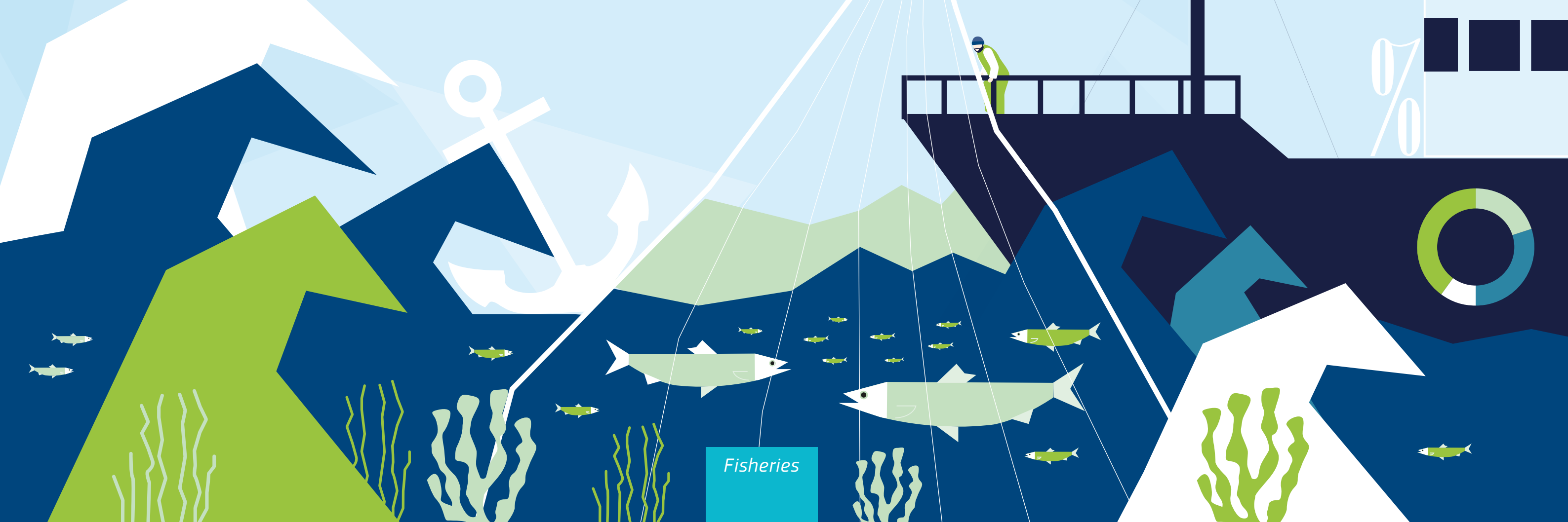
European Commission

Facts and Figures on the Common Fisheries Policy

Basic statistical data – 2020 edition



Fisheries

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Foreword

Dear Reader,

Fishing is a noble profession, practised since the dawn of time. It is often tough, yet deeply satisfying. It is a source of food, a source of income and a source of pride. With this booklet I invite you to explore the complex and captivating universe of European Union fisheries. You will find key facts from across the entire chain, ranging from production to consumption. You will learn about fishing fleets, aquaculture and trade. You will discover what the European Union does to ensure the environmental, economic and social sustainability of EU fisheries, and the role it plays in doing the same around the world. Through facts and figures you will be able to see the success stories of sustainable fishing and coastal economies in the EU.

Our planet's population will soon reach 9 billion people. We are facing an unprecedented climate challenge, and restoring the health of our seas and oceans is key to our survival. We must act now. The EU has pledged, through the European Green Deal, that Europe will become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. Fisheries and aquaculture are part of that deal, and are indispensable in creating a sustainable food system for the future – a system that will benefit the oceans, consumers and fishers alike.

Only a decade ago, many of our fish stocks were overexploited. With the help of science, and by working together, we are turning the tide. 2020 is a cornerstone year for EU fisheries: it is the year when all scientifically assessed stocks should be fished in line with the maximum-sustainable-yield principle. Concretely, this means we should only catch an amount of fish that will not hinder the regeneration of stocks. We are nearly there: in 2019 almost 100 % of landings from fish stocks exclusively managed by the EU were at maximum-sustainable-yield level.

In the EU our experience clearly shows that fishing communities only stand to gain when fish stocks are in good health. Economic profits depend on sustainable fishing practices. In 2009 the EU fishing fleet was barely profitable; in 2019 the estimated net profits reached EUR 1.3 billion. Furthermore, CO_2 emissions from fishing are down by 40 %. We have entered a virtuous circle, in which the EU's fishing industry is increasingly competitive, innovative and environmentally friendly.

Supplementing capture fisheries, EU aquaculture is another successful example of the sustainable production of fish. The European Union's efforts to promote the highest standards of aquaculture are paying off, and profits in the sector doubled between 2014 and 2016. Business opportunities in the sector are also significant, as is the growth potential for the years and decades to come.

Beyond EU waters, we are also concerned about the health of the world's oceans and fish stocks. Some of our fishing resources are shared with non-EU countries. The European Union is the world's biggest seafood market. The fishing industry has a global reach that few others do.

This is why, when it comes to sustainability, we are champions in the global fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. We constantly push for sustainable practices around the world, be it through our work in the regional fisheries management organisations or through our fisheries agreements with non-EU countries.

Our actions don't stop at regulations and policies. Through the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, we financially support many local projects that help communities put policy into practice. With EUR 6.4 billion made available until the end of 2020, this is yet another way for the European Union to show its strong support for the fishing industry and our rich maritime traditions. We will carry this support forward through the next Fund cycle from 2021.

The following pages offer a unique insight into the many different aspects of our common fisheries policy. They show its fundamental principles and values at work and bearing fruit in the EU and beyond. They tell the story of our seas and of our fishermen and women. In one way or another, each of us is a little part of this story, and that is what I hope you will discover in the pages of this brochure.

Virginijus Sinkevičius
European Commissioner for Environment, Oceans and Fisheries

1 | Responsible and sustainable fishing

1.1. State of stocks

In order to achieve the objective of progressively restoring and maintaining populations of fish stocks above biomass levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield (MSY), the European Union has agreed that the MSY exploitation rate shall be achieved for all stocks by 2020 at the latest.

In the North-East Atlantic and adjacent waters (North Sea, English Channel, Baltic Sea, Skagerrak, Kattegat, west of Scotland, west of Ireland, Irish Sea, Celtic Sea, Bay of Biscay, Iberian Atlantic waters), EU fisheries ministers set overall catch limits based on scientific advice.

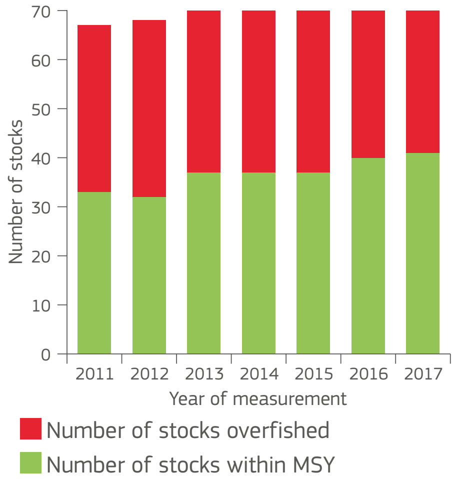
These total allowable catches are then divided into national quotas, which set limits on the amount of fish that can be landed.

The chart on the right shows the number of stocks that were fished according to the MSY objective (in green) and the number of stocks that were overfished compared to that objective (in red).

In the Mediterranean Sea, scientists assessed 40 stocks in 2017, of which only five were assessed as being above MSY [1]. In the Black Sea, six out of eight assessed stocks remain overfished.

[1] Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the state of play of the common fisheries policy and consultation on the fishing opportunities for 2020 (COM(2019) 274 final).

North-East Atlantic and adjacent waters



Source: Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF), *Monitoring the Performance of the Common Fisheries Policy* (STECF-Adhoc-19-01), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2019, ISBN 978-92-76-02913-7, doi:10.2760/22641, JRC116446.

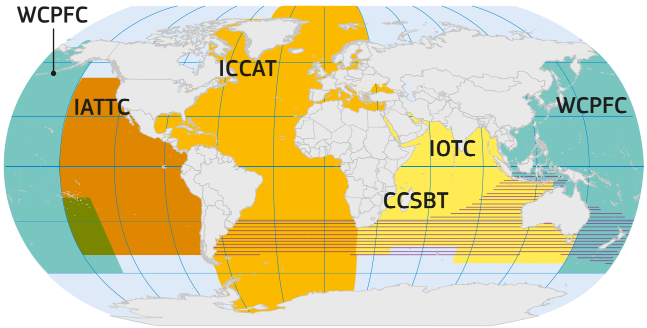
1.2. Regional fisheries management organisations

Regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs) are international bodies formed by non-EU countries and international organisations (i.e. the EU) with fishing interests in the same region or in the same (group of) species. Within these bodies, non-EU countries and the EU collectively set forth science-based binding measures such as catch and fishing-effort limits, technical measures and control obligations to ensure conservation, along with ensuring the fair and sustainable management of shared marine resources.

Today, the majority of the world's seas are covered by RFMOs. They can broadly be divided into RFMOs that manage only highly migratory fish stocks, mainly tuna, and RFMOs that manage other fish stocks (i.e. pelagic or demersal). The collective efforts and work of RFMOs mean that stocks have improved significantly over the past few years. Under the external policy of the common fisheries policy (CFP), one of the main objectives of the EU is to contribute to sustainable fishing and support scientific knowledge in RFMOs.

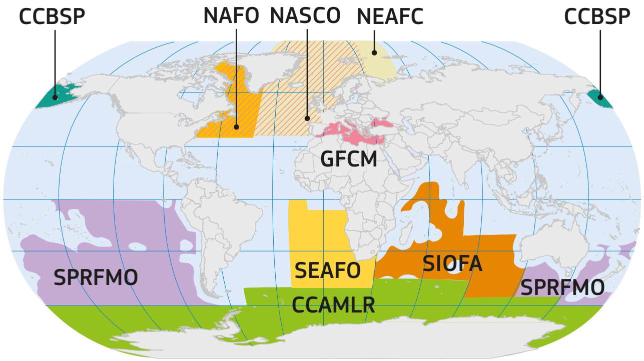
RFMOs are open both to the coastal states of a region and to countries that fish or have other fisheries-related interests in that region. Represented by the European Commission, the EU plays an active role in five tuna RFMOs, 12 non-tuna RFMOs, regional fisheries bodies that have a purely advisory role and other organisations. This makes the EU the most prominent actor in RFMOs and fisheries bodies worldwide.

RFMOs of which the EU is a member



RFMOs for highly migratory fish stocks (tuna and associated species)

	CCSBT	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
	IATTC/IDCP	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission / International Dolphin Conservation Program
	ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
	WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
	IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission



RFMOs for non-tuna species

	CCAMLR	Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
	CCBSP	Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea
	GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
	NEAFC	North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission
	NASCO	North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation
	NAFO	North-West Atlantic Fisheries Organisation
	SEAFO	South-East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation
	SPRFMO	South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
	SIOFA	South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement

Source: European Commission – Eurostat/GISCO. Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics, © Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO – United Nations), © TurkStat.

1.3. Sustainable fisheries partnership agreements and northern agreements

A transparent, coherent and mutually beneficial tool that enhances fisheries governance for sustainable exploitation, fish supply and the development of the fisheries sector with partner countries.

