

⁶⁸ To be noted that intra-EU imports amounted to 7.279 tonnes for EUR 60 million. In general, bilateral comparisons between Member States of intra-EU flows reveal major and persistent discrepancies, thus comparisons dealing with intra-EU trade statistics and related results must be taken into account cautiously and should consider the existence of these discrepancies.

Figure 52. **THE ATLANTIC BLUEFIN TUNA EU27 TRADE MARKET IN 2019 (in volume)**



Source: EUMOFA elaboration of EUROSTAT-COMEXT data.

SUPPLY OVERVIEW BY MAIN FARMING COUNTRY

Below is a summary of the production figures and trade flows for the three main farming countries of bluefin tuna: Malta, Spain, and Croatia. The duration of the fattening process, which can last up to two years, and variations in storage strategies employed by tuna farming companies mean that comparisons of production figures and trade flows should be considered with caution.

- **Malta** is the main EU player, with very few catches but significant imports of live tuna from France and Italy, as well as other nearby countries (Tunisia, Libya, and Algeria) supplying the country's tuna fattening industry. Most of the farmed production is exported to Japan, either fresh or frozen.
- **Spain:** tuna farms seem to be primarily supplied with live tuna by domestic catches and a small number of imports from France, Portugal, and Italy. It seems that only a share of the farmed production is exported, mostly to Japan, as fresh products.
- **Croatia:** tuna farms seem to be exclusively supplied by domestic catches, since no imports of live tuna are reported. According to trade data, all Croatian farmed tuna production is exported, mostly as fresh products, to Japan.

Table 33. **ATLANTIC BLUEFIN TUNA SUPPLY OVERVIEW IN EU FARMING COUNTRIES (2019, volume in tonnes)** ⁶⁹

Country	Catches	Landings	Imports live tuna	Aquaculture	Imports other preservation	Exports
Malta	73	73	6.249	11.970	-	7.698
Spain	3.129	3.235	1.084	7.717	1.736	2.879
Croatia	825	64	-	2.747	20	2.837

Source: EUMOFA elaboration of EUROSTAT data.

⁶⁹ Totals do not correspond exactly to actual sums because of roundings.

6. Global highlights

EU / Mauritania / Fisheries: At the end of July, the European Union and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania concluded negotiations for the renewal of the bilateral agreement on sustainable fisheries. The Implementation Protocol accompanying the new agreement was concluded for a period of five years, and aims at a gradual alignment of the fishing opportunities offered to Union vessels operating in Mauritanian water. The protocol provides the European fleet with access to Mauritanian waters for the fishing of crustaceans, demersal fish, tuna, and small pelagics, for a total of approximately 290.000 tonnes per year. For the first years of the protocol's application, the EU will devote EUR 57,5 million per year to this partnership, in addition to the catches paid by European fishermen⁷⁰.

Fisheries / Sustainability / Baltic Sea: On 26 August, the European Commission adopted its proposal for fishing opportunities for the Baltic Sea in 2022. Based on the proposal, EU countries will determine how much fish can be caught in the sea basin, for what concerns the most important commercial species. The Commission proposes to increase fishing opportunities for herring in the Gulf of Riga whilst maintaining the current levels for sprat, plaice, and bycatches of eastern cod. The Commission also proposed a decrease in fishing opportunities for the remaining stocks in order to improve their sustainability and to help other stocks, such as cod and herring, recover. The proposed total allowable catches (TACs) are based on the best available peer-reviewed scientific advice from the International Council on the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) and follow the Baltic multiannual management plan adopted in 2016 by the European Parliament and the Council⁷¹.



EU / Seafood / Consumption: Nearly two thirds of Europeans have fish on their menu several times per month, according to the latest Eurobarometer on EU consumer habits regarding fishery and aquaculture products. The COVID-19 crisis does not seem to have had a significant effect on the consumption of seafood within the EU, although a slight decrease (-6%) was observed in 2021 compared to 2018. The proportion of Europeans who have decreased their consumption of fish during the COVID-19 crisis are likely to name financial reasons as the main cause, either because seafood products have become more expensive (33%) or because their own financial situation has changed (25%). Quality and price remain the most important purchasing factors, and demand for more consumer information has increased⁷².

COVID-19 / Food Safety / FAO: COVID-19: The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations has published updated guidance for preventing transmission of COVID-19 within food businesses. The purpose of the guidelines is to highlight measures needed to control COVID-19 in food operations, so that the safety of both workers and the food supply is protected. Current data indicates that neither food nor food packaging is a pathway for the spread of viruses causing respiratory illnesses, including SARS-CoV-2, and therefore it is not considered to be a direct food safety concern. Fish do not naturally become infected with SARS-CoV-2 and contact with these species, either as live animals or from their derived food products, is not considered a risk factor in contracting COVID-19⁷³.

