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MONTHLY HIGHLIGHTS

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In January–September 2017, first-sales value increased in Italy and Latvia, as it did in the same period in 2016. The opposite trend was experienced in Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and the UK. First-sales value of hake increased in Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden, whereas first-sales value of sole decreased in Belgium, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and the UK. First-sales volume of herring increased in Denmark, Estonia, Italy, and Norway but decreased in the rest of the countries surveyed.

In January–September 2017, the average unit price of horse mackerel increased in France (+12%), Norway (+8%), and Portugal (+4%).

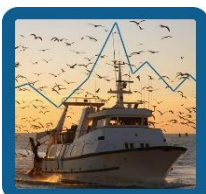
Except for France, where the price of shrimp *Crangon* spp. demonstrated a negative trend, first-sales prices experienced a positive trend in Belgium, Denmark, and the UK.

The European Commission has launched a new EUR 14,5 million investment initiative to further promote sustainable blue growth across the EU.

The EU is the largest trader in value of fisheries and aquaculture products in the world. In the first semester of 2017, the trade flow amounted to EUR 27,3 billion and 6,9 million tonnes. Imports from third countries reached EUR 12,3 billion, 5% more than the first semester of the previous year. Trade between EU Member States plays a major role, and it increased 5% over S1-2016.

In 2016, EU fisheries for non-food uses constituted about 20% of the catches in volume and 3% in value. The main catching Member State was Denmark, accounting for 78% in volume of the total EU landings. In 2017, the EU sandeel quota increased by 459% from 2016, resulting in a decrease in first-sale price for industrial uses in Denmark.

In January–August 2017, the retail price of fresh squid for household consumption in Italy was around 10 EUR/kg and grew 2% over January–August 2016.



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1. First sales in Europe

In **January–September 2017**, ten EU Member States and Norway reported first-sales data for 11 commodity groups¹. First-sales value increased over the previous year (January–September 2016) for Italy and Latvia. An opposite trend was experienced in Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and the UK. First-sales value remained stable for France.

In **Belgium** in **January–September 2017**, first sales decreased in both value (–3%) and volume (–5%) from January–September 2016. The main factors in the decrease were the drop in first-sales values and volumes for cod (–19% in value, –18% in volume), red mullet (–35% in both value and volume), and sole (–14% in value, –11% in volume). The decrease observed during the first eight months of the year ended with the sharp increase in value and volume (+33% and +22%, respectively) registered in **September 2017** compared with September 2016. Of the main species, leading contributors to the increase in first-sales were sole (+40% in value, +43% in volume) and plaice (+32% in value, 17% in volume). The greatest increase in average prices was observed for cod and brill (both +14%).

In **Denmark** in **January–September 2017**, first-sales value was EUR 250 million, a 5% decrease from January–September 2016; volume increased 3% at 184.000 tonnes. Lower prices of herring (–16%), cod (–3%), and plaice (–9%) contributed to the decrease in value, whereas the larger landings of herring (+10% at 95.780 tonnes) increased overall volume. In **September 2017**, the decrease in first-sales value (–3%) from September 2016 was caused by herring, cod, Norway lobster, and plaice. Higher first-sales volume of mussel *Mytilus* spp. (+160%), saithe (+17%), and hake (+14%) contributed to the overall increase in volume (+29%). Mussel volume increased significantly due to opening and closing of fishing areas in Denmark.

In **January–September 2017**, **Estonia** experienced decreases in both first-sales value and volume (–4% and –2%, respectively) from the same period a year before. Sprat (–10% in value, –6% in volume) and pike-perch (–54% in both value and volume) were most responsible for the decreases. In **September 2017**, the trend was reversed; first-sales value and volume increased significantly (+158% and +385%, respectively), over September 2016. The increases were caused by significantly higher first-sales prices as well as larger landings of herring and sprat. In addition, volume increased because of European perch (+27%). Except for European perch (+12%), average prices of herring and sprat experienced an opposite trend, and both decreased 19%.

In **France** in **January–September 2017**, first sales remained stable: unchanged in value and 1% lower in volume, from January–September 2016. In **September 2017**, thanks to a minor rise in the average price (+2%), the first sales increased in value (+2%), but did not change in volume compared with September 2016. The top four species, anchovy, albacore tuna, cuttlefish, and ling, recorded a significant increase in value (+109%, +43%, +63%, and +25%, respectively) and only cuttlefish among these four registered a rise in

price, from 4,14 to 5,08 EUR/kg (+23%). Among the top ten species, the largest increase in volume was noted for anchovy (+212) due to fisheries seasonality, while the largest decreases were observed for sardine (–24%) and mackerel and monk (both –11%).

In **Italy** in **January–September 2017**, first sales increased in both value (+3%) and volume (+4%) over the same period in 2016. Anchovy, clam, deep-water rose shrimp, hake, swordfish, octopus, and red mullet altogether represented 49% and 57% of total first-sales value and volume, respectively. In **September 2017**, a positive trend could be observed in value (+3% over September 2016), whereas first-sales value decreased (–17%). The three most important species in value in September 2017 were clam, sardine, and deep-water rose shrimp, which registered increases in value (+3%, +95%, and +23%, respectively, over September 2016) despite a significant fall in price (–16%) for deep-water rose shrimp, from 6,77 EUR/kg in September 2016 to 5,70 EUR/kg in September 2017.

Latvia experienced increases in first-sales value (+8%) and volume (+15%) in **January–September 2017**, over January–September 2016. This was caused by higher first-sales prices of cod (+44%), sprat (+14%), and smelt (+43%) as well as with larger landings of these species. In **September 2017**, a greater volume of cod (+25%), European flounder (+24%), and sprat (+53%) contributed to the overall increase in volume of 16% over September 2016. A drop in the first-sales price of herring and sprat (–4% and –9%, respectively) did not affect an overall rise in first-sales value (+11%) over September 2016. Smelt experienced the largest drop in price (–43%) at 0,12 EUR/kg in September 2017.

In **Norway** in **January–September 2017**, first-sales value decreased 3%, to EUR 1,6 billion, whereas volume moved in the opposite direction (+6%), ending at 2 million tonnes, compared with January–September 2016. This was caused mainly by a lower first-sales price of mackerel, herring, and saithe, but larger catches of these species. In **September 2017**, a negative trend was observed, with lower first-sales value and volume (–11% and –7%, respectively). This was owing mainly to a lower first-sales price of herring at 1 EUR/kg (–23%), and of saithe, at 0,70 EUR/kg (–13%). Lower first-sales volume for cod (–16%), crab (–29%), and herring (–15%) contributed to the overall decrease in volume from September 2016.

In **Portugal** in **January–September 2017**, first sales decreased in value (–2%) and volume (–6%), from the same period in 2016. The decrease in first-sales prices (–10%) of all species landed contributed to the overall drop in value mainly because of octopus, sardine, and horse mackerel (–5%, –13%, and –7%, respectively). In **September 2017**, first sales decreased in value (–28%) and volume (–20%) from September 2016. This was mainly the result of lower prices and smaller catch of anchovy (EUR –4,6 million net decrease), as well as of octopus, mackerel, scabbardfish, and sole. Of the top species, the average price decreased for clam at 1,28 EUR/kg (–44%), and increased for octopus at 7,50 EUR/kg from 4,42 EUR/kg (+70%) in September 2016.

In **Spain**, first sales fell 7% in both value and volume in **January–September 2017** from the same period in 2016. The trend was negative owing mainly to the lower first-sales prices and smaller volume of hake (–2% and –7%, respectively), albacore tuna (–14%, –24%, respectively) and monk (both –11%). In **September 2017**, the first-sales value (EUR 91 million) fell 8%, and volume ended at 37.189 tonnes, a decrease of 6% from September 2016. Higher prices of clam (+43%) and mackerel (+27%), among others, did not offset an overall decrease in value that was caused in major part by albacore tuna (–12%), sardine (–44%), and anchovy (–50%). A 96% increase in volume of mackerel did not reverse the overall negative volume created by horse mackerel (–7%), hake (–17%), and sardine (–56%). Average prices decreased the most for mackerel (–35%), ending at 0,36 EUR/kg in September 2017.

In **Sweden**, decreases in both value (–23%) and volume (–25%) in **January–September 2017**, from the same period in 2016, was caused by cod, herring, sprat, and Norway lobster. In **September 2017**, first-sales value of cod (–24%), Norway lobster (–57%), and saithe (–34%) contributed to the overall decrease in value, whereas herring (+103% at 11.537 tonnes) was the main contributor to overall increase in volume in

September 2017 over the same month in 2016. The average price of herring decreased 17% and the average price of saithe registered one of the largest decreases among the major species, dropping 21% to 1,43 EUR/kg in September 2017 from 1,82 EUR/kg in September 2016.

In the **UK** in **January–September 2017**, both first-sales value and volume decreased 28%, from the same period in 2016, at EUR 415 million and 228.030 tonnes. Lower first-sales prices and smaller volume of haddock, Norway lobster, mackerel, and scallop were the main cause of the decrease. In **September 2017**, the decrease in first-sales value (–14%) and volume (–3%) was caused mainly by herring with lower value and volume (–57% and –27%, respectively). Also, the overall average prices decreased for all species landed (–5%), of which herring registered the largest average price decrease of 40% (0,41 EUR/kg in September 2017 compared with 0,69 EUR/kg in September 2016).

The most recent first-sales data for **October 2017** available on EUMOFA can be accessed [here](#).

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

Country	January–September 2015		January–September 2016		January–September 2017		Change from January–September 2016	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Belgium	12.671	48,50	12.192	47,55	11.576	46,33	-5%	-3%
Denmark	193.409	229,64	179.170	263,64	183.943	249,60	3%	-5%
Estonia	38.042	8,61	33.958	8,12	33.292	7,84	-2%	-4%
France	147.072	486,12	144.096	482,57	142.767	484,32	-1%	0%
Italy*	65.620	240,70	63.480	238,87	66.113	246,94	4%	3%
Latvia	37.024	9,17	36.280	7,83	41.705	8,47	15%	8%
Norway	2.127.510	1.560,64	1.935.845	1.622,97	2.047.402	1.567,18	6%	-3%
Portugal	86.591	145,40	78.590	151,08	74.034	148,63	-6%	-2%
Spain	340.296	832,43	384.751	965,01	356.177	900,21	-7%	-7%
Sweden	131.366	74,61	84.692	65,86	63.251	50,44	-25%	-23%
United Kingdom	291.407	523,88	318.109	579,67	228.030	415,23	-28%	-28%

Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.11.2017); volume data is reported in net weight.

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

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

Country	September 2015		September 2016		September 2017		Change from September 2016	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Belgium	1.512	5,51	1.073	4,18	1.309	5,57	22%	33%
Denmark	31.820	35,30	27.493	38,48	35.499	37,23	29%	-3%
Estonia	1.618	0,50	771	0,35	3.742	0,91	385%	158%
France	17.737	54,83	15.072	50,77	15.061	51,81	0%	2%
Italy*	6.336	20,28	7.433	21,78	6.183	22,51	-17%	3%
Latvia	4.525	1,17	4.705	1,01	5.476	1,11	16%	11%
Norway	220.783	195,59	208.601	212,09	193.970	187,84	-7%	-11%
Portugal	14.515	15,72	13.855	23,65	11.055	17,00	-20%	-28%
Spain	37.580	99,83	39.520	99,13	37.189	91,07	-6%	-8%
Sweden	9.369	8,63	7.763	9,00	12.826	8,28	65%	-8%
United Kingdom	32.853	56,06	36.830	66,04	18.234	31,09	-50%	-53%

Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.11.2017); volume data is reported in net weight.

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

1.1. FOCUS ON HORSE MACKEREL AND COMMON SHRIMP (CRANGON SPP.) IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

1.1.1. HORSE MACKEREL



Horse mackerel (*Trachurus trachurus*) is a southern species, reaching its distribution limit in the North Sea. In autumn, horse mackerel leaves the

North Sea and returns in spring. Horse mackerel is abundant and widespread in the tropical and temperate East Atlantic and Mediterranean, ranging from Norway to South Africa.

Horse mackerel forms large shoals in bottom waters and midwaters during the day. At night, they disperse and form a layer just off the seabed. The species typically occupies shelf seas, down to 200 m, but individuals have been reported at depths of 500 m. Horse mackerel matures at 16–25 cm length (2–4 years old), although this varies regionally, and first maturity may be reached after one year.

Juvenile horse mackerel are pelagic feeders that predate on planktonic organisms such as copepods. Larger individuals feed increasingly demersally, and small fish become more important in their diet with herring, cod, and whiting (5–7 cm long) representing major prey².

Horse mackerel is a species with high commercial importance. It is commonly marketed as fresh, frozen, dried, salted, smoked, and canned. It is also fried, grilled, and baked³.

It is fished and landed mainly for human consumption, but the market in northern Europe is small and most is exported.

In the Mediterranean Sea, it is caught mostly by purse-seine and bottom trawl, but also by handline. This species is also targeted by the recreational fisheries.

In the Norwegian and North Seas (ICES Division IIa, Division IIIa, and subarea IV) horse mackerel stocks are subject to TACs, whereas the species is not subject to TAC restrictions in the Mediterranean⁴.

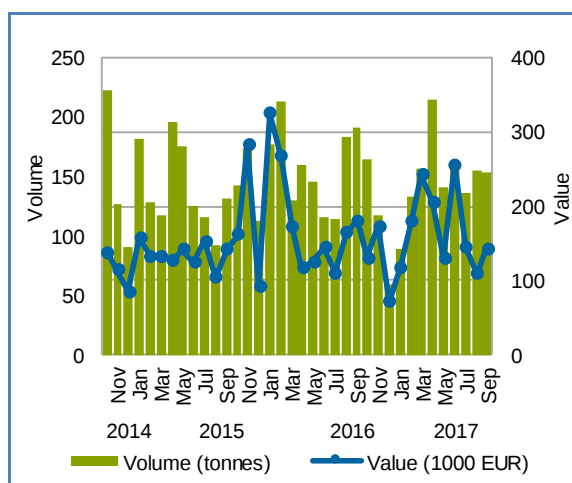
It has been suggested that the management of this species through effort control alone may not be effective in the Mediterranean, and that catch limits are a more effective means of managing the species. The EU minimum landing size is 15 cm⁵.

