FINFISH STUDY 2017

A.I.P.C.E.-C.E.P.

EU Fish Processors and Traders Association

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1. The Purpose of the Finfish Study

The European fish and seafood added value processing industry relies on a consistent and sustainable supply of raw materials to satisfy consumer demand for a wide range of fish products, both for domestic and out-of-home markets.

The sectors we represent account for more than 3,500 enterprises, 120,000 jobs and 23 billion € in turnover.

AIPCE-CEP and its members use the Finfish Study at EU and member state level to exemplify the need for imported seafood, particularly whitefish to produce added value seafood within Europe. The availability of a continuous, sustainable supply of raw materials is a key factor in maintaining and allowing expansion of employment and trade opportunities generated by the fish and seafood processing industry in Europe.

The types of fish and seafood and the species mix within those has extended considerably in recent years as logistics and access has improved at the same time as consumers become more aware of the variety available to them. Whilst whitefish species continue to be important, the expansion of other wild caught fish such as tuna, pelagics and cephalopods has provided greater choice for consumers and significant opportunity in processing across many member states.

Aquaculture's rapid expansion in the last two decades has further fuelled these opportunities and several important species have become well established in the EU. For some this has occurred because the cultivation is locally based but again the majority of supply comes from outside the borders of the EU and our dependence on imports from aquaculture is at least as high as in wild capture species.

In every sector imports have been the lifeblood of the industry for many years and fulfil an essential role.

This study has been prepared by and for the processing industry in Europe since 1992 and has been a useful tool in explaining the activities of the fish and seafood processing industry and trading sector.

We recognise other publications and databases go into more detail for certain species and categories but we still believe that our Finfish Study provides unique insight into how the trade is shaping and the perception of the industry we represent. One of AIPCE-CEP's key roles is to explain our activities and ensure issues that can affect our trade are dealt with in a pragmatic and realistic way.

Our data only focuses on the volume aspect of trade and not value. This is because our interest is in the scale of EU activity in relation to the availability of resources both within the EU and beyond. We recognise that price and relative values are an important dynamic of the trade but across the 28 EU member states there are many variations in formats, products and specifications that distort the prices making it difficult to make direct comparisons.

Competition for fish and seafood has always been on a global stage. In fact, seafood represents one of the largest sectors of all forms of international trade. The need to conduct this trade responsibly has never been greater and within AIPCE-CEP are engaged in numerous initiatives to ensure our role in this is properly fulfilled and understood.

We strive to take an active role in helping shape regulatory matters to achieve their aims but within a pragmatic framework that ensures proper implementation and delivery.

Where appropriate AIPCE-CEP is pro-active in leading the dialogue and over many years, we have taken actions within our supply chains ahead of regulatory controls to meet the expectations of stakeholders and consumers. We are always mindful that this needs to be done whilst achieving and maintaining a consistent, regular and competitive offering.

The world of fish is extremely dynamic and managing the consequences that arise whether from wild capture and cultivated fisheries is challenging and AIPCE-CEP is constantly responding to this. The provision of safe, nutritious and affordable food has been the activity of AIPCE-CEP members since its inception. Accepting the responsibilities this imposes on us to play our role in managing resources and their proper use has been at the forefront of our activities and we are acutely aware of the many considerations that this comes with for others and ourselves. We are confident that the efforts going into precautionary management, resource allocation and sustainability are paying off in many parts of the world.

2. Overview of the Study Findings

To ensure consistency and the ability to make a common comparison all figures in the study have been converted to Whole Fish Equivalent (WFE).

There will always be gaps and anomalies in the official statistics when they are first published and there is a long established process to correcting these retrospectively. Consequently, we adjust historical numbers when the final versions become available but these changes are normally minor.

Key findings

- **Total market supply increased to 14.42 million t so up by 1.8 %;**
- **Imported share slightly up at 63.8 % (9.20 million t);**
- **Whitefish import dependency slightly raised to 88.9 % for wild capture species;**
- **EU catches for whitefish species have remained stable but quota utilisation has fallen to 77.7 %;**
- **Exports contracted for a second year down by 4.2 %;**
- **Of the species in the 1 million tonnes+ supply group cod and herring both grew but salmon and tuna stood still. Salmon remains with 1.4 million t the largest overall in WFE;**
- **Supply for per capita consumption is up by 0.6 kg at 24.5 kg (WFE).**

2.1 Data Base

This report is mainly based on statistics taken from Eurostat 2016 data and refers to the EU28 group who were member states at the beginning of the year. Any other data ascribed to source.

Eurostat provides information by fishery product, species and/or category. We have undertaken to provide a common comparison base by converting these products back into the actual quantities of whole fish equivalent (WFE) which is consistent with quota and allocation data and we believe is the fairest means of comparison. All tables and figures presented refer to this unit of measure.

Our final database check are the FAO figures, which are now incorporated for the latest release of statistics from 2014.

Prior to 2009, we used the official conversion factors of the German government as the basis of our calculations for the use of fish resources. Although such official data enables consistency it did not in our opinion sufficiently recognise differences in regional processing and product formats that in some instances have become significant in the market.

So we adjusted our methodology since then by the adopting of our own set of conversion factors based on actual processing yields gleaned from the experience of AIPCE-CEP members (see tab. 4.19). We believe in taking this approach we are more accurately reflecting the differences between major processing methodologies both technically and regionally around the world and this allows us to assess more realistically how much of the global resources are used in the EU market.

In particular it has helped demonstrate that improved utilisation of fish after it has been caught has been a major factor in continuing the expansion of the consumption. Yield and recovery is improved through technological advance and investment as well as reduction of waste throughout the supply chain. Consequently, we are able to meet growing needs and appetite for fish products by more responsible and efficient use of the resources available.

It also enables the industry to assist in the accuracy of scientific assessments in fisheries when catch rates and harvest calculations are based on finished product conversion factors.

The EU Market Observatory (EUMOFA) is now publishing trade data and has itself established conversion factors for all CN codes. In the majority of cases these are the same or very closely match those used by AIPCE-CEP and are helping improve the accuracy of official reporting.

Naturally, this can put us at odds with the findings of other publications that use ‘official conversion factors’.

When we adjusted the conversion factors we re-stated the numbers back to 2006 (i.e. the formation of EU25 and moving on to EU27) to keep comparisons valid.

We must re-iterate that there is an element of approximation that comes from this process (as there is using official conversion factors), but we believe the results are justified by portraying a more accurate picture in today’s global supply network.

We are indebted to many AIPCE-CEP members who help in the compilation and interpretation of the statistics.

3. Regulatory Overview

Autonomous Tariff Quotas (ATQs)

2016 saw the entry into force of the latest triennial cycle of Autonomous Tariff Quotas (ATQs). These had been the subject of extensive negotiations in the last few months of 2015 and the final agreement represented a further improvement in terms of product coverage and volumes. Of particular significance to AIPCE-CEP members was the retention of the "safeguard clause" (which provides for automatic quota increases to prevent the quota being exhausted) for certain key products.

AIPCE have begun the preparation of their position for the next round of ATQs which will apply from 1st January 2019. These negotiations will be an important issue for AIPCE during late 2017 and early 2018.

Free Trade Agreements

The Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between the EU and Canada was signed in October 2016 following approval by the Council of Ministers. Pending formal ratification, the Commission has announced that the agreement will provisionally enter into force on 21st September 2017.

IUU

In respect of the IUU regulation the European Commission continue to use their system of "yellow cards" to encourage exporting countries to address shortcomings in their performance. There has also previously been issuing of “red cards” that is resulting in prohibition of imports from certain countries. Processors take seriously their responsibilities to ensure that IUU fish does not enter their supply chains and we continue to work closely with the European Commission, member state authorities and other stakeholders to deter and eliminate IUU fish.

2016 saw the removal of the "red card" from Sri Lanka, which had been in place since February 2015. Sri Lanka is one of a number of countries (Ghana, Papua New Guinea, Korea, the Philippines, Fiji, Belize, Panama, Togo and Vanuatu) to have reformed their surveillance and other systems successfully following the issuing of warnings by the EU.

The "yellow card" issued to Thailand remains the subject of continuing discussions with the European Commission and there is no further information on the progress of those talks.

4. Consumption and Supply Trends

This report covers the trade activity in fish products for the EU28 up to and including 2016.

Despite some very stable product formats, the EU wide consumption is increasingly diverse in both species, frequency and time. 'New' species and formats have opened up the number of occasions when fish can be eaten but as familiar species have become more available in recent years these to have been able to maintain their long-term preference.

The key message we consistently deliver in this report is the dependence that the EU market has on imported materials for its markets. Since the formation of EU25/27 in 2006, this dependence as share of the market has been extremely consistent remaining within the range of 63 % +/-1 %. For 2016, we calculate this at 63.8 % for EU28.

In absolute terms, the sum of all imports (at WFE) has increased by 213,000 t (+2.4 %) to 9.20 million t). This is above the average since 2006 (9.00 million t, see tab. 4.1).

Traditionally we have used this study to focus on the trade in the seven key whitefish species (cod, haddock, redfish, saithe, hake, Alaska pollock and hoki – these latter two are caught exclusively outside of EU waters) that underpin the majority of member state consumer markets and – importantly for the processing sector – undergo the most transformation within EU factories thereby creating the greatest value addition and employment opportunities.

All of these key species are wild caught. This subjects them to somewhat unpredictable supply scenarios but for several years the general direction of quotas and catches have been positive as precautionary management approaches in all of the key fisheries has gone beyond just stabilisation into significant growth of biomass and in turn quotas and catches to levels that are higher than seen for many generations.

This improved availability is generating more confidence. Commercial operators are more encouraged to invest. Technology promises many potential advances and it's increasing presence in every aspect of the supply chain from fishing through processing through logistics opens up ever more opportunities to get 'more from less' and allows ever greater expansion of the useable fraction from the raw material base.

Escalating this further, we have seen the advent of large-scale aquaculture in whitefish species most notably sea bass and sea bream in the EU as well as tilapia and pangasius on the global stage. We include statistics for all of these.

Consequently, the markets have been able to increase the choices and ranges of products on offer and develop new and significant category growth. The EU has not necessarily been at the forefront of driving use of all of these farmed species but the importance of the EU markets to global consumption has helped drive standards in farming practice, welfare and science.

Beyond the whitefish sector, the continuous development of these other categories of fish such as salmon, shellfish and tuna has become very important and they have been essential to opening up choice for EU consumer.

AIPCE-CEP in representing the EU industry has helped grasp these opportunities. AIPCE-CEP members have been at the forefront of developing standards that recognise best practice and identify when the pressure of industry and market forces need to be used for bringing change when help is needed.

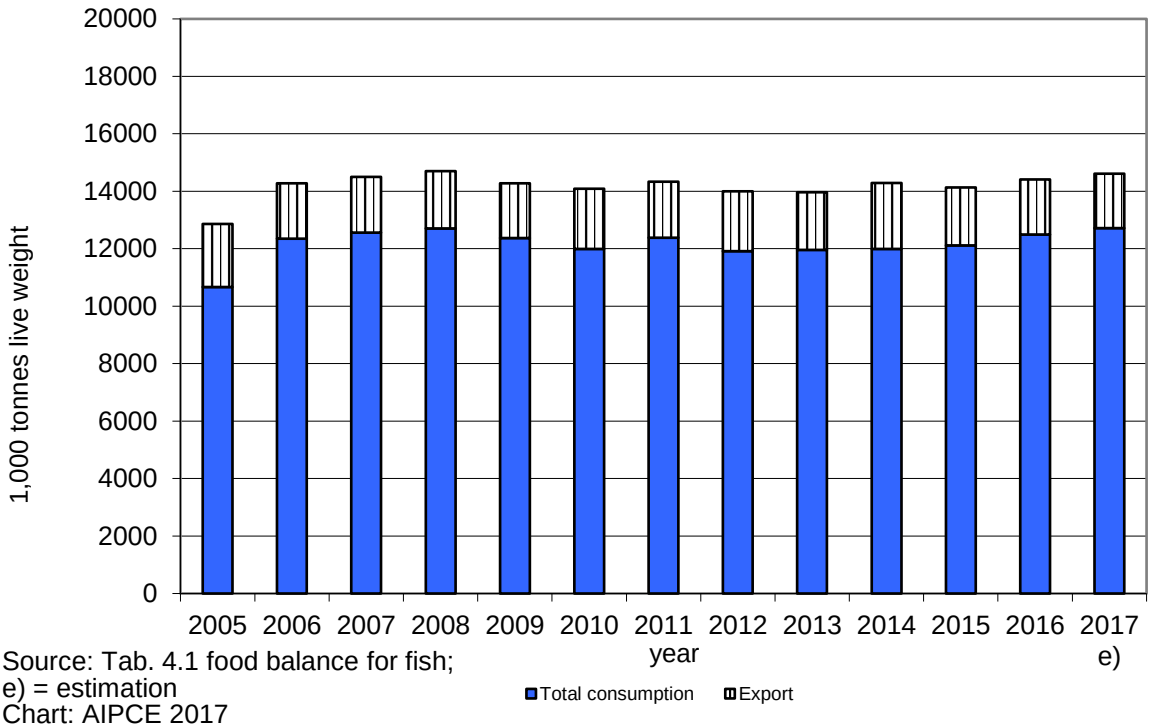
These processes involve extensive collaboration with multiple stakeholders and recognition that resolving issues take time, effort and resources if they are to find long-term solution and not just short-term responses.

5. Fish Supply Trends

5.1 Total Fish Supply (all species)

After adjusting the calculations for previous years to reflect the official statistical updates we see a growth in total supply of 254,000 t to a level of 14.42 million t (food use) that sees a recovery close to the high levels of 2007/8 before the global economic crisis. We are on the cusp of the supply of fish into the EU being at the highest levels we have seen in the era of publishing the Finfish Study.

Fig. 4.1 A Actual supply for consumption and export
(2005 EU [25], from 2006-2012 EU [27], from 2013 EU [28])



Source: Tab. 4.1 food balance for fish;
e) = estimation
Chart: AIPCE 2017

This 14.42 million t of supply is broken down as follows:

- EU national landings of 4.76 million t less 0.89 million t for non-direct food use gives a net 3.88 million t for human consumption unchanged since last year;

- EU aquaculture is estimated to have generated 1.34 million t (-6,000 t) – a very modest change raising the average since 2006.

Net EU domestic supply for food use amounts to 5.217 million t a very modest uplift of 0.8 %.

The proportion of this material that goes for export outside of the EU we estimate to be 37 % reflecting preference for certain species in other markets. At live weight level, we calculate this to be equivalent to 1.93 million t.

Imported materials comprised of 9.203 million t an increase of 213,000 t or 2.4 %.

The result of all this is that we see a net consumption total of 12.493 million t in 2016, which is very worthy increase of 339,000 t, or 2.8 % over 2015 (see tab. 4.1).

This is still below the peaks since EU27 was formed but is taking us back to levels last seen prior to the 2008 economic situation.

The industry is gaining new customers and also retaining more of those who select fish. We see the opportunity to continue building on this momentum as longer-term recovery will be important for employment and economic prospects and it is essential that unnecessary barriers that could disrupt this recovery and inhibit development opportunities or not put in the way.

5.2 Key Species Categories

We now analyse the breakdown by each of the key category of species to demonstrate the more detailed market dynamics:

- Wild capture whitefish species up 108,200 t (+3.6 %);
- Freshwater species (mainly aquaculture) down by 30,000 t (-5.5 %);
- Salmon stable at 1.425 million t (-0.6 %);
- Surimi base and products up marginally (0.6 %);
- Tuna stable at 1.306 million t (-0.1 %);
- Small pelagics up by 78,000 t (+4.3 %);
- Shrimp up by 7,000 t (+0.8 %);
- Cephalopods up by 9,300 t (+1.8 %).
- Sea bass and sea bream up by 12,700 t (+5.6 %).

These changes represent the effect to total supply. Our dataset further analyses this to the split between EU caught/grown and import movements.