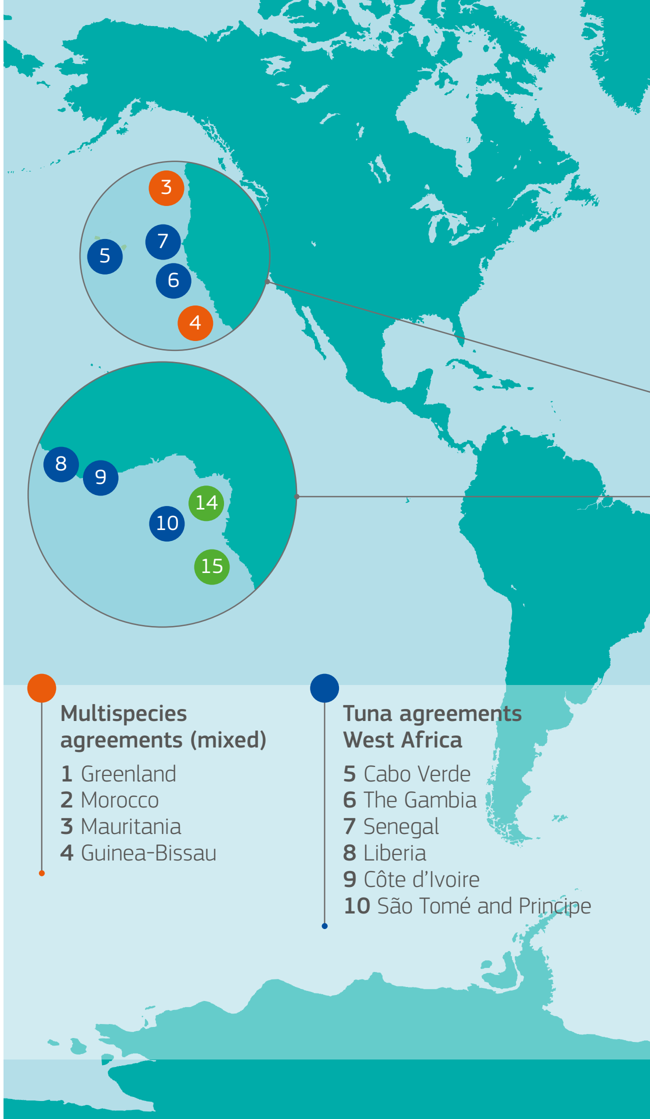
The sustainable fisheries partnership agreements that the European Union signs with non-EU countries provide specific EU funds to the partner country in exchange for fishing activities on the part of EU vessels. They allow EU vessels to fish in a partner country's exclusive economic zone. Tuna agreements allow EU vessels to target and catch highly migratory fish stocks; mixed agreements give them access to a wide range of fish stocks, especially groundfish species (mainly shrimps and cephalopods) and pelagic species.

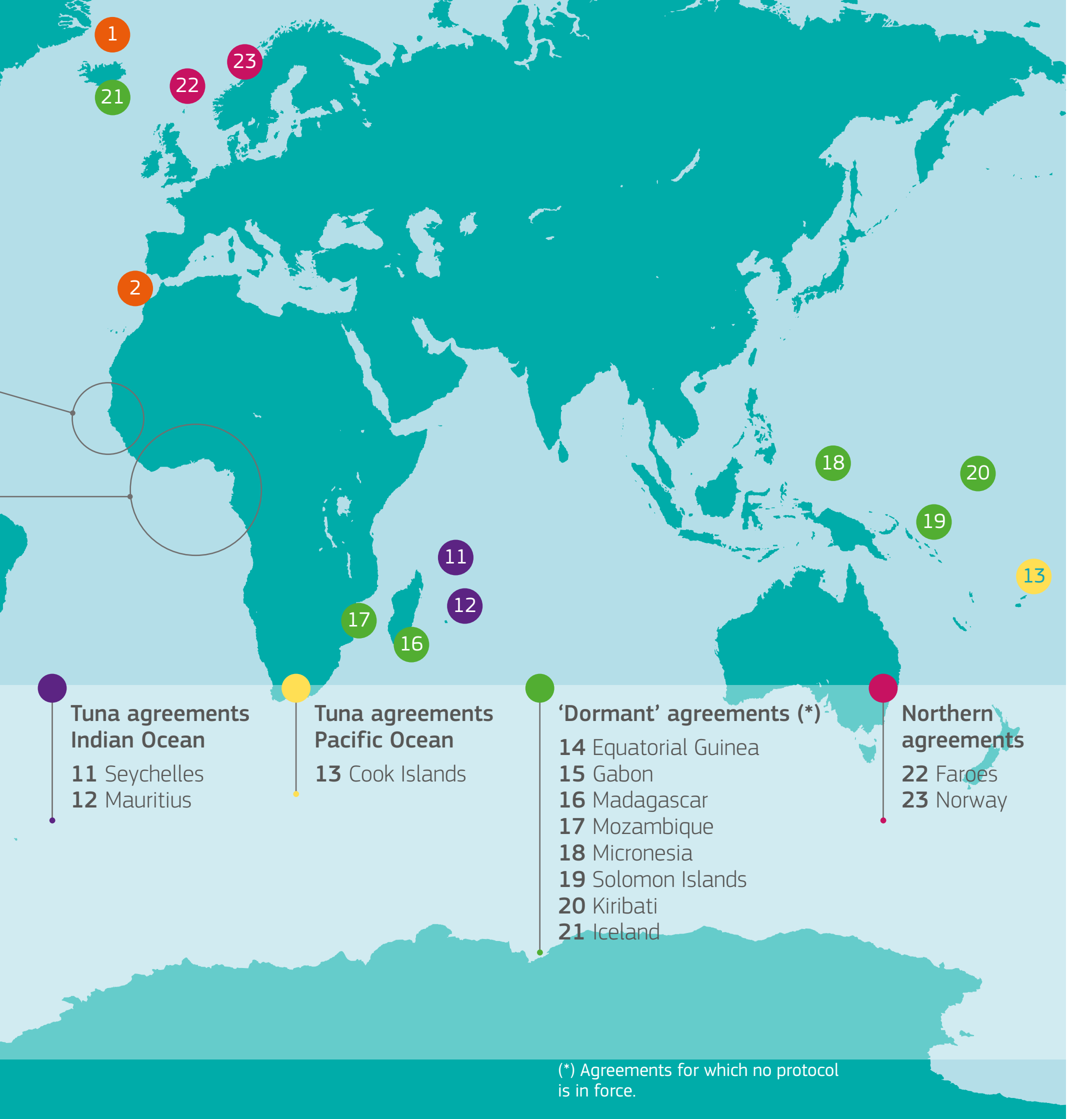
An important part of the financial contribution – sector support – addresses the development of the fisheries, maritime and marine sectors. Partnership agreements are a win–win instrument for the EU and for the partner countries.

To ensure sustainable fishing, EU vessels are only allowed to target surplus resources that the partner country is not willing to fish or not capable of fishing. In exchange, the EU pays a fee for the right to access the partner country's exclusive economic zone, and provides sectoral support tailored to the partner country's needs. This support aims to reinforce fisheries governance, strengthen administrative and scientific capacities, foster monitoring and control activities, and support small-scale fisheries, thereby leading to improved sustainability. In addition, EU vessel operators pay a licence fee for access. The burden of payment is shared between the EU and the industry.

Today, sustainable fisheries partnership agreements set the standard for international fishing policy. They are all centred on resource conservation and environmental sustainability, with EU vessels subject to strict supervision and transparency rules. All protocols contain a clause concerning the respect for human rights in the partner country.

The agreements are negotiated and concluded between the Commission, on behalf of the EU, and the partner country. Transparency and accountability are the driving principles of the negotiation process; the texts of the agreements are public and open to the scrutiny of other public institutions and civil society.





The EU has had fisheries agreements with Norway and the Faroes since the late 1970s, and with Iceland since the early 1990s.

The agreement with Norway covers the joint management of shared fish stocks in the North Sea and Skagerrak areas, notably through total allowable catches and quotas, within the framework of long-term management strategies that ensure sustainable fisheries. It also includes an annual exchange of fishing possibilities, guaranteeing the continuation of traditional fishing patterns.

The agreements with the Faroes and Iceland are based solely on the annual exchange of fishing possibilities in each other's waters, although no exchange of quotas has taken place with Iceland since the 2008 fishing season.

1.4. Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Illegal fishing is a major threat to global marine resources. It depletes fish stocks, destroys marine habitats, distorts competition, puts honest fishers at an unfair disadvantage and destroys the livelihoods of coastal communities, particularly in developing countries.

It is estimated that the value of illegally caught fish amounts to around EUR 10 billion each year, corresponding to almost 20 % of the value of the world's catches.

As the world's largest importer of fisheries products, the EU has adopted an innovative policy to fight against illegal fishing worldwide:

- firstly, by not allowing fisheries products to access the EU unless they are certified as legal (the catch certification scheme);
- secondly, by holding flag, coastal, port and market states responsible for their international obligations in the fight against illegal fishing (dialogues and cooperation).

The EU regulation on illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing [2] entered into force on 1 January 2010. It relates to EU Member States and non-EU countries alike, applies to all vessels that commercially exploit fisheries resources destined for the EU market and covers all fishery products imported into the EU (with a few exemptions).

The catch certifications scheme under the IUU regulation has helped to improve the EU's capacity to identify and deny permission for the import of fishery products from IUU sources. It allows Member States to better verify and, if appropriate, refuse imports into the EU. This is reinforced by a system for sharing intelligence, the annual publication of the EU IUU vessel list and CATCH, an IT system designed to support checks by Member States under the catch certification scheme.

Under the IUU regulation, the EU can enter into a structured process of dialogue and cooperation with those non-EU countries that have problems meeting international IUU rules, with the aim of helping them undertake the necessary reforms (see the illustration on the next page).

In this context, since 2010 the EU has entered into dialogue with over 60 non-EU countries. Thanks to this cooperation, more than 50 non-EU countries have improved their systems and have committed to join the EU in fighting IUU fishing.

All EU fishing vessels are governed by a legal framework and a control system that apply anywhere they fish through the regulations on fisheries control, sustainable management of external fishing fleets and IUU.

Find out more: https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/illegal_fishing_en

[2] Commission Regulation (EC) No 1010/2009 of 22 October 2009 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (OJ L 280, 27.10.2009, p. 5 – http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2009/1010/2013-09-17).

The IUU process explained

PRE-IDENTIFICATION

When a given country has problems fighting IUU fishing that have not been successfully resolved through informal discussions, the Commission opens a formal dialogue through pre-identification. This process lasts at least 6 months.

While the country makes progress in resolving the shortcomings, the 6-month period can be extended as needed and, ultimately, the **pre-identification status can be revoked**.

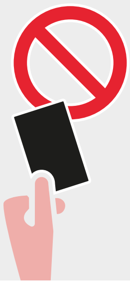
IDENTIFICATION

If the country does not resolve the problems, it will be **identified** by the Commission as being non-cooperative.

No fisheries products with a catch certificate validated after this decision can be imported into the EU.

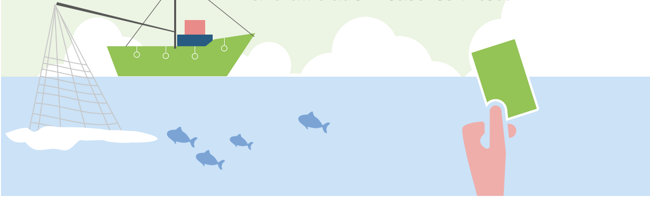
LISTING BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

Following identification by the Commission, the Council of the European Union also lists the country. This listing triggers further measures, including a ban on EU vessels fishing in its waters.



DELISTING

Continued dialogue and successful resolution of the shortcomings mean the pre-identification or listing can be revoked and all trade measures lifted.



2 | Fishing fleet

Managing fleet capacity is an essential part of ensuring sustainable fishing, one of the main objectives of the common fisheries policy.

The EU fishing fleet is very diverse, with vessels ranging from under 6 metres to over 75 metres. Under EU law the total capacity of the fishing fleet needs to remain below set ceilings. Any decommissioning of vessels or reduction in fleet capacity achieved with public financial support must be permanent.

Over the past several years the capacity of the EU fishing fleet has continued to decline in terms of both tonnage and engine power. The number of EU vessels in 2019 was 81 253, i.e. 5 505 fewer than in 2013. Nevertheless, the capacity of several fleet segments in the Member States is still not in balance with their fishing opportunities. The Member States concerned must adopt action plans to remedy this situation.

Healthier stocks contribute to a more sustainable industry. Overall, the EU fleet was profitable in 2019. This consolidates the gradual recovery in recent years, during which both the gross profit and the net profit margin of the fleet have shown an upward trend.

