



Facts and figures on the Common Fisheries Policy

BASIC STATISTICAL DATA



**European
Commission**
Maritime Affairs
and Fisheries

Country codes used in this publication

Member States

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

Candidate countries

HR	Croatia
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
TR	Turkey

EU-27	European Union of 27 Member States.
EU-25	European Union before the accession of BG and RO.
EU-15	European Union before the accession of BG, CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK.
EU-12	European Union before the accession of BG, CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE.

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More information on the European Union is available on the Internet (<http://europa.eu>).

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Foreword

Dear Reader,













Fish now feature regularly in the European diet. And yet, before they land on our plates, they must pass down a long chain of processes in which many people are involved: from the fishermen who go out to bring the fish to port and the fish farmers who also supply our markets, to those who sell and distribute fisheries products and those who process them into the final product we take home from our market stall or supermarket shelf. All of which helps explain why fisheries occupy such an important place in Europe's economic, social and cultural life.

Accordingly, Europe's fisheries policy has its social, economic and environmental dimensions. The European Fisheries Fund helps us maintain viable fishing communities and give fishermen decent working and training opportunities. The economic and social well-being of our maritime communities is inextricably linked to the well-being of our seas and oceans. Hence EU fisheries policy promotes responsible and sustainable fishing practices and a long-term vision to ensure that our fishing industry can earn a proper livelihood from vibrant marine resources. The EU also works for sustainable fishing internationally, since fish are an important trading commodity and many European vessels ply the oceans outside Europe.

These and the many other facets of European fisheries are contained in this new edition of *Facts and figures on the Common Fisheries Policy*, published by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. I hope that you, like me, will find it an interesting and instructive read.

Maria Damanaki,
European Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

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1 Responsible and sustainable fishing

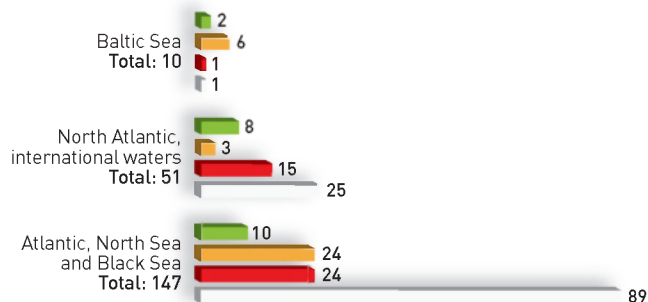
Responsible and sustainable management of fisheries requires decisions based on sound scientific findings and long-term management. Decisions on total allowable catches (TAC) and fishing quotas are based on scientific advice; we are finding out more and more about the stocks that are fished. Fishing can thus be adapted to the state of stocks.

Currently, most fish stocks are exploited at levels well in excess of their maximum sustainable yield, in other words the optimal volume of catches that can be taken each year without threatening the future reproductive capacity of a fish stock.

By aiming for long-term management, the Commission has thus favoured a progressive approach, based on the introduction of multi-annual plans for specific fisheries or fish stocks which benefit stocks and fishermen alike. These plans are aimed at ensuring sustainable exploitation and, if necessary, at facilitating the recovery of stocks close to collapse.

State of stocks by TAC area (2009)

(in number of stocks)











- The stock is exploited at a level delivering maximum long-term yield.
- The stock is overexploited compared to the level delivering maximum long-term yield, but remains within safe biological limits or is managed in the context of a long-term plan approved by scientists.
- The stock is no longer within safe biological limits and is not covered by a long-term plan, or scientific advice suggests that it should no longer be exploited.
- It is not known whether the stock is within safe biological limits and/or whether it can deliver maximum long-term yield.

Source: European Commission, Consultation on Fishing Opportunities for 2010 – Communication from the Commission COM(2009) 224 and preparatory work.



Multi-annual plans (2009)

-  North Sea cod
-  Northern hake
-  Southern hake and southern langoustine
-  Bay of Biscay sole
-  Western Channel sole
-  North Sea sole and plaice
-  Baltic Sea cod
-  Herring off the west of Scotland

NB: For **eel**, the Member States are required to set up a multi-annual plan.

Source: European Commission, *The Common Fisheries Policy – A User's Guide*, Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2009, 'Multi-annual Plans' fact sheet.



2 Protection of the marine environment

The Common Fisheries Policy aims to reduce the negative impacts of fisheries on the environment and develop an integrated approach for the protection of the ecological balance of our oceans as a sustainable source of wealth and well-being for future generations. Various actions have been taken, particularly to protect endangered species such as sharks, cetaceans and essential elements of marine ecosystems, such as certain seabed habitats.





These actions contribute to the objectives of European environmental policy, particularly in the context of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, the environmental pillar of the European Union's new maritime policy. They are complemented by protection measures put in place under regional fisheries or environmental agreements applicable in European waters.

One of the most notable impacts on the environment is the destruction of certain vulnerable habitats through the use of bottom trawls and similar gears. The EU protects its habitats by limiting the use of bottom trawls in certain sensitive areas.

In the Mediterranean, bottom trawls are generally prohibited at distances less than three nautical miles from the coast. Exceptions are possible under strict and specific conditions.

Areas where bottom trