

# Monthly Highlights

No. 1 / 2022

E U M O F A

European Market Observatory for  
Fisheries and Aquaculture Products

## In this issue

*Of the 10 commodity groups (CG), the “cephalopods” CG recorded the fifth highest first sales in value and volume in October 2021.*

*From November 2018 to October 2021, the weighted average first-sales price of common cuttlefish in Italy was 8,19 EUR/kg, 99% higher than in France and 14% higher than in Spain.*

*From the beginning of 2021, both price and volume of frozen surimi of Alaska pollack from the United States exhibited an upward trend.*

*Between November 2018 and October 2021, German consumers spent on average 17,19 EUR per month for a kilogram of other freshwater fish.*

*In 2020, EU seafood imports from Namibia decreased by 12% compared to 2019, and reached 70.942 tonnes for a value of EUR 304 million.*

*Portugal and Spain are the Member States that land the highest volumes of redfish in the EU. They accounted for 65% of the total landed volume, 17.024 tonnes, in 2019.*

*On 21 December 2021, the EU and the UK reached an agreement on fishing opportunities for 2022.*



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## 1. First sales in Europe

Between **January** and **October 2021**, 12 EU Member States (MSs), Norway, and the United Kingdom reported first-sales data for 10 commodity groups<sup>1</sup>. First-sales data are based on sales notes and data collected from auction markets.

First-sales data analysed in this section, “*First sales in Europe*”, are extracted from EUMOFA<sup>2</sup>, as collected from national administrations.

### 1.1. January-October 2021 compared to the same period in 2020

**Increases in value and volume:** Bulgaria, France, Lithuania, Portugal, and the United Kingdom all recorded increases. A higher supply of clam, sprat, and red mullet in Bulgaria, and of octopus and sardine in Portugal, led to the sharp increases experienced in these countries.

**Decreases in value and volume:** Latvia, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden recorded decreases. A decrease in first sales of herring was behind the decline in Sweden.

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

Country	January - October 2019		January - October 2020		January – October 2021		Change from January – October 2020	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Belgium	11.279	47,7	10.163	46,3	9.398	49,6	-8%	7%
Bulgaria	4.472	2,4	2.205	1,3	3.672	2,5	66%	86%
Cyprus	972	3,8	775	2,9	757	3,2	-2%	7%
Estonia	49.849	12,7	52.298	13,8	51.596	14,2	-1%	2%
France	150.903	509,7	132.425	434,7	133.684	492,1	1%	13%
Italy	80.215	309,7	73.391	272,8	68.145	281,7	-7%	3%
Latvia	44.125	7,4	39.091	8,0	35.433	7,5	-9%	-7%
Lithuania	730	0,6	1.813	0,7	2.066	1,0	14%	32%
Netherlands	221.437	334,2	202.509	302,5	168.017	259,0	-17%	-14%
Portugal	112.812	234,0	89.178	197,5	111.679	245,2	25%	24%
Spain	473.349	1362,9	438.351	1188,7	399.957	1.174,8	-9%	-1%
Sweden	155.907	79,9	102.557	63,7	80.759	48,6	-21%	-24%
Norway	2.405.521	2231,6	2.590.527	2174,7	2.535.259	2.269,1	-2%	4%
United Kingdom	243.260	507,7	254.104	413,9	264.787	479,0	4%	16%

*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.

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

<sup>2</sup> First-sales data updated on 17.12.2021.

## 1.2. October 2021 compared to October 2020

**Increases in value and volume:** First sales increased in Cyprus (due to swordfish) and Portugal (due to sardine and skipjack tuna).

**Decreases in value and volume:** First sales decreased in Belgium, Estonia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Norway. Belgium recorded one of the sharpest decreases in relative terms due to decreased sales of flatfish species and rays, while in Sweden the main species responsible for a sharp decrease were small pelagics (herring and sprat).

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

Country	October 2019		October 2020		October 2021		Change from October 2020	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Belgium	1.234	4,8	1.229	4,6	396	2,3	-68%	-49%
Bulgaria	419	0,4	299	0,2	170	0,3	-43%	13%
Cyprus	19	0,2	24	0,2	26	0,2	11%	8%
Estonia	8.432	1,8	10.921	2,3	5.875	1,7	-46%	-25%
France	16.861	54,9	17.540	49,5	14.773	58,5	-16%	18%
Italy	9.276	31,5	7.848	28,4	6.081	25,8	-23%	-9%
Latvia	5.050	0,9	6.883	1,6	4.350	0,9	-37%	-42%
Lithuania	9	0,0	417	0,1	284	0,1	-32%	-41%
Netherlands	23.709	37,6	23.428	38,1	17.406	33,1	-26%	-13%
Portugal	15.429	22,2	11.797	20,4	16.632	29,7	41%	45%
Spain	47.755	127,0	36.921	98,7	34.912	97,6	-5%	-1%
Sweden	14.885	10,5	7.719	5,5	1.712	4,0	-78%	-26%
Norway	305.912	342,3	386.405	360,2	285.863	272,0	-26%	-24%
United Kingdom	31.122	52,7	41.235	63,3	36.558	75,7	-11%	20%

*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 5 of 2022**) are available via the EUMOFA website and can be accessed [here](#).

The most recent monthly first-sales data **for November 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 EUMOFA<sup>3</sup>.

Table 3. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES<sup>4</sup> IN BELGIUM**


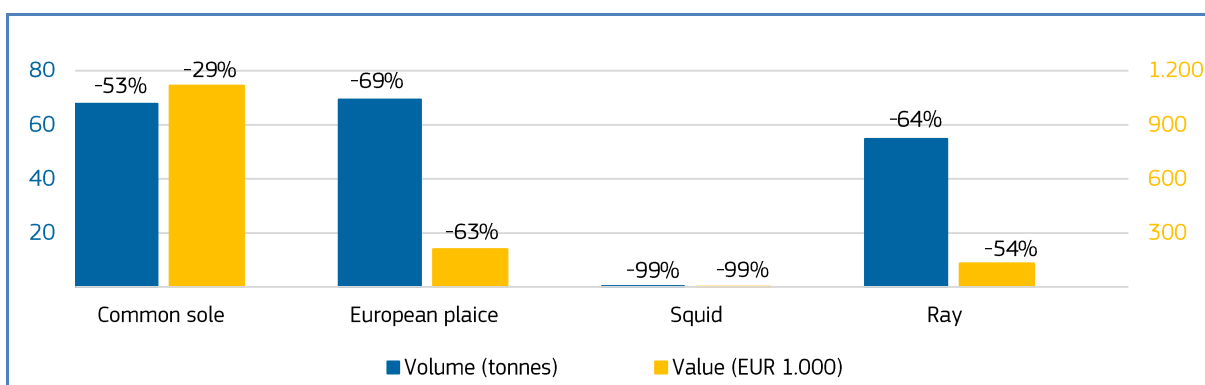

 Belgium	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
<b>Jan-Oct 2021 vs Jan-Oct 2020</b>	EUR 49,6 million, +7%	9.398 tonnes, -8%	<b>Value:</b> Common sole, monkfish, European seabass, Norway lobster. <b>Volume:</b> Ray, European plaice, cuttlefish.
<b>Oct 2021 vs Oct 2020</b>	EUR 2,3 million, -49%	396 tonnes, -68%	Common sole, European plaice, squid, ray.

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



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

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

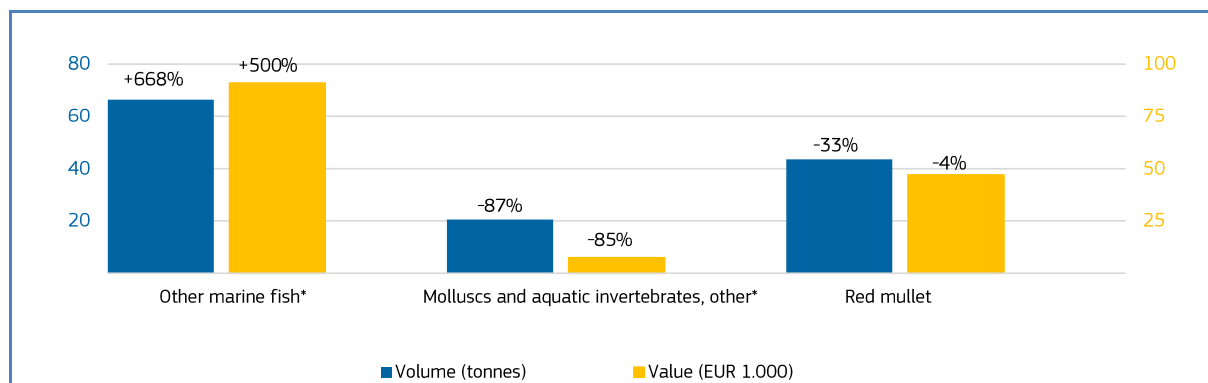
 Bulgaria	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
<b>Jan-Oct 2021 vs Jan-Oct 2020</b>	EUR 2,5 million, +86%	3.672 tonnes, +66%	Clam, sprat, red mullet, other marine fish*.
<b>Oct 2021 vs Oct 2020</b>	EUR 0,3 million, +13%	170 tonnes, -43%	<b>Value:</b> Other marine fish*. <b>Volume:</b> Other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates*, red mullet, sprat, clam.

<sup>3</sup> First-sales data update on 17.12.2021.

<sup>4</sup> Data on fisheries and aquaculture products harmonised by EUMOFA allow comparisons along the different supply chain stages.



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



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

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


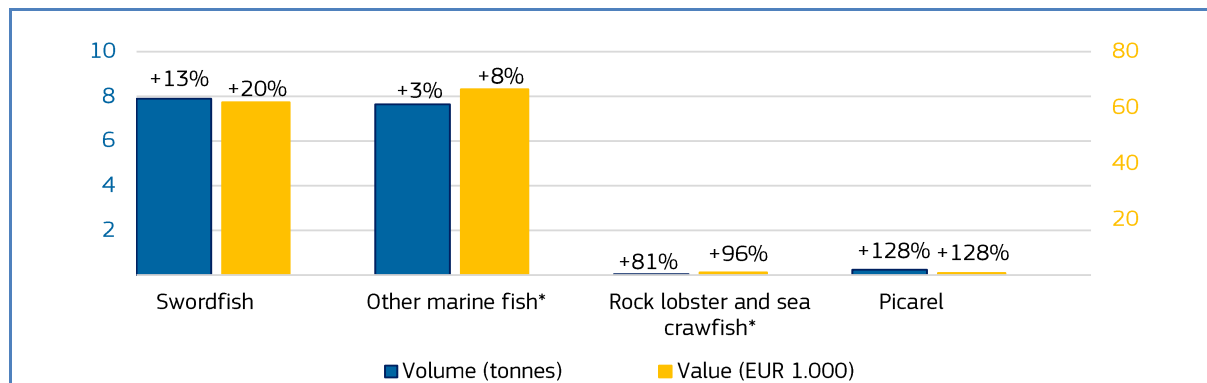
 Cyprus	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
<b>Jan-Oct 2021 vs Jan-Oct 2020</b>	EUR 3,2 million, +7%	757 tonnes, -2%	<b>Value:</b> Other marine fish*, swordfish. <b>Volume:</b> Albacore tuna.
<b>Oct 2021 vs Oct 2020</b>	EUR 0,2 million, +8%	26 tonnes, +11%	Other marine fish* (parrotfish, marbled spinefoot, Red Sea goatfish, white grouper, etc.), swordfish, rock lobster and sea crawfish, picarel.

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



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

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


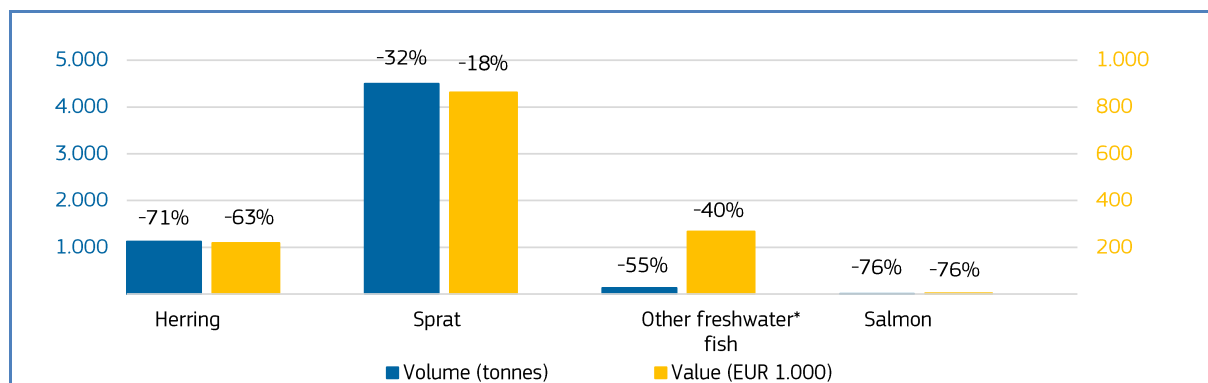
 Estonia	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
<b>Jan-Oct 2021 vs Jan-Oct 2020</b>	EUR 14,2 million, +2%	52.596 tonnes, -1%	<b>Value:</b> Sprat, herring. <b>Volume:</b> Herring, pikeperch, smelt.
<b>Oct 2021 vs Oct 2020</b>	EUR 1,7 million, -25%	5.875 tonnes, -46%	Herring, sprat, other freshwater fish*, salmon.

Figure 4. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN ESTONIA, OCTOBER 2021**

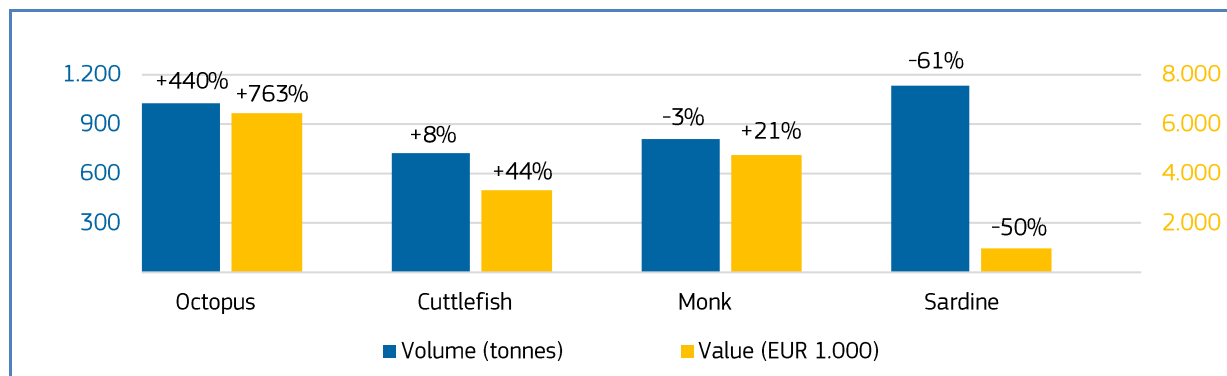


Percentages show change from the previous year. \*EUMOFA aggregation for species

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

France	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species	Notes
<b>Jan-Oct 2021 vs Jan-Oct 2020</b>	EUR 492,1 million, +13%	133.684 tonnes, +1%	Octopus, scallop, Norway lobster, monkfish.	<b>Octopus</b> recorded a high increase in first sales in October 2021 compared to October 2020. Cephalopods have strong fluctuations in their abundance due to biological and environmental factors, and the abrupt increase in octopus has not yet been explained. The increase could potentially be linked to climate change and the variability of the environment, as cephalopods are highly sensitive to changes in hydroclimatic conditions. Regarding the increase in value, the main markets for octopus are Spain and Portugal. Considering that octopus has been one of the most in-demand seafood products in recent years, increases in value are expected.
<b>Oct 2021 vs Oct 2020</b>	EUR 58,5 million, +18%	14.773 tonnes, -16%	<b>Value:</b> Octopus, cuttlefish, monkfish. <b>Volume:</b> Sardine.	

Figure 5. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN FRANCE, OCTOBER 2021**



Percentages show change from the previous year.



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


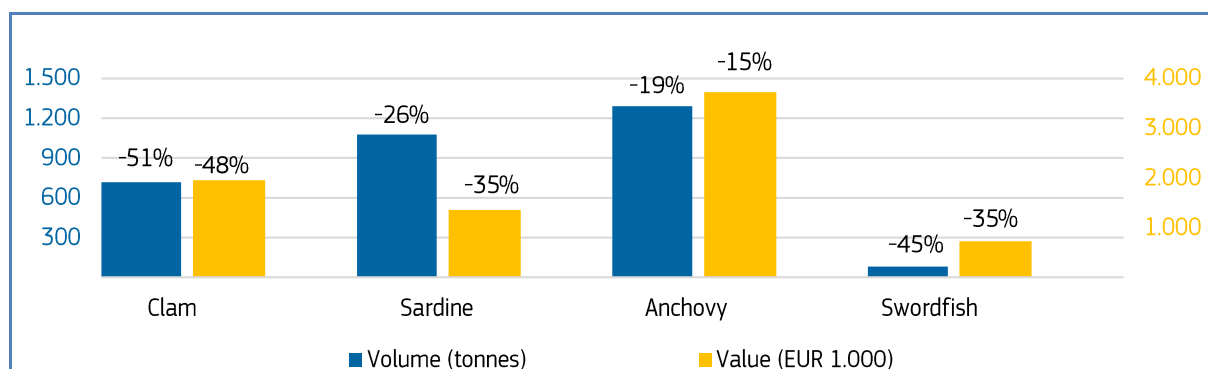
 Italy	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
<b>Jan-Oct 2021 vs Jan-Oct 2020</b>	EUR 281,7 million, +3%	68.145 tonnes, -7%	<b>Value:</b> Miscellaneous shrimps*, red mullet, common sole. <b>Volume:</b> Clam, anchovy, hake.
<b>Oct 2021 vs Oct 2020</b>	EUR 25,8 million, -9%	6.081 tonnes, -23%	Clam, sardine, anchovy, swordfish.

Figure 6. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN ITALY, OCTOBER 2021**



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

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


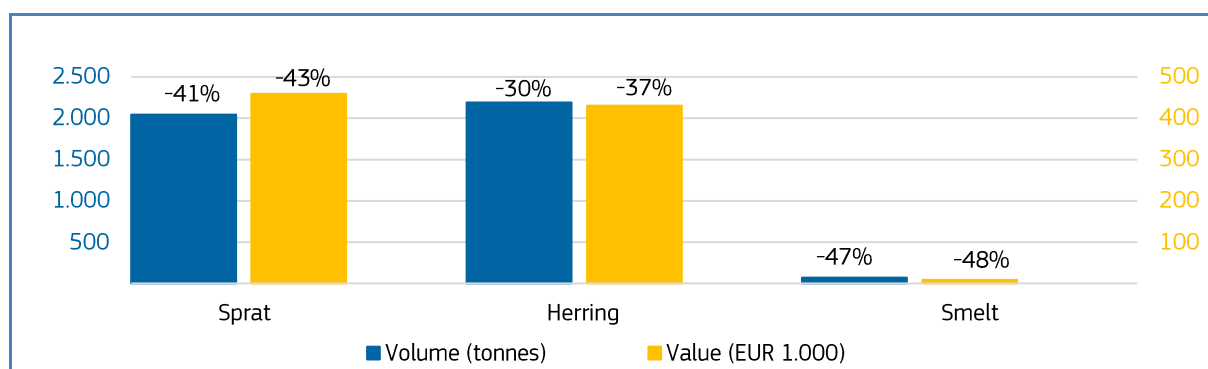
 Latvia	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
<b>Jan-Oct 2021 vs Jan-Oct 2020</b>	EUR 7,5 million, -7%	35.433 tonnes, -9%	Sprat, smelt, cod.
<b>Oct 2021 vs Oct 2020</b>	EUR 0,9 million, -42%	4.350 tonnes, -37%	Sprat, herring, smelt.

Figure 7. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN LATVIA, OCTOBER 2021**



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

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


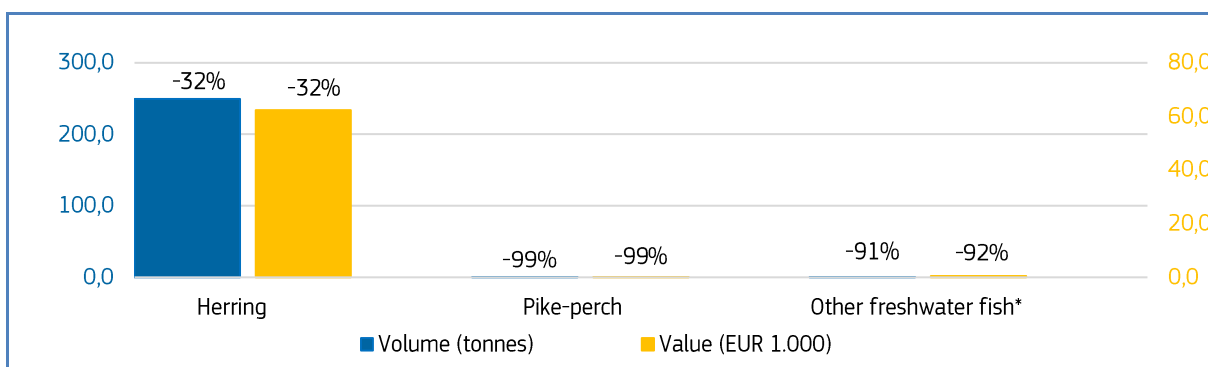
 Lithuania	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
<b>Jan-Oct 2021 vs Jan-Oct 2020</b>	EUR 1 million, +32%	2.066 tonnes, +14%	Smelt, other groundfish*, herring.
<b>Oct 2021 vs Oct 2020</b>	EUR 0,07 million, -41%	284 tonnes, -32%	Herring, pikeperch, other freshwater fish*, European flounder.