Fisheries / Algeria / GFCM: The General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean has signed a Letter of Agreement with Algeria for the execution of joint pelagic and demersal surveys in Algerian waters with the National Centre for Research and Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CNRDPA). In order to guarantee the sustainability of fish stocks, Algeria has implemented fisheries management measures in line with GFCM recommendations. These management measures derive from scientific advice formulated, inter alia, on the basis of the assessment of demersal and pelagic stocks. Scientific surveys took place this summer to collect data on western Mediterranean fish stocks and ecosystems, and to contribute to regional analyses on the status of Mediterranean fisheries. These scientific surveys at sea in Algeria follow scientific bottom-trawl surveys carried out in Morocco and Tunisia in 2019 and have been conducted in parallel to demersal scientific surveys in Egypt and Morocco⁷⁴.

⁷⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/news/eu-and-mauritania-announce-conclusion-negotiations-new-fisheries-agreement-2021-07-29_en

⁷¹ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_4202

⁷² <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2271>

⁷³ <http://www.fao.org/3/cb6030en/cb6030en.pdf>

⁷⁴ <http://www.fao.org/gfcm/news/detail/en/c/1438851/>

7. Macroeconomic Context

7.1. Marine fuel

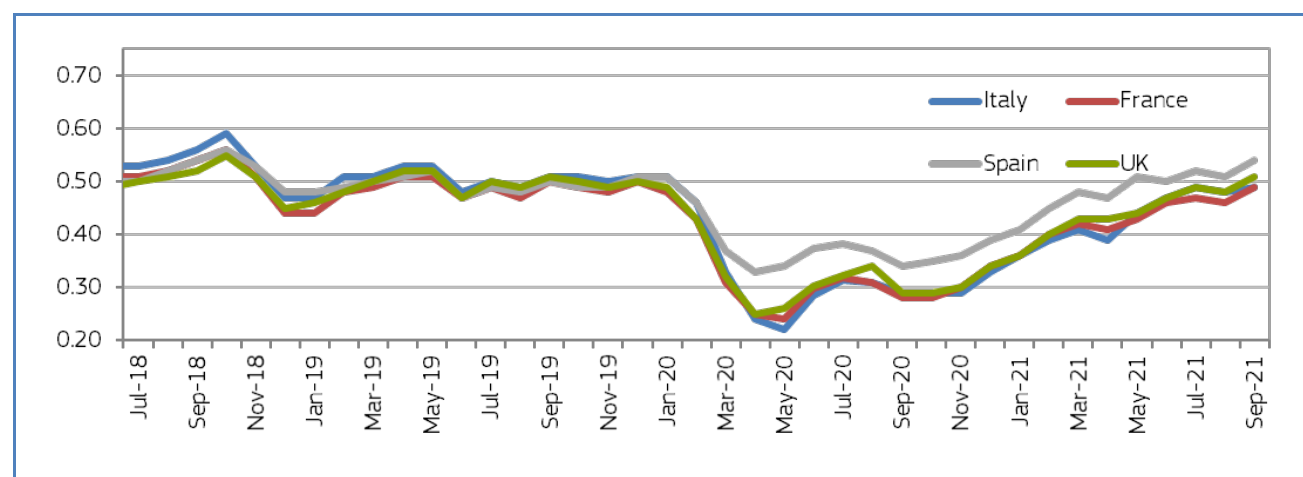
Average prices for marine fuel in **September 2021** ranged between 0,49 and 0,54 EUR/litre in ports in **France, Italy, Spain**, and the **UK**. Prices decreased by an average of around 5,2% compared with the previous month and increased by an average of 69,2% compared with the same month in 2020.

Table 34. **AVERAGE PRICE OF MARINE DIESEL IN ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, AND THE UK (EUR/litre)**

Member State	Sep 2021	Change from Aug 2021	Change from Sep 2020
France (ports of Lorient and Boulogne)	0,49	7%	75%
Italy (ports of Ancona and Livorno)	0,49	2%	69%
Spain (ports of A Coruña and Vigo)	0,54	6%	59%
The UK (ports of Grimsby and Aberdeen)	0,51	6%	76%

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

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

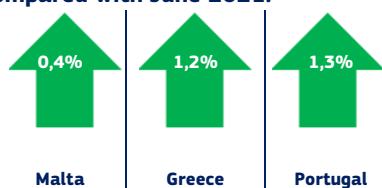


Source: Chamber of Commerce of Forlì-Cesena, Italy; DPMA, France; MABUX.