EU fishing fleet capacity by length category (2019)

Length	Number of vessels	Gross tonnage	Engine power in kW	Average age in years
< 12	69 480	174 778	2 484 888	32.5
12-24	9 306	379 159	1 705 293	31.0
> 24	2 467	996 982	1 875 016	26.3
TOTAL	**81 253**	**1 550 919**	**6 065 198**	**29.9**

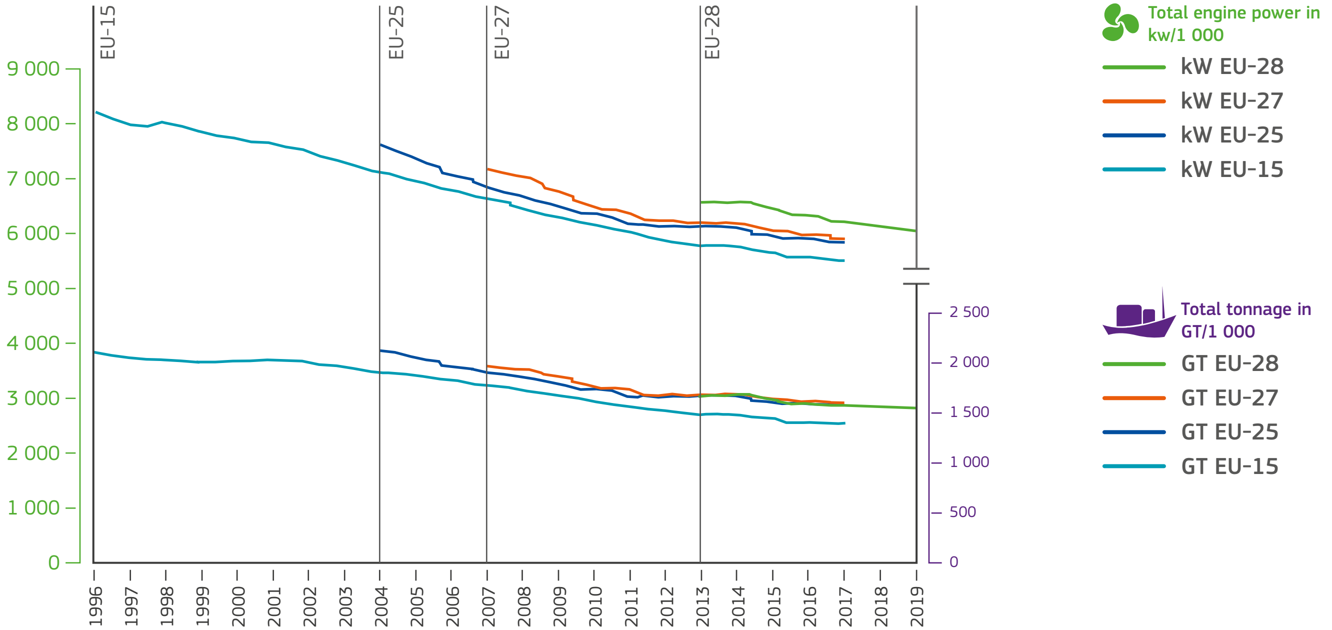
NB: Length refers to total length.
Source: EU fleet register. Situation as at December 2019.

EU fishing fleet (2019)

MS	Number of vessels	%	Gross tonnage	%	Engine power in kW	%
BE	68	0.1 %	12 914	0.8 %	42 808	0.7 %
BG	1 842	2.3 %	6 044	0.4 %	53 703	0.9 %
DK	2 082	2.6 %	71 541	4.6 %	209 335	3.5 %
DE	1 315	1.6 %	57 732	3.7 %	129 328	2.1 %
EE	1 743	2.1 %	15 715	1.0 %	46 778	0.8 %
IE	1 924	2.4 %	61 156	3.9 %	179 462	3.0 %
EL	14 934	18.4 %	71 104	4.6 %	426 431	7.0 %
ES	8 886	10.9 %	332 787	21.5 %	777 264	12.8 %
FR	6 262	7.7 %	173 974	11.2 %	960 746	15.8 %
HR	7 605	9.4 %	44 036	2.8 %	345 090	5.7 %
IT	12 060	14.8 %	146 271	9.4 %	930 502	15.3 %
CY	811	1.0 %	3 712	0.2 %	38 729	0.6 %
LV	670	0.8 %	17 991	1.2 %	35 737	0.6 %
LT	139	0.2 %	40 658	2.6 %	47 300	0.8 %
MT	916	1.1 %	6 502	0.4 %	72 956	1.2 %
NL	731	0.9 %	99 091	6.4 %	245 470	4.0 %
PL	827	1.0 %	32 326	2.1 %	80 220	1.3 %
PT	7 791	9.6 %	86 945	5.6 %	344 925	5.7 %
RO	165	0.2 %	1 533	0.1 %	6 350	0.1 %
SI	137	0.2 %	673	0.04 %	8 801	0.1 %
FI	3 201	3.9 %	15 619	1.0 %	170 547	2.8 %
SE	1 211	1.5 %	24 547	1.6 %	143 753	2.4 %
UK	5 933	7.3 %	228 047	14.7 %	768 963	12.7 %
EU-28	**81 253**	**100.0 %**	**1 550 919**	**100.0 %**	**6 065 198**	**100.0 %**

Source: EU fleet register. Situation as at December 2019.

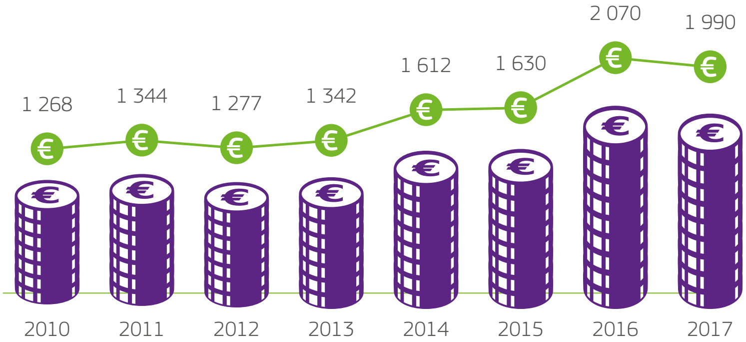
Evolution of EU fishing fleet capacity between 1996 and 2019



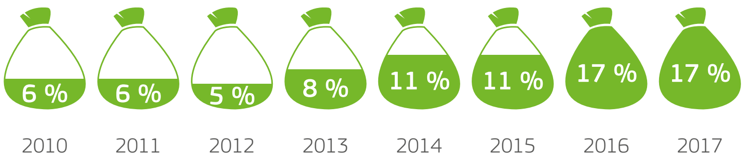
Source: EU fleet register.

EU fishing fleet economic performance indicators between 2010 and 2017

Gross profit
(million EUR)

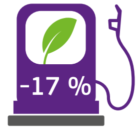


Net profit margin
(as percentage of income)



Energy consumption

(in millions of litres of fuel)



Fuel consumption decrease from 2009 to 2017 (in green)

NB: Estimate based on a sample of national fleets.

Source: Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF), *The 2019 Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet* (STECF-19-06), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2019, ISBN 978-92-79-79390-5, doi:10.2760/56158, JRC112940.

3 | Employment

Fishing plays a crucial role in employment and economic activity in several EU regions – in some European coastal communities the fishing sector accounts for as many as half the local jobs.

Employment in the fishing sector tends to be concentrated in a handful of countries. Spain alone accounts for a quarter of total employment, and the three countries with the highest levels of employment – Spain, Greece and Italy – make up around 65 %.

Aquaculture employs roughly 75 000 people, including part-time and full-time jobs in both marine and freshwater aquaculture.

The processing industry consists of approximately 3 500 companies. The mainstay of EU production is canned products and ready meals consisting of fish, crustaceans and molluscs.

Employment in the fisheries, aquaculture and processing sectors

(measured in full-time equivalents)

	Fisheries (2017)	Aquaculture (2016)	Processing (2017)	
BE	214	3	1 373	
BG	716	923	1 490	
CZ	—	904	741	(*)
DK	1 644	366	3 153	
DE	1 207	983	5 885	
EE	460	34	1 348	(*)
IE	2 608	1 027	3 138	
EL	20 542	3 482	2 130	
ES	29 203	6 534	19 826	
FR	6 623	8 837	11 021	(*)
HR	1 665	1 625	1 672	
IT	20 268	3 289	4 568	
CY	689	459	14	
LV	326	169	3 125	
LT	348	301	3 744	
LU	—	—	—	
HU	—	1 274	14	(*)
MT	719	256	72	
NL	1 723	206	2 227	(*)
AT	—	171	117	(*)
PL	2 484	5 256	17 578	
PT	7 823	829	7 415	(*)
RO	60	2 912	1 006	
SI	63	20	130	
SK	—	385	569	
FI	271	341	760	
SE	793	295	1 591	
UK	7 358	2 802	19 118	

NB: Aquaculture figures include marine, shellfish and freshwater.

(*) Eurostat data as Member States did not submit data for the data call.

Sources:
For fisheries: Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF), *The 2019 Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet* (STECF-19-06), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2019, ISBN 978-92-79-79390-5, doi:10.2760/56158), JRC112940.
For aquaculture: Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF), Economic Report of the EU Aquaculture Sector (STECF-18-19), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2018, ISBN 978-92-79-79402-5, doi:10.2760/45076, JRC114801.
For processing: Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF), *The EU Fish Processing Sector – Economic report* (STECF-19-15), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2019, ISBN 978-92-76-14666-7, doi:10.2760/30373, JRC119498.

4 | Fisheries and aquaculture production

The EU is the fifth largest producer worldwide, accounting for about 3.3 % of global fisheries and aquaculture production. 80 % of this production comes from fisheries and 20 % from aquaculture.

Spain, Denmark, the United Kingdom [3] and France are the largest producers in terms of volume in the EU.

Main world producers (2017) (catches and aquaculture)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

	Catches	Aquaculture	Total production	% Total
China	15 576 687	64 358 481	79 935 168	**38.93 %**
Indonesia	6 736 280	15 896 100	22 632 380	**11.02 %**
India	5 450 313	6 182 000	11 632 313	**5.66 %**
Vietnam	3 277 574	3 831 241	7 108 815	**3.46 %**
EU-28	5 428 570	1 372 012	6 800 582	**3.31 %**
United States	5 040 461	439 670	5 480 131	**2.67 %**
Russia	4 878 632	186 544	5 065 176	**2.47 %**
Japan	3 274 147	1 021 580	4 295 727	**2.09 %**
Peru	4 185 193	100 455	4 285 648	**2.09 %**
Bangladesh	1 801 084	2 333 352	4 134 436	**2.01 %**
Philippines	1 889 990	2 237 787	4 127 777	**2.01 %**
Norway	2 533 258	1 308 634	3 841 892	**1.87 %**
South Korea	1 365 967	2 306 280	3 672 247	**1.79 %**
Chile	2 334 421	1 219 747	3 554 168	**1.73 %**
Myanmar/Burma	2 150 400	1 048 863	3 199 263	**1.56 %**
Thailand	1 479 367	889 891	2 369 258	**1.15 %**
Others	25 979 066	7 232 834	33 211 900	**16.17 %**
Total	**93 381 410**	**111 965 471**	**205 346 881**	**100.00 %**

[3] Following the departure of the United Kingdom on 31 January 2020, the European Union now comprises 27 Member States.

NB: FAO estimates for non-EU countries.
Source: Eumofa, based on Eurostat and FAO.

4.1. Catches

The EU accounts for around 6 % of total fisheries production worldwide, which is similar to previous years.

Although the EU fleet operates worldwide, catches are taken primarily in the North-East Atlantic. The most-fished species are Atlantic herring, Atlantic mackerel, sand eel and European sprat, which together account for almost 40 % of EU catches.

The leading Member States in terms of fishing volume are Spain, Denmark, the United Kingdom and France, which combined account for over half of EU catches.

Total EU catches in fishing areas (2017)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

Atlantic, North-East	4 016 968	74.0 %
Mediterranean	437 943	8.1 %
Atlantic, Eastern Central	351 025	6.5 %
Indian Ocean, West	237 349	4.4 %
Atlantic, South-West	132 616	2.4 %
Inland waters	111 979	2.1 %
Atlantic, South-East	71 469	1.3 %
Atlantic, North-West	51 163	0.9 %
Black Sea	18 060	0.3 %
Total fishing areas	**5 428 570**	**100.0 %**

Sources: Eurostat for marine fishing and FAO for inland water catches. LV catches of pelagic species have been integrated using FAO data.

Total catches of world's main producers (2017)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

China	15 576 687	16.68 %
Indonesia	6 736 280	7.21 %
India	5 450 313	5.84 %
EU-28	**5 428 570**	**5.81 %**
United States	5 040 461	5.40 %
Russia	4 878 632	5.22 %
Peru	4 185 193	4.48 %
Vietnam	3 277 574	3.51 %
Japan	3 274 147	3.51 %
Norway	2 533 258	2.71 %
Chile	2 334 421	2.50 %
Myanmar/Burma	2 150 400	2.30 %
Philippines	1 889 990	2.02 %
Bangladesh	1 801 084	1.93 %
Mexico	1 637 381	1.75 %
Thailand	1 479 367	1.58 %
Others	25 707 652	27.53 %
Total	**93 381 410**	**100.00 %**

NB: FAO estimates for non-EU countries.
Source: Eumofa, based on Eurostat and FAO.