In **France** in **January–September 2017**, the accumulated first sales of horse mackerel at EUR 1,53 million increased in value (+20%), corresponding to 1.355 tonnes (+7%) over January–September 2016. First sales were substantially higher in both value (+45%) and volume (+24%) than January–September 2015. In September 2017, first sales decreased in both

value (–21%) and volume (–20%) from September 2016.

Horse mackerel is landed mainly at ports in the Mediterranean Sea and North Sea, with five ports covering 60% of first-sales value in 2017: Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie, St Jean-de-Luz, La Turballe, Boulogne-sur-Mer, and Sète.

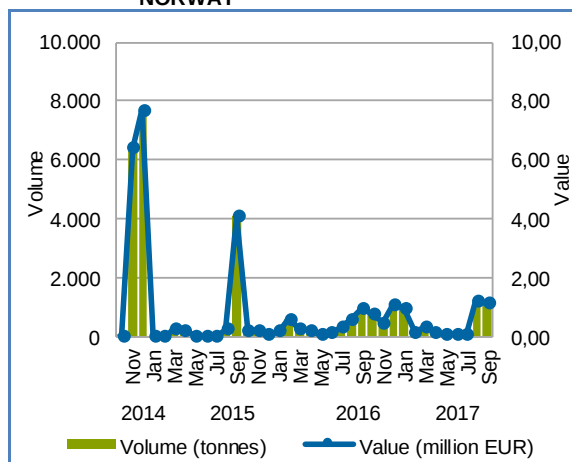
Figure 1. **HORSE MACKEREL: FIRST SALES IN FRANCE**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.11.2017).

In **Norway** in **January–September 2017**, first sales of horse mackerel were EUR 4,22 million and 10.144 tonnes. They increased in both value (+33%) and volume (+23%) over January–September 2016. Compared with the same period in 2015, they decreased in value (–12%) and increased significantly in volume (+25%). In **September 2017**, first sales increased 14% in value and 8% in volume over September 2016.

Figure 2. **HORSE MACKEREL: FIRST SALES IN NORWAY**



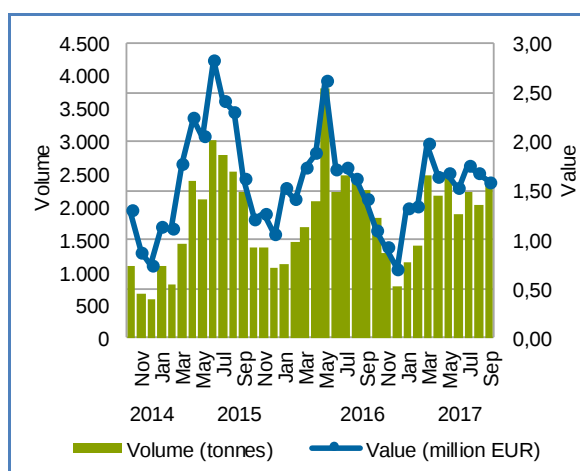
Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.11.2017).

In **Portugal** in **January–September 2017**, first sales of horse mackerel reached EUR 14,49 million and 18.204 tonnes. It increased in value (+3%) and decreased in volume (–1%) compared with January–September

2016. Compared with 2015, the trend was reversed; first sales decreased 11% in value and increased 5% in volume. In September 2017, value and volume increased (+13% and +5%, respectively) over September 2016.

All horse mackerel first sales were registered at ports in the Bay of Biscay and the Iberian Coast. Paniche is the main port with 3.332 tonnes registered in January–September 2017. Other top ports in terms of value and volume are Figueira da Foz, Nazaré, Aveiro, and Sesimbra.

Figure 3. **HORSE MACKEREL: FIRST SALES IN PORTUGAL**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.11.2017).

In the past three years, the annual average first-sales price of horse mackerel were 1,08 EUR/kg in France, 0,53 EUR/kg in Norway, and 0,91 EUR/kg in Portugal. Overall, prices in September 2017 increased over September 2016 in all countries surveyed.

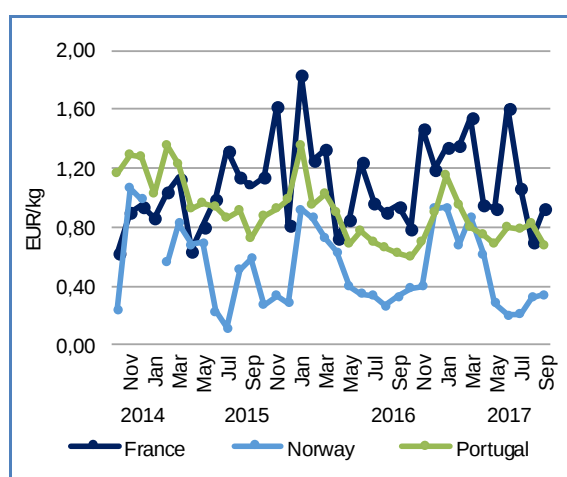
In France in January–September 2017, the average unit price of horse mackerel was 1,14 EUR/kg, exhibiting an increase over January–September 2016 (+12%) and January–September 2015 (+17%). In the past two years, prices rose in January and November, peaking in January 2016 at 1,83 EUR/kg, corresponding to 177 tonnes. In France, the lowest price was observed in October 2014, when 222 tonnes of horse mackerel cost as little as 0,62 EUR/kg. This is thanks to the highest volume of catch in the 36-month period from 2014 to 2017.

Average prices in Norway in January–September 2017 are the lowest of the countries surveyed. In the past three years, the highest price (1,07 EUR/kg) was registered in November 2014 when 6.413 tonnes were landed. It can be observed that the prices were highest in winter (January–February) and lowest in summer (June–August). The lowest price was registered in June 2017 at 0,20 EUR/kg.

In January–September 2017, the average price was 0,42 EUR/kg, 8% higher than the same period in 2016 and 30% lower than in 2015 when it was as high as 0,60 EUR/kg.

For the past three years, Portuguese prices peaked in winter. Prices spiked in February 2015 and January 2016, ending at 1,35 EUR/kg for 824 and 1.137 tonnes, respectively. The lowest first-sales prices were in October 2016 with 0,59 EUR/kg for 1.832 tonnes. In January–September 2017, the average unit price was 0,80 EUR/kg, a slight increase over January–September 2016 (+4%) and a decrease from January–September 2015 (–15%).

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



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.11.2017).

We have covered **horse mackerel** in previous *Monthly Highlights*:

First sales: Portugal (8/2016, 6/2015, 9/2015, May 2013).

1.1.2. COMMON SHRIMP (*CRANGON* SPP.)



Brown shrimp or common shrimp (*Crangon crangon*), is most commonly found in the North Sea. It is rather small (5–7 cm) and can live for up to three years. Common shrimp are found on sandy and muddy bottoms in shallow coastal waters. In summer, they stay close to the coast, where the water is warmer. In winter, they live farther from shore in areas that have not yet cooled. During the day, they live buried in sand or mud, and at night, they migrate with the tides in search of food. Shrimps are omnivores. Their colour varies from pale milky to pebble grey, depending on the seabed. Special pigment cells within their skin allow shrimp to camouflage themselves⁶.

Its distribution ranges from the North Atlantic (Norway and Iceland) to North African waters and the Mediterranean. However, only shallow coastal waters, such as the southern North Sea, provide abundance rates that can support intensive fisheries. The Netherlands, Germany, and Denmark represent 95% of the total European production.

The shrimp *Crangon* market is composed mainly of fresh products. In the EU, Belgium is the main consumer market (more than half of the total EU market), followed by the Netherlands and Germany. More than 90% of the market is composed of peeled shrimp.

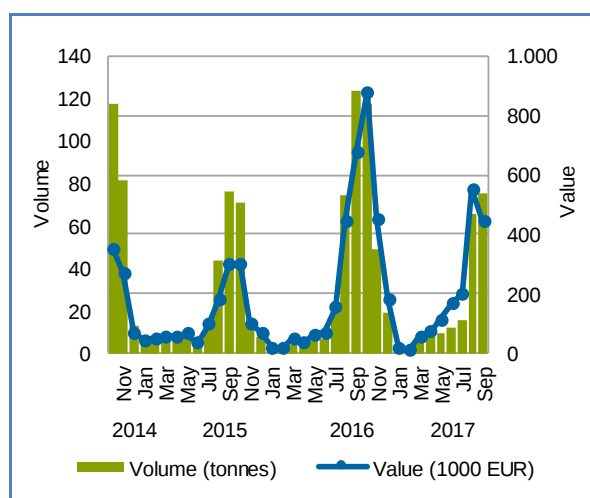
In Denmark, there is no domestic market for shrimp *Crangon* spp. Only small amounts are sold to the local restaurants, whereas most of the catches are exported to the Netherlands or elsewhere. Nonetheless, part of the processing is done in Denmark.

The North Sea shrimp *Crangon* is not restricted by a maximum allowable catch⁷. A licence system for *Crangon* fisheries exists in the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, and the UK. The only European legislation on brown shrimp fisheries considers technical measures (the use of sieve nets and minimum mesh sizes)⁸. Other management initiatives are local and include the aforementioned licences and closed areas, and in the Netherlands, fishermen are not allowed to fish on the weekends⁹.

First-sales value of shrimp *Crangon* in **Belgium** in **January–September 2017** was EUR 1,6 million, corresponding to 193 tonnes. This was a 7% increase in value and a 20% decrease in volume compared with January–September 2016. Compared with January–September 2015, first-sales value and volume increased 86% and 9%, respectively. Both value (–34%) and volume (–39%) decreased in **September 2017** from September 2016.

Oostend (EUR 1,11 million at 138.207 tonnes), Nieuwpoort (EUR 0,45 million at 50.910 tonnes), and Zeebrügge (EUR, 0,04 million at 3.944 tonnes) are the main Belgian ports in the North Sea where shrimp *Crangon* was registered in first sales in January–September 2017.

Figure 5. **SHRIMP CRANGON: FIRST SALES IN BELGIUM**

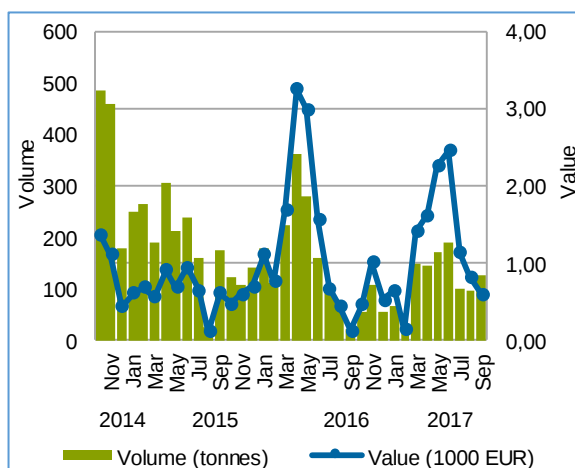


Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.11.2017).

In **Denmark** in **January–September 2017**, first sales of shrimp *Crangon* reached EUR 11,1 million and 1.061 tonnes. They decreased 12% in value and 30% in volume from January–September 2016. If compared with the same period in 2015, value increased 90% but volume went down for 42%. When compared with September 2016, first-sales of *Crangon* tripled in value due to increase in volume in 2017.

The top three Danish ports for landings of shrimp *Crangon* in value and volume are Esbjerg, Havneby and Hvide Sande, all located on the North Sea coast.

Figure 6. **SHRIMP CRANGON: FIRST SALES IN DENMARK**

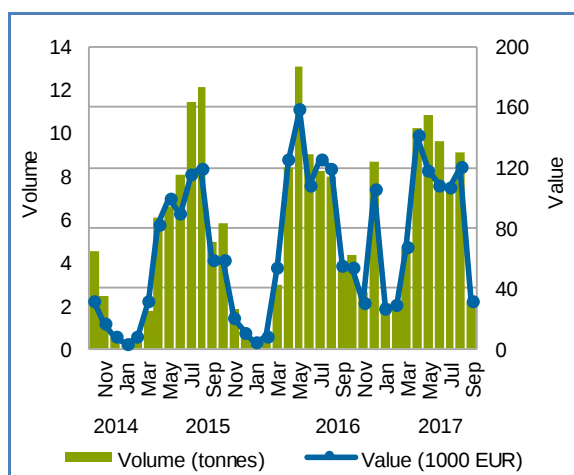


Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.11.2017).

In **France** in **January–September 2017**, first sales of shrimp *Crangon* decreased slightly (–2%) in value and increased 7% in volume over January–September 2016, reaching EUR 0,75 million and 58 tonnes. Compared with January–September 2015, the first-sales value and volume both increased (23% and 13%, respectively). In September 2017, both value and volume decreased 44% from the same month in 2016. The ports in France are on the Bay of Biscay and the Iberian coast, the Mediterranean Sea and North Sea.

Of those, the Biscay and Iberian coasts are where 97% in value and volume of shrimp *Crangon* was registered (main ports include La Cotinière in Saint-Pierre and d'Oléron Le Croisic).

Figure 7. **SHRIMP CRANGON: FIRST SALES IN FRANCE**

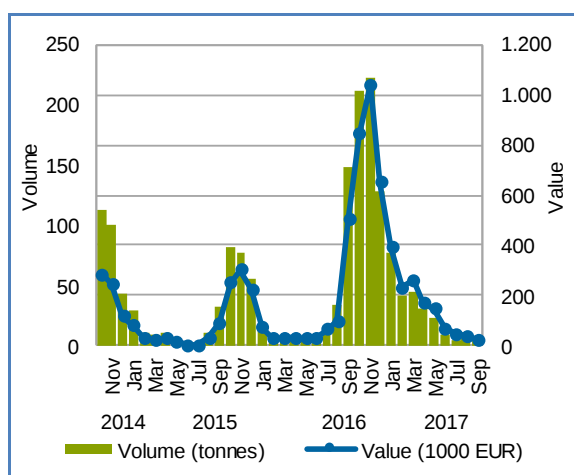


Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.11.2017).