For EU ‘Quota Species’ there has been a noticeable decline of 7.1 % 230,260 t across the whole species complex. As always, there a few species account for the majority of this change usually in the non-food grouping or the human food pelagic sector. Sandeel typically showed the greatest reduction. Herring catches rose by close to 100,000 t but mackerel and sprat reductions offset this.

In the whitefish grouping, hake continues to be the star exceeding 100,000 t for the first time, even then not matching the opportunity of the 16,000 quota increase. Haddock got stuck as well despite a quota rise of 36 %.

Plaice catches came within touching distance of 100,000 t but utilisation rates remain disappointing at around 59 %.

5.3 Levels of Sufficiency

The total supply available of fish for food use in the EU28 we have calculated as 14,420 million t and that the net consumption was 12,493 million t in 2016 then the levels of reliance and self-sufficiency can be calculated as follows:

- If all EU catches and cultivated fish were retained in the EU this would represent 42.3 % of the total available supply but that includes non-food use so is unrealistic as a measure;

- In food use terms this is actually 36.17 % assuming everything stays in the EU;

- We need to adjust this for exports that represent an important element of fish trade so this reduces to 26.33 % when looked at the consumption;

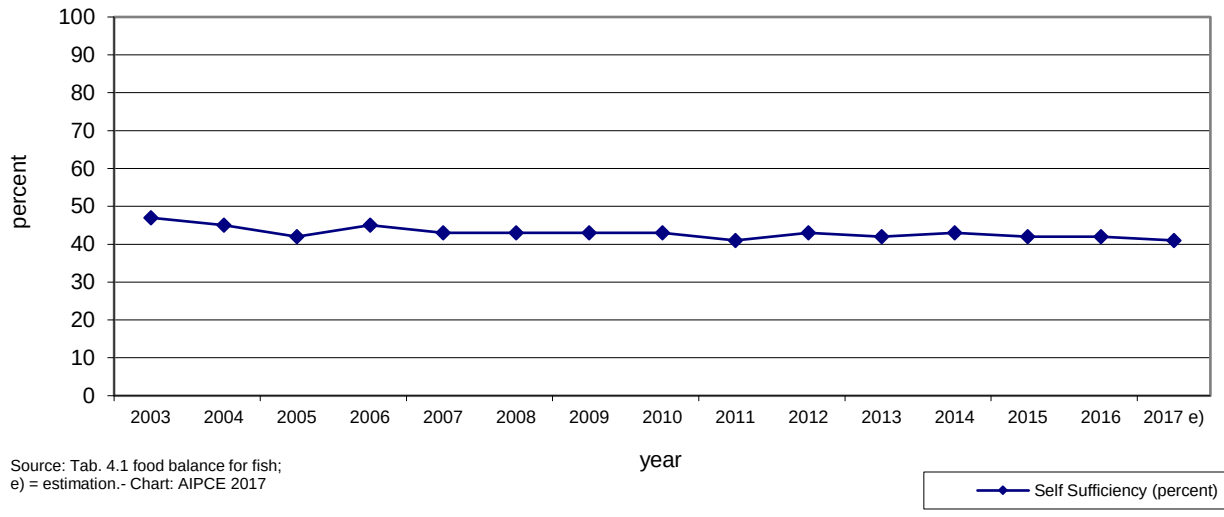
- The difference is made up from imports and re-stating these figures the other way round it means that imports represent 63.8 % of all available supply and 73.7 % of consumption.

Ever since the publication of the Finfish Study commenced 25 years ago, this point has consistently been made. The need for imported materials is fundamental to the industry and the consumer in the EU.

Last year's figure of 63.8 % has barely changed since the extension of the EU to 27 member states in 2006 – operating within a band of only +/- 1 %. The addition of member state no. 28 has no material impact to this figure.

Even if we take the most optimistic calculation for self-sufficiency in the EU and assumed the 1.927 million t of exports were retained and could displace an equal amount of imports, the level of self-sufficiency only gets to 41.8 % against last year's consumption of 12.493 million t (see Fig. 4.1 B).

Fig. 4.1 B Changes in EU catch and self sufficiency in relation to third country supply from 2003 EU (15), from 2004 EU (25), from 2006 EU (27), from 2013 EU (28)



Source: Tab. 4.1 food balance for fish;
e) = estimation.- Chart: AIPCE 2017

5.4 Consumption

When taken at per capita level (WFE) the total supply appears to have reached around 28 kg.

At net consumption level this has shown increase from last year to a level of 24.5 kg. This is still some way from the peaks of the mid-2000s but have seen consistent growth since 2011.

This is important to emphasise as we have entered an era of improved availability of many species from both wild capture and aquaculture. The scope for EU caught species is considerable in finding acceptance in a growing market.

It consolidates the EU trading block as the most important in global terms when it comes to trade and consumption and it is paramount that the opportunity to build on this momentum is available to all participants.

5.5 Wild Captured Whitefish Supply

This study has always featured whitefish species as its core content.

Once again, the total supply of wild capture whitefish has increased (by 108,000 t or 3.6 %) to 3.103 million t in 2016 (see tables 4.2 and 4.3).

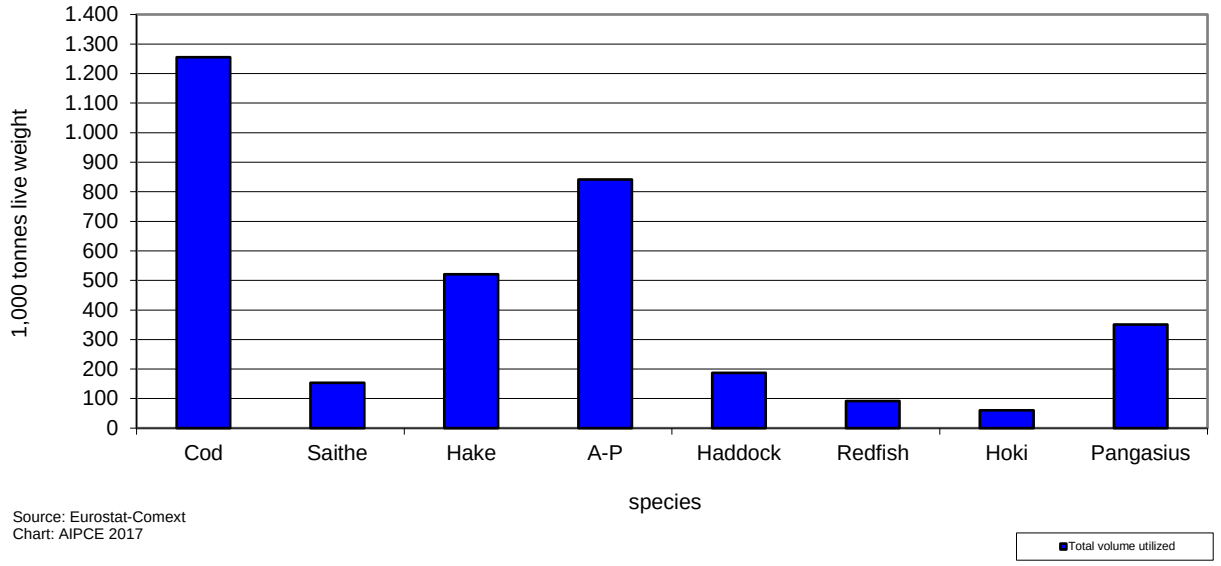
This is something of a milestone as it shows the breaching of the 3 million t level for only the second time since the EU27 was formed.

The importance of the whitefish sector continues to grow and this is particularly relevant to the EU fish processing sector as whitefish provides a disproportionately higher level of value adding and employment compared to other sectors.

Imports continue to dominate their share of this sector and their contribution remains at 89 %.

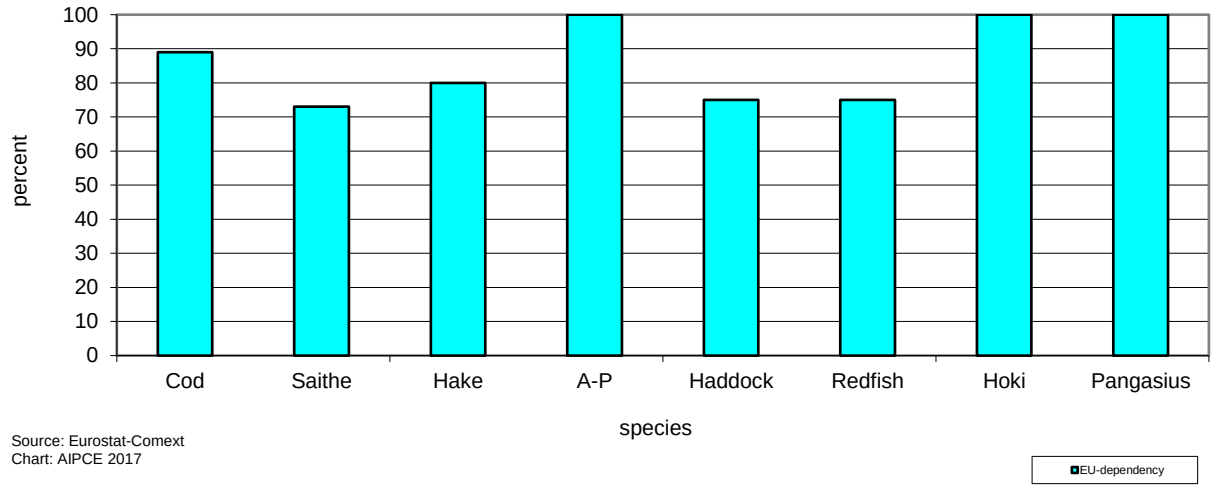
The graph below shows the relative importance of each of these seven wild capture species (at WFE) with the addition of a farmed pangasius (separately discussed later in this chapter). The second graph shows the level of import dependency we have for each species.

Fig. 4.2 A Total volumes utilized by key wild captured whitefish species and pangasius for 2016 EU (28)



Source: Eurostat-Comext
Chart: AIPCE 2017

Fig. 4.2 B Import dependency by key wild captured whitefish species and pangasius for 2016 EU (28)



Source: Eurostat-Comext
Chart: AIPCE 2017

Whitefish Summary:

2016 sees whitefish volumes coming in above 3 million t for the second time in our analysis since the enlarged EU27/8 came into existence in 2006. Finally, we seem to have broken the hoodoo of the economic challenges of 2008/9 and are seeing an industry back in growth for a sustained period.

At the heart of this is the improved supply environment amongst the key species. Cod in particular has reached much higher levels of availability and the familiarity of the species has enabled an easy expansion of the market in all sectors. Backing this up we have Alaska pollock that provides secure supply and even though growth is less spectacular the advancement is still apparent and re-assuring.

Indications for 2017 are that we will continue this positive trend (see tab.4.1).

EU fisheries struggle to advance beyond the 11 % share of wild capture supply but there are promising signs that the situation for quota even if the utilisation rates are yet to catch up with this trend.

It is our belief they will find buyers for the additional fish that should come out of these but we make the comment that when recovery does come, the response is not always instantaneous and markets can take time to adjust to significantly changed availability as the processing capabilities, product development and consumer confidence all have to catch up – the aforementioned plaice being such an example.

Continued unconstrained access to global whitefish fisheries is essential if the processing industry is to be viable and offer the longer terms opportunity to the EU catching sector.

Again, we repeat our message that the cumulative EU quota for the seven key whitefish species we measure is less than the individual consumption of any one of the top five species eaten in Europe, so we must be careful not to overstate the potential for self-sufficiency or underplay the importance of imports.

5.6 Principle Supplying Third Countries for Whitefish

Once again in this study we provide data that show the countries on which we are reliant for imports.

This is summarised for wild capture whitefish in tab. 4.3 and then detailed in tab. 4.12 and for cultivated fish in tab. 4.13 to 4.18.

In recent publications of the Finfish Study we have explained the revolution of the last 10-15 years that has seen the relocation of primary processing away from catching nations to third countries most especially North Eastern China (Liaoning and Shandong provinces) and a few other smaller hubs.

We contend there are strong indications that this trend was slowing and was even showing signs of reversal. In part this is because better technologies are emerging that increasingly capture the benefits of yield improvement and portion control that have been the advantage of hand-cutting so narrowing the cost gap that had originally attracted buyers to using more distant locations for processing. 2016 continues to support this view.

Perhaps though of greater influence in our view is that the EU primary processing industry's appetite for investing in these developments is growing because we are observing an expansion of the potential for resources in fisheries, both within the EU and in regions in close proximity that is helping generate more confidence that finally long-term management plans are paying off and that these underlying positive trends are more robust.

We believe we are seeing some EU species approaching levels of supply that are revitalising the development of specialist hubs of processing that are using that local supply as the

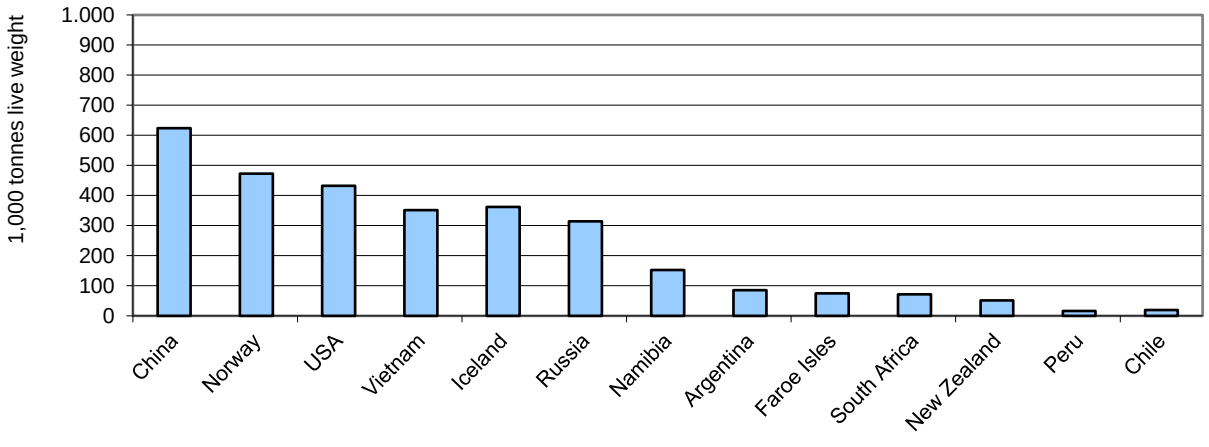
foundation to supply specific market sectors. This is extremely encouraging as it drives a virtuous circle of encouraging further investment backed by the confidence that the market wants fish that in turn improves efficiency and creates more demand.

In preparation of the Finfish Study we have consistently tried to reflect the most notable of these changes and perhaps uniquely we have tried to do this by using differing conversion factors reflecting local differences. For imported items where the CN code is the most detailed level of information we know that this is inadequately detailed in itself to be able to segregate some very basis forms of difference in product formats (e.g. skin on versus skinless) or when products have additives. Using the collective knowledge of AIPCE-CEP members, we have tried our best to make allowance for these factors and consider our estimates to be more accurate than many others because of this. We must re-iterate that even with this consideration, there are inevitable compromises in our calculations but we believe we are recognising most of the key differences.

Repeating our words from previous editions, we know that the statistical formats available to us when we prepare this study do not always allow immediate tracking of the fish back to country of catch. The industry itself is very adept at this in the course of day-to-day transactions because of the sophistication of bespoke traceability systems used by individual companies to comply with legislation whilst also providing complete re-assurances to its customers and consumers. However, much of this information is proprietary and so not accessible in the public domain.

Fig. 4.2 C below shows the ranking of each country for whitefish at WFE:

Fig. 4.2 C Volume of wild captured whitefish and pangasius supplied to EU (28) by third countries for 2016



Source: Eurostat-Comext
Chart: AIPCE 2017

6. Import Supply Trends of Non-Whitefish Species

From what you have read in this report to here, you can clearly see that our main focus is on whitefish species. This is largely a historical as we contend that in employment terms and transitional value this group of species provide the greatest enhancement.