Total catches per Member State (2017)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

ES	908 161.83	16.73 %
DK	904 572.00	16.66 %
UK	723 306.25	13.32 %
FR	530 474.15	9.77 %
NL	363 097.22	6.69 %
DE	248 178.82	4.57 %
IE	246 823.57	4.55 %
SE	232 632.79	4.29 %
PL	225 225.45	4.15 %
IT	196 002.60	3.61 %
FI	190 375.74	3.51 %
PT	173 601.63	3.20 %
LV	118 139.37	2.18 %
EE	82 684.38	1.52 %
EL	78 288.93	1.44 %
LT	73 235.92	1.35 %
HR	69 934.07	1.29 %
BE	24 649.30	0.45 %
RO	14 998.18	0.28 %
BG	8 558.81	0.16 %
HU	5 607.00	0.10 %
CZ	3 557.00	0.07 %
MT	2 223.17	0.04 %
SK	1 870.00	0.03 %
CY	1 756.41	0.03 %
AT	350.00	0.01 %
SI	265.60	0.005 %
Total EU-28	**5 428 570**	**100.00 %**

NB: Not relevant for LU.
Sources: Eurostat for marine fishing and FAO for inland water catches. LV catches of pelagic species have been integrated using FAO data.

Top 15 species caught by the European Union (2017)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

Atlantic herring	776 711	14.4 %
Atlantic mackerel	497 926	9.3 %
Sandeels (= Sandlances) nei	406 933	7.6 %
European sprat	370 857	6.9 %
Blue whiting (= Poutassou)	365 118	6.8 %
European pilchard (= Sardine)	215 579	4.0 %
Skipjack tuna	195 309	3.6 %
Atlantic horse mackerel	151 708	2.8 %
European anchovy	139 767	2.6 %
Atlantic chub mackerel	131 196	2.4 %
Atlantic cod	128 986	2.3 %
European hake	123 287	2.2 %
Yellowfin tuna	117 820	2.2 %
European plaice	86 870	1.6 %
Jack and horse mackerels nei	84 194	1.1 %

Sources: Eurostat for marine fishing and FAO for inland water catches. LV catches of pelagic species have been integrated using FAO data.

Main species caught per Member State (2017)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

BE		
European plaice	7 920.7	32.1 %
Common sole	2 214.7	9.0 %
Anglerfishes nei	1 577.7	6.4 %
Tub gurnard	1 262.1	5.1 %
Norway lobster	1 116.3	4.5 %

BG		
Sea snails	3 653	42.7 %
European sprat	3 189	37.3 %
Sand gaper	819	9.6 %

CZ		
Common carp	2 750	77.3 %

DK		
Sandeels (= Sandlances) nei	354 170	39.2 %
Atlantic herring	148 525	16.4 %
European sprat	129 480	14.3 %
Blue whiting (= Poutassou)	60 928	6.7 %

NB: Not relevant for LU. Data by main species is not available for AT.
Sources: Eurostat for marine fishing and FAO for inland water catches. LV catches of pelagic species have been integrated using FAO data.

DE		
Atlantic herring	62 820	25.3 %
Blue whiting (= Poutassou)	45 522	18.3 %
Atlantic mackerel	24 745	10.0 %
European pilchard (= Sardine)	22 621	9.1 %
Freshwater fishes nei	16 306	6.6 %
European sprat	13 996	5.6 %

EE		
Atlantic herring	35 153	42.5 %
European sprat	26 546	32.1 %
Northern prawn	7 413	9.0 %

IE		
Atlantic mackerel	86 430	35.0 %
Blue whiting (= Poutassou)	44 560	18.1 %
Jack and horse mackerels nei	23 918	9.7 %
Atlantic herring	16 288	6.6 %
Boarfishes nei	15 482	6.3 %

EL		
European anchovy	13 033	16.6 %
European pilchard (= Sardine)	12 674	16.2 %
Marine fishes nei	4 162	5.3 %
European hake	3 962	5.1 %

ES		
Skipjack tuna	136 144	15.0 %
Atlantic chub mackerel	65 652	7.2 %
Yellowfin tuna	64 698	7.1 %
European anchovy	50 811	5.6 %
Argentine hake	47 312	5.2 %
Blue shark	42 460	4.7 %

FR		
Skipjack tuna	54 155	10.2 %
Yellowfin tuna	50 623	9.5 %
European hake	45 259	8.5 %
Tangle	30 396	5.7 %
Atlantic herring	28 813	5.4 %
Great Atlantic scallop	27 128	5.1 %

HR		
European pilchard (= Sardine)	48 420	69.2 %
European anchovy	10 883	15.6 %

IT		
European anchovy	39 039	19.9 %
European pilchard (= Sardine)	22 700	11.6 %
Striped venus	11 809	6.0 %
Deep-water rose shrimp	9 210	4.7 %
European hake	7 598	3.9 %

CY		
Albacore	571	32.5 %
Bogue	138	7.8 %
Atlantic bluefin tuna	110	6.3 %
Surmullet	87	4.9 %

LV		
European sprat	35 744	30.3 %
Jack and horse mackerels nei	25 217	21.3 %
Atlantic herring	24 795	21.0 %
Atlantic chub mackerel	14 630	12.4 %

LT		
Atlantic horse mackerel	21 566	29.4 %
Atlantic chub mackerel	19 675	26.9 %
European sprat	12 480	17.0 %
Blue whiting (= Poutassou)	5 300	7.2 %

HU		
Common carp	3 386	60.4 %
Cyprinids nei	892	15.9 %

MT		
Atlantic chub mackerel	432	19.4 %
Swordfish	361	16.3 %
Common dolphinfish	289	13.0 %
Atlantic bluefin tuna	248	11.1 %

NL		
Atlantic herring	91 494	25.2 %
Blue whiting (= Poutassou)	81 514	22.4 %
Atlantic mackerel	43 574	12.0 %
European plaice	32 622	9.0 %
European pilchard (= Sardine)	28 766	7.9 %

PL		
European sprat	69 971	31.1 %
Atlantic herring	43 008	19.1 %
Atlantic horse mackerel	42 544	18.9 %
Freshwater fishes nei	16 052	7.1 %
Blue whiting (= Poutassou)	15 890	7.1 %

PT		
Atlantic horse mackerel	21 335	12.3 %
Atlantic chub mackerel	19 248	11.1 %
European pilchard (= Sardine)	14 975	8.6 %
Blue shark	13 853	8.0 %
Atlantic redfishes nei	10 664	6.1 %
Atlantic cod	9 452	5.4 %

RO		
Veined rapa whelk	9 244	61.6 %
Goldfish	2 686	17.9 %

SI		
Common carp	58	21.8 %
Rainbow trout	21	7.9 %
Whiting	21	7.8 %
Gilthead seabream	19	7.2 %
Common sole	13	4.9 %
Musky octopus	12	4.4 %

SK		
Common carp	1 395	74.6 %

FI		
Atlantic herring	134 522	70.7 %
European sprat	16 088	8.5 %

SE		
Atlantic herring	103 182	44.4 %
European sprat	58 386	25.1 %
Sandeels(= Sandlances) nei	42 339	18.2 %

UK		
Atlantic mackerel	228 689	31.6 %
Atlantic herring	84 058	11.6 %
Blue whiting (= Poutassou)	66 386	9.2 %
Atlantic cod	38 846	5.4 %

4.2. Aquaculture

Aquaculture is a significant activity in many Member States, producing around 1.3 million tonnes in volume and more than EUR 5 billion in value. Of total world aquaculture production, the EU occupies a share of 1.23 % in terms of volume and 2.29 % in terms of value. Mediterranean mussels make up around a quarter of the total volume farmed in the EU, while Atlantic salmon and rainbow trout together represent just under a third of the total value.

The main aquaculture-producing Member States in terms of volume are Spain, the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Greece.

Total aquaculture production per Member State (2017)

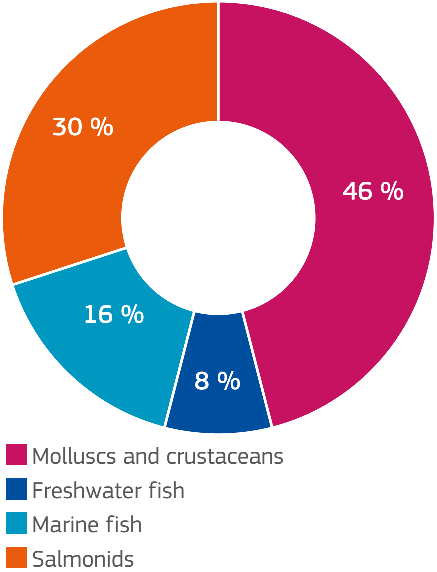
(value in thousand EUR, volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
UK	1 282 725	25.36 %	222 249	16.20 %
FR	770 814	15.24 %	189 482	13.81 %
ES	578 253	11.43 %	314 957	22.96 %
EL	545 689	10.79 %	125 640	9.16 %
IT	542 709	10.73 %	156 307	11.39 %
IE	185 017	3.66 %	43 247	3.15 %
MT	180 402	3.57 %	15 721	1.15 %
DK	114 694	2.27 %	34 850	2.54 %
PL	105 407	2.08 %	36 506	2.66 %
HR	100 974	2.00 %	17 114	1.25 %
DE	99 184	1.96 %	33 784	2.46 %
NL	93 587	1.85 %	51 141	3.73 %
PT	83 743	1.66 %	12 553	0.91 %
FI	72 010	1.42 %	14 584	1.06 %
CZ	56 879	1.12 %	21 685	1.58 %
SE	53 692	1.06 %	14 793	1.08 %
HU	38 799	0.77 %	18 258	1.33 %
CY	37 724	0.75 %	7 276	0.53 %
BG	32 806	0.65 %	15 751	1.15 %
RO	32 790	0.65 %	12 798	0.93 %
AT	23 375	0.46 %	3 863	0.28 %
LT	10 624	0.21 %	3 407	0.25 %
SK	6 112	0.12 %	2 609	0.19 %
SI	4 376	0.09 %	1 684	0.12 %
EE	3 717	0.07 %	870	0.06 %
LV	2 235	0.04 %	808	0.06 %
BE	683	0.01 %	75	0.01 %
Total EU-28	**5 059 021**	**100.00 %**	**1 372 012**	**100.00 %**

NB: Not relevant for LU.
Sources: Eurostat and Eumofa.

European Union aquaculture production per product type (2017)

(percentage of total volume)



Source: Eumofa, based on Eurostat, FAO national administrations and Federation of European Aquaculture Producers data.

Total aquaculture production by other major producers (2017)

(value in thousand EUR, volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
China	131 860 769	59.56 %	64 358 481	57.48 %
Indonesia	11 424 415	5.16 %	15 896 100	14.20 %
India	10 882 498	4.92 %	6 182 000	5.52 %
Chile	9 216 766	4.16 %	1 219 747	1.09 %
Vietnam	8 599 847	3.88 %	3 831 241	3.42 %
Norway	6 954 930	3.14 %	1 308 634	1.17 %
Bangladesh	5 227 379	2.36 %	2 333 352	2.08 %
EU-28	5 059 021	2.29 %	1 372 012	1.23 %
Japan	4 147 649	1.87 %	1 021 580	0.91 %
South Korea	3 037 683	1.37 %	2 306 280	2.06 %
Thailand	2 393 042	1.08 %	889 891	0.79 %
Ecuador	2 131 716	0.96 %	464 505	0.41 %
Philippines	1 769 054	0.80 %	2 237 787	2.00 %
Myanmar/Burma	1 548 720	0.70 %	1 048 863	0.94 %
Brazil	1 294 010	0.58 %	595 000	0.53 %
Egypt	1 218 558	0.55 %	1 451 841	1.30 %
Others	14 629 788	6.61 %	5 448 157	4.87 %
Total	**221 395 844**	**100.00 %**	**111 965 471**	**100.00 %**

Sources: Eumofa for EU and FAO for other countries.

Top 10 species in aquaculture in the European Union (2017)
(value in thousand EUR and percentage of total)

	Value	% Value
Atlantic salmon	1 340 351	26.49 %
Rainbow trout	659 891	13.04 %
European seabass	489 850	9.68 %
Gilthead seabream	484 653	9.58 %
Pacific cupped oyster	463 552	9.16 %
Atlantic bluefin tuna	270 576	5.35 %
Japanese carpet shell	241 101	4.77 %
Mediterranean mussel	212 827	4.21 %
Blue mussel	208 849	4.13 %
Common carp	174 469	3.45 %

Top 10 species in aquaculture in the European Union (2017)
(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

	Volume	% Volume
Mediterranean mussel	335 284	24.44 %
Atlantic salmon	209 575	15.27 %
Rainbow trout	189 582	13.82 %
Blue mussel	127 234	9.27 %
Pacific cupped oyster	95 744	6.98 %
Gilthead seabream	94 936	6.92 %
European seabass	79 102	5.77 %
Common carp	72 312	5.27 %
Japanese carpet shell	39 183	2.86 %
Atlantic bluefin tuna	20 418	1.49 %

Sources: Eurostat and Eumofa.