Figure 8. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN LITHUANIA, OCTOBER 2021**



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

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


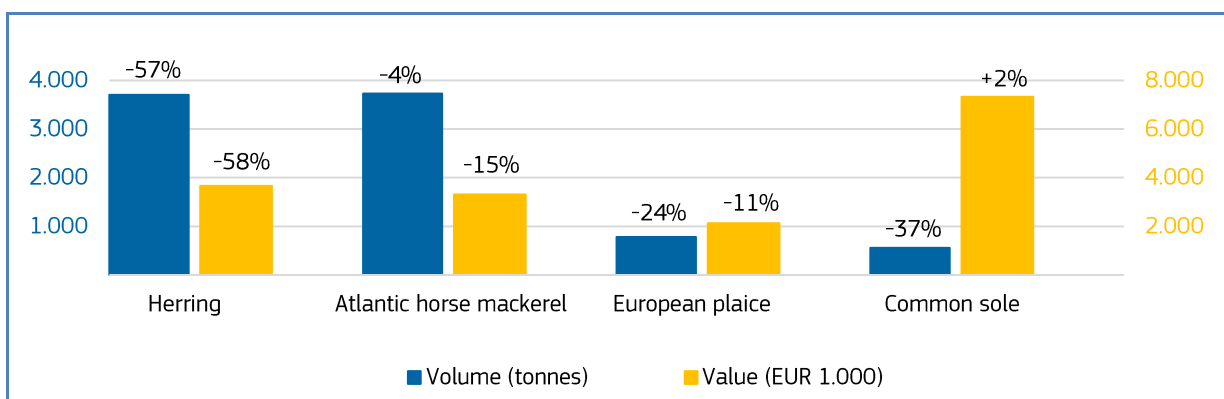
 The Netherlands	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
<b>Jan-Oct 2021 vs Jan-Oct 2020</b>	EUR 259,0 million, -14%	168.017 tonnes, -17%	Herring, mackerel, blue whiting, common sole, European plaice.
<b>Oct 2021 vs Oct 2020</b>	EUR 33,1 million, -13%	17.406 tonnes, -26%	Herring, Atlantic horse mackerel, European plaice, common sole.

Figure 9. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN THE NETHERLANDS, OCTOBER 2021**



Percentages show change from the previous year.



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


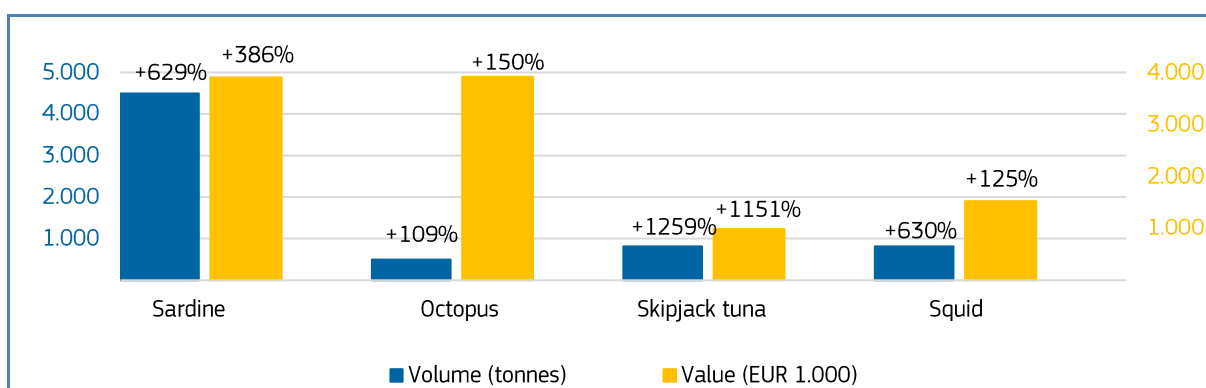
 Portugal	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species	Notes
<b>Jan-Oct 2021 vs Jan-Oct 2020</b>	EUR 245,2 million, +24%	111.679 tonnes, +25%	Octopus, anchovy, skipjack tuna, Atlantic horse mackerel, sardine.	The <b>sardine</b> caught and landed in Portugal is managed by a shared plan between Portugal and Spain. Although the quality of the assessment in 2020 was impacted by COVID-19, fishing opportunities were reviewed and increased due to the improvement of the stock. The fishing vessels catching sardine are mostly purse-seiners, and the number of vessels is stable. The Portuguese fishing regions are the North, Central-North, South Algarve and, in all these regions, sardine catches have experienced a positive trend in the short term. Therefore, the increase in first sales of sardine can be explained by a growth in the sardine population. Landings are directed to fresh consumption and the processing industry. Consumption of fresh sardine is more associated with spring and summer months, so October is a sub-optimal time to keep the first-sale prices based on fresh market. Therefore, the increase in volume is not equal to the increase in value. Higher first sales of <b>skipjack tuna</b> are explained by the fact that sales were particularly low in October 2020 (around 70% lower than the average for 2015-2019), explaining the abrupt increase in October 2021.
<b>Oct 2021 vs Oct 2020</b>	EUR 29,7 million, +45%	16.632 tonnes, +41%	Sardine, octopus, skipjack tuna, squid.	

Figure 10. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN PORTUGAL, OCTOBER 2021**



Percentages show change from the previous year.



Table 13. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SPAIN**


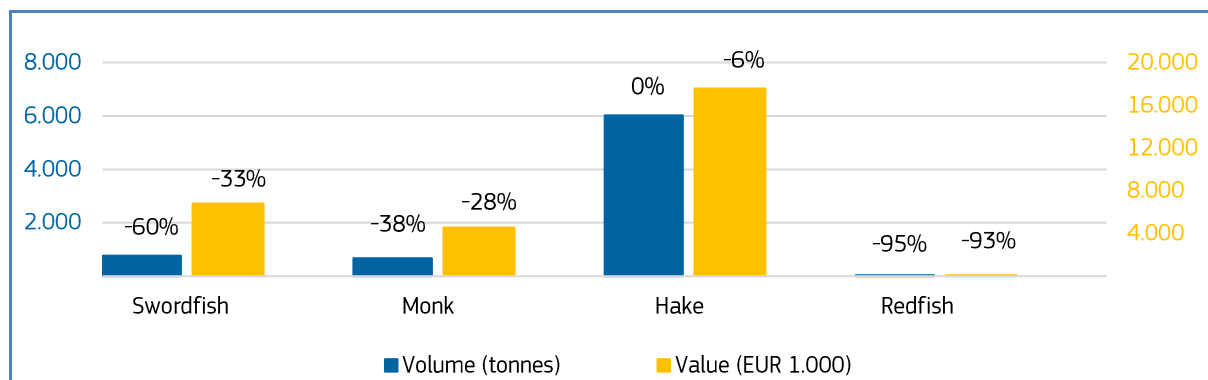
 Spain	First-sales value / trend in %	First-sales volume / trend in %	Main contributing species	Notes
<b>Jan-Oct 2021 vs Jan-Oct 2020</b>	EUR 1,2 billion, -1%	399.957 tonnes, -9%	Squid, cod, monkfish, hake, mackerel, Atlantic horse mackerel.	<b>Redfish</b> recorded a significant decrease in first sales in October 2021, compared with October 2020. There are three species of Atlantic redfish that are targeted by the Spanish fleet: <i>Sebastes fasciatus</i> (Acadian redfish), <i>S. mentella</i> (deepwater redfish) and <i>S. marinus</i> (golden redfish). It is difficult to identify the individual species, so, the catches are usually reported as <i>Sebastes</i> spp. Redfish are frequently caught in Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO) and Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) areas. The year 2021 seemed to confirm the effects of low recruitment and its constant reduction in catches. In value terms, the abrupt decrease in catches was somewhat mitigated by an increase in the unit price.
<b>Oct 2021 vs Oct 2020</b>	EUR 97,6 million, -1%	34.912 tonnes, -5%	Swordfish, monkfish, hake, redfish.	

Figure 11. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SPAIN, OCTOBER 2021**



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

Table 14. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SWEDEN**


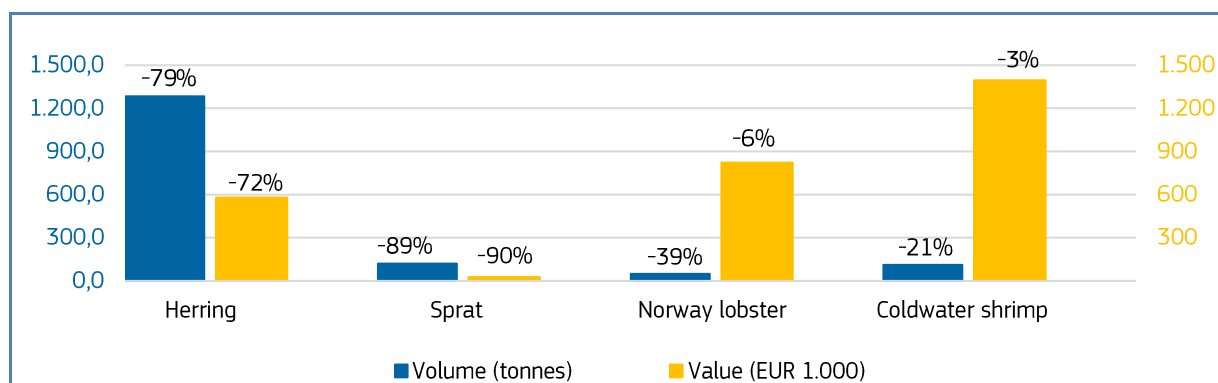
 Sweden	First-sales value / trend in %	First-sales volume / trend in %	Main contributing species	Notes
<b>Jan-Oct 2021 vs Jan-Oct 2020</b>	EUR 48,6 million, -24%	80.759 tonnes, -21%	Herring, coldwater shrimp, Norway lobster, sprat, other groundfish*.	In October 2021, <b>herring</b> and <b>sprat</b> both recorded a significant decrease in first sales compared to October 2020. In October 2021, herring sales were only 38% of total Swedish fleet catches of herring, while in October 2020 herring sales were 54% of total Swedish fleet catches of herring. One explanation for decreasing sales might be the reduction in Total Allowable Catch of herring in the Baltic Sea by 31% from 2020 to 2021. <b>Sprat</b> sales decreases due to lower market demand and because suppliers sold the products to other countries.
<b>Oct 2021 vs Oct 2020</b>	EUR 4,0 million, -26%	1.712 tonnes, -78%	Herring, sprat, Norway lobster, coldwater shrimp.	

Figure 12. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN SWEDEN, OCTOBER 2021**



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

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


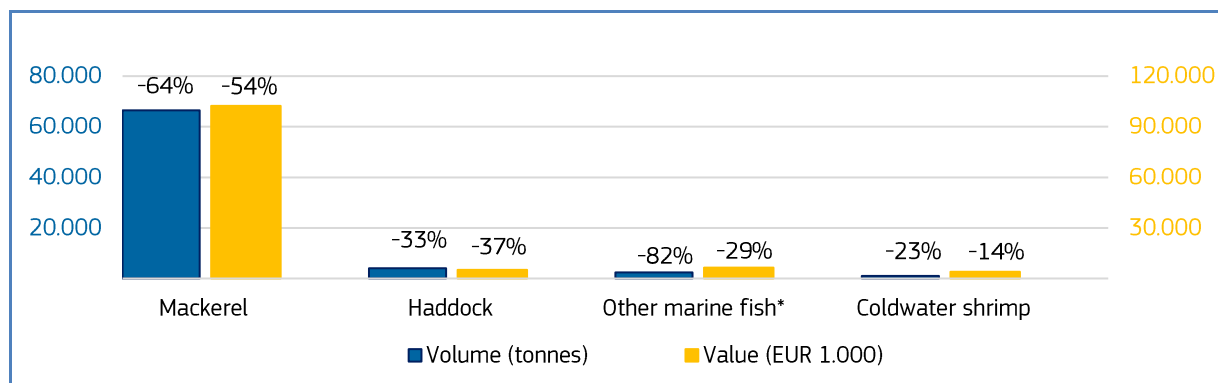

 Norway	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume <sup>5</sup> / trend %	Main contributing species
<b>Jan-Oct 2021 vs Jan-Oct 2020</b>	EUR 2,27 billion, +4%	2,53 million tonnes, -2%	<b>Value:</b> Herring, miscellaneous cephalopods*, crab, mackerel, coldwater shrimp. <b>Volume:</b> Blue whiting, other groundfish*.
<b>Oct 2021 vs Oct 2020</b>	EUR 272 million, -24%	285.863 tonnes, -26%	Mackerel, haddock, other marine fish*, coldwater shrimp.

Figure 13. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN NORWAY, OCTOBER 2021**



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

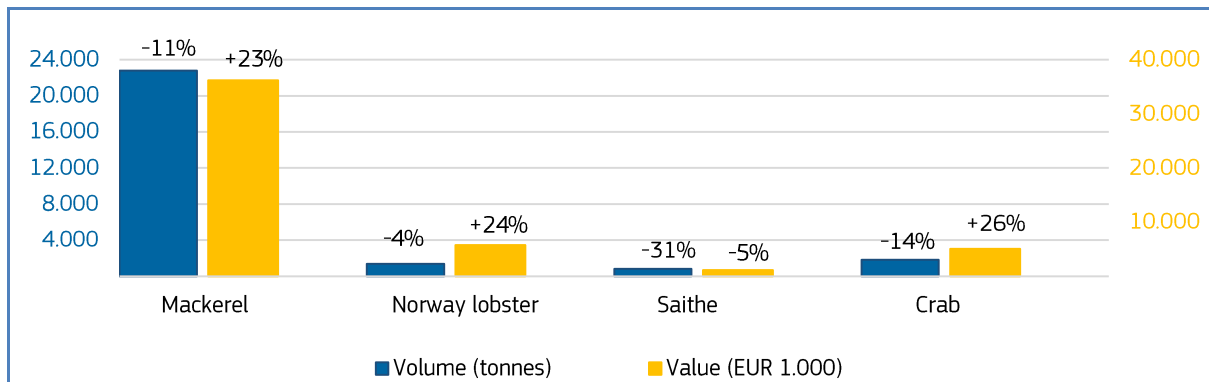
Table 16. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM**

 The United Kingdom	First-sales value / trend %	First-sales volume / trend %	Main contributing species
<b>Jan-Oct 2021 vs Jan-Oct 2020</b>	EUR 479 million, +16%	264.787 tonnes, +4%	Norway lobster, lobster <i>Homarus</i> spp., herring, crab, blue whiting.
<b>Oct 2021 vs Oct 2020</b>	EUR 75,7 million, +20%	36.558 tonnes, -11%	<b>Value:</b> Mackerel, Norway lobster, lobster <i>Homarus</i> spp., crab. <b>Volume:</b> Mackerel, saithe, crab.

<sup>5</sup> Volume reported in live weight equivalent (LWE)



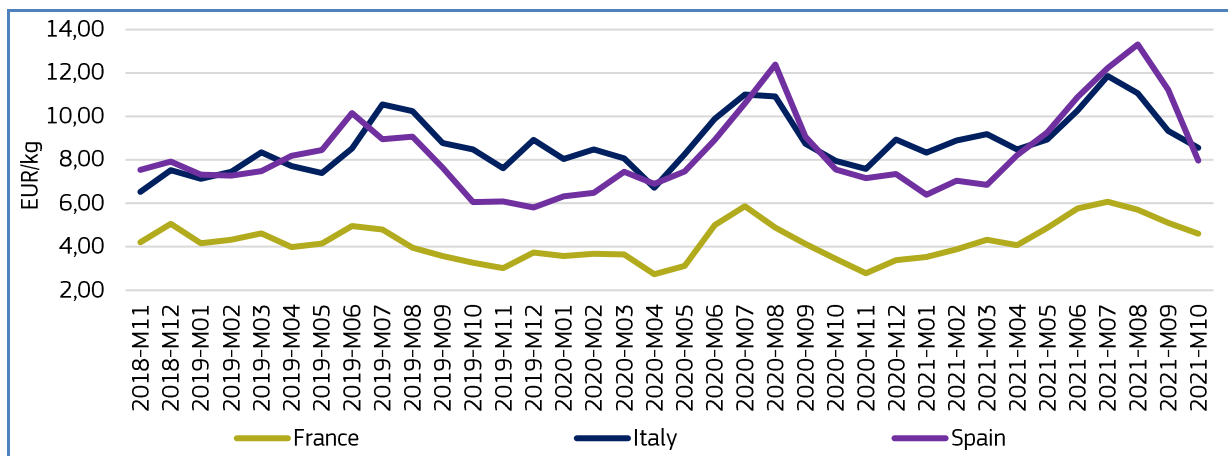
Figure 14. **FIRST SALES OF THE MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, OCTOBER 2021**



Percentages show change from the previous year.

### 1.4. Comparison of first-sales prices of selected species in selected countries<sup>6</sup>

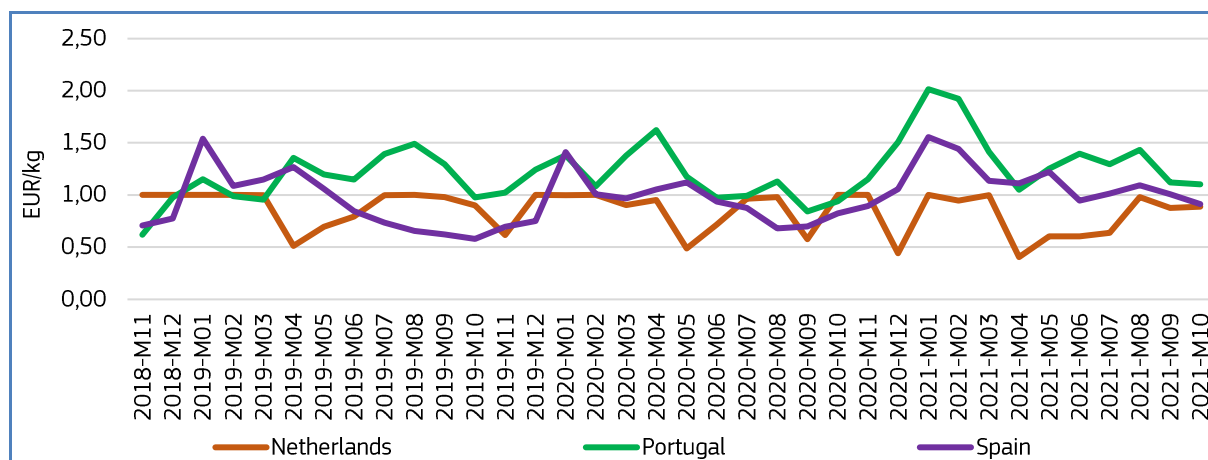
Figure 15. **FIRST-SALES PRICES OF CUTTLEFISH IN FRANCE, ITALY, AND SPAIN**



EU first sales of **cuttlefish** occur in multiple countries, including **France, Italy, and Spain**. In October 2021, the average first-sales prices of cuttlefish were 4,60 EUR/kg in France (down by 10% from the previous month and up by 33% from the previous year); 8,55 EUR/kg in Italy (down by 8% from September 2021 and up by 8% from October 2020); and 7,96 EUR/kg in Spain (down from the previous month by 29%, and up from the previous year by 5%). In October 2021, supply increased in France by 8%, and decreased in both Italy and Spain (-19% and -21% respectively), relative to the previous year. Volumes sold in the three markets exhibit a clear seasonality: September–November in France, November–December and April in Italy, and January–March in Spain. Over the past 36 months, cuttlefish prices showed an upward trend in Italy and Spain yet remained stable in France. At the same time, supply showed a downward trend in Italy and Spain and the slightly opposite in France.

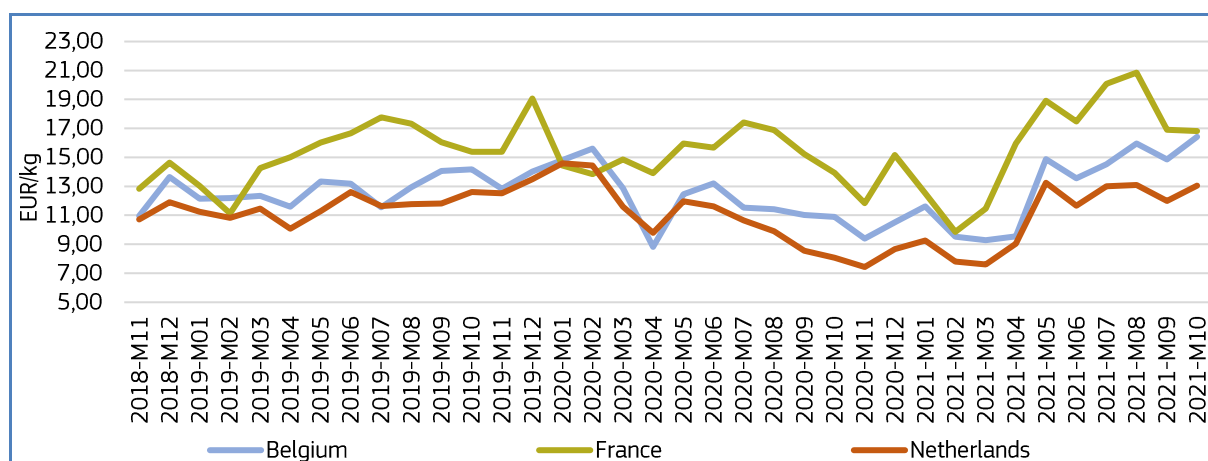
<sup>6</sup> First-sales data updated on 17.12.2021.

