European Commission

EUMOFA

European Market Observatory for fisheries and aquaculture products

- The EU in the world
- Market supply
- Consumption
- Import - Export
- Landings in the EU
- Aquaculture

The EU fish market

Edition 2020

Highlights

- ✓ By **2019, the consumer prices of fishery and aquaculture products (FAPs) were 14% higher than eight years before**. As the EU demand is primarily met through imports, the increases were in line with the **increased prices of imported products**. From 2018 to 2019, **all Member States saw increased household expenditure** for FAPs.

- ✓ In 2019, imports and exports of FAPs between the EU and the rest of the world totalled 8,55 million tonnes with a value of EUR 33 billion, making **the EU the second largest trader of these products after China**. The **deficit of EUR 21 billion** was slightly higher than the previous year (but 33% higher than 2010 in real terms).

- ✓ In **2018, the EU supply of FAPs for human consumption reached 14,72 million tonnes of live weight**, slightly lower than the previous year due to declining production from both fishing and aquaculture. Due to decreased production of salmon in the UK, EU aquaculture production saw a reversal of the upward trend experienced in the previous four years. Food-use catches registered a decrease mainly due to reduced catches of mackerel by the UK, Spanish and Irish fleets. **Per capita apparent consumption, estimated at 24,36 kg of live weight of mostly wild-caught products, signalled that in 2018 EU citizens consumed, on average, 430 grams less FAPs than in 2017**. Consumption declined for the three most consumed species, namely tuna, salmon and cod.

- ✓ Landings of fisheries products, including species not destined for human consumption and seaweed, decreased due to the **drop of sandeels landings destined for industrial use in Denmark**.

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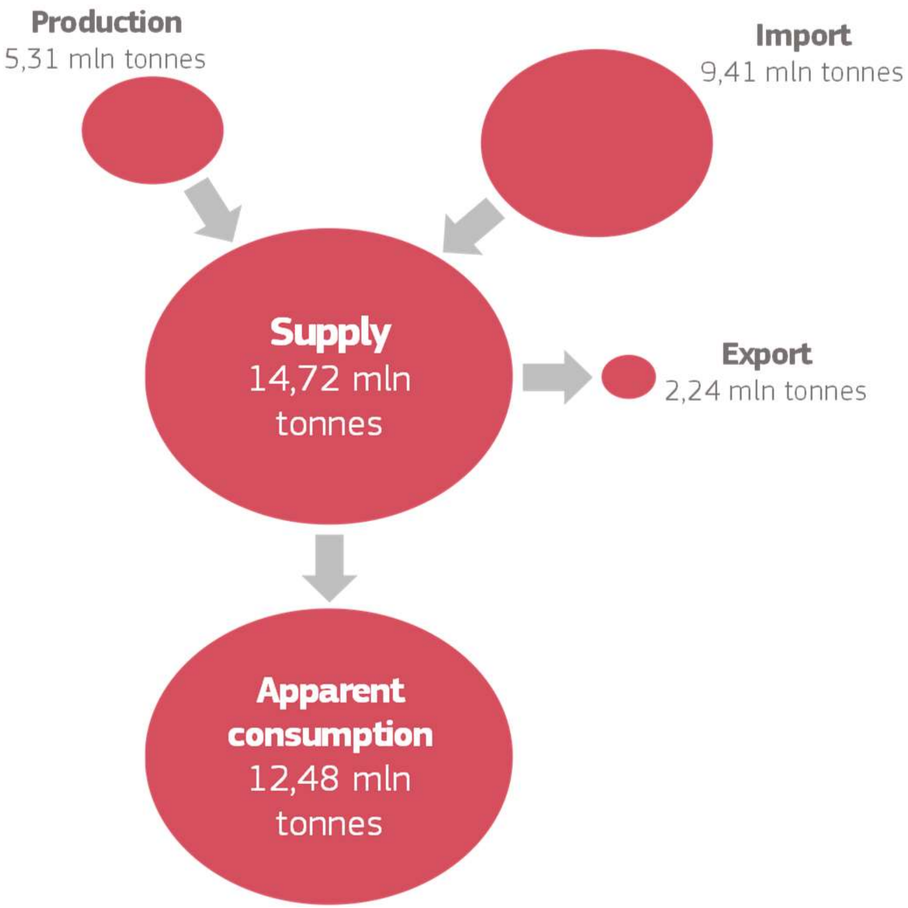
Main producers in 2018 (1.000 tonnes)