However, the breadth of fish species available is considerable and the choice is constantly being added to as industry develops opportunities, innovations and different presentations for new species and the more traditional materials.

For large pelagics (such as tuna) the relationship between the EU and the locale of catch is very complex. EU flagged vessels operate under licence in many distant water fisheries which in itself provides substantial employment and fishing activity for EU vessels and processors.

The smaller pelagics such as herring, mackerel and sprat are important species in the EU fishery complex and comprise the largest proportion of the tonnages taken in EU waters under quota species.

Shellfish and cephalopods are another sector that provides much choice for EU consumers and also generates significant levels of transitional value in the EU in order to best meet that choice at a local market level.

Perhaps the greatest changes to finfish supply for non-whitefish species has been the global development of substantial aquaculture operations that now have resulted in certain species becoming essential core items to many markets across the globe and within EU member states. The more predictable supply, planning certainty and scale of some of these developments has underpinned considerable investments across the EU.

Yet despite the advances in global aquaculture, it is still wild caught fish that is the majority source for consumption in the EU, particularly when considering the abundance of pelagic species.

7. EU and Global Supply Base

7.1 Overview of EU Fish Stocks

When we prepare this study, the ICES advice has usually been published in preparation for outlining the fishing opportunities for the year ahead.

The advice can be found at the ICES website www.ices.dk.

7.2 Overview of selected Fish Quotas in the World

With dependence as high as 89 % for whitefish species then the movement in quotas at a global level is of great interest to AIPCE-CEP and its members. In tab. 6.3 we give an overview of some of the key fisheries we rely on and their relative performance. As much as possible we use public data from the various fishery manager websites but we will use estimates gleaned from our members and their network if public data is elusive.

Our summary in this chapter remains the same:

a. **The EU processing industry for whitefish must rely on imports to be able to meet the demand for these products;**

b. **The scope for the EU fishermen to increase share in the market is considerable as is their opportunity to contribute to its expansion.**

8. In Conclusion

This AIPCE-CEP study is compiled for the benefit and use of AIPCE-CEP members and to help others understand the activities of the organisation AIPCE-CEP. AIPCE-CEP is not liable for any errors in the accuracy of the data or in its representation.

The study has been published since 1992 and provides insight into the changes that have occurred to the seafood market during that time. We remain confident in AIPCE-CEP that the fish and seafood market across the EU can support a successful and vibrant industry. Imports remain the more prominent part of supply but the opportunity for EU fisheries is substantial. We will continue to work on developing the use of resources from around the globe that are safe, sustainable and properly regulated.

AIPCE-CEP would welcome comments and suggestions about additional topics the reader wishes to see covered in further detail (aipce@kellencompany.com). There are also further publications and commentaries at our website: www.aipce-cep.org.

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Tab. 4.1 Food balance for fish and fishery products

1,000 tonnes live weight

	EU (25)	EU (27)							EU (28)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 a)
Catches b)	6.905	5.200	5.136	5.216	5.068	4.944	4.889	4.604	4.842	4.868	4.992	4.762	4.667
+ Aquaculture production c)	-	1.283	1.306	1.239	1.286	1.256	1.227	1.237	1.211	1.282	1.346	1.340	1.442
- Non-food uses	2.400	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	700	1.019	989	1.162	885	885
= Supply for consumption	4.505	5.536	5.442	5.455	5.354	5.200	5.116	5.141	5.034	5.161	5.176	5.217	5.224
+ Imports (Third countries) d)	8.355	8.741	9.061	9.247	8.928	8.894	9.221	8.858	8.927	9.124	8.990	9.203	9.387
= Total supply	12.860	14.277	14.503	14.702	14.282	14.094	14.337	13.999	13.961	14.285	14.166	14.420	14.611
- Exports (Third countries) d)	2.196	1.925	1.944	1.994	1.905	2.104	1.951	2.086	2.002	2.293	2.012	1.927	1.888
= Total consumption	10.664	12.352	12.559	12.708	12.377	11.990	12.386	11.913	11.959	11.992	12.154	12.493	12.723
Total supply (kg/caput) e)	28	29	29	30	29	28	29	28	28	28	28	28	29
by catches for consumption in %	35	39	38	37	37	37	36	37	36	36	37	36	36
by third countries imports in %	65	61	62	63	63	63	64	63	64	64	63	64	64
Supply for consumption (kg/caput) f)	23,2	26,6	25,4	25,6	24,9	24,0	24,7	23,8	23,7	23,7	23,9	24,5	24,9
Self-sufficiency (%) g)	42	45	43	43	43	43	41	43	42	43	43	42	41

Notes: a) Estimation.- b) Incl. Aquaculture production until 2005.- c) Estimation for 2015-2017.- d) Without fishmeal (feed) and fishoil, product weight converted into live weight.
e) Total supply / EU-population * 1000 = kg/caput/year.- f) Supply for consumption / EU-population * 1000.- g) Supply for consumption / Total supply * 100 = Rate of self-sufficiency in %.-

Source: FAO, Eurostat-Comext, EU catch report, estimations

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Tab. 4.2 Results of the tables "Origin of imports of important wild captured whitefish into EU (27/28) a) from third countries"

calculated on the basis of tonnes live weight

Species	Catches of quoted species					Third countries imports					Total supply (catches + import)				
	1000 tonnes					1000 tonnes					1000 tonnes				
Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total b)	336	337	340	355	346	2.506	2.625	2.691	2.639	2.758	2.842	2.962	3.031	2.994	3.104
Cod	151	138	140	148	137	869	1.015	1.097	1.051	1.118	1.020	1.153	1.237	1.199	1.255
Saithe	48	49	42	45	41	115	123	110	109	113	163	172	152	154	154
Hake	62	72	88	95	104	400	421	415	414	417	462	493	503	509	521
Alaska-Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	850	835	855	837	842	850	835	855	837	842
Haddock	57	58	51	46	47	180	131	113	123	140	237	189	164	169	186
A. Redfish	18	20	19	21	17	50	54	56	63	69	68	74	75	84	86
Hoki	-	-	-	-	-	42	46	45	42	60	42	46	45	42	60
Plaice c)	86	94	86	92	100	6	6	5	5	5	92	100	91	97	105

Species	Total supply: by catches (%)					Total supply: by third countries imports (%)					Third countries imports: by imports from China (%)				
Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total b)	12	11	11	12	11	88	89	89	88	89	25	24	23	23	23
Cod	15	12	11	12	11	85	88	89	88	89	16	14	16	15	16
Saithe	29	28	28	29	26	71	72	72	71	74	16	14	17	14	11
Hake	13	15	17	19	20	87	85	83	81	80	2	2	2	3	3
Alaska-Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	47	48	46	45	44
Haddock	24	31	31	27	25	76	69	69	73	75	20	20	16	14	14
A. Redfish	26	27	25	25	20	74	73	75	75	80	18	19	19	18	17
Hoki	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	23	20	24	20	19
Plaice c)	93	94	95	95	95	7	6	5	5	5	1	-	-	1	-

Notes: a) EU (27) 2012; EU (28) 2013-2016.- b) Total of the 7 listed species without plaice.- c) Listed for reason of comparison.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 4.3 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for important wild captured white fish species a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh	**136.940**	**146.064**	**147.418**	**158.819**	**100**	**8**
of it from Faroe Islands	4.706	4.655	5.143	6.205	4	21
Iceland	20.715	18.774	21.656	27.158	17	25
Norway	90.065	104.798	104.542	109.309	69	5
Namibia	5.550	4.669	4.118	4.280	3	4
Russia	69	216	60	28	0	-54
South Africa	5.346	3.246	15	0	-	-100
Whole, frozen	**275.208**	**327.222**	**340.109**	**378.397**	**100**	**11**
of it from Argentina	11.517	11.835	10.341	10.882	3	5
Faroe Islands	2.166	10.512	10.512	12.257	3	17
Iceland	12.943	14.967	76	0	-	-
Namibia	6.530	7.871	8.549	7.528	2	-12
Norway	94.921	119.299	106.549	126.649	33	19
Russia	61.401	79.327	87.865	100.173	26	14
South Africa	20.006	18.643	35	0	-	-
Fillet, fresh c)	**84.979**	**87.570**	**81.873**	**88.381**	**100**	**8**
of it from Faroe Islands	3.227	4.446	2.772	3.277	4	18
Iceland	63.732	64.426	63.571	70.439	80	11
Norway	17.889	18.666	15.477	14.611	17	-6
Fillet, frozen	**1.663.793**	**1.674.730**	**1.640.094**	**1.695.954**	**100**	**3**
of it from Argentina	79.023	68.933	59.936	64.660	4	8
China	600.702	607.813	582.107	601.474	35	3
Faroe Islands	38.246	31.668	35.711	33.741	2	-6
Iceland	141.360	133.772	136	0	-	-
Namibia	116.716	122.938	42	0	-	-
New Zealand	36.192	33.101	33.108	47.981	3	45
Norway	44.856	38.447	35.552	32.525	2	-9
Russia	213.230	195.078	205.454	194.284	11	-5
USA	295.687	351.625	342.624	355.273	21	4
South Africa	38.235	46.551	15	0	-	-
Meat, frozen	**121.716**	**121.001**	**106.688**	**118.089**	**100**	**11**
of it from Argentina	4.835	4.593	5.591	9.112	8	63
China	9.867	12.201	8.553	9.700	8	13
Faroe Islands	3.154	2.622	2.599	2.611	2	0
Iceland	12.872	10.640	9.555	14.795	13	55
Namibia	17.076	14.883	11.780	12.403	11	5
Norway	3.302	3.227	2.254	3.025	3	34
Russia	18.310	19.766	22.214	19.152	16	-14
USA	41.558	45.797	37.407	36.595	31	-2
Fish and Fillet, dry/salted	**342.783**	**334.268**	**324.207**	**318.107**	**100**	**-2**
of it from Iceland	91.322	85.464	86.666	81.646	26	-6
Norway	205.615	202.187	196.197	186.810	59	-5
Supply (Catches + Import)	2.961.574	3.029.951	2.995.356	3.103.567	100	4
of it catches of quoted species	336.155	339.095	354.967	345.820	11	-3
import from third countries	2.625.419	2.690.856	2.640.389	2.757.747	89	4
of it from China d)	622.147	631.475	602.808	623.902	23	3
Norway	456.648	486.628	460.571	472.963	17	3
USA d)	383.008	435.470	426.058	431.517	16	1
Iceland	341.672	328.907	330.034	362.166	13	10
Russia d)	298.631	301.310	311.652	313.796	11	1
Namibia d)	145.872	142.044	147.386	151.760	6	3
Argentina d)	95.375	85.361	75.868	84.654	3	12
Faroe Islands d)	68.027	67.597	72.994	75.147	3	3
South Africa d)	63.441	68.238	67.369	71.545	3	6
New Zealand d)	38.949	36.732	36.695	51.309	2	40
Chile d)	26.029	15.306	15.018	19.022	1	27
Peru d)	19.595	24.269	22.840	16.112	1	-29
Uruguay d)	17.877	12.620	7.958	1.601	0	-80

Notes: a) Cod, saithe, redfish, haddock, hake, alaska-pollock and hoki.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.- c) Cod, saithe and redfish.- d) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.- Published by: AIPCE 2017

Tab. 4.4 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for cod a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh	**61.467**	**74.798**	**72.820**	**73.462**	**100**	**1**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	1.384	1.499	1.795	1.440	2	-20
Iceland	6.696	5.062	6.137	6.487	9	6
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	53.386	68.236	64.846	65.249	89	1
Russia	-	-	-	28	0	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	**168.402**	**215.937**	**212.757**	**239.615**	**100**	**13**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	1.091	7.324	9.248	10.661	4	15
Iceland	631	634	772	1.424	1	85
USA	36.002	29.509	32.209	27.417	11	-15
Norway	61.565	82.497	64.382	77.650	32	21
Russia	57.216	75.996	81.916	94.089	39	15
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, fresh	**73.380**	**73.770**	**69.414**	**75.595**	**100**	**9**
of it from Faroe Islands	532	456	854	988	1	16
Iceland	56.086	55.258	54.124	60.973	81	13
Norway	16.648	18.027	14.383	13.581	18	-6
Fillet, frozen	**347.758**	**379.568**	**357.554**	**388.713**	**100**	**9**
of it from Argentina	-	-	28	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	133.089	156.508	151.575	168.956	43	11
Faroe Islands	14.250	10.219	13.017	11.509	3	-12
Iceland	73.419	81.767	78.013	95.253	25	22
USA	1.591	1.324	985	1.096	0	11
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	29.695	28.716	24.825	22.282	6	-10
Russia	80.627	88.106	76.697	70.828	18	-8
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat, frozen	**20.863**	**18.160**	**14.669**	**22.167**	**100**	**51**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	2.430	2.998	2.475	2.238	10	-10
Faroe Islands	189	199	179	120	1	-33
Iceland	9.984	8.495	7.974	12.870	58	61
USA	3.188	1.061	657	1.553	7	136
Norway	2.718	2.961	1.918	2.813	13	47
South Africa	-	-	0	-	-	-
Fish and Fillet, dry/salted	**342.783**	**334.268**	**324.207**	**318.107**	**100**	**-2**
of it from Iceland	91.322	85.464	86.666	81.646	26	-6
Norway	205.615	202.187	196.197	186.810	59	-5
Supply (Catches + Import)	1.152.170	1.236.610	1.199.839	1.254.716	100	5
of it catches of quoted species	137.516	140.109	148.417	137.058	11	-8
import from third countries	1.014.654	1.096.501	1.051.422	1.117.658	89	6
of it from Norway	369.626	402.623	366.551	368.385	33	1
Iceland	238.138	236.679	233.686	258.653	23	11
China c)	146.937	170.811	165.467	183.505	16	11
Russia c)	153.447	180.154	165.308	174.870	16	6
Faroe Islands c)	33.974	35.320	41.347	41.773	4	1
USA c)	41.396	32.259	34.106	31.265	3	-8
Vietnam c)	4.426	4.609	4.866	6.710	1	38
Canada c)	2.195	3.531	3.697	4.714	0	28
Namibia c)	-	28	-	-	-	-

Notes: a) Gadus morhua, ogac and macrocephalus.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.- c) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 4.5 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for saithe a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh	**10.336**	**9.361**	**14.333**	**22.160**	**100**	**55**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	167	339	166	1.099	5	563
Iceland	286	288	379	1.109	5	192
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	9.881	8.731	13.788	19.952	90	45
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	**15.363**	**12.621**	**15.825**	**15.229**	**100**	**-4**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	383	197	69	149	1	115
Iceland	137	134	49	180	1	266
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	14.493	12.140	15.233	14.292	94	-6
Russia	345	132	412	298	2	-28
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, fresh	**6.687**	**8.853**	**6.682**	**7.393**	**100**	**11**
of it from Faroe Islands	2.695	3.990	1.918	2.289	31	19
Iceland	2.753	4.236	3.692	4.080	55	11
Norway	1.225	627	1.072	1.024	14	-5
Fillet, frozen	**85.672**	**75.576**	**69.354**	**65.046**	**100**	**-6**
of it from Argentina	-	-	16	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	16.088	17.660	14.485	12.549	19	-13
Faroe Islands	22.172	19.854	20.716	20.387	31	-2
Iceland	40.727	33.578	28.764	28.021	43	-3
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	52	0	-
Norway	5.233	4.030	3.227	2.191	3	-32
Russia	858	200	1.012	1.363	2	35
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat, frozen	**4.802**	**3.591**	**3.123**	**3.389**	**100**	**9**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	743	686	482	236	7	-51
Iceland	1.157	656	325	648	19	100
Faroe Islands	2.703	2.221	2.302	2.421	71	5
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	193	28	14	69	2	384
Russia	6	-	-	15	0	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	171.830	151.637	154.234	153.826	100	0
of it catches of quoted species	48.970	41.635	44.917	40.609	26	-10
import from third countries	122.860	110.002	109.317	113.217	74	4
of it from Norway	31.025	25.556	33.334	37.528	33	13
Iceland	45.060	38.892	33.209	34.038	30	2
Faroer Islands	28.120	26.600	25.171	26.346	23	5
China c)	16.844	18.347	14.966	12.785	11	-15
Russia c)	1.209	332	1.424	1.676	1	18

