FINFISH STUDY 2018

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

EU Fish Processors and Traders Association

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List of Contents

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 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 27 billion € in turnover.

AIPCE-CEP and its members prepare the Finfish Study to use at EU and member state level to exemplify the need for imported seafood, particularly whitefish, in the production of added value seafood within Europe. The ability to rely on 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.

Whilst the traditional favourite species continue to dominate consumption in most member states we have seen considerable expansion of the species mix in recent years as logistics and access have improved. Consumer are also more aware of the broad spectrum of species available globally as the access to information and travel experiences expand.

So whitefish species continue to be very important but expansion of other wild caught fish such as tuna, pelagics and cephalopods is providing greater choice for consumers that is in turn being met by increasing the processing capabilities across many member states.

The rapid expansion of global aquaculture rapid expansion in the last two decades has further fuelled these opportunities and several important species have become well established in the EU markets. Some of this need has been met from local cultivation in the EU but again the majority of supply comes from outside the EU borders 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 reliance only on domestic supply would leave a much smaller industry and limit the scope for both growth and innovation. Using all the varieties and complementing domestic and imported supply has allowed the sector to maintain and increase its relevance across all member states.

This study has been prepared by and for the processing industry in Europe for more than 2% years and has been a useful tool in explaining the activities of the fish and seafood processing industry and trading sector.

We acknowledge there are other publications and databases that go into more detail about individual species and categories or that follow the daily events of the industry more closely but we still attach value to the preparation and publication of this annual study that shares AIPCE-CEP's opinion to how the trade is shaping, explains our perception of key issues affecting that trade and the importance of finding pragmatic and viable solutions to sustaining these activities.

Unlike many other reports 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 the sector represents one of the largest sectors of all in international food trade and certainly outstrips other proteins. The need to conduct this trade responsibly has never been greater and within AIPCE-CEP we have been engaged in several 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 best achieve their aims but within a pragmatic framework that ensures proper implementation and effect.

AIPCE-CEP is pro-active in leading the dialogue and where appropriate over many years we have taken actions within our supply chains ahead of regulatory controls to meet the expectations of stakeholders and consumers. At the same time, 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 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.

The Finfish Study is intended to provide insight into some of these developments and how the supply and consumption are changing.

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. For 2016 changes are more significant than we usually see particularly in EU catch statistics where we have revised our estimates upwards in total but have reduced the non-food use number downwards. This resulted in a change to supply for consumption of 300,000 t compared to our published number in last year's Finfish Study.

Key findings

- **Total market supply slightly up to 14.79 million t (+0.1 %);**
- **Imported share fallen to 62 % (9.18 million t);**
- **Whitefish import dependency stable at 88.9 % for wild capture species;**
- **EU catches for whitefish species have marginally reduced by 2.2 % and quota utilisation has fallen to 74.7 %;**
- **Exports expanded by 6.9 % to 2.114 million t;**
- **Tuna was the only species growing in the 1 million t group with cod, salmon and herring all showing decline in supply. Tuna re-emerges as No1 in volume at WFE;**
- **Consumption per capita consumption falls back to 24.8 kg at WFE.**

2.1 Data Base

This report is mainly based on statistics taken from Eurostat 2017 data and refers to the EU28 group who were member states at the beginning of the year. Any other data is 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). This makes it 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 2016.

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. Using such official data enables consistency but in our opinion was poorly recognising some increasingly significant differences in regional processing and product formats that in some instances have become key influencers in the EU and indeed global markets.

Our methodology adopts our own set of conversion factors based on expressed processing yields gleaned from the experience of AIPCE-CEP members (see tab. 4.19). We believe this approach more accurately reflects the differences between major processing methodologies now being employed as a result of both technical innovation as well as regional shifts around the world. Importantly this allows us to assess more realistically how much of the global resources are used in the EU market.

Taking these changes into account has been instrumental to demonstrating how improved utilisation of fish after it has been caught has been a major factor in continuing the expansion of the consumption. Achievement of enhanced yields and recovery through technological advance and investment as well as the use of skilled labour has substantially reduced 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.

By using this more correct data we believe we have also been able as industry to contribute to improving 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) regularly publishes trade data and has itself established conversion factors for all CN codes through its own research. 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 long established 'official conversion factors'.

Note: 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 still an element of approximation as there are constant advances in processing techniques that continuously deliver yield improvements but we believe our results are portraying a reasonably accurate picture in today's global supply network.

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

3. Regulatory Review

The legislative landscape for fish and seafood trade matters has seen relatively little change in 2017 so we do not have much to report here.

However one topic is dominant that ultimately will affect all EU regulation including some very specific matters for fish and seafood – that is Brexit.

Whilst the publication timing of this report gives no opportunity to comment about any certainty of the impacts we know that there are many complexities in the subject that can affect trade flows, the ease (or not) of trade and transactional processes.

One of the key messages from the Finfish Study is the industry's dependence on imports. The **Autonomous Tariff Quotas (ATQs)** regulation is specifically designed to permit the EU industry access to its key raw materials in a way that stimulates growth, employment and investment. It is important to note that the free movement of goods within the EU can 'disguise' in the trade statistics the member state where final consumption is taking place.

Whatever the final situation post Brexit the ATQ system has been a key servant to the EU industry in supporting investment, growth and also the capability to maintain levels of consumer interest in our products that benefits the hard-working fishermen of the EU member states.

During this Finfish Study we will make reference to individual ATQs and their relevance to species and sectors.

As part of the work AIPCE conducts on behalf of its member we prepare extensive data packs and rationale justifications for sustaining and expanding the ATQs where appropriate.

The current cycle ends 31st December 2018 and is expected to be replaced by a two year regulation (instead of the normal three year) due to the need to accommodate any potential changes as a result of Brexit.

4. Consumption and Supply Trends

This report covers the known trade activity in fish products for the EU28 up to and including 2017.

As previously mentioned there are several key species and formats that dominate EU wide consumption. This reflects the scale of investment to achieve efficient production of these items. These underpin the sustained appetite of consumers for seafood products.

We observe increasing diversity in species, frequency and time as innovation in packaging, logistics and therefore access creates more opportunities for consumers to eat fish more often and in alternative ways.

That provides exciting prospects for the future of fish and seafood consumption. In parallel the familiar and traditional species have seen improved availability as a consequence of higher quotas and processing yields so we should not forget the foundation of EU consumption remains safe as well.

The key message we consistently deliver in the Finfish Study 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 2017, we calculate this at 62.1 % for EU28 so coming in at the lower part of the range.

In absolute terms, the sum of all imports (at WFE) has fallen slightly by 66,000 t (-0.7 %) to 9.18 million t). This is still above the average since 2006 (9.03 million t).

Over the 25 year plus period we have been publishing this Study we have primarily focused our dialogue and explanation of the trade in the seven key whitefish species (cod, haddock, redfish, saithe & hake.

Non-EU additions are Alaska-pollock and hoki). In our view these underpin the majority of member state consumer markets and importantly for AIPCE-CEP - as the trade association of the processing and trade sector - these species and their derivatives undergo the greatest transformation within EU factories when it comes to value addition and employment opportunities.

As pointed out in previous editions it is noteworthy that these key species are wild-caught. This has subjected them to somewhat unpredictable supply scenarios over history but in the last couple of decades 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 has generated confidence throughout the fish and seafood supply chain and many commercial operators have invested and are investing in expanding and improving their processing capabilities. New generation technology continues to appear promises further advances in gaining 'more from less'. This can be in the form of more selective fishing gear or machines that gain more yield from the fish carcass. This expanded recovery of valuable protein means we are using resources ever more imaginatively, wisely and responsibly.

However, it is not unusual to see cyclical changes in supply over longer periods and it would seem that across the Northern hemisphere we are entering a period of stagnation or slight decline in whitefish quotas and catches. The underlying stocks remain healthy but the scientific recommendations and advice does point to some fisheries needing to cut back from the recent highs. On the other hand there are those that are still growing.

Aquaculture continues to offer the potential to not only offset these temporary reductions in whitefish quotas but also to further expand the supply allowing markets to grow. Very large-scale aquaculture in whitefish species such as tilapia and pangasius (Basa) has played an important part globally albeit with mixed results in the EU but local EU cultivated species such as Sea Bass and Sea Bream have enjoyed greater presence in the market. The data sheets in the appendices of this Study outline the role they are playing.

Even if the EU has not been at the forefront of driving use of all of these farmed species the demands of operators in the market are very influential in driving for better standards in farming practice, welfare and science.

Of course, the whitefish sector is not the only area represented in wild fisheries and aquaculture and across the spectrum of species the EU continues to be an important market. This diversity has been grasped by the industry, retailers, wholesalers, restaurants and consumers as a way to encourage the eating of more fish, in more variety and on more occasions.

For some categories e.g. small pelagics such as mackerel and herring EU self-reliance is very high but it is also the case that these types of species offer opportunities that are equally attractive to the catchers that are outside of the EU.

When looking at the statistics at a macro-level it does appear the EU has greater self-sufficiency but when exploring the detail as we do in the Finfish Study it becomes very clear that there is a wide range of dependency that covers everything from minor species to the most iconic.

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

We seek to ensure access to these opportunities is not hampered by unnecessary burdens of tariff and non-tariff barriers where there is a demonstrable and proven demand.

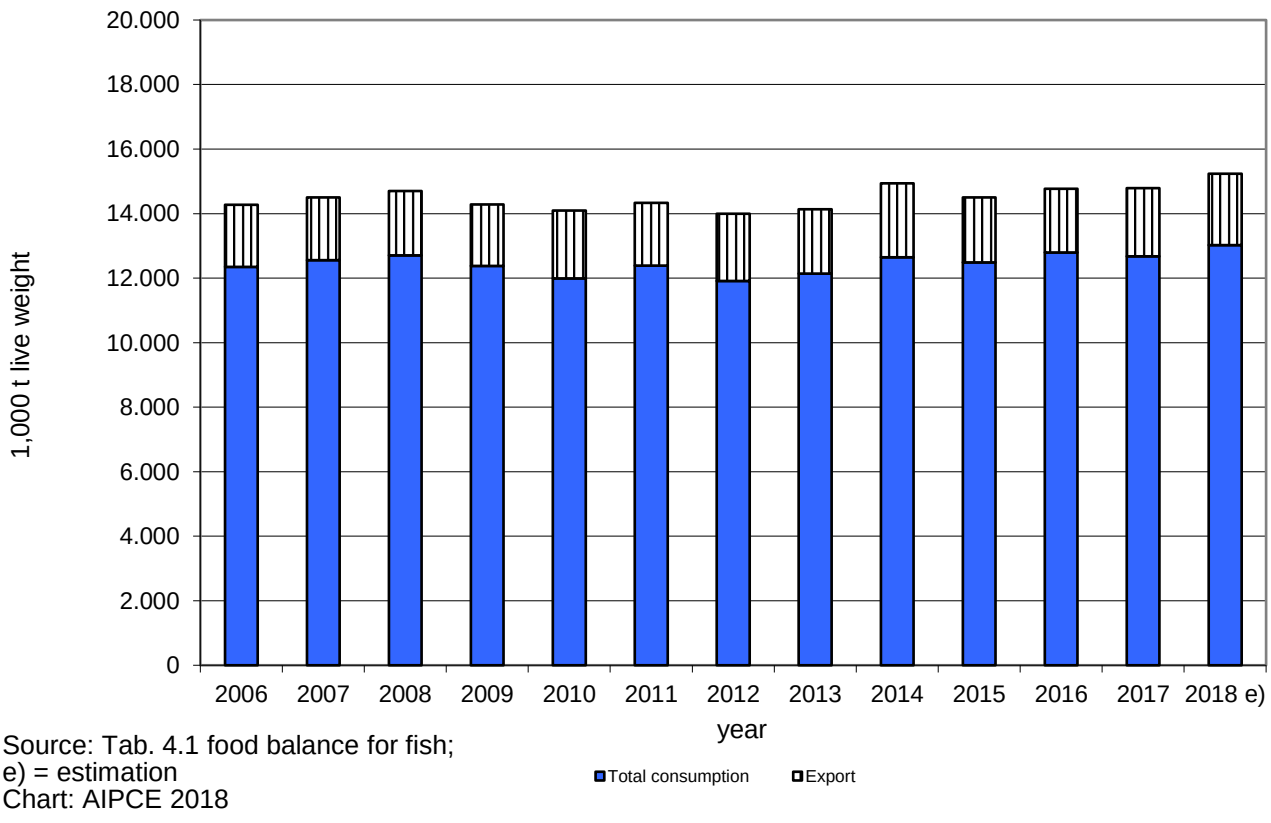
These processes involve extensive collaboration with multiple stakeholders and recognition that resolving issues take time, effort and resources if they are to find long-term solution and not just short-term responses.

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 slight increase in total supply of 20,000 t to a level of 14.79 million t (food use) which is above the long term average since 2006 by about 2.6 % and is the second highest level our analysis shows after correcting previous years statistics.

Fig. 5.1 A Actual supply for consumption and export
(from 2006-2012 EU [27], from 2013 EU [28])



Source: Tab. 4.1 food balance for fish;
e) = estimation
Chart: AIPCE 2018

This 14.79 million t of supply is broken down as follows:

- EU national landings of 5.35 million t less 1.077 million t for non-direct food use gives a nett 4,29 million t for human consumption slightly up since 2016;

- EU aquaculture is estimated to have generated 1.33 million t so giving a very small incremental growth that keeps this trend continuing but at a very modest rate.

Net EU domestic supply for food use amounts to 5.610 million t an uplift of 1.5 %. (Note: we have made corrections to the numbers stated in our previous reports which have raised the stated catches for EU fisheries for several years. We have also adjusted the non-food element to reflect the latest available statistics.)

Export activity has risen to 2.114 million t which represents a proportion of just below 38 % of the availability – note our assumption that exports are made up of EU domestic fish rather than re-export of materials. This puts 2017 slightly above the average since 2006.

Imported materials comprised of 9.180 million t a reduction of 66,000 t or 0.7 %. This is about 1.7 % above the average since 2006.

The netted result of these activities is a calculated consumption total of 12.676 million t in 2017, a reversal of 117,000 t, or -0.9 % versus 2016.

After making some re-statement for last year this is the second highest level since EU27/28 was formed and confirms the long term trend for fish consumption to be rising – it is above the average of that period by about 2.2 %.

It is satisfying to see that domestic catches have contributed more to consumption share in 2017 and the momentum for greater consumption can be met. However, as we constantly remind via this publication the success of the industry remains dependent on access to fish and we at AIPCE-CEP are continuously focused on the need to keep the trade flow as seamless and smooth as possible due to our reliance on a truly global sourcing base.

As previously stated imports made up about 62 % of this year's available supply but assuming only domestically caught fish makes up the export activity – that is species that are less consumed in the EU or where better values are available outside of the EU borders – then expressing the share of consumption is actually a higher level of 72.4 %.

5.2 Key Species Categories

Below is an analysis by each of the key species categories to demonstrate the more detailed market dynamics:

- Wild capture whitefish species up 13,400 t (+0.4 %) to a total of 3.123 million t;
- Freshwater species (mainly aquaculture) down by 99,000 t (-19.5 %) to 412,000 t;

- Sea Bass and Sea Bream up by 7,000 t (+3.0 %) to 243,300 t;
- Salmon down by 27,200 t (-1.9%) to 1.370 million t;
- Tuna rising by 117,000 t (+8.7 %) to 1.457 million t;
- Surimi base and products reduced by 17,600 t (-6.5%) to 252,200 t;
- Small pelagics shrink by 36,350 t (-2.0 %) to 1,823.9 million t;
- Shrimp down by 15,570 t (-1.7 %) to 883,900 t;
- Cephalopods up by 13,000 t (+2.3 %) to 566,100 t.