Country	Catches	Aquaculture	Total production	% of total	% evolution of total production 2018/2017
China	14.831	66.135	80.966	38%	+1%
Indonesia	7.261	14.772	22.033	10%	-4%
India	5.343	7.071	12.414	6%	+6%
Vietnam	3.347	4.153	7.500	4%	+5%
Peru	7.208	104	7.312	3%	+71%
EU-28	**5.337**	**1.319**	**6.656**	**3%**	**-2%**
Russia	5.117	204	5.321	3%	+5%
United States	4.757	468	5.225	2%	-5%
Philippines	2.053	2.304	4.357	2%	+6%
Bangladesh	1.871	2.405	4.276	2%	+3%
Japan	3.207	1.033	4.240	2%	-1%
Norway	2.658	1.355	4.013	2%	+4%
Chile	2.369	1.287	3.656	2%	+3%
Republic of Korea	1.345	2.279	3.624	2%	-2%
Myanmar	2.033	1.132	3.165	1%	-1%
Others	28.494	8.440	36.934	18%	+3%
Total	**97.231**	**114.461**	**211.692**	**100%**	**+3%**

EU supply balance of fisheries and aquaculture products in 2018



The EU supply for human consumption was 99.884 tonnes tonnes less than in 2017 (-0,7%), but still one of the highest since 2009.

Data provided in live weight equivalent deriving from the EUMOFA's Supply balance sheet.