7.2. Consumer prices

The EU annual inflation rate was at 3,0% in August 2021, up from 2,2% in July 2021. A year earlier, the rate was -0,2%.

Inflation: lowest rates in July 2021, compared with June 2021.



Inflation: highest rates in July 2021, compared with June 2021.



Table 35. HARMONISED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES IN THE EU (2015 = 100)

	Aug 2019	Aug 2020	Jul 2021	Aug 2021	Change from Jun 2021		Change from Jul 2020	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	107,04	108,99	110,98	111,22	↑	0,2%	↑	2,0%
Fish and seafood	111,43	113,05	114,90	115,38	↑	0,4%	↑	2,1%

Source: Eurostat.

7.3. Exchange rates

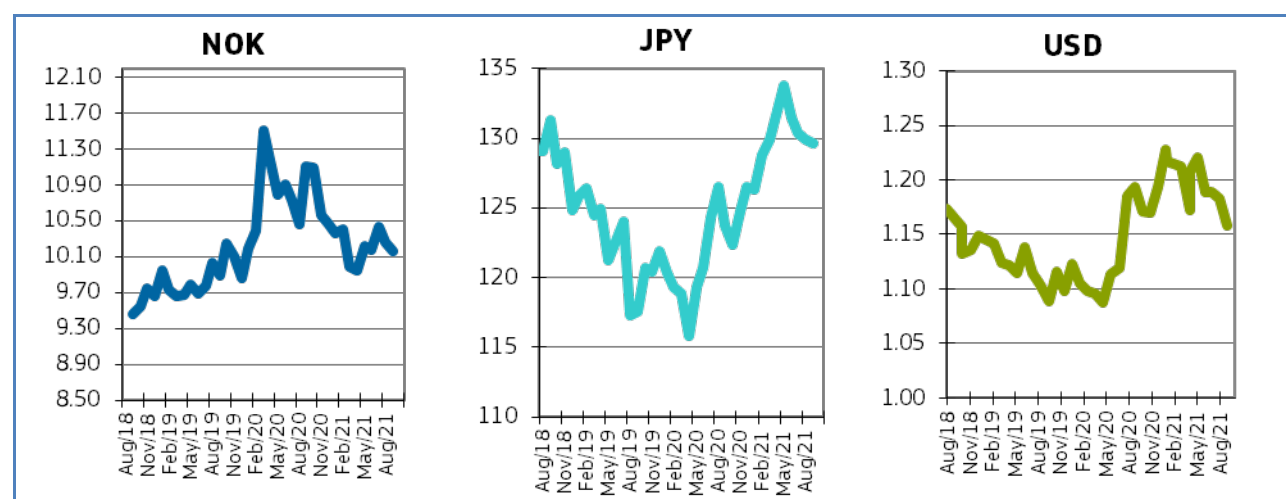
Table 36. EURO EXCHANGE RATES FOR SELECTED CURRENCIES

Currency	Sep 2019	Sep 2020	Aug 2021	Sep 2021
NOK	9.8953	11.10	10,2600	10.165
JPY	117.59	123.76	133,79	129.67
USD	1.0889	1.1708	1,4834	1.1579

Source: European Central Bank.

In September 2021, the euro depreciated against the Norwegian krone (0,9%) and the Japanese yen (0,2%) and appreciated against the US dollar (0,1%), relative to the previous month. For the past six months, the euro has fluctuated around 1,19 against the US dollar. Compared with September 2020, the euro has appreciated 4,8% against the Japanese yen and depreciated 8,4% against the Norwegian krone and 1,1% against the US dollar.

Figure 54. TREND OF EURO EXCHANGE RATES



Source: European Central Bank.

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

First sales: EUR-Lex, DG Mare – European Commission, Official Journal of the Autonomous Region of the Azores – JORAA, ICES, FAO, identifyfish.blogspot.com, Cambridge University Press.

Consumption: EUROPANEL, FAO, FishBase.de

Case studies: FAO, Government of Iceland, Statistics Iceland, Iceland Chamber of Commerce, Iceland Review, North Atlantic Fisheries Intelligence Group, Nordic Labour Journal, Seafood Source, Skrysla Matis 08-16, Responsible.Fisheries.is, ICCAT, European Parliament, The FishSite, Eurostat-COMEX, Ministry for Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Animal of Malta

Global highlights: DG Mare – European Commission, FAO.

Macroeconomic context: EUROSTAT, DPMA MABUX, European Central Bank.

The underlying first-sales data is in an annex available on the EUMOFA website. Analyses are made at aggregated (main commercial species) level and according to the EU Electronic recording and reporting system (ERS).

In the context of this Monthly Highlight, analyses are led in current prices and expressed in nominal values.

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