First-sales value of shrimp *Crangon* in the UK in **January–September 2017** was EUR 1,4 million corresponding to 244 tonnes. This was a 55% and 1% increase in value and volume, respectively, over January–September 2016. Compared with January–September 2015, the first-sales increased more than threefold in value and doubled in volume. Both value (–96%) and volume (–97%) decreased in **September 2017** from September 2016.

The main UK ports where shrimp *Crangon* was landed in 2017 in value and volume are Kings's Lynn (EUR 1,06 million, 199 tonnes) and Boston (EUR 0,11 million, 18 tonnes) on the North Sea coast and Maryport (EUR 0,06 million, 6 tonnes) and Silloth (EUR 0,09 million, 11 tonnes) on the Celtic sea coast.

Figure 8. **SHRIMP CRANGON: FIRST SALES IN THE UK**



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.11.2017).

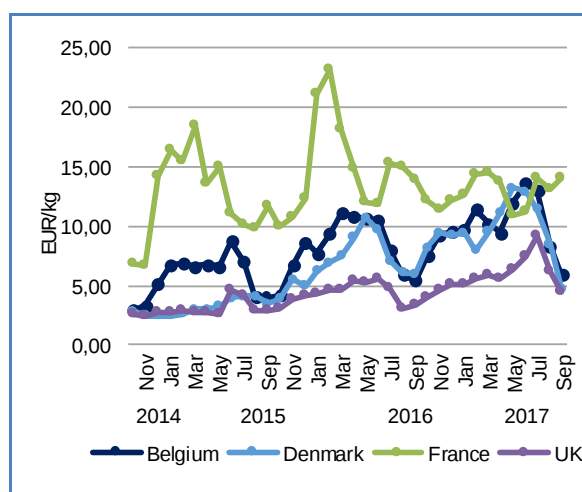
In the past three years, first-sales prices of shrimp *Crangon* ranged from around 2,42 EUR/kg in Denmark

to 23,19 EUR/kg in France. On average, the highest prices were registered in France, 208% higher than in the UK, 103% higher than in Denmark, and 67% higher than in Belgium. A relatively high price of *Crangon* in France can be explained with a significantly lower volume of first-sales volume in the past three years (ranging from 1 to 13 tonnes) compared with the other surveyed countries (Belgium; 1–118 tonnes, Denmark; 18–470 tonnes, the UK; 5–228 tonnes). Except for France, where prices demonstrated a negative trend, prices experienced an increasing trend in the remaining countries in September 2017 over the same month in 2016.

In Belgium in January–September 2017, the average unit price was 8,42 EUR/kg, a 34% increase over January–September 2016. Compared with January–September 2015, the 2017 price showed even a greater increase (+70%). In Belgium in the previous three years, prices were highest in the period March–June. Catches are usually lower in this period, which contributes to an increase in first-sales prices. The highest price was 13,66 EUR/kg in June 2017, corresponding to 12 tonnes, whereas the lowest price was recorded in October 2014 at 2,94 EUR/kg, when 118 tonnes were registered.

As in Belgium, prices in Denmark vary because of fisheries' seasonality. They were highest from February to August. In the three-year period observed, prices spiked at more than 13 EUR/kg in May 2017. In January–September 2017, the average unit price was 10,45 EUR/kg, an increase over both January–September 2016 (+25%) and January–September 2015 (+228%). The lowest price was registered in November 2014 (2,42 EUR/kg), corresponding to 461 tonnes.

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



Source: EUMOFA (updated 17.11. 2017).

In France in January–September 2017, the average unit price of shrimp *Crangon* was 12,80 EUR/kg (–8% from January–September 2016 and +9% over January–September 2015). France had the highest prices of shrimp *Crangon* in the period January–April 2016, when the supply of shrimp *Crangon* decreased to its lowest point in the period observed. The highest

price was reached in February 2016 (23,19 EUR/kg), corresponding to less than a tonne.

A price as low as 6,72 EUR/kg was registered in November 2014. In the UK in January–September 2017, the average unit price was 5,65 EUR/kg, demonstrating a 54% increase over January–September 2016. Compared with January–September

2015, the price was remarkably higher (+106%). Prices were highest in June–July 2017, when the catches were the smallest since May 2016. The highest price was 9,13 EUR/kg (July 2017), corresponding to 5 tonnes.

We have covered **shrimp *Crangon* spp.** in previous *Monthly Highlights*:

First sales: Denmark (7/2016).

2. Global Supply

Blue Economy / EU: The European Commission (EC) has launched a new EUR 14,5 million investment initiative to further promote sustainable blue growth across the EU. Funded under the EMFF, EUR 8 million from this initiative has been set aside to help SMEs, including start-ups testing novel products and services in high-potential, emerging blue-economy sectors. Among various projects, funds will be used to support twinning projects in the Mediterranean Sea, including between maritime training and educational institutions, blue-economy businesses, and local fishing communities¹⁰.

Fishing opportunities / ICCAT / Mediterranean: The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), responsible for the conservation of tunas and tuna like species in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas, has concluded its Annual Meeting in Marrakesh on 14–21 November. Based on scientific advice, ICCAT agreed to a gradual increase in the total allowed catches (TAC) reaching a maximum of 36.000 tonnes in 2020 (28.200 tonnes in 2018 and 32.240 tonnes in 2019). This increase reflects a widely recognised improvement in the overall situation for Atlantic tuna stocks, compared to a decade ago¹¹.

Fishing opportunities / Mediterranean / GFCM: The 41st session of the GFCM concluded its work in Budva, Montenegro on 20 October. Decisions adopted are the first concrete outcomes of the Malta “MedFish4ever” Declaration to improve the state of fish stocks and economic prospects in the Mediterranean Sea. Thanks to the joint efforts of the European Commission, the Member States and the other riparian countries, the GFCM adopted a set of ambitious measures. Despite the complex challenges that the region faces, this annual session of GFCM was marked by enhanced cooperation among all parties (the European Union, its Member States and third countries) to promote healthy fisheries and aquaculture, while safeguarding the marine environment¹².

IUU / EU / Vietnam: The European Commission is continuing its fight against illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing worldwide by warning Vietnam with a “yellow card” about the risk of it being identified as a non-cooperating country. The decision highlights Vietnam’s failure to do enough to fight illegal fishing. It identifies shortcomings, such as the lack of an effective sanctioning system to deter IUU fishing and a lack of action to address illegal fishing by Vietnamese vessels in waters of neighbouring countries, including the Pacific Small Island Developing States. The Commission’s decision is a result of a thorough analysis and carefully considers the level of the country’s development¹³.

Fisheries / Iceland: The total catch of Icelandic vessels in October was 114.258 tonnes, which is a 40% increase over October 2016. The increase is mostly the result of a larger herring catch, nearly 59 thousand tonnes compared with just over 32 thousand tonnes in October last year. Total catch in the 12-month period from November 2016 to October 2017 was 1.166

thousand tonnes, an increase of 8% over the same period a year earlier¹⁴.

Alaska / Fisheries / Salmon: Alaska’s 2017 salmon harvest indicates that the fisheries had another extremely successful year. Approximately 224,6 million wild salmon were caught, worth an estimated EUR 582 million – up 67% from EUR 349 million in value compared with 2016. Sockeye salmon accounted for almost half of 2017’s value and about a quarter of the harvest. Pink salmon made up 25% of the total value at EUR 145 million and the majority of the harvest. Chum salmon made up 19 percent of the value at EUR 110,1 million¹⁵.

Trade / Tuna / EU / Vietnam: Vietnam’s tuna exports to the EU in July reached EUR 9 million, bringing the total export value in the first seven months of the year to EUR 58,5 million, up 23% over the same period in 2016. Notably in July, sales to Italy increased sharply after a period of continuous decline that began at the beginning of the year. Total tuna exports to this market hit EUR 1 million, up 166% over July of last year. However, this increase was not enough to offset the decline in the first half of the year. Meanwhile, exports to Germany and the Netherlands continued to record the positive rises of 95% and 68%, respectively, year on year¹⁶.

Trade / India: India’s first quarter exports rose 21% off due to increasing demand for frozen shrimp in the international market. For the period April–June 2017, India recorded 2,51 million tonnes of seafood exports valued at EUR 1,18 billion. During the quarter, exports to the European Union totalled 15.000 tonnes¹⁷.

Supply / Norway: Norway exported 275.000 tonnes of seafood worth EUR 1 billion in October. Volumes were down 5%, and the total value of exports fell 3% or EUR 29 million from October 2016. Year to date, Norway has exported 2,1 million tonnes of seafood valued at EUR 8 billion. In October, France were the largest salmon markets. Belarus and China bought the most trout from Norway. Poland and Lithuania were the main markets for herring, and Sweden and Denmark were the largest markets for fresh cod and prawn¹⁸.

Sustainable fishery / EU: Eurostat has published an overview of statistical data related to the UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14, “Life below Water.” SDG 14 aims to conserve our oceans by ensuring their sustainable use. SDG 14 monitors progress made in advancing marine conservation, in fostering sustainable fishery, and in ensuring healthy oceans. Statistical data includes sub-indicators such as the sufficiency of marine sites designated under the EU Habitats Directive, catches in major fishing areas, the proportion of overexploited fish stocks in the Northeast Atlantic, bathing sites with excellent water quality, and mean ocean acidity¹⁹.

3. Case studies

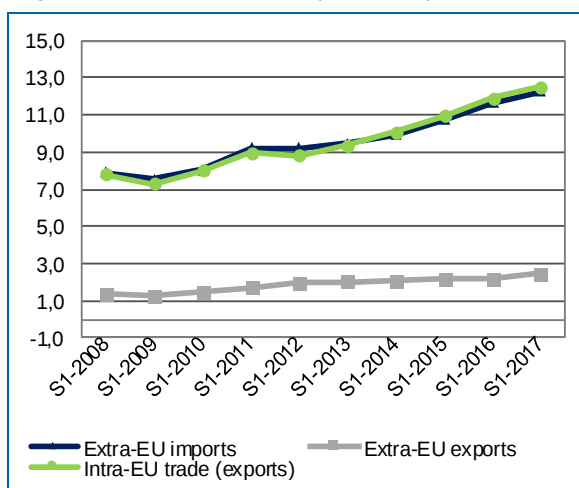
3.1. EU TRADE IN THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2017

In the first semester of 2017 (S1-2017), the trade flow amounted to EUR 27,3 billion (+6% over S1-2016) and 6,9 million tonnes (unaltered from S1-2016).

In S1-2017, imports from third countries reached EUR 12,3 billion, 5% more than the first semester of the previous year (S1-2016). This increase is the result of a rise in the average import price at 4,18 EUR/kg (+8% over S1-2016), whereas the volume of imports decreased (-3%). Salmon, which is the largest main commercial species²⁰ imported to the EU from third countries saw a higher price in 2017. This affected both the trade with third countries, but also intra-EU trade. Import price increased for three largest MCS; salmon +19% (at EUR 7,59), cod +6% (at EUR 4,58), and tropical shrimp +7% (at EUR 8,14).

Trade between EU Member States plays a major role, and it reached EUR 12,5 billion in S1-2017, 5% more than S1-2016. Following the rise in extra-EU import price of salmon (+20%), cod (+22%) and tropical shrimp (+6%), the average price of fisheries and aquaculture products increased 7%, reaching 4,16 EUR/kg, while import volumes slightly decreased (-1%). EU exports to third countries increased in value, ending close to EUR 2,5 billion (+15%) in S1-2017, whereas the average price of fisheries products exported by the EU increased marginally (+1%), ending at 2,48 EUR/kg, while volume increased 14%.

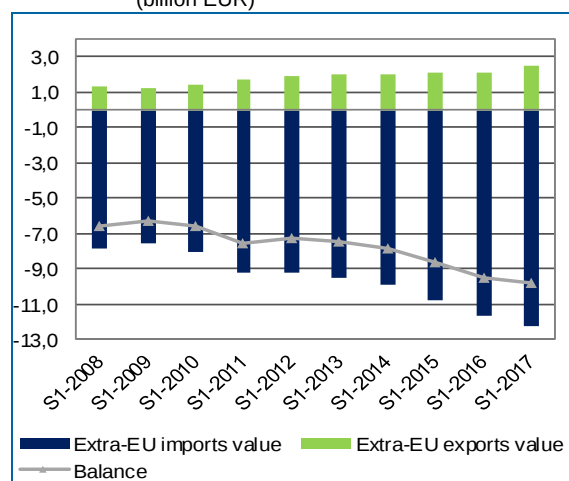
Figure 10. **EU TRADE FLOW** (billion EUR)



Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017).

The EU trade-balance deficit (exports minus imports) continued to increase, reaching EUR 9,8 billion, 3% higher than S1-2016, and 50% higher than ten years earlier. The volume of the trade balance deficit decreased 10% from S1-2016, sinking to the same level as in S1-2008. The fact that the trade deficit continues to increase in value and decline in volume makes the EU a net importer of fisheries and aquaculture products in both value and volume.

Figure 11. **EXTRA-EU TRADE BALANCE** (billion EUR)



Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017).

3.1.1. Trade with third countries

EU trading partners meet the needs of both the EU consumer market and the processing industry. Similar to previous three years Norway keeps its position as the EU's main supplier, with salmon representing on average 69% (EUR 2,37 billion and 320.000 tonnes) of Norwegian exports to the EU in S1-2017. The EU is the main destination for Norwegian exports of fisheries and aquaculture products (55% of the total exports). In general, the most traded species in the EU from third countries are salmon, cod and tropical shrimp, and they kept their position as the leading extra-EU trade species in the past three years. In S1-2017, these reached EUR 3,07 billion, representing a 2% increase over S1-2016. Most of the salmon is exported fresh. In 2017, imports from China reached 0,91 billion (+8%), what puts China among the main exporters of fisheries and aquaculture products to the EU. Frozen Alaska pollock (EUR 0,16 billion) was China's leading product. Skipjack tuna, tropical shrimp, and yellowfin tuna are the main products imported by the EU from Ecuador (0,67 billion, +27%). Morocco is fourth largest supplier (EUR 0,64 billion, -2%) to the EU market, with octopus and sardine as the main products.