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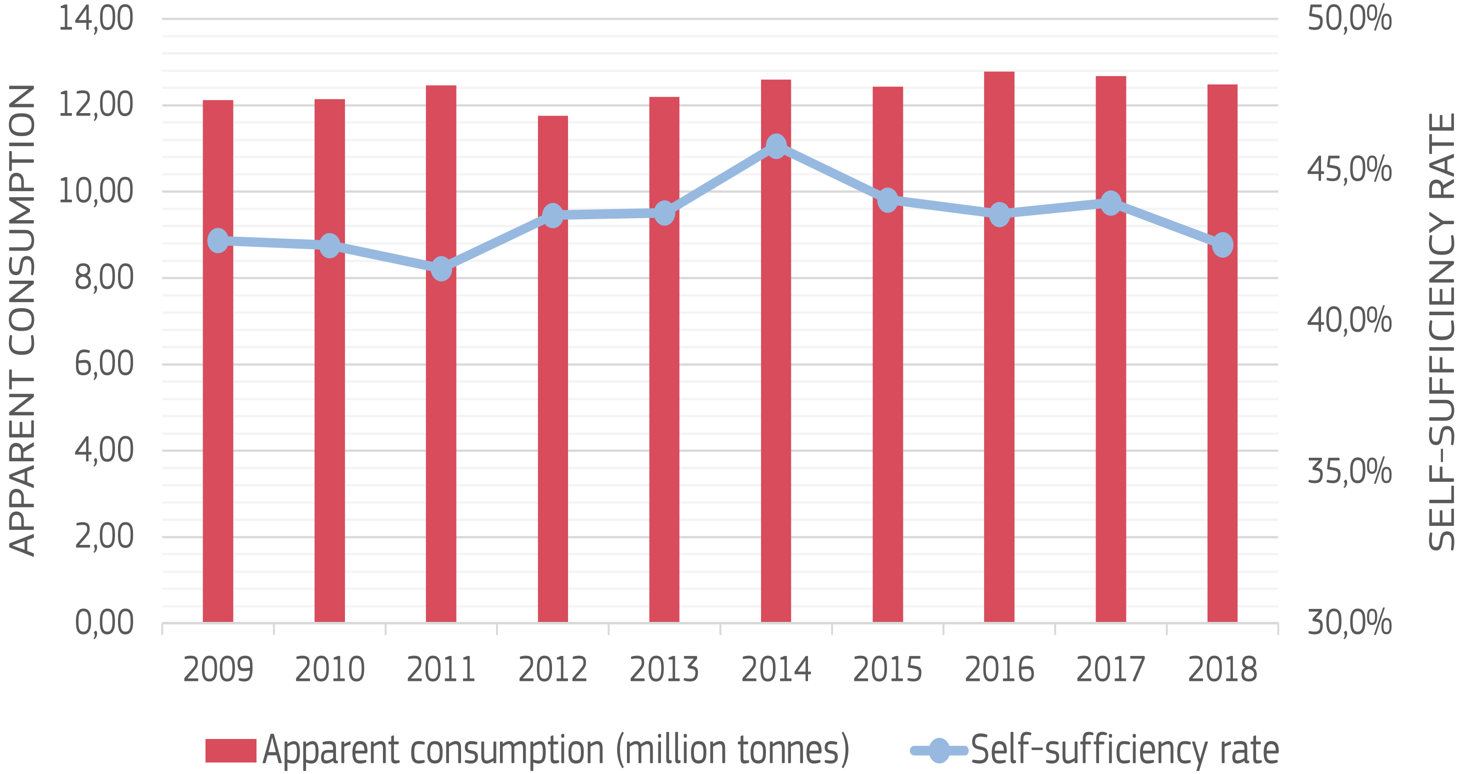
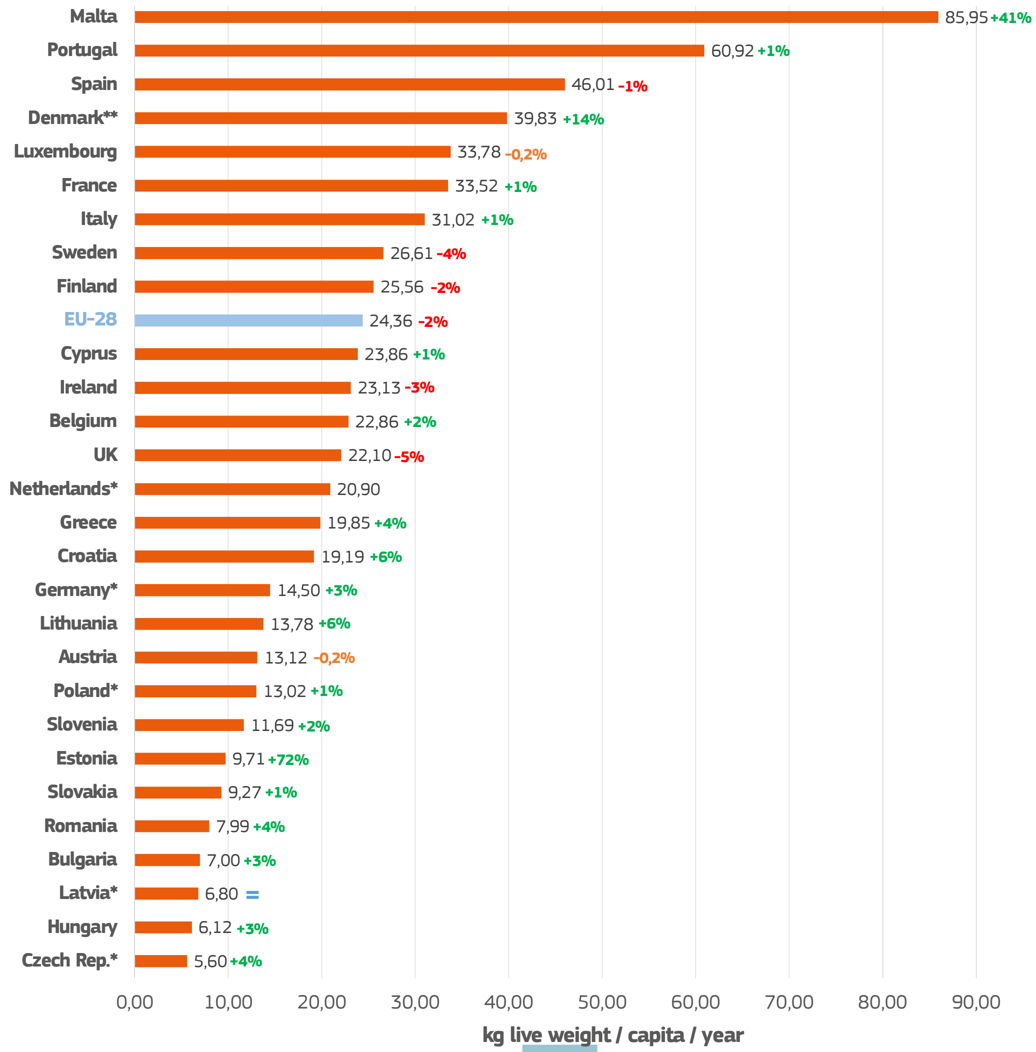
EU market growth and self-sufficiency rates



Data provided in live weight equivalent deriving from the EUMOFA's Supply balance sheet

Per-capita apparent consumption of fish and seafood per Member State

(kg live weight in 2018 and % variation 2018/2017. Source: EUMOFA estimates and *national administrations)

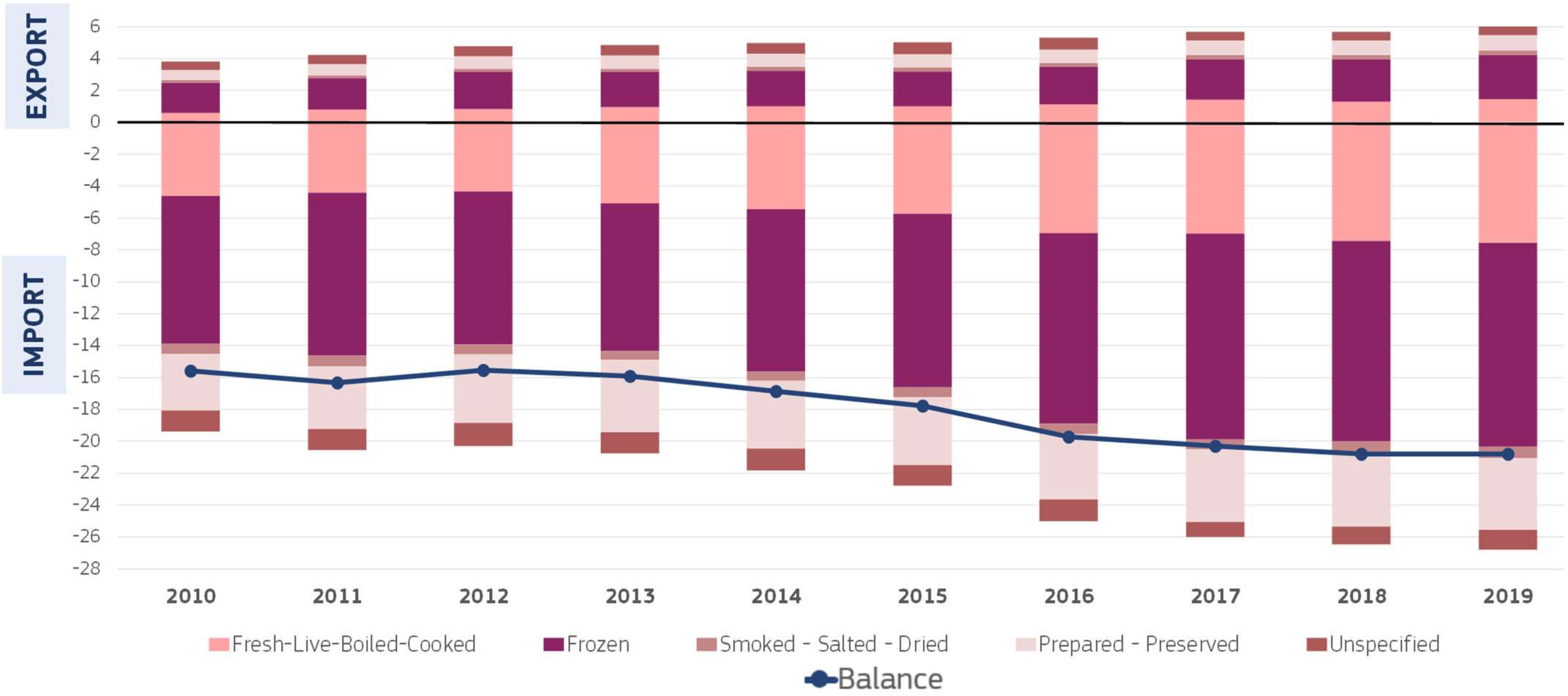


Apparent consumption of most important species

Products	Per capita consumption (kg, live weight equivalent)	Consumption evolution 2018/2017	% wild	% farmed
Tuna	3,05	-1%	98,63%	1,37%
Salmon	2,24	-0,2%	0,16%	99,84%
Cod	2,14	-17%	99,97%	0,03%
Alaska pollock	1,68	+9%	100%	0%
Shrimps	1,58	+7%	52,34%	47,66%
Mussel	1,21	-7%	6,29%	93,71%
Herring	1,18	-0,2%	100%	0%
Hake	1,00	+6%	100%	0%
Squid	0,66	-1%	100%	0%
Mackerel	0,60	-8%	100%	0%
Surimi[1]	0,59	+6%	100%	0%
Sardine	0,57	-2%	100%	0%
Trout	0,42	-1%	2,05%	97,95%
Sprat (=Brisling)	0,40	+3%	100%	0%
Saithe (=Coalfish)	0,34	+3%	100%	0%
Total	**24,36**	**-2%**	**74,27%**	**25,73%**