Notes: a) Pollachius virens.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.- c) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 4.6 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for redfish a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh	**11.662**	**12.514**	**12.590**	**17.024**	**100**	**35**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	423	335	441	489	3	11
Iceland	8.943	10.270	10.534	15.195	89	44
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	2.285	1.907	1.585	1.329	8	-16
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	**16.506**	**18.125**	**20.673**	**23.533**	**100**	**14**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	336	709	527	332	1	-37
Iceland	12.151	11.636	14.107	17.375	74	23
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	981	1.732	2.340	1.636	7	-30
Russia	715	1.210	1.494	913	4	-39
Fillet, fresh	**4.911**	**4.947**	**5.778**	**5.393**	**100**	**-7**
of it from Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	4.893	4.933	5.756	5.387	100	-6
Norway	16	12	22	6	0	-71
Fillet, frozen	**20.358**	**19.778**	**23.593**	**22.598**	**100**	**-4**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	10.375	10.478	11.568	11.329	50	-2
Faroe Islands	299	76	113	194	1	71
Iceland	8.854	8.734	11.382	10.784	48	-5
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	9	18	96	79	0	-18
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat, frozen	**439**	**383**	**239**	**308**	**100**	**29**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	8	37	2	33	11	1650
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	430	346	237	275	89	16
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	74.114	74.697	83.602	86.218	100	3
of it catches of quoted species	20.239	18.949	20.729	17.362	20	-16
import from third countries	53.875	55.748	62.873	68.856	80	10
of it from Iceland	35.270	35.918	42.016	49.017	71	17
China c)	10.387	10.550	11.684	11.387	17	-3
Norway	3.290	3.669	4.043	3.050	4	-25
Faroe Islands	1.058	1.119	1.081	1.015	1	-6
Russia c)	715	1.210	1.494	913	1	-39
USA c)	804	402	360	167	0	-54
Canada c)	0	100	176	140	0	-
Vietnam c)	13	20	2	7	0	245
India c)	42	66	-	4	0	-
Thailand c)	-	37	-	-	-	-

Notes: a) Sebastes species.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.- c) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 4.7 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for haddock a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh	**30.163**	**29.740**	**29.428**	**27.461**	**100**	**-7**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	2.732	2.481	2.741	3.176	12	16
Iceland	4.790	3.154	4.605	4.366	16	-5
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	22.641	24.105	22.081	19.918	73	-10
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	**20.304**	**22.956**	**27.327**	**37.566**	**100**	**37**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	356	354	667	1.115	3	67
Iceland	16	28	39	12	0	-70
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	17.019	21.198	22.825	31.878	85	40
Russia	2.913	1.146	3.159	4.276	11	35
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, frozen	**77.567**	**58.171**	**64.994**	**73.318**	**100**	**13**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	25.793	17.015	17.142	19.431	27	13
Faroe Islands	1.525	1.519	1.865	1.652	2	-11
Iceland	17.259	13.257	15.207	14.939	20	-2
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	9.824	5.624	7.349	7.845	11	7
Russia	21.555	19.631	22.910	28.013	38	22
USA	-	148	-	-	-	-
Meat, frozen	**2.847**	**2.336**	**1.745**	**1.345**	**100**	**-23**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	1.055	886	285	229	17	-20
Faroe Islands	262	203	119	70	5	-41
Iceland	1.138	979	1.019	846	63	-17
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	392	238	322	143	11	-55
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	188.576	163.789	169.603	186.274	100	10
of it catches of quoted species	57.696	50.586	46.110	46.584	25	1
import from third countries	130.880	113.203	123.493	139.690	75	13
ot it from Norway	49.876	51.166	52.577	59.784	43	14
Russia	24.468	20.777	26.069	32.289	23	24
Iceland	23.203	17.418	20.870	20.164	14	-3
China c)	26.848	17.901	17.427	19.660	14	13
Faroe Islands	4.875	4.556	5.392	6.013	4	12
USA	-	148	-	-	-	-

Notes: a) Melanogrammus aeglefinus.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.- c) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

Published by: AIPCE 2017

Tab. 4.8 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for hake a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh	**22.785**	**19.073**	**17.602**	**17.852**	**100**	**1**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	5.166	4.000	3.988	4.241	24	6
Namibia	5.550	4.669	4.118	4.280	24	4
Norway	1.344	1.242	1.597	2.040	11	28
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	69	216	60	-	-	-
South Africa	5.346	4.233	3.246	2.748	15	-15
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	**53.544**	**55.166**	**58.365**	**58.762**	**100**	**1**
of it from Argentina	11.517	11.835	10.341	10.882	19	5
Chile	8.098	4.912	6.740	7.382	13	10
Namibia	6.530	7.871	8.549	7.461	13	-13
Norway	863	1.733	1.741	1.194	2	-31
Peru	1.041	1.705	1.425	834	1	-41
USA	104	842	884	598	1	-32
South Africa	20.006	18.606	18.643	20.761	35	11
New Zealand	2.654	3.289	3.414	3.125	5	-8
Fillet, frozen	**305.240**	**308.074**	**305.465**	**301.429**	**100**	**-1**
of it from Argentina	78.965	68.881	59.893	64.633	21	8
Chile	7.138	2.891	2.516	4.242	1	69
China	8.179	9.098	11.221	12.473	4	11
Namibia	116.716	114.621	122.938	127.616	42	4
Peru	17.873	20.964	19.436	12.680	4	-35
Norway	26	49	27	159	0	501
South Africa	36.460	43.913	42.667	45.147	15	6
Uruguay	14.143	9.136	4.415	-	-	-
USA	24.426	38.054	41.959	32.497	11	-23
Meat, frozen	**39.877**	**32.990**	**32.298**	**38.632**	**100**	**20**
of it from Argentina	4.835	4.593	5.591	9.112	24	63
Chile	5.627	3.480	1.629	3.158	8	94
China	-	54	80	12	0	-
Namibia	17.076	14.883	11.780	12.403	32	5
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	680	1.600	1.979	2.598	7	31
USA	7.403	5.038	7.251	6.787	18	-6
South Africa	1.628	1.485	2.812	2.891	7	3
Uruguay	2.551	1.824	1.005	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	493.179	503.119	508.524	520.882	100	2
of it catches of quoted species	71.734	87.816	94.794	104.207	20	10
import from third countries	421.445	415.303	413.730	416.675	80	1
of it from Namibia	145.872	142.044	147.386	151.760	36	3
Argentina	95.317	85.310	75.825	84.628	20	12
South Africa	63.441	68.238	67.368	71.545	17	6
USA	32.003	44.150	50.155	39.882	10	-20
Chile	26.029	15.283	14.873	19.022	5	28
Peru	19.595	24.269	22.840	16.112	4	-29
China c)	8.308	9.238	11.919	12.778	3	7
Norway	2.234	3.024	3.364	3.393	1	1
New Zealand c)	2.755	3.620	3.574	3.271	2	-8
Uruguay	17.877	12.620	7.958	1.601	0	-80

Notes: a) Merluccius spp. and urophycis spp..- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.- c) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 4.9 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for Alaska-Pollock and pollock a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh c)	**529**	**579**	**645**	**860**	**100**	**33**
or it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	-	1	-	-	-	-
Norway	528	578	645	821	95	27
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen d)	**996**	**2.294**	**5.119**	**3.507**	**100**	**-31**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	28	-	-	-
Russia	107	-	-	-	-	-
South Korea	8	5	-	4	0	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	786	2.218	5.087	3.426	98	-33
Fillet, frozen e)	**780.808**	**788.949**	**777.119**	**785.514**	**100**	**1**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	27	0	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	397.960	386.132	367.717	365.370	47	-1
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	69	12	30	1	0	-95
Russia	110.165	87.092	104.808	93.921	12	-10
South Korea	1.101	61	406	3.484	0	758
Vietnam	1.775	3.031	3.885	405	0	-90
USA	269.564	312.184	299.601	321.679	41	7
Meat, frozen e)	**52.889**	**63.541**	**54.613**	**52.249**	**100**	**-4**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	5.631	7.539	5.229	6.953	13	33
Faroes Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	8.471	11.729	12.487	10.111	19	-19
South Korea	245	164	-	155	0	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	38.370	44.109	36.750	35.042	67	-5
Supply (Catches + Import)	835.222	855.363	837.496	842.130	100	1
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	835.222	855.363	837.496	842.130	100	1
of it from China f)	403.606	393.707	372.947	372.355	44	0
USA	308.720	358.511	341.437	360.148	43	5
Russia	118.743	98.821	117.296	104.032	12	-11
South Korea	1.354	230	406	3.644	0	798
Norway	597	590	702	823	0	17
Vietnam	1.775	3.031	3.885	405	0	-90
Canada f)	80	44	24	46	0	92
Faroe Islands	-	1	-	-	-	-
South Africa f)	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand f)	1	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: a) Theragra chalcogramma and Pollachius pollachius.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.-
c) Pollock (Pollachius pollachius).- d) Alaska-Pollock and pollock (Theragra chalcogramma and Pollachius pollachius).-
e) Alaska-Pollock (Theragra chalcogramma).- f) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 4.10 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for hoki a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh	**d)**	**d)**	**d)**	**d)**		
of it from Argentina	d)	d)	d)	d)		
China	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Faroe Islands	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Norway	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Russia	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Thailand	d)	d)	d)	d)		
USA	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Whole, frozen	**93**	**122**	**42**	**186**	**100**	**338**
of it from Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	67	36	-
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
French South. Territ.	91	112	31	62	33	99
New Zealand	2	10	11	57	31	397
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, frozen	**46.388**	**44.614**	**42.015**	**59.336**	**100**	**41**
of it from Argentina	58	51	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	23	144	-	-	-
China	9.218	10.922	8.398	11.366	19	35
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	36.192	33.101	33.108	47.928	81	45
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	5	-	-	-	-	-
USA	107	63	80	-	-	-
Meat, frozen	**d)**	**d)**	**d)**	**d)**		
of it from Argentina	d)	d)	d)	d)		
China	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Faroe Islands	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Norway	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Russia	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Thailand	d)	d)	d)	d)		
USA	d)	d)	d)	d)		
Supply (Catches + Import)	46.481	44.736	42.058	59.522	100	42
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	46.481	44.736	42.058	59.522	100	42
of it from New Zealand c)	36.194	33.111	33.120	47.985	81	45
China	9.218	10.922	8.398	11.433	19	36
French South. Terr. c)	91	112	31	62	0	99
Faroe Islands c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile c)	-	23	144	-	-	-
USA c)	107	63	80	-	-	-
Argentina c)	58	51	-	-	-	-
Thailand	5	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: a) Macruronus novaezealandiae.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.- c) Incl. quantities not listed above.- d) Not available.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 4.11 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for plaice a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh	**3.460**	**3.020**	**3.027**	**3.353**	**100**	**11**
of it from Faroe Islands	151	119	113	164	5	45
Iceland	2.055	2.032	2.397	2.493	74	4
Norway	1.254	869	517	695	21	34
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	**142**	**346**	**277**	**40**	**100**	**-85**
of it from Faroe Islands	2	9	-	10	26	-
Iceland	53	3	-	28	71	-
Norway	3	1	-	1	3	-
Russia	-	-	63	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, frozen	**1.914**	**1.903**	**2.114**	**1.341**	**100**	**-37**
of it from China	-	6	52	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	4	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	1.863	1.897	2.062	1.338	100	-35
Norway	-	-	-	3	0	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	47	-	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	99.312	91.524	97.197	104.290	100	7
of it catches of quoted species	93.796	86.255	91.778	99.555	95	8
import from third countries	5.516	5.269	5.419	4.735	5	-13
of it from Iceland	3.970	3.932	4.459	3.860	82	-13
Norway	1.257	870	517	699	15	35
Faroe Islands	157	127	113	175	4	54
Russia	-	-	63	-	-	-
China c)	8	6	52	-	-	-
USA	47	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: a) Pleuronectes platessa.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with plaice.- c) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 4.12 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for surimi a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Surimi, frozen	**210.009**	**215.011**	**218.906**	**224.691**	**100**	**3**
of it from Argentina	872	1.516	101	1.201	1	1095
Chile	2.850	813	1.832	621	0	-66
China	327	248	273	109	0	-60
Faroe Islands	-	369	369	123	0	-67
India	16.377	6.101	5.593	17.201	8	208
Russia	-	86	-	10	0	-
Thailand	2.279	4.899	2.718	1.730	1	-36
USA	151.158	160.485	167.308	161.352	72	-4
Vietnam	33.746	37.073	38.791	37.790	2	-3
Surimipresentation, frozen	**52.893**	**51.754**	**49.003**	**44.995**	**100**	**-8**
of it from China	18.170	20.361	14.992	13.706	30	-9
India	10.647	10.525	10.244	9.239	21	-10
Japan	382	259	435	362	1	-17
Malaysia	657	850	707	755	2	7
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	2	-	-	-	-
South Korea	3.618	4.147	4.163	4.321	10	4
Thailand	18.264	14.241	16.784	14.521	32	-13
USA	120	152	233	266	1	14
Supply (Catches + Import)	262.902	266.764	267.909	269.686	101	1
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	0
import from third countries	262.902	266.764	267.909	269.686	101	1
of it from USA	151.279	160.638	167.540	161.618	63	-4
Vietnam c)	34.360	38.094	40.004	39.126	15	-2
India	27.024	16.625	15.837	26.440	6	67
Thailand	20.543	19.140	19.502	16.251	7	-17
China c)	18.497	20.610	15.265	13.815	6	-10
South Korea c)	3.618	4.147	4.163	4.321	2	4
Peru c)	1.859	778	1.091	3.530	0	224
Argentina c)	872	1.516	101	1.201	0	1095
Malaysia c)	657	850	707	755	0	7
Chile c)	2.850	813	1.832	621	1	-66
Japan c)	382	259	435	362	0	-17
Singapore	211	43	114	242	0	112

Notes: a) Surimi and surimi presentations.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with surimi and surimi presentation.-
c) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-
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Tab. 4.13 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for freshwater fish a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014 d)	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh	**391**	**93**	**98**	**43**	**100**	**-56**
of it from Canada	14	10	14	2	5	-85
Russia	24	22	26	21	49	-19
Uganda	307	57	5	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	**19.308**	**18.450**	**15.346**	**15.190**	**100**	**-1**
of it from Bangladesh	2.175	2.273	1.781	1.457	10	-18
China	3.092	2.689	3.064	2.373	16	-23
India	340	833	163	159	1	-2
Kasachstan	218	333	220	203	1	-8
Myanmar	8.392	6.473	5.576	6.914	46	24
Russia	133	159	142	115	1	-19
Tanzania	139	115	26	-	-	-
Thailand	453	777	246	169	1	-32
Turkey	3.282	3.582	2.981	2.713	18	-9
Vietnam	448	382	413	352	2	-15
Fillet, fresh	**313**	**194**	**341**	**460**	**100**	**35**
of it from Iceland	87	27	63	59	13	-7
Norway	130	105	231	250	54	8
Fillet, frozen	**41.898**	**38.794**	**40.043**	**43.391**	**100**	**8**
of it from Argentina	60	191	124	92	0	-26
Canada	687	500	383	490	1	28
China	11.200	2.090	187	301	1	61
Iceland	468	614	716	729	2	2
Kasachstan	16.197	15.236	14.268	13.645	31	-4
Russia	6.143	6.387	9.004	12.663	29	41
Vietnam	4.601	629	942	638	1	-32
Meat, fresh	**1.492**	**799**	**1.049**	**644**	**100**	**-39**
of it from Iceland	541	702	792	699	109	-12
Russia	479	387	487	700	109	44
Sri Lanka	324	180	5	10	2	108
Uganda	189	138	58	74	11	28
Meat, frozen	**10.284**	**9.400**	**8.223**	**8.532**	**100**	**4**
of it from Canada	1.304	1.022	1.344	1.332	16	-1
Chile	4.871	4.225	3.524	4.238	50	20
China	951	1.341	1.079	1.226	14	14
Faroe Islands	1.026	705	427	343	4	-20
USA	512	666	575	286	3	-50
Vietnam	1.103	963	941	884	10	-6
Supply (Catches + Import)	73.686	67.730	65.100	68.261	100	5
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	73.686	67.730	65.100	68.261	100	5
of it from Kasachstan c)	16.506	15.584	14.488	13.849	20	-4
Russia c)	6.883	7.169	9.660	13.517	20	40
Myanmar c)	8.392	6.473	5.576	6.914	10	24
Chile c)	4.883	4.233	3.524	4.238	6	20
China c)	15.414	6.119	4.329	3.900	6	-10
Turkey c)	3.282	3.594	2.981	2.713	4	-9
Canada c)	2.063	1.597	1.880	2.064	3	10
Vietnam c)	6.161	2.051	2.295	1.874	3	-18
Iceland c)	1.100	1.343	1.622	1.519	2	-6
Bangladesh c)	2.186	2.397	1.783	1.462	2	-18

Notes: a) Different species of freshwater fish other than salmon, trout and carp.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with freshwater fish other than salmon, trout and carp.- c) Incl. quantities not listed above.- d) Not comparable with previous years due to change of CN-Code and new coverage of fish species (without pangasius, nile perch and tilapia).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 4.14 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for pangasius a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Fillet, fresh	**5.637**	**1.862**	**1.306**	**654**	**100**	**-50**
of it from Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	98	47	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	5.315	1.643	1.217	595	91	-51
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, frozen	**473.019**	**430.320**	**369.476**	**350.485**	**100**	**-5**
of it from Bangladesh	-	6	-	-	-	-
China	335	135	81	21	0	-74
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	1	3	31	7	0	-79
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	26	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	472.329	429.826	369.401	350.150	100	-5
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	478.656	432.182	370.782	351.139	100	-5
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	478.656	432.182	370.782	351.139	100	-5
of it from Vietnam	477.643	431.469	370.619	350.745	100	-5
China	433	182	81	21	0	-74
Indonesien	1	3	31	7	0	-79
Bangladesh	-	6	-	-	-	-

Note: a) Including other catfish species.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with pangasius (Pangasius hypothalmus).-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 4.15 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for nile perch

Origin a)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Fillet, fresh	**42.383**	**34.428**	**32.675**	**31.959**	**100**	**-2**
of it from Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	4.982	4.190	2.883	2.067	6	-28
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	17.865	14.846	13.709	13.483	42	-2
Uganda	19.521	15.377	16.082	16.399	51	2
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	8	0	-
Fillet, frozen	**15.467**	**16.539**	**20.514**	**13.621**	**100**	**-34**
of it from Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1.377	1.251	735	94	1	-87
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	9.732	11.490	15.304	10.275	75	-33
Uganda	4.358	3.743	4.347	3.231	24	-26
Vietnam	-	56	77	22	0	-72
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	57.850	50.967	53.189	45.580	100	-14
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	57.850	50.967	53.189	45.580	100	-14
of it from Tanzania	27.597	26.337	29.012	23.758	52	-18
Uganda	23.879	19.119	20.429	19.630	43	-4
Kenya	6.359	1.251	735	94	0	-87
Vietnam	-	56	77	22	0	-72
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: a) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with nile perch.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 4.16 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for tilapia

Origin a)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh	**3**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**100**	**267**
of it from Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	**14.210**	**12.847**	**12.871**	**12.420**	**100**	**-4**
of it from Bangladesh	6	3	37	10	0	-72
China	12.465	8.832	9.651	9.235	74	-4
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	560	529	366	269	2	-26
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	394	1.917	1.475	1.292	10	-12
Vietnam	688	1.397	1.285	1.610	13	25
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, fresh	**746**	**534**	**83**	**2**	**100**	**-98**
of it from Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	304	349	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	283	-	0	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	33	54	5	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	122	130	77	-	-	-
Fillet, frozen	**42.717**	**39.780**	**36.972**	**31.639**	**100**	**-14**
of it from Bangladesh	51	97	41	-	-	-
China	35.551	26.994	25.587	22.491	71	-12
Ecuador	36	-	16	-	-	-
Indonesia	4.223	4.648	3.094	3.616	11	17
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	477	472	259	259	1	0
Vietnam	2.176	7.266	7.346	4.848	15	-34
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	57.676	53.163	49.927	44.061	100	-12
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	57.676	53.163	49.927	44.061	100	-12
of it from China	48.321	36.175	35.238	31.726	72	-10
Vietnam	2.897	8.717	8.637	6.459	15	-25
Indonesia	4.783	5.177	3.461	3.885	9	12
Thailand	871	2.388	1.734	1.551	4	-11
Bangladesh	57	100	78	10	0	-87
India b)	97	145	34	3	0	-91
Zimbabwe	123	130	77	-	-	-
Ecuador	319	-	16	-	-	-

Note: a) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with tilapia.- b) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 4.17 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for sea bream

Origin a)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh	**13.483**	**18.684**	**23.947**	**33.589**	**100**	**40**
of it (D. dentex, Pagellus spp.)	**3.455**	**2.162**	**2.143**	**622**	**100**	**-71**
of it from Morocco	357	376	440	412	66	-6
Mauritania	46	31	8	21	3	176
New Zealand	9	11	0	-	-	-
Oman	12	16	13	13	2	-2
Senegal	25	23	22	25	4	18
Tunisia	15	10	13	24	4	91
Turkey	2.987	1.693	1.645	124	20	-92
of it (Sparus aurata)	**6.295**	**11.803**	**16.926**	**27.659**	**100**	**63**
of it from Egypt	3	4	6	33	0	482
Morocco	60	71	49	145	1	194
Mauritania	6	4	6	12	0	111
Senegal	11	1	0	0	0	50
Tunisia	1	7	5	17	0	219
Turkey	6.183	11.718	16.860	27.452	99	63
of it (other species)	**3.733**	**4.719**	**4.879**	**5.308**	**100**	**9**
of it from Argentina	120	35	12	14	0	19
Faroe Islands	473	802	312	551	10	77
Morocco	1.070	1.106	834	900	17	8
Mauritania	1.476	2.024	2.879	3.006	57	4
New Zealand	23	31	43	54	1	26
Oman	157	184	110	73	1	-34
Senegal	340	467	626	616	12	-2
Whole, frozen	**3.592**	**3.593**	**2.969**	**3.292**	**100**	**11**
of it (D. dentex, Pagellus spp.)	**2.080**	**1.821**	**1.463**	**1.856**	**100**	**27**
of it from Argentina	40	33	-	26	1	-
Morocco	777	1.213	1.169	1.246	67	7
Mauritania	582	253	202	464	25	130
New Zealand	281	166	13	40	2	208
Turkey	22	34	26	16	1	-39
Yemen	124	106	-	60	3	-
of it (Sparus aurata)	**1.512**	**1.771**	**1.506**	**1.436**	**100**	**-5**
of it from Albania	26	22	3	12	1	325
Morocco	8	234	40	107	7	163
Mauritania	13	4	6	21	1	236
Peru	-	3	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	13	-	-	-	-
Turkey	1.464	1.496	1.456	1.295	90	-11
Supply (Catches+Production+ Import)	128.177	128.022	127.555	134.231	100	5
of it catches of quoted species b)	1.016	1.151	990	850	1	-14
EU-aquaculture c)	110.087	104.594	99.649	96.500	72	-3
import from third countries	17.074	22.277	26.916	36.881	27	37
of it from Turkey d)	10.666	14.941	19.988	28.900	78	45
Mauritania d)	2.122	2.315	3.100	3.525	10	14
Morocco	2.273	2.999	2.534	2.809	8	11
Senegal	576	504	681	645	2	-5
Faroe Islands	473	802	312	551	1	77
New Zealand	313	209	56	94	0	68
Oman d)	190	200	123	86	0	-30
Yemen	124	106	-	60	0	-

Note: a) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with sea bream (Sparus aurata).- b) Blackspot (=red) sea bream.-
c) Data for 2013-2015 taken from FEAP, Data for 2016 estimated.- d) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.- FEAP.-

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Tab. 4.18 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for sea bass

Origin a)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh	**12.968**	**15.565**	**17.337**	**19.626**	**100**	**13**
of it (Dicentrachus labrax)	**12.961**	**15.562**	**17.205**	**19.577**	**100**	**14**
of it from Albania	62	115	-	-	-	-
Egypt	17	17	26	65	0	155
Morocco	17	13	9	9	0	1
Mauritius	4	7	5	76	0	1344
Tunisia	2	2	5	9	0	85
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	1	1	0	-	-	-100
of it (others)	**7**	**3**	**132**	**49**	**100**	**-63**
of it from Egypt	0	1	-	-	-	-
Turkey	7	2	130	47	96	-64
USA	0	1	2	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	**736**	**1.004**	**926**	**621**	**100**	**-37**
of it (Dicentrachus labrax)	**683**	**863**	**772**	**489**	**100**	**-20**
of it from Albania	24	41	26	21	4	-20
Turkey	659	822	746	469	96	-37
of it (others)	**53**	**141**	**154**	**132**	**100**	**-26**
of it from Mauritania	4	15	9	7	5	-26
Senegal	-	96	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2	18	-	-	-	-
Turkey	17	12	91	119	90	31
Supply (Catches+Production+ Import)	90.210	90.283	99.742	105.747	100	6
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-aquaculture b)	76.505	73.714	81.479	85.500	81	5
import from third countries	13.705	16.569	18.263	20.247	19	11
of it from Turkey	13.541	16.243	18.127	20.053	99	11
Mauritius c)	4	7	6	77	0	1206
Egypt c)	17	17	26	65	0	155
Albania c)	86	156	26	21	0	-20
Morocco c)	17	13	9	9	0	1
Tunisia c)	4	20	5	9	0	85
Mauritania c)	4	15	9	7	0	-26
USA c)	2	1	2	-	-	-
Senegal c)	-	96	-	-	-	-

Note: a) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with sea bass (Dicentrarchus labrax).- b) Data for 2013-2015 taken from FEAP, Data for 2016 estimated.- c) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report; FEAP.-

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Tab. 4.19 Origin of imports into EU (28)

	COD a)		POK		RED b)		AP		SAL c)		Freshwater fish		PANGASIUS		SURIMI		TUNA	
	adj.	official	adj.	official	adj.	official	adj.	official	adj.	official	adj.	official	adj.	official	adj.	official	adj.	official
Whole, fresh	1,17	1,34		1,19		1,07		1,16	1,15	1,16	1,00	1,12						
Whole, frozen		1,50		1,51	1,93	1,16	1,71	1,61		1,15		1,00					1,20	1,13
Fillet, fresh	2,90	3,48		2,73		3,37			2,50	1,60		1,80		2,30				
of it from China									2,27									
Vietnam											3,33		3,33					
Fillet, frozen	2,20	2,85		2,55		4,30		2,95	2,50	1,80		2,22		2,30			2,38	2,50
of it from China			2,22		2,78		2,38		2,27		2,02							
Russia							3,70											
USA							3,70											
Vietnam											3,33		3,33					
Meat, fresh												2,48						
of it from Vietnam											3,33							
Meat, frozen	2,40	0	2,12	0	2,34	0	2,64	0				0						
of it from China											2,02							
Vietnam											3,33							
Fillet, dry / salted	4,31	3,45																
Fish, dry / salted	6,60	6,53																
Fish, dry / salted		3,65																
Fish, salted	2,55	1,92																
Prepared																	1,74	2,08
Loins, prepared																	2,64	2,38
Surimi							4,55	5,15			4,55	5,15			4,55	5,15		
Surimi, prepared															1,70	2,01		

Note: a) Cod (Gadus morhua).- b) Salmon (Salmon salar).- c) Redfish (Sebastes marinus).-

Source: Own estimations of AIPCE experts.- official: conversion factors used by EUMOFA.- adj.: adjusted by using information from the processing sector.-

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Tab. 5.1 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for salmon a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh	**687.186**	**770.616**	**842.603**	**805.048**	**100**	**-4**
of it from Canada	264	292	279	382	0	37
Chile	73	91	62	79	0	27
Faroe Islands	42.409	37.015	25.998	32.422	4	25
Iceland	140	379	398	2.442	0	514
Norway	643.957	732.738	815.727	769.642	96	-6
USA	96	61	66	54	0	-19
Whole, frozen	**30.959**	**31.546**	**32.033**	**40.505**	**100**	**26**
of it from Canada	1.314	2.377	1.822	3.239	8	78
Chile	4.370	5.094	7.933	9.168	23	16
China	402	236	221	203	1	-8
Faroe Islands	1.529	2.150	646	1.814	4	181
Iceland	103	72	58	393	1	576
Norway	4.889	3.920	4.117	5.056	12	23
Thailand	-	-	-	46	0	-
USA	16.821	17.132	17.137	20.219	50	18
Fillet, fresh	**140.683**	**139.965**	**130.801**	**111.680**	**100**	**-15**
of it from Canada	228	284	272	360	0	32
Chile	1.175	500	437	548	0	25
China	1.849	1.050	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	1.080	3.459	2.281	2.658	2	17
Iceland	2	2	21	129	0	522
Norway	136.246	134.573	127.673	107.886	97	-15
USA	56	95	118	100	0	-15
Fillet, frozen	**201.870**	**220.969**	**190.623**	**219.006**	**100**	**15**
of it from Canada	641	1.400	425	1.007	0	137
Chile	59.426	57.004	47.624	56.354	26	18
China	65.650	86.364	69.167	78.564	36	14
Faroe Islands	22.510	23.558	18.011	20.599	9	14
Iceland	3	281	6	19	0	250
Norway	43.163	41.510	44.261	49.799	23	13
Thailand	116	119	129	49	0	-62
USA	8.386	9.038	10.067	11.445	5	14
Salmon prepared	**40.298**	**44.142**	**39.345**	**40.691**	**100**	**3**
of it from Canada	6.295	7.300	6.442	7.023	17	9
Chile	154	210	153	159	0	4
China	3.604	2.739	3.377	1.903	5	-44
Faroe Islands	1	-	0	6	0	-
Iceland	104	34	25	12	0	-54
Norway	1.204	985	995	1.234	3	24
Thailand	1.757	1.221	1.586	1.514	4	-4
USA	26.614	30.778	25.987	27.770	68	7
Supply (Catches, Aquaculture+Import)	1.275.007	1.381.349	1.433.658	1.425.325	100	-0,6
of it catches of quoted species	477	465	446	394	0	-12
EU-aquaculture c)	173.534	173.647	197.808	208.000	15	5
import from third countries	1.100.996	1.207.237	1.235.404	1.216.931	85	-1
of it from Norway d)	829.458	913.725	992.772	933.617	77	-6
China d)	71.505	90.388	72.765	80.671	7	11
Chile d)	65.197	62.898	56.209	66.307	5	18
USA	51.973	57.103	53.375	59.587	5	12
Faroe Islands	67.529	66.183	46.937	57.500	5	23
Canada	8.743	11.653	9.240	12.011	1	30
Thailand	1.873	1.340	1.715	1.609	0	-6
Russia d)	3.197	1.631	579	542	0	-6

Notes: a) Salmon salar and other salmon species.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with salmon.-
c) Data for 2013-2015 taken from FEAP, Data for 2016 estimated.- d) Incl. Quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report; FEAP.-

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Tab. 5.2 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for tuna

Origin a)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Live b)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.914**	**100**	-
Whole, fresh	**4.402**	**4.540**	**4.014**	**4.017**	**100**	0
of it **White Tuna (Th. alalunga)**	**141**	**262**	**121**	**39**	**100**	-68
of it from South Africa	130	197	55	22	57	-
of it **Yellow Tuna (Th. albacares)**	**3.968**	**3.974**	**3.609**	**3.534**	**100**	-2
of it from Maledives	2.734	2.146	2.285	1.801	51	-21
of it **Bonito**	**0**	**1**	**-**	**101**	**-**	-
of it **Big-eye Tuna (Th. obesus)**	**69**	**122**	**101**	**115**	**100**	14
of it **Red Tuna b)**	**202**	**167**	**183**	**227**	**100**	24
of it **other Tuna species**	**22**	**14**	**1**	**1**	**100**	0
Whole, frozen	**195.285**	**215.202**	**206.319**	**228.518**	**100**	11
of it **White Tuna (Th. alalunga)**	**22.176**	**15.084**	**18.059**	**20.887**	**100**	16
of it from Indonesia	6.676	1.414	3.777	4.725	23	25
South Africa	3.735	6.186	3.674	4.788	23	30
USA	4.260	5.474	5.958	3.115	15	-48
of it **Yellow Tuna (Th. albacares)**	**120.989**	**125.366**	**115.679**	**130.996**	**100**	13
of it from Seychelles	7.519	9.346	14.271	14.452	11	1
Curacao	7.329	5.860	6.888	11.884	9	73
Phillipines	20.217	15.603	15.549	11.839	9	-24
Kap Verde	3.156	5.027	8.522	10.759	8	26
Rep. Korea	3.353	9.372	8.695	10.146	8	17
of it **Bonito**	**42.169**	**62.862**	**60.507**	**65.022**	**100**	7
of it from Curacao	10.494	16.057	12.021	15.932	25	33
El Salvadore	-	-	2.739	9.834	15	259
Guatemala	4.964	5.903	9.191	7.488	12	-19
of it **Big-eye Tuna (Th. obesus)**	**9.627**	**11.531**	**11.451**	**10.582**	**100**	-8
of it from El Salvadore	-	-	1.480	2.142	20	45
of it **Red Tuna b)**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	-
of it **other Tuna species**	**301**	**359**	**622**	**1.032**	**100**	66
Fillets, fresh d)	**37.860**	**37.667**	**35.516**	**37.388**	**100**	5
of it from Turkey	-	-	13.071	16.586	44	27
Maledives	6.554	7.281	9.167	7.938	21	-13
Fillets, frozen	**29.892**	**36.999**	**45.708**	**54.056**	**100**	18
of it from Rep. Korea	4.325	7.204	10.599	13.160	24	24
Vietnam	9.791	10.825	11.567	12.415	23	7
Tuna, loins	**280.387**	**285.254**	**322.457**	**296.477**	**100**	-8
of it from Ecuador	94.502	66.964	104.467	102.619	35	-2
Mauritius	20.245	19.165	18.673	33.476	11	79
Indonesia	11.430	14.202	19.985	25.368	9	27
Tuna, prepared	**714.274**	**700.420**	**685.663**	**671.177**	**100**	-2
of it from Ecuador	146.343	153.418	126.870	137.082	20	8
Seychelles	89.352	79.509	77.746	96.724	14	24
Mauritius	87.837	96.877	92.028	79.142	12	-14
Thailand	107.934	95.872	85.521	62.508	9	-27
Supply (Catches + Import)	1.265.560	1.287.759	1.307.880	1.306.144	100	0
of it catches of EU quoted tuna	41.321	45.344	43.719	49.985	4	14
import from third countries	1.224.239	1.242.415	1.264.161	1.256.159	96	-1
of it from Ecuador c)	249.466	228.142	238.985	250.455	20	5
Seychelles c)	100.026	95.388	95.344	117.635	9	23
Mauritius c)	113.297	122.990	120.080	119.711	10	0
Thailand c)	136.042	138.672	103.289	83.593	7	-19
Phillipines c)	82.063	83.987	97.844	81.848	7	-16
Ghana c)	45.022	45.364	67.876	72.965	6	7
Ivory Coast c)	63.766	43.543	60.021	54.610	4	-9
Vietnam c)	42.907	46.223	46.570	44.834	4	-4
Curacao c)	17.823	21.917	19.559	29.100	2	49
Kap Verde c)	11.417	19.888	22.800	27.105	2	19

Notes: a) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with tuna.- b) Thunnus thynnus, orientalis and Thunnus maccoyii.-
c) Incl. quantities not listed above.- d) Estimation incl. other fresh seafish fillets.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

Published by: AIPCE 2017

Tab. 5.3 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for herring a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh	**34.099**	**36.736**	**27.337**	**26.522**	**100**	**-3**
of it from Faroe Islands	61	442	251	9	0	-96
Norway	34.039	36.294	27.086	26.511	100	-2
Whole, frozen	**48.346**	**39.791**	**40.755**	**33.937**	**100**	**-17**
of it from Canada	411	273	33	99	0	204
China	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	9.231	1.464	9.155	1.368	4	-85
Greenland	-	95	3.286	3.681	11	12
Iceland	1.102	917	590	831	2	41
Norway	35.960	35.762	29.855	30.689	90	3
Russia	782	-	-	-	-	-
South Corea	1.546	3.034	-	-	-	-
USA	1.600	1.346	856	879	3	3
Herring flaps, fresh	**4.388**	**1.317**	**2.347**	**266**	**100**	**-89**
of it from Norway	4.375	1.312	2.177	266	100	-88
Herring fillets, frozen	**73.848**	**76.649**	**72.726**	**95.916**	**100**	**32**
of it from Canada	54	50	0	1	0	-
Faroe Islands	3.799	-	-	468	0	-
Iceland	23.673	15.188	15.779	18.289	19	16
Norway	46.323	59.372	56.432	73.656	77	31
Herring flaps, frozen	**98.297**	**112.120**	**112.694**	**114.969**	**100**	**2**
of it from Canada	1.687	6.090	10.621	6.968	6	-34
Faroe Islands	12.083	2.180	2.174	1.467	1	-33
Iceland	22.392	22.204	26.166	20.844	18	-20
Norway	62.135	78.734	69.747	82.241	72	18
Herring, smoked	**949**	**850**	**842**	**699**	**100**	**-17**
of it from Canada	932	850	839	696	100	-17
China	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	11	1	1	2	0	150
Herring, salted	**1.600**	**960**	**462**	**460**	**100**	**-1**
of it from Canada	4	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	1.561	903	423	437	95	3
Herring presentations, others	**28.634**	**27.085**	**27.883**	**35.863**	**100**	**29**
of it from Iceland	1.628	1.483	1.583	922	3	-42
Norway	27.101	25.890	25.801	35.085	98	36
Russia	-	-	4	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	1.027.715	1.038.118	1.051.496	1.173.572	100	12
of it catches of EU quoted herring	737.554	742.610	766.449	864.939	74	13
import from third countries	290.161	295.508	285.047	308.633	26	8
of it from Norway	211.505	238.268	211.523	248.887	81	18
Iceland	48.917	39.949	44.283	41.037	13	-7
Canada	3.087	7.262	11.493	7.764	3	-32
Greenland	-	95	3.286	3.681	1	12
Faroe Islands	25.173	4.086	11.580	3.311	1	-71
USA	1.600	1.346	856	879	0	3
Russia	782	-	4	-	-	-
South Corea	1.546	3.034	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: a) Clupea harengus and clupea pallasii.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with herring.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 5.4 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for mackerel a)

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	20105	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh	**1.721**	**7.222**	**1.034**	**1.135**	**100**	**10**
of it from Faroer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	1.714	7.203	1.033	1.134	100	10
Whole, frozen	**63.041**	**72.319**	**74.487**	**81.007**	**100**	**9**
of it from Argentina	27	15	-	0	0	-
Canada	51	394	9	1	0	-87
China	1.589	1.642	1.093	1.911	2	75
Ecuador	39	299	120	135	0	12
Faroe Islands	28.741	32.049	24.556	33.317	41	36
Iceland	6.949	6.328	11.523	13.282	16	15
Morocco	952	1.236	3.182	3.421	4	8
Norway	21.152	23.043	22.676	17.053	21	-25
Peru	466	399	-	1.617	2	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	290	616	-	-	-	-
Fillets, frozen c)	**10.389**	**9.544**	**16.802**	**18.878**	**100**	**12**
of it from China	1.635	2.062	1.418	1.820	10	28
India	-	-	-	4	0	-
Norway	6.937	5.703	9.237	5.257	28	-43
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smoked	**3**	**6**	**4**	**3**	**100**	**-33**
of it from China	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	2	1	1	0	10	-50
Prepared d)	**30.776**	**33.126**	**29.421**	**31.609**	**100**	**7**
of it from Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	30	0	-
China	3.756	5.987	3.624	5.035	16	39
Kap Verde	2.996	4.577	3.381	4.368	14	29
Ecuador	172	804	560	699	2	25
Morocco	21.987	20.589	21.276	20.935	66	-2
Norway	47	13	8	34	0	302
Peru	209	113	156	141	0	-10
Thailand	1.440	936	272	256	1	-6
Supply (Catches + Import)	439.324	707.715	643.690	587.181	100	-9
of it catches of EU quoted mackerel	333.393	585.499	521.944	454.549	77	-13
import from third countries	105.931	122.216	121.746	132.632	23	9
of it from Faroe Islands e)	29.287	32.359	25.793	33.340	25	29
Morocco e)	23.067	21.837	24.473	24.432	18	0
Norway	28.137	28.759	31.921	22.344	17	-30
China	6.980	9.692	6.136	8.766	7	43
Kap Verde e)	2.996	4.577	3.381	4.368	3	29
Peru e)	675	512	156	1.758	1	1025
Ecuador e)	211	1.103	680	834	1	23
Thailand e)	1.440	936	272	256	0	-6
Canada e)	51	394	9	1	0	-87
USA e)	290	616	-	-	-	-
Taiwan e)	-	24	-	-	-	-

Notes: a) Scomber scombrus, S. australasicus and S. japonicus.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with mackerel.-
c) Including frozen fillets of the species Orcynopsis unicolor.- d) Not including CN Code 1604 20 50.- e) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 5.5 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for anchovies

Origin a)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh	**1.135**	**611**	**97**	**38**	**100**	**-61**
of it from Morocco	1.129	599	65	36	95	-44
Turkey	6	13	31	2	5	-94
Smoked	**230**	**158**	**196**	**148**	**100**	**-25**
of it from Albania	23	16	-	-	-	-
China	7	16	28	30	20	4
Korea (South)	6	8	9	11	7	24
Sri Lanka	3	2	1	-	-	-
Thailand	119	95	68	56	38	-17
Tunisia	33	7	54	-	-	-
Vietnam	5	9	4	7	5	104
Salted	**7.541**	**7.251**	**11.471**	**7.043**	**100**	**-39**
of it from Albania	69	87	261	298	4	14
Argentina	4.550	4.133	4.960	3.645	52	-27
Bosnia	145	38	76	81	1	6
China	137	191	867	30	0	-97
India	-	12	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2.070	2.114	2.237	1.961	28	-12
Peru	431	579	2.833	915	13	-68
Tunisia	75	86	235	115	2	-51
Turkey	-	7	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	4	3	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches+Import)	29.001	35.895	47.685	41.099	100	-14
of it catches of quoted species	20.095	27.875	35.921	33.870	82	-6
import from third countries	8.906	8.020	11.764	7.229	18	-39
of it from Argentina	4.550	4.133	4.960	3.645	50	-27
Morocco	3.199	2.712	2.303	1.997	28	-13
Peru	460	579	2.863	945	13	-67
Albania b)	93	103	262	298	4	14
Tunisia	108	94	289	115	2	-60
Bosnia b)	145	38	76	81	1	6
China	144	207	896	59	1	-93
Thailand b)	119	95	68	56	1	-17
Vietnam b)	10	12	4	7	0	104
Turkey	6	20	31	2	0	-94
India	1	12	-	-	-	-

Note: a) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with anchovis (Engraulis spp.).- b) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 5.6 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for sardines

Origin a)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Whole, fresh	**22**	**34**	**91**	**23**	**100**	**-74**
of it (Sardina pilchardus)	**22**	**34**	**91**	**23**	**100**	**-74**
of it from Morocco	13	12	19	-	-	-
Turkey	5	22	66	23	100	-64
of it (genus Sardinops, Sardinella spp.)	**-**	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
of it from Albania	-	0	-	-	-	-
India	-	0	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	**57.267**	**47.143**	**47.237**	**66.344**	**100**	**42**
of it (Sardina pilchardus)	**48.527**	**40.332**	**45.273**	**64.214**	**100**	**42**
of it from Bosnia	154	35	-	6	0	-
Chile	-	49	-	-	-	-
China	45	-	59	-	-	-
Morocco	46.179	39.031	43.837	61.801	96	41
Tunisia	2.136	1.206	856	1.047	2	22
Turkey	11	10	9	18	0	109
of it (genus Sardinops, Sardinella spp.)	**8.740**	**6.812**	**1.964**	**2.131**	**100**	**8**
of it from Canada	2	2	-	0	0	-
China	-	32	-	-	-	-
India	483	1.479	724	102	5	-86
Morocco	7.121	4.730	636	1.294	61	103
Mauretania	0	2	53	350	16	564
Oman	8	10	11	-	-	-
Senegal	37	34	421	292	14	-31
Thailand	181	75	90	85	4	-6
USA	658	410	6	-	-	-
Vietnam	114	39	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches+Import)	66.029	53.989	49.292	68.499	100	39
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	66.029	53.989	49.292	68.499	100	39
of it from Morocco	53.313	43.773	44.493	63.095	92	42
Tunisia b)	2.138	1.206	856	1.049	2	22
Senegal	37	34	421	292	0	-31
India	483	1.479	724	102	0	-86
Thailand	181	75	90	85	0	-6
Turkey	17	32	75	42	0	-44
Bosnia	182	35	-	6	0	-
China	45	32	59	-	-	-
Oman	8	10	11	-	-	-
USA	658	410	6	-	-	-
Chile	-	49	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	114	39	-	-	-	-

Note: a) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with sardines (Sardina pilchardus, Sardinops, Sardinella spp.).-

b) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 5.7 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for shrimp