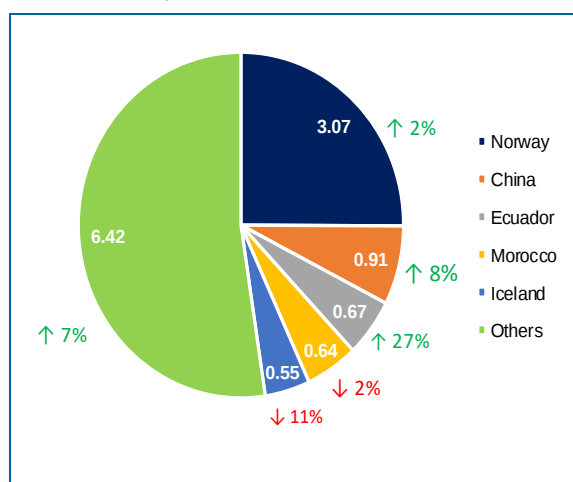
In the last three years, the main EU export destination was the United States, which accounts to 15% of total extra-EU export value in S1-2017 (EUR 370 million), followed by China (EUR 278 million) Switzerland (EUR 220 million), Norway (EUR 174 million) Japan (EUR 138 million) and Nigeria (EUR 100 million). Salmon and skipjack tuna are the main exported species from the EU.

The main EU countries which are exporting fisheries products to the United States are the UK (EUR 184 million) and Spain (EUR 54 million). Denmark (EUR 76 million) and the UK (EUR 75 million) are the main EU

countries that export to China, while Germany (EUR 53 million) and the Netherlands (EUR 49 million) export the most to Switzerland.

Main destinations for Intra-EU trade were France, Germany and Italy. France's main supplier of fisheries products were Sweden (EUR 290 million) and Spain (EUR 289 million). Germany imports mainly came from Poland (EUR 492 million) and the Netherlands (EUR 444 million). Italy was the main destination for imports from Spain (EUR 631 million) and the Netherlands (EUR 203 million).

Figure 12. **EXTRA-EU IMPORTS: MAIN PARTNERS** (billion EUR)

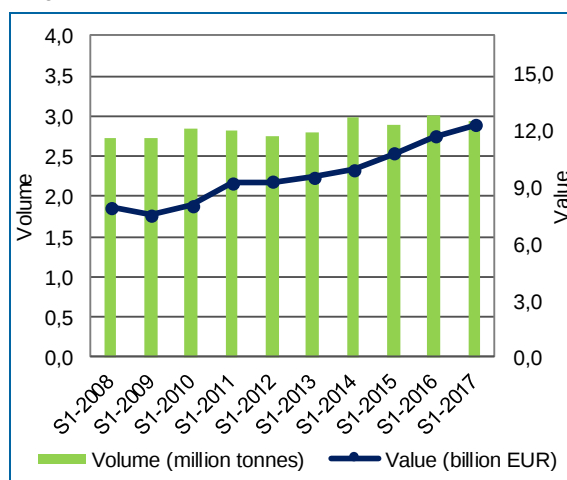


Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017). Percentages represent changes from S1-2016.

EXTRA-EU IMPORTS: In January–June 2017, cephalopods (+50%), groundfish (+2%), salmonids (+4%) and tuna and tuna-like species (+27%) were the main commodity groups that contributed to increase in extra-EU's import net value over January–June 2016 (+5%). Crustaceans (-1%), freshwater fish (-7%), non-food use and small pelagics (-8%) diminished overall import net value. In S1-2017, at 2,9 million tonnes, extra-EU import volume was 3% lower than S1-2016. In all, 49% were frozen products, 17% were fresh, and 16% were prepared or preserved fish.

The top importing Member States with the greatest increase in value over S1-2016 were France (EUR +99 million), Italy (EUR +148 million), Spain (EUR +326 million), and the Netherlands (EUR +89 million). Denmark and Sweden are the main entry points for salmon (the most valuable species imported into the EU).

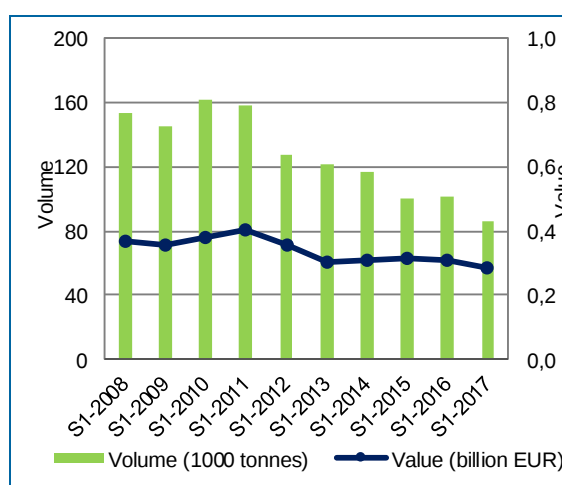
Figure 13. **TREND OF EXTRA-EU IMPORTS**



Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017).

The commodity group **freshwater fish**²¹ has a 2% share of EU imports from third countries in value and a 3% share in volume. In S1-2017, its import value was EUR 0,29 billion (-7%), corresponding to volume of 86.541 tonnes (-15%).

Figure 14. **FRESHWATER FISH: EXTRA-EU IMPORTS**



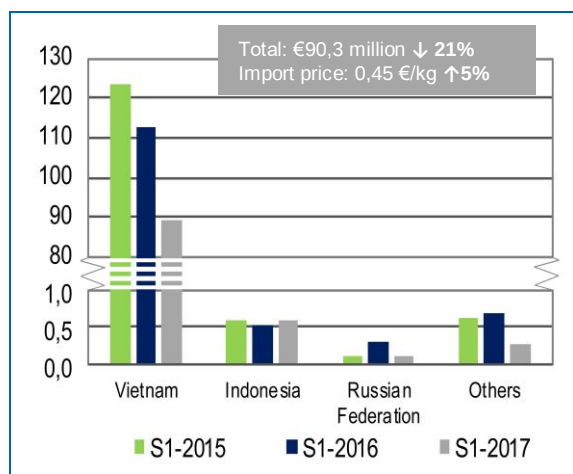
Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017).

The main commercial species freshwater catfish accounts for 31% of value and 47% of volume of total freshwater fish imported from non-EU countries. The import price decreased slightly from 2,09 in S1-2016 to 2,21 EUR/kg (+5%) in S1-2017. Total import value decreased 21%, whereas volume ended at 40.882 tonnes, 25% less than S1-2016.

It is mainly traded frozen (EUR 90 million, and approximately 40.000 tonnes). The top EU destinations for freshwater catfish by value are the UK (EUR 17,6 million), the Netherlands (EUR 15,7 million) and Spain (EUR 12,7 million). Vietnam is by far the major supplier to the EU market of catfish, contributing 99% (EUR 89 million; -21%) of all extra-EU imports. Other emerging suppliers are Indonesia (EUR 0,60 million) and the Russian Federation (EUR 0,11 million).

The Netherlands (EUR 16 million, +74%), Spain (EUR 13 million, +8%), and the UK (EUR 17 million, +53%) are the main importers of freshwater catfish, accounting for 51% of total import value.

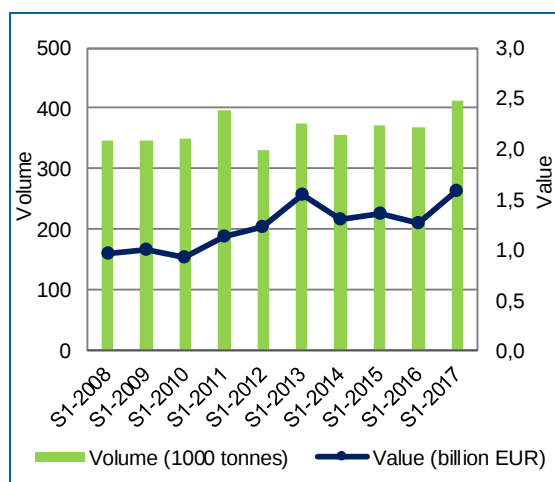
Figure 15. **FRESHWATER CATFISH: EXTRA-EU IMPORTS by country of origin** (million EUR)



Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11. 2017).

The total imports from third countries of the commodity group **tuna and tuna-like species**²² were worth EUR 1,59 billion (+27%) at 411.000 tonnes (+12%) in S1-2017. The average export price increased 13%, from 3,40 EUR/kg in S1-2016 to 3,86 EUR/kg in S1-2017.

Figure 16. **TUNA AND TUNA-LIKE SPECIES: EXTRA-EU IMPORTS**



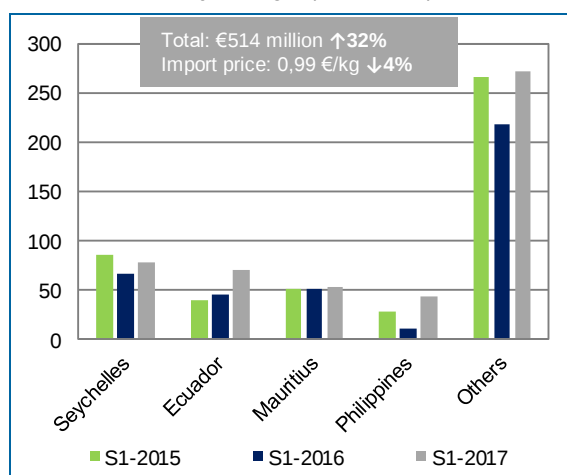
Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017).

Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) accounts for 32% of value and 33% of volume of total tuna and tuna-like species imported from non-EU countries. A 4% decrease in import price in S1-2017 triggered an increase in value (+31%) over S1-2016. Meanwhile, volume ended at 135.000 tonnes, 33% higher than S1-2016. Spain is by far the largest EU market for yellowfin tuna, absorbing more than 40% (EUR 209 million; +68%) of all extra-EU imports of yellowfin tuna. Other relevant importers are Italy (EUR 188 million; +21%) and France (EUR 88 million; +12%).

The biggest part of the frozen yellowfin tuna imported is for the processing industry (canning). Also, large quantities of canned yellowfin are imported.

Imports from the Seychelles increased 18%, reaching EUR 77 million, and accounted for 15% of all extra-EU yellowfin tuna imports. Other major non-EU suppliers, including Ecuador (EUR 70 million, +54%), Mauritius (EUR 52 million, +2%), and the Philippines (EUR 42 million, +268%), experienced the greatest increase in export to the EU.

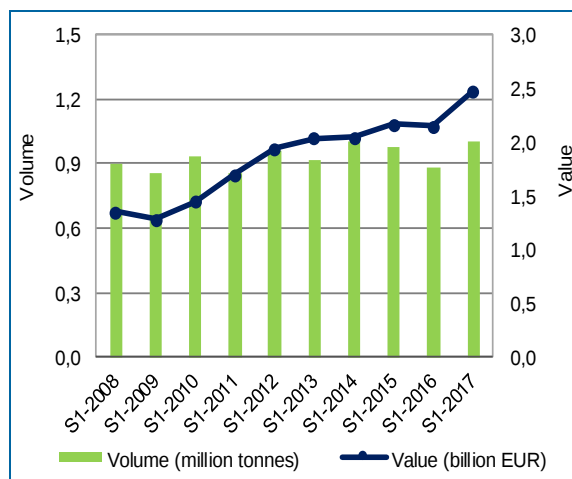
Figure 17. **YELLOWFIN TUNA: EXTRA-EU IMPORTS by country of origin** (million EUR)



Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017).

EXTRA-EU EXPORTS: Salmonids (+43%) and tuna and tuna-like species (+11%) were the main contributors to the overall increase of 15% in extra-EU export value in the first half of 2017.

Figure 18. **TREND OF EXTRA-EU EXPORTS**

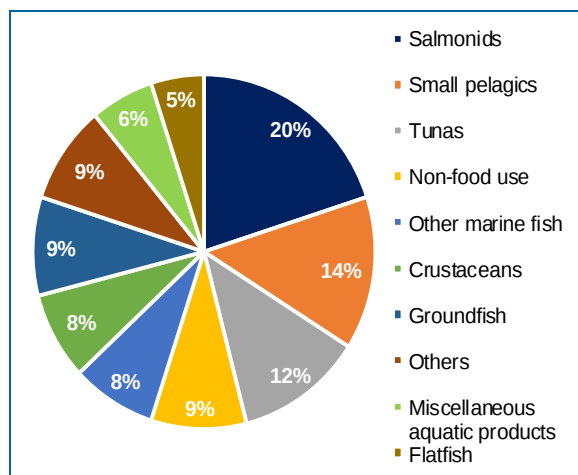


Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017).

Groundfish, salmonids, small pelagics, and tuna and tuna-like species represent 55% of the value and 68% of the volume of all extra-EU exports. Groundfish and salmonids experienced the greatest net increase in value (EUR +69 million and EUR +147 million, respectively).

Small pelagics and salmonids contributed to the increase in volume with 14.000 tonnes and 8 tonnes, respectively.

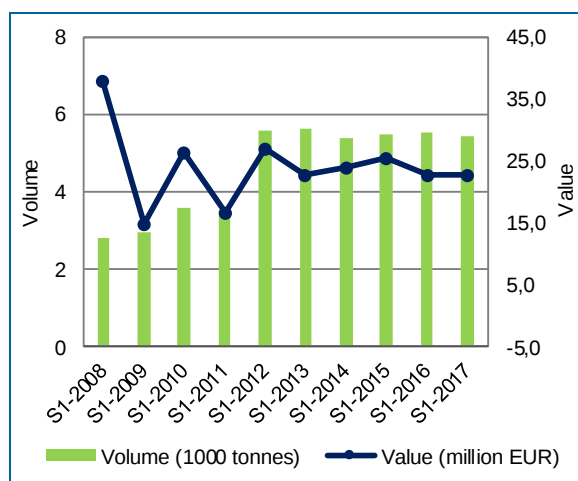
Figure 19. **EXTRA-EU EXPORTS: CONTRIBUTION OF MAIN COMMODITY GROUPS** (by value)



Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017).

Extra-EU exports of **freshwater fish** were among the commodity groups exported to third countries with lower value and volume. They ended at EUR 22,5 million (-1%) and 5.400 tonnes (-2%) in S1-2017. Other freshwater fish and freshwater catfish account for 83% of the entire volume of freshwater fish commodity group.

Figure 20. **FRESHWATER FISH: EXTRA-EU EXPORTS**



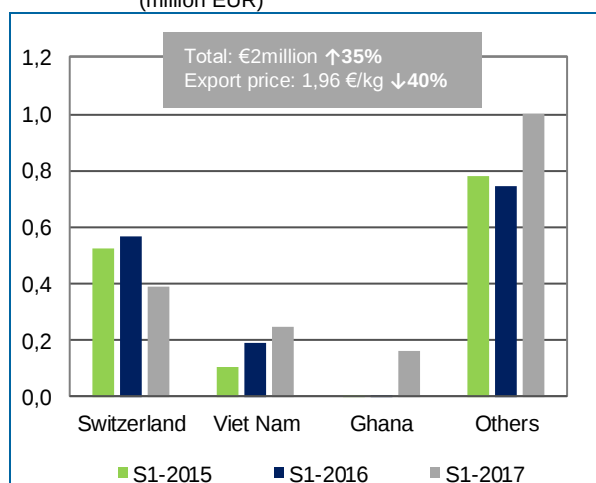
Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017).

Freshwater catfish exported by the EU represented 9% of the value and 19% of the volume of the freshwater fish exported by the EU. It ended at EUR 2 million (+35%) and 1.000 tonnes (+125%). The average EU export price of catfish (1,96 EUR/kg) decreased 40% in S1-2017 compared with the same period in 2016 (3,27 EUR/kg). Species exported by the EU include species produced in the EU (African catfish, wels catfish) as well as reexported pangasius.

The UK is the largest exporter, accounting for 34% of the value and 56% of the volume of EU catfish exports. In the UK in S1-2017, the export price of catfish

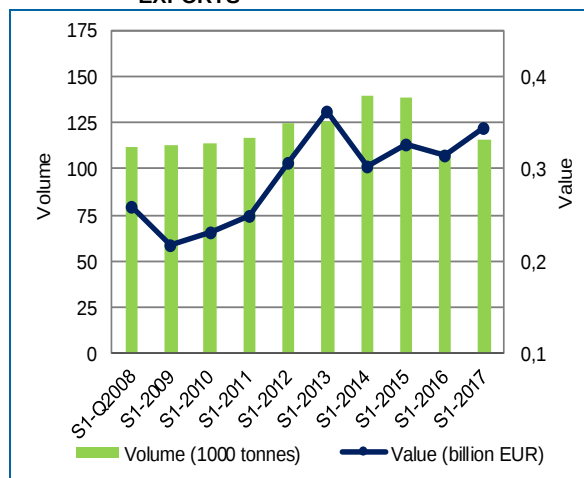
decreased significantly, -59% from S1-2016, dropping to 1,19 EUR/kg. Other important EU exporters are Germany (EUR 0,33 million) and the Netherlands (EUR 0,38 million). Switzerland is the EU's main export market for freshwater catfish. In S1-2017, trade accounted at EUR 0,39 million, decreasing in value (-31%) from S1-2016. Other important export markets are Vietnam (EUR 0,24 million, +32%) and Iraq (EUR 0,12 million, -17%). Switzerland is the EU's main export market for freshwater catfish. In S1-2017, trade accounted at EUR 0,39 million, decreasing in value (-31%) from S1-2016. Other important export markets are Vietnam (EUR 0,24 million, +32%) and Iraq (EUR 0,12 million, -17%).

Figure 21. **FRESHWATER CATFISH: EXTRA-EU EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION** (million EUR)



Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017).

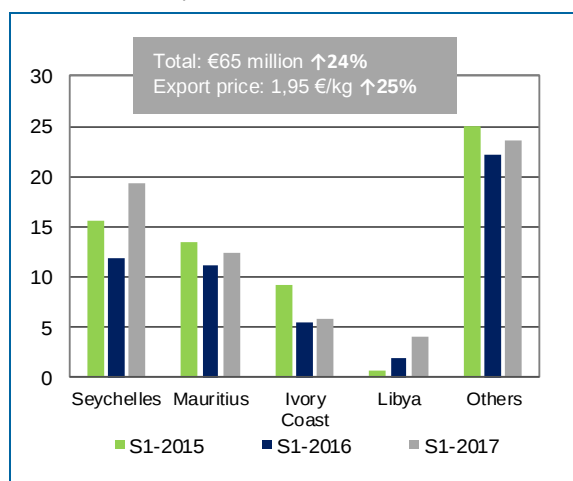
Tuna and tuna-like species exports increased 11% in value and 6% in volume. Bluefin (23%), skipjack (38%), and yellowfin tuna (22%) were the most representative species among tunas (EUR 293 million, 115.650 tonnes). The largest market for tuna and tuna-like species is Japan (mainly bluefin tuna), which accounts for 22% of all extra-EU exports. The other main destinations for EU tunas caught by French and Spanish fleets fishing in the Indian Ocean are the Seychelles (16%) and Mauritius, which use mainly skipjack and yellowfin tuna for the canning industry. Mainly frozen tuna is landed in these countries and registered as an export, and then imported in the EU as a canned tuna.

Figure 22. **TUNA AND TUNA-LIKE SPECIES: EXTRA-EU EXPORTS**

Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017).

Yellowfin tuna represented 22% of the value and 29% of the volume of tuna and tuna-like species exported to non-EU countries. It ended at EUR 65 million for 33.300 tonnes. The average price of exported yellowfin tuna increased (+25%), reaching 1,95 EUR/kg in S1-017. Yellowfin tuna is exported mainly frozen (84%).

The main extra-EU destination countries are the Seychelles (30%, EUR 19 million) and Mauritius (19%, EUR 12,37 million). Export values increased for the Seychelles and Mauritius (+64% and +12%, respectively) in the first six months of 2017, compared with the same period a year before. Other important export destinations for yellowfin tuna are Ivory Coast, Libya, and Thailand.

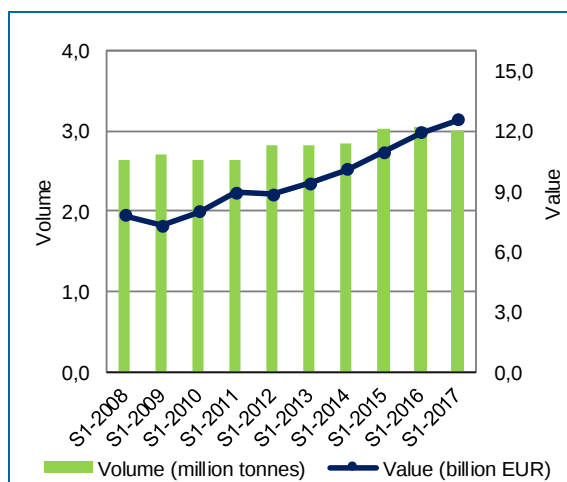
Figure 23. **YELLOWFIN TUNA: EXTRA-EU EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION** (million EUR)

Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017).

3.1.2. Intra-EU trade

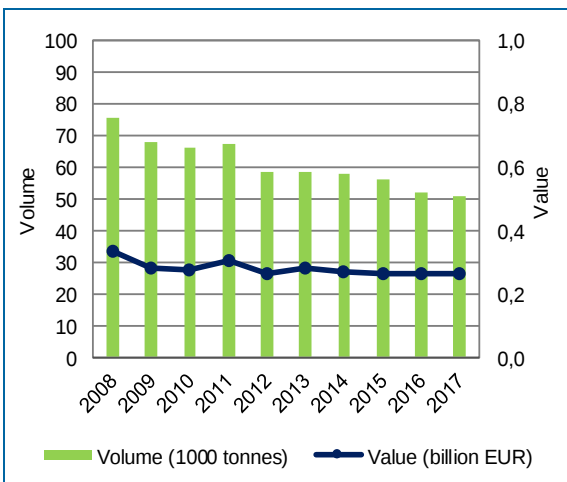
Trade between EU Member States (intra-EU export²³) has increased 5% in value and decreased slightly (-1%) in volume compared with S1-2016. More than 3 million tonnes of fisheries and aquaculture products were traded with a value of EUR 12,53 billion. The average export price reached 4,16 EUR/kg, 7% higher. Most of the volume traded was fresh (33%) and frozen (28%) products. Freshwater fish and tuna and tuna-like species made up 9% of value and 8% of volume of total trade between Member States in S1-2017. Groundfish (+3%), salmonids (+7%), and tunas (+18%) were the main contributors to the overall increase in value.

Other commodity groups contributing to the increase were cephalopods, non-food use, other marine fish, and small pelagics.

Figure 24. **TREND OF INTRA-EU TRADE**

Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017).

Intra-EU export in **freshwater fish** was worth EUR 0,26 billion (-1%) at 51.000 tonnes (-2%) in the first half of 2017. The average export price increased from 5,13 EUR/kg in 2016 to 5,17 EUR/kg (+1%) in S1-2017. Eel, freshwater catfish, and Nile perch accounted for 44% of the export value of the freshwater commodity group.

Figure 25. **FRESHWATER FISH: INTRA-EU TRADE**

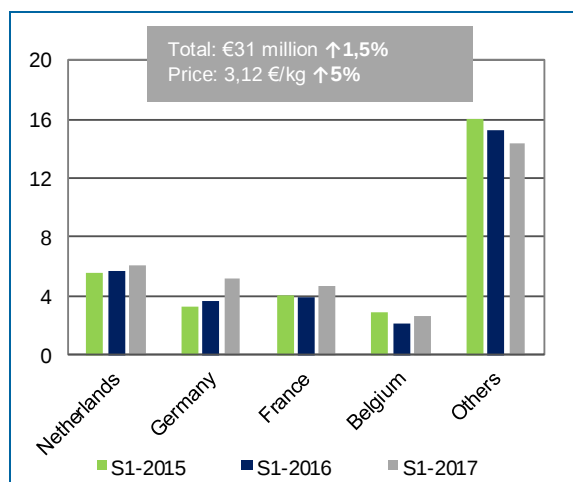
Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017).

Freshwater catfish value reached EUR 31 million, at 9.900 tonnes. Export value increased 2% and volume decreased 3%, while the average price experienced a slight increase of 5% (3,12 EUR/kg) over S1-2016. Most catfish is traded frozen (66% in value and 81% in volume) or fresh (34% in value and 19% in volume). In S1-2017, the average price of both frozen and fresh catfish increased 5%, ending at 2,57 EUR/kg and 5,46 EUR/kg, respectively. Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands account for 71% of the total intra-EU export value, and they experienced significant increases in their export value (+5%, +32%, and +20%, respectively), over S1-2016.

Belgium (EUR 2,3 million, 730 tonnes), Germany (EUR 4,6 million, 1.260 tonnes), France (EUR 4,5 million, 1.410 tonnes), and the Netherlands (EUR 6,1 million, 1.190 tonnes) were the main markets for catfish. All main markets experienced increases over S1-2016.

The greatest increase in value and volume was in Germany (+27% and +28%, respectively), whereas the average price remained stable at 3,65 EUR/kg as in S1-2016. In France, the average price increased to 3,18 EUR/kg (+10%), whereas in Belgium it decreased to 3,12 EUR/kg (-14%).

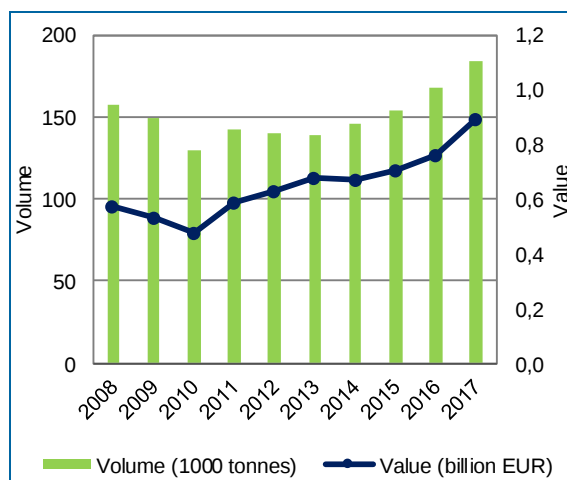
Figure 26. **FRESHWATER CATFISH: INTRA-EU TRADE BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION** (million EUR)



Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017).

Intra-EU trade in **tuna and tuna-like species** was worth EUR 0,90 billion (+18%) and 183.600 tonnes (+10%). The average price reached 4,87 EUR/kg (+7%) in the first half of 2017, over the same period in 2016.

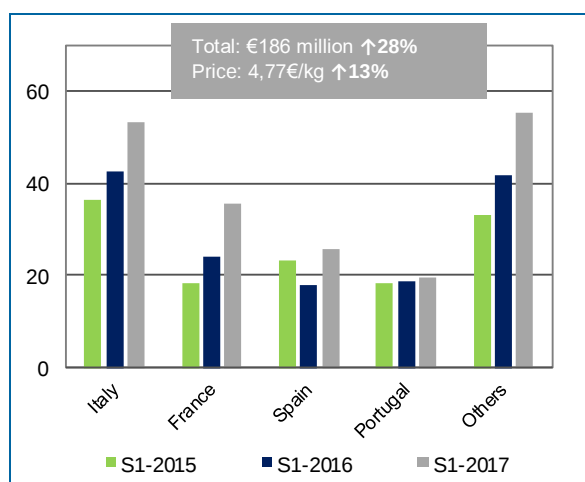
Figure 27. **TUNA AND TUNA-LIKE SPECIES: INTRA-EU TRADE**



Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017).

Skipjack tuna, swordfish, and yellowfin tuna were the most valuable species (74% of total export) traded within the tuna and tuna-like species commodity group.

Figure 28. **YELLOWFIN TUNA: INTRA-EU TRADE BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION** (million EUR)



Source: Eurostat (updated 8.11.2017).

Yellowfin tuna had an export value close to EUR 186 million (+28%), at 38.930 tonnes (+13% over the previous year). At 4,77 EUR/kg, the average price increased 13% over S1-2016. Most of the yellowfin tuna (81%) was traded as frozen loins. Italy, France Spain, and Portugal accounted for 71% in value and 79% in volume of the yellowfin tuna traded within the EU. France, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain experienced the largest increases in value.

Of the most important markets, Italy and Spain experienced the largest increase in average price at 7,07 EUR/kg (+21%) and 5,20 EUR/kg (+24%), in relation with the increasing share of loins in yellowfin tuna trade.

3.1.3. Trade flows of the selected species

Freshwater catfish is the second most traded product within the freshwater fish commodity group, accounting for 9% of the export value and 31% of the import value of EU trade with third countries. Between EU member states, freshwater catfish accounted for 12% of the value and 19% of the volume of freshwater fish exchanged.

Vietnam is the largest freshwater catfish supplier of the EU, and Switzerland is the EU's main export market for freshwater catfish. The Netherlands is the largest exporter of catfish traded between the Member States, whereas Germany is the main destination.

Yellowfin tuna is the third most exported product within the tuna and tuna-like species commodity group, accounting for 22% of the total export value of EU trade with third countries. It holds the second place after skipjack tuna as the most valuable extra-EU imported species (32%). Between the EU member states, yellowfin tuna is the third most traded product within the tuna and tuna-like species commodity group, accounting for 21% of the both value and volume.

Spain is the largest extra-EU import market for yellowfin tuna. It is also the largest exporter of the species traded between the EU Member States. Italy is the main export market for yellowfin tuna coming from Spain. The Seychelles is the largest supplier of the EU, accounting for 15% of all extra-EU yellowfin tuna imports. The country is also the main destination for yellowfin tuna exports from the EU.

3.2. NON-FOOD FISHERIES IN THE EU

In 2016, EU fisheries for non-food use constituted approximately 20% of the catches in volume and 3% in value. The main catching Member State was Denmark, accounting for 78% of total EU landings in volume. The catches for non-food use goes mainly to the production of fishmeal and fish oil, while small volumes are utilized as bait in fisheries or feed in zoos. The EU produces approximately 500.000 tonnes of fishmeal and 120.000 tonnes of fish oil each year, for which Denmark is the largest producing nation. Fishmeal and fish oil are in great demand as an ingredient in the feed used in aquaculture in the EU and Norway.

3.2.1. Production

The term non-food fishery describes catches used for purposes other than human consumption. Species for

non-food use come from small, short-lived fish, for which, partly or wholly, there are no consumption markets.

Main species caught in the EU for non-food use are sandeel, sprat, blue whiting, boarfish, and Norway pout. Herring is caught mainly for human consumption, but out of the large volume caught, some will be used in the production of fishmeal and fish oil.

Owing to significant variations in the quotas for non-food-use species, the availability in EU fisheries varies strongly from year to year. From 2016 to 2017, there were particularly large variations in the quotas of sandeel (+459%) and blue whiting (+85%).

Table 3. EU QUOTAS FOR MAIN SPECIES FOR INDUSTRIAL USE (volume 1000 tonnes)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% change 2016/17
Sandeel	180	264	207	0	87	486	459%
European sprat	441	457	422	479	458	461	1%
Blue whiting	73	133	218	482	208	385	85%
Boarfish	82	82	128	53	43	27	-37%
Norway pout	0	167	106	128	129	142	10%
Herring	696	754	783	818	619	684	11%

Source: European Commission, eufishmeal.org.

Total values of non-food-use fisheries in the EU were nearly EUR 222 million in 2016 (i.e. 3% of total value of EU fisheries). Danish fisheries accounted for 77% of the total value (EUR 172 million). In Denmark, non-food-use fisheries represented 31% of total national fisheries in value. In 2016, total landings for non-food use in the EU reached 786.000 tonnes, a 24%

decrease from 2015 (1,04 million tonnes). The volume accounted for 20% of the total landings in the EU. Denmark is the largest catching Member State, and in 2016, the Danish fleet landed 615.000 tonnes of fish for industrial use. This was approximately 78% of total EU landings for this purpose. In addition to the Danish fleet, the Swedish and Finnish fleets contributed raw material to the reduction industry²⁴.

Table 4. MAIN EU MEMBER STATES LANDINGS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE (million EURO, volume 1000 tonnes)

Catching MS	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume
Denmark	158	682	96	358	165	590	147	719	205	881	172	615
Finland	9	52	10	58	16	72	13	64	12	74	14	79
Sweden	12	89	1	3	9	33	5	25	25	81	18	80
Other	10	1	2	14	2	9	1	3	5	6	17	12
Total	189	825	109	433	192	704	166	812	247	1.042	222	786

Source: Eurostat.

In 2016, total EU landings of European sprat reached 491.000 tonnes. Approximately 358.000 tonnes (73%) were landed for industrial use, the rest for human consumption. In all, 183.000 tonnes of Atlantic herring were landed for industrial use, approximately 25% of total herring landings in the EU. Total EU blue whiting

landings in 2016 reached 310.000 tonnes, of which approximately 50% was used for reduction to fishmeal and fish oil. Between 1.000 and 5.000 tonnes of the annual sandeel catch are used for human consumption, whereas 100% of the boarfish catch is used in the fishmeal and fish oil industries.

Table 5. **MAIN SPECIES FOR INDUSTRIAL USE IN THE EU** (1000 tonnes)

Species	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% of total landings in 2016
European sprat	292	182	185	253	407	358	73%
Herring	105	75	117	116	150	183	25%
Blue whiting	1	3	70	174	185	155	50%
Sandeel	356	59	254	204	254	42	1%
Boarfish	18	43	26	15	0	0	1%
Capelin	18	43	26	15	0	0	0%
Other species	34	27	27	35	46	47	N/A
Total	825	433	704	812	1042	786	

Source: Eurostat.

Table 6. **CATCH OF MAIN SPECIES FOR INDUSTRIAL USE BY THE EU MEMBER STATES** (1000 tonnes)

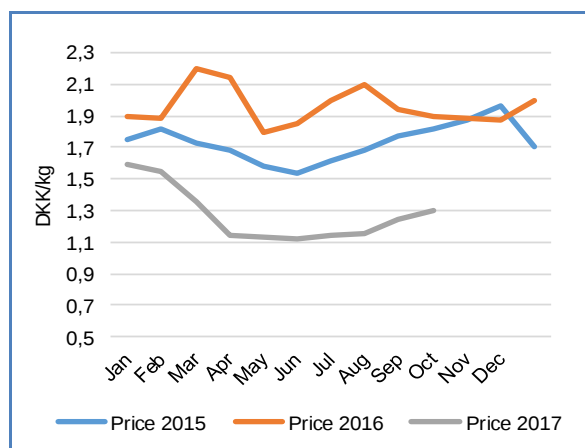
Species	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Herring	684	578	531	509	507	661	716	726	769
European sprat	499	468	543	495	411	340	342	406	530
Blue whiting	337	240	85	85	19	62	122	193	235
Sandeel	180	280	339	344	335	65	254	188	219
Boarfish	18	25	84	138	31	81	70	43	17
Capelin	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	10	0

Source: FAO.

3.2.2. First-sales price

Average first-sales price for volume delivered to the reduction industry in Denmark has decreased significantly so far in 2017 (October), ending at 1,23 DKK/kg (0,17 EUR/kg). In 2016, the average first-sales price ended at 2,00 DKK/kg (0,27 EUR/kg). The price is an average for sprat, herring, blue whiting, Norway pout, and sandeel. A strong increase in Danish sandeel landings explains the decrease in first-sales prices for industrial use throughout 2017. The EU sandeel quota was set at 486.000 tonnes this year, an increase of 399.000 tonnes over 2016. About 400.000 tonnes of sandeel have been landed so far at a first-sales price of 1,10 DKK/kg (0,15 EUR/kg). According to ICES models, there was a strong increase in the sandeel stock from 2016 to 2017, which provided the basis for the increased sandeel quota²⁵. Total Danish industry landings by mid-November increased 260.000 tonnes over 2016.

Figure 29. **DANISH FIRST-SALES PRICES FOR SPECIES USED IN REDUCTION (SPRAT, HERRING, SANDEEL AND BLUE WHITING)**

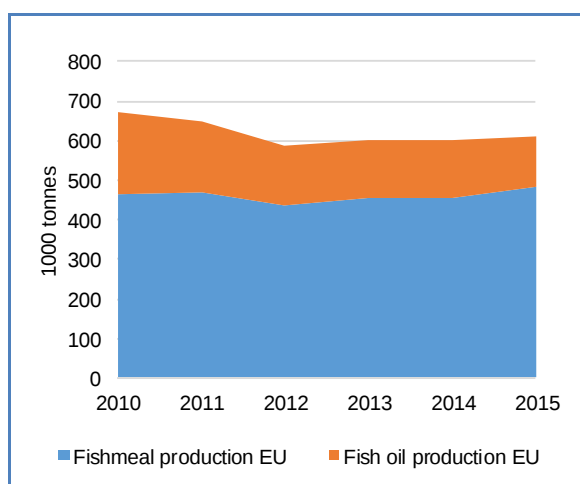


Source: Fiskeridir DK, <http://lbst.dk/fiskeri/fiskeristatistik>.

3.2.3. EU production and sales prices

Fishmeal and fish oil are produced mainly from small pelagic species with little or limited value as human consumption. The most important species for the production of fishmeal and fish oil in the EU are sandeel, Norway pout, blue whiting, sprat, and boarfish. A small amount of herring might also be sold to the reduction industry (25% in 2016). In years with high quotas, capelin is also an important raw material for fishmeal and fish oil producers, but mainly in other European countries, such as Iceland and Norway. The trimmings (cuttings, offal) from the processing/filleting industry for human consumption are another important resource.

Figure 30. **EU PRODUCTION OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL**

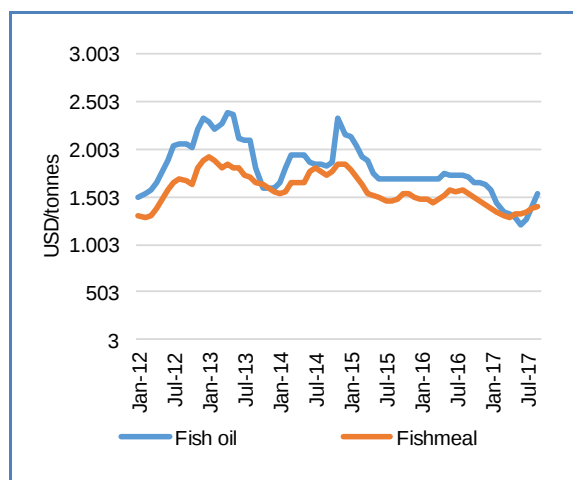


Source: FAO.

Total fishmeal production in the EU is approximately 450–500.000 tonnes/year, and fish oil production is 120–150.000 tonnes/year. The main producers of fishmeal and fish oil are the largest fishing nations for non-food use. Denmark is by far the largest fishmeal and fish oil producer in the EU. In 2015, approximately 233.000 tonnes were produced in Denmark, nearly half the total EU production (483.000 tonnes)²⁶.

Although fishmeal production varied in line with resources available, the overall trend in the past 15–20 years is declining. The use of the trimmings is increasing in importance.

Figure 31. **EUROPEAN MARKET PRICES FOR FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL**



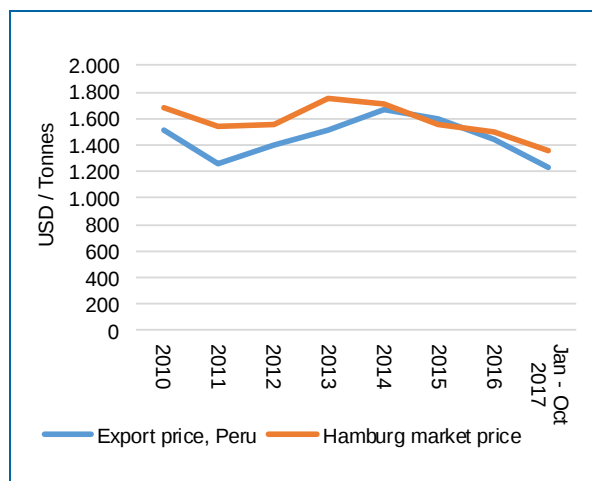
Source: Oilworld.

Fishmeal and fish oil prices in the EU correspond to global prices, which is closely linked to the supply in South America, particularly in Peru, the world's largest producer and exporter of fishmeal and fish oil. Fluctuations in the Peruvian export prices of fishmeal and fish oil will be reflected in prices elsewhere in the world. In 2016, the average fishmeal price in the Hamburg market was USD 1.501/tonnes (2003 EUR/tonnes), while the average fish oil price was USD 1.700/tonnes (2.269 EUR/tonnes). In periods of scarce supply, fish oil prices might reach USD 2.500/tonnes (3.336 EUR/tonnes), but only small volumes are sold at this price.

As a result of increased supply from Peru throughout 2017, fishmeal and fish oil prices showed a declining trend, especially throughout the first half year of 2017. Increased demand especially from the Chinese market throughout the year has contributed to higher prices in recent months²⁷.

The largest increase was seen in fish oil prices. Fish oil exports from Peru in the period January–September 2017 were 138.000 tonnes, a 138% increase over the same period in 2016. Exports of fish oil from Peru to the EU increased 72% in the same period to nearly 52.000 tonnes.

Figure 32. **EUROPEAN MARKET PRICES FOR FISHMEAL COMPARED TO PERUVIAN EXPORT PRICE**



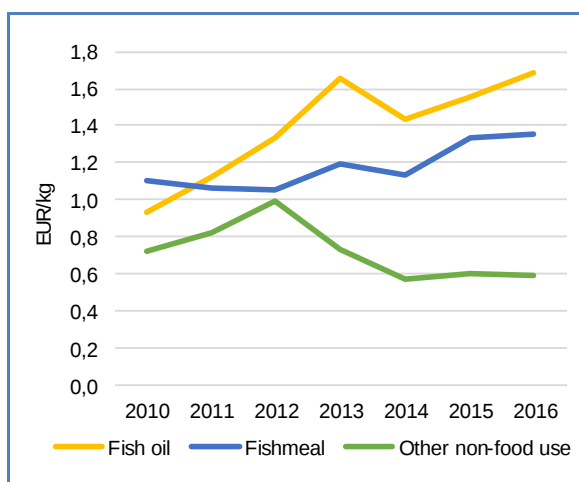
Source: Oilworld.

3.2.4. Extra-EU import for non-food use

In 2016, the volume of imported non-food products totaled 844.000 tonnes, a slight increase over the year before, when they were 837.000 tonnes. The non-food-use commodity, one of the most important in terms of volume among extra-EU imports, attained 284.000 tonnes of fishmeal, 177.000 tonnes of fish oil, and 383.000 tonnes of other non-food products (fish waste, crustaceans, seaweed, and ornamental fish)²⁸.

Peru, Norway, Morocco, and Mauritania are the most important countries of origin for non-food products imported to the EU. The average EU import price of fishmeal and fish oil has increased in recent years, in line with export prices in Peru and prices in the large consumption markets (China, Japan, and Norway).

Figure 33. **EXTRA-EU IMPORT PRICE OF NON-FOOD PRODUCTS**

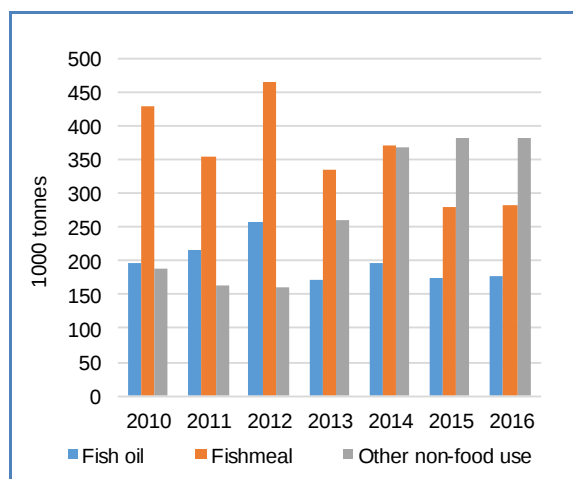


Source: EUMOFA.

The average EU import price of fish oil in 2016 was 1,69 EUR/kg, a 9% increase over the year before.

The average import price of fishmeal was 1,36 EUR/kg the same year, a slight increase over the year before (1,34 EUR/kg in 2015). The fish oil imports to the EU come mainly from Norway, the USA, Peru, and Mauritania.

Figure 34. **EXTRA-EU IMPORTS OF NON-FOOD PRODUCTS**



Source: EUMOFA.

Denmark and Germany were the top EU importers in 2016 with 421.000 tonnes and 139.000 tonnes, respectively. The main uses for fishmeal and fish oil are as ingredients in aquaculture feed (i.e. salmon in Norway and Scotland and Sea bass/Sea bream in Greece), as well as an ingredient in feed for Denmark's pork industry. In smaller scales, volumes of non-food use are utilized for bait in fisheries and for feed in zoos. Imports of fishmeal and fish oil to Germany are mainly re-exported to Norway and other European markets.

Table 7. **EXTRA-EU IMPORT OF NON-FOOD USE PRODUCTS BY MEMBER STATE, 2010–2016** (1000 tonnes)

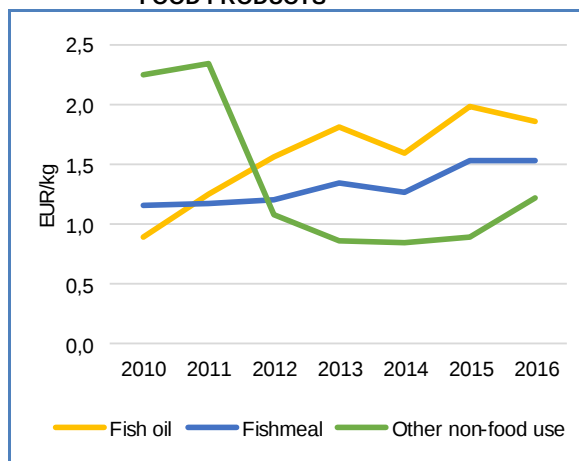
Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Denmark	263	301	343	336	432	412	421
Germany	212	152	219	141	200	126	139
Ireland	11	0	2	29	45	56	51
France	36	29	42	37	44	50	45
Spain	59	54	61	41	49	41	42
Total EU	815	736	884	766	937	837	844

Source: EUMOFA.

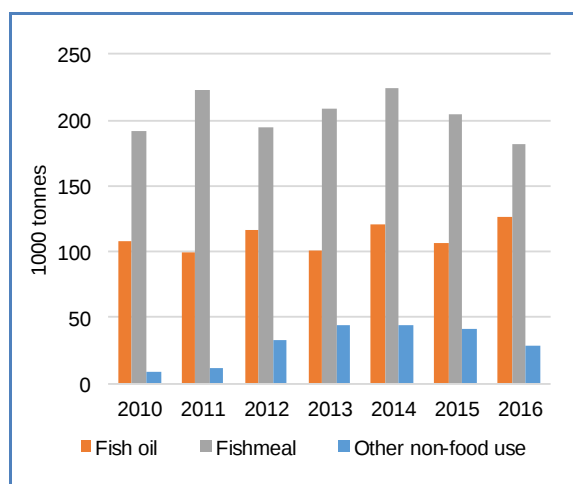
3.2.5. Extra-EU exports

In 2016, extra-EU exports for non-food use totalled 338.000 tonnes, a 4% decrease from the year before. Exports of fishmeal were 182.000 tonnes, and fish oil amounted to 128.000 tonnes. Exports of other non-food use reached 28.000 tonnes.

Extra-EU export prices for fishmeal and fish oil follow the increasing global trend observed in recent years. The average export price of fish oil in 2016 was 1,87 EUR/kg, a 6% decrease from 2015, but notably higher than the years before. The average extra-EU export price of fishmeal was 1,53 EUR/kg, the same as the year before.

Figure 35. **EXTRA-EU EXPORT PRICE FOR NON-FOOD PRODUCTS**

Source: EUMOFA.

Figure 36. **EXPORTS OF NON-FOOD PRODUCTS FROM THE EU**

Source: EUMOFA.

The largest extra-EU exporters of non-food products in 2016 were Denmark and Germany, with 202.000 tonnes and 60.000 tonnes, respectively. The overall largest market for extra-EU exports of fishmeal and fish oil is Norway, accounting for 65% of total volume and value for fishmeal and 90% of the volume and 80% of the value for fish oil. EU exports of fishmeal and fish oil to Norway in 2016 totalled 119.000 tonnes and 114.000 tonnes, respectively. Fishmeal and fish oil are crucial ingredients in salmon feed for the Norwegian aquaculture industry. Norwegian salmon and trout production amounted to 1,3 million tonnes per year.

Table 8. **EXTRA-EU EXPORT OF NON-FOOD USE PRODUCTS BY MEMBER STATE, 2010-2016** (1000 tonnes)

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Denmark	200	213	207	209	205	221	202
Germany	71	83	80	68	97	48	60
United Kingdom	7	14	9	17	26	26	28
Ireland	0	0	20	26	25	32	23
France	5	5	6	5	7	10	10
Total EU	308	333	343	354	390	353	338

Source: Eurostat.

3.2.6. Intra-EU trade

In 2016, intra-EU exports of non-food use totalled 700.000 tonnes, a 4% increase over 2015. Intra-EU exports of fishmeal were 292.000 tonnes, and fish oil amounted to 106.000 tonnes. Intra-EU exports of other non-food use (fish waste, crustaceans, seaweed and other algae and ornamental fish) were 302.000 tonnes. The largest intra-EU exporters of non-food-use

products in 2016 were Germany and Denmark with 160.000 tonnes and 125.000 tonnes, respectively.

The largest EU markets for German exports were Denmark, Greece, and the UK, with a total of approximately 87.000 tonnes. The largest EU markets for Danish export were Greece, the UK, and Germany with a total of approximately 70.000 tonnes

Table 9. **INTRA-EU EXPORT OF NON-FOOD USE PRODUCTS BY MEMBER STATE, 2010-2016** (1000 tonnes)

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Germany	157	129	175	139	165	156	163
Denmark	174	177	141	170	120	118	125
Poland	26	23	27	33	45	65	89
Spain	40	49	53	50	56	54	53
Ireland	4	4	28	32	33	36	42
Total EU 28	634	611	645	634	633	676	700

Source: Eurostat.

3.2.7. Future Outlook

The EU fisheries for non-food use are limited by quotas and demand from human-consumption markets. Earlier, species such as herring and Atlantic mackerel were used for non-food products to a much greater degree.

Today, some herring is still used for the non-food industry, but almost no mackerel. The switch from non-food use to human consumption can also be observed for species such as blue whiting and sprat. Because catch volumes may fluctuate strongly, however, a surplus will result, which cannot be placed in the consumption markets. It will be utilised in fishmeal and fish oil production.

The pelagic species used exclusively or partly for non-food use are small, fatty, and easily perishable fish. Whether or not they are used for human consumption is a matter of quality. Catches delivered for non-food use might therefore not be suitable for human consumption.

The quotas of small pelagic species will also fluctuate in future and, if surplus results for which there is no consumption market, it will be used as raw material for the fishmeal industry. However, the global trend is towards less raw material directly from fisheries. This is the result of increased demand from consumption markets and stricter regulations leading to more raw material from the fillet industry as recycled trimmings. The fillet yield for most fish species varies between 30% and 65% of the mass of the fish, and the cut-offs constitute a valuable resource for fishmeal and fish oil producers²⁹.

One hundred kilos can produce between 20 and 22 kilos of fishmeal and between 2 and 6 kilos of fish oil during the production process³⁰. The oil yield depends on the fat content of the fish, which will vary from species to species. European sprat and sandeel are fatter than blue whiting, and will therefore create more oil during the production process. The volume of fishmeal will not vary in the same way.

4. Consumption

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IN THE EU

In August 2017, the consumption of fresh fisheries and aquaculture products increased over August 2016 in both volume and value in Germany (+26% and +25%, respectively), France (both +2%), Ireland (+2% and +5%), Italy (+3% and +5%), the Netherlands (+7% and 5%), and Sweden (+24% and +28%). Decreases in consumption in both volume and value were observed in Poland (–19% and –15%, respectively). In Hungary, Portugal, and Spain, volumes decreased and value increased. In the UK, volume increased and value decreased.

The largest increase in volume in August 2017 was observed in Germany and in value in Sweden, while the largest drop in both volume and value was registered in Poland.

Compared with July 2017, among the Member States surveyed, the highest increase in value was registered in Sweden (+56%), followed by Italy (+22%). Volume decreased 12% in both Denmark and Spain, followed by Ireland (–10%).

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

Country	Per capita consumption 2015* (live weight equivalent) kg/capita/year	August 2015		August 2016		July 2017		August 2017		Change from August 2016 to August 2017	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Denmark	22,9	700	10,17	632	9,34	653	10,07	572	8,44	9%	10%
Germany	13,4	4.322	61,85	4.163	62,08	4.534	71,57	5.240	77,47	26%	25%
France	33,9	17.050	164,22	16.804	174,48	16.582	180,12	17.189	178,48	2%	2%
Hungary	4,8	348	1,64	338	1,55	324	1,93	317	1,60	6%	6%
Ireland	22,1	960	12,69	982	13,70	1.120	15,61	1.004	14,41	2%	5%
Italy	28,4	25.957	209,25	26.328	216,17	22.757	185,15	27.148	226,69	3%	5%
Netherlands	22,2	2.147	26,75	2.003	25,10	2.229	25,87	2.141	26,35	7%	5%
Poland	13,6	3.098	18,01	3.262	18,37	2.783	15,91	2.632	15,63	19%	15%
Portugal	55,9	4.983	27,83	5.599	34,38	5.394	34,90	5.521	36,20	1%	5%
Spain	45,2	48.411	341,50	46.931	340,60	51.591	393,92	45.439	342,84	3%	1%
Sweden	26,9	732	11,68	780	12,44	604	10,21	968	15,91	24%	28%
UK	24,3	22.027	266,40	21.652	225,94	22.773	235,19	22.036	221,10	2%	2%

Source: EUMOFA, based on Europanel (updated 21.11.2017).

* Data on per capita consumption of all fish and seafood products for all EU Member States can be found at: <http://www.eumofa.eu/documents/20178/108446/The+EU+fish+market+2017.pdf>

Generally, the consumption of fisheries and aquaculture products in August followed an increasing trend in both volume and value in six of the Member States analysed, particularly in Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, and Sweden. Denmark, Hungary, the Netherlands, and Poland saw a decreasing trend in both volume and value. In Spain, volume fell and value increased. The opposite was observed in the UK, where volume increased and value decreased.

In August in the past three years, household consumption in volume of fresh fish products was below the annual average in most Member States

analysed, except for Ireland (+2%), the Netherlands (+6%), Portugal (+13%), and Sweden (+17%). In value, the household consumption was below the annual average in Denmark (–19%), France (–7%), Hungary (–84%), Poland (–89%), and Spain (–14%). In Italy and the Netherlands, it remained unchanged. In the rest of the Member States analysed, the household consumption was above average.

The most recent consumption data available on EUMOFA for **September 2017** can be accessed [here](#).

4.1. FRESH SQUID



Habitat: Cephalopods living in large groups at depths of 40–150 m, and deeper areas, down to 500 m.

Catch area: The Northeast Atlantic, the English Channel, the North Sea, and the Mediterranean³¹.

Main producing countries in Europe: France, Spain, Italy, the UK³².

Production method: Caught.

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

Presentation: Cut or in rings.

Preservation: Fresh, frozen.

Ways of preparation: pan-fried, grilled, stuffed, stewed.

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

First sales: France (1/2015), Italy (1/2017), the UK (10/2015, 1/2014).

Trade: Extra EU-Import (9/2015), Intra EU-Export (5/2016).

Consumption: Italy (5/2014), Portugal (5/2014), the UK (5/2014).

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IN ITALY

Overall Italian per capita consumption is above the EU average. Italy reached 28,4 kg/per capita consumption of fish and seafood products in 2015, a 2% increase over 2014. It was 13% higher than the EU average per capita consumption (25,1 kg). Compared with the highest per capita consumption in the EU, 55,9 kg, which was registered in Portugal, it was 49% lower.

See more on per capita consumption in the EU in Table 10.

The apparent per capita consumption of squid in the EU registered 0,71 kg. Squid comes entirely from wild catches. It displayed a 3% share of all the species consumed in the EU.

CONSUMPTION TREND IN ITALY

Long-term trend, January 2014–August 2017: increasing slightly in price and increasing in volume.

Average price: 9,75 EUR/kg (2014), 9,83 EUR/kg (2015), 10,09 EUR/kg (2016).

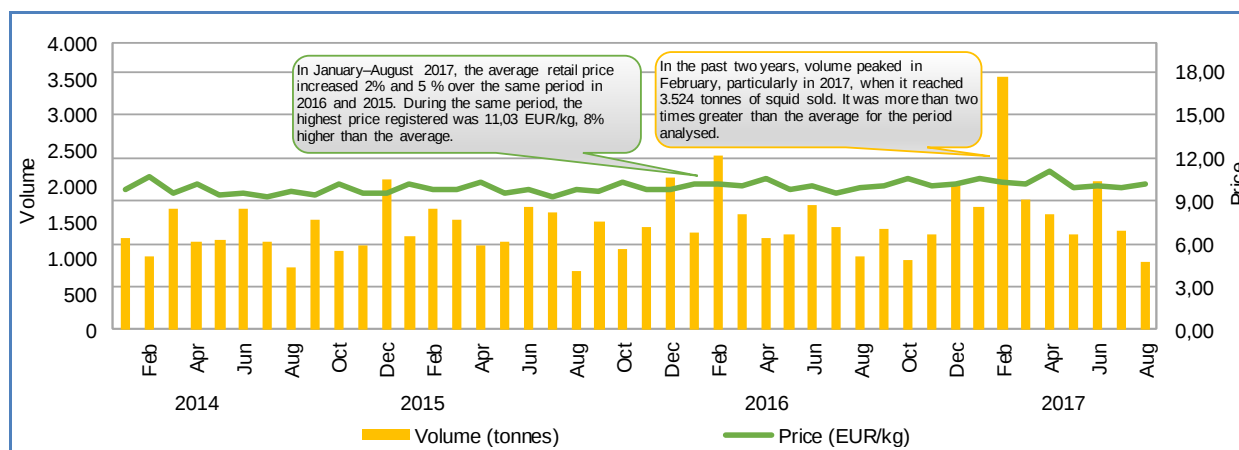
Total consumed volume: 16.176 tonnes (2014), 17.278 tonnes (2015), 17.954 tonnes (2016).

Short-term trend, January–August 2017: decreasing both in price and in volume.

Average price: 10,27 EUR/kg.

Total consumed volume: 14.440 tonnes.

Figure 37. RETAIL PRICE AND VOLUME SOLD OF FRESH SQUID IN ITALY

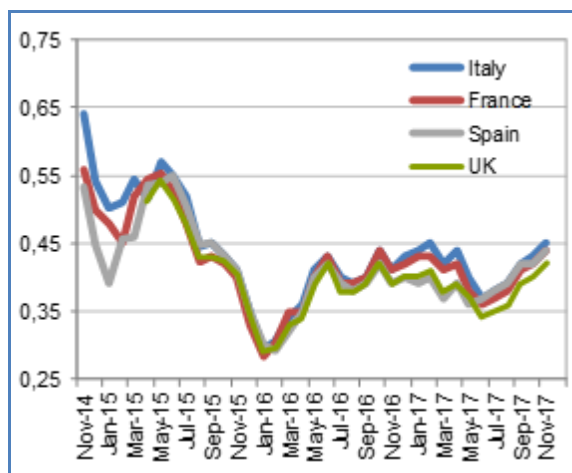


Source: EUMOFA, based on Europanel (updated 17.10.2017).

5. Macroeconomic context

5.1. MARINE FUEL

Figure 38. **AVERAGE PRICE OF MARINE DIESEL IN ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, AND THE UK (EUR/LITRE)**



Source: Chamber of Commerce of Forlì-Cesena, Italy; DPMA, France; Spain; ARVI (January 2013–March 2015); MABUX (November 2015–November 2017).

In November 2017, the fuel price in the French ports of Lorient and Boulogne was 0,44 EUR/litre and increased 5% compared with October 2017. Compared with November 2016, it was 7% higher.

In the Italian ports of Ancona and Livorno, the average price of marine fuel in November 2017 was 0,45 EUR/litre. It increased 5% over the previous month and 10% over November 2016.

The price of marine fuel in the ports of A Coruña and Vigo, Spain reached an average of 0,44 EUR/litre in November 2017, and increased 5% over October 2017 and 13% over November 2016.

The fuel price observed in the UK ports of Grimsby and Aberdeen was 0,42 EUR/litre and increased 5% over the previous month. Compared with the same month a year ago, the fuel price increased 8%.

5.2. FOOD AND FISH PRICES

In October 2017, annual EU inflation was 1,7%, down from 1,8% in September 2017. A year earlier, the rate was 0,5%. In October 2017, the lowest annual rates were recorded in Cyprus (+0,4%), Ireland, Greece and Finland (all +0,8%), while the highest annual rates were registered in Lithuania (+4,2%), Estonia (+4,0%), and the UK (+3,0%).

Compared with September 2017, annual inflation rose in 9 Member States, remained stable in five (Croatia, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovakia and the UK), and fell in fourteen (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Austria, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden, and the Netherlands).

In October 2017, prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased 0,7%, while prices of fish and seafood decreased 0,4%, compared with September 2017.

Compared with October 2016, both food and fish prices increased 2,9% and 3,3%, respectively. Compared with October 2015, fish and seafood prices increased 6,7%, while food and non-alcoholic beverages increased 2,7%.

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

HICP	Oct 2015	Oct 2016	Sep 2017	Oct 2017
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100,09	99,89	102,13	102,82
Fish and seafood	100,26	103,57	107,45	107,01

Source: Eurostat.

5.3. EXCHANGE RATES

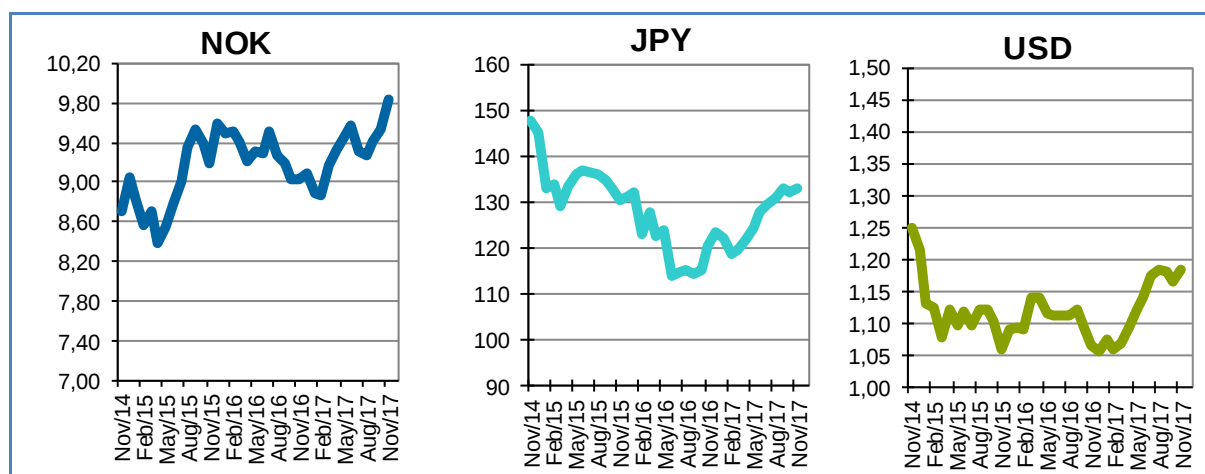
In November 2017, the euro appreciated against the US dollar (+1,8%), the Japanese yen (+0,8%), and the Norwegian krone (+3,3%) from October 2017. For the past six months, the euro has fluctuated around 9,49 against the Norwegian krone. Compared with a year earlier (November 2016), the euro has appreciated 9,1% against the Norwegian krone, 10,5% against the Japanese yen, and 11,4% against the US dollar.

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

Currency	Nov 2015	Nov 2016	Oct 2017	Nov 2017
NOK	9,1935	9,0190	9,5238	9,8398
JPY	130,22	120,48	132,00	133,08
USD	1,0579	1,0635	1,1638	1,1849

Source: European Central Bank.

Figure 39. TREND OF EURO EXCHANGE RATES



Source: European Central Bank.

5.4. EUROPEAN UNION ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Seasonally adjusted GDP rate increased 0,6% during the third quarter of 2017 compared with the previous quarter. In the second quarter of 2017, GDP has grown by 0,7%. Compared with the same quarter of the previous year, seasonally adjusted GDP rose 2,5% in the third quarter of 2017, after +2,4% in the previous quarter³³.

In the third quarter of 2017, the GDP growth rate increased 2,6% in Romania, the highest percentage

change among the EU Member states compared with the previous quarter. It was followed by Poland and Finland, where the GDP growth rate increased 1,1%. In Cyprus and Bulgaria, the growth rate was 0,9% compared with July–September 2017. In Denmark, the GDP growth rate fell to –0,3% compared with 0,7% in the previous quarter.

Compared with the same quarter of the previous year, the GDP growth rate increased 5,0% in both Czech Republic and Poland. In Latvia, it increased 6,2%. The highest change compared with the same quarter of the previous year was observed in Romania (8,6%)³⁴.

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

First sales: [FAO](#), [ICES](#), [STECF](#).

Global supply: European Commission, Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE); Norwegian Seafood Council; Vietnam Seafood, seafood.vasep.com; Seafood source.

Case study: European Commission; [FAO](#); [Oil World](#), www.oilworld.biz; [SUNAT](#), www.sunat.gob.pe; [NGO EU Fishmeal](#), <http://www.eufishmeal.org>.

Consumption: [EUROPANEL](#).

Macroeconomic context: [EUROSTAT](#); [ECB](#), [Chamber of Commerce of Forlì-Cesena](#), Italy; [DPMA](#), France; [ARVI](#), Spain; [MABUX](#), [European Central Bank](#).

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

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

As a **market intelligence tool**, EUMOFA provides regular weekly prices, monthly market trends, and annual structural data along the supply chain.

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

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

6. Endnotes

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

² ICES FishMap, <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2016/2016/hom-west.pdf>

³ FAO, <http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/2306/en>

⁴ STECF advice 2013.

⁵ COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 850/98, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A31998R0850>

⁶ EUROFISH Magazine no 4/2002.

⁷ The North Sea shrimp fisheries, European Parliament
[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2011/460041/IPOL-PECH_ET\(2011\)460041_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2011/460041/IPOL-PECH_ET(2011)460041_EN.pdf)

⁸ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:01998R0850-20140101&from=EN>

⁹ IJmuiden : IMARES (Report / IMARES C181/15) - 63 p., <http://library.wur.nl/WebQuery/wurpubs/497579>

¹⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/content/eu-delivers-blue-economy-commitments-made-our-ocean-conference-0_en

¹¹ https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/eu-leads-international-efforts-restore-sustainable-tuna-stocks_en

¹² https://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/content/41st-annual-session-general-fisheries-commission-mediterranean-making-change-happen-med-and_en

¹³ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-4064_en.htm

¹⁴ <http://www.staticis.com/publications/news-archive/fisheries/fish-catches-in-october-2017/>

¹⁵ <https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/supply-trade/alaska-celebrates-tremendous-harvests-for-2017-salmon-season>

¹⁶ http://seafood.vasep.com.vn/seafood/378_12327/rise-in-vietnam-tuna-exports-to-emerging-markets.htm

¹⁷ <https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/supply-trade/indias-seafood-exports-up-by-21-percent-so-far-in-2017>

¹⁸ <http://en.seafood.no/news-and-media/news-archive/norwegian-seafood-exports-total-nok-9.1-billion-in-october/>

¹⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/SDG_14_-_Life_below_water_%28statistical_annex%29

²⁰ <http://www.eumofa.eu/documents/20178/24415/Metadata+2+-+DM+-+Annex+3+Corr+of+MCS.CG.ERS.PDF/1615c124-b21b-4bff-880d-a1057f88563d>

²¹ List of Main Commercial Species and Commodity Groups, <https://goo.gl/NkXp2t>

²² List of Main Commercial Species and Commodity Groups, <https://goo.gl/NkXp2t>

²³ In this chapter, "Intra-EU trade" will refer to Intra-EU export data. Where applicable, the term export is used instead of the term trade when describing variations of the volumes, values or prices with reference to the exporting country.

²⁴ Reduction: Commonly used to designate the activity of fish processed into fishmeal and fish oil.

²⁵ International Council for Exploration of the Seas.

²⁶ FAO.

²⁷ Statistics China.

²⁸ EUMOPA.

²⁹ <http://www.eufishmeal.org>

³⁰ <http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/x6899e/x6899e04.htm>

³¹ <http://www.eumofa.eu/documents/20178/22933/Monthly+Highlights+-+No.+1-2017.pdf>

³² EUMOPA.

³³ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/8444168/2-14112017-BP-EN.pdf>

³⁴ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/8444168/2-14112017-BP-EN.pdf>