Figure 16. **FIRST-SALES PRICES OF ATLANTIC HORSE MACKEREL IN THE NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, AND SPAIN**



EU first sales of **Atlantic horse mackerel** occur predominantly in **the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain**. In October 2021, the average first-sales prices of Atlantic horse mackerel were: 0,89 EUR/kg in the Netherlands (up by 1% from the previous month and down by 11% from the previous year); 1,10 EUR/kg in Portugal (down from September 2021 by 2%, and up from October 2020 by 17%); and 0,91 EUR/kg in Spain (down from the previous month by 9%, and up from the previous year by 11%). In October 2021, supply increased in both Portugal and Spain (+31% and +23% respectively) and decreased in the Netherlands (-4%), relative to the previous year. Supply is seasonal with different peaks in all three markets: February in the Netherlands, April and July in Portugal, and August–October in Spain. Over the 36-month period observed, Atlantic horse mackerel prices exhibited an upward trend in Portugal and Spain, and the opposite in the Netherlands. During the same period, supply showed an increasing trend in Portugal, and the opposite in the Netherlands and Spain.

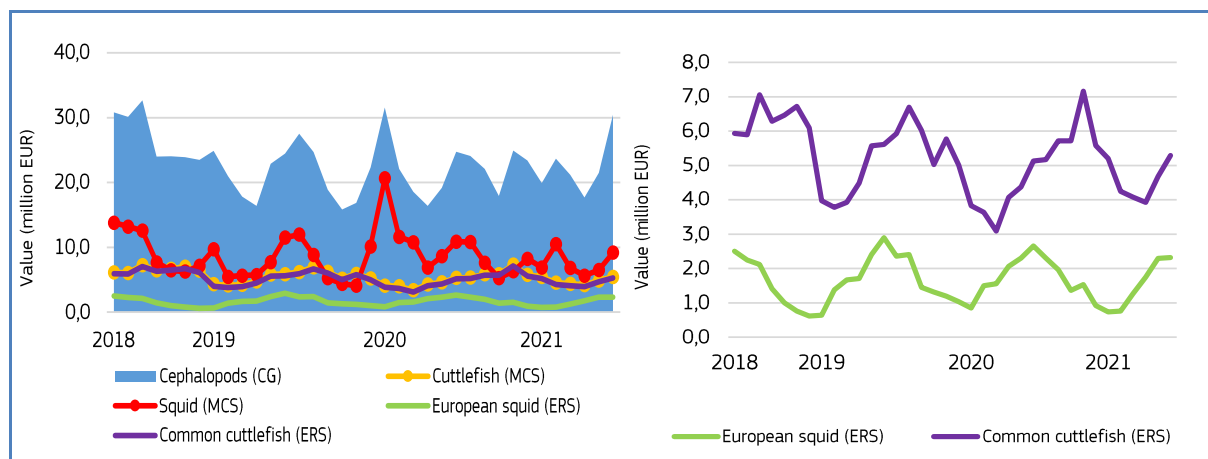
Figure 17. **FIRST-SALES PRICES OF COMMON SOLE IN BELGIUM, FRANCE, AND THE NETHERLANDS**



EU first sales of **common sole** occur in many countries, including **Belgium, France, and the Netherlands**. In October 2021, the average first-sales prices of common sole were 16,43 EUR/kg in Belgium (up from both the previous month and year, by 11% and 51%, respectively); 16,81 EUR/kg in France (down from September 2021 by 1%, and up from October 2020 by 21%); and 13,04 EUR/kg in Portugal (up from the previous month by 9%, and up from the previous year by 62%). In October 2021, supply decreased in all three markets: -9% in Belgium, -7% in France, and -37% in the Netherlands, relative to the previous year. Volumes sold in the three markets are seasonal: in Belgium, supply peaks in April and July; in France, in February; and in the Netherlands, in October–November and March. Over the past three years, prices remained stable in Belgium, exhibited an upward trend in France and the opposite in the Netherlands. At the same time, supply went up in Belgium and had a downward trend in both France and the Netherlands.

## 1.5. Commodity group of the month: Cephalopods<sup>7</sup>

Figure 18. **FIRST SALES COMPARISON AT CG, MCS, AND ERS LEVELS FOR REPORTING COUNTRIES<sup>8</sup>, NOVEMBER 2018 - OCTOBER 2021**



The “**cephalopods**” commodity group (CG<sup>9</sup>) recorded the fifth highest first sales in value and volume of the 10 CGs recorded in October 2021. Across the reporting countries covered by the EUMOFA database, first sales of cephalopods reached a value of EUR 30,4 million and a volume of 6,234 tonnes, representing a value increase of 59% and a volume decrease of 61% compared to October 2020. In the past 36 months, the highest first-sales value of cephalopods was recorded at EUR 32,7 million in January 2019, while the lowest was recorded at EUR 15,8 million in March 2020.

The “cephalopods” CG includes four main commercial species (MCS): cuttlefish, octopus, squid, and other cephalopods<sup>10</sup>. At the Electronic Recording and Reporting System (ERS) level, common cuttlefish (17%) and European squid (8%) together accounted for 25% of total “cephalopods” first-sales value recorded in October 2021.

## 1.6. Focus on common cuttlefish



Common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) is a migratory short-lived species that belongs to the order of Sepiida. It is distributed along the south and west coasts of the Northeast Atlantic, and in the Mediterranean, including the Adriatic Sea. It lives on sandy and muddy seafloors and prefers moderately warm, shallow coastal waters. The species feeds on small molluscs, crabs, and shrimps. Spawning takes place throughout the year in shallow waters, mostly in water temperatures of 13–15°C (between April and July in the Mediterranean). Cuttlefish reproduce only once during their lifetime, at around the age of 2, and typical life span is from 1 to 2 years. The species is usually caught with trawl nets as a target species and as bycatch in demersal fisheries. Artisanal fisheries utilise a larger variety of highly selective gear types, such as spears, pots, and traps, often combined with the use of light<sup>11</sup>.

In the EU, the smallest weight at which cuttlefish can be sold is 0,1 to 0,3 kg<sup>12</sup>. In France, specific authorisation is needed to trawl for cuttlefish within three nautical miles off the coast, although an exemption allows fishers to target juveniles for two weeks in late summer. A minimum mesh size of 80 mm or 100 mm is specified according to the metier<sup>13</sup>. In Spain, a fishing ordinance (Regional Decree 424/199<sup>14</sup>) sets the minimum landing size of 8 cm for small-scale fisheries, and during May to July fishing is restricted to a depth above 5 m for boats less than 2,5 gross register tonnage (GRT). There are similar size and weight restrictions enforced in Portugal<sup>15</sup>. Common cuttlefish is frequently marketed as fresh and frozen and is a highly regarded food item in Japan, South Korea, Italy, and Spain<sup>16</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> First-sales data updated on 19.12.2021.

<sup>8</sup> Norway and the UK excluded from the analyses.

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

<sup>10</sup> \*EUMOFA aggregation for species (Metadata 2, Annex 3: <http://eumofa.eu/supply-balance-and-other-methodologies>).

<sup>11</sup> [http://seafish.org/media/Publications/SeafishSpeciesGuide\\_Cuttlefish\\_201401.pdf](http://seafish.org/media/Publications/SeafishSpeciesGuide_Cuttlefish_201401.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 2406/96 <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/9e7930c8-61f9-4f8e-8b65-cbcbf6ea30d5/language-en>

<sup>13</sup> ICES. 2018, Interim Report of the Working Group on Cephalopod Fisheries and Life History (WGCEPH), 6–9 June 2017, Funchal, Madeira, Portugal

<sup>14</sup> Regional Decree 424/199 [https://www.xunta.gal/dog/Publicados/1994/19940120/AnuncioEB2\\_es.html](https://www.xunta.gal/dog/Publicados/1994/19940120/AnuncioEB2_es.html)

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.marlin.ac.uk/species/detail/1098>

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/2711/en>

We have covered **common cuttlefish** in previous *Monthly Highlights*:

**First sales:** MH 1/2020 (France, Italy, Spain), MH 8/2018 (Belgium, Italy, Portugal), MH6/2017 (France, Italy, Portugal, the United Kingdom), MH8/2016 (Portugal), MH6/2015 (France), MH3/2013 (France)

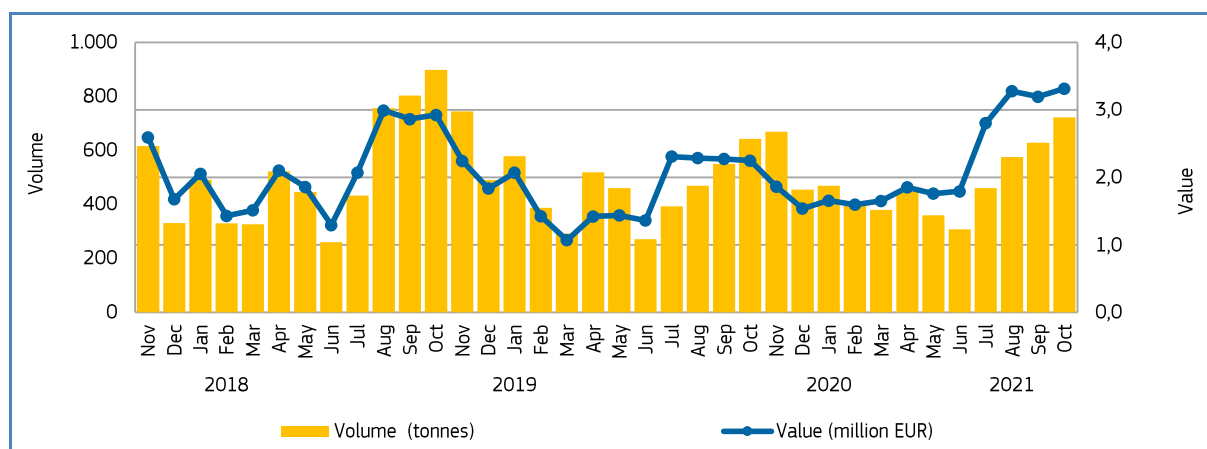
**Topic of the month:** Species profile on cuttlefish (MH4/2021)

## Selected countries

Table 17. **COMPARISON OF COMMON CUTTLEFISH FIRST SALES, MAIN PLACES OF SALE, AND CONTRIBUTION TO OVERALL SALES OF "CEPHALOPODS" IN SELECTED COUNTRIES**

Common cuttlefish		Changes in common cuttlefish first sales Jan-Oct 2021 (%)		Contribution of common cuttlefish to total "cephalopods" first sales in Oct 2021 (%)	Main places of sale in Jan-Oct 2021 in terms of first-sales value
		Compared to Jan-Oct 2020	Compared to Jan-Oct 2019		
France	Value	+28%	+9%	26%	Boulogne-sur-Mer, Les Sables-d'Olonne, La Turballe.
	Volume	+4%	-10%	32%	
Italy	Value	+4%	-20%	27%	Chioggia, Cesenatico, Ancona.
	Volume	-7%	-30%	25%	
Spain	Value	-16%	-24%	8%	Isla Cristina, Santa Eugenia Ribeira, Pasajes.
	Volume	-20%	-26%	4%	

Figure 19. **COMMON CUTTLEFISH: FIRST SALES IN FRANCE, NOVEMBER 2018 - OCTOBER 2021**



In **France**, from November 2018 to October 2021, the first-sales volume of common cuttlefish peaked from August to November 2019, ranging from 722 to 899 tonnes. Typically, first sales are highest in the autumn when the common cuttlefish fishery is at its most active.

Figure 20. **FIRST SALES: COMPOSITION OF “CEPHALOPODS” (ERS LEVEL) IN FRANCE, IN VALUE AND VOLUME, OCTOBER 2021**

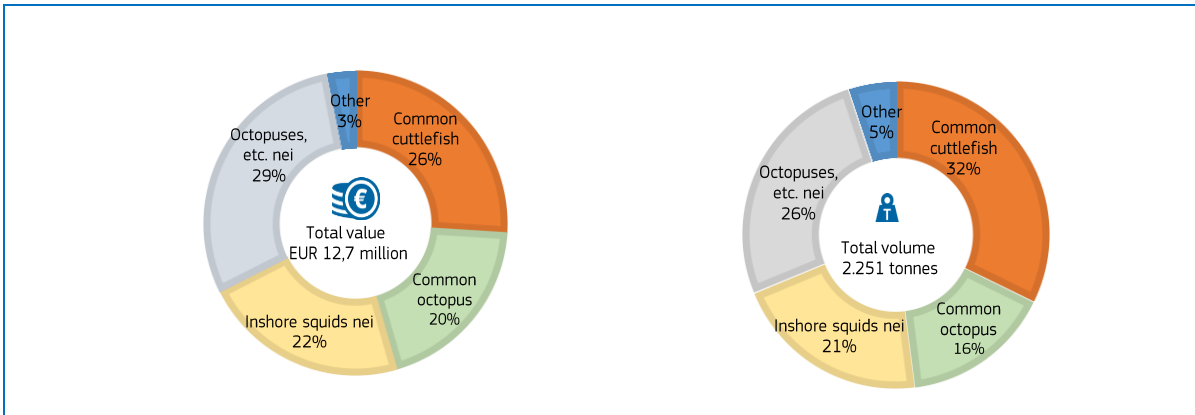
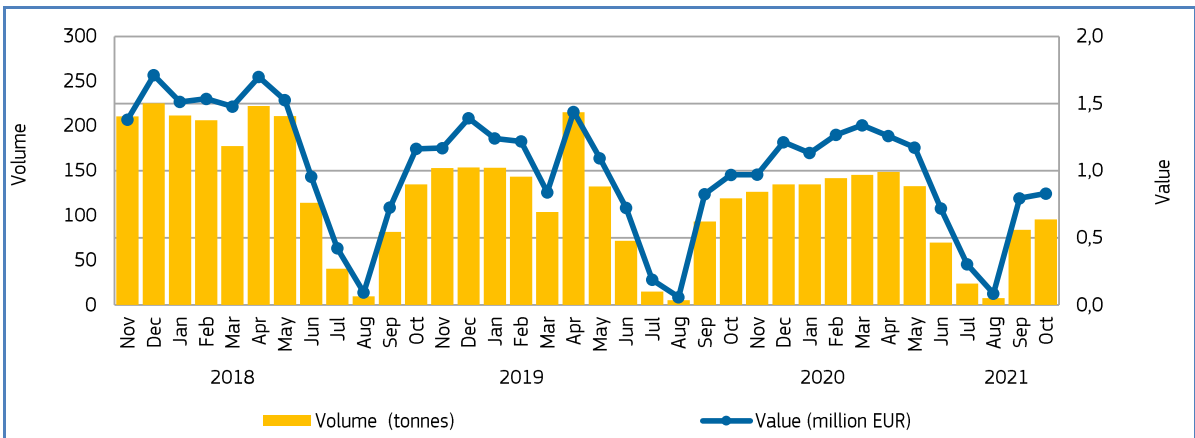


Figure 21. **COMMON CUTTLEFISH: FIRST SALES IN ITALY, NOVEMBER 2018 – OCTOBER 2021**



In **Italy**, from November 2018 to October 2021, the highest first-sales volume of common cuttlefish was observed in December 2018, when 8.057 tonnes were sold. The common cuttlefish fishery is less active in the summer, while the main fishing season has regularly occurred during winter and spring months in the past three years.

Figure 22. **FIRST SALES: COMPOSITION OF “CEPHALOPODS” (ERS LEVEL) IN ITALY, IN VALUE AND VOLUME, OCTOBER 2021**

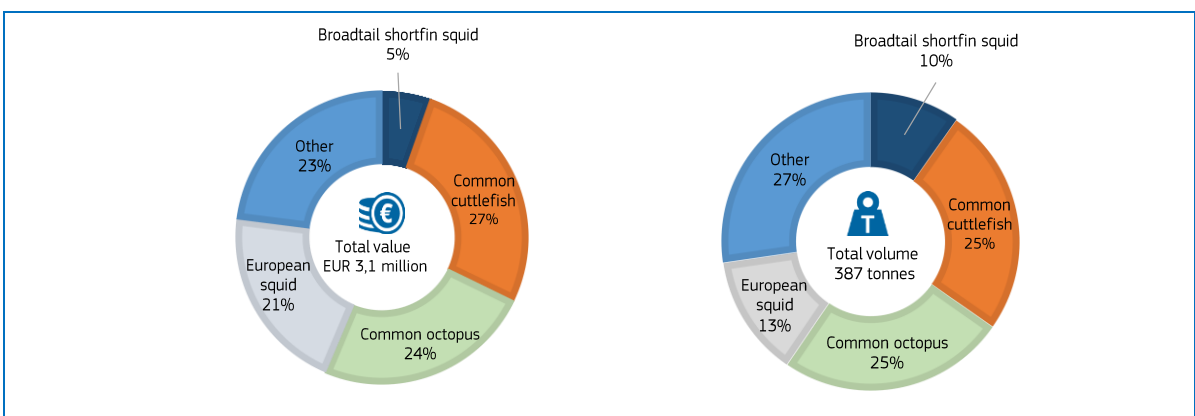
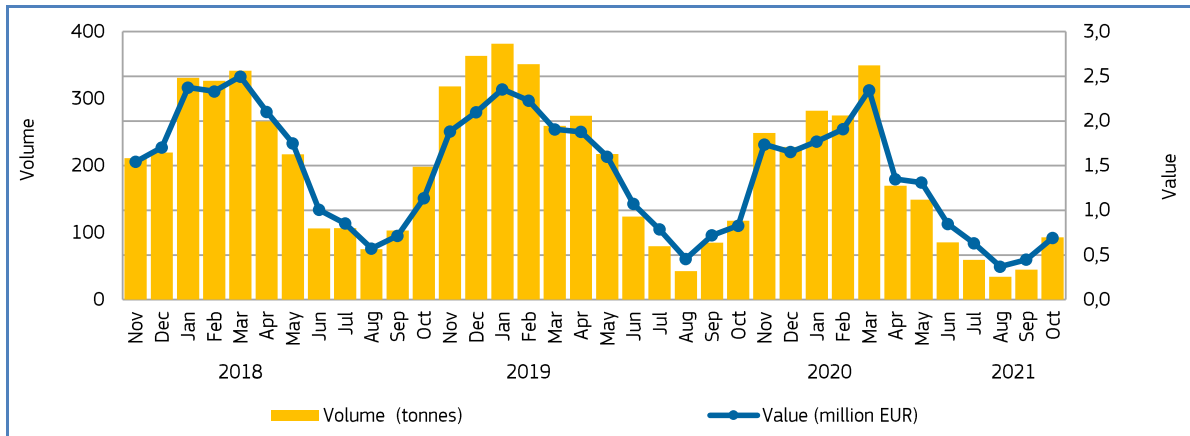
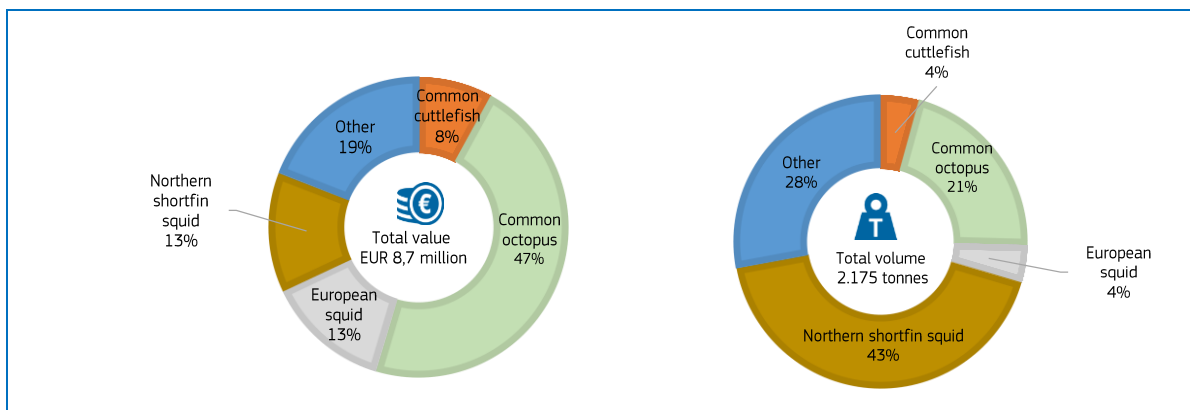


Figure 23. **COMMON CUTTLEFISH: FIRST SALES IN SPAIN, NOVEMBER 2018 - OCTOBER 2021**



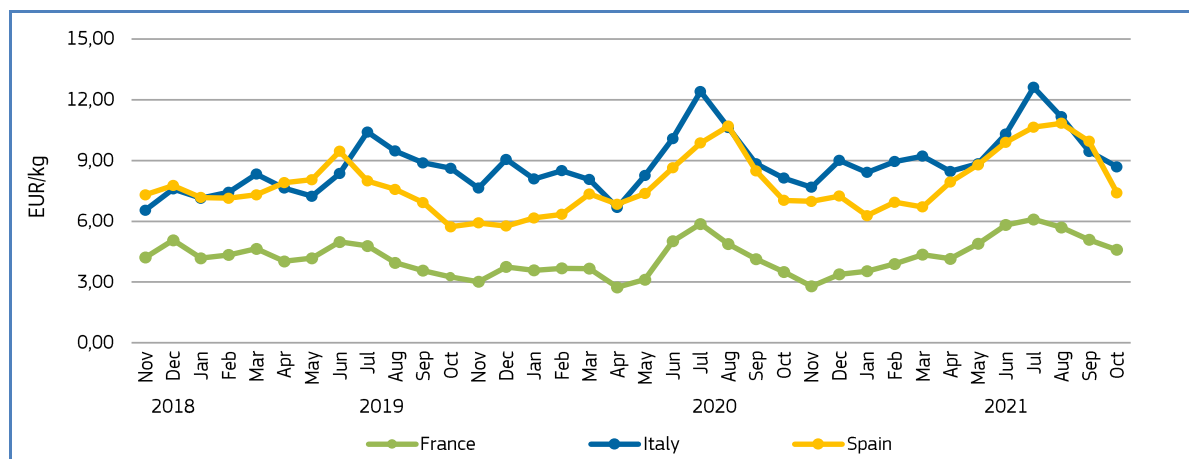
Over the 36 months from November 2018 to October 2021, the highest first-sales volume of common cuttlefish in **Spain** occurred in December 2019 and January 2020, when 364 and 382 tonnes were sold, respectively. As is the case in other countries analysed, first sales of common cuttlefish mainly occur during the active fishery season in winter and spring, and during the summer sales are low.

Figure 24. **FIRST SALES: COMPOSITION OF “CEPHALOPODS” (ERS LEVEL) IN SPAIN, IN VALUE AND VOLUME, OCTOBER 2021**



## Price trend

Figure 25. **COMMON CUTTLEFISH: FIRST-SALES PRICES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, NOVEMBER 2018 - OCTOBER 2021**



Over the 36-month observation period from November 2018 to October 2021, the weighted average first-sales price of common cuttlefish in **Italy** was 8,19 EUR/kg, 99% higher than in **France** (4,12 EUR/kg), and 14% greater than that of **Spain** (7,21 EUR/kg). The lowest average first-sales prices in France were linked with the highest annual first-sales volumes among the surveyed countries.

In **France** in October 2021, the average first-sales price of common cuttlefish (4,59 EUR/kg) increased by 31% compared with October 2020 and 41% compared with October 2019. Over the observation period from November 2018 to October 2021, average price ranged from 2,74 EUR/kg for 519 tonnes in April 2020, to 6,10 EUR/kg for 460 tonnes in July 2021.

In **Italy**, in October 2021, the average first-sales price of common cuttlefish (8,69 EUR/kg) increased by 7% and by 1% compared to the same months in 2020 and 2019, respectively. During the observed period, the lowest average price (6,54 EUR/kg for 211 tonnes) was seen in November 2018, while the highest average price was recorded in July 2021, at 12,62 EUR/kg for 24 tonnes.

In **Spain**, in October 2021, the average first-sales price of common cuttlefish (7,40 EUR/kg) increased by 5% compared to October 2020 and by 29% compared to October 2019. During the observed period, the lowest average price of 5,73 EUR/kg for 198 tonnes was seen in October 2019, while the highest average price was recorded in August 2021, at 10,84 EUR/kg for 34 tonnes.





## 1.7. Focus on European squid



European squid or common squid (*Loligo vulgaris*) belongs to the family Loliginidae. It lives in coastal waters throughout the Mediterranean Sea and in the eastern Atlantic Ocean from the North Sea to the Gulf of Guinea. The species lives in depths of 50-100 m but moves to shallower waters to spawn. They become sexually mature within their first year, and their life span is 1,5 to 2 years for females and 3 to 3,5 years for males. Male and female adults usually die shortly after spawning or brooding, respectively<sup>17</sup>. In the western Mediterranean, European squid spawn throughout the year with peaks occurring in March and April. They feed on bony fish, other cephalopods, worms, and crustaceans<sup>18</sup>. European squid growth, migration and spawning is highly correlated with water temperature. This means that squid abundance can vary greatly over time<sup>19</sup>.

In the Atlantic and Mediterranean, the species is exploited by commercial fisheries and is also caught as bycatch in fisheries targeting various fish species. Bottom trawl nets are one of the main gear types used to catch European squid. It is also caught using beach-seines, gillnets, and trammel nets. In the Mediterranean, near the coasts where the species concentrates during autumn and winter for spawning, small-scale artisanal and sport fishers usually target the species using squid-jigs<sup>20</sup>. There is no dedicated European squid management at the EU level, except a technical measure that sets minimum mesh size at 40 mm for direct squid fishing<sup>21</sup>.

### Selected countries

Table 18. **COMPARISON OF EUROPEAN SQUID FIRST SALES, MAIN PLACES OF SALE, AND CONTRIBUTION TO OVERALL SALES OF CEPHALOPODS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES**

European squid		Changes in European squid first sales Jan-Oct 2021 (%)		Contribution of European squid to total “cephalopods” first sales in Oct 2021 (%)	Main places of sale in Jan-Oct 2021 in terms of first-sales value
		Compared to Jan-Oct 2020	Compared to Jan-Oct 2019		
Italy	Value	+9%	+11%	21%	Chioggia, Anzio, Ancona.
	Volume	-7%	-2%	13%	
Portugal	Value	-14%	+10%	9%	Aveiro, Figueira da Foz, Olhão
	Volume	-22%	-3%	5%	
Spain	Value	+4%	+15%	13%	Sanlucar De Barrameda, Vigo, Puerto de Santa Maria.
	Volume	-5%	+18%	4%	

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

**First sales:** MH 1/2020 (Italy, Portugal, Spain), MH 1/2017 (Italy), MH 10/2015 (the United Kingdom), MH 1/2015 (France), MH1/2014 (the United Kingdom)

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.sealifebase.ca/summary/Loligo-vulgaris.html>

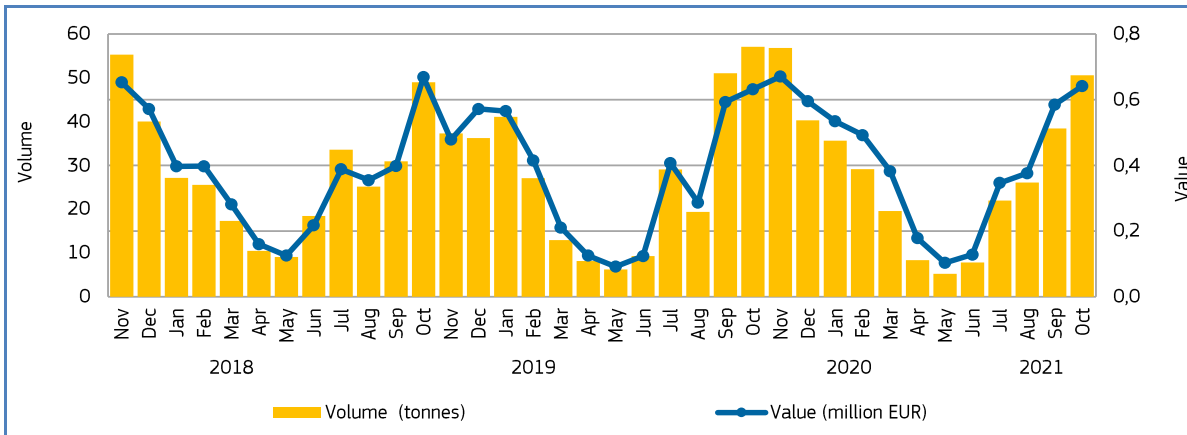
<sup>18</sup> <https://www.sealifebase.ca/summary/Loligo-vulgaris.html>

<sup>19</sup> <http://safinacenter.org/documents/2012/03/squid-european-veined-full-species-report.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> [https://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Cooperative%20Research%20Report%20\(CRR\)/CRR303.pdf](https://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Cooperative%20Research%20Report%20(CRR)/CRR303.pdf)

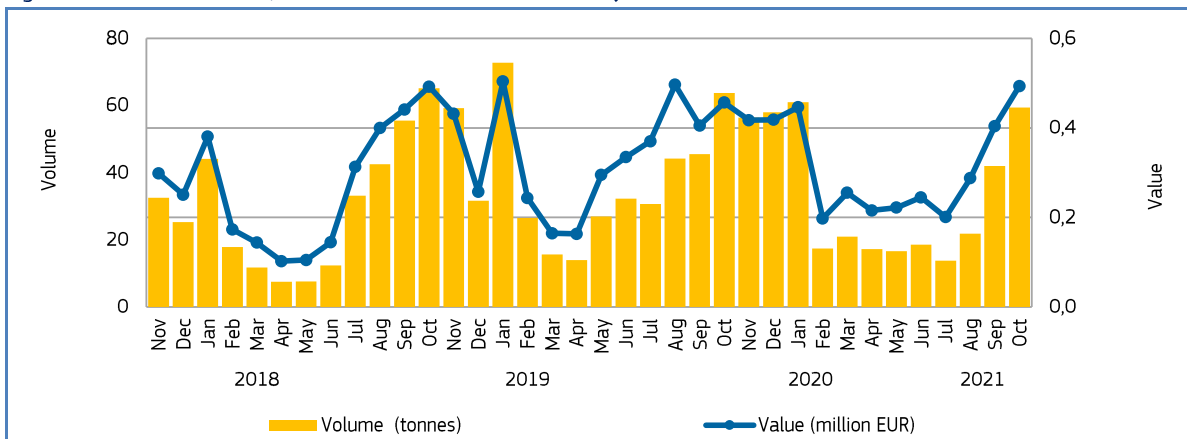
<sup>21</sup> REGULATION (EU) 2019/1241 <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019R1241&from=EN>

Figure 26. EUROPEAN SQUID: FIRST SALES IN ITALY, NOVEMBER 2018 - OCTOBER 2021



In **Italy**, over the observed 36-month period (November 2018-October 2021), the highest first-sales volume of European squid occurred in October and November 2020, when 57 tonnes were sold. First sales occurred mainly during the most active fishery season in autumn.

Figure 27. EUROPEAN SQUID: FIRST SALES IN PORTUGAL, NOVEMBER 2018 - OCTOBER 2021



In **Portugal** from November 2018 to October 2021, the highest first sales of European squid were registered in January 2020, when 73 tonnes were sold. In general, first sales of European squid occurred during colder periods of the year, mainly in autumn and winter.

Figure 28. FIRST SALES: COMPOSITION OF “CEPHALOPODS” (ERS LEVEL) IN PORTUGAL IN VALUE AND VOLUME, OCTOBER 2021

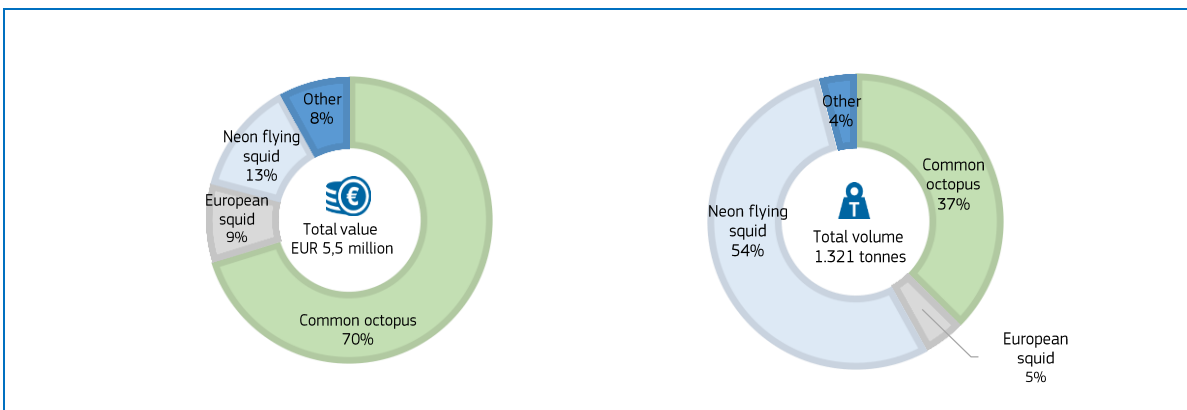
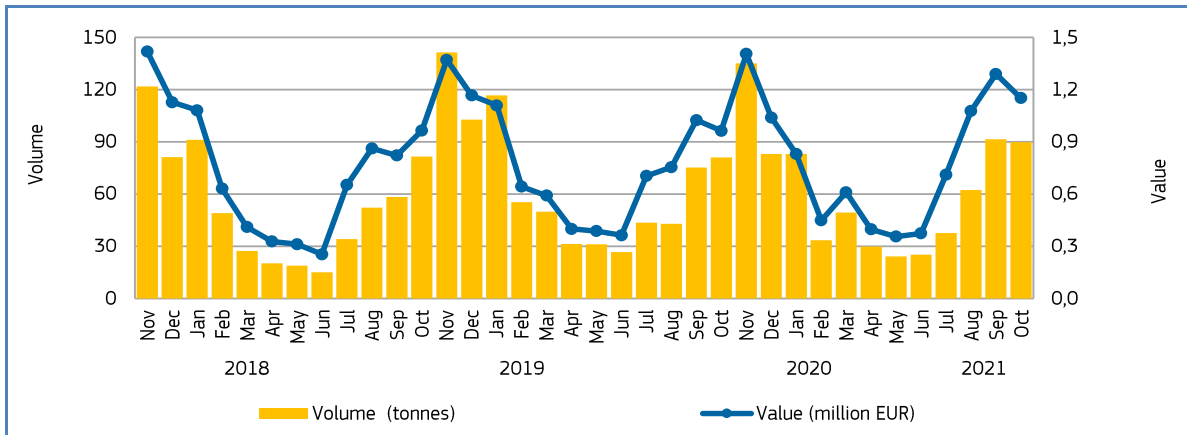


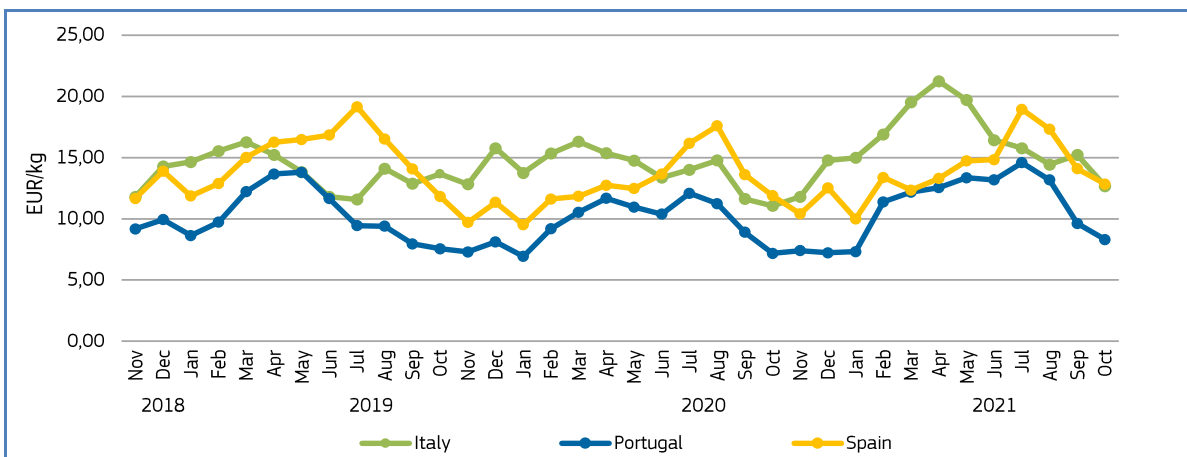
Figure 29. **EUROPEAN SQUID: FIRST SALES IN SPAIN, NOVEMBER 2018 - OCTOBER 2021**



In **Spain**, over the 36-month observation period from November 2018 to October 2021, the highest first sales of European squid were registered in November 2020, 2019, and 2018, when 135, 141 and 122 tonnes were sold respectively. In Spain the squid fishery is seasonal, with the season starting after the summer and peaking during winter months.

### Price trend

Figure 30. **EUROPEAN SQUID: FIRST-SALES PRICE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES\* (NOVEMBER 2018 - OCTOBER 2021)**



Over the 36-month observation period from November 2018 to October 2021, the weighted average first-sales price of European squid in **Italy** was 13,91 EUR/kg. This was 52% higher than in **Portugal** (9,14 EUR/kg), and 9% above that in **Spain** (12,78 EUR/kg).

In **Italy** in October 2021, the average first-sales price of European squid was 12,68 EUR/kg, 15% higher than in October 2020, and 7% lower compared to October 2019. The lowest price in the past 36 months was registered in October 2020, at 11,06 EUR/kg for 57 tonnes, while the highest price of 21,25 EUR/kg for 8 tonnes was observed in April 2021.

In **Portugal** in October 2021, the average first-sales price of European squid was 8,30 EUR/kg, representing a 16% increase compared to October 2020 and 10% up compared to October 2019. The lowest price experienced in the 36-month observation period was registered in January 2020 at 6,93 EUR/kg for 73 tonnes, while the highest price of 14,59 EUR/kg for 14 tonnes was observed in July 2021.

In **Spain** in October 2021, the average first-sales price of European squid was 12,83 EUR/kg. This was 8% higher than in both October 2020 and 2019. Between 2018 and October 2021, the lowest price was registered in January 2020 at 9,51 EUR/kg for 117 tonnes, while the highest price of 19,16 EUR/kg for 34 tonnes was observed in July 2019.

## 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 “cephalopods”, and the featured species are live, fresh, or chilled cuttlefish from Tunisia, frozen squid from China, and prepared or preserved octopus from Indonesia. The three randomly selected species this month are frozen sockeye salmon (red salmon) from the United States, frozen fish livers, roes and milt from Iceland, and frozen surimi of Alaska pollock from the United States.

Data analysed in this section, “Extra-EU imports”, are extracted from EUMOFA, as collected from the European Commission<sup>22</sup>.

Table 19. **EVOLUTION OF WEEKLY PRICE AND VOLUME OF THE THREE MOST RELEVANT FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THE EU**

Extra-EU Imports		Week 50/2021	Preceding 4-week average	Week 50/2020	Notes
<b>Fresh whole Atlantic salmon imported from Norway</b> ( <i>Salmo salar</i> , CN code 03021400)	<b>Price (EUR/kg)</b>	6,93	6,44 (+8%)	4,44 (+56%)	In 2021, prices experienced a slight upward trend, in contrast with a downward trend exhibited over the past three years. Since week 46, prices exceeded 6,00 EUR/kg. In 2021, 36% of the weekly prices were above 6,00 EUR/kg.
	<b>Volume (tonnes)</b>	14.811	16.155 (-8%)	19.435 (-24%)	In 2021, volumes ranged from 6.189 (week 13) to 19.090 tonnes (week 37). 64% of the volumes recorded were below 15.000 tonnes. An upward trend has occurred since the beginning of 2021, in line with the past three years.
<b>Frozen Alaska pollock fillets imported from China</b> ( <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i> , CN code 03047500)	<b>Price (EUR/kg)</b>	3,16	2,98 (+6%)	2,53 (+25%)	Since the beginning of the year, prices ranged from 2,40 to 3,16 EUR/kg. Since week 48, prices were above 3,00 EUR/kg. In 2021 prices demonstrated an upward trend, consistent with the past three years.
	<b>Volume (tonnes)</b>	2.379	2.795 (-15%)	2.922 (-19%)	Since the beginning of the year, volumes fluctuated from 1.417 to 3.686 tonnes. 86% of volumes were below 3.000 tonnes. Volumes remained stable since the beginning of the year, however, there was a downward trend in the past three years.
<b>Frozen tropical shrimp imported from Ecuador</b> (genus <i>Penaeus</i> , CN code 03061792)	<b>Price (EUR/kg)</b>	6,28	6,44 (-2%)	5,26 (+19%)	Since week 1 of 2021, prices fluctuated from 4,58 to 6,56 EUR/kg. Since week 40, prices were over 6,00 EUR/kg. An upward trend occurred since week 1 of 2021, in contrast with a downward trend experienced over the past three years.
	<b>Volume (tonnes)</b>	2.834	3.111 (-9%)	2.635 (+8%)	Since week 1 of 2021, weekly volumes fluctuated from 1.118 to 4.925 tonnes. 40% of the volumes recorded were above 3.000 tonnes. An upward trend occurred since the beginning of the year, in line with the overall trend of the past three years.

<sup>22</sup> Last update: 11.01.2022

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

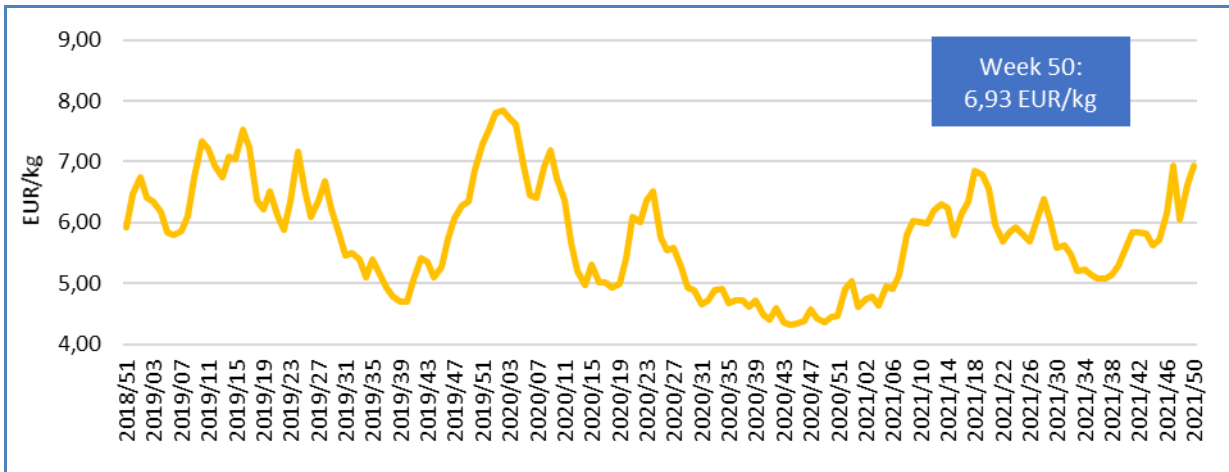


Figure 32. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN ALASKA POLLOCK FILLETS FROM CHINA, 2018 - 2021**

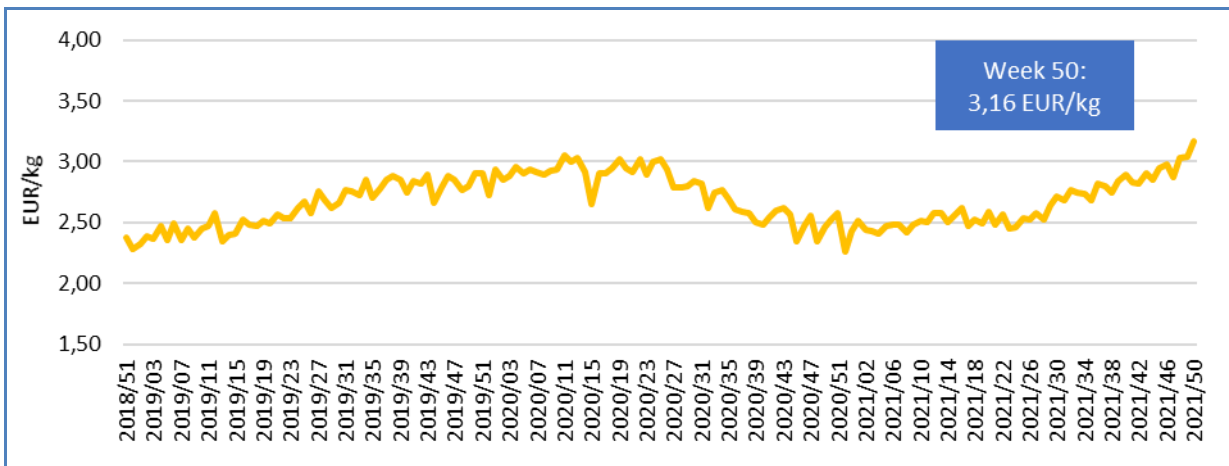


Figure 33. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN TROPICAL SHRIMP FROM ECUADOR, 2018 - 2021**

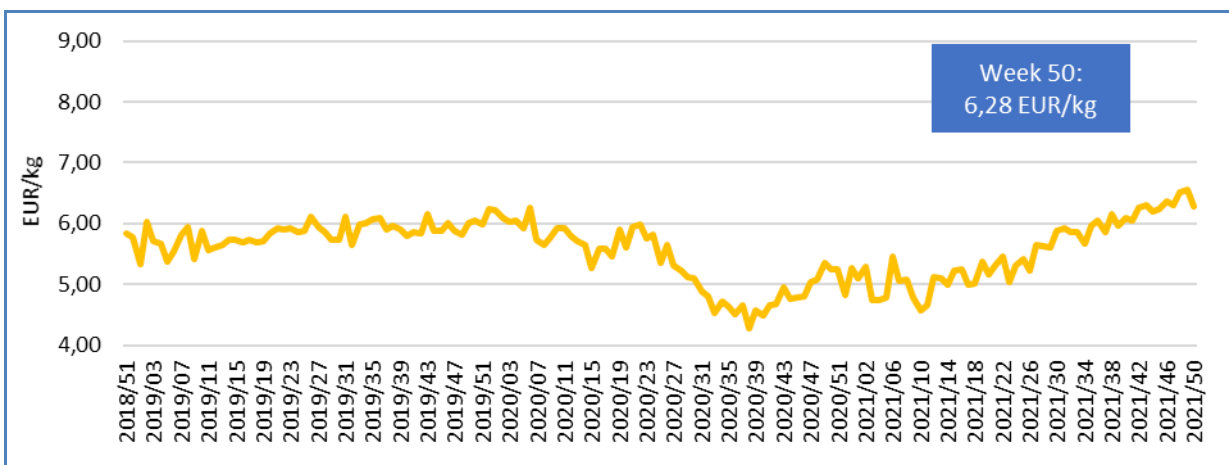


Table 20. **EVOLUTION OF WEEKLY PRICE AND VOLUME OF THIS MONTH'S THREE FEATURED COMMODITY PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THE EU**

Extra-EU Imports		Week 50/2021	Preceding 4-week average	Week 50/2020	Notes
<b>Live, fresh, or chilled cuttlefish imported from Tunisia</b> ( <i>Sepia officinalis</i> , <i>Rossia macrosoma</i> , <i>Sepioloa</i> spp., CN code 03074210)	<b>Price (EUR/kg)</b>	11,04	11,69 (-6%)	9,01 (+22%)	An upward trend occurred over the past three years. Price fluctuated from 6,06 in week 24 of 2019, to 11,96 EUR/kg in week 47 of 2021. Price drop correlated with an increase in supply in the previous week.
	<b>Volume (tonnes)</b>	6,8	3,2 (+114%)	6,5 (+4%)	The past three years exhibited a downward trend. Supply fluctuated from 0,8 tonnes in week 41 of 2021, to 10,6 tonnes in week 51 of 2018. Most of the weekly supply was less than 5 tonnes.
<b>Frozen squid imported from China</b> ( <i>Illex</i> spp., CN code 03074392)	<b>Price (EUR/kg)</b>	4,27	4,08 (+5%)	3,91 (+9%)	A downward trend occurred over the past three years. Price ranged from 3,52 EUR/kg in week 40 of 2021, to 5,32 EUR/kg in week 22 of 2020. Most of the price spikes correlated with a drop in supply the previous week.
	<b>Volume (tonnes)</b>	377	420 (-10%)	368 (+2%)	The past three years demonstrated a downward trend. Supply fluctuated from 13 tonnes in week 15 of 2020 to 722 tonnes in week 26 of 2021. Most of the weekly volumes were less than 500 tonnes.
<b>Prepared or preserved octopus imported from Indonesia</b> (CN code 16055500)	<b>Price (EUR/kg)</b>	11,82	12,85 (-8%)	11,82 (0%)	An upward trend occurred from 2018 to 2021, with price fluctuating from 3,61 in week 30 of 2020, to 22,54 EUR/kg in week 45 of 2021. The price spikes correlated with a drop in supply from the previous week.
	<b>Volume (tonnes)</b>	0,6	10,5 (-94%)	0,6 (0%)	Volume exhibited an upward trend from 2018 to 2021. There were high fluctuations in supply from 0,008 tonnes in week 52 of 2020 to 45 tonnes in week 33 of 2021. The majority of volumes recorded were less than 10 tonnes.

Figure 34. **IMPORT PRICE OF LIVE, FRESH OR CHILLED CUTTLEFISH FROM TUNISIA, 2018 - 2021**

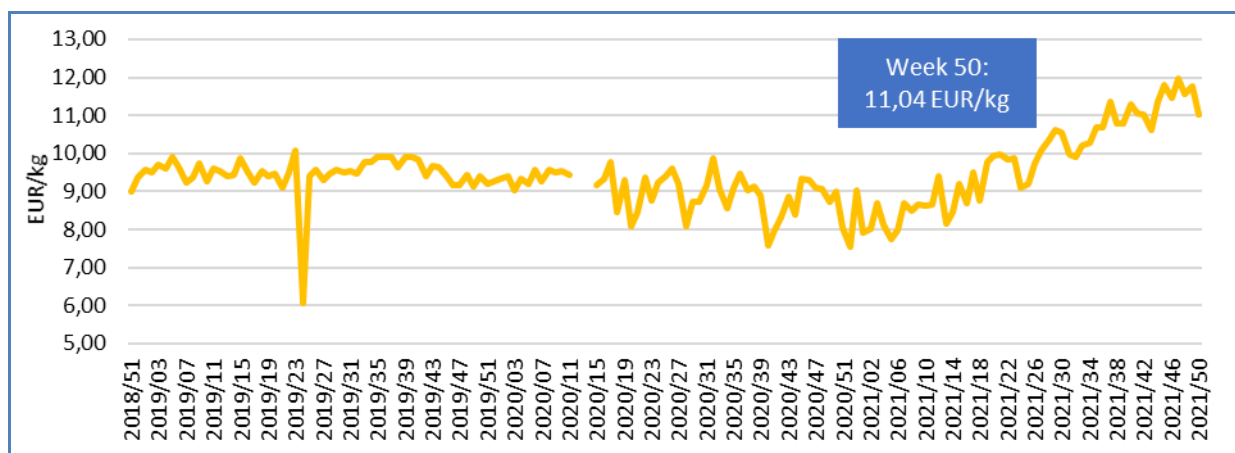


Figure 35. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN SQUID FROM CHINA, 2018 - 2021**

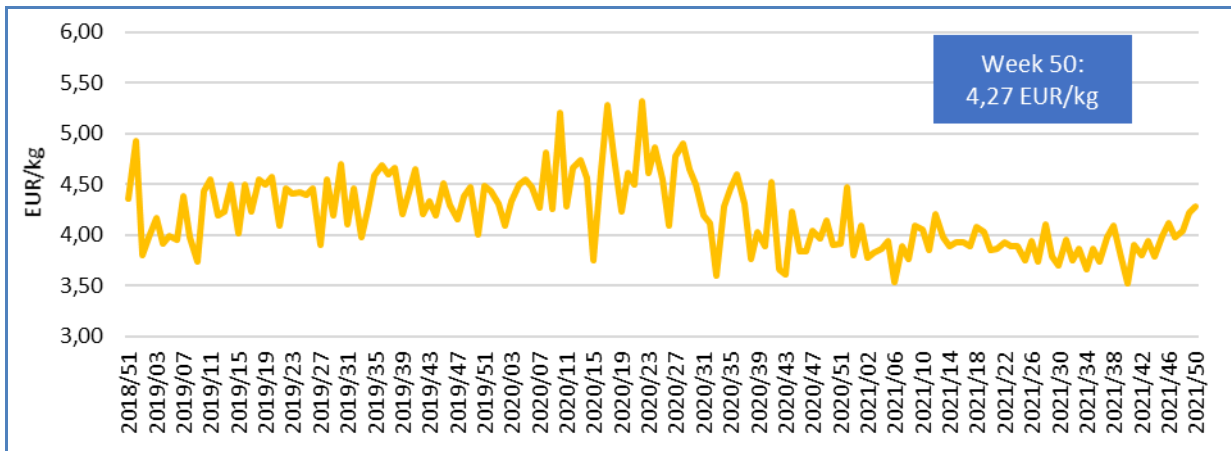
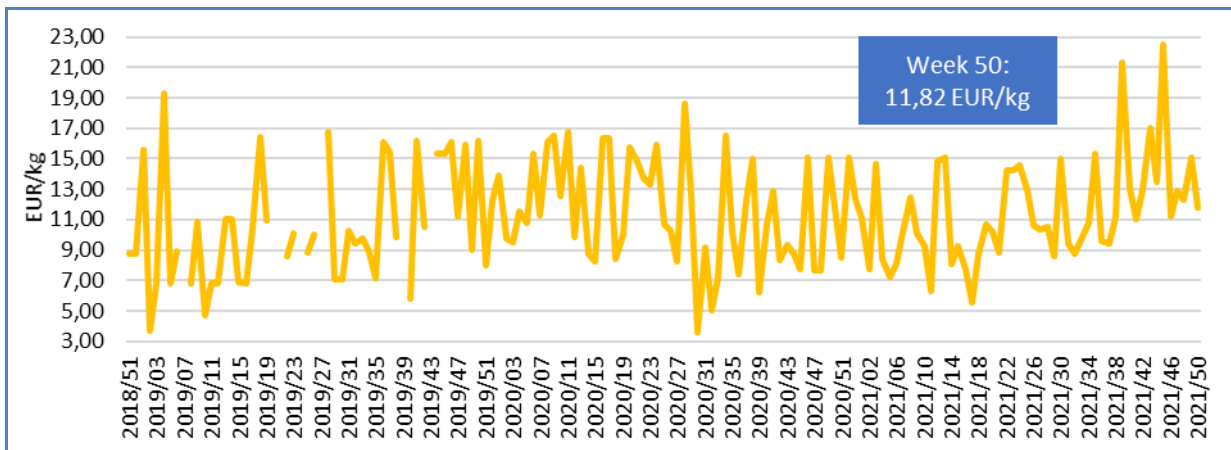


Figure 36. **IMPORT PRICE OF PREPARED OR PRESERVED OCTOPUS FROM INDONESIA, 2018 - 2021**



Since week 1 of 2021, price of live, fresh, or chilled cuttlefish from Tunisia showed an upward trend and averaged at around 10,00 EUR/kg. Supply exhibited a downward trend and ranged from 0,8 to 7,9 tonnes.

Since the beginning of 2021, price of frozen squid from China showed a stable trend. At the same time, volume showed an increasing trend. Price ranged from 3,52 to 4,27 EUR/kg, and volume from 16 to 723 tonnes.

Price of prepared or preserved octopus from Indonesia showed an upward trend since the beginning of 2021. At the same time, volume showed the opposite. Price ranged from 5,58 to 22,54 EUR/kg, and volume from 0,024 to 45 tonnes.



Table 21. **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 50/2021	Preceding 4-week average	Week 50/2020	Notes
<b>Frozen sockeye salmon imported from the United States</b> ( <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> , CN code 03031100)	<b>Price (EUR/kg)</b>	9,15	9,48 (-4%)	7,51 (+22%)	Price showed a downward trend from 2018 to 2021, and ranged from 6,45 EUR/kg (week 5 of 2021) to 11,81 EUR/kg (week 22 of 2019). Spikes in price correlated with a drop in supply from previous week.
	<b>Volume (tonnes)</b>	449	622 (-28%)	525 (-14%)	Fluctuations in supply, varying between 2,6 (week 26 of 2020) and 1.242 tonnes (week 42 of 2021). Overall, an upward trend was demonstrated.
<b>Frozen fish livers, roes and milt imported from Iceland</b> (CN code 03039190)	<b>Price (EUR/kg)</b>	13,40	25,13 (-47%)	14,49 (-8%)	Price showed an upward trend during the past three years. The majority of spikes in price were related to a drop in supply from the previous week. Price fluctuated from 1,20 (week 3 of 2020) to 56,50 EUR/kg (week 49 of 2021).
	<b>Volume (tonnes)</b>	12	7 (+85%)	15 (-22%)	A downward trend occurred over the past three years. Supply fluctuated significantly, from 6 kg (week 2 of 2021) to 251 tonnes (week 13 of 2021).
<b>Frozen surimi of Alaska pollock "Theragra chalcogramma" imported from the United States</b> (CN code 0304941)	<b>Price (EUR/kg)</b>	2,70	2,80 (-4%)	2,35 (+15%)	A downward trend occurred from 2018 to 2021, with prices ranging from 1,93 (week 52 of 2020) to 3,30 EUR/kg (week 07 of 2020). The majority of prices exceeded 2,50 EUR/kg.
	<b>Volume (tonnes)</b>	1.027	1.127 (-9%)	1.092 (-6%)	From 2018 to 2021, volume ranged from 44 tonnes (week 14 of 2020) to 2.400 tonnes (week 497 of 20219), with an overall upward trend occurring.

Figure 37. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN SOCKEYE SALMON FROM THE UNITED STATES, 2018 - 2021**

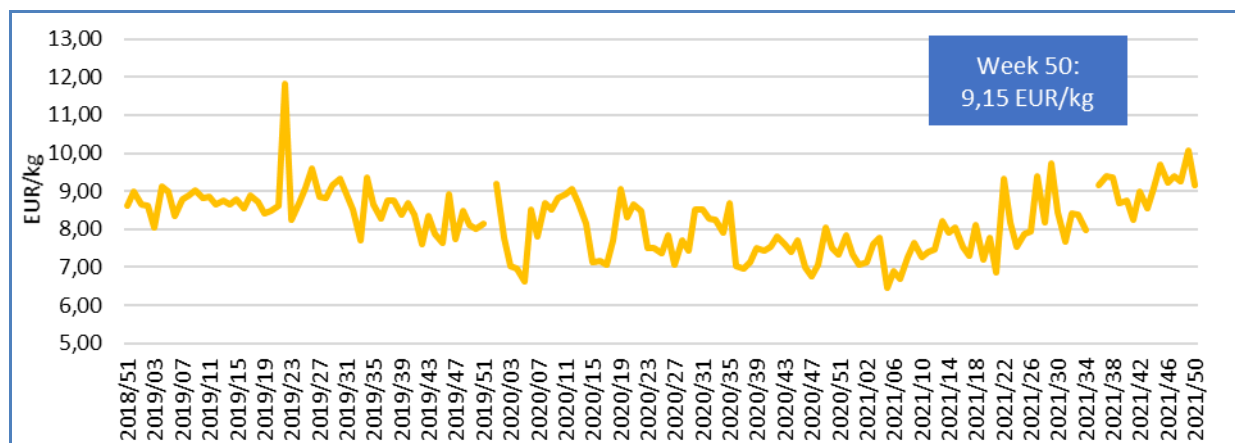


Figure 38. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN FISH LIVERS, ROES AND MILT FROM ICELAND, 2018 - 2021**

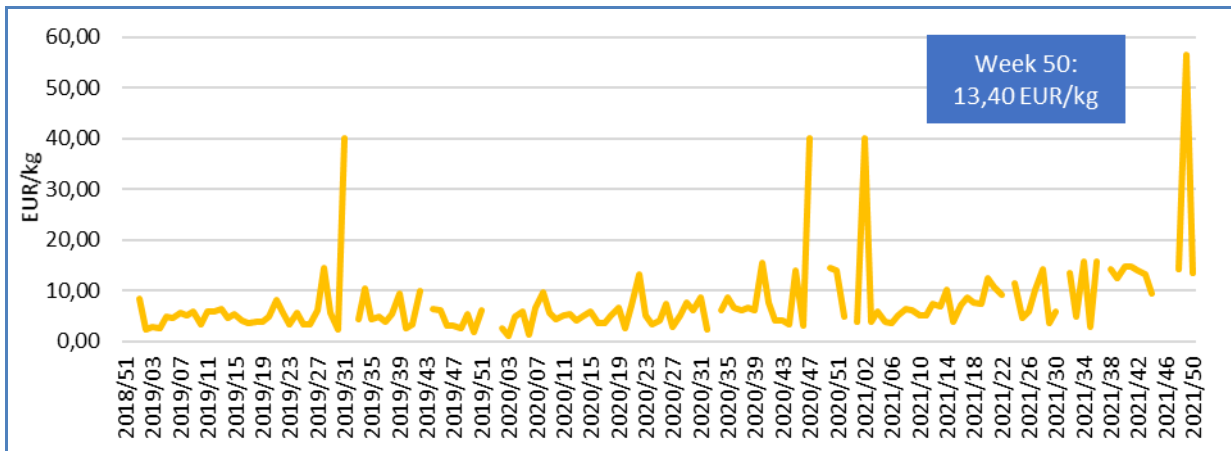
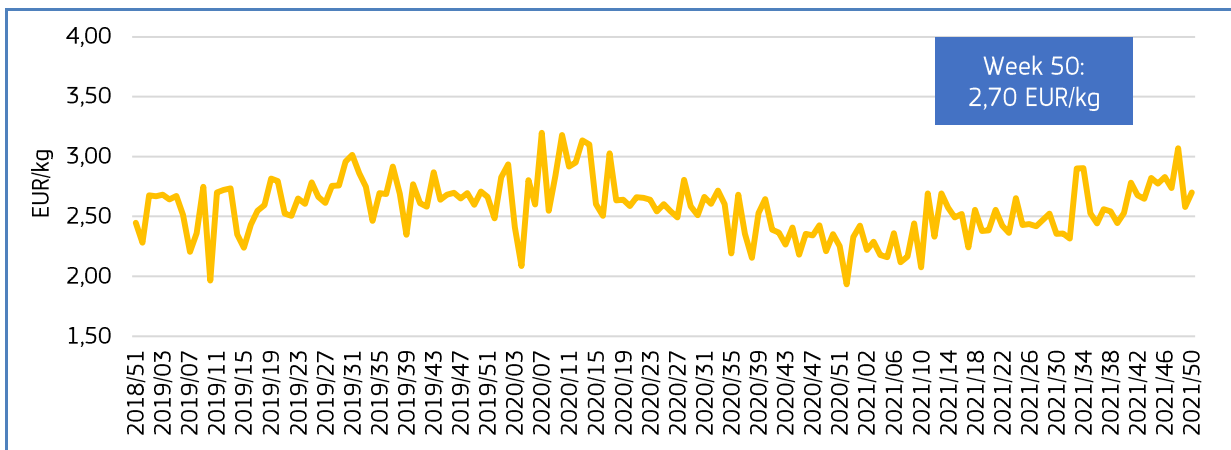


Figure 39. **IMPORT PRICE OF FROZEN SURIMI OF ALASKA POLLOCK FROM THE UNITED STATES, 2018 - 2021**



Since the first week of January 2021, both price and volume of frozen sockeye salmon from the United States have exhibited an upward trend. Price ranged from 6,45 to 10,07 EUR/kg.

Since the beginning of the year, the price of frozen fish livers, roes and milt from Iceland had an upward trend, while volume exhibited the opposite trend. Price ranged from 2,89 to 56,50 EUR/kg.

From the beginning of 2021, both price and volume of frozen surimi of Alaska pollack from the United States exhibited an upward trend. Price ranged from 2,08 to 3,07 EUR/kg and supply from 134 to 2.400 tonnes.

## 3. Consumption

### 3.1. HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IN THE EU

Data analysed in this section, “Consumption”, are extracted from EUMOFA, as collected from Europanel<sup>23</sup>. In October 2021 compared with October 2020, household consumption of fresh fisheries and aquaculture products increased in both volume and value in Hungary (+4% and +39%, respectively), and Italy (+1% and +7%, respectively). In Italy, the increase was due mainly to octopus (+37% in volume, +51% in value), and anchovy (+39% in volume, +60% in value). In Denmark, mussel *Mytilus* spp. (+70%) and salmon (+6%) were the main contributors to the increase in volume. Salmon (+23%) was also one of the most consumed species in volume in Ireland, together with haddock (+86%). At the same time, in Denmark, the decrease in value was due to flounder and trout (–34% and –33%, respectively) whereas in Ireland, cod and saithe (–26% and –41%, respectively) were the main causes of the decrease in value. Salmon was the main contributor to the increase in value recorded in the Netherlands and Poland (+6% and +3%, respectively). At the same time, in Poland, salmon and trout (–3% and –7%, respectively) were the least consumed species in terms of volume. In Germany, mussel *Mytilus* spp. (–31% in volume), cod (–22% in volume), and salmon (–24% in volume, –10% in value) were the least consumed species. Decreased consumption in Spain was primarily due to hake (–18% in volume, –11% in value) as well as salmon (–17% in volume, –8% in value), whereas in Sweden salmon was also the main cause of decreased consumption (–50% in volume, –44% in value).

Table 22. OCTOBER OVERVIEW OF THE REPORTING COUNTRIES (volume in tonnes and value in million EUR)

Country	Per capita consumption 2019* (live weight equivalent, LWE) kg/capita/year	October 2019		October 2020		September 2021		October 2021		Change from October 2020 to October 2021	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Denmark	42,56	926	15,48	1.066	18,16	1.120	18,36	1.085	17,97	2%	1%
France	33,26	18.165	205,07	19.478	223,35	19.594	193,62	18.344	207,20	6%	7%
Germany	13,08	5.663	77,31	6.572	86,83	5.175	74,30	5.405	75,49	18%	13%
Hungary	6,28	377	1,95	392	2,02	238	1,78	409	2,82	4%	39%
Ireland	25,50	1.104	16,70	1.033	17,83	898	13,72	1.106	16,55	7%	7%
Italy	31,21	26.238	280,64	23.923	251,66	29.360	317,14	24.179	269,26	1%	7%
Netherlands	20,60	2.653	37,23	2.891	42,02	3.893	58,20	2.894	43,65	0%	4%
Poland	13,11	3.608	23,23	3.882	25,45	3.258	22,75	3.792	25,86	2%	2%
Portugal	59,91	6.491	41,81	6.956	45,96	6.031	40,91	5.883	41,45	15%	10%
Spain	46,02	51.663	402,79	59.006	472,61	45.133	381,07	49.643	426,77	16%	10%
Sweden	25,16	969	12,17	1.529	17,45	901	12,01	925	13,03	40%	25%

\*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/20178/477018/EN\\_The+EU+fish+market\\_2021.pdf](https://www.eumofa.eu/documents/20178/477018/EN_The+EU+fish+market_2021.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> Last update: 14.12.2021.

Over the past three years, the average household consumption of fresh fisheries and aquaculture products in October in terms of volume has been above the annual average in four of the Member States analysed: France, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden. In terms of value, the average household consumption in October was below the annual average in Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, and Poland.

The most recent weekly consumption data (up to **week 4 of 2022**) are available on the EUMOFA website and can be accessed [here](#).

## 3.2. Other freshwater fish

**Habitat:** Finfish species, found in rivers, ponds, and reservoirs.

**Production method:** Caught and farmed.

**Main consumers in the EU:** France, Poland, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Czech Republic, Hungary<sup>24</sup>.

**Presentation:** Whole, fillets.

**Preservation:** Fresh and chilled, frozen, smoked, and canned.

### 3.2.1. Overview of household consumption in Germany

Germany is one of the EU Member States where per capita apparent consumption<sup>25</sup> of fisheries and aquaculture products is below the EU average. In 2019, this amounted to 13,08 kg, down by 10% from 2018. This is 55% lower than the EU average (23,97 kg LWE).

Other freshwater fish are among the top 10 most consumed products in Germany. Rainbow trout and common carp are the most consumed freshwater species, along with European eel and African catfish<sup>26</sup>.

Over the three years from November 2018 to October 2021, total German household consumption of other freshwater fish was 15.593 tonnes. German consumers spent on average 17,19 EUR per month for a kilogram of other freshwater fish.

<sup>24</sup> Data refers to all freshwater species. Eumofa: Freshwater Aquaculture in the EU.

<https://www.eumofa.eu/documents/20178/442176/Freshwater+aquaculture+in+the+EU.pdf>

<sup>25</sup> "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.

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.eumofa.eu/documents/20178/442176/Freshwater+aquaculture+in+the+EU.pdf>

Figure 40. **PRICES OF OTHER FRESHWATER FISH PURCHASED BY GERMAN HOUSEHOLDS**

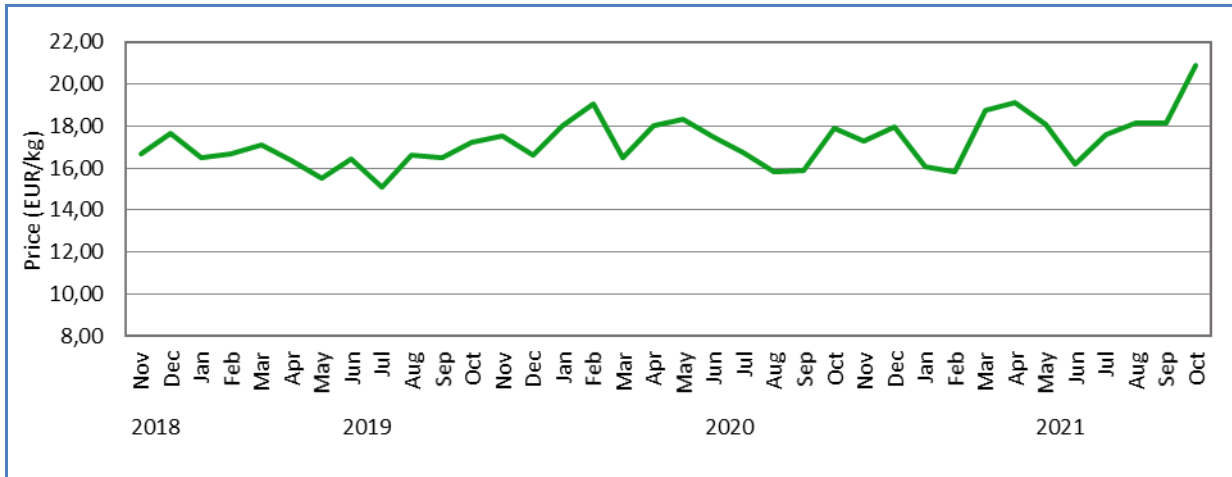
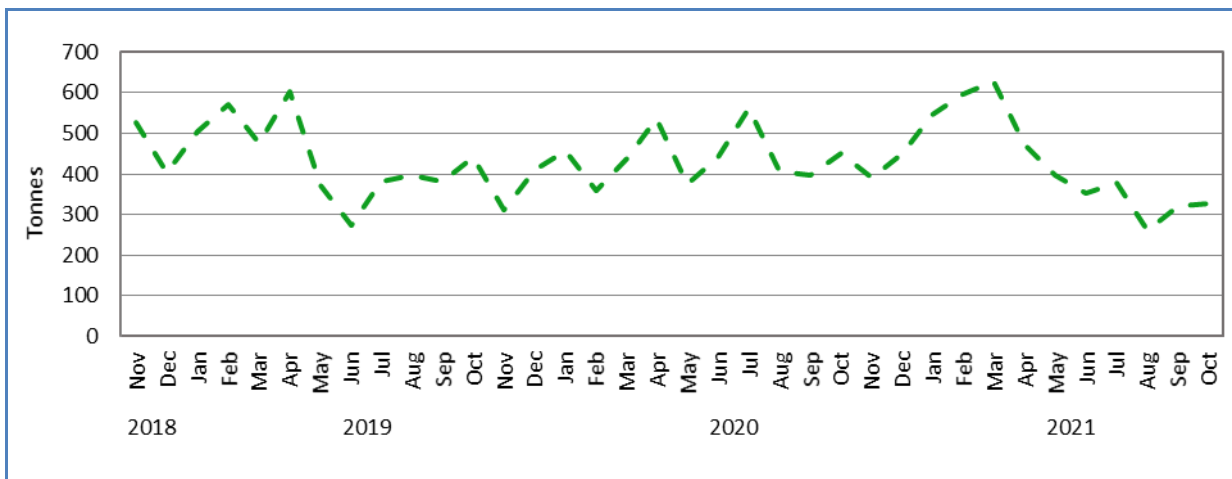


Figure 41. **HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES OF OTHER FRESHWATER FISH IN GERMANY**



### 3.2.2. Household consumption trends in Germany

**Long-term trend (November 2018 to October 2021):** Upward trend in price, downward trend in volume.

**Yearly average price:** 16,94 EUR/kg (2018), 16,52 EUR/kg (2019), 17,40 EUR/kg (2020).

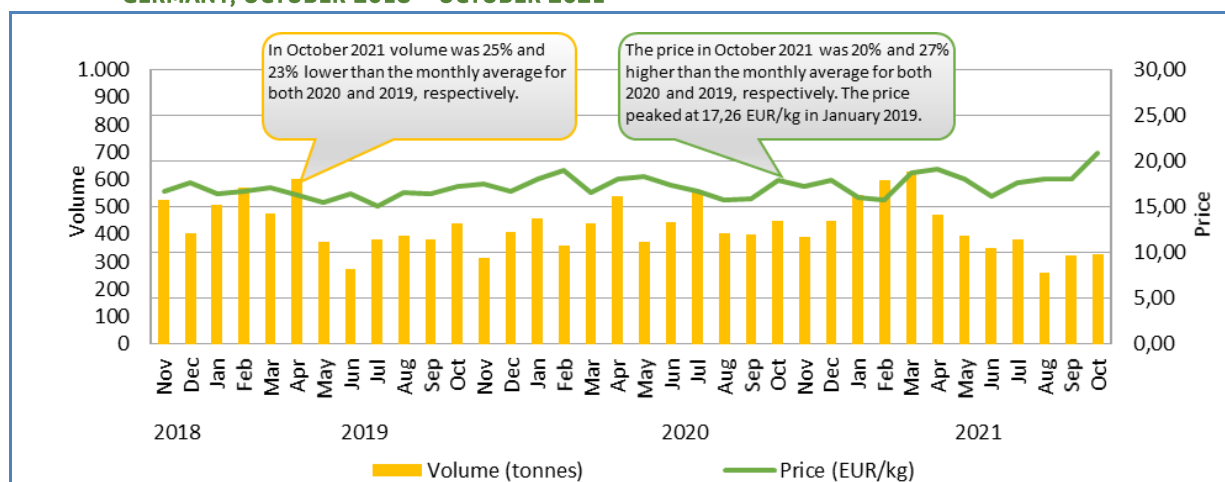
**Yearly consumption:** 4.714 tonnes (2018), 5.121 tonnes (2019), 5.261 tonnes (2020).

**Short-term trend (January to October 2021):** Increase in price (30%), decrease in volume (40%).

**Average price:** 17,75 EUR/kg.

**Consumption:** 4.283 tonnes.

Figure 42. **RETAIL PRICE AND VOLUME OF OTHER FRESHWATER FISH PURCHASED BY HOUSEHOLDS IN GERMANY, OCTOBER 2018 – OCTOBER 2021**



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

### 4.1 Introduction

Namibia is located in the southern part of Africa, covering an area of 823.290 km<sup>2</sup> and with a coastline of 1.500 km. Inland water resources in this mostly arid country are extremely scarce, with prolonged periods of drought occurring regularly. The population is estimated at 2 million people.

Namibia has one of the world's most productive fishing grounds, owing to the Benguela Current System – one of four eastern boundary upwelling systems globally (the others are found off North-west Africa, California, and Peru). These systems support rich populations of fish, which form the basis of the Namibian marine fisheries sector. Namibia's 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is host to approximately 20 different commercial species. Small pelagic fish (pilchard, anchovy, horse mackerel, and mackerel) and lobster are found along the shallower inshore waters of the continental shelf, and large pelagic species (including adult mackerel), demersal hake, and deep-sea species (monkfish, sole, and crab) are found in waters further offshore. The majority of stocks are managed by the South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO) which establishes management regimes for the conservation and sustainable utilisation of fish, molluscs, crustaceans, and other sedentary species, in the high seas portion of FAO Statistical Area 47. This excludes sedentary species that are subject to the fishery jurisdiction of coastal states, as well as tuna and tuna-like species, which fall under the jurisdiction of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)<sup>27</sup>. Namibia is host to the SEAFO Secretariat and is member of the COMHAFAT<sup>28</sup>.



Source: Wikimedia Commons.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Namibia\\_regions\\_WV\\_map.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Namibia_regions_WV_map.png)

Fishing is one of Namibia's top industries, contributing about 3% of GDP since 2007 and about 20% of export earnings (making it the second-biggest export earner of foreign currency after mining). The sector therefore plays a substantial role as a source of employment, foreign exchange earnings, and government revenue. In October 2012, it was estimated that the total number of people employed in the fishing industry was around 14.000. Of this total, approximately 5.575 were employed on board vessels, while 7.925 were employed in onshore processing (canning, filleting, freezing, etc.). At that time, total employment in the aquaculture sector was estimated at 200 people<sup>29</sup>.

More than 90% of total landings come from total allowable catch (TAC) controlled stocks, which are issued as individual non-transferable quotas, based on scientific advice. As a consequence of this management system, demersal stocks have been improving in the last decade and several main commercial fisheries, especially those targeting hake, have been recently certified as sustainable fisheries, allowing operators to target specific markets, especially in the EU<sup>30</sup>.

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### 4.2 Fisheries production

The commercial fishing fleet operating in Namibian waters was made up of approximately 20.000 vessels in 2012<sup>31,32</sup>. These included:

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.comhafat.org/fr/files/publications/11212201431035PM.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> <http://www.seafo.org/About>

<sup>29</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.msc.org/media-centre/press-releases/press-release/namibian-fishery-is-second-in-africa-to-be-certified-as-sustainable>

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/facp/nam>

<sup>32</sup> No more recent data available.



- 60 demersal trawlers (19-77 m length), mostly targeting hake, 10 of which were freezer trawlers.
- 16 smaller trawlers fishing inshore for monkfish (*Lophius spp.*), sole, and kingklip.
- 16 demersal longliners, also targeting hake and smaller quantities of highly valuable kingklip and snoek.
- 16 pelagic trawlers (97 – 120 m length) targeting horse mackerel.
- 9 purse-seiners targeting pilchard for canning purposes.
- A fleet of 45 pole and line vessels and 24 longline vessels, licensed to fish for tuna, swordfish, and pelagic sharks.
- 21 rock lobster trap vessels and 4 crab trap vessels.
- A significant number of mixed fisheries and small-scale vessels.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), total catches in Namibia reached approximately 467.050 tonnes in 2019, mostly from marine fisheries. Two main species dominated catches: Cape horse mackerel (63% of total catches) and Cape hake (33%). Although much less significant, other major species were West African Geryon, snoek, and kingklip (1% each). Freshwater fishes nei<sup>33</sup> accounted for only 1% of the total catches.

The volume of Namibian catches demonstrated an increasing trend from 2010 to 2019 (+22%), mostly due to Cape horse mackerel (+60%). This largely compensated for the drop in southern African pilchard catches (from around 20.000 tonnes in 2010 to zero catches reported in 2018 and 2019). However, this total was a decrease compared to the 10-year peak reached in 2016, when 515.658 tonnes were caught.

Table 23. **NAMIBIAN CATCHES BY MAIN SPECIES (volume in tonnes)**

Species	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cape horse mackerel	185.673	210.157	280.106	295.196	269.496	321.827	331.244	321.714	306.423	296.338
Cape hakes	146.307	149.808	145.931	146.936	121.764	142.877	155.737	157.196	158.154	151.985
West African geryon	766	175	198	196	2.723	3.366	3.488	2.798	2.609	3.834
Snoek	3.457	2.683	3.891	4.287	4.157	4.464	3.200	2.401	3.982	3.218
Freshwater fishes nei	2.800	2.800	2.800	2.800	2.800	2.800	2.800	2.800	2.800	2.800
Kingklip	5.591	3.125	4.559	3.885	3.101	3.428	3.738	2.703	3.079	2.505
Panga seabream	700	319	-	1.000	700	891	1.043	755	1.691	1.559
Devil anglerfish	7.904	-	-	1.979	3.181	3.523	2.751	2.050	2.131	1.055
Others	28.731	42.281	31.910	29.301	36.045	26.687	11.657	9.004	9.280	3.756
<b>Total</b>	<b>381.929</b>	<b>411.348</b>	<b>469.395</b>	<b>485.580</b>	<b>443.967</b>	<b>509.863</b>	<b>515.658</b>	<b>501.421</b>	<b>490.149</b>	<b>467.050</b>

Source: FAO.

<sup>33</sup> Nei: not elsewhere indicated.

### 4.3 Aquaculture production

According to the FAO, total Namibian aquaculture production reached 389 tonnes in 2019, largely dominated by the oyster farming sector. Pacific cupped oyster accounted for 90% of total aquaculture production. Other relatively important species farmed in Namibia were freshwater fish species including three spotted tilapia (6%), Mozambique tilapia (2%), North African catfish (1%), and Nile tilapia (0,3%).

Over the past decade (2009-2018), the volume of Namibian aquaculture production has fallen by 44%, mostly due to declines in *Gracilaria* seaweeds and the European flat oyster, and only partially compensated by an increase in the Pacific cupped oyster (+40%).

Table 24. **NAMIBIAN AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION BY MAIN SPECIES (volume in tonnes)**

Species	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pacific cupped oyster	250	320	446	408	430	440	411	367	291	351
Three spotted tilapia	20	25	31	41	32	20	19	43	32	23
Mozambique tilapia	-	-	-	1	0	0	1	1	1	8
North African catfish	10	5	5	5	5	5	2	5	6	6
Nile tilapia	21	29	38	63	25	10	25	25	5	1
Others	395	153	159	153	155	150	66	65	8	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>389</b>

Source: FAO.

### 4.4 Import-Export

Thanks to high levels of marine fisheries production, the Namibian trade surplus for fishery and aquaculture products is high, reaching EUR 588 million in 2019. This is an increase of +13% compared to 2015.

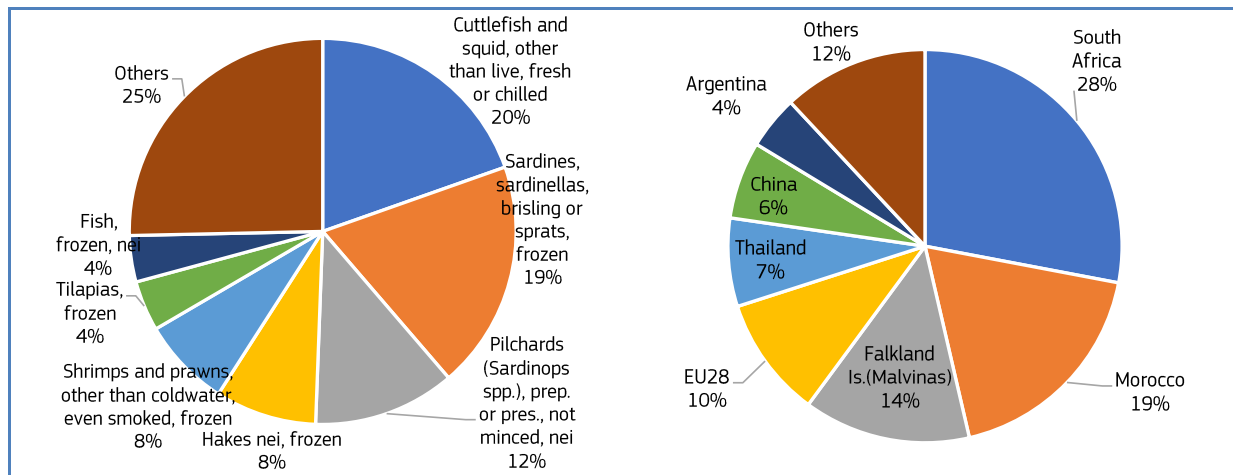
Table 25. **NAMIBIAN TRADE BALANCE FOR FISH AND SEAFOOD (in 1.000 EUR)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Imports	37.409	53.358	43.282	48.726	46.956
Exports	558.702	580.039	661.714	654.250	635.177
<b>Balance</b>	<b>521.293</b>	<b>526.681</b>	<b>618.432</b>	<b>605.524</b>	<b>588.221</b>

Source: FAO global fish trade database.

In 2019, Namibian imports of fishery and aquaculture products amounted to 26.948 tonnes, at a value of almost EUR 47 million. In value terms, the main products imported were fresh or chilled cuttlefish or squid (20% of total value) and frozen sardines, sardinellas, brislings, or sprats (19%, likely to be used as raw material in canneries). Other key imported products in terms of value included prepared or preserved pilchards (*Sardinops* spp., 12%), frozen hakes nei (8%), and frozen shrimps and prawns other than coldwater (7%). The main countries of origin, in value terms, were South Africa (28%, dominated by hake and pilchards), Morocco (19%, exclusively frozen sardines), and the Falkland Islands (14%, mostly fresh cuttlefish and squid).

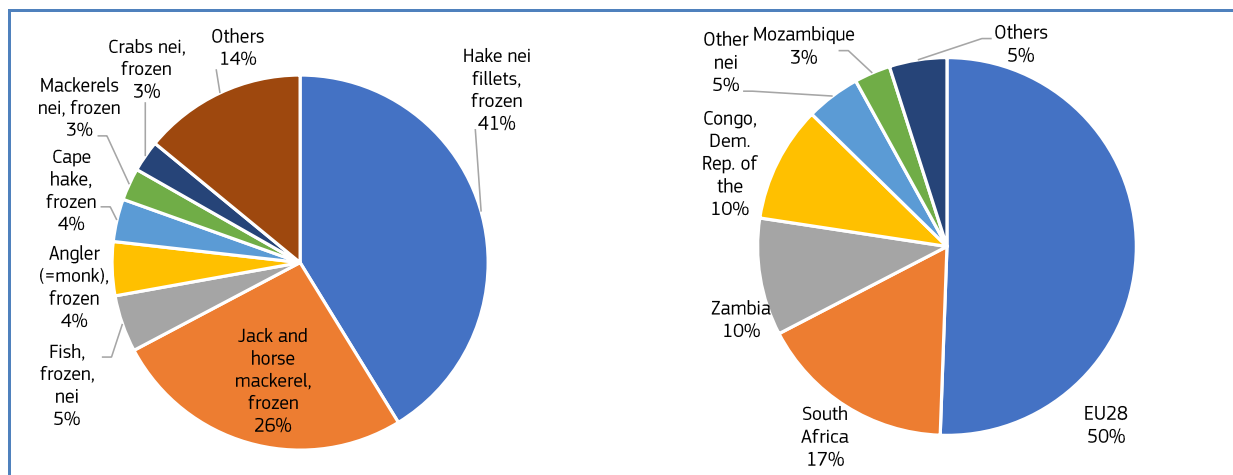
Figure 43. **MAIN FISH PRODUCTS IMPORTED IN NAMIBIA (LEFT) AND MAIN ORIGINS OF NAMIBIAN IMPORTS (RIGHT) IN 2019, IN VALUE TERMS**



Source: FAO global fish trade database.

In 2019, Namibian exports of fishery and aquaculture products reached 396.320 tonnes for a value of EUR 635 million. In value terms, the main fish products exported were frozen hake fillets (41% of total export value), followed by frozen jack and horse mackerel (26%). Other important exported products were frozen fish nei (5%), frozen monkfish (4%), and frozen Cape hake (4%). The top destination in terms of value (by a considerable margin) was the EU27 (50% of total export value, dominated by frozen hake fillets). Other important destinations were South Africa (17%, dominated by frozen jack, horse mackerel, and frozen hake fillets), Zambia (10%, mostly frozen jack and horse mackerel), and the Democratic Republic of Congo (10%, mostly frozen jack and horse mackerel).

Figure 44. **MAIN FISH PRODUCTS EXPORTED BY NAMIBIA (LEFT) AND MAIN DESTINATIONS OF NAMIBIAN EXPORTS (RIGHT) IN 2019, IN VALUE TERMS**



Source: FAO global fish trade database.

## 4.5 Trade flows with the EU

Namibia is a net exporter of fishery and aquaculture products to the EU. The EU trade deficit with Namibia in value terms has been increasing over recent years but experienced a decrease from 2019 to 2020, representing almost EUR 299 million in 2020.

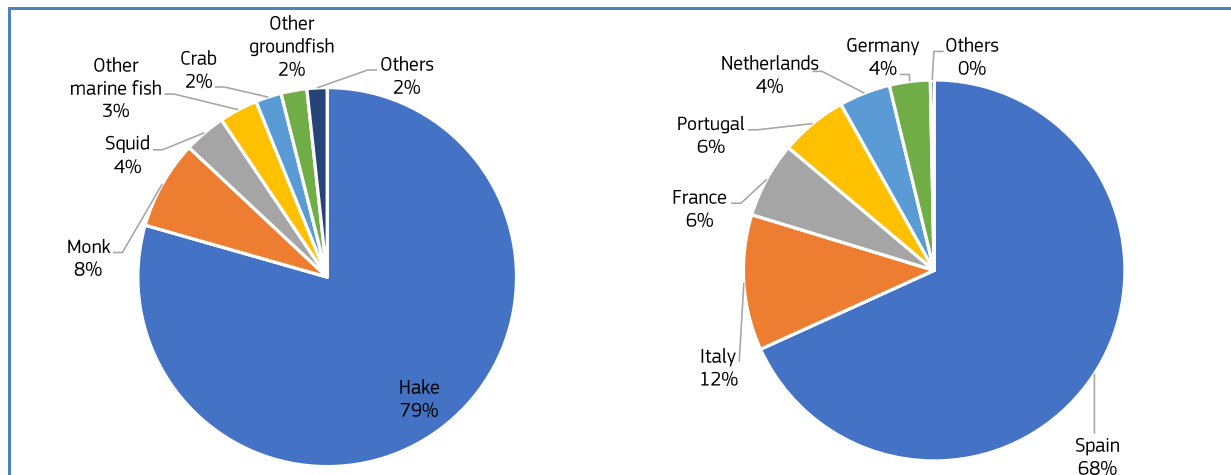
Table 26. **EU TRADE BALANCE WITH NAMIBIA FOR FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS (in EUR 1.000)**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Exports	1.431	4.808	4.187	4.791	4.877
Imports	286.082	322.700	340.532	344.852	303.798
<b>Balance</b>	<b>-284.651</b>	<b>-317.892</b>	<b>-336.345</b>	<b>-340.061</b>	<b>-298.921</b>

Source: EUMOFA based on COMEXT.

In 2020, EU imports from Namibia amounted to 70.942 tonnes for a value of EUR 304 million (-12% compared to 2019). In value terms, frozen products accounted for 96% of total imports, followed by live/fresh products (4%). Hake products dominated EU imports (79% of total value, mostly frozen fillets), followed by monkfish (8%), and squid (4%). The main destination in value terms was Spain (68%), followed by Italy (12%), France (6%), and Portugal (6%).

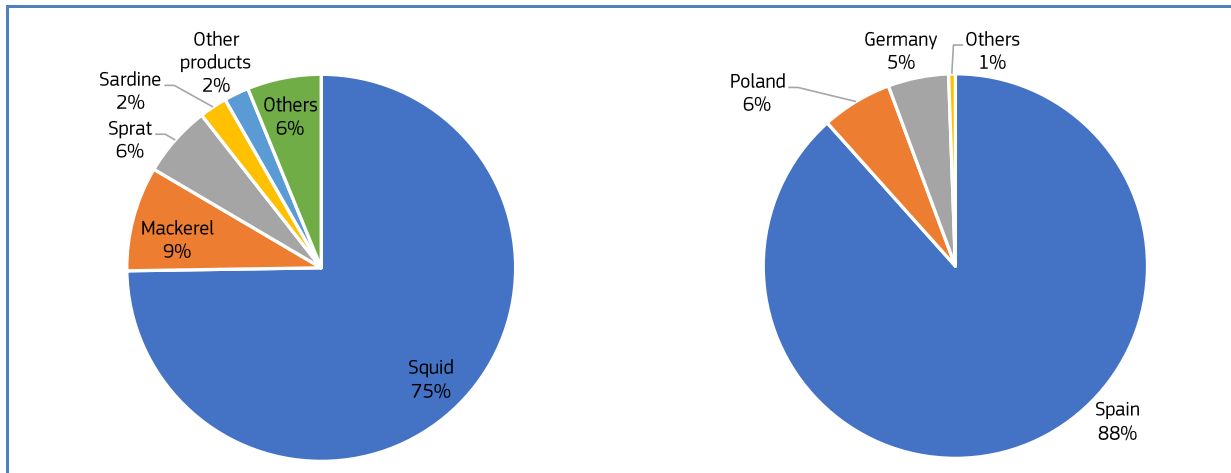
Figure 45. **MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IMPORTED INTO THE EU FROM NAMIBIA (LEFT) AND MAIN IMPORTING MEMBER STATES (RIGHT) IN 2020, IN VALUE TERMS**



Source: EUMOFA elaboration of EUROSTAT-COMEXT data.

In 2020, EU exports to Namibia amounted to 2.151 tonnes for a value of EUR 5 million. In value terms, frozen products represented 95% of total exports, followed by prepared/preserved products (4%), and unspecified preservation products (1%). The main commercial species exported was squid (accounting for 75% of total export value), followed by mackerel (9%), and sprat (6%). The main exporting Member State in terms of value was Spain (88%, mostly frozen squid), followed by Poland (6%, mostly frozen sprat), and Germany (5%).

Figure 46. **MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES EXPORTED BY THE EU TO NAMIBIA (LEFT) AND MAIN EXPORTING MEMBER STATES (RIGHT) IN 2020, IN VALUE TURMS**



Source: EUMOFA elaboration of EUROSTAT-COMEXT data.

## 4.6 Consumption

Despite the country's abundance of marine fisheries resources, fish consumption in Namibia is among the lowest in Africa, estimated at 12,5 kg per capita per year (2018)<sup>34</sup>. Fish has not been part of the traditional diet of many Namibians. However, the Namibia Fish Consumption Trust has been established by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, with the objective of increasing domestic fish consumption. The campaign has proven fruitful since its inception in 1992. The demand for frozen and chilled fish products has been rising in Namibian traditional markets and is expected to increase further. In the past, only low-value fish such as horse mackerel and dentex fish were supplied to local markets. However, the local market has been demanding higher value fish products such as hake, previously targeted for export markets. The most popular fish in the local market are small hake (known locally as baby hake), angelfish, snoek, jacobever, alfonsino, Walvis red, and horse mackerel<sup>35</sup>. However, consumption per capita seems to have decreased in the last decade.

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.fao.org/3/cb5743en/cb5743en.pdf>

<sup>35</sup> <https://www.comhifat.org/fr/files/publications/11212201431035PM.pdf>

## 5. Case study – Redfish (*Sebastes* spp.)

Redfish are slow-growing, long-lived, ovoviparous<sup>36</sup> fish, usually of the genus *Sebastes*, and are an important fisheries resource in the North Atlantic. Individual redfish species are generally difficult to distinguish, at all life stages, and are therefore usually combined. In this case study, we will focus mostly on *Sebastes* spp., including golden redfish (*Sebastes marinus*) and beaked redfish (*Sebastes mentella*), amongst others<sup>37</sup>.



Source: Fishbase, photo taken by Knut Skarboe.

### 5.1 Biology and resource exploitation

Amongst the four species found in the North Atlantic, golden redfish (*S. marinus*) and beaked redfish (*S. mentella*) are the most widely distributed and commercially exploited, while the Acadian redfish (*S. fasciatus*) is generally limited to the North-west Atlantic, and the Norway redfish (Norway haddock; *S. viviparus*) is found only in the North-east Atlantic<sup>38</sup>. The four *Sebastes* species in the North Atlantic have very similar external morphological features, which make their differentiation difficult. As a result, catches are often reported for “redfish” without species specification<sup>39</sup>. The redfish is easily identifiable due to its distinctive appearance, including its characteristic large, protruding eyes, sharp defined gills, pouty mouth, and distinctive red colour. The golden redfish has more of an orange tinge to the skin and a graduated colour that changes sharply into a white stomach. The beaked redfish has a more solid red colour with a smoother transition to a white stomach. Golden redfish grow larger than beaked redfish (up to 100 cm in length, although 40 to 55 cm long is more common)<sup>40</sup> and inhabits continental shelves off eastern Canada, Greenland, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Norway, the Barents Sea, and Svalbard, mainly in depths between 100 m and 300 m. Beaked redfish can grow up to 70 cm in length but normally measure 35-45 cm. They are generally distributed deeper than golden redfish and are found in the pelagic zones of the Labrador and Irminger Seas, down to 1000 m, as well as in areas where golden redfish are found<sup>41,42</sup>.

### Resource exploitation and management

In general, redfish catches were high at the beginning of the commercial targeted fishery but rapidly declined because of overfishing, which mostly resulted from the biological features of redfish, i.e., their late maturity. Little directed fishing effort now occurs along the east coast of North America and in the Norwegian and Barents Seas. Most redfish fishing effort is now concentrated on the continental slope and shelf in Icelandic waters, for golden redfish and beaked redfish, and in the pelagic ocean of the Irminger Sea, for beaked redfish<sup>43</sup>. Redfish mostly eat plankton, but mature fish will eat other fish. Redfish give birth to live young and are relatively slow to mature, not reaching sexual maturity until 12 to 15 years of age. Newly spawned redfish will keep close to the ocean surface until they are around 25 millimetres long, when they head out

<sup>36</sup> Ovoviviparity is a reproductive strategy with fertilised egg retention, often with live birth, such as egg retention but with eggs laid.

<sup>37</sup> Information from various sources is used in this study to split landings into species and will be used when applicable.

<sup>38</sup> Whitehead P.J.P., Bauchot M.-L., Hureau J.-C., Nielsen J., Tortonese E. Fishes of the North-Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean, Poissons de l'Atlantique du nord-est et de la Méditerranée, 1986, vol. III Paris, France UNESCO pp. 1223–1227

<sup>39</sup> <https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/norway-beaked-redfish/@@view?about=>

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.faroese seafood.com/species/redfish/>

<sup>41</sup> ICES Report of the Study Group on Redfish Stocks, 1998 ICES CM 1998/G.3. 30 pp

<sup>42</sup> Saborido-Rey F., Garabana D., Stransky C. Review of the population structure and ecology of *S. mentella* in the Irminger Sea and adjacent waters, Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries, 2004, vol. 14 (pg. 455-479)

<sup>43</sup> ICES 2011c

into deeper waters. The Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) is the management body responsible for the directed pelagic *S. mentella* fisheries in the international waters of the Irminger and Norwegian Seas. ICES is the relevant advisory body. In both pelagic fisheries, management of redfish stocks is based on the setting of an annual TAC (total allowable catch). Based on scientific advice, and to improve the sustainability of the stock, contracting parties established a zero total allowable catch for redfish in the Irminger Sea. The European Union is a contracting party, along with Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation, and, since October 2020, the United Kingdom. In 2022, TAC was set at 49.033 tonnes in subareas 1-4 of the NAFO Convention Area. ICES advises a precautionary approach for beaked redfish (*Sebastes mentella*) in subareas 1 and 2 (North-east Arctic), with 2022 catches set at no more than 67.210 tonnes. Zero catch of golden redfish (*Sebastes norvegicus*) has been advised for 2022 in the same area. However, in the subareas 5, 6, 12 and 14 (Iceland and Faroes grounds, West of Scotland, North of the Azores, and East of Greenland), ICES advise that golden redfish catches in 2022 should be no more than 31.855 tonnes<sup>44</sup>. Furthermore, ICES advises that beaked redfish (*Sebastes mentella*) catches in subarea 14 and division 5.a (Icelandic slope stock - East of Greenland and Icelandic grounds) should be no more than 7.926 tonnes in 2022.

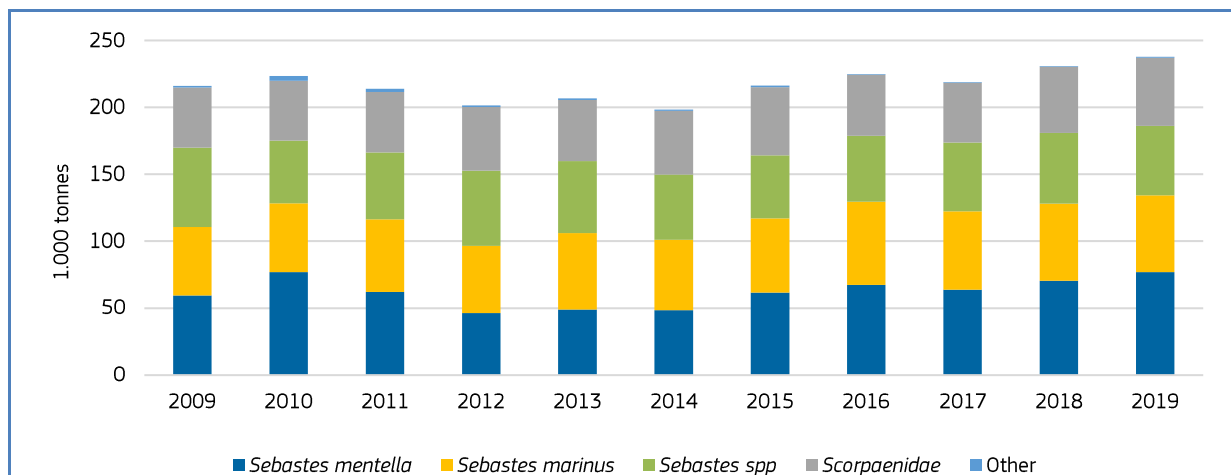
The beaked redfish (*Sebastes mentella*) stock in the Northeast Arctic is subject to the joint Norwegian/Russian Fisheries Commission. The stock is also within the scope of the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) Fisheries Standard and is currently undergoing assessment<sup>45</sup>.

## 5.2 Production

### Global catches

In 2019, a total of 238.781 tonnes of redfish were caught globally<sup>46</sup>. Over the past 10 years, global catches of redfish have increased by 10%. Most reported redfish catches consisted of beaked redfish (*Sebastes mentella*), golden redfish (*Sebastes marinus*), Atlantic redfishes (*Sebastes spp*), and scorpionfishes (*Scorpaenidae*). The catch ratio of these dominant species has remained stable over the last 10 years.

Figure 47. **TOTAL CATCHES OF DOMINANT REDFISH SPECIES (volume in tonnes)**



Source: FAO.

Over the past 10 years, Iceland has caught the largest share of redfish (23% to 34% of global catches), followed by Russia (14% to 19%), and Canada 11% to 3%). Golden redfish dominate Icelandic catches (83%), followed by beaked redfish (16%). In Russia and Norway, beaked redfish catches dominate, making up 83% and 77% of redfish catches, respectively. Scorpionfishes dominate redfish catches in Canada (59%), the USA (78%), and Nigeria (100%). In Portugal and Spain, the majority of redfish catches are Atlantic redfishes (*Sebastes spp*), followed by smaller volumes of beaked redfish. For EU

<sup>44</sup> <https://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2021/2021/reg.27.561214.pdf>

<sup>45</sup> <https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/norway-beaked-redfish/@@view?about=>

<sup>46</sup> FAO



Member States, Spain, Portugal, and Germany have the highest share of redfish catches, accounting for more than 92% of the EU's total catch volumes between 2015 and 2019.

Table 27. **CATCHES OF REDFISH, BY COUNTRY (volumes in tonnes)**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Iceland	73.387	70.159	70.305	61.359	68.990	60.040	60.219	66.364	60.356	59.217	53.616
Russia	31.877	32.723	32.163	30.587	37.455	28.260	33.342	38.737	37.760	40.928	45.642
Canada	25.801	25.872	27.478	27.524	22.636	21.687	23.813	22.083	25.348	28.171	27.437
Norway	8.297	13.339	9.799	10.279	9.029	19.347	24.793	24.859	22.672	24.996	31.076
USA	14.249	16.348	14.867	19.596	17.738	18.838	22.250	18.637	17.621	19.311	23.439
Portugal	11.881	13.484	12.097	9.943	10.711	10.293	9.578	11.126	11.563	11.282	14.140
Nigeria	5.350	5.037	6.385	7.574	7.702	8.651	8.745	8.168	8.743	8.812	8.075
Spain	8.193	10.701	6.585	5.705	4.418	4.133	6.729	7.912	8.789	7.293	6.833
Other	37.149	35.942	34.234	28.989	28.170	27.226	26.769	27.174	26.215	30.948	27.523
<b>Total</b>	<b>216.184</b>	<b>223.605</b>	<b>213.913</b>	<b>201.556</b>	<b>206.849</b>	<b>198.475</b>	<b>216.238</b>	<b>225.060</b>	<b>219.067</b>	<b>230.958</b>	<b>237.781</b>

Source: FAO.

### 5.3 Landings and First Sales in the EU

In 2019, a total of 17.000 tonnes of redfish were landed in EU Member States for a total value of EUR 54 million. The highest volumes of redfish were landed in Spain until 2019, in which year Portugal increased its landed volume by 186% compared to 2018. Spanish landing volumes have been decreasing in recent years, going from 7.661 tonnes in 2017 to 3.927 tonnes in 2019. Spanish value also decreased from EUR 19 million to EUR 8 million from 2017 to 2019. Portugal, however, generated a value of EUR 37.200 in 2019, 231% more than in 2018 and 236% more than in 2017. Most redfish landed by the EU fleet is frozen and processed at sea.

Table 28. **EU LANDINGS OF REDFISH BY COUNTRY (volumes in tonnes, values in 1.000 EUR)**

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Portugal	2.422	25	3.293	33	3.464	11.080	3.023	11.233	8.661	37.200
Spain	5.616	13.777	6.164	14.140	6.838	17.439	4.786	7.529	3.914	8.147
Germany	1.026	2.784	1.713	3.907	0	0	3.591	6.784	3.687	5.220
Netherlands	1.155	612	0,3	1	464	231	1.269	645	409	181
United Kingdom	232	473	171	325	119	211	136	250	307	734
France	25	74	132	315	43	114	38	123	20	87
Ireland	9	11	12	52	7	15	0	0	20	27
Denmark	17	41	51	85	10	20	8	19	6	17
Sweden	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,03	0,13
Belgium	0,1	0,1	0	0	0,2	0,4	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.502</b>	<b>17.797</b>	<b>11.535</b>	<b>18.859</b>	<b>10.945</b>	<b>29.111</b>	<b>12.851</b>	<b>26.584</b>	<b>17.024</b>	<b>51.613</b>

\*Totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures due to rounding.

Source: EUMOFA elaboration of EUROSTAT

Most first sales of redfish in the EU take place in Spain, with 4.276 tonnes being sold in 2020 – a decrease of 2% compared to 2019. In terms of first-sales value, redfish generated just over EUR 8 million across the EU in 2020, a decrease of 3%



compared to 2019. The significant gap between landing volume and first sales volume is likely due to out-of-auction sales by big industrial vertically-integrated fishing companies. This results in sales notes not being reported in the national system.

Table 29. **EU FIRST SALES OF REDFISH BY COUNTRY (volumes in tonnes, values in 1.000 EUR)**

	2018		2019		2020		2021*	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Spain	2.315	4.621	4.363	7.885	4.276	7.796	1.752	3.705
France	103	286	143	401	92	263	98	302
Netherlands	2	2	1	1	87	78	0	0
Denmark	28	46	14	32	17	24	21	33
Portugal	9	34	5	20	2	8	3	12
Other**	39	75	65	115	0	1	10	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.495</b>	<b>5.063</b>	<b>4.591</b>	<b>8.454</b>	<b>4.473</b>	<b>8.169</b>	<b>1.884</b>	<b>4.078</b>

\*Excluding December 2021.

\*\*Note that the first sales data covered by EUMOFA include volumes, values and prices based on sales notes recorded at auctions in BE, DK, EE, FR, EL, IT, LV, LT, NL, PT, SE, NO, and the UK

Source: EUMOFA<sup>47</sup>

## 5.4 EU Trade

In 2020, EU Member States exported a total of 15.652 tonnes of redfish at a value of 27 million EUR. This was an increase of 22% in terms of volume and 15% in terms of value since 2019. Spain is the largest exporter and accounted for 50% of the exported volumes reported so far for 2021, and 45% of the value. In recent years, Portugal and Germany have both been the next largest exporters of redfish, accounting for 7%-35% and 15%-19% of export volumes and values respectively. Nearly all exports are frozen (98%-99%).

### Export

Table 30. **EXTRA-EU EXPORT OF REDFISH BY MS (volumes in tonnes, values in 1.000 EUR)**

	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021*	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Spain	9.889	16.819	9.646	16.811	4.868	8.708	6.815	10.839	5.061	7.251
Portugal	1.189	2.238	1.618	2.913	4.618	7.370	3.793	5.720	1.661	3.001
Germany	2.708	6.626	2.502	5.450	1.792	4.411	2.994	6.084	1.845	2.592
Netherlands	1.379	2.602	680	1.214	1.275	2.320	1.632	2.936	1.100	1.698
Denmark	1.994	5.463	1.055	2.895	129	400	255	740	396	1.093
Other	367	461	92	386	99	425	163	830	80	372
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.527</b>	<b>34.209</b>	<b>15.593</b>	<b>29.670</b>	<b>12.780</b>	<b>23.634</b>	<b>15.652</b>	<b>27.149</b>	<b>10.143</b>	<b>16.007</b>

\*Excluding December 2021.

Source: EUMOFA elaboration of EUROSTAT-COMEXT.

Of the redfish being exported out of EU Member States in January-November 2021, 33% (by volume) was sent to South Korea, 12% to Cameroon, 11% to China, and 8% to Japan. Over the past 5 years, South Korea, China, and Japan have together accounted for 51%-72% of all extra-EU redfish export volume.

<sup>47</sup> <https://eumofa.eu/monthly-indicators>

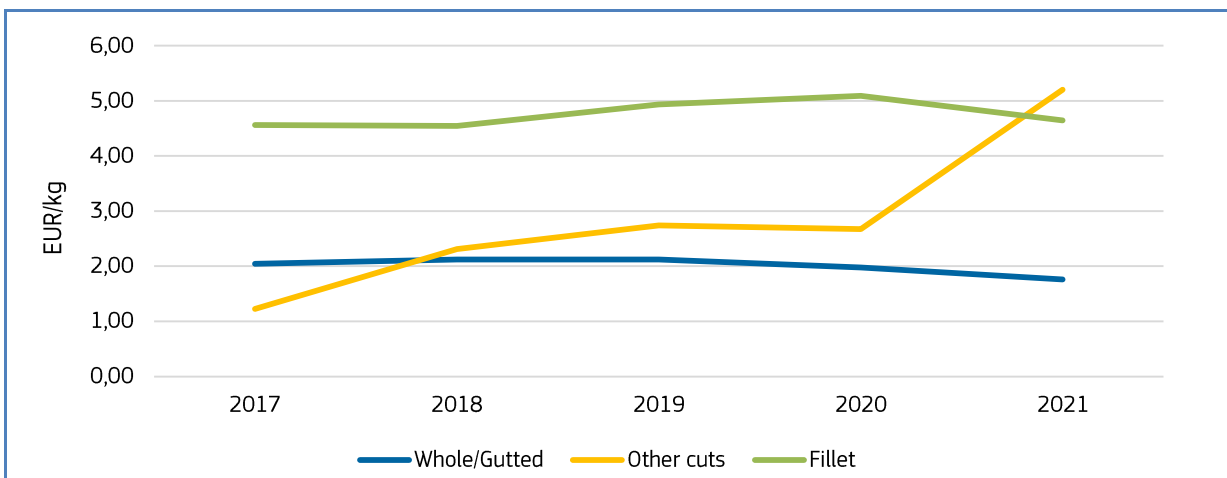
Table 31. **EXTRA-EU EXPORT BY PARTNER COUNTRY (volumes in tonnes, values in 1.000 EUR)**

	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021*	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
South Korea	6.458	9.434	5.708	9.171	4.431	6.553	7.090	10.073	3.318	4.888
China	4.288	9.222	3.998	7.665	3.536	6.666	2.029	4.439	1.095	1.539
Japan	1.894	4.356	1.314	3.481	967	3.347	1.541	3.944	764	1.523
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.502	1.406	1.198	1.094
Canada	684	1.354	1.199	1.663	1.189	1.982	1.014	1.958	488	1.307
Other	4.203	9.843	3.374	7.689	2.657	5.086	2.477	5.330	3.280	5.656
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.527</b>	<b>34.209</b>	<b>15.593</b>	<b>29.670</b>	<b>12.780</b>	<b>23.634</b>	<b>15.652</b>	<b>27.149</b>	<b>10.143</b>	<b>16.007</b>

\*Excluding December 2021.

Source: EUMOFA elaboration of EUROSTAT-COMEXT.

Figure 48. **NOMINAL PRICE EVOLUTION (EUR/KG) OF FROZEN REDFISHES (EXTRA-EU EXPORTS)**



Source: Eumofa elaboration of EUROSTAT-COMEXT.

## Import

In 2020, EU Member States imported a total of nearly 35.000 tonnes of redfish at a value of nearly 100 million EUR. Between 2017 and 2020, the import volume of redfish into the EU rose by 10% while the import value rose by 12%. In terms of preservation, around half of the imported redfish was live/fresh, while the other half was frozen.

Between 2017 and 2021, 59%-66% of imports into the EU came from Iceland, with Norway accounting for between 9%-16% and China accounting for 8%-16%. Imports from China consisted mainly of frozen fillets while processed or frozen whole redfish was mostly imported from Europe (the EU, Iceland, and Norway). Over the past 5 years, between 31% and 41% of EU imports of redfish entered the EU via the Netherlands and 20%-26% were imported via Denmark.

Table 32. **EXTRA-EU IMPORT BY PARTNER COUNTRY (volumes in tonnes, values in 1.000 EUR)**

	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Iceland	20.181	55.450	22.217	62.282	21.449	65.047	20.757	58.963	19.872	51.592
Norway	3.122	7.089	3.123	7.629	4.808	11.459	4.670	10.001	4.884	8.896
China	4.349	13.037	4.601	14.620	5.541	20.289	3.553	12.372	2.298	7.069
United Kingdom**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.841	8.003	334	635
Faroe Islands	1.409	3.633	1.302	3.230	1.288	3.197	1.640	4.052	878	2.160
Other	2.638	7.029	2.362	5.395	1.878	4.476	1.505	3.304	1.895	3.203
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.699</b>	<b>86.240</b>	<b>33.604</b>	<b>93.155</b>	<b>34.964</b>	<b>104.467</b>	<b>34.966</b>	<b>96.697</b>	<b>30.160</b>	<b>73.556</b>

\*Excluding December 2021.

\*\*UK was EU MS until 2020 therefore no data available for the previous years.

Source: EUMOFA elaboration of EUROSTAT-COMEXT.

## 5.5 Consumption

Redfish is a relatively minor commodity on the EU market. With a total EU market supply of close to 103.000 tonnes live weight (production and imports) and the deduction of extra-EU exports, the apparent consumption of redfishes in the EU in 2019 is estimated at 84.700 tonnes live weight<sup>48</sup>. This corresponds to a per capita consumption of 0,17 kg (less than one redfish meal per capita per year). Due to the small market size, there is limited market information and data available. Industry stakeholders report that redfishes are sold fresh/frozen whole or as fresh/frozen fillets, and lightly salted. Fresh fillets achieve the highest price in the market and are often consumed fried or grilled, while salted redfish is cooked.

While most imported redfish enters the EU via the Netherlands and Denmark (which is logical, taking into account supplier identity and the most common shipping routes to the EU), international trade data<sup>49</sup> show that Germany is by far the largest importing Member State followed by France. Germany is also likely to be the Member State with the highest consumption of redfish. According to preliminary data, apparent consumption of fisheries and aquaculture products in Germany amounted to 1,18 million tonnes live weight in 2020, which corresponds to 14,1 kg per capita<sup>50</sup>. Redfish accounted for 1,6% of total German consumption, making redfish the 11<sup>th</sup> most consumed fish species in Germany<sup>51</sup>.

<sup>48</sup> EUMOFA Supply balance sheet (<https://www.eumofa.eu/supply-balance>)

<sup>49</sup> Trade data from other countries than the EU.

<sup>50</sup> Source: Fisch-Informationszentrum /BLE

<sup>51</sup> FIZ 2020 Report [https://www.fischinfo.de/images/broschueren/pdf/FIZ\\_Daten\\_und\\_Fakten\\_2020.pdf](https://www.fischinfo.de/images/broschueren/pdf/FIZ_Daten_und_Fakten_2020.pdf)

## 6. Global highlights

**EU / UK / Fisheries:** On 21 December 2021, the EU and the UK reached an agreement on fishing opportunities for 2022. This agreement covers all shared and jointly managed fisheries resources in UK and EU waters. The agreement on the management of shared stocks secures the fishing rights of EU and the UK fleets in both EU and UK waters until the end of 2022, as foreseen under the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA). It establishes the total allowable catches (TAC) for 65 shared fish stocks for 2022. The agreement is based on the best available scientific advice regarding the state of fish stocks, as provided by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)<sup>52</sup>.



**EU / TAC / Atlantic:** On 14 December 2021, the Council agreed on fishing opportunities for 2022 for the fish stocks exclusively managed by the EU in the Atlantic, Kattegat and Skagerrak, and for stocks shared with Norway bilaterally and with Norway and the United Kingdom trilaterally, following the previously reached agreement. The Council has set 10 TACs in line with Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) advice, including two stocks in the lower range of MSY for plaice and Norway lobster in Skagerrak and Kattegat. On the stocks shared between the EU, Norway, and the United Kingdom, 15 out of 18 TACs have been set in line with MSY<sup>53</sup>.

**EU / Fisheries/ Mediterranean:** On 14 December 2021, EU Fisheries Ministers agreed on fishing opportunities for 2022 for the Mediterranean and the Black Seas. The regulation continues the implementation of the EU multiannual management plan for demersal stocks in the Western Mediterranean, adopted in June 2019. The regulation also introduces new measures for the management of the small pelagic species and demersal stocks in the Adriatic, adopted by the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) in 2021<sup>54</sup>.

**EU / UK / Fleet:** On 11 December 2021, the UK issued 18 licences for EU replacement vessels in UK territorial waters and five licences for EU vessels to access Jersey waters. This decision is an important step in a long process seeking full implementation of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA). Several vessels seeking access to waters have not yet received a licence<sup>55</sup>.

**EU / Sustainability / Fisheries:** On 11 December 2021 the EU, Norway, and the United Kingdom signed an agreement allowing for the joint management of the following stocks: cod, haddock, saithe, whiting, plaice, and herring. These were the second consultations to occur in 2021, in this case to set the TACs and quotas for 2022<sup>56</sup>.

**EU / UN / Sustainability:** On 9 December 2021, the UN General Assembly debated and adopted two resolutions on “Oceans and Law of the Sea” and on “Sustainable Fisheries”, aiming to ensure that oceans and seas can be the basis for sustainable development and provide for the needs of current and future generations. The EU considers the two annual resolutions important in strengthening ocean governance. The EU highlighted the need to employ the best available science when implementing recovery strategies from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>57</sup>.

**Russia / Pollock / Market:** The Russian pollock industry has developed a new strategy to produce more processed products, for example single frozen blocks and value-added products, and less headed and gutted Alaska pollock. Russia wants to process more fish domestically, which means that they will export less fish to China for processing. This strategy may threaten US dominance in the Alaska pollock market, and it may also threaten China’s position as a processor of this fish<sup>58</sup>.

<sup>52</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/news/eu-and-uk-reach-agreement-fishing-opportunities-2022-2021-12-22\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/news/eu-and-uk-reach-agreement-fishing-opportunities-2022-2021-12-22_en)

<sup>53</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/news/agrifish-council-adopts-2022-fishing-opportunities-north-east-atlantic-2021-12-14\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/news/agrifish-council-adopts-2022-fishing-opportunities-north-east-atlantic-2021-12-14_en)

<sup>54</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/news/fisheries-ministers-decide-fishing-opportunities-2022-mediterranean-and-black-seas-2021-12-14\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/news/fisheries-ministers-decide-fishing-opportunities-2022-mediterranean-and-black-seas-2021-12-14_en)

<sup>55</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement\\_21\\_6801](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_21_6801)

<sup>56</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/news/sustainable-fisheries-eu-norway-and-eu-norway-uk-conclude-key-consultations-2022-2021-12-10\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/news/sustainable-fisheries-eu-norway-and-eu-norway-uk-conclude-key-consultations-2022-2021-12-10_en)

<sup>57</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/news/eu-pushes-stronger-ocean-governance-un-general-assembly-2021-12-10\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/news/eu-pushes-stronger-ocean-governance-un-general-assembly-2021-12-10_en)

<sup>58</sup> <https://www.fao.org/in-action/globefish/market-reports/resource-detail/en/c/1460139/>

## 7. Macroeconomic Context

### 7.1. Marine fuel

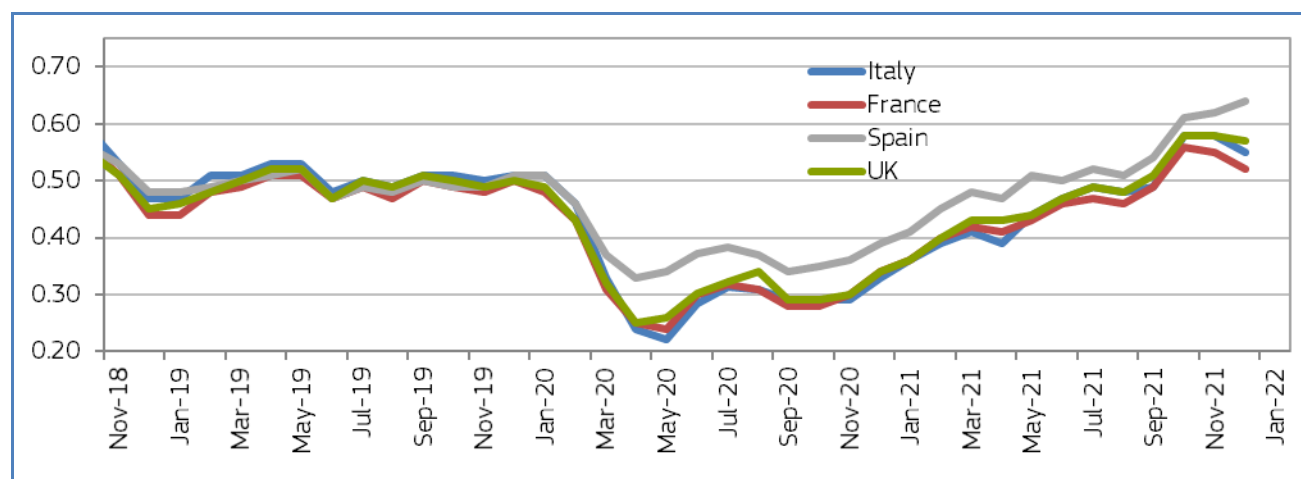
Average prices for marine fuel in **December 2021** ranged from 0,52 to 0,64 EUR/litre in ports in **France, Italy, Spain,** and the **UK**. Average prices decreased by 2% compared with the previous month and increased by an average of 63% compared with the same month in 2020.

Table 33. **AVERAGE PRICE OF MARINE DIESEL IN ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, AND THE UK (EUR/litre)**

Member State	Dec 2021	Change from Nov 2021	Change from Dec 2020
France <i>(ports of Lorient and Boulogne)</i>	0,52	-5%	53%
Italy <i>(ports of Ancona and Livorno)</i>	0,55	-5%	67%
Spain <i>(ports of A Coruña and Vigo)</i>	0,64	3%	64%
The UK <i>(ports of Grimsby and Aberdeen)</i>	0,57	-2%	68%

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

Figure 49. **AVERAGE PRICE OF MARINE DIESEL IN ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, AND THE UK (EUR/litre)**

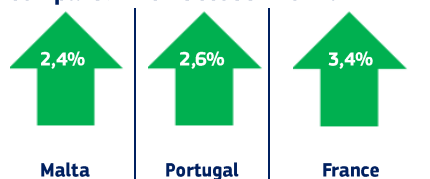


Source: Chamber of Commerce of Forlì-Cesena, Italy; DPMA, France; MABUX.

### 7.2. Consumer prices

The EU annual inflation rate was at 5,2% in November 2021, up from 4,4% in October 2021. A year earlier, the rate was 0,2%.

**Inflation: Lowest rates in November 2021, compared with October 2021.**



**Inflation: Highest rates in November 2021, compared with October 2021.**



Table 34. HARMONISED INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES IN THE EU (2015 = 100)

	Nov 2019	Nov 2020	Oct 2021	Nov 2021	Change from Oct 2021		Change from Nov 2020	
<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>	107,21	109,09	111,55	112,28	↑	0,7%	↑	2,9%
<b>Fish and seafood</b>	111,27	112,53	115,29	116,05	↑	0,7%	↑	3,1%

Source: Eurostat.

### 7.3. Exchange rates

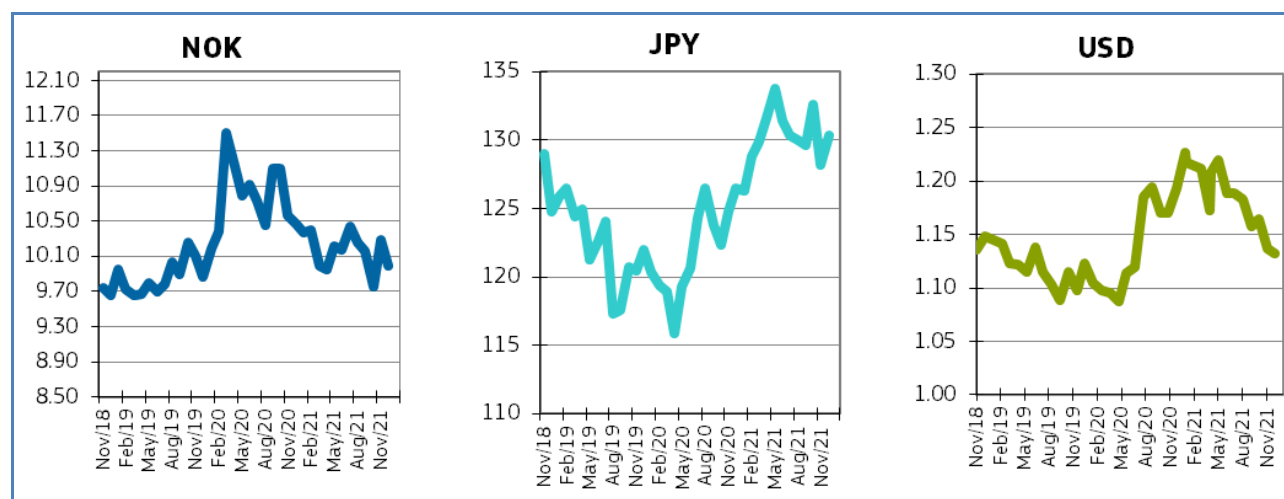
Table 35. EURO EXCHANGE RATES FOR SELECTED CURRENCIES

Currency	Dec 2019	Dec 2020	Nov 2021	Dec 2021
NOK	9,8600	10,4703	10,2795	9,9888
JPY	121,94	126,49	128,20	130,28
USD	1,1234	1,2271	1,1363	1,1326

Source: European Central Bank.

In December 2021, the euro appreciated against the US dollar (0,1%) and the Japanese yen (1,7%), and depreciated against the Norwegian krone (2,8%), relative to the previous month. For the past six months, the euro has fluctuated around 1,16 against the US dollar. Compared with December 2020, the euro has appreciated 3,1% against the Japanese yen, depreciated 4,6% against the Norwegian krone, and depreciated 7,7% against the US dollar.

Figure 50. 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, Seafish, ICES, Xunta de Galicia, The Marine Life Information Network, FAO, Sealife base, The Safina Center, ICES.

**Consumption:** EUROPANEL.

**Case studies:** Comhafat, Marine Stewardship Council, Fishbase, EUROSTAT-COMEXT, EUROSTAT, FAO, European Commission, ICES, Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries, Fishes of the North-Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean, Faroese Seafood, Marine Stewardship Council, Fisch-Informationszentrum /BLE.

**Global highlights:** European Commission, FAO.

**Macroeconomic context:** EUROSTAT, Chamber of Commerce of Forlì-Cesena, Italy: DPMA, France: ARVI, Spain: MABUX, European Central Bank.

The underlying first-sales data is in 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.

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].

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