In the appendices to this report the breakdown of these products can be seen by key format (e.g. whole, fillets etc.), the main supplying countries and the levels of self-sufficiency, in some cases at species level. To repeat this is all calculated back to Live Weight Equivalent in order to enable us to see use of natural resources. The conversion factors in table 4.19 can be used to look at individual formats but again we have decided at AIPCE-CEP to use conversion factors that reflect the location of processing. In our opinion this has become more relevant in recent years as the tradition of processing fish close to where it is caught has been superseded by either proximity to market in the case of chilled and fresh fish or where yields are higher due to manual filleting such as in SE Asia.

5.3 Levels of Sufficiency

The total supply available of fish for food use in the EU28 we have calculated as 14.790 million. Adjusting for exports we arrive at a potential net consumption of 12.676 million t in 2017. Projecting this into levels of reliance and self-sufficiency results in the following:

- If all EU catches and cultivated fish were retained in the EU this would represent 42.1 % of the total available supply but that includes non-food use so is unrealistic as a measure;

- in food use terms this is actually 37.9 % 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 27.6 % 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 62 % of all available supply and 72.4 % of consumption.

Given the purpose of the publishing the Finfish Study was to highlight the scale of the industry and its dependence on imports we again repeat how fundamental this is to both the industry and the consumer in the EU.

Whilst the 2017 figures of 61.9 % of potential supply and 27.4 % of consumption are at the lower end of our recent range they are still within the +/- of 1 % that has persisted since the extension of the EU to 27 member states in 2006 (and subsequently to 28).

Should we take a purely theoretical approach – not achievable in the real world – then the most optimistic calculation for self-sufficiency in the EU could assume the exports are retained and displace the equivalent amount of imports one-to-one (so 2.114 million t) then the level of self-sufficiency gets to 44.2 % against last year's consumption of 12.676 million t (see Fig. 5.1 B).

Considering the supply from EU 'Quota Species' there has been a noticeable increase of 14.5 % (438,422 t) across the whole species complex. It is always a handful of species accounting for the majority of this change and typically these are in the non-food grouping or the human food pelagic sector.

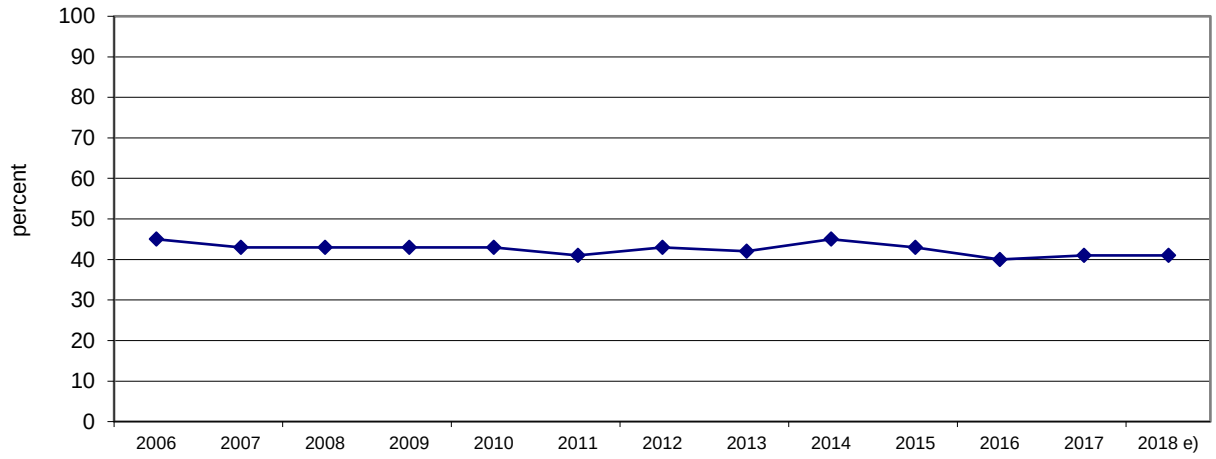
For clarity the key changes in 2017 are: herring down 85,000 t, sprats down by 60,000 t, sandeel up by 373,000 t and Blue Whiting up by 132,000 t.

Obviously there are many minor changes but these represent the biggest numerically and are highlighted simply because of their scale. As an observation it is worth pointing out that each of these changes are bigger than either of the total catches of haddock or saithe!

In the whitefish grouping hake continues to be the leading light with a second successive year of catch exceeding 100,000 t – but even then it fell back on utilisation of quota.

After almost breaching the 100,000 t level in 2016 plaice disappointedly fell sharply back to only 84,734 t despite the potential for advancement with an increased quota – so utilisation only came in at 47.7 % for 2017.

Fig. 5.1 B Changes in EU catch and self sufficiency in relation to third country supply from 2006 EU (27), from 2013 EU (28)



Source: Tab. 4.1 food balance for fish;
e) = estimation.- Chart: AIPCE 2018

5.4 Consumption

When taken at per capita level (WFE) the total supply we estimate now being above the 29 kg level and rapidly closing in 30 kg last seen just before the 2008 economic crisis.

However, given the overall reduction in nett supply (i.e. after deducting exports) the apparent consumption has fallen slightly to 24.8 kg/capita. This is closely matches the average since 2006 but is the first reversal in 5 years.

As mentioned in an earlier chapter we have been in a period of improved availability of many species from both wild capture and aquaculture so we should perhaps be expecting more growth. However, competition for fish is not lessening and the EU is a mature market.

As a trading bloc the EU presently the most important for fish and seafood globally but other regions are becoming more significant and we must ensure that we keep developing.

It is also essential not to put any unnecessary barriers – whether tariff or non-tariff – that could inhibit this consumption.

5.5 Wild Captured Whitefish Supply

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

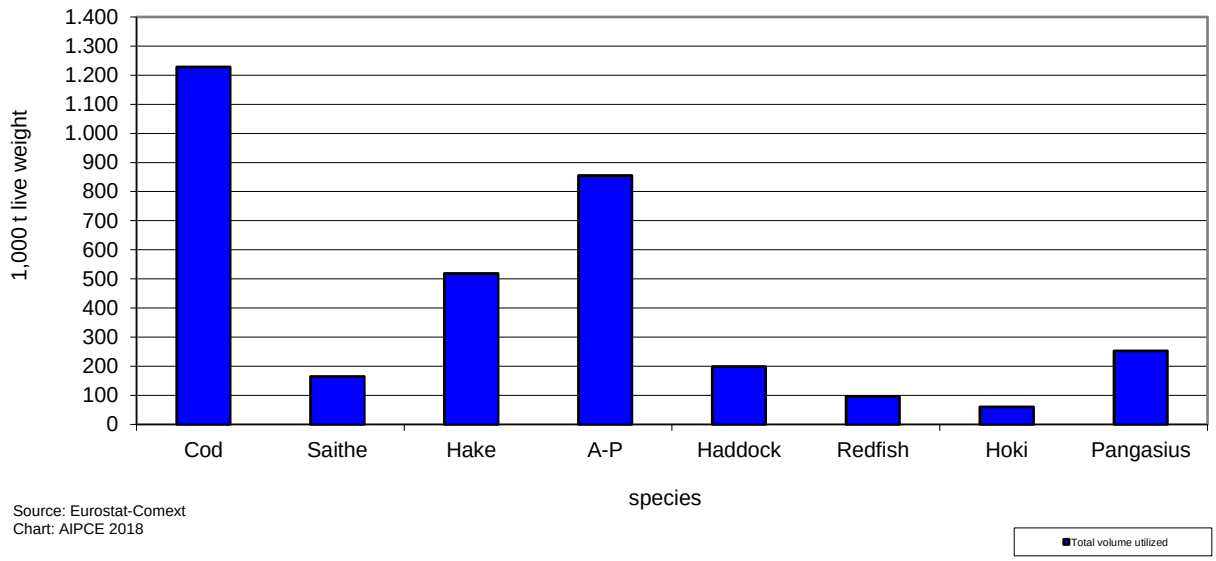
Once again the apparent demand for whitefish has slightly grown – now reaching 3.123 million t – for wild capture species. This represents an increase of 0.4 % - see tables 4.2 and 4.3 – consolidating the trend of being above 3 million t.

The processing sector which AIPCE-CEP represents sees whitefish species as of great importance due to the scale of the tonnages involved and also the high level of processing and value addition associated with the items represented in this trade.

In line with the history of activity in the species we classify as whitefish the dominance of imports remains absolutely clear with more than 89 % coming from outside of EU borders.

Panagasius is the only farmed whitefish species to have any significant level of consumption in the EU but its share has been slipping away for several years as its appeal has been diminishing in some of the key markets – although in one or two member states it has now gained a stronger foothold. The graph below (5.2 A) shows the relative importance of each of the seven wild capture species (at WFE) with the addition of pangasius.

Fig. 5.2 A Total volumes utilized by key wild captured whitefish species and pangasius in 2017 EU (28)

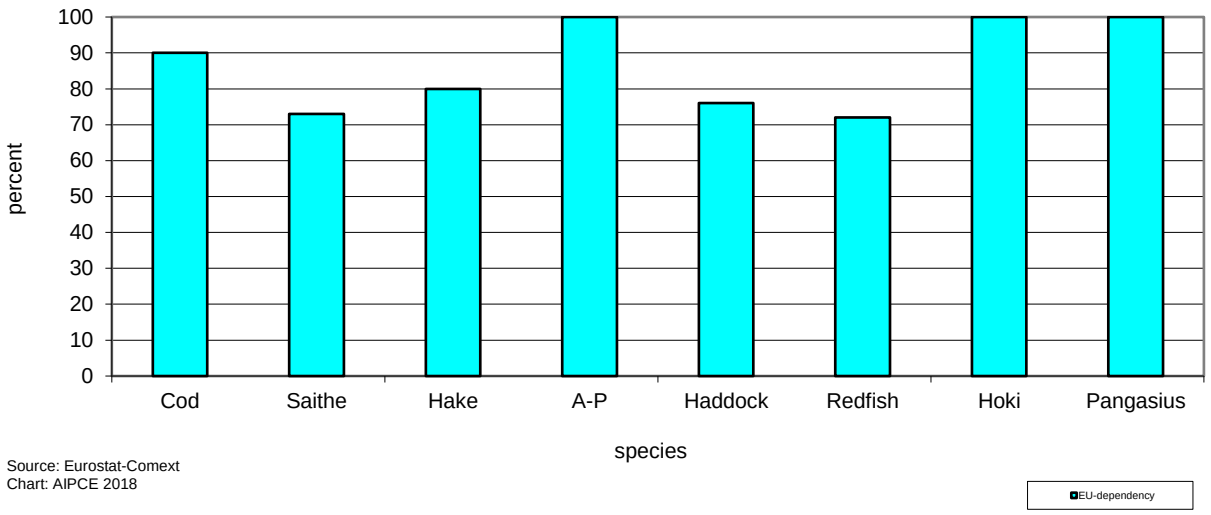


Source: Eurostat-Comext
Chart: AIPCE 2018

This second graph (5.2 B) shows the level of import dependency we have for each species. Obviously some of the species are not caught in EU waters or by EU vessels operating under licence elsewhere so any imports represent 100 % of the supply.

However, it is still clear that even for those species caught in the EU the domestic supply represents only a limited fraction of the consumption.

Fig. 5.2 B Import dependency by key wild captured whitefish species and pangasius in 2017 EU (28)



Source: Eurostat-Comext
Chart: AIPCE 2018

Whitefish Summary:

As mentioned the volume for wild capture whitefish species now appears to be consolidated above 3 million t as 2017 is now the third year in the last four exceeding this number.

Underlying this has been the higher quota levels in several of the key fisheries across the Northern hemisphere. As these are familiar and well established species the expansion of sales and processing has no doubt been made easier.

Atlantic cod in particular has benefited from a period of high biomass and quotas in the Barents Sea but also in the mid-Atlantic region around Iceland. For now these supply peaks may have passed and we can expect some reduction in activity reflecting this. However, the EU remains the largest single market for all species of cod and may prove more resilient than other regions of the world in its appetite for cod and take an even larger share of the supply.

2017 perhaps demonstrates this as EU use has fallen back 2.3 % to 1.228 million t but unfortunately it was the domestic supply that fell by a greater proportion as the EU catch disappointingly fell by 9,400 t – although utilisation marginally improved to 81.8 %. So in 2017 self-sufficiency only just exceeded 10 % (actually 10.4 %).

The industry benefits from two significant Autonomous Tariff Quota (ATQ) allowances in cod and we have exceeded the base limits in both of these for several years.

Firstly H&G cod has a limit of 75,000 t which is further enhanced by a 20 % uplift (under what we refer to as the safeguard measure) if we reach more than 80 % of the 75,000 t by the end of September (i.e. >80 % use in 75 % of the year). It has been necessary to trigger this measure in each of the last 4 years.

Secondly cod fillets have a 38,000 t duty free import allowance and this is consistently exhausted before the end of the September each year.

Another familiar EU species, **saithe** had positive development in 2017 with total supply increasing by 7 % fuelled by both domestic catches (up by 10.3 %) and imports 5.7 %. Import dependency is still high at 73 %.

There are no ATQ allowances in saithe as the supplying countries are all in the EFTA region.

Haddock also expanded supply 6.7 % to just short of 200,000 t. An EU quota cut of 27 % was not reflected in catch reduction where landings actually advanced by 2 % taking utilisation of the species up to 84.5 %. Self –sufficiency hovers around 24 %.

There is a modest ATQ for H&G haddock of 5,000 t but this has not been fully utilised in the current 2016-18 cycle beyond 50 %.

Amongst the species where EU catches have typically had lower representation **hake** stands out as the group where the EU catch is becoming ever more important. For the second consecutive year the catch has exceeded 100,000 t but even this was disappointing given the quota opportunity gave room for nearly 10 % more catch but actually slightly less was actually reported as landed. Nevertheless self-sufficiency is now consistently at the 20 % level and the European hake has established itself as a premium species in the hake grouping. For hake from outside of the EU the southern African resources (both Namibia and South Africa) are heavily skewed towards the EU market but increases in quota for US *productus* hake and also for Peruvian *gayi* have seen their shares grow respectively 14 % and 15 %.

There are distinct ATQs for some of the species which achieve variable rates of utilisation depending on quota developments. So for example the productus hake ATQ was exhausted in both 2017 and 2018 relatively early but the other species have fallen to lower levels due to quota availability and competition from other regions.

For other species not caught at all in the EU the 2017 supply also enjoyed growth. The most important of these remains **Alaska pollock** where the EU represents a significant and key market for both US and Russian origin materials.

Total supply grew by 1.5 % reaching 855,200 t. Within this the proportion coming from China continues to fall - this has gone down by 10 % over the last 4 years - and the growth is for US and Russian origin. This shifts demand away from twice frozen products into single frozen. Alaska pollock has the largest single ATQ assignment in the EU industry with an allowance of 300,000 t of product in fillet form (blocks, shatterpack and IQF), mince and whole permitted for import at 0 % subject to meeting the qualifying process criteria. This ATQ is also within the safeguard system for 20 % uplift dependent on use but so far this has not needed to be triggered. Overall there is a consistent utilisation of ATQ to more than 92 % of the permitted level and the species finds a home in all member states in some form of consumer product.

Hoki is less populous so has smaller volumes but the EU represents the largest single market for the species globally. In 2017 there was growth of EU activity by 1.5 % but in the last four years the species has achieved around one third increase in volume. The ATQ is set at 17,500 t and is utilised above 80 %.

Taking all the 'whitefish species' together the EU self-sufficiency has stayed stable at 11.2 % despite some promising quota developments in recent times.

As we have said before in previous editions of the Finfish Study the accumulated potential of these 7 key species in the EU is less than the individual consumption of any of the top 5 species eaten in Europe so any comments regarding levels of self-sufficiency must not exaggerate its potential nor distract from the reality of our dependence on imports in this sector. As we can see the market for whitefish – and other fish and seafood sectors – is large and is steadily growing. There is room and need for more supply and domestic catches are quickly able to help fulfil that need.

Flatfish species do not normally form part of our 'whitefish section' as we concentrate on the seven species named earlier. However, it is noteworthy that the supply situation here is becoming confused here as the potential for EU fisheries falls well behind its scope, particularly in plaice.

Despite a very high quota limit for that species of 177,000 t the utilisation has fallen away to a level of only 48 % in 2017 – actually catches only reached 84,734 t in the year compared to just under 100,000 t in 2016.

Other species in the flatfish complex appeared to have fared better. On the other hand the ATQ for flatfish species is fully utilised – often exhausting immediately after opening due to seasonal supply patterns - but it only represents 5,000 t of imports so is obviously not a key influencer of the European markets.

Summary:
It is our belief the industry will find buyers for the additional fish the EU fishermen could catch now by fully utilising their quotas (and we realise there are many complications in their ability to achieve this greater utilisation) plus growth that can come from accessing global resources.

It is apparent that the market response might not always be instantaneous particularly when the recoveries in availability are not consistent or when the species has come from a low supply base or is even new to the market. Industry takes time to adjust to significantly changed availability as the processing capabilities, product development and consumer confidence all have to catch up – but once established this demand can be sustained.

Continued access to global whitefish fisheries without unnecessary barriers is essential if the processing industry is to be viable and in turn maintaining that viability is key to be able to offer longer term opportunity to the EU catching sector.

5.7 Principle Supplying Third Countries for Whitefish

A key feature of this report is our effort to provide data that show the countries on which we are reliant for imports (see graph 5.2 C).

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.

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

Our more recent Studies have shown a slowing of this trend and in some species a clear reversal. Our contention that higher quotas alongside the better and more stable availability these have generated has encouraged investment in technologies that address the need for capturing the benefits of yield improvement and portion control that have been the advantage of hand-cutting. By narrowing the cost gap that had originally attracted buyers to using more distant locations for processing this brings processing closer to the markets.

Additionally this has spurred opportunities for short supply chains to develop again. The advent of more fish and seafood use in the chilled distribution system has enabled stronger and more viable supply routes to be established that are now shifting the processing needs ever closer to the final destination market for products and their consumption.

Our figures for 2017 suggest this trend is continuing, in whitefish species at least.

China's share of EU trade has dropped to 22 % (in whitefish) at whole fish equivalent with most species appearing to have seen reduction – the exceptions being hake and hoki that were never very large anyway.

We believe this change is gaining a sustainable momentum. That benefits the EU processing industry economically and provides greater economic contribution from its activities. In turn that will bring benefit to those fisheries and cultivators operating in closer proximity to the EU market.

The emergence specialist hubs of processing that are servicing local markets and using local supply as their foundation appear to be creating a virtuous circle that encourages further investment backed by the confidence that the market wants more fish and that in turn improves efficiency and creates more demand.

However, we should also note that this is not a unique development to the EU and the process for adding and retaining value for fish and seafood processing inside the catching country is a trend developing in several regions of the world.

The aforementioned example of Alaska pollock demonstrates that both Russia and the USA have gained share of the processing of materials they have been catching and using these resources to capture more of the downstream values in their domestic economies. In some cases these intentions are very clearly stated as governmental policy.

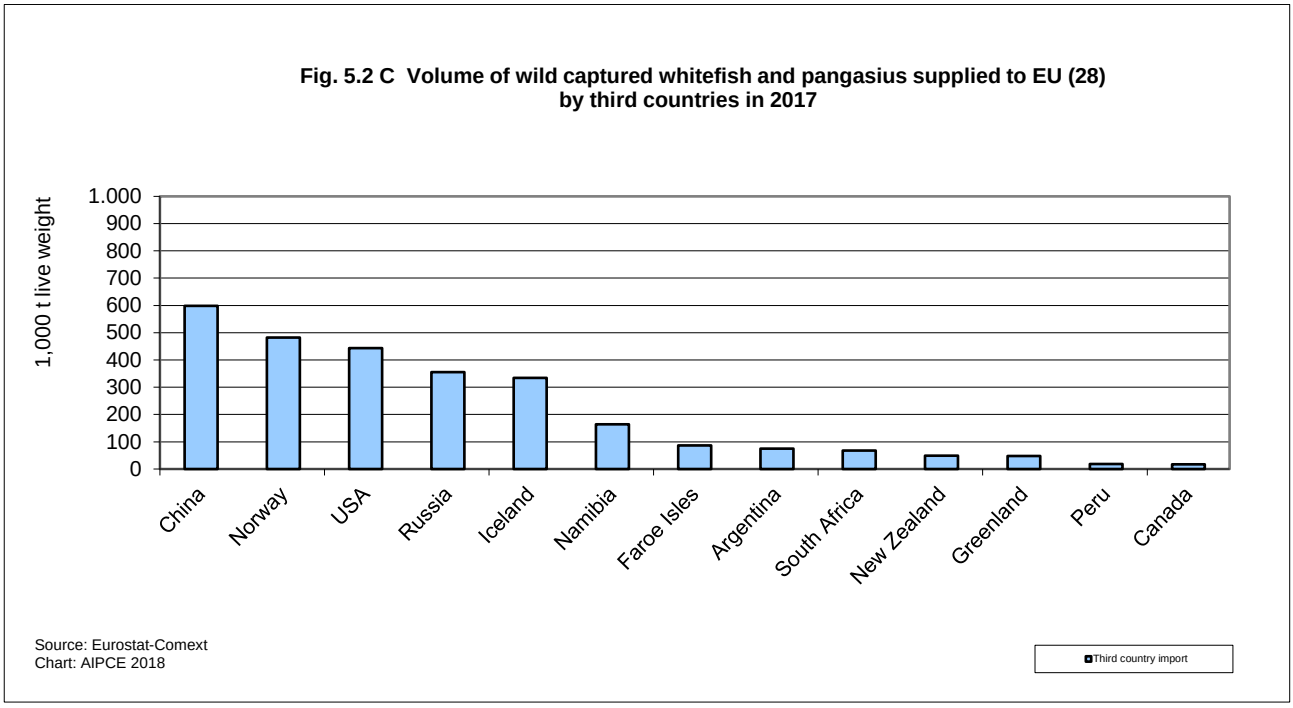
Over the last decade we have consistently tried to reflect the most notable of these changes and the impact on use of resources. Uniquely we have tried to do this by adjusting our conversion factors to reflect local differences. We have always felt this is an important consideration as the responsible use of resources post the fish coming out of the water can be just as impactful on the supply to the market as the quota and fishing or cultivation activity.

Unfortunately, this still has levels of estimation that are hard to eliminate. For imported items the CN code is usually the most detailed level of information we know but in itself this is inadequately detailed 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.

It is also not possible for us to reliably or quickly track fish back to its country of origin from the public data sources we use in this Study.

Note: 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. 5.2 C below shows the ranking of each country for whitefish at WFE:



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.

This is not to under-estimate the ever increasing diversity and breadth of fish species that are available and that the consumer has shown an appetite for trying and eating. The industry is always seeking out new opportunities and innovations that will increase the frequency and level of consumption of fish and seafood.

However, it is still the traditional species and formats that create the majority of consumption occasions.

The tables we attach in the Appendices to the Finfish Study cover a wide variety of species categories and the associated use of fish and seafood resources these require.

The Top 3 species consumed in the EU continue to be **tuna, salmon and cod**.

Tuna has seen good growth in 2017 being up 8.7 % to 1.457 million t (WFE). It would seem the figures for imports from Ecuador show the highest growth in both the relatively unprocessed form of 'loins' and in the 'prepared' format (cans) due to the conclusion of a Free Trade Agreement with the EU.

However, the supply of large pelagics such as tuna are governed by complex relationships between the EU and the locale of catch. 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. On the other hand there is a modest ATQ of 25,000 t for the import of tuna loins that is exhausted very quickly – within days of it opening – but in total actually represents only a small fraction of the total trade.

Salmon has seen a small reduction in supply in 2017 of 2 % to 1.37 million t (WFE). This appears to be driven by a decline in imports of fresh fillets in the Atlantic species and also a fall in the imports of canned salmon from the Pacific resource which saw quite a sharp drop in supply during 2017.

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. Herring is a member of the 1 million t plus 'club' and at quota and catch level is the largest individual species tonnage caught under EU management and in its waters. These species also represent a significant part of the export activity for EU species.

Shellfish and cephalopods are another sector that achieves significant scale when aggregated. There are many individual species contributing to this complex and most of the items are entirely dependent on imported sources.

Shrimp saw a modest decline on 2017 to 883,900 t but cephalopods almost exactly countered this with an increase of 2.3 %.

With the heavy dependence on imports there are several EU operators that benefit from the ATQs applicable to shrimp that arrives as a 'raw material' that then goes through value addition within the EU.

For **coldwater shrimp** the ATQ is split between the key pandalus species of *borealis* and *jordani* both of which reach full utilisation or close to it. The advent of the Free Trade Agreement with Canada (CETA) has now for most of the activity in *borealis* under the ATQ.

Warmwater prawns have a separate ATQ of 30,000 t that is typically used up in the first half of the year. However, the strict rules around meeting the 'qualifying processes' criteria are an important part of maintaining the value addition in the EU and the industry respects the need to keep these in play.

The key ATQs in cephalopods relate to **squid** items and in the current cycle (2016-18) we are unlikely to breach the limits. However, we also recognise that squid fisheries are very variable from one year to the next and the availability of both locally caught squid and on the international stage is constantly changing so headroom is required in the volumes available.

Aquaculture continues to expand globally but the EU trajectory is less successful. For certain species the EU market has developed very rapidly and in finfish the most obvious example has been Atlantic salmon. We estimate the EU is around 13-14 % self-sufficient.

Other finfish species gaining in popularity with consumers are Sea Bass and Sea Bream where the EU self-sufficiency levels are much higher at close to 75 % of the consumption.

Of the key cultivated finfish species across the globe the EU in market terms actually represents only a very small percentage of the consumption. Tilapia for example has global supply of several million t yet the EU, by our estimates, consumes only around 50,000 t or about 1 % of supply. As mentioned earlier pangasius has been declining sharply in EU consumption and is now only at about 40 % of its historical peak.

The largest volume for aquaculture in the EU is mussels but we do not report any figures for this in our appendices.

In the future there seems to be little doubt that the more predictable supply, planning certainty and scale of some of the developments in aquaculture will continue to underpin considerable investments across the EU in the capacity to process and handle the products efficiently and quickly.

Yet despite the considerable advances in global aquaculture it is still wild caught fish that is the majority source for consumption in the EU.

7. EU and Global Supply Base

7.1 Overview of EU Fish Stocks

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

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

The appendices in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 contain the extract of the quota and landing reports for all the species operating under this system in the EU including the calculation of the utilisation rate. We continue to see that most species landings do not reflect levels of full quota utilisation. We also understand that there are many reasons for this being the case and resolving the relevant complexities is a continuous and very challenging issue.

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 any consequences for its use or representation.

The study has been published for more than 25 years 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 (27)							EU (28)					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 a)	2018 b)
Catches	5.200	5.136	5.216	5.068	4.944	4.889	4.604	4.829	5.382	5.144	4.915	5.354	5.515
+ Aquaculture production c)	1.283	1.306	1.239	1.286	1.256	1.227	1.237	1.185	1.252	1.307	1.320	1.333	1.346
- Non-food uses	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	700	804	821	938	711	1.077	1.077
= Supply for consumption	5.536	5.442	5.455	5.354	5.200	5.116	5.141	5.210	5.813	5.513	5.524	5.610	5.784
+ Imports (Third countries) d)	8.741	9.061	9.247	8.928	8.894	9.221	8.858	8.927	9.124	8.990	9.246	9.180	9.455
= Total supply	14.277	14.503	14.702	14.282	14.094	14.337	13.999	14.137	14.937	14.503	14.770	14.790	15.239
- Exports (Third countries) d)	1.925	1.944	1.994	1.905	2.104	1.951	2.086	2.002	2.293	2.012	1.977	2.114	2.220
= Total consumption	12.352	12.559	12.708	12.377	11.990	12.386	11.913	12.135	12.644	12.491	12.793	12.676	13.019
Total supply per capita (kg) e)	29	29	30	29	28	29	28	28	29	29	29	29	30
by catches for consumption in %	39	38	37	37	37	36	37	37	39	38	37	38	38
by third countries imports in %	61	62	63	63	63	64	63	63	61	62	63	62	62
Consumption per capita (kg) f)	26,6	25,4	25,6	24,9	24,0	24,7	23,8	24,0	24,9	24,6	25,1	24,8	25,4
Self-sufficiency (%) g)	45	43	43	43	43	41	43	43	46	44	43	44	44

Notes: a) Preliminary figures.- b) Forecast.- c) Estimation for 2016-2018.- 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.- g) Supply for consumption / Total supply * 100 = Rate of self-sufficiency in %.-

Source: Eurostat, Eurostat-Comext, EU catch report, EUMOFA, AIPCE-CEP-Estimations

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Tab. 4.2 Results of the tables "Origin of imports of important wild captured whitefish into EU (28) 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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total a)	337	339	355	352	349	2.625	2.689	2.639	2.758	2.774	2.962	3.028	2.994	3.110	3.123
Cod	138	140	148	137	128	1.015	1.097	1.052	1.119	1.100	1.153	1.237	1.201	1.257	1.228
Saithe	49	42	45	41	45	123	110	109	113	120	172	152	154	154	165
Hake	72	88	95	104	102	421	413	411	414	417	493	501	506	518	519
Alaska-Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	835	855	838	843	855	835	855	838	843	855
Haddock	58	51	46	47	47	131	113	123	140	152	189	164	170	187	199
A. Redfish	20	19	21	23	27	54	56	63	69	69	74	75	84	92	96
Hoki	-	-	-	-	-	46	45	42	60	60	46	45	42	60	60
Plaice b)	94	86	92	100	85	6	5	5	5	5	100	92	97	104	90

	Total supply:										Third countries imports:				
Species	by catches					by third countries imports					by imports from China				
	(%)					(%)					(%)				
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total a)	11	11	12	11	11	89	89	88	89	89	24	23	23	23	22
Cod	12	11	12	11	10	88	89	88	89	90	14	16	15	16	15
Saithe	28	27	29	26	27	72	73	71	74	73	14	17	14	11	10
Hake	15	18	19	20	20	85	82	81	80	80	2	2	3	3	4
Alaska-Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	48	46	45	44	41
Haddock	31	31	27	25	24	69	69	73	75	76	20	16	14	14	17
A. Redfish	27	25	25	25	28	73	75	75	75	72	19	19	18	17	18
Hoki	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	20	24	20	19	21
Plaice b)	94	94	94	95	94	6	6	6	5	6	-	-	1	-	-