Origin a)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
Shrimp (Pandalidae), frozen	**57.904**	**57.647**	**52.331**	**54.097**	**100**	3
of it from Greenland	46.089	43.190	36.655	42.536	79	16
Shrimp (Crangon), frozen	**11**	**7**	**18**	**0**	**100**	-98
Rose Shrimp (Parapenaeus), frozen	**12.474**	**11.003**	**10.480**	**10.411**	**100**	-1
of it from Morocco	3.185	4.268	2.870	2.759	26	-4
Tunesia	2.776	2.219	2.317	2.785	27	20
Shrimp (Penaeus spp.), frozen	**295.015**	**327.476**	**306.109**	**320.333**	**100**	5
of it from Ecuador	94.497	105.654	107.561	111.013	35	3
India	48.039	63.475	61.053	61.577	19	1
Vietnam	23.198	29.601	29.388	32.644	53	11
Shrimp, other species, frozen	**139.515**	**148.765**	**161.185**	**157.336**	**100**	-2
of it from Argentina	67.239	76.017	83.715	92.403	59	10
India	20.425	24.995	26.511	24.674	16	-7
Shrimp (Pandalidae), not frozen	**10**	**12**	**15**	**8**	**100**	-44
of it from Vietnam	3	6	11	4	42	-67
Shrimp (Crangon), fresh or cooked	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
of it from Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp (Crangon) other than b)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0**	-	-
of it from Morocco	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
Shrimp, other species, not frozen	**261**	**310**	**239**	**278**	**100**	16
of it from China	19	77	75	105	38	40
Shrimp, prepared/preserved	**350.556**	**334.387**	**311.532**	**308.934**	**100**	-1
of it from Indonesia	16.508	24.455	16.210	19.907	6	23
Greenland	54.397	47.781	41.005	46.426	15	13
Canada	82.480	72.786	62.805	45.575	15	-27
Vietnam	33.821	49.043	59.230	67.394	22	14
Morocco	26.478	31.151	49.845	40.997	13	-18
Shrimp, smoked	**-**	**9**	**82**	**73**	**100**	-10
of it from India	1	-	-	51	69	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	864.641	887.258	848.420	855.418	100	1
of it catches of EU quoted shrimp c)	8.893	7.642	6.430	3.947	0	-39
import from third countries	855.748	879.616	841.990	851.471	100	1
of it from Ecuador d)	97.610	110.287	111.567	115.565	14	4
Vietnam d)	59.995	80.531	90.430	100.825	12	11
India d)	85.397	103.665	100.228	99.130	12	-1
Argentina d)	69.542	77.326	83.880	92.482	11	10
Greenland d)	100.486	90.974	77.660	88.961	10	15
Canada d)	89.968	82.925	75.685	53.254	6	-30
Morocco d)	30.959	36.341	54.156	45.145	5	-17
Bangladesh d)	47.346	44.553	37.203	35.931	4	-3
China d)	50.395	39.008	34.349	27.509	3	-20
Indonesia d)	22.577	31.936	23.122	27.243	3	18
Norway d)	18.546	19.629	18.002	19.010	16	6
Thailand d)	64.074	31.443	18.127	17.192	2	-5
Honduras d)	13.477	16.386	14.499	14.672	2	1
Iceland d)	17.054	15.814	9.442	13.242	2	40
Nicaragua d)	13.175	17.745	13.490	12.174	1	-10
Venezuela d)	10.299	7.477	7.152	11.739	1	64
USA d)	7.037	10.891	11.823	11.241	1	-5
Madagascar d)	8.784	8.240	6.276	7.844	1	25
Senegal d)	6.876	5.571	5.687	5.069	1	-11
Nigeria d)	3.677	4.180	4.329	4.345	1	0

Notes: a) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with shrimp.- b) Fresh, chilled or cooked.-
c) Only quota for Pandalus borealis.- d) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 5.8 Origin of imports into EU (28) from third countries for cephalopods

Origin a)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	16/15
SQUID total	**192.434**	**180.459**	**168.528**	**195.205**	**37**	**16**
of it Loligo, frozen	161.068	163.192	156.414	173.157	100	11
of it L. patagonico	42.198	48.043	34.007	35.215	100	4
of it from Falkland Isles	34.102	39.019	28.907	32.763	93	13
of it L. vulgaris	10.854	11.988	11.618	18.878	100	62
of it from Morocco	6.882	8.986	7.163	13.974	74	95
of it L. pealei	1.129	2.108	2.270	4.816	100	112
of it from USA	1.121	2.009	2.211	4.671	97	111
of it other loligo	106.887	101.053	108.519	114.248	100	5
of it from India	34.514	34.943	37.464	46.796	41	25
China	19.654	18.849	21.574	22.887	20	6
of it other squid (Pota and Poton) b)	26.029	14.251	10.208	19.409	100	90
of it from New Zealand	3.724	4.772	4.404	12.599	65	186
of it Squid, fresh	1.774	2.185	1.568	2.304	100	47
of it Squid, prepared	3.564	830	339	335	100	-1
ILLEX frozen total	**53.616**	**57.461**	**66.154**	**58.183**	**11**	**-12**
of It from Argentina	39.440	32.281	26.345	18.346	32	-30
China	9.825	17.817	24.717	35.826	62	45
CUTTLE FISH total	**41.409**	**33.489**	**32.762**	**35.370**	**7**	**8**
of it sepiola, frozen	40.677	32.578	31.933	34.640	100	8
of it S. rondeleti	200	151	92	55	0	-40
of it excluding S. rondeleti	920	894	656	780	2	19
of it from Tunesia	301	230	197	323	41	64
of it other species	39.557	31.533	31.186	33.806	100	8
of it from Senegal	3.407	3.615	3.494	3.155	9	-10
Morocco	17.181	15.837	17.563	20.766	61	18
Cuttle fish, fresh	653	794	790	718	100	-9
Cuttle fish, prepared	79	116	39	11	100	-71
OCTOPUS total	**81.233**	**87.103**	**101.778**	**99.941**	**19**	**-2**
of it octopus frozen	81.096	86.982	101.640	99.858	100	-2
of It from Morocco	41.243	30.945	46.339	45.524	46	-2
Mexico	6.225	8.662	8.501	9.061	9	7
Mauritania	7.658	12.041	16.033	13.374	13	-17
of it octopus, fresh	99	86	137	78	100	-43
of it octopus, prepared	38	36	1	5	100	820
OTHER CEPHAL. , frozen c)	**106.984**	**146.817**	**150.812**	**140.655**	**27**	**-7**
of It from Peru	46.684	65.665	68.947	50.542	36	-27
India	27.549	41.832	40.434	34.833	25	-14
Supply (Catches + Import)	475.675	505.327	520.034	529.353	100	2
of it catches of EU quoted cephalopods	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	475.675	505.327	520.034	529.353	100	2
of it from China d)	70.232	63.740	67.326	89.112	17	32
India d)	73.051	84.255	84.877	88.303	17	4
Morocco d)	69.641	60.057	74.449	85.264	16	15
Peru d)	66.519	81.479	87.527	66.680	13	-24
Falkland Isles d)	43.197	43.880	41.921	32.922	6	-21
Chile d)	7.482	12.056	15.371	23.181	4	51
Mauretania d)	14.233	16.590	23.025	19.195	4	-17
Thailand d)	25.771	29.982	21.443	19.110	4	-11
Argentina d)	39.456	32.282	26.425	18.397	3	-30
Vietnam d)	17.225	19.048	16.230	17.963	3	11
USA d)	3.271	11.619	14.347	14.530	3	1
Indonesia d)	8.351	12.110	13.067	13.938	3	7
New Zealand d)	4.609	5.092	4.502	12.629	2	181
South Africa d)	4.121	4.153	8.215	10.002	2	22
Mexico d)	6.433	9.153	8.736	9.302	2	6

Notes: a) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with cephalopods.- b) Pota = i.e. Todadorus pacificus, Poton = i.e. Dosidicus gigas.- c) Includ. Pota and Poton.- d) Incl. quantities not listed above.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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Tab. 6.1 EU-Quota by species

Species	Code-name	EU (27)	EU (28)				
		2013	2014	2015	2016 a)	Change 16/15	Quota '16 by species
						%	%
Herring	HER	817.118	793.283	868.002	915.995	5,5	24,0
Sprat	SPR	456.583	418.009	612.964	515.494	-15,9	13,5
Anchovy	ANE	28.331	29.995	36.778	44.585	21,2	1,2
Atl. Salmon	SAL	612	597	545	570	4,5	0,0
Cod	COD	197.353	198.463	179.642	166.453	-7,3	4,4
Haddock	HAD	61.393	51.801	56.002	76.551	36,7	2,0
Saithe	POK	59.930	55.028	51.118	47.582	-6,9	1,2
Pollack	POL	15.887	15.856	15.887	15.887	0,0	0,4
Norway pout	NOP	167.500	106.250	128.000	141.771	10,8	3,7
Blue whiting	WHB	221.923	231.710	251.409	252.874	0,6	6,6
Greater forkbeard	GFB	2.488	2.525	2.939	3.147	7,1	0,1
Whiting	WHG	48.436	43.726	38.285	41.070	7,3	1,1
Hake b)	HKE	88.474	106.089	114.100	130.430	14,3	3,4
Jack&horse mackerel c)	JAX/CJM	298.425	246.182	233.747	250.685	7,2	6,6
Mackerel	MAC	337.833	606.829	539.852	447.483	-17,1	11,7
Europ. Plaice	PLE	115.378	128.549	155.285	169.405	9,1	4,4
Common sole / Sole	SOL	30.191	26.033	23.554	24.093	2,3	0,6
Megrims	LEZ	28.380	30.199	29.618	32.233	8,8	0,8
Anglerfish nei	ANF	60.556	63.413	66.492	69.359	4,3	1,8
Penaeus shrimps	PEN	3.317	3.100	2.170	1.500	-30,9	0,0
North deep prawn	PRA	16.736	13.327	10.919	13.288	21,7	0,3
Norway lobster	NEP	73.789	69.193	70.968	76.672	8,0	2,0
Atl. Redfish	RED	25.997	27.759	26.659	25.474	-4,4	0,7
Greenland halibut	GHL	14.147	13.535	14.277	16.556	16,0	0,4
Atl. Halibut	HAL	250	250	250	-	-	-
other species	OTH	6.850	8.395	8.396	9.644	14,9	0,3
Boarfish	BOR	82.000	127.509	66.051	49.222	-25,5	1,3
Sandeels	SAN	264.124	207.219	357.219	110.942	-68,9	2,9
Blue ling & ling	B/L	-	1.500	1.500	2.100	40,0	0,1
Blue ling	BLI	3.506	3.185	5.603	5.734	2,3	0,2
Ling	LIN	12.641	13.049	13.195	15.794	19,7	0,4
Flat fish	FLX	-	300	300	100	-66,7	0,0
Capelin	CAP	5.775	34.650	3.100	-	-	-
Witch flunder	WIT	-	-	133	288	116,5	0,0
American plaice	PLA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow tail flounder	YEL	340	-	-	-	-	-
Roundnose grenad.	RNG	9.190	8.875	7.397	7.232	-2,2	0,2
Industry fish	I/F	800	800	800	800	0,0	0,0
Skates (NAFO)	SKA	4.408	4.408	4.408	4.408	0,0	0,1
Turbot / Brill	T/B	4.642	4.728	4.728	4.563	-3,5	0,1
Skates (ICES)	SRX	16.541	13.656	13.263	13.331	0,5	0,3
Dab / Flunder	D/F	18.434	18.434	18.434	18.434	0,0	0,5
Lemon Sole/Witch Flunder	L/W	6.391	6.391	6.391	6.391	0,0	0,2
Northern blue fin tuna	BFT	7.936	7.937	9.362	11.204	19,7	0,3
Albacore	ALB	28.479	28.005	28.658	26.379	-8,0	0,7
Bigeye tuna	BET	29.467	29.467	29.467	23.789	-19,3	0,6
Swordfish	SWO	13.528	13.019	13.593	12.478	-8,2	0,3
Picked dogfish	DGS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black scabbardfish	BSF	11.108	11.837	11.260	10.702	-5,0	0,3
Greater argentine	ARU	5.639	5.967	5.975	6.031	0,9	0,2
Tusk (=Cusk)	USK	1.441	1.482	1.519	1.524	0,3	0,0
Orange roughy	ORY	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blackspot(=red)seabream	SBR	2.223	2.088	1.418	999	-29,6	0,0
Deep Sea Sharks	DWS	-	-	-	-	-	-
unserted species	VFF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:		3.706.490	3.834.602	4.141.632	3.821.245	-7,7	100,0

Tab. 6.1 EU-Quota by species

Species	Code-name	EU (27) 2013	EU (28) 2014	2015	2016 a)	Change 16/15 %	Quota '16 by species %
of which: (COD, POK, POL, HAD, WHG, HKE, RED)		497.470	498.722	481.693	503.446	4,5	13,2

Notes: a) Preliminary figures.- b) Including red and white hake.- c) Including CJM (Horsemackerel Chile) from 2013 onwards.-

Source: EU, TAC regulations.-

Published by: AIPCE 2017

Tab. 6.2 EU-Catches by quoted species

Species	Code-name	EU (27)	EU (28)				
		2013	2014	2015	2016 a)	Change 16/15	Quota'16 by spec.
						%	% b)
Herring	HER	737.554	742.610	766.449	864.939	12,9	94,4
Sprat	SPR	327.570	383.582	530.322	438.325	-17,3	85,0
Anchovy	ANE	20.095	27.875	35.921	33.870	-5,7	76,0
Atl. Salmon	SAL	477	465	446	394	-11,7	69,1
Cod	COD	137.516	140.109	148.417	137.058	-7,7	82,3
Haddock	HAD	57.696	50.586	46.110	46.584	1,0	60,9
Saithe	POK	48.970	41.635	44.917	40.609	-9,6	85,3
Pollack	POL	6.614	7.301	5.434	6.084	12,0	38,3
Norway pout	NOP	35.775	26.161	13.887	10.805	-22,2	7,6
Blue whiting	WHB	117.273	183.356	218.912	212.353	-3,0	84,0
Greater forkbeard	GFB	1.558	1.796	1.679	1.471	-12,4	46,7
Whiting	WHG	31.489	31.206	31.974	33.686	5,4	82,0
Hake c)	HKE	71.734	87.816	94.794	104.207	9,9	79,9
Jack&horse mackerel d)	JAX/CJM	224.139	183.932	164.006	165.051	0,6	65,8
Mackerel	MAC	333.393	585.499	521.944	454.549	-12,9	101,6
Europ. Plaice	PLE	93.796	86.255	91.778	99.555	8,5	58,8
Common sole / Sole	SOL	24.519	23.422	21.563	20.857	-3,3	86,6
Megrims	LEZ	20.076	17.455	18.006	18.633	3,5	57,8
Anglerfish nei	ANF	49.789	51.875	53.997	59.632	10,4	86,0
Penaeus shrimps	PEN	662	732	771	468	-39,3	31,2
North deep prawn	PRA	8.893	7.642	6.430	3.947	-38,6	29,7
Norway lobster	NEP	45.978	49.880	45.535	54.888	20,5	71,6
Atl. Redfish	RED	20.239	18.949	20.729	23.185	11,8	91,0
Greenland halibut	GHL	13.527	12.982	13.291	7.808	-41,3	47,2
Atl. Halibut	HAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
other species	OTH	6.039	8.295	7.197	7.552	4,9	78,3
Boarfish	BOR	69.795	43.404	16.622	18.306	10,1	37,2
Sandeels	SAN	249.432	178.406	210.491	31.883	-84,9	28,7
Blue ling & ling	B/L	-	-	-	126	-	-
Blue ling	BLI	2.271	1.970	1.717	1.589	-7,5	27,7
Ling	LIN	9.966	10.346	9.135	10.826	18,5	68,5
Flat fish	FLX	-	8	7	39	462,3	39,4
Capelin	CAP	-	9.655	-	-	-	-
Witch flunder	WIT	265	298	114	247	117,0	85,9
American plaice	PLA	898	661	677	614	-9,3	-
Yellow tail flounder	YEL	804	313	336	317	-5,7	-
Roundnose grenad.	RNG	3.732	4.185	2.276	1.712	-24,8	23,7
Industry fish	I/F	177	777	786	724	-7,9	90,5
Skates (NAFO)	SKA	3.705	4.165	3.248	3.435	5,8	77,9
Turbot / Brill	T/B	4.292	3.959	4.463	4.763	6,7	104,4
Skates (ICES)	SRX	14.398	14.563	13.569	13.332	-1,7	100,0
Dab / Flunder	D/F	6.745	6.029	5.369	5.140	-4,3	27,9
Lemon Sole/Witch Flunder	L/W	3.114	3.223	2.756	3.159	14,6	49,4
Northern blue fin tuna	BFT	7.503	5.333	5.858	10.954	87,0	97,8
Albacore	ALB	18.736	23.347	21.174	24.352	15,0	92,3
Bigeye tuna	BET	15.082	16.664	16.687	14.679	-12,0	61,7
Swordfish	SWO	9.770	9.132	13.337	10.901	-18,3	87,4
Picked dogfish	DGS	11	3	7	36	417,3	-
Black scabbardfish	BSF	6.557	6.656	7.071	6.868	-2,9	64,2
Greater argentine	ARU	2.292	4.844	3.167	2.773	-12,4	46,0
Tusk (=Cusk)	USK	544	430	450	422	-6,2	27,7
Orange roughy	ORY	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blackspot(=red)seabream	SBR	1.016	1.151	990	850	-14,1	85,1
Deep Sea Sharks	DWS	5	3	-	0	-	-
unserted species	VFF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:		2.866.481	3.120.941	3.244.816	3.014.556	-7,1	78,9