Main species in aquaculture per Member State (2017)

(value in thousand EUR and percentage of total, volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

BE	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Freshwater fishes nei	683.40	100.0 %	75	100.0 %

BG	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Rainbow trout	12 523	38.2 %	3 226	20.5 %
Common carp	8 936	27.2 %	4 273	27.1 %
Mediterranean mussel	2 535	7.7 %	3 292	20.9 %
North African catfish	2 147	6.5 %	909	5.8 %

CZ	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Common carp	46 276	81.4 %	18 460	85.1 %

DK	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Rainbow trout	100 320	87.5 %	30 546	87.6 %
European eel	5 877	5.1 %	532	1.5 %

DE	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Rainbow trout	34 904	35.2 %	8 452	25.0 %
Blue mussel	23 708	23.9 %	16 856	49.9 %
European eel	15 443	15.6 %	1 202	3.6 %
Common carp	11 235	11.3 %	4 597	13.6 %

EE	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Rainbow trout	2 646	71.2 %	702	80.7 %
Freshwater fishes nei	932	25.1 %	148	17.0 %

IE	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Atlantic salmon	133 530	72.2 %	18 342	42 %
Pacific cupped oyster	33 133	17.9 %	7 636	18 %
Blue mussel	14 942	8.1 %	16 340	38 %

EL	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Gilthead seabream	258 202	47.3 %	55 948	44.5 %
European seabass	247 669	45.4 %	44 285	35.2 %

ES	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Mediterranean mussel	130 365	22.5 %	241 715	76.7 %
European seabass	119 151	20.6 %	17 656	5.6 %
Gilthead seabream	88 458	15.3 %	17 005	5.4 %
Atlantic bluefin tuna	79 102	13.7 %	5 136	1.6 %
Turbot	59 194	10.2 %	8 771	2.8 %
Rainbow trout	50 041	8.7 %	16 829	5.3 %

FR	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Pacific cupped oyster	415 486	53.9 %	84 025	44.3 %
Rainbow trout	132 198	17.2 %	34 971	18.5 %
Blue mussel	120 468	15.6 %	45 642	24.1 %
Mediterranean mussel	15 029	1.9 %	7 058	3.7 %

NB: Not relevant for LU.
Sources: Eurostat and Eumofa.

HR	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
European seabass	36 237	35.9 %	5 616	32.8 %
Gilthead seabream	31 142	30.8 %	4 830	28.2 %
Atlantic bluefin tuna	23 119	22.9 %	2 162	12.6 %
Common carp	4 390	4.3 %	2 039	11.9 %

IT	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Japanese carpet shell	223 524	41.2 %	37 157	23.8 %
Rainbow trout	100 733	18.6 %	34 407	22.0 %
European seabass	56 442	10.4 %	7 039	4.5 %
Mediterranean mussel	56 252	10.4 %	62 502	40.0 %
Gilthead seabream	55 043	10.1 %	7 173	4.6 %

CY	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Gilthead seabream	24 008	63.6 %	4 950	68.0 %
European seabass	13 069	34.6 %	2 254	31.0 %

LV	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Common carp	1 300	58.2 %	606	75.0 %
Rainbow trout	448	20.1 %	92	11.4 %
Sturgeons nei	267	12.0 %	42	5.2 %

LT	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Common carp	7 092	66.8 %	2 706	79.4 %
Freshwater fishes nei	1 025	9.7 %	110	3.2 %

HU	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Common carp	25 921	66.8 %	12 241	67.0 %
Torpedo-shaped catfishes nei	5 964	15.4 %	3 174	17.4 %
Freshwater fishes nei	1 590	4.1 %	737	4.0 %

MT	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Atlantic bluefin tuna	168 356	93.3 %	13 120	83.5 %
Gilthead seabream	10 900	6.0 %	2 458	15.6 %

NL	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Blue mussel	47 000	50.2 %	43 969	86.0 %
European eel	21 053	22.5 %	2 000	3.9 %
Cupped oysters nei	11 456	12.2 %	1 709	3.3 %

AT	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Rainbow trout	8 651	37.0 %	1 303	33.7 %
Brook trout	3 616	15.5 %	551	14.3 %
Sea trout	2 573	11.0 %	397	10.3 %

PL	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Common carp	44 414	42.1 %	17 188	47.1 %
Rainbow trout	40 252	38.2 %	13 808	37.8 %

PT	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Grooved carpet shell	43 220	51.6 %	3 832	30.5 %
Turbot	18 670	22.3 %	2 745	21.9 %
Gilthead seabream	6 197	7.4 %	1 038	8.3 %
European seabass	4 736	5.7 %	701	5.6 %

RO	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Common carp	15 559	47.4 %	4 539	35.5 %
Rainbow trout	7 331	22.4 %	1 840	14.4 %
Bighead carp	2 924	8.9 %	2 771	21.7 %
Silver carp	2 362	7.2 %	1 854	14.5 %
Sturgeons nei	1 653	5.0 %	252	2.0 %

SI	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Rainbow trout	2 654	60.7 %	737	43.8 %
European seabass	495	11.3 %	80	4.8 %
Salmonids nei	467	10.7 %	82	4.9 %
Mediterranean mussel	340	7.8 %	641	38.1 %

SK	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Rainbow trout	2 729	44.7 %	1 024	39.2 %
North African catfish	1 985	32.5 %	932	35.7 %
Common carp	1 223	20.0 %	556	21 %

FI	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Rainbow trout	63 414	88.1 %	13 579	93.1 %
European whitefish	7 311	10.2 %	799	5.5 %

SE	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Rainbow trout	44 304	82.5 %	11 361	76.8 %
Chars nei	7 084	13.2 %	1 310	8.9 %

UK	Value	% Value	Volume	% Volume
Atlantic salmon	1 198 828	93.5 %	189 707	85.4 %
Rainbow trout	43 960	3.4 %	13 041	5.9 %

4.3. Processing sector

Despite an increase in production costs, the fish processing industry in the EU is generally profitable. Overall turnover is over EUR 32 billion, with Spain, France and the United Kingdom as the main contributors.

Turnover (2017)

(million EUR)

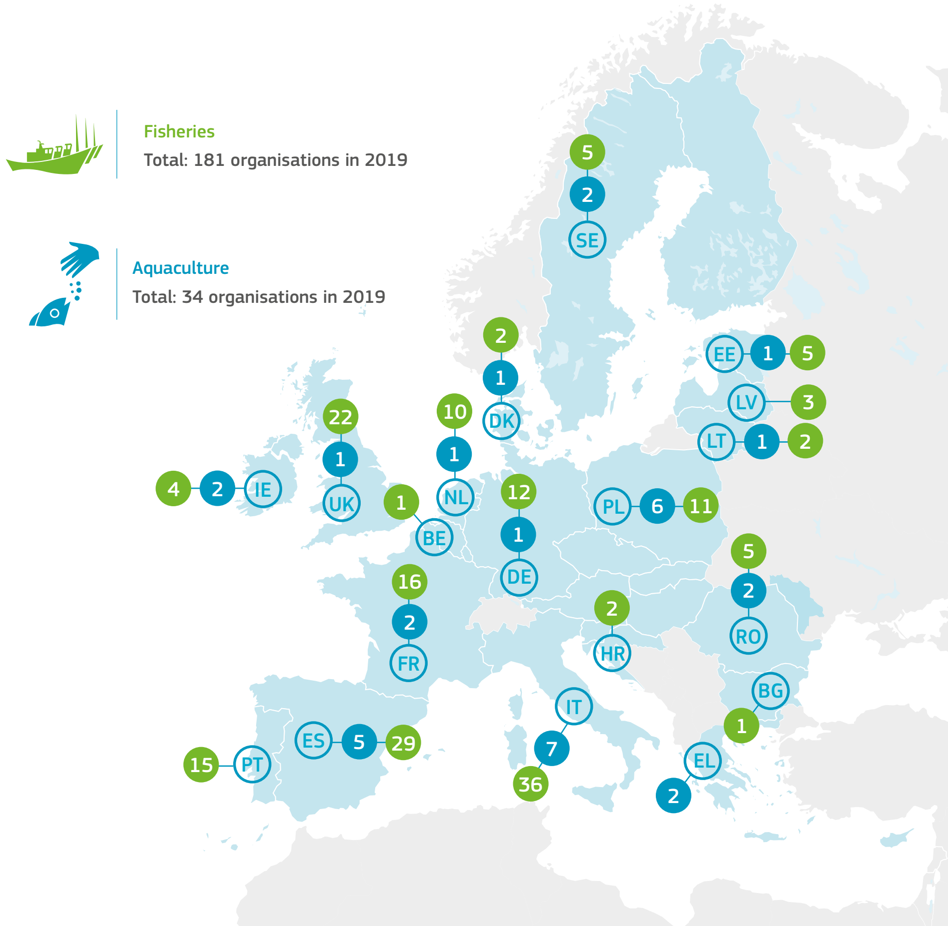
ES	6 050
FR (*)	4 455
UK	3 935
PL	2 760
DK	2 610
DE	2 172
IT	2 109
PT (*)	1 286
NL (*)	978
BE	762 (**)
IE	679
SE	590
LT	504
FI	353
EL	296
LV	183
EE (*)	127
RO	99
SK	92
CZ (*)	89
HR	88
BG	85
AT (*)	47
SI	33
MT	24
CY (*)	3 (***)
HU (*)	1
Total	**30 410**

(*) Eurostat data.
(**) 2016 data.
(***) 2015 data.
NB: Not relevant for LU.
Sources: Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF), *The EU Fish Processing Sector – Economic report* (STECF-19-15), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2019, ISBN 978-92-76-14666-7, doi:10.2760/30373, JRC119498, and Eurostat where data no submitted by Member States.

4.4. Organisation of the sector

4.4.1. Producer organisations in 2019

Fishers and fish farmers may join forces through producer organisations to make their production sustainable and to market their products efficiently. They do so by developing production and marketing plans. These organisations are key actors in fisheries and aquaculture. In 2019 there were 215 producer organisations across 19 Member States.



NB: In CZ, CY, LU, HU, MT, AT, SI, SK and FI there were no producer organisations.
Source: Member States; data retrieved on 31 December 2019.