Notes: a) Total of the 7 listed species without plaice.- b) 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 (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Whole, fresh	**146.064**	**147.418**	**158.820**	**162.517**	**100**	**2**
of it from Norway	104.798	104.542	109.309	114.532	4	35
Iceland	18.774	21.656	27.197	29.055	18	7
Faroe Islands	4.316	4.977	5.105	6.888	6	35
Chile	4.000	3.988	4.241	3.889	2	-8
Canada	4.326	4.251	4.283	3.669	53	-14
Namibia	4.669	4.118	4.280	1.967	1	-54
South Africa	4.136	3.246	2.750	1.884	1	-31
Whole, frozen	**325.141**	**338.250**	**376.870**	**380.720**	**100**	**1**
of it from Norway	119.342	106.627	128.823	139.258	37	8
Russia	78.484	86.981	99.109	110.907	29	12
Greenland	22.411	26.477	31.876	33.925	9	6
USA	32.569	38.180	31.441	21.286	6	-32
South Africa	18.606	18.643	20.660	18.611	5	-10
Faroe Islands	8.583	10.512	12.257	14.963	4	22
Iceland	12.432	14.967	18.927	14.833	4	-22
Fillet, fresh c)	**87.702**	**82.013**	**88.537**	**88.074**	**100**	**-1**
of it from Iceland	64.426	63.571	70.450	69.280	79	-2
Norway	18.666	15.477	14.611	15.558	18	6
Faroe Islands	4.578	2.912	3.422	3.224	4	-6
Fillet, frozen	**1.674.887**	**1.640.179**	**1.697.319**	**1.720.307**	**100**	**1**
of it from China	607.813	582.107	601.511	577.525	34	-4
USA	352.174	342.982	356.180	379.330	22	6
Russia	195.029	205.427	194.150	222.840	13	15
Namibia	114.621	122.938	127.689	142.820	8	12
Iceland	137.335	133.619	149.472	130.080	8	-13
Argentina	68.881	59.893	64.633	61.711	4	-5
New Zealand	33.101	33.108	47.928	47.374	3	-1
South Africa	43.913	42.667	45.147	44.778	3	-1
Faroe Islands	31.668	35.711	33.741	35.414	2	5
Norway	38.437	35.523	32.620	35.062	2	7
Meat, frozen	**121.001**	**106.701**	**118.518**	**118.102**	**100**	**0**
of it from USA	50.208	44.658	43.382	42.826	36	-1
Iceland	10.476	9.555	14.687	15.016	13	2
Russia	11.729	12.487	10.127	14.366	12	42
Namibia	14.883	11.780	12.403	13.558	11	9
China	12.201	8.553	9.896	8.793	7	-11
Argentina	4.593	5.591	9.112	5.998	5	-34
Canada	1.237	1.454	3.982	4.604	4	16
Peru	1.600	1.979	2.598	3.591	3	38
Fish and Fillet, dry/salted	**334.268**	**324.207**	**318.380**	**305.017**	**100**	**-4**
of it from Iceland	202.187	196.197	186.810	175.848	58	-6
Norway	85.464	86.666	81.982	76.047	25	-7
Supply (Catches + Import)	3.028.159	2.993.735	3.110.087	3.123.454	100	0
of it catches of quoted species	339.095	354.967	351.643	348.717	11	-1
import from third countries	2.689.064	2.638.768	2.758.444	2.774.737	89	1
of it from China	631.475	602.808	624.072	597.911	22	-4
Norway	486.670	460.649	475.307	481.720	17	1
USA	435.532	426.138	432.201	444.113	16	3
Russia	301.310	311.652	313.354	354.971	13	13
Iceland	328.907	330.034	362.718	334.319	12	-8
Namibia	142.071	147.386	151.832	164.166	6	8
Faroe Islands	67.729	73.134	75.292	87.232	3	16
Argentina	85.361	75.868	84.654	74.826	3	-12
South Africa	68.140	67.368	71.448	67.698	2	-5
New Zealand	36.732	36.695	51.309	49.113	2	-4
Greenland	32.133	38.033	49.422	48.073	2	-3
Peru	24.269	22.840	16.112	18.471	1	15
Canada	9.181	9.781	12.881	17.079	1	33

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.-

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

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Whole, fresh	**74.798**	**72.820**	**73.462**	**81.131**	**100**	**10**
of it from Norway	68.236	64.846	65.249	71.751	88	10
Iceland	5.062	6.137	6.487	7.750	10	19
Faroe Islands	1.499	1.795	1.440	1.325	2	-8
Greenland	-	18	259	305	0	18
Russia	-	-	28	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	**215.937**	**213.477**	**240.579**	**245.575**	**100**	**2**
of it from Russia	75.996	81.916	93.622	104.479	43	12
Norway	82.497	64.382	78.898	80.211	33	2
Greenland	19.726	23.911	28.246	29.036	12	3
USA	29.509	32.209	27.417	19.106	8	-30
Faroe Islands	7.324	9.248	10.661	12.087	5	13
Iceland	634	772	1.364	484	0	-64
South Africa	-	-	-	1	0	-
Fillet, fresh	**73.770**	**69.414**	**75.598**	**74.675**	**100**	**-1**
of it from Iceland	55.258	54.124	60.976	60.192	81	-1
Norway	18.027	14.383	13.581	14.036	19	3
Faroe Islands	456	854	988	434	1	-56
Fillet, frozen	**379.617**	**357.570**	**389.065**	**373.359**	**100**	**-4**
of it from China	156.508	151.575	168.973	155.779	42	-8
Russia	88.106	76.697	70.792	85.045	23	20
Iceland	81.767	78.013	95.492	79.571	21	-17
Norway	28.716	24.825	22.346	24.177	6	8
Faroe Islands	10.219	13.017	11.509	9.429	3	-18
Greenland	5.070	5.449	9.194	8.136	2	-12
Vietnam	4.609	4.853	6.646	5.297	1	-20
Ukraine	-	21	1.194	2.250	1	88
USA	1.324	985	1.079	1.842	0	71
South Africa	-	-	-	2	0	-
Meat, frozen	**18.160**	**14.683**	**22.380**	**20.663**	**100**	**-8**
of it from Iceland	8.495	7.974	12.917	13.061	63	1
Canada	1.207	1.398	2.382	2.990	14	26
China	2.998	2.475	2.238	1.683	8	-25
Norway	2.961	1.918	2.912	1.318	6	-55
USA	1.061	657	1.553	1.051	5	-32
Faroe Islands	199	179	120	120	1	0
Fish and Fillet, dry/salted	**334.268**	**324.207**	**318.380**	**305.017**	**100**	**-4**
of it from Norway	202.187	196.197	186.810	175.848	58	-6
Iceland	85.464	86.666	81.982	76.047	25	-7
Supply (Catches + Import)	1.236.660	1.200.588	1.256.522	1.228.062	100	-2
of it catches of quoted species	140.109	148.417	137.058	127.642	10	-7
import from third countries	1.096.551	1.052.171	1.119.464	1.100.420	90	-2
of it from Norway	402.623	366.551	369.796	367.341	33	-1
Iceland	236.679	233.686	259.218	237.105	22	-9
Russia	180.154	165.308	174.367	196.374	18	13
China	170.811	165.467	183.459	168.994	15	-8
Faroe Islands	35.320	41.347	41.773	47.524	4	14
Greenland	28.752	35.219	45.086	42.693	4	-5
USA	32.259	34.106	31.247	22.669	2	-27
Canada	4.071	4.349	5.424	8.402	1	55
Vietnam	4.609	4.866	6.713	5.827	1	-13
Ukraine	-	21	1.267	2.589	0	104

Notes: a) Gadus morhua, ogac and macrocephalus.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.-

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 (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Whole, fresh	**9.361**	**14.333**	**22.154**	**22.151**	**100**	**0**
of it from Norway	8.731	13.788	19.952	18.737	85	-6
Iceland	288	379	1.102	2.159	10	96
Faroe Islands	339	166	1.099	1.256	6	14
Whole, frozen	**12.633**	**15.841**	**15.515**	**16.739**	**100**	**8**
of it from Norway	12.140	15.233	14.578	15.624	93	7
Russia	132	412	298	740	4	149
Greenland	20	77	310	185	1	-40
Iceland	134	49	180	124	1	-31
Faroe Islands	197	69	149	63	0	-58
Fillet, fresh	**8.853**	**6.682**	**7.396**	**8.491**	**100**	**15**
of it from Iceland	4.236	3.692	4.083	4.352	51	7
Faroe Islands	3.990	1.918	2.289	2.697	32	18
Norway	627	1.072	1.024	1.443	17	41
Fillet, frozen	**75.576**	**69.358**	**65.018**	**69.130**	**100**	**6**
of it from Iceland	33.578	28.764	27.987	28.944	42	3
Faroe Islands	19.854	20.716	20.387	24.422	35	20
China	17.660	14.485	12.553	11.416	17	-9
Norway	4.030	3.227	2.191	2.853	4	30
Russia	200	1.012	1.363	1.267	2	-7
Greenland	196	200	339	182	0	-46
Ukraine	-	864	146	31	0	-79
Japan	-	-	-	1	0	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	1	0	-
South Africa	-	-	-	0	0	-
Meat, frozen	**3.591**	**3.123**	**3.389**	**3.431**	**100**	**1**
of it from Faroe Islands	2.221	2.302	2.421	2.452	71	1
Iceland	656	325	648	895	26	38
Norway	28	14	69	58	2	-15
China	686	482	236	25	1	-89
Russia	-	-	15	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	151.648	154.254	154.081	164.755	100	7
of it catches of quoted species	41.635	44.917	40.609	44.812	27	10
import from third countries	110.013	109.337	113.472	119.943	73	6
of it from Norway	25.556	33.334	37.813	38.715	32	2
Iceland	38.892	33.209	34.000	36.474	30	7
Faroer Islands	26.600	25.171	26.346	30.890	26	17
China	18.347	14.966	12.789	11.443	10	-11
Russia	332	1.424	1.676	2.007	2	20
Ukraine	-	754	127	27	0	-79

Notes: a) Pollachius virens.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.-

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 (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Whole, fresh	**12.514**	**12.590**	**17.031**	**17.711**	**100**	**4**
of it from Iceland	10.270	10.534	15.203	14.499	82	-5
Norway	1.907	1.585	1.329	1.625	9	22
Faroe Islands	335	441	489	1.576	9	222
Whole, frozen	**18.208**	**20.723**	**23.643**	**22.953**	**100**	**-3**
of it from Iceland	11.636	14.107	17.372	14.193	62	-18
Greenland	2.437	1.857	3.034	4.012	17	32
Norway	1.732	2.340	1.657	3.004	13	81
Russia	1.210	1.494	913	735	3	-20
Faroe Islands	709	527	332	716	3	116
Canada	100	176	140	146	1	4
Fillet, fresh	**5.080**	**5.918**	**5.542**	**4.908**	**100**	**-11**
of it from Iceland	4.933	5.756	5.390	4.736	96	-12
Faroe Islands	132	140	145	93	2	-36
Norway	12	22	6	80	2	1142
Fillet, frozen	**19.778**	**23.593**	**22.652**	**22.923**	**100**	**1**
of it from China	10.478	11.568	11.365	12.105	53	7
Iceland	8.734	11.382	10.802	10.236	45	-5
USA	401	357	169	286	1	70
Faroe Islands	76	113	194	188	1	-3
Norway	18	96	79	75	0	-5
Meat, frozen	**383**	**239**	**308**	**331**	**100**	**8**
of it from Iceland	346	237	275	313	95	14
China	37	2	33	18	5	-45
Supply (Catches + Import)	74.912	83.791	92.362	96.118	100	4
of it catches of quoted species	18.949	20.729	23.185	27.291	28	18
import from third countries	55.963	63.062	69.177	68.827	72	-1
of it from Iceland	35.918	42.016	49.041	43.977	64	-10
China	10.550	11.684	11.423	12.164	18	6
Norway	3.669	4.043	3.070	4.784	7	56
Greenland	2.437	1.857	3.034	4.012	6	32
Faroe Islands	1.252	1.221	1.160	2.573	4	122
Russia	1.210	1.494	913	735	1	-20
USA	402	360	169	286	0	70
Canada	100	176	140	146	0	4
Falkland Islands	5	45	53	83	0	56
Namibia	-	-	-	10	0	-
India	66	-	4	-	-	-
Vietnam	20	2	7	-	-	-
Thailand	37	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	1	1	-	-	-	-

Notes: a) Sebastes species.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.-

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 (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Whole, fresh	**29.740**	**29.428**	**27.461**	**27.475**	**100**	**0**
of it from Norway	24.105	22.081	19.918	20.118	73	1
Iceland	3.154	4.605	4.367	4.626	17	6
Faroe Islands	2.481	2.741	3.176	2.731	10	-14
Whole, frozen	**22.956**	**27.327**	**38.051**	**46.710**	**100**	**23**
of it from Norway	21.198	22.825	32.362	38.986	83	20
Russia	1.146	3.159	4.276	4.902	10	15
Faroe Islands	354	667	1.115	2.096	4	88
Greenland	229	632	286	691	1	141
Iceland	28	39	12	31	0	166
USA	-	-	-	1	0	-
Fillet, frozen	**58.171**	**64.994**	**73.318**	**77.128**	**100**	**5**
of it from Russia	19.631	22.910	28.013	30.332	39	8
China	17.015	17.142	19.431	25.502	33	31
Iceland	13.257	15.207	14.939	11.267	15	-25
Norway	5.624	7.349	7.845	7.842	10	0
Faroe Islands	1.519	1.865	1.652	1.375	2	-17
Greenland	715	325	970	668	1	-31
Vietnam	12	-	261	74	0	-72
Canada	241	65	47	67	0	42
USA	148	-	-	1	0	-
Meat, frozen	**2.336**	**1.745**	**1.472**	**935**	**100**	**-37**
of it from Iceland	979	1.019	846	746	80	-12
Norway	238	322	143	86	9	-40
China	886	285	356	61	7	-83
Faroe Islands	203	119	70	42	4	-41
Canada	29	-	12	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	163.789	169.603	186.886	199.497	100	7
of it catches of quoted species	50.586	46.110	46.584	47.250	24	1
import from third countries	113.203	123.493	140.302	152.247	76	9
ot it from Norway	51.166	52.577	60.269	67.031	44	11
Russia	20.777	26.069	32.289	35.234	23	9
China	17.901	17.427	19.787	25.564	17	29
Iceland	17.418	20.870	20.164	16.670	11	-17
Faroe Islands	4.556	5.392	6.013	6.244	4	4
Greenland	944	958	1.256	1.359	2	8
Vietnam	12	-	261	74	0	-72
Canada	270	65	59	67	0	14
USA	148	-	-	2	0	-

Notes: a) Melanogrammus aeglefinus.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Whole, fresh	**19.073**	**17.602**	**17.852**	**13.237**	**100**	**-26**
of it from Chile	4.000	3.988	4.241	3.889	29	-8
Canada	4.326	4.251	4.283	3.669	28	-14
Namibia	4.669	4.118	4.280	1.967	15	-54
South Africa	4.136	3.246	2.750	1.884	14	-31
Norway	1.242	1.597	2.040	1.511	11	-26
Morocco	101	160	232	255	2	10
Mauritania	285	177	25	60	0	140
USA	216	60	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	**52.991**	**55.720**	**55.389**	**46.033**	**100**	**-17**
of it from South Africa	18.606	18.643	20.660	18.611	40	-10
Argentina	11.835	10.341	10.882	7.116	15	-35
Namibia	7.871	8.549	7.461	5.811	13	-22
Chile	4.912	6.740	7.382	5.424	12	-27
Falkland Islands	4.290	4.652	4.183	4.130	9	-1
New Zealand	3.289	3.414	3.125	1.542	3	-51
Norway	1.733	1.741	1.194	1.261	3	6
Peru	1.705	1.425	834	948	2	14
USA	842	884	598	391	1	-35
Fillet, frozen	**308.124**	**305.483**	**301.910**	**320.579**	**100**	**6**
of it from Namibia	114.621	122.938	127.689	142.756	45	12
Argentina	68.881	59.893	64.633	61.711	19	-5
South Africa	43.913	42.667	45.147	44.776	14	-1
USA	38.054	41.959	32.811	36.894	12	12
China	9.098	11.221	12.481	14.668	5	18
Peru	20.964	19.436	12.680	13.933	4	10
Chile	2.891	2.516	4.242	4.262	1	0
Norway	49	27	159	114	0	-28
Uruguay	9.136	4.415	-	-	-	-
Meat, frozen	**32.990**	**32.298**	**38.639**	**37.836**	**100**	**-2**
of it from Namibia	14.883	11.780	12.403	13.558	36	9
USA	5.038	7.251	6.787	8.417	22	24
Argentina	4.593	5.591	9.112	5.998	16	-34
Peru	1.600	1.979	2.598	3.591	9	38
South Africa	1.485	2.812	2.891	2.426	6	-16
Chile	3.480	1.629	3.158	2.194	6	-31
Canada	-	56	1.588	1.613	4	2
China	54	80	12	-	-	-
Uruguay	1.824	1.005	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	500.994	505.897	517.996	519.407	100	0
of it catches of quoted species	87.816	94.794	104.207	101.722	20	-2
import from third countries	413.178	411.103	413.789	417.685	80	1
of it from Namibia	142.044	147.386	151.832	164.092	39	8
Argentina	85.310	75.825	84.628	74.824	18	-12
South Africa	68.140	67.368	71.448	67.696	16	-5
USA	44.150	50.155	40.196	45.702	11	14
Peru	24.269	22.840	16.112	18.471	4	15
Chile	15.283	14.873	19.022	15.769	4	-17
China	9.238	11.919	12.787	14.668	4	15
Canada	4.689	5.042	7.213	8.464	5	17
Falkland Islands	4.323	4.767	4.326	4.177	6	-3
Norway	3.024	3.364	3.401	2.886	1	-15

Notes: a) Merluccius spp. and urophycis spp..- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.-

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 (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Whole, fresh c)	**579**	**645**	**860**	**812**	**100**	**-6**
or it from Norway	578	645	821	791	97	-4
Iceland	-	-	39	22	3	-45
Faroe Islands	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen d)	**2.294**	**5.119**	**3.507**	**2.590**	**100**	**-26**
of it from USA	2.218	5.087	3.426	1.788	69	-48
South Korea	5	-	4	732	28	-
Norway	43	106	135	172	7	27
Russia	-	-	-	52	2	-
China	36	-	32	17	1	-47
Canada	35	5	46	-	-	-
Fillet, frozen e)	**789.006**	**777.166**	**786.007**	**796.910**	**100**	**1**
of it from China	386.132	367.717	365.342	345.351	43	-5
USA	312.184	299.601	322.122	340.308	43	6
Russia	87.092	104.808	93.982	106.196	13	13
South Korea	61	406	3.484	4.188	1	20
Hong Kong	-	22	180	396	0	120
Thailand	294	295	137	276	0	102
Iceland	-	253	253	63	0	-75
Vietnam	3.031	3.885	405	32	0	-92
Meat, frozen e)	**63.541**	**54.613**	**52.330**	**54.906**	**100**	**5**
of it from USA	44.109	36.750	35.042	33.358	61	-5
Russia	11.729	12.487	10.111	14.366	26	42
China	7.539	5.229	7.021	7.006	13	0
South Korea	164	-	155	177	0	14
Supply (Catches + Import)	855.421	837.544	842.704	855.219	100	1
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	855.421	837.544	842.704	855.219	100	1
of it from USA	358.511	341.437	360.590	375.454	44	4
China	393.707	372.947	372.395	352.373	41	-5
Russia	98.821	117.296	104.093	120.613	14	16
South Korea	230	406	3.644	5.096	1	40
Norway	633	781	957	962	0	1
Hong Kong	-	22	180	396	0	120
Iceland	-	253	292	85	0	-71
Vietnam	3.031	3.885	405	32	0	-92
Canada	44	24	46	-	-	-
Argentina	-	-	27	-	-	-

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).-

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 (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Whole, fresh	**c)**	**c)**	**c)**	**c)**		
of it from Argentina	c)	c)	c)	c)		
China	c)	c)	c)	c)		
Faroe Islands	c)	c)	c)	c)		
Norway	c)	c)	c)	c)		
Russia	c)	c)	c)	c)		
Thailand	c)	c)	c)	c)		
USA	c)	c)	c)	c)		
Whole, frozen	**122**	**42**	**186**	**119**	**100**	**-36**
of it from New Zealand	10	11	57	70	59	22
French South. Territ.	112	31	62	49	41	-20
China	-	-	67	-	-	-
Fillet, frozen	**44.614**	**42.015**	**59.350**	**60.277**	**100**	**2**
of it from New Zealand	33.101	33.108	47.928	47.374	79	-1
China	10.922	8.398	11.366	12.705	21	12
Chile	23	144	-	83	0	-
Namibia	-	-	-	64	0	-
Vietnam	-	-	56	50	0	-10
USA	63	80	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	51	-	-	-	-
Australia	209	-	-	-	-	-
Meat, frozen	**c)**	**c)**	**c)**	**c)**		
of it from Argentina	c)	c)	c)	c)		
China	c)	c)	c)	c)		
Faroe Islands	c)	c)	c)	c)		
Norway	c)	c)	c)	c)		
Russia	c)	c)	c)	c)		
Thailand	c)	c)	c)	c)		
USA	c)	c)	c)	c)		
Supply (Catches + Import)	44.736	42.058	59.536	60.396	100	1
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	44.736	42.058	59.536	60.396	100	1
of it from New Zealand	33.111	33.120	47.985	47.444	79	-1
China	10.922	8.398	11.433	12.705	21	11
Chile	23	144	-	83	0	-
Namibia	-	-	-	64	0	-
Vietnam	-	-	56	50	0	-
French South. Terr.	112	31	62	49	0	-
USA	63	80	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	51	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: a) Macruronus novaezealandiae.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with white fish.- c) 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 (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Whole, fresh	**3.020**	**3.027**	**3.353**	**3.666**	**100**	**9**
of it from Iceland	2.032	2.397	2.493	2.713	74	9
Norway	869	517	695	697	19	0
Faroe Islands	119	113	164	257	7	56
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	**346**	**277**	**38**	**126**	**100**	**229**
of it from Iceland	3	-	28	98	77	243
Russia	-	63	-	25	20	-
Greenland	-	-	-	3	2	-
Faroe Islands	9	-	8	0	0	-98
Norway	1	-	1	-	-	-
Fillet, frozen	**1.903**	**2.114**	**1.341**	**1.149**	**100**	**-14**
of it from Iceland	1.897	2.062	1.338	1.118	97	-16
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	1	0	-
Norway	-	-	3	0	0	-
China	6	52	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	91.524	97.197	104.288	89.675	100	-14
of it catches of quoted species	86.255	91.778	99.555	84.734	94	-15
import from third countries	5.269	5.419	4.733	4.941	6	4
of it from Iceland	3.932	4.459	3.860	3.928	79	2
Norway	870	517	699	697	14	0
Faroe Islands	127	113	173	257	5	49
Russia	-	63	-	25	1	-
Greenland	-	-	-	3	0	-
Canada	256	127	-	-	-	-
China	6	52	-	-	-	-

Notes: a) Pleuronectes platessa.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with plaice.-

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 (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Surimi, frozen	**215.011**	**218.906**	**224.691**	**207.644**	**100**	**-8**
of it from USA	160.485	167.308	161.352	167.779	81	4
Vietnam	37.073	38.791	37.790	17.912	1	-53
India	6.101	5.593	17.201	13.078	6	-24
Peru	778	1.091	3.530	3.990	2	13
Thailand	4.899	2.718	1.730	2.608	1	51
Argentina	1.516	101	1.201	1.747	1	45
China	248	273	109	311	0	185
Chile	813	1.832	621	200	0	-68
Faroe Islands	369	369	123	-	-	-
Russia	86	-	10	-	-	-
Surimipresentation, frozen	**51.754**	**49.003**	**45.144**	**44.578**	**100**	**-1**
of it from Thailand	14.241	16.784	14.572	15.038	34	3
China	20.361	14.992	13.764	13.617	31	-1
India	10.525	10.244	9.279	8.444	19	-9
South Korea	4.147	4.163	4.322	4.305	10	0
Vietnam	1.021	1.213	1.334	1.499	3	12
Malaysia	850	707	755	793	2	5
Belarus	104	81	221	321	1	45
Japan	259	435	362	267	1	-26
Singapore	43	114	242	165	0	-
USA	152	233	266	95	0	-64
Taiwan	-	6	16	13	0	-21
Norway	24	10	8	8	0	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	266.764	267.909	269.835	252.222	93	-7
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	0
import from third countries	266.764	267.909	269.835	252.222	93	-7
of it from USA	160.638	167.540	161.618	167.874	60	4
India	16.625	15.837	26.480	21.522	10	-19
Vietnam	38.094	40.004	39.124	19.411	14	-50
Thailand	19.140	19.502	16.302	17.645	6	8
China	20.610	15.265	13.873	13.928	5	0
South Korea	4.147	4.163	4.322	4.306	2	0
Peru	778	1.091	3.530	3.990	1	13
Argentina	1.516	101	1.201	1.747	0	45
Malaysia	850	707	755	793	0	5
Belarus	104	81	221	321	0	45
Japan	259	435	362	268	0	-26
Chile	813	1.832	621	200	0	-68

Notes: a) Surimi and surimi presentations.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with surimi and surimi presentation.-

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 (%)
	2014 c)	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Whole, fresh	**93**	**98**	**43**	**74**	**100**	**71**
of it from India	-	12	14	45	61	221
Russia	22	26	21	21	28	0
Norway	0	2	5	5	6	-2
Whole, frozen	**18.450**	**15.346**	**15.196**	**12.742**	**100**	**-16**
of it from Myanmar	6.473	5.576	6.921	4.175	33	-40
Turkey	3.582	2.981	2.713	3.229	25	19
Bangladesh	2.273	1.781	1.457	1.610	13	11
China	2.689	3.064	2.373	1.496	12	-37
Vietnam	382	413	356	484	4	36
Thailand	777	246	165	372	3	126
Pakistan	215	319	321	305	19	-5
India	833	163	159	252	2	59
Kasachstan	333	220	203	230	2	13
Russia	159	142	115	169	1	47
Fillet, fresh	**194**	**341**	**448**	**293**	**100**	**-34**
of it from Iceland	27	63	59	139	48	135
Norway	105	231	250	74	25	-70
Fillet, frozen	**38.985**	**40.168**	**43.488**	**38.699**	**100**	**-11**
of it from Kasachstan	15.236	14.268	13.650	13.806	36	1
Russia	6.387	9.004	12.661	12.525	32	-1
China	2.090	187	301	7.711	20	-
Ukraine	2.422	2.920	3.001	2.042	5	-32
Iceland	614	716	729	577	1	-21
Canada	500	383	490	533	1	9
Vietnam	629	942	638	246	1	-61
Meat, fresh	**2.107**	**2.352**	**2.155**	**1.883**	**100**	**-13**
of it from Iceland	702	792	698	779	41	12
Russia	387	487	700	704	37	1
USA	0	13	22	134	7	-
Norway	76	124	294	100	5	-66
Meat, frozen	**9.400**	**8.223**	**8.575**	**8.441**	**100**	**-2**
of it from Chile	4.225	3.524	4.239	4.958	59	17
Canada	1.022	1.344	1.332	1.251	15	-6
China	1.341	1.079	1.268	1.099	13	-13
Vietnam	963	941	884	498	6	-44
Faroe Islands	705	427	343	383	5	12
Norway	87	202	139	138	2	-1
Supply (Catches + Import)	69.228	66.528	69.905	62.133	100	-11
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	69.228	66.528	69.905	62.133	100	-11
of it from Kasachstan	15.584	14.488	13.854	14.039	23	1
Russia	7.169	9.660	13.516	13.447	22	-1
China	6.119	4.329	3.943	10.306	17	161
Chile	4.233	3.524	4.239	4.958	8	17
Myanmar	7.050	6.801	7.747	4.207	7	-46
Turkey	3.998	3.565	3.313	3.657	6	10
Ukraine	2.427	2.921	3.007	2.080	3	-31
Canada	1.597	1.880	2.064	2.009	3	-3
Bangladesh	2.413	1.793	1.487	1.610	3	8
Vietnam	2.026	2.295	1.879	1.227	2	-35

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) 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.-

Published by: AIPCE 2018

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

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Fillet, fresh	**1.862**	**1.306**	**654**	**934**	**100**	**43**
of it from Vietnam	1.643	1.217	595	913	98	53
Iceland	171	89	59	20	2	-
China	47	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, frozen	**430.320**	**369.476**	**350.471**	**252.449**	**100**	**-28**
of it from Vietnam	429.826	369.401	350.136	252.261	100	-28
Russia	255	108	229	83	0	-
China	135	81	21	54	0	160
USA	27	23	42	20	0	-
Indonesia	3	31	7	8	0	20
India	-	-	-	1	0	-
Iceland	0	-	11	1	0	-90
Bangladesh	6	-	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	432.182	370.782	351.125	253.383	100	-28
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	432.182	370.782	351.125	253.383	100	-28
of it from Vietnam	431.469	370.619	350.731	253.174	100	-28
Russia	255	108	229	83	0	-64
China	182	81	21	54	0	160
Iceland	172	89	70	21	0	-70
USA	27	23	42	20	0	-52
Indonesien	3	31	7	8	0	20
India	-	-	-	3	0	-

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 (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Fillet, fresh	**34.428**	**32.675**	**32.102**	**28.968**	**100**	**-10**
of it from Tanzania	14.846	13.709	13.547	14.220	49	5
Uganda	15.377	16.082	16.461	13.672	47	-17
Kenya	4.190	2.883	2.083	1.068	4	-49
China	-	-	-	4	0	-
USA	-	-	-	2	0	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	8	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, frozen	**16.539**	**20.514**	**13.621**	**19.224**	**100**	**41**
of it from Tanzania	11.490	15.304	10.275	13.955	73	36
Uganda	3.743	4.347	3.231	4.874	25	51
Kenya	1.251	735	94	231	1	146
Thailand	-	-	-	154	1	-
Vietnam	56	77	22	10	0	-56
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	50.967	53.189	45.723	48.192	100	5
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	50.967	53.189	45.723	48.192	100	5
of it from Tanzania	26.337	29.012	23.822	28.175	58	18
Uganda	19.119	20.429	19.692	18.547	38	-6
Kenya	5.441	3.618	2.177	1.299	3	-40
Thailand	-	-	-	154	0	-
Vietnam	56	77	22	10	0	-56
China	-	-	-	4	0	-
USA	-	-	-	2	0	-

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 (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2016	17/16
Whole, fresh	**2**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**100**	**15100**
of it from Colombia	-	-	0	15	98	-
Mauritania	-	-	1	0	2	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	0	2	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	**12.970**	**12.897**	**12.444**	**12.135**	**100**	**-2**
of it from China	8.832	9.651	9.235	8.770	72	-5
Vietnam	1.397	1.285	1.612	2.019	17	25
Thailand	1.917	1.475	1.292	977	8	-24
Indonesia	529	366	269	275	2	2
India	145	34	3	53	0	-
USA	-	-	-	22	0	-
Hong Kong	-	-	22	18	0	-
Bangladesh	3	37	10	2	0	-79
Fillet, fresh	**534**	**83**	**2**	**15**	**100**	**644**
of it from Colombia	-	-	1	15	100	-
Zimbabwe	130	77	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	54	5	-	-	-	-
China	349	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	0	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fillet, frozen	**39.780**	**36.972**	**31.739**	**35.879**	**100**	**13**
of it from China	26.994	25.587	22.491	29.870	83	33
Indonesia	4.648	3.094	3.662	2.820	8	-23
Vietnam	7.266	7.346	4.848	2.541	7	-48
Thailand	472	259	259	272	1	5
Taiwan	149	150	220	194	1	-12
Malaysia	-	396	224	170	0	-
Costa Rica	98	69	33	-	-	-
Bangladesh	97	41	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	16	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	53.286	49.953	44.184	48.044	100	9
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	53.286	49.953	44.184	48.044	100	9
of it from China	36.175	35.238	31.726	38.640	80	22
Vietnam	8.717	8.637	6.460	4.560	9	-29
Indonesia	5.177	3.461	3.931	3.095	6	-21
Thailand	2.388	1.734	1.551	1.249	3	-20
Taiwan	149	150	220	194	0	-12
Malaysia	-	396	224	170	0	-24
India	145	34	3	54	0	1704
Colombia	-	-	1	30	1	2361
USA	-	-	-	23	0	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	10	0	-

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

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 (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Whole, fresh	**18.684**	**23.947**	**33.609**	**34.494**	**100**	**3**
of it (D. dentex, Pagellus spp.)	**2.162**	**2.143**	**622**	**666**	**100**	**7**
of it from Morocco	376	440	412	404	1	-2
Turkey	1.693	1.645	124	193	29	55
Tunisia	10	13	24	26	4	7
Mauritania	31	8	21	20	3	-6
Senegal	23	22	25	14	2	-43
Oman	16	13	13	4	1	-71
Egypt	1	1	1	3	0	-
New Zealand	11	0	-	-	-	-
of it (Sparus aurata)	**11.803**	**16.926**	**27.679**	**29.427**	**100**	**6**
of it from Turkey	11.718	16.860	27.452	28.484	97	4
Albania	-	-	-	761	3	-
Morocco	71	49	145	145	0	0
Mauritania	4	6	12	17	0	47
Egypt	4	6	33	9	0	-73
Tunisia	7	5	17	9	0	-43
of it (other species of Sparidae)	**4.719**	**4.879**	**5.308**	**4.400**	**100**	**-17**
of it from Mauritania	2.024	2.879	3.006	2.125	48	-29
Morocco	1.106	834	900	1.050	24	17
Senegal	467	626	616	715	16	16
Faroe Islands	802	312	551	207	5	-62
Oman	184	110	73	79	2	9
New Zealand	31	43	54	59	1	8
Tunisia	12	14	39	54	1	40
Argentina	35	12	14	48	1	234
Whole, frozen	**3.593**	**2.969**	**3.294**	**3.497**	**100**	**6**
of it (D. dentex, Pagellus spp.)	**1.821**	**1.463**	**1.855**	**1.642**	**100**	**-12**
of it from Morocco	1.213	1.169	1.246	1.422	87	14
Mauritania	253	202	464	190	12	-59
Turkey	34	26	16	20	1	22
Senegal	1	33	3	6	0	91
New Zealand	166	13	40	-	-	-
Argentina	33	-	26	-	-	-
of it (Sparus aurata)	**1.771**	**1.506**	**1.438**	**1.850**	**100**	**29**
of it from Turkey	1.496	1.456	1.297	1.607	87	24
Morocco	234	40	107	197	11	85
Albania	22	3	12	27	1	121
Mauritania	4	6	21	19	1	-10
Senegal	13	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	3	-	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches+Production+ Import)	128.022	127.555	130.704	128.888	100	-1
of it catches of quoted species b)	1.151	990	850	897	1	6
EU-aquaculture c)	104.594	99.649	92.951	90.000	70	-3
import from third countries	22.277	26.916	36.903	37.991	29	3
of it from Turkey	14.941	19.988	28.901	30.312	80	5
Morocco	2.999	2.534	2.809	3.218	8	15
Mauritania	2.315	3.100	3.525	2.371	6	-33
Albania	22	3	12	788	2	-
Senegal	504	681	645	736	2	14
Faroes Islands	802	312	551	207	1	-62
Tunisia	29	32	80	93	0	16
Oman	200	123	86	83	0	-

Note: a) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with sea bream (Sparidae).- b) Blackspot (=red) sea bream.-
c) Data for 2014-2016 taken from FEAP, data for 2017 estimated.-

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

Published by: AIPCE 2018

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

Origin a)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Whole, fresh	**15.565**	**17.337**	**19.619**	**23.616**	**100**	**20**
of it (Dicentrachus labrax)	**15.562**	**17.205**	**19.570**	**23.539**	**100**	**20**
of it from Albania	115	-	-	78	0	-
Egypt	17	26	65	59	0	-9
Mauritius	7	5	76	5	0	-93
Morocco	13	9	9	5	0	-42
Tunisia	2	5	9	3	0	-70
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	1	0	-	1	0	-
of it (others)	**3**	**132**	**49**	**76**	**100**	**55**
of it from Turkey	2	130	47	76	99	60
USA	1	2	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	**1.004**	**926**	**621**	**803**	**100**	**49**
of it (Dicentrachus labrax)	**863**	**772**	**489**	**728**	**100**	**29**
of it from Turkey	822	746	469	685	94	46
Albania	41	26	21	27	4	29
Suriname	-	-	-	16	2	-
of it (others)	**141**	**154**	**132**	**75**	**100**	**-79**
of it from Turkey	12	91	119	58	77	-51
Mauritania	15	9	7	12	15	-
Greenland	-	-	-	4	5	-
Gambia	-	22	6	1	2	-79
Supply (Catches+Production+ Import)	90.283	99.742	105.596	114.418	100	8
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-aquaculture b)	73.714	81.479	85.356	90.000	79	5
import from third countries	16.569	18.263	20.240	24.418	21	21
of it from Turkey	16.243	18.127	20.046	24.205	99	21
Albania	156	26	21	104	0	-
Egypt	17	26	65	59	0	-9
Suriname	-	-	-	16	0	-
Mauritania	15	9	7	12	0	76
Mauritius	7	6	77	5	0	-93
Morocco	13	9	9	5	0	-42
Greenland	-	-	-	4	0	-
Tunisia	20	5	9	3	0	-

Note: a) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with sea bass (mainly Dicentrarchus labrax).-

b) Data for 2014-2016 taken from FEAP, data for 2017 estimated.-

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											2,22	2,48						
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.-

Published by: AIPCE 2017

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

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Whole, fresh	**770.616**	**842.603**	**805.193**	**811.300**	**100**	**1**
of it from Norway	732.738	815.727	769.786	772.579	95	0
Faroe Islands	37.015	25.998	32.467	29.540	4	-9
Iceland	379	398	2.397	8.732	1	264
Canada	292	279	382	350	0	-8
USA	61	66	54	46	0	-15
Chile	91	62	79	27	0	-66
Whole, frozen	**31.546**	**32.033**	**40.551**	**42.662**	**100**	**5**
of it from USA	17.132	17.137	20.243	24.359	57	20
Chile	5.094	7.933	9.168	5.861	14	-36
Norway	3.920	4.117	5.079	3.933	9	-23
Canada	2.377	1.822	3.239	3.270	8	1
Faroe Islands	2.150	646	1.814	2.394	6	32
Russia	517	6	228	1.949	5	-
China	236	221	203	567	1	179
Iceland	72	58	393	276	1	-30
Fillet, fresh	**139.965**	**130.801**	**111.680**	**89.109**	**100**	**-20**
of it from Norway	134.573	127.673	107.886	85.079	95	-21
Faroe Islands	3.459	2.281	2.658	3.006	3	13
Chile	500	437	548	418	0	-24
Canada	284	272	360	308	0	-14
China	1.050	-	-	113	0	-
USA	95	118	100	70	0	-30
Iceland	2	21	129	57	0	-56
Fillet, frozen	**220.969**	**190.623**	**219.286**	**217.387**	**100**	**-1**
of it from China	86.364	69.167	78.576	86.345	40	10
Norway	41.510	44.261	49.799	50.668	23	2
Chile	57.004	47.624	56.577	43.570	20	-23
Faroe Islands	23.558	18.011	20.599	19.418	9	-6
USA	9.038	10.067	11.490	12.565	6	9
Ukraine	56	129	-	2.002	1	-
Russia	1.113	573	314	1.815	1	-
Canada	1.400	425	1.007	681	0	-32
Salmon prepared	**44.142**	**39.345**	**40.682**	**29.821**	**100**	**-27**
of it from USA	30.778	25.987	27.760	18.266	61	-34
Canada	7.300	6.442	7.023	5.696	19	-19
China	2.739	3.377	1.903	2.239	8	18
Norway	985	995	1.235	1.299	4	5
Thailand	1.221	1.586	1.514	1.186	4	-22
Serbia	197	277	735	780	14	6
Chile	210	153	159	60	0	-62
Supply (Catches, Aquaculture+Import)	1.397.024	1.418.872	1.397.353	1.370.171	100	-1,9
of it catches of quoted species	465	446	394	326	0	-17
EU-aquaculture c)	189.322	183.022	179.567	179.567	13	0
import from third countries	1.207.237	1.235.404	1.217.392	1.190.278	87	-2
of it from Norway	913.725	992.772	933.785	913.557	77	-2
China	90.388	72.765	80.682	89.265	7	11
USA	57.103	53.375	59.646	55.305	5	-7
Faroe Islands	66.183	46.937	57.544	54.376	5	-6
Chile	62.898	56.209	66.530	49.935	4	-25
Canada	11.653	9.240	12.011	10.305	1	-14
Iceland	766	507	2.950	9.118	1	209
Russia	1.631	579	542	3.764	0	-
Ukraine	71	137	26	2.035	0	-
Thailand	1.340	1.715	1.609	1.210	1	-25

Notes: a) Salmon salar and other salmon species.- b) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with salmon.-
c) Data for 2014-2016 taken from FEAP, Data for 2017 estimated.-

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

Published by: AIPCE 2018

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

Origin a)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Live b)	**-**	**-**	**1.914**	**3.847**	**100**	101
Whole, fresh	**4.540**	**4.019**	**4.105**	**3.994**	**100**	-3
of it **White Tuna (Th. alalunga)**	**262**	**121**	**39**	**90**	**100**	134
of it from South Africa	197	55	22	67	74	202
of it **Yellow Tuna (Th. albacares)**	**3.974**	**3.609**	**3.541**	**3.462**	**100**	-2
of it from Maledives	2.146	2.285	1.802	1.629	47	-10
of it **Bonito**	**1**	**-**	**101**	**-**	**-**	-
of it **Big-eye Tuna (Th. obesus)**	**122**	**101**	**115**	**110**	**100**	-4
of it **Red Tuna b)**	**167**	**183**	**227**	**306**	**100**	35
of it **other Tuna species**	**14**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	-
Whole, frozen	**215.202**	**206.319**	**224.746**	**239.872**	**100**	7
of it **White Tuna (Th. alalunga)**	**15.084**	**18.059**	**20.886**	**10.554**	**100**	-49
of it from Indonesia	1.414	3.777	4.725	2.093	20	-56
China	193	179	2.870	1.749	17	-39
South Africa	6.186	3.674	4.788	1.708	16	-64
of it **Yellow Tuna (Th. albacares)**	**125.366**	**115.679**	**128.930**	**146.755**	**100**	14
of it from Phillipines	15.603	15.549	11.839	24.196	16	104
Rep. Korea	9.372	8.695	10.146	15.740	11	55
Seychelles	9.346	14.312	14.548	13.959	10	-4
El Salvadore	-	2.025	7.920	13.349	9	69
Panama	8.234	6.924	7.614	9.991	7	31
of it **Bonito**	**62.862**	**60.507**	**63.604**	**65.782**	**100**	3
of it from Guatemala	5.903	9.191	7.488	10.480	16	40
El Salvadore	-	2.739	9.834	10.396	16	6
Curacao	16.057	12.021	15.932	6.792	10	-57
of it **Big-eye Tuna (Th. obesus)**	**11.531**	**11.451**	**10.297**	**16.479**	**100**	60
of it from El Salvadore	-	1.480	2.142	3.123	19	46
of it **Red Tuna b)**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-
of it **other Tuna species**	**359**	**622**	**1.029**	**302**	**100**	-71
Fillets, fresh c)	**37.667**	**35.516**	**37.474**	**37.278**	**100**	-1
of it from Turkey	-	13.071	16.606	15.512	42	-7
Maledives	7.281	9.167	7.954	7.904	21	-1
Fillets, frozen	**36.999**	**45.708**	**54.054**	**57.842**	**100**	7
of it from Vietnam	10.825	11.567	12.374	15.398	27	24
Rep. Korea	7.204	10.599	13.159	12.128	21	-8
Tuna, loins	**285.254**	**322.457**	**296.477**	**356.870**	**100**	20
of it from Ecuador	66.964	104.467	102.619	137.188	38	34
Mauritius	19.165	18.673	33.476	33.073	9	-1
Papua New Guinea	-	22.630	20.378	31.924	9	57
Tuna, prepared	**700.420**	**685.663**	**671.422**	**703.056**	**100**	5
of it from Ecuador	153.418	126.870	137.112	165.057	23	20
Seychelles	79.509	77.746	96.777	90.064	13	-7
Mauritius	96.877	92.028	79.142	82.198	12	4
Philippines	54.318	66.834	59.456	77.024	11	30
Papua New Guinea	240	34.834	39.304	48.282	7	23
Supply (Catches + Import)	1.325.426	1.343.401	1.340.178	1.457.195	100	9
of it catches of EU quoted tuna	45.344	43.719	49.985	54.435	4	9
import from third countries	1.280.082	1.299.682	1.290.193	1.402.760	96	9
of it from Ecuador	228.142	238.985	250.631	310.579	22	24
Philippines	83.987	97.845	81.908	124.795	9	52
Mauritius	123.020	120.167	119.770	121.757	9	2
Seychelles	95.389	95.381	117.817	112.003	8	-5
Papua New Guinea	300	58.419	60.441	84.229	6	39
Thailand	138.672	103.289	83.593	67.673	5	-19
Ghana	45.364	67.876	72.965	54.963	4	-25
Ivory Coast	43.543	60.021	54.610	54.310	4	-1
Vietnam	46.223	46.570	44.884	49.822	4	11
El Salvador	26.812	28.655	41.720	48.652	3	17

Notes: a) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with tuna.- b) Thunnus thynnus, orientalis and Thunnus maccoyii.-
c) Estimation incl. other fresh seafish fillets.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

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

Origin b)	Quantity (tonnes live weight)				Share (%)	Change (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Whole, fresh	**31.132**	**23.167**	**22.477**	**32.656**	**100**	**45**
of it from Norway	30.758	22.954	22.467	32.335	99	44
Faroe Islands	374	213	8	321	1	-
Whole, frozen	**30.878**	**31.684**	**27.102**	**37.835**	**100**	**40**
of it from Norway	25.728	21.479	22.094	26.646	70	21
Greenland	68	2.364	2.648	4.710	12	78
Russia	-	-	-	1.991	5	-
Faroe Islands	1.053	6.587	984	1.895	5	93
South Corea	2.183	-	-	1.446	4	-
Iceland	660	424	598	608	2	2
Morocco	-	-	-	526	1	-
China	-	-	-	0	0	-
Canada	196	24	71	-	-	-
Herring flaps, fresh	**1.317**	**2.347**	**266**	**475**	**100**	**78**
of it from Norway	1.312	2.177	266	475	100	78
Herring fillets, frozen	**76.649**	**72.726**	**95.996**	**90.105**	**100**	**-6**
of it from Norway	59.372	56.432	73.735	66.109	73	-10
Iceland	15.188	15.779	18.289	18.609	21	2
Faroe Islands	-	-	468	2.818	3	-
Greenland	2.039	514	3.504	2.554	3	-27
Canada	50	0	1	-	-	-
Herring flaps, frozen	**112.120**	**112.694**	**114.999**	**97.810**	**100**	**-15**
of it from Norway	78.734	69.747	82.272	72.740	74	-12
Iceland	22.204	26.166	20.844	18.357	19	-12
Greenland	2.867	3.698	3.407	3.070	3	-10
Canada	6.090	10.621	6.968	2.039	2	-71
Faroe Islands	2.180	2.174	1.467	1.604	2	9
Herring, smoked	**850**	**842**	**699**	**488**	**100**	**-30**
of it from Canada	850	839	696	485	99	-30
Norway	1	1	2	-	-	-
Herring, salted	**960**	**462**	**468**	**605**	**100**	**29**
of it from Norway	903	423	437	550	91	26
Iceland	57	39	31	55	9	79
Herring presentations, others	**27.650**	**28.424**	**36.478**	**37.464**	**100**	**3**
of it from Norway	25.890	25.801	35.085	35.586	95	1
Iceland	1.640	1.747	1.108	1.406	4	27
Belarus	87	132	249	307	1	23
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	164	0	-
Russia	-	4	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches + Import)	1.024.165	1.038.797	1.163.483	1.076.989	100	-7
of it catches of EU quoted herring	742.610	766.449	864.999	779.552	72	-10
import from third countries	281.555	272.348	298.484	297.437	28	0
of it from Norway	222.698	199.014	236.358	234.440	79	-1
Iceland	38.266	42.573	39.947	37.767	13	-5
Greenland	4.974	6.577	9.559	10.335	3	8
Faroe Islands	3.608	8.973	2.926	6.801	3	132
Russia	-	4	-	1.991	1	-
Canada	7.186	11.484	7.769	2.524	1	-68
South Corea	2.183	-	-	1.446	0	-
Morocco	-	-	-	526	0	-
Belarus	87	132	249	307	0	23