Tab. 6.2 EU-Catches by quoted species

Species	Code-name	EU (27) 2013	EU (28) 2014	2015	2016 a)	Change 16/15 %	Quota'16 by spec. % b)
of which: (COD, POK, POL, HAD, WHG, HKE, RED)		374.258	377.602	392.375	391.412	-0,2	77,7

Notes: a) Preliminary figures.- b) % of utilization of the quota.- c) Including red and white hake.-
d) Including CJM (Horsemackerel Chile) from 2013 onwards.-

Source: EU catch report
Published by: AIPCE 2017

Tab. 6.3 Overview of selected fish quotas in the world

Species	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	1.000 tonnes					
Atlantic cod						
Barents Sea / Norway / Russia	703	751	1.000	1.014	915	915*
Norway Coast	21	21	21			
Iceland	160	177	196	215	218	239
EU (27)	162	186	197	198	168	166
Pacific cod						
USA	293	326	321	319	324	323
Asia	125 b)	125 b)	125 b)	150 b)	150 b)	181 b)
Haddock						
Barents Sea	303	318	200	179	223	245*
Iceland	50	45	36	38	30	36
EU (27)	53	67	61	52	55	85
Saithe						
Barents Sea	173	164	140	119	122	140
Iceland	50	52	50	57	58	55
Faroes	29 b)	<40 c)	<30 c)	<29 c)	<22 c)	<36 c)
EU (27)	61	53	59	54	47	76
Alaska pollock						
Russia	1.620 b)	1.620 b)	1.600 b)	1.630 b)	1.720 b)	1.841
USA	1.367	1.336	1.387	1.462	1.528	1.631
European hake						
EU (27)	75	77	88	106	105	130
Pacific hake						
USA/Canada	393	255	365	428	440	497

Note: a) Adjusted for Barents Sea share.- b) Estimate.- c) Advised limit.- * before carryover allocations.-
Source: EU, ICES, NMFS, NCMC, PFMC.-
Published by: AIPCE 2017

Tab. 7.1 Import of frozen fillets and meat of Alaska-pollock and hake from third countries into EU (28)

Average import price (€/KG; without duty) in 2014

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alaska-Pollock												
Fillets a), frozen: Total import	1,78	2,13	2,07	2,07	2,12	2,09	2,11	2,06	2,12	2,14	2,14	2,16
from it: Germany	2,16	2,18	2,13	2,06	2,09	2,09	2,09	2,10	2,13	2,13	2,19	2,21
France	2,26	2,24	2,18	2,11	2,24	2,15	2,26	2,18	2,24	2,37	2,35	2,37
UK	2,27	2,23	2,31	2,25	2,21	2,25	2,25	2,10	2,25	2,22	2,33	2,51
NL	2,30	2,36	2,40	2,39	2,24	2,22	2,28	2,26	2,40	2,43	2,42	2,48
Spain	1,89	1,78	1,88	1,73	1,53	1,67	1,78	1,80	1,80	1,91	1,97	1,91
Denmark	2,17	2,70	2,66	2,46	2,54	2,52	2,55	2,43	2,61	2,58	2,88	2,78
Belgium	1,98	1,93	1,94	2,12	1,91	2,11	2,04	2,34	2,17	2,26	2,08	2,31
Sweden	2,39	2,32	2,93	2,31	2,44	2,15	2,72	2,92	2,22	2,54	2,61	2,51
Poland	1,67	1,73	1,59	1,82	1,99	1,95	1,89	1,80	1,79	1,80	1,60	1,65
Meat b), frozen: Total import	1,27	1,18	1,18	1,20	1,23	1,22	1,35	1,26	1,29	1,30	1,28	1,28
from it: Germany	1,21	1,02	1,08	1,14	1,17	1,18	1,46	1,18	1,20	1,24	1,10	1,15
France	1,27	1,27	1,28	1,20	1,20	1,20	1,22	1,23	1,27	1,29	1,35	1,35
UK	1,44	1,33	1,26	1,27	1,28	1,30	1,29	1,38	1,30	1,33	1,00	1,39
NL	1,41	1,44	1,26	1,16	1,57	1,53	1,09	1,36	1,50	1,37	-	1,40
Spain	1,35	1,65	-	1,33	1,42	1,77	-	0,47	-	-	-	-
Denmark	0,80	0,81	0,81	0,80	0,79	0,95	1,04	0,90	1,00	1,14	1,28	-
Poland	1,25	1,25	1,25	1,24	1,23	1,25	1,25	1,22	1,24	1,25	1,27	1,31
Hake												
Fillets c), frozen: Total import	3,17	3,24	3,11	3,19	3,24	3,05	3,28	3,26	3,16	3,35	3,27	3,25
from it: Germany	2,32	2,39	2,04	2,27	2,20	2,05	2,17	2,49	12,27	2,32	2,37	2,44
France	3,70	3,93	3,90	3,82	3,68	3,24	3,37	3,53	3,82	4,06	3,89	3,74
UK	3,39	4,42	3,32	2,48	2,87	3,25	4,24	2,83	3,34	3,41	2,77	3,13
NL	3,41	3,61	3,38	3,73	3,33	3,80	3,76	3,90	3,87	3,89	3,97	3,97
Spain	3,31	3,25	3,24	3,22	3,35	3,08	3,24	3,20	3,21	3,20	3,19	3,29
Poland	1,82	2,43	2,03	2,41	2,36	2,40	2,61	2,27	2,40	2,45	2,37	2,45
Italy	3,75	3,35	3,68	3,55	3,54	3,18	4,58	3,79	3,13	4,17	3,95	3,66
Meat d), frozen: Total import	1,94	2,07	1,98	2,18	1,89	2,43	1,86	1,93	2,16	2,26	2,17	1,86
from it: Germany	1,37	1,23	1,41	1,48	2,11	2,11	1,39	1,22	1,97	1,42	1,57	1,30
France	2,55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,24	1,32	3,46	-	1,44
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	-	-	1,46	-	-	-	1,36	-	-	-	-	3,06
Spain	2,08	2,16	1,96	2,19	1,90	2,46	2,03	2,20	2,28	2,30	2,14	2,04
Poland	1,13	1,22	1,21	-	1,17	1,14	1,16	1,14	1,16	1,02	1,08	1,24
Italy	1,35	1,44	-	1,30	1,20	2,27	-	1,97	1,25	-	2,44	1,61

Note: a) CN: 03047500 (pinbone in and boneless).- b) CN: 03049490.- c) CN: 03047411, 03047415 and 03047419 (pinbone in and boneless).- d) CN: 03049550.-
Source: Eurostat-Comext; Published by: AIPCE 2017

Tab. 7.2 Import of frozen fillets and meat of Alaska-pollock and hake from third countries into EU (28)

Average import price (€/KG; without duty) in 2015

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alaska-Pollock												
Fillets a), frozen: Total import	2,31	2,39	2,46	2,55	2,61	2,53	2,54	2,57	2,56	2,53	2,49	2,54
from it: Germany	2,30	2,32	2,40	2,49	2,61	2,53	2,52	2,59	2,59	2,60	2,57	2,62
France	2,41	2,57	2,73	2,76	2,75	2,56	2,66	2,73	2,73	2,71	2,68	2,81
UK	2,52	2,69	2,82	2,83	2,70	2,72	2,69	2,55	2,47	2,67	2,71	2,64
NL	2,57	2,67	2,88	2,73	2,77	2,81	2,83	2,92	2,96	2,86	2,82	2,87
Spain	1,86	2,21	2,22	2,28	2,25	1,97	2,19	2,33	2,55	1,95	1,94	2,08
Denmark	2,93	2,94	3,13	3,32	3,35	3,15	3,18	3,28	3,31	3,43	3,22	3,61
Belgium	2,40	2,54	2,99	2,67	3,07	2,68	2,51	2,84	2,60	2,65	2,78	2,78
Sweden	2,59	2,82	3,47	3,03	2,96	2,93	2,76	2,70	1,94	2,65	2,82	3,16
Poland	2,02	2,12	2,09	2,48	2,44	2,32	2,28	2,21	2,15	2,00	1,94	1,92
Meat b), frozen: Total import	1,31	1,41	1,56	1,54	1,59	1,56	1,59	1,59	1,60	1,59	1,70	1,79
from it: Germany	1,17	1,06	1,37	1,38	1,46	1,52	1,51	1,49	1,49	1,46	1,54	1,60
France	1,43	1,46	1,52	1,60	1,56	1,57	1,53	1,60	1,59	1,60	1,57	1,71
UK	1,39	1,55	1,57	1,66	1,65	1,54	1,61	1,59	1,54	1,57	2,03	2,41
NL	1,41	1,59	1,57	1,45	2,11	1,67	2,48	1,67	1,63	1,78	-	1,82
Spain	-	-	-	-	1,96	1,50	-	1,79	-	-	-	-
Denmark	1,28	1,59	1,28	-	1,72	1,66	1,28	-	-	1,65	1,63	1,65
Poland	1,31	1,42	1,38	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,63	1,59	1,65	1,69
Hake												
Fillets c), frozen: Total import	3,15	3,30	3,52	3,55	3,52	3,51	3,51	3,63	3,47	3,50	3,40	3,46
from it: Germany	2,51	2,24	2,39	2,48	2,43	2,60	2,57	2,86	2,47	2,54	2,57	2,98
France	3,20	3,98	3,95	3,91	3,96	3,54	3,74	4,00	3,94	4,05	3,88	3,72
UK	3,55	3,11	2,84	4,80	4,16	3,08	5,08	4,33	4,50	5,14	3,24	4,51
NL	3,31	3,71	3,88	3,75	3,93	3,72	4,13	3,93	4,11	3,77	3,82	4,20
Spain	3,21	3,37	3,55	3,60	3,54	3,47	3,41	3,48	3,40	3,44	3,44	3,69
Poland	2,67	2,48	2,62	3,24	2,54	2,78	2,77	2,67	2,75	2,56	2,64	2,93
Italy	3,75	4,09	4,39	3,99	4,02	4,17	4,29	4,42	3,87	3,81	4,01	3,68
Meat d), frozen: Total import												
from it: Germany	1,57	1,56	1,47	1,57	1,72	2,05	1,54	1,44	1,81	2,29	1,57	1,67
France	1,37	-	-	1,72	1,70	-	-	1,70	3,56	1,33	1,54	-
UK	-	-	-	-	-	1,61	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	-	-	1,72	0,00	3,46	3,19	3,29	-	1,78	3,36	-	-
Spain	1,87	1,86	2,34	1,96	2,05	2,13	2,51	2,39	2,19	2,24	2,52	3,39
Poland	1,30	1,39	1,42	1,34	1,35	1,02	1,24	1,39	1,24	1,99	1,23	1,47
Italy	3,74	1,43	2,10	2,63	2,51	1,49	1,93	-	1,87	2,29	1,67	2,24

Note: a) CN: 03047500 (pinbone in and boneless).- b) CN: 03049490.- c) CN: 03047411, 03047415 and 03047419 (pinbone in and boneless).- d) CN: 03049550.-
Source: Eurostat-Comext; Published by: AIPCE 2017

Tab. 7.3 Import of frozen fillets and meat of Alaska-pollock and hake from third countries into EU (28)

Average import price (€/KG; without duty) in 2016

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alaska-Pollock												
Fillets a), frozen: Total import	2,57	2,56	2,51	2,45	2,43	2,39	2,35	2,38	2,33	2,31	2,33	2,41
from it: Germany	2,65	2,60	2,57	2,41	2,46	2,44	2,40	2,40	2,32	2,36	2,38	2,45
France	2,73	2,67	2,66	2,62	2,52	2,53	2,49	2,48	2,48	2,51	2,57	2,72
UK	2,54	2,69	2,62	2,66	2,54	2,37	2,12	2,24	2,44	2,29	2,62	2,62
NL	2,78	2,83	2,68	2,73	2,63	2,64	2,62	2,70	2,63	2,76	2,65	2,72
Spain	2,26	2,46	0,19	2,20	2,12	2,11	1,90	2,22	1,93	2,03	2,04	1,99
Denmark	3,36	3,51	3,37	3,13	3,19	3,18	3,11	3,13	3,09	3,00	3,12	3,42
Belgium	2,44	2,51	2,33	2,50	2,28	2,29	2,35	2,55	2,23	2,40	2,54	2,55
Sweden	2,78	2,82	2,71	2,47	2,66	2,71	2,34	2,81	2,54	2,49	2,79	2,66
Poland	2,10	2,23	2,20	2,19	2,22	2,18	2,08	2,18	2,06	1,87	1,74	1,95
Meat b), frozen: Total import	1,75	1,72	1,72	1,71	1,71	1,70	1,69	1,69	1,72	1,76	1,69	1,74
from it: Germany	1,54	1,59	1,56	1,63	1,59	1,60	1,47	1,57	1,66	1,60	1,63	1,68
France	1,75	1,67	1,61	1,67	1,60	1,65	1,63	1,53	1,70	1,67	1,61	1,64
UK	2,28	1,65	1,78	1,70	1,69	1,72	1,68	1,70	1,78	1,79	-	-
NL	1,72	2,41	2,38	2,00	1,87	1,93	1,76	1,79	2,29	2,27	1,72	2,13
Spain	-	1,80	-	-	-	2,08	2,08	-	-	2,10	2,05	-
Denmark	1,69	1,61	1,62	1,80	1,71	1,80	1,77	-	-	1,80	-	-
Poland	1,66	1,72	1,72	1,67	1,65	1,66	1,70	1,78	1,73	1,70	1,67	1,76
Hake												
Fillets c), frozen: Total import	3,35	3,18	3,53	3,72	3,51	3,65	3,61	3,59	3,51	3,71	3,54	3,43
from it: Germany	2,40	2,73	2,56	3,07	3,09	3,06	3,36	2,85	3,12	3,19	3,44	3,13
France	3,32	4,14	4,26	4,28	4,01	4,15	3,96	3,96	3,83	3,90	3,94	3,86
UK	3,48	4,65	3,99	4,23	4,52	4,01	3,91	3,50	4,06	3,85	4,16	4,26
NL	3,74	3,41	3,76	3,82	3,92	3,92	3,69	3,50	3,88	3,89	3,78	3,80
Spain	3,45	3,20	3,48	3,75	3,49	3,48	3,46	3,55	20,87	3,69	3,52	3,51
Poland	2,84	2,58	2,86	2,70	2,82	2,70	2,71	2,93	2,78	2,76	2,52	2,66
Italy	4,05	3,48	4,30	3,78	3,96	4,27	3,97	4,20	4,23	4,33	3,92	4,02
Meat d), frozen: Total import	2,23	2,31	2,39	2,36	2,33	2,27	2,38	2,29	2,10	2,37	2,30	2,21
from it: Germany	1,77	1,71	1,55	2,38	1,67	1,80	1,94	1,73	1,85	1,58	1,81	1,68
France	1,61	1,59	1,57	1,57	-	-	2,19	-	1,65	1,66	1,64	-
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,82	-	-	1,96
NL	1,59	3,30	-	3,37	-	-	-	-	1,86	-	-	-
Spain	2,15	2,51	2,28	2,25	2,47	2,30	2,46	2,21	2,36	2,52	2,41	2,32
Poland	1,30	1,60	1,58	1,36	1,38	1,42	1,59	1,53	1,49	1,55	1,54	1,63
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: a) CN: 03047500 (pinbone in and boneless).- b) CN: 03049490.- c) CN: 03047411, 03047415 and 03047419 (pinbone in and boneless).- d) CN: 03049550.-
Source: Eurostat-Comext; Published by: AIPCE 2017