These 15 products covered **72% of EU apparent consumption**.

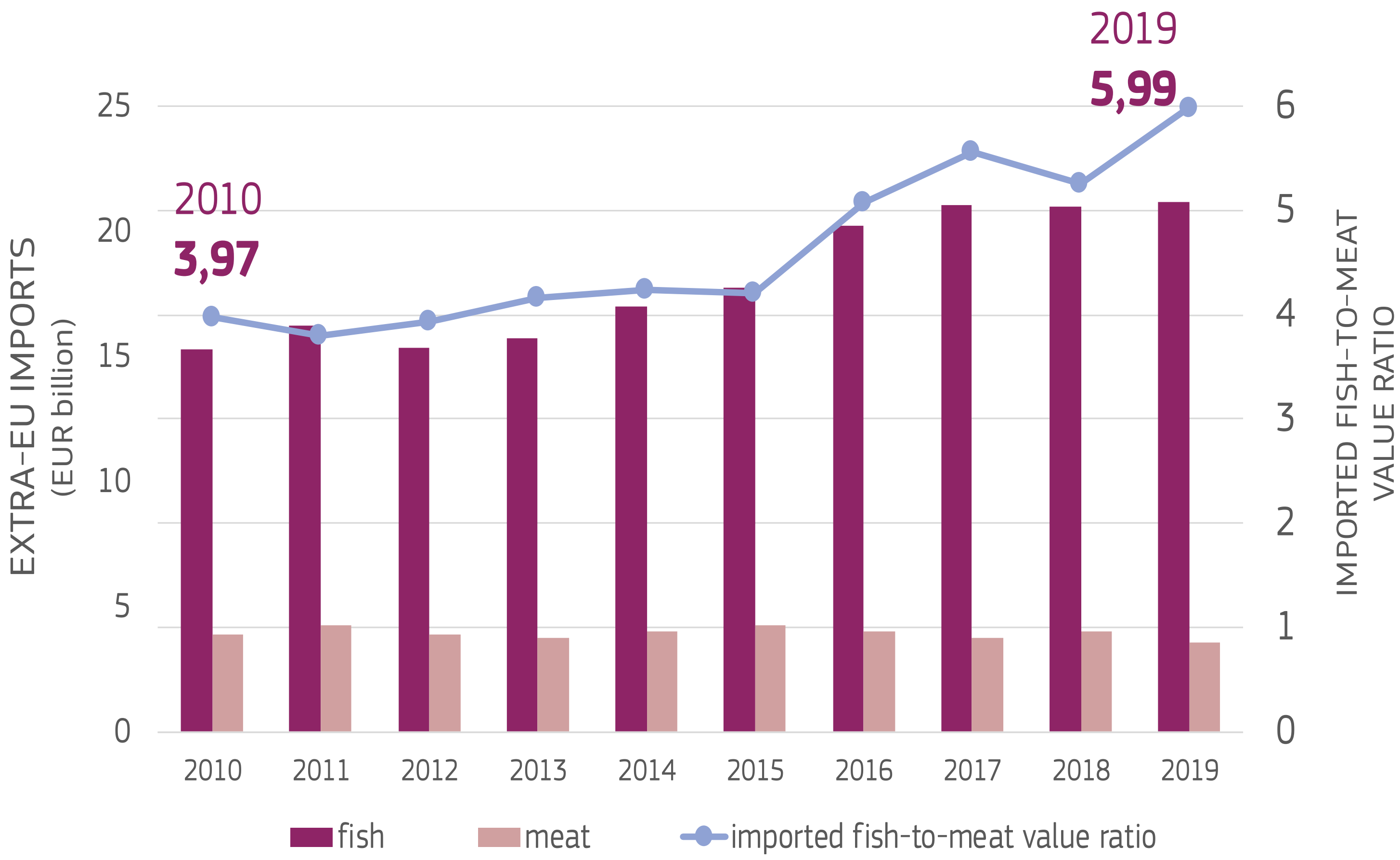
Extra-EU trade of fishery and aquaculture products

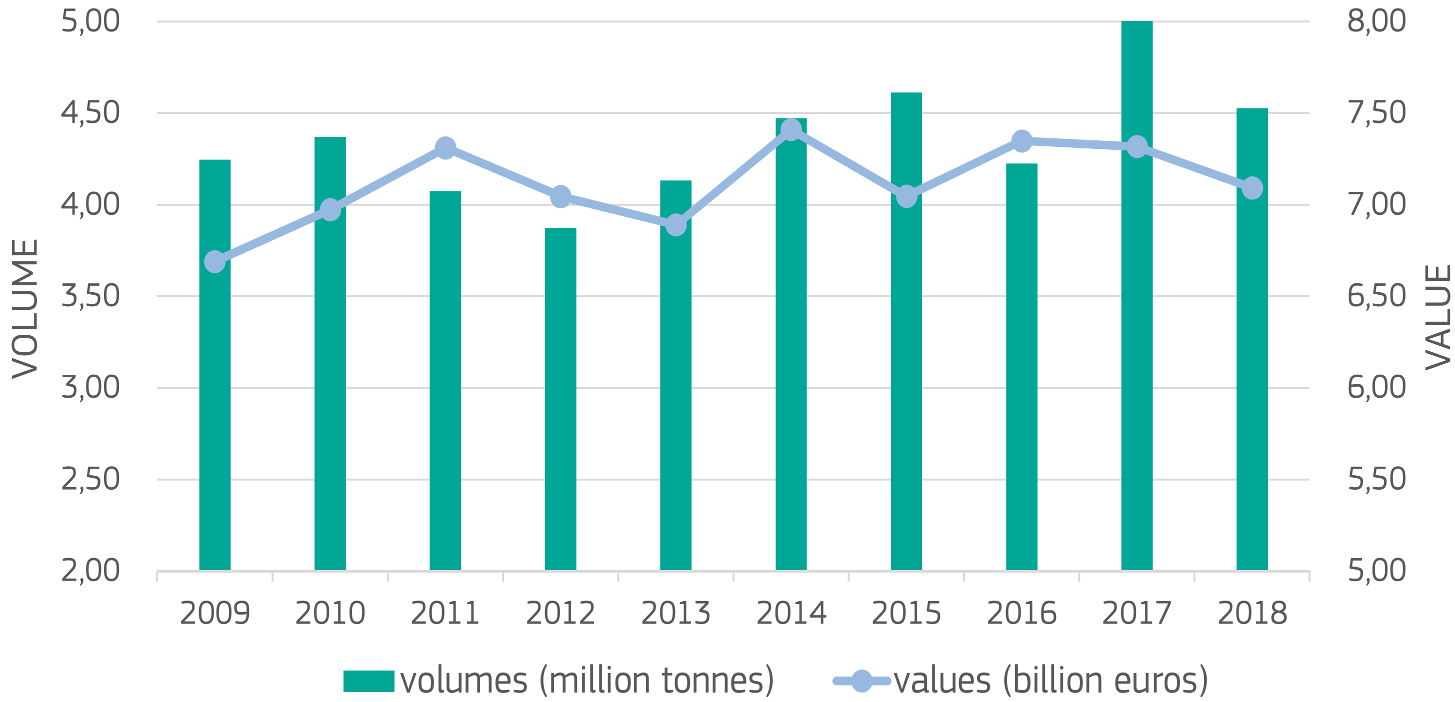


The **deficit reached its negative peak of EUR 21 billion in 2019** (+33% over 2018 in real terms).