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 (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Whole, fresh	**7.222**	**1.034**	**1.135**	**2.182**	**100**	**92**
of it from Norway	7.203	1.033	1.134	1.923	88	70
Faroer Islands	-	-	-	223	10	-
Whole, frozen	**72.319**	**74.487**	**81.015**	**100.154**	**100**	**24**
of it from Faroe Islands	32.049	24.556	33.317	32.753	33	-2
Norway	23.043	22.676	17.080	21.377	21	25
Greenland	5.927	11.069	9.864	20.342	20	106
Iceland	6.328	11.523	13.273	11.887	12	-10
Peru	399	-	1.617	6.638	7	-
Morocco	1.236	3.207	3.671	2.596	3	-29
China	1.642	1.093	1.911	2.063	2	8
Ecuador	299	120	135	1.637	2	-
USA	616	-	-	329	0	-
Canada	394	9	1	245	0	-
Chile	-	-	0	100	0	-
Fillets, frozen c)	**9.544**	**16.802**	**18.883**	**23.985**	**100**	**27**
of it from Iceland	663	4.809	11.708	17.329	72	48
Norway	5.703	9.237	5.266	3.023	13	-43
China	2.062	1.418	1.820	2.603	11	43
Faroe Islands	310	1.237	23	981	4	-
Smoked	**6**	**4**	**3**	**5**	**100**	**110**
of it from Norway	1	1	0	1	19	300
Iceland	-	-	2	-	-	-
Prepared d)	**33.126**	**29.421**	**31.592**	**18.499**	**100**	**-41**
of it from Morocco	20.601	21.276	21.001	8.345	45	-60
China	5.987	3.624	4.996	4.692	25	-6
Cape Verde	4.577	3.381	4.358	3.872	21	-11
Peru	113	156	141	410	2	192
Ecuador	62	-	140	88	0	-37
Thailand	936	272	256	74	0	-71
Norway	13	8	34	30	0	-10
Vietnam	33	-	47	16	0	-65
South Korea	5	9	10	9	0	-10
Supply (Catches + Import)	707.715	643.690	587.176	627.463	100	7
of it catches of EU quoted mackerel	585.499	521.944	454.549	482.638	77	6
import from third countries	122.216	121.746	132.627	144.825	23	9
of it from Faroe Islands	32.359	25.793	33.340	33.957	23	2
Iceland	7.006	16.332	24.984	29.251	20	17
Norway	35.963	32.955	23.514	26.355	18	12
Greenland	5.927	11.069	9.864	20.342	14	106
Morocco	21.837	24.498	24.712	10.941	8	-56
China	9.692	6.136	8.728	9.358	6	7
Peru	512	156	1.758	7.049	5	301
Cape Verde	4.577	3.381	4.358	3.872	3	-11
Ecuador	1.103	680	834	2.668	2	220
USA	618	2	3	331	0	-
Canada	394	9	1	245	0	-

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.-

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 (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Whole, fresh	**611**	**97**	**38**	**25**	**100**	**-34**
of it from Morocco	599	65	36	25	99	-31
Turkey	13	31	2	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	**-**	**-**	**-**	**811**	**100**	**-**
of it from Turkey	-	-	-	528	65	-
Morocco	-	-	-	222	27	-
India	-	-	-	40	5	-
Albania	-	-	-	15	2	-
Tunisia	-	-	-	4	0	-
Greenland	-	-	-	2	0	-
Smoked	**158**	**196**	**148**	**56**	**100**	**-62**
of it from Thailand	95	68	56	28	49	-51
China	16	28	30	13	24	-55
Korea (South)	8	9	11	11	19	3
Vietnam	9	4	7	3	5	-64
Malaysia	4	4	4	1	3	-63
Peru	-	30	30	-	-	-
Tunisia	7	54	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2	1	-	-	-	-
Albania	16	-	-	-	-	-
Salted	**7.251**	**11.471**	**7.043**	**6.578**	**100**	**-7**
of it from Argentina	4.133	4.960	3.645	2.573	39	-29
Morocco	2.114	2.237	1.961	2.344	36	20
Peru	579	2.833	915	1.009	15	10
Albania	87	261	298	555	8	86
Tunisia	86	235	115	97	1	-15
China	191	867	30	-	-	-
Bosnia	38	76	81	-	-	-
India	12	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	7	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	3	-	-	-	-	-
Supply (Catches+Import)	35.895	47.685	41.100	45.278	100	10
of it catches of quoted species	27.875	35.921	33.870	38.619	85	14
import from third countries	8.020	11.764	7.230	6.659	15	-8
of it from Morocco	2.712	2.303	1.997	2.590	39	30
Argentina	4.133	4.960	3.645	2.573	39	-29
Peru	579	2.863	945	1.009	15	7
Albania	103	262	298	570	9	91
Tunisia	94	289	115	101	2	-12
Thailand	95	68	56	28	0	-51
China	207	896	59	13	0	-78
South Korea	8	9	11	11	0	3
Vietnam	12	4	7	3	0	-59
Malaysia	4	4	4	1	0	-63
Bosnia	38	76	81	-	-	-

Note: a) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with anchovis (Engraulis spp.).-

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 (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Whole, fresh	**34**	**91**	**23**	**5**	**100**	**-77**
of it (Sardina pilchardus)	**34**	**91**	**23**	**5**	**100**	**-77**
of it from Turkey	22	66	23	5	96	-78
Morocco	12	19	-	-	-	-
of it (genus Sardinops, Sardinella spp.)	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
of it from Albania	0	-	-	-	-	-
India	0	-	-	-	-	-
Whole, frozen	**47.143**	**47.237**	**66.348**	**70.796**	**100**	**5**
of it (Sardina pilchardus)	**40.332**	**45.273**	**64.217**	**67.418**	**100**	**5**
of it from Morocco	39.031	43.837	61.801	67.209	100	9
Tunisia	1.206	856	1.047	147	0	-86
Turkey	10	9	21	54	0	152
India	-	-	4	3	0	-14
Bosnia	35	-	6	-	-	-
Chile	49	-	-	-	-	-
of it (genus Sardinops, Sardinella spp.)	**6.812**	**1.964**	**2.131**	**3.378**	**100**	**59**
of it from Senegal	34	421	292	1.409	42	-
Morocco	4.730	636	1.294	999	30	-23
India	1.479	724	102	933	28	-
Thailand	75	90	85	27	1	-68
Tunisia	-	-	1	4	0	-
Vietnam	39	-	-	4	0	-
Gambia	-	24	-	1	0	-
Chile	-	-	-	1	0	-
Mauretania	2	53	350	-	-	-
Supply (Catches+Import)	53.989	49.292	68.502	74.179	100	8
of it catches of quoted species	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	53.989	49.292	68.502	74.179	100	8
of it from Morocco	43.773	44.493	63.095	68.208	92	8
Senegal	34	421	292	1.409	2	-
India	1.479	724	106	937	1	-
Tunisia	1.206	856	1.049	151	0	-86
Turkey	32	75	45	59	0	32
Thailand	75	90	85	27	0	-68
Vietnam	39	-	-	4	0	-
Chile	49	-	-	1	0	-
Bosnia	35	-	6	-	-	-
China	32	59	-	-	-	-
Oman	10	11	-	-	-	-
USA	410	6	-	-	-	-

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

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 (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
Shrimp, prepared/preserved	**334.387**	**311.532**	**346.002**	**305.556**	**100**	-12
of it from Vietnam	49.043	59.230	67.512	79.334	26	18
Greenland	47.781	41.005	46.426	47.047	15	1
Canada	72.786	62.805	45.575	46.735	15	3
Morocco	31.151	49.845	77.901	28.661	9	-63
Indonesia	24.455	16.210	19.907	14.924	5	-25
Shrimp (Penaeus spp.), frozen	**327.468**	**306.079**	**320.507**	**337.990**	**100**	5
of it from Ecuador	105.653	107.561	111.017	112.185	33	1
India	63.466	61.053	61.634	62.326	18	1
Vietnam	29.601	29.388	32.662	41.070	12	26
Shrimp (Pandalidae), frozen	**57.647**	**52.331**	**54.124**	**56.336**	**100**	4
of it from Greenland	43.190	36.655	42.535	45.405	81	7
Rose Shrimp (Parapenaeus), frozen	**11.003**	**10.480**	**10.411**	**11.155**	**100**	7
of it from Tunisia	2.219	2.317	2.785	2.829	25	2
Morocco	4.268	2.870	2.759	2.117	19	-23
Shrimp (Crangon), frozen	**7**	**18**	**0**	**17**	**100**	-
Shrimp, other species, frozen	**148.765**	**161.185**	**157.363**	**160.876**	**100**	2
of it from Argentina	76.017	83.715	92.395	94.960	59	3
India	24.995	26.511	24.667	24.923	15	1
Shrimp (Pandalidae), not frozen	**12**	**15**	**8**	**11**	**100**	35
of it from Vietnam	6	11	4	2	21	-33
Shrimp (Pandalus), not frozen	**-**	**-**	**-**	**993**	**100**	-
of it from Norway	-	-	-	993	100	-
Shrimp (Crangon), not frozen	**-**	**-**	**0**	**1**	-	-
Shrimp, other	**7.781**	**9.169**	**6.817**	**4.195**	**100**	-38
of it from Norway	3.359	4.541	2.521	1.120	27	-56
Greenland	801	498	556	832	20	49
Bangladesh	520	822	467	385	9	-18
Supply (Catches + Import)	895.444	858.009	899.649	883.900	100	-2
of it catches of EU quoted shrimp b)	8.374	7.201	4.415	6.768	1	53
import from third countries	887.070	850.808	895.234	877.132	99	-2
of it from Vietnam	80.561	90.565	100.977	123.254	14	22
Ecuador	110.286	111.567	115.569	116.324	13	1
India	104.750	101.303	99.778	100.326	11	1
Argentina	77.326	83.880	92.474	95.114	11	3
Greenland	91.771	78.158	89.517	93.283	11	4
Canada	82.925	75.685	53.302	55.119	6	3
Bangladesh	42.606	36.170	35.048	39.517	5	13
Morocco	36.511	54.292	82.262	32.465	4	-61
China	39.457	34.673	27.746	24.497	3	-12
Norway	21.467	20.654	19.234	21.523	2	12
Indonesia	31.947	23.136	27.249	19.997	2	-27
Honduras	16.386	14.499	14.672	16.886	2	15
Venezuela	7.477	7.152	11.739	14.385	2	23
Thailand	31.445	18.127	17.249	14.069	2	-18
Iceland	15.814	9.442	13.242	12.578	1	-5
Nicaragua	17.745	13.490	12.174	12.081	1	-1
Madagascar	8.258	6.279	7.854	9.207	1	17
USA	10.898	11.850	11.254	9.015	1	-20
Peru	4.731	8.040	7.299	8.837	1	21
Senegal	5.618	5.691	5.104	6.278	1	23

Notes: a) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with shrimp.- b) Catches of Pandalus borealis and Panaeus shrimp.-

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 (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	17/16
SQUID total	**180.520**	**168.544**	**195.392**	**182.184**	**32**	**-7**
of it Loligo, frozen	163.192	156.414	173.177	164.802	100	-5
of it L. patagonico / gahi (from 2017)	48.043	34.007	35.215	52.358	100	49
of it from Falkland Isles	39.019	28.907	32.763	47.277	90	44
of it L. vulgaris	11.988	11.618	18.878	15.607	100	-17
of it from Morocco	8.986	7.163	13.974	9.001	58	-36
of it L. pealei	2.108	2.270	4.819	1.064	100	-78
of it from USA	2.009	2.211	4.673	1.018	96	-78
of it other loligo	101.053	108.519	114.265	95.774	100	-16
of it from India	34.943	37.464	46.816	41.886	44	-11
China	18.849	21.574	22.887	16.478	17	-28
of it other squid (Pota and Poton) b)	14.251	10.208	19.409	9.915	100	-49
of it from New Zealand	4.772	4.404	12.603	4.972	50	-61
of it other squid c)	6	7	74	331	100	350
of it Squid, fresh	2.185	1.568	2.304	1.157	100	-50
of it Squid, not frozen	885	348	429	5.980	100	-
ILLEX frozen total	**57.461**	**66.154**	**58.091**	**52.884**	**9**	**-9**
of It from China	17.817	24.717	35.826	25.634	48	-28
Argentina	32.281	26.345	18.346	19.791	37	8
CUTTLE FISH total	**33.489**	**32.762**	**35.353**	**36.492**	**6**	**3**
of it sepiola, frozen	32.578	31.933	34.624	35.400	100	2
of it S. rondeleti	151	92	55	170	0	211
of it excluding S. rondeleti	894	656	780	331	1	-58
of it from India	119	85	273	190	58	-30
of it other species	31.533	31.186	33.789	34.899	100	3
of it from Morocco	15.837	17.563	20.766	21.953	63	6
Tunisia	2.972	2.166	2.239	3.787	11	69
Cuttle fish, fresh	794	790	718	630	100	-12
Cuttle fish, not frozen	116	39	11	462	100	-
OCTOPUS total	**87.103**	**101.778**	**99.949**	**99.928**	**18**	**0**
of it octopus frozen	86.982	101.640	99.867	98.941	100	-1
of It from Morocco	30.945	46.339	45.524	42.530	43	-7
Mauritania	12.041	16.033	13.374	20.319	21	52
Indoneasia	6.159	6.895	7.033	6.856	7	-3
of it octopus, fresh	86	137	78	78	100	0
of it octopus, not fresh / frozen	36	1	5	908	100	-
OTHER CEPHAL. , frozen d)	**146.817**	**150.812**	**140.760**	**167.761**	**30**	**19**
of It from Peru	65.665	68.947	50.542	58.004	35	15
India	23	75	149	-	-	-100
CEPHAL. , prepared	**15.521**	**18.996**	**23.598**	**26.847**	**5**	**14**
of It from Peru	7.102	8.697	10.024	11.135	7	11
Supply (Catches + Import)	520.910	539.046	553.142	566.096	100	2
of it catches of EU quoted cephalopods	-	-	-	-	-	-
import from third countries	520.910	539.046	553.142	566.096	100	2
of it from India	84.534	84.917	88.507	88.300	16	0
China	64.145	67.545	89.360	83.124	15	-7
Morocco	60.539	75.063	85.719	76.974	14	-10
Peru	92.495	98.457	70.811	75.425	13	7
Falkland Isles	43.880	41.921	32.922	51.309	9	56
Mauritania	16.590	23.025	19.195	27.929	5	46
Vietnam	21.803	19.017	19.608	25.402	4	30
Chile	14.679	17.452	24.814	24.642	4	-1
Argentina	32.282	26.425	18.397	19.793	3	8
Thailand	32.437	25.079	19.370	17.875	3	-8
Indonesia	12.790	13.503	14.654	15.165	3	3
South Africa	4.153	8.215	10.024	12.623	2	26
Senegal	8.927	9.493	8.946	10.672	2	19
USA	11.635	14.353	14.539	6.998	1	-52
Tunisia	6.798	4.897	5.097	6.015	1	18

Notes: a) Selected countries, which are most important for EU supply with cephalopods.- b) until 2016 L. patagonico, from 2017 L. gahi.-
c) Ommastrephes and Todadorus species without Todadores pacificus and Dosidicus gigas.- d) Pota = i.e. Todadorus pacificus, Poton = i.e. Dosidicus gigas.-