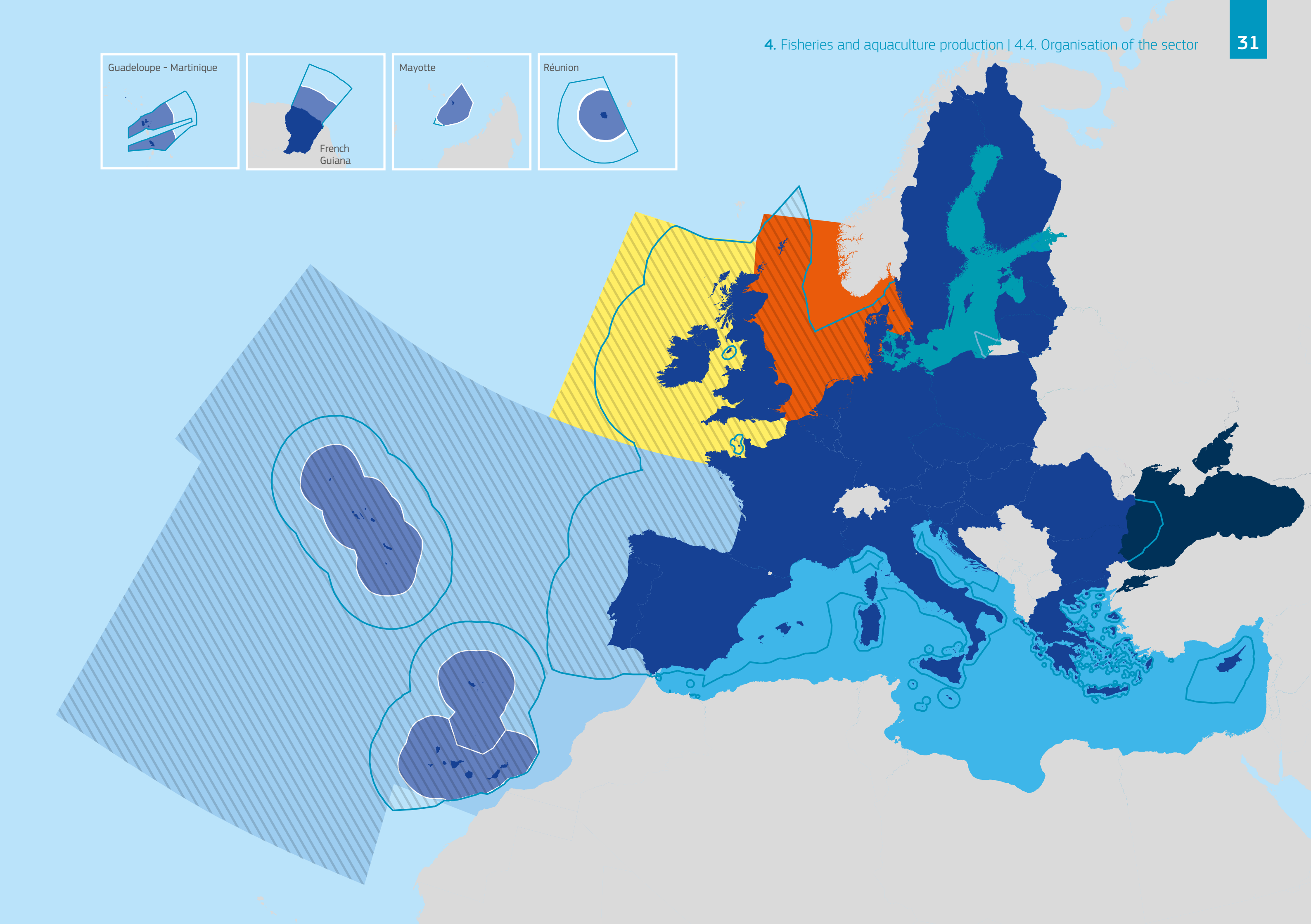
4.4.2. Advisory councils

Advisory councils are stakeholders' organisations made up of representatives from the industry and other interest groups (which respectively have 60 % and 40 % of the seats in the general assembly and the executive committee). Their purpose is to submit recommendations on issues related to fisheries and aquaculture to the Commission and the Member States. Advisory councils may also provide information for the development of conservation measures, while Member States are to consult them in the context of regionalisation.

As they pursue an aim of general interest for the EU, advisory councils receive financial assistance from the Commission to cover part of their operational costs.

In addition to the seven existing advisory councils (Baltic Sea, Long Distance Fleet, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, North-Western Waters, Pelagic Stocks, South-Western Waters), the latest CFP reform established four new advisory councils for the Black Sea, Aquaculture, Markets and Outermost Regions. The first three are already operational, and the last is in the process of becoming fully operational.

- Baltic Sea (BSAC)
- Black Sea (BlSAC)
- Long Distance Fleet (non-EU waters worldwide) (LDAC)
- Mediterranean Sea (MEDAC)
- North Sea (NSAC)
- North-Western Waters (NWWAC)
- South-Western Waters (SWWAC)
- Outermost Regions (CC RUP)
- Pelagic Stocks (blue whiting, mackerel, horse mackerel, herring, boarfish) (PELAC)
- All EU waters: Aquaculture (AAC) and Markets (MAC)


Guadeloupe - Martinique
French
Guiana
Mayotte
Réunion

5 | External trade

The EU is the leading trader of fisheries and aquaculture products in the world in terms of value. EU trade (i.e. imports and exports) has increased over the past few years, reaching EUR 32.3 billion in 2018. Norway, China, Ecuador and Morocco are the EU's main suppliers, while the United States, China, Switzerland and Norway are the EU's main customers.

The EU is a net importer of fisheries and aquaculture products, mostly frozen, fresh and chilled. Spain, Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands are the leading importing Member States.

In 2018 exports to non-EU countries increased to EUR 5.75 billion. Spain, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom are the leading exporting Member States.

Trade between Member States is very significant, totalling EUR 27.26 billion in 2018. The main exporters to other Member States are Sweden, Denmark, Spain and the Netherlands. The main importers are France, Italy, Germany and Spain.

Trade of fisheries and aquaculture products between EU Member States and non-EU countries (2018)

(volume in tonnes and value in thousand EUR)

	Imports		Exports	
	volume	value	volume	value
Pelagic fish	1 203 345	3 997 165	968 658	1 534 853
Salmonids	948 887	6 251 165	118 264	1 034 530
Other fish	2 055 241	7 388 591	629 712	1 680 882
Crustaceans	645 795	4 785 854	98 588	608 048
Molluscs	650 214	3 199 356	65 774	431 593
Non-food use products	818 593	904 416	319 652	459 823
Total EU-28	**6 322 074**	**26 526 547**	**2 200 647**	**5 749 729**

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

Extra- and intra-EU trade (2018)

(value in billion EUR)

Extra-EU imports
26.53

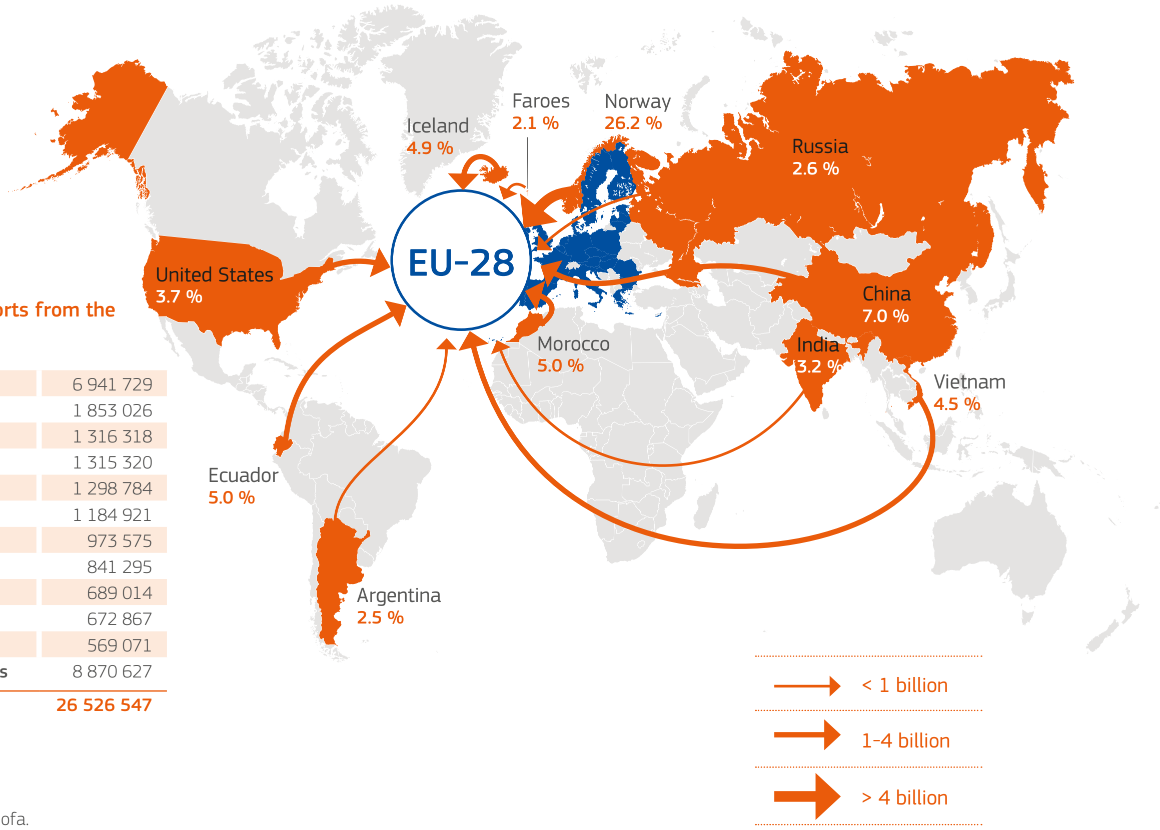
Intra-EU trade
27.26

Extra-EU exports
5.75

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

Trade of fisheries and aquaculture products between EU Member States and non-EU countries – main suppliers (2018)

(value in thousand EUR and percentage of total)



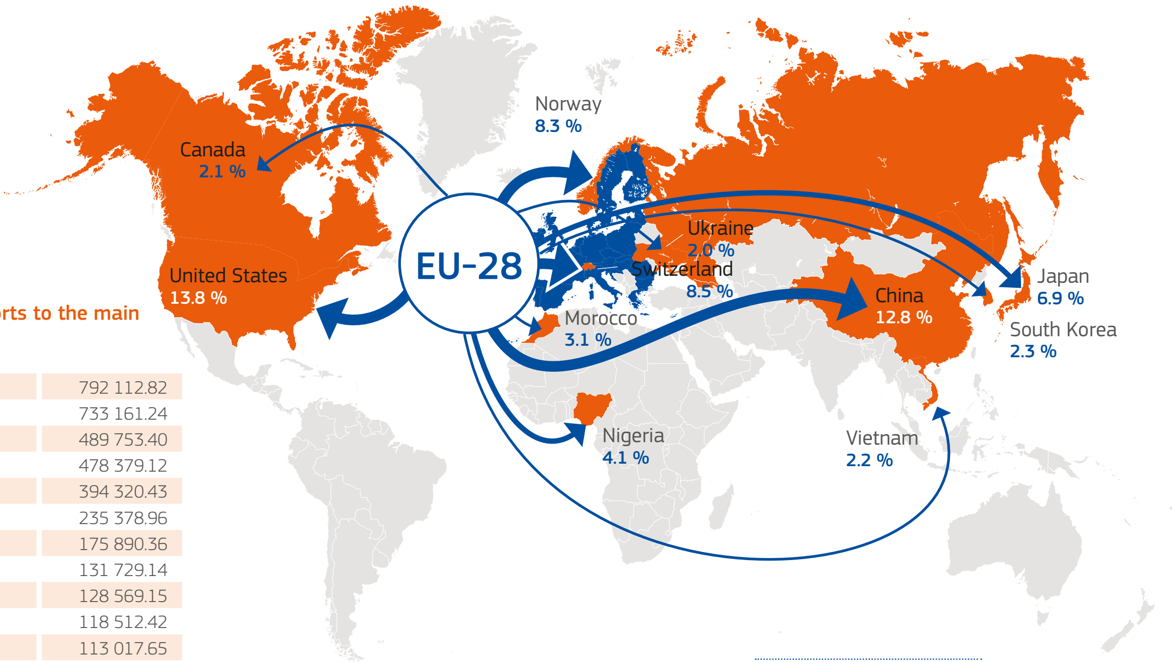
Value of EU-28 imports from the main suppliers

Norway	6 941 729
China	1 853 026
Ecuador	1 316 318
Morocco	1 315 320
Iceland	1 298 784
Vietnam	1 184 921
United States	973 575
India	841 295
Russia	689 014
Argentina	672 867
Faroes	569 071
Other non-EU countries	8 870 627
Total	**26 526 547**

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

Trade of fisheries and aquaculture products between EU Member States and non-EU countries – main customers (2018)

(value in thousand EUR and percentage of total)



Value of EU-28 exports to the main customers

United States	792 112.82
China	733 161.24
Switzerland	489 753.40
Norway	478 379.12
Japan	394 320.43
Nigeria	235 378.96
Morocco	175 890.36
South Korea	131 729.14
Vietnam	128 569.15
Canada	118 512.42
Ukraine	113 017.65
Other non-EU countries	1 958 904.77
Total	**5 749 729.46**

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

Trade of fisheries and aquaculture products between EU Member States and non-EU countries (2018)

(value in thousand EUR and percentage of total)

Main Member States **importing** from non-EU countries

ES	4 852 700	18.3 %
SE	4 299 553	16.2 %
DK	2 784 066	10.5 %
NL	2 528 938	9.5 %
UK	2 516 073	9.5 %
IT	2 364 949	8.9 %
FR	2 074 315	7.8 %
DE	1 770 315	6.7 %
Other Member States	3 335 638	12.6 %
Total EU-28	26 526 547	100.0 %

Main Member States **exporting** to non-EU countries

ES	1 102 806	19.2 %
DK	1 051 177	18.3 %
NL	832 725	14.5 %
UK	640 460	11.1 %
FR	387 925	6.7 %
DE	342 892	6.0 %
PT	199 357	3.5 %
PL	196 630	3.4 %
Other Member States	995 759	17.3 %
Total EU-28	5 749 729	100.0 %

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

Imports and exports of fisheries and aquaculture products – extra-EU trade (2018)