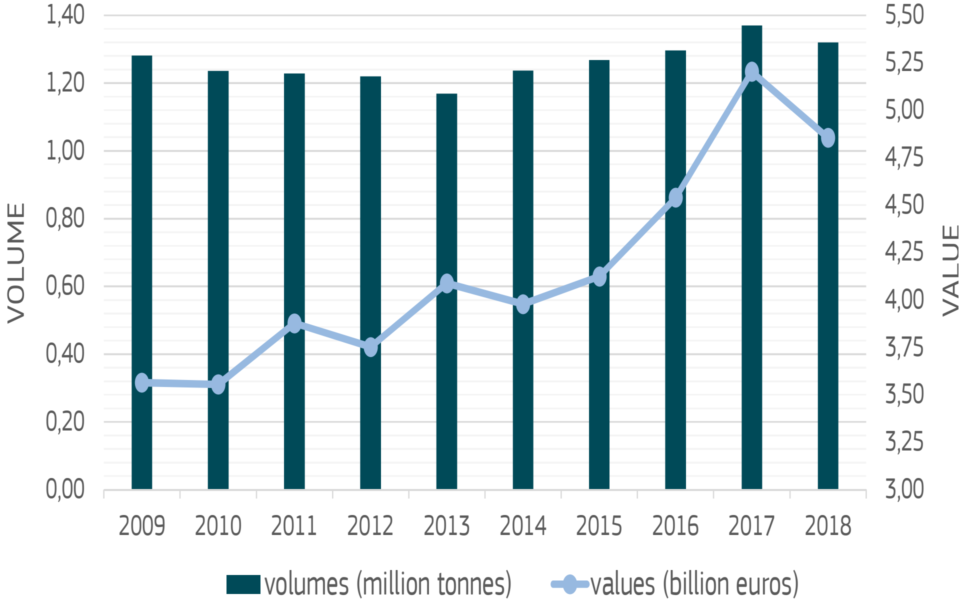
Extra-EU imports and ratio of imported fish value vs. meat

(excluding prepared and non-edible products)

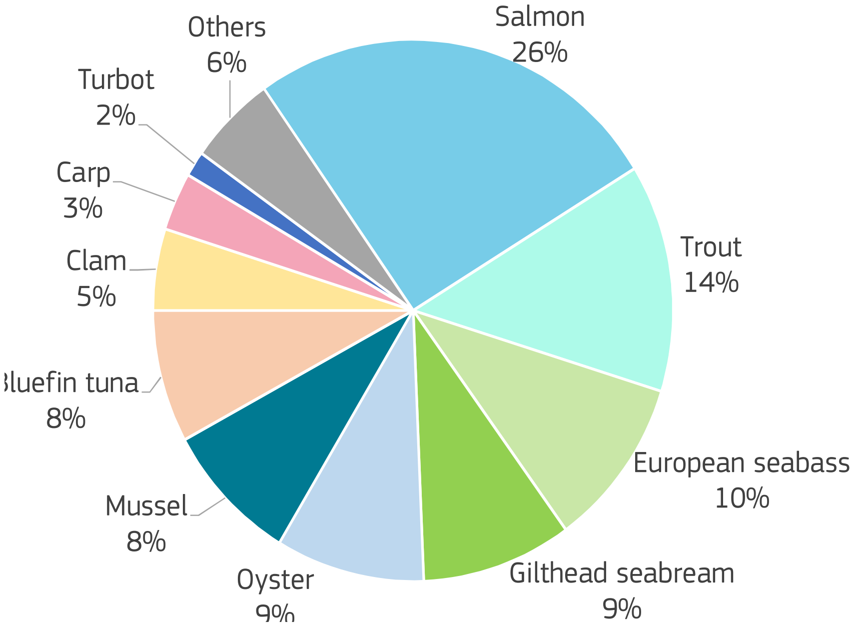




2018: 4,53 million tonnes and EUR 7,13 billion.



Composition of farmed species in the EU (in value)



2009
EUR 3,56 billion

+ 36%
+ EUR 1,29 billion

2018
EUR 4,85 billion

2018: **1,32 million tonnes and EUR 4,8 billion**.

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2020 Highlights

✓ In 2020, the **COVID-19 pandemic has strongly impacted the fisheries targeting species sold fresh** and, in the **aquaculture industry, players traditionally targeting the HoReCa sector suffered the most**. The processing sectors that produce durable products and target the retail segment have performed the best under the pandemic. With no strong demand in export markets, products have been sold in the EU market at **lower prices**.

✓ **In the first three quarters of 2020, EUR strengthened a significant 10% against NOK and 11% against ISK**, while its exchange rate with GBP and USD remained unchanged. A drop in crude oil prices, highly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, resulted in **lower fuel cost for the fishing fleet** (the spot price averaged 30% lower than in the corresponding period in 2019).

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

https://www.eumofa.eu/en/market-analysis#yearly