Source: Eurostat-Comext; EU catch report.-

Published by: AIPCE 2018

Tab. 6.1 EU-Quota by species

Species	Code-name	EU (28)					
		2014	2015	2016	2017 a)	Change 17/16	Quota '17 by species
						%	%
Herring	HER	793.283	868.002	915.995	906.396	-1,0	20,3
Sprat	SPR	418.009	612.964	515.494	507.155	-1,6	11,3
Anchovy	ANE	29.995	36.778	44.585	45.800	2,7	1,0
Atl. Salmon	SAL	597	545	570	588	3,1	0,0
Cod	COD	198.463	179.642	166.453	156.043	-6,3	3,5
Haddock	HAD	51.801	56.002	76.551	55.911	-27,0	1,3
Saithe	POK	55.028	51.118	47.582	68.690	44,4	1,5
Pollack	POL	15.856	15.887	15.887	14.538	-8,5	0,3
Norway pout	NOP	106.250	128.000	141.771	156.102	10,1	3,5
Blue whiting	WHB	231.710	251.409	252.874	451.329	78,5	10,1
Greater forkbeard	GFB	2.525	2.939	3.147	2.849	-9,5	0,1
Whiting	WHG	43.726	38.285	41.070	48.381	17,8	1,1
Hake b)	HKE	106.089	114.100	130.430	142.917	9,6	3,2
Jack&horse mackerel c)	JAX/CJM	246.182	233.747	250.685	241.048	-3,8	5,4
Mackerel	MAC	606.829	539.852	447.483	490.586	9,6	11,0
Europ. Plaice	PLE	128.549	155.285	169.405	177.784	4,9	4,0
Common sole / Sole	SOL	26.033	23.554	24.093	27.387	13,7	0,6
Megrims	LEZ	30.199	29.618	32.233	27.724	-14,0	0,6
Anglerfish nei	ANF	63.413	66.492	69.359	73.787	6,4	1,7
Penaeus shrimps	PEN	3.100	2.170	1.500	1.500	0,0	0,0
North deep prawn	PRA	13.327	10.919	13.288	11.249	-15,3	0,3
Norway lobster	NEP	69.193	70.968	76.672	87.089	13,6	1,9
Atl. Redfish	RED	27.759	26.659	25.474	26.243	3,0	0,6
Greenland halibut	GHL	13.535	14.277	16.556	15.553	-6,1	0,3
Atl. Halibut	HAL	250	250	-	-	-	-
other species	OTH	8.395	8.396	9.644	10.650	10,4	0,2
Boarfish	BOR	127.509	66.051	49.222	32.193	-34,6	0,7
Sandeels	SAN	207.219	357.219	110.942	495.508	346,6	11,1
Blue ling & ling	B/L	1.500	1.500	2.100	2.000	-4,8	0,0
Blue ling	BLI	3.185	5.603	5.734	11.953	108,5	0,3
Ling	LIN	13.049	13.195	15.794	19.866	25,8	0,4
Flat fish	FLX	300	300	100	100	0,0	0,0
Capelin	CAP	34.650	3.100	-	-	-	-
Witch flunder	WIT	-	133	288	295	2,4	0,0
American plaice	PLA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow tail flounder	YEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roundnose grenad.	RNG	8.875	7.397	7.232	6.760	-6,5	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	4.728	4.728	4.563	5.768	26,4	0,1
Skates (ICES)	SRX	13.656	13.263	13.331	14.296	7,2	0,3
Dab / Flunder	D/F	18.434	18.434	18.434	-	-	-
Lemon Sole/Witch Flunder	L/W	6.391	6.391	6.391	6.391	0,0	0,1
Northern blue fin tuna	BFT	7.937	9.362	11.204	13.451	20,1	0,3
Albacore	ALB	28.005	28.658	26.379	47.742	81,0	1,1
Bigeye tuna	BET	29.467	29.467	23.789	20.389	-14,3	0,5
Swordfish	SWO	13.019	13.593	12.478	23.005	84,4	0,5
Picked dogfish	DGS	-	-	-	270	-	0,0
Black scabbardfish	BSF	11.837	11.260	10.702	9.562	-10,6	0,2
Greater argentine	ARU	5.967	5.975	6.031	5.603	-7,1	0,1
Tusk (=Cusk)	USK	1.482	1.519	1.524	1.525	0,1	0,0
Blue Marlin	BUM	-	-	-	429	-	0,0
Blackspot(=red)seabream	SBR	2.088	1.418	999	893	-10,6	0,0
Deep Sea Sharks	DWS	-	-	-	30	-	0,0
Blue Shark	BSH	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:		3.834.602	4.141.632	3.821.246	4.470.535	17,0	100,0

Tab. 6.1 EU-Quota by species

Species	Code-name	EU (28)					
		2014	2015	2016	2017 a)	Change 17/16	Quota '17 by species
						%	%
of which: (COD, POK, POL, HAD, WHG, HKE, RED)		498.722	481.693	503.447	512.723	1,8	11,5

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 2018

Tab. 6.2 EU-Catches by quoted species

Species	Code-name	EU (28)					
		2014	2015	2016	2017 a)	Change 17/16	Quota'17 by spec.
						%	% b)
Herring	HER	742.610	766.449	864.999	779.552	-9,9	86,0
Sprat	SPR	383.582	530.322	438.325	377.244	-13,9	74,4
Anchovy	ANE	27.875	35.921	33.870	38.619	14,0	84,3
Atl. Salmon	SAL	465	446	394	326	-17,2	55,5
Cod	COD	140.109	148.417	137.058	127.642	-6,9	81,8
Haddock	HAD	50.586	46.110	46.584	47.250	1,4	84,5
Saithe	POK	41.635	44.917	40.609	44.812	10,4	65,2
Pollack	POL	7.301	5.434	6.084	4.749	-21,9	32,7
Norway pout	NOP	26.161	13.887	10.805	12.779	18,3	8,2
Blue whiting	WHB	183.356	218.912	212.353	344.685	62,3	76,4
Greater forkbeard	GFB	1.796	1.679	1.471	1.193	-18,9	41,9
Whiting	WHG	31.206	31.974	33.686	29.400	-12,7	60,8
Hake c)	HKE	87.816	94.794	104.207	101.722	-2,4	71,2
Jack&horse mackerel d)	JAX/CJM	183.932	164.006	165.051	158.372	-4,0	65,7
Mackerel	MAC	585.499	521.944	454.549	482.638	6,2	98,4
Europ. Plaice	PLE	86.255	91.778	99.555	84.734	-14,9	47,7
Common sole / Sole	SOL	23.422	21.563	20.857	19.789	-5,1	72,3
Megrims	LEZ	17.455	18.006	18.633	18.272	-1,9	65,9
Anglerfish nei	ANF	51.875	53.997	59.632	59.688	0,1	80,9
Penaeus shrimps	PEN	732	771	468	458	-2,1	30,5
North deep prawn	PRA	7.642	6.430	3.947	6.310	59,9	56,1
Norway lobster	NEP	49.880	45.535	54.888	51.839	-5,6	59,5
Atl. Redfish	RED	18.949	20.729	23.185	27.291	17,7	104,0
Greenland halibut	GHL	12.982	13.291	7.808	13.977	79,0	89,9
Atl. Halibut	HAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
other species	OTH	8.295	7.197	7.552	8.201	8,6	77,0
Boarfish	BOR	43.404	16.622	18.306	16.233	-11,3	50,4
Sandeels	SAN	178.406	210.491	31.883	405.448	1.171,7	81,8
Blue ling & ling	B/L	-	-	126	58	-53,7	2,9
Blue ling	BLI	1.970	1.717	1.589	1.826	14,9	15,3
Ling	LIN	10.346	9.135	10.826	11.191	3,4	56,3
Flat fish	FLX	8	7	39	9	-75,8	9,4
Capelin	CAP	9.655	-	-	-	-	-
Witch flunder	WIT	298	114	247	255	3,4	86,5
American plaice	PLA	661	677	614	360	-41,4	-
Yellow tail flounder	YEL	313	336	317	455	43,6	-
Roundnose grenad.	RNG	4.185	2.276	1.712	1.794	4,8	26,5
Industry fish	I/F	777	786	724	695	-4,0	86,9
Skates (NAFO)	SKA	4.165	3.248	3.435	4.066	18,4	92,2
Turbot / Brill	T/B	3.959	4.463	4.763	4.667	-2,0	80,9
Skates (ICES)	SRX	14.563	13.569	13.332	13.491	1,2	94,4
Dab / Flunder	D/F	6.029	5.369	5.140	-	-	-
Lemon Sole/Witch Flunder	L/W	3.223	2.756	3.159	2.967	-6,1	46,4
Northern blue fin tuna	BFT	5.333	5.858	10.954	12.808	16,9	95,2
Albacore	ALB	23.347	21.174	24.352	23.340	-4,2	48,9
Bigeye tuna	BET	16.664	16.687	14.679	18.287	24,6	89,7
Swordfish	SWO	9.132	13.337	10.901	16.566	52,0	72,0
Picked dogfish	DGS	3	7	36	36	-0,8	13,2
Black scabbardfish	BSF	6.656	7.071	6.868	6.322	-7,9	66,1
Greater argentine	ARU	4.844	3.167	2.773	4.087	47,4	72,9
Tusk (=Cusk)	USK	430	450	422	355	-15,9	23,3
Blue Marlin	BUM	-	-	-	81	-	-
Blackspot(=red)seabream	SBR	1.151	990	850	897	5,6	100,5
Deep Sea Sharks	DWS	3	-	-	2	-	7,0
Blue Shark	BSH	-	-	-	33.535	-	-
Total:		3.120.941	3.244.816	3.014.617	3.421.376	13,5	76,5

Tab. 6.2 EU-Catches by quoted species

Species	Code-name	EU (28)					
		2014	2015	2016	2017 a)	Change 17/16	Quota'17 by spec.
						%	% b)
of which: (COD, POK, POL, HAD, WHG, HKE, RED)		377.602	392.375	391.413	382.867	-2,2	74,7

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 2018

Tab. 6.3 Overview of selected fish quotas in the world

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	1.000 tonnes					
Atlantic cod						
Barents Sea / Norway / Russia	751	1.000	1.014	915	915*	911*
Norway Coast	21	21				
Iceland	177	196	215	218	239	244
EU (27)	186	197	198	168	166	156 a)
Pacific cod						
USA	326	321	319	324	323	304
Asia	125 b)	125 b)	150 b)	150 b)	181 b)	151 b)
Haddock						
Barents Sea	318	200	179	223	245*	233*
Iceland	45	36	38	30	36	35
EU (27)	67	61	52	55	85	84
Saithe						
Barents Sea	164	140	119	122	140	172
Iceland	52	50	57	58	55	55
Faroes	<40 c)	<30 c)	<29 c)	<22 c)	<36 c)	<46 c)
EU (27)	53	59	54	47	76	69
EU waters Norway share	-	-	-	-	-	56
Alaska pollock						
Russia	1.620 b)	1.600 b)	1.630 b)	1.720 b)	1.841	1.890
USA	1.336	1.387	1.462	1.528	1.631	1.573
European hake						
EU (27)	77	88	106	105	130	143
Pacific hake						
USA/Canada	255	365	428	440	497	517

Note: a) Includes Barents Sea share.- b) Estimate.- c) Advised limit.- * before carryover allocations.-

Source: EU, ICES, NMFS, NCMC, PFMC.-

Published by: AIPCE 2018

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 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 2018

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 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	2,52	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	2,84	2,71	2,73	2,63	2,64	2,62	2,70	2,63	2,76	2,65	2,72
Spain	2,26	2,46	1,85	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	2,53	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	1,66	1,72	1,71	1,71	1,70	1,69	1,69	1,73	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	1,67	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	1,70	2,38	2,00	1,87	1,93	1,76	1,79	2,29	2,27	1,72	2,13
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	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	-	1,72
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	3,54	3,72	3,51	3,65	3,61	3,59	3,50	3,71	3,54	3,44
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	4,38	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	3,76	3,80
Spain	3,45	3,20	3,48	3,75	3,49	3,48	3,46	3,55	20,41	3,69	3,53	3,53
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	2,63	-	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	1,56	-	-	2,05	1,98	2,53	2,00	2,29	2,07	-	2,58	1,65

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 2018

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 2017

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alaska-Pollock												
Fillets a), frozen: Total import	2,52	2,42	2,43	2,38	2,31	2,20	2,18	2,07	2,03	2,01	1,98	2,00
from it: Germany	2,52	2,39	2,45	2,36	2,24	2,16	2,11	2,05	1,98	1,93	1,98	1,96
France	2,68	2,64	2,57	2,56	2,57	2,39	2,39	2,25	2,24	2,25	2,32	2,24
UK	2,59	2,58	2,57	2,46	2,37	2,32	2,27	2,06	2,25	2,13	2,19	2,10
NL	2,70	2,61	2,80	2,74	2,57	2,44	2,41	2,36	2,28	2,25	2,19	2,18
Spain	2,33	2,03	2,65	2,29	1,87	1,85	1,76	1,78	1,94	2,01	1,93	2,14
Denmark	3,43	2,77	3,24	3,02	2,95	2,79	2,98	2,81	2,78	2,65	2,76	2,80
Belgium	2,68	2,40	2,26	2,51	2,34	2,27	2,27	2,18	2,09	2,18	1,99	1,96
Sweden	3,05	2,70	2,92	2,39	2,95	2,29	2,55	2,28	2,18	2,17	2,55	2,20
Poland	2,11	2,22	2,04	2,14	2,29	2,03	1,99	1,93	1,78	1,76	1,65	1,72
Meat b), frozen: Total import	1,85	1,82	1,74	1,61	1,67	1,56	1,57	1,53	1,45	1,38	1,41	1,52
from it: Germany	1,67	1,63	1,69	1,59	1,63	1,58	1,48	1,40	1,32	1,28	1,36	1,34
France	1,84	1,84	1,78	1,62	1,63	1,48	1,56	1,38	1,47	1,34	1,34	1,39
UK	1,80	1,83	1,79	1,67	1,61	1,54	1,56	1,59	1,54	1,43	1,50	1,84
NL	2,18	2,67	1,74	1,58	1,89	1,68	1,88	2,22	1,72	1,48	1,62	1,63
Spain	2,16	-	-	2,03	1,83	1,12	1,70	1,88	-	2,07	1,77	-
Denmark	1,72	1,72	-	1,59	-	1,69	-	-	1,72	1,69	1,60	1,76
Poland	1,83	1,79	1,75	1,74	1,71	1,58	1,49	1,48	1,47	1,36	1,40	1,34
Hake												
Fillets c), frozen: Total import	3,48	3,44	3,65	3,84	3,83	3,52	3,73	3,70	3,80	3,60	3,54	3,35
from it: Germany	3,81	2,75	3,17	3,18	3,19	2,56	2,94	2,98	2,73	3,05	3,52	2,60
France	3,76	3,90	4,20	4,33	4,52	4,30	4,18	4,32	4,21	4,15	4,69	4,34
UK	4,17	4,37	4,18	3,90	4,56	4,30	4,25	2,78	4,08	3,54	4,35	4,30
NL	3,53	3,77	4,03	4,15	4,11	4,09	4,08	4,24	3,93	4,18	4,07	3,74
Spain	3,39	3,50	3,56	3,62	3,68	3,44	3,70	3,76	3,87	3,71	3,74	3,52
Poland	2,83	2,71	2,59	2,57	2,83	2,37	2,61	2,38	2,25	2,34	2,03	2,21
Italy	3,83	3,80	4,19	5,16	4,41	4,01	4,16	4,24	4,54	3,55	4,24	3,50
Meat d), frozen: Total import	2,24	2,21	2,09	2,20	2,26	2,65	2,37	2,46	2,38	2,13	2,56	2,29
from it: Germany	1,70	1,66	1,68	1,62	1,59	1,55	1,57	1,52	1,47	1,38	1,32	1,36
France	2,12	1,73	-	1,69	-	-	-	-	1,53	2,11	-	-
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	2,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	2,16	2,28	2,12	2,24	2,30	2,58	2,04	2,33	2,34	2,23	2,62	2,91
Poland	1,66	1,66	1,65	1,64	1,66	1,55	-	1,46	1,43	1,41	1,43	1,33
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 2018