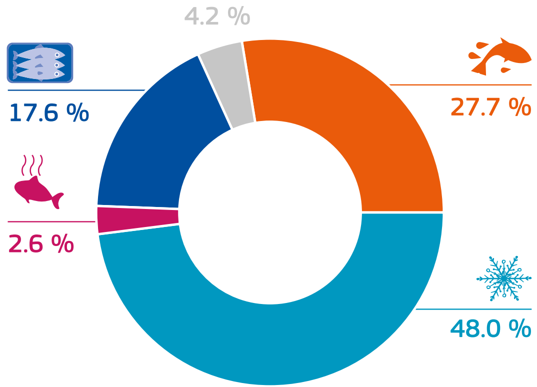
(volume in tonnes and value in thousand EUR)

	Imports		Exports	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
BE	129 805	746 367	12 289	38 315
BG	12 541	26 697	2 549	17 091
CZ	15 024	49 208	1 721	7 181
DK	940 687	2 784 066	395 825	1 051 177
DE	502 761	1 770 315	90 552	342 892
EE	7 379	30 177	69 770	54 841
IE	101 964	36 373	155 704	195 735
EL	101 587	325 063	12 694	57 559
ES	1 158 169	4 852 700	458 691	1 102 806
FR	451 982	2 074 315	110 175	387 925
HR	9 473	25 413	17 880	81 258
IT	453 995	2 364 949	23 278	156 510
CY	7 400	37 363	4 828	28 567
LV	16 363	36 378	33 360	46 281
LT	58 443	161 296	17 698	37 400
LU	24	1 205	105	1 321
HU	3 274	8 260	1 137	3 545
MT	31 776	69 607	11 260	138 531
NL	550 784	2 528 938	534 220	832 725
AT	7 254	42 661	1 965	18 608
PL	231 192	661 312	54 347	196 630
PT	182 516	700 029	42 643	199 357
RO	16 489	44 759	1 273	6 669
SI	3 835	10 633	2 464	10 577
SK	6 554	15 947	553	1 496
FI	70 373	306 892	5 082	11 155
SE	724 002	4 299 553	14 834	83 120
UK	526 430	2 516 073	123 749	640 460
Total EU-28	6 322 074	26 526 547	2 200 647	5 749 729

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

Imports of fisheries and aquaculture products by main preservation categories – extra-EU trade (2018)

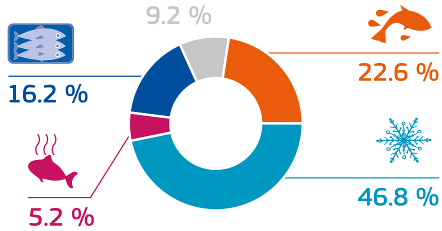
(value in thousand EUR and percentage of total)



	Fresh and chilled products	7 341 116
	Frozen products	12 723 384
	Smoked, salted and dried products	678 665
	Ready meals and conserves	4 658 141
	Unspecified	1 125 241
	Total	**26 526 547**

Exports of fisheries and aquaculture products by main preservation categories – extra-EU trade (2018)

(value in thousand EUR and percentage of total)



	Fresh and chilled products	1 296 921
	Frozen products	2 692 505
	Smoked, salted and dried products	299 314
	Ready meals and conserves	929 496
	Unspecified	531 493
	Total	**5 749 729**

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

Imports of fisheries and aquaculture products – extra-EU trade (2018)

(value in thousand EUR)

Pelagic fish

ES	1 141 267
IT	660 501
FR	497 073
UK	445 192
DE	321 702
NL	290 400
PL	114 753
PT	114 192
Other Member States	412 086
Total EU-28	**3 997 165**

Salmonids

SE	3 527 116
DK	1 183 830
UK	298 872
DE	270 978
FI	256 112
PL	212 119
FR	136 153
NL	130 736
Other Member States	235 248
Total EU-28	**6 251 165**

Other fish

NL	1 326 098
UK	938 193
ES	887 884
DE	786 710
DK	786 632
SE	554 825
FR	529 916
IT	423 420
Other Member States	1 154 913
Total EU-28	**7 388 591**

Crustaceans

ES	1 005 776
FR	651 400
UK	641 382
NL	632 648
DK	452 312
IT	451 093
BE	365 247
DE	233 655
Other Member States	352 342
Total EU-28	**4 785 854**

Molluscs

ES	1 693 975
IT	775 291
PT	176 127
FR	175 146
EL	98 744
NL	91 707
UK	64 003
DE	33 432
Other Member States	90 930
Total EU-28	**3 199 356**

Non-food-use products

DK	264 055
UK	128 430
DE	123 839
FR	84 626
ES	74 126
NL	57 348
BE	51 686
EL	44 360
Other Member States	75 947
Total EU-28	**904 416**

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

Exports of fisheries and aquaculture products – extra-EU trade (2018)

(value in thousand EUR)

Pelagic fish

ES	561 786
NL	242 528
MT	116 706
FR	100 939
IT	84 887
IE	84 748
HR	56 219
PL	48 509
Other Member States	238 531
Total EU-28	**1 534 853**

Salmonids

UK	380 298
DE	163 061
DK	155 490
NL	114 682
PL	85 254
FR	50 369
SE	23 454
AT	12 027
Other Member States	49 895
Total EU-28	**1 034 530**

Other fish

NL	317 667
ES	292 247
DK	277 879
FR	128 780
PT	120 606
DE	115 411
UK	75 788
PL	54 302
Other Member States	298 202
Total EU-28	**1 680 882**

Crustaceans

DK	254 197
NL	136 735
UK	89 521
ES	32 985
IE	19 311
FR	16 701
DE	13 648
EE	13 396
Other Member States	31 554
Total EU-28	**608 048**

Molluscs

ES	192 924
FR	62 592
UK	45 714
IE	40 710
PT	28 561
IT	15 905
BG	13 312
NL	9 729
Other Member States	22 147
Total EU-28	**431 593**

Non-food-use products

DK	309 965
FR	28 545
IE	22 713
UK	20 386
BE	17 920
DE	15 957
ES	15 343
NL	11 384
Other Member States	17 612
Total EU-28	**459 823**

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

6 | Consumption

Fisheries and aquaculture products are an important source of protein and a crucial component of a healthy diet. This is particularly true for the average person living in the EU, who consumes 24.4 kg of fish or seafood per year (4 kg more than in the rest of the world).

Consumption, however, varies greatly across the EU: from 4.8 kg per person per year in Hungary to 56.8 kg in Portugal.

Three quarters of the fish or seafood consumed in the EU comes from wild fisheries, while the remaining quarter comes from aquaculture. The most popular species are tuna, cod and salmon.

Consumption of fisheries and aquaculture products (2017)

(quantity in live weight (kg/inhabitant/year))

PT	56.8
ES	45.6
MT	37.0
FR	33.7
LU	33.7
IT	30.9
DK	27.0
SE	26.6
LV	24.9
EU-28	**24.4**
CY	23.9
BE	23.8
FI	23.1
IE	23.0
UK	22.9
NL	21.1
HR	18.7
EL	18.2
ET	16.3
LT	15.6
PL	15.0
DE	13.4
AT	13.2
SI	11.7
SK	9.0
CZ	8.2
RO	7.9
BG	7.3
HU	5.6

Source: Eumofa, *The EU Fish Market*, 2019 edition.

Consumption of fisheries and aquaculture products in the major world economies (2017)

(quantity in live weight (kg/inhabitant/year))

Norway	54.35
Japan	48.90
China	39.12
EU-28	24.35
United States	23.35
Canada	22.05
Russia	20.51
World average	20.40
Brazil	9.38
India	7.27
Turkey	5.10

Sources: FAO, Eurostat and Eumofa.

Main species consumed in the European Union (2017)

(quantity in live weight (kg/inhabitant/year))

	Per capita (kg)	% wild	% farmed
Tuna (mostly canned)	3.07	99 %	1 %
Cod	2.31	100 %	0 %
Salmon	2.24	0 %	100 %
Alaska pollock	1.59	100 %	0 %
Shrimps	1.51	51 %	49 %
Mussel	1.28	8 %	92 %
Herring	1.18	100 %	0 %
Hake	0.94	100 %	0 %
Squid	0.67	100 %	0 %
Mackerel	0.65	100 %	0 %

Source: Eumofa, *The EU Fish Market*, 2019 edition.

6.1. Consumption of proteins

In the EU the total expenditure for fishery and aquaculture products in 2018 reached EUR 55.2 billion. Italy registered the highest level of expenditure with EUR 11.6 billion, followed by Spain (EUR 9.8 billion) and France (EUR 8.5 billion).

On average, expenditure for fishery and aquaculture products represents 6 % of the total expenditure for food products in the EU. The highest ratio is observed in Portugal (17 %) and the lowest in Hungary (less than 1 %). At the EU level, expenditure for meat products and for fruits and vegetables both represent 23 % of total food expenditure.

Animal proteins make up 58 % of individual protein intake (60.38 g per day), while vegetal proteins cover the remaining 42 % (43.47 g per day).

Household expenditure for purchasing fish and seafood in 2018

(million EUR)

	Meat	Fish	Fruits, vegetables, potatoes	Food (total)	Meat %	Fish %	Fruits, vegetables, potatoes %
EU-28	222 077	55 197	214 526	946 032	23.47 %	5.83 %	22.68 %
BE	7 205	1 620	4 706	25 825	27.90 %	6.27 %	18.22 %
BG	1 214	175	1 179	6 172	19.67 %	2.84 %	19.10 %
CZ	3 830	380	2 819	14 546	26.33 %	2.61 %	19.38 %
DK	3 165	637	2 533	13 687	23.12 %	4.65 %	18.51 %
DE	33 212	5 406	37 788	157 587	21.08 %	3.43 %	23.98 %
EE	485	137	403	2 327	20.84 %	5.89 %	17.32 %
IE	2 005	293	1 916	7 488	26.78 %	3.91 %	25.59 %
EL	4 719	1 294	4 739	21 590	21.86 %	5.99 %	21.95 %
ES	21 336	9 827	17 344	82 399	25.89 %	11.93 %	21.05 %
FR	36 352	8 522	32 974	147 967	24.57 %	5.76 %	22.28 %
HR	1 672	264	1 044	5 989	27.92 %	4.41 %	17.43 %
IT	34 322	11 573	33 504	139 826	24.55 %	8.28 %	23.96 %
CY	334	81	362	1 615	20.68 %	5.02 %	22.41 %
LV	543	126	522	2 752	19.73 %	4.58 %	18.97 %
LT	1 403	367	1 054	5 411	25.93 %	6.78 %	19.48 %
LU	364	133	254	1 567	23.23 %	8.49 %	16.21 %
HU	2 645	140	1 915	10 290	25.70 %	1.36 %	18.61 %
MT	136	51	146	629	21.62 %	8.11 %	23.21 %
NL	7 352	1 269	7 848	35 272	20.84 %	3.60 %	22.25 %
AT	3 914	694	3 326	17 375	22.53 %	3.99 %	19.14 %
PL	9 743	1 005	9 112	42 507	22.92 %	2.36 %	21.44 %
PT	4 236	3 698	4 060	21 637	19.58 %	17.09 %	18.76 %
RO	11 197	914	6 731	30 475	36.74 %	3.00 %	22.09 %
SI	770	81	756	3 173	24.27 %	2.55 %	23.83 %
SK	1 969	257	1 303	7 907	24.90 %	3.25 %	16.48 %
FI	2 145	647	2 344	12 440	17.24 %	5.20 %	18.84 %
SE	4 295	1 324	5 171	22 864	18.78 %	5.79 %	22.62 %
UK	21 513	4 283	28 674	104 715	20.54 %	4.09 %	27.38 %

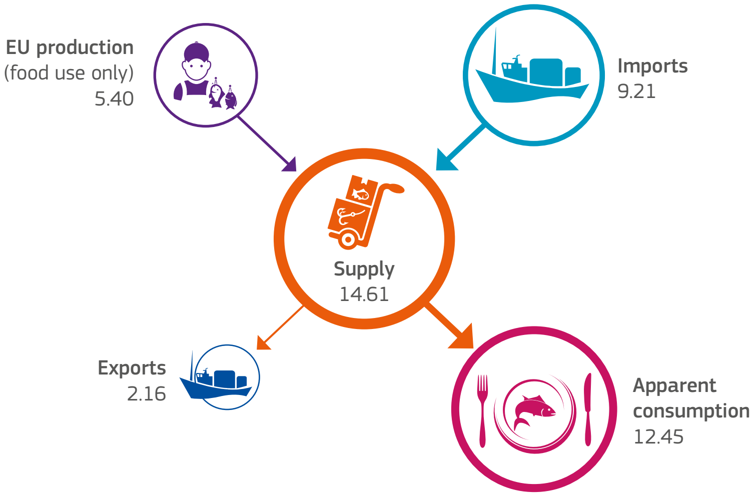
Source: Eurostat.

6.2. Supply balance

The supply of fisheries and seafood products to the EU market is ensured by the EU's own production and by imports, leading to a total of 14.61 million tonnes available for human consumption in 2017. In the same year the 'apparent consumption', obtained by subtracting exports from this figure, was 12.45 million tonnes.

Supply balance (2017)

(volume in million tonnes live weight equivalent)



Source: Eumofa, *The EU Fish Market*, 2019 edition.

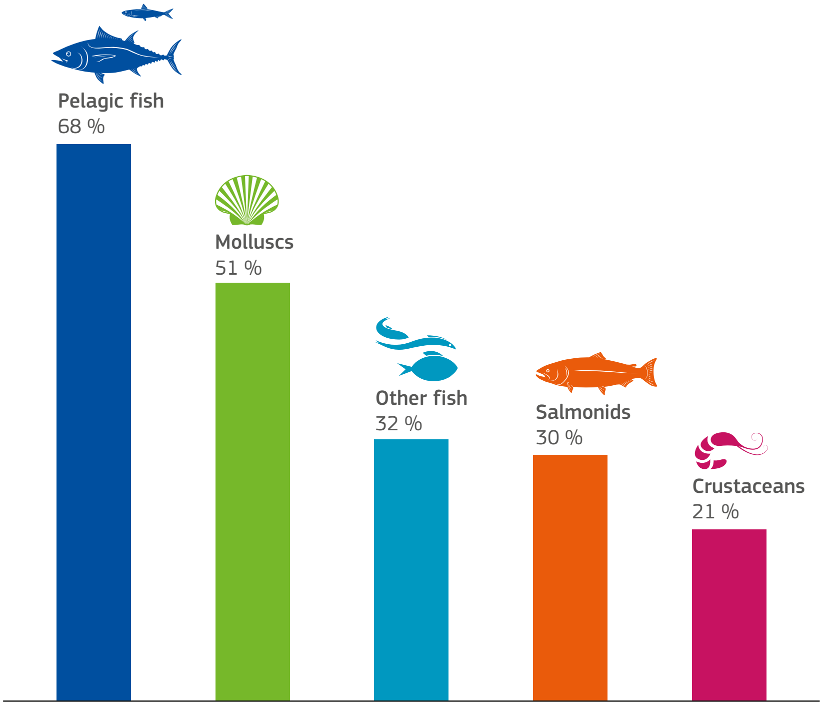
6.3. Self-sufficiency

Self-sufficiency can be expressed as the ratio between own production (catches plus aquaculture) and total apparent consumption. In 2017 the EU's self-sufficiency rate stood at 43 %, i.e. people living in the European Union consumed roughly twice as much as they produced.

The EU's production covers more than two thirds of its consumption of pelagic fish and more than half of its consumption of molluscs. It is more dependent on external sourcing for salmonids, crustaceans and other fish.

The European Union's self-sufficiency rate (2017)

(percentage by commodity group)



Sources: Eurostat and Eumofa.

7 European Union support

Five European Structural and Investment Funds [4] support the economic development of the EU until 2020. One of them, the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF), is specifically tailored to the EU's seas and coasts. Its EUR 6.4 billion budget – EUR 5.7 billion of which is managed by the Member States – focuses on underpinning the CFP and making fisheries and aquaculture more sustainable and profitable. But the EMFF also invests in diversifying local economies, to ensure thriving maritime regions, inland fisheries and aquaculture areas.

In doing so, the EMFF does not prescribe how every cent should be spent. Instead, the EU allocates a share of the total budget to each Member State, and leaves it to national authorities – and local communities – to choose the projects and solutions that work best for them.

In this way, the EMFF supports local initiatives aiming at rebuilding fish stocks, phasing out discards, collecting fisheries data and reducing the human impact on the marine environment.

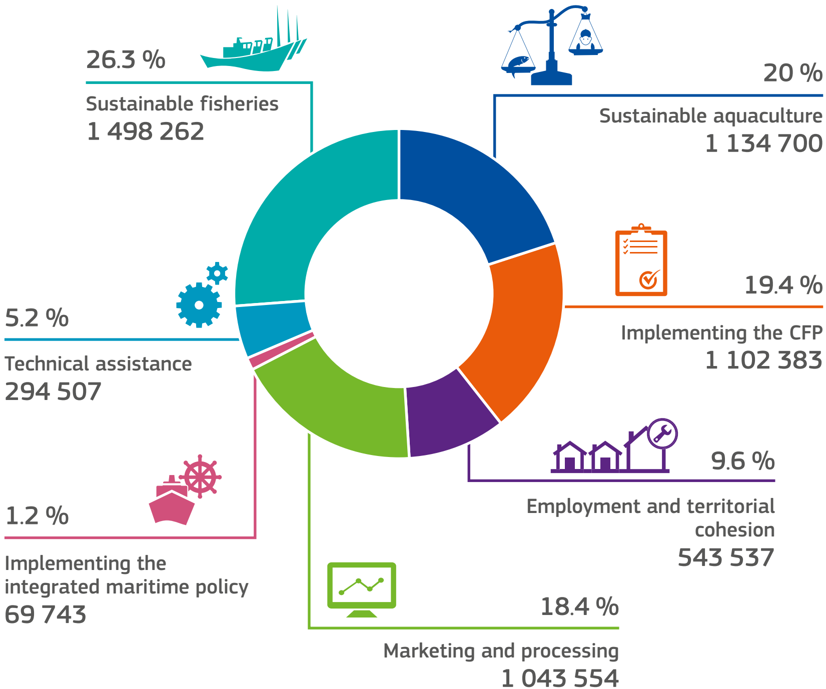
The EMFF has six main priorities

- **Sustainable fisheries (26.3 %).** To strike a balance between human fishing capacity and available natural resources, to fish more selectively and to reduce unintended catches.
- **Sustainable aquaculture (20 %).** To make the sector more successful and competitive by focusing on quality, health and safety, along with eco-friendly production; and to provide consumers with high-quality, highly nutritional and trustworthy products.
- **Implementing the CFP (19.4 %).** To improve data collection, scientific knowledge, control and enforcement of fisheries legislation.
- **Employment and territorial (cohesion) (9.6 %).** To help coastal and inland fisheries and aquaculture communities gain more value for their products and diversify their economies into other maritime fields such as tourism or direct sales.
- **Marketing and processing (18.4 %).** To improve market organisation, market intelligence and consumer information in the world's largest seafood market.
- **Implementing the integrated maritime policy (1.2 %).** To improve marine knowledge, better plan activities at sea, promote cooperation in maritime surveillance and manage sea basins according to their individual needs.

The remaining 5.2 % consists of technical assistance to help Member States to implement the above priorities.

(4) The European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund.

Allocation by Member State of their share of the EMFF budget to the EMFF priorities
(thousand EUR; percentage of total)



It helps Member States check that fishers, fish farmers and maritime communities correctly apply the relevant EU rules. The EMFF also encourages cross-border cooperation in maritime domains such as spatial planning and surveillance.

EMFF contribution – 2014-2020 programming period – per priority
(in EUR and percentage of total)

	Sustainable fisheries	Sustainable aquaculture	Implementing the CFP	Employment and territorial cohesion	Marketing and processing	Implementing the integrated maritime policy	Technical assistance	Total per Member State	% per Member State
BE	14 375 000	6 725 000	14 244 645	0	4 161 406	940 000	1 300 000	**41 746 051**	**0.73 %**
BG	14 424 164	25 531 575	9 826 839	16 119 164	8 471 985	2 325 000	4 125 000	**80 823 727**	**1.42 %**
CZ	0	22 647 078	2 653 015	0	4 100 622	0	1 707 300	**31 108 015**	**0.55 %**
DK	79 017 781	22 019 867	70 546 228	7 518 393	14 838 856	2 500 000	11 914 295	**208 355 420**	**3.66 %**
DE	52 250 000	63 097 000	59 695 225	21 810 000	11 631 051	2 500 000	8 613 000	**219 596 276**	**3.86 %**
EE	16 755 176	7 172 611	13 962 711	26 282 074	28 648 759	2 325 000	5 824 087	**100 970 418**	**1.78 %**
IE	27 795 000	14 900 000	69 790 720	6 000 000	19 781 587	5 334 672	4 000 000	**147 601 979**	**2.60 %**
EL	119 025 000	62 394 086	70 433 334	59 925 000	59 777 020	4 445 560	12 777 914	**388 777 914**	**6.84 %**
ES	300 323 131	189 051 135	154 233 371	109 255 011	288 724 953	5 218 398	64 822 370	**1 111 628 369**	**19.55 %**
FR	121 918 898	122 647 013	123 003 956	21 128 289	170 106 082	4 991 532	24 184 403	**587 980 173**	**10.34 %**
HR	84 329 576	51 514 186	34 824 000	23 548 850	42 267 938	1 000 000	15 158 588	**252 643 138**	**4.44 %**
IT	187 329 500	76 266 707	102 428 971	42 888 238	91 656 783	4 445 560	32 246 800	**537 262 559**	**9.45 %**
CY	13 598 893	8 491 296	9 006 651	4 935 000	1 158 369	1 400 000	1 125 000	**39 715 209**	**0.70 %**
LV	43 907 017	32 523 326	10 367 530	12 750 000	30 285 869	2 500 000	7 500 000	**139 833 742**	**2.46 %**
LT	11 209 844	18 199 191	7 959 896	9 875 783	11 585 141	930 001	3 672 366	**63 432 222**	**1.12 %**
HU	1 703 530	24 709 534	2 451 293	0	9 196 000	0	351 866	**38 412 223**	**0.68 %**
MT	8 547 929	2 319 585	8 691 651	0	407 271	1 360 531	1 300 455	**22 627 422**	**0.40 %**
NL	31 182 860	5 962 170	51 938 743	0	4 959 471	2 500 000	4 980 000	**101 523 244**	**1.79 %**
AT	33 277	4 103 898	1 400 000	0	1 287 395	0	140 430	**6 965 000**	**0.12 %**
PL	169 117 377	162 948 576	23 627 339	79 699 995	61 603 002	2 350 000	31 873 167	**531 219 456**	**9.34 %**
PT	89 625 000	65 000 000	55 446 945	32 710 066	121 518 781	5 334 672	22 850 000	**392 485 464**	**6.90 %**
RO	4 752 434	89 489 843	12 942 786	37 428 646	11 240 754	2 500 000	10 066 908	**168 421 371**	**2.96 %**
SI	2 649 999	4 880 000	3 798 043	5 809 593	3 180 678	617 084	1 984 729	**22 920 126**	**0.40 %**
SK	0	7 581 269	1 057 196	0	3 377 460	0	937 100	**12 953 025**	**0.23 %**
FI	13 245 433	13 327 323	30 018 085	3 926 734	6 770 524	4 445 560	2 659 509	**74 393 168**	**1.31 %**
SE	23 658 047	11 871 275	60 400 790	8 343 266	5 572 942	4 445 560	5 864 124	**120 156 004**	**2.11 %**
UK	67 487 315	19 327 305	97 633 875	13 583 840	27 243 978	5 334 672	12 528 452	**243 139 437**	**4.28 %**
TOTAL	**1 498 262 181**	**1 134 700 849**	**1 102 383 838**	**543 537 942**	**1 043 554 677**	**69 743 802**	**294 507 863**	**5 686 691 152**	**100.00 %**

NB: Not relevant for LU.
Source: Member States' operational programmes. Situation as at December 2019.

Find out more

European Commission websites

Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries:
https://ec.europa.eu/info/departments/maritime-affairs-and-fisheries_en
Common fisheries policy: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries
European Atlas of the Seas: http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeatlas

Eumofa – European Market Observatory for Fisheries and Aquaculture Products:
http://www.eumofa.eu/home

Eumofa is an online multilingual database which provides access to real-time comprehensive data on the price, value and volume of fisheries and aquaculture production across the EU, as well as market information and analysis.

Eurostat fisheries data: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/fisheries/data

Member State codes used in this publication

BE	Belgium	**LT**	Lithuania
BG	Bulgaria	**LU**	Luxembourg
CZ	Czechia	**HU**	Hungary
DK	Denmark	**MT**	Malta
DE	Germany	**NL**	Netherlands
EE	Estonia	**AT**	Austria
IE	Ireland	**PL**	Poland
EL	Greece	**PT**	Portugal
ES	Spain	**RO**	Romania
FR	France	**SI**	Slovenia
HR	Croatia	**SK**	Slovakia
IT	Italy	**FI**	Finland
CY	Cyprus	**SE**	Sweden
LV	Latvia	**UK**	United Kingdom (*)

(*) At the time the data referred to in this publication were collected the United Kingdom was still an EU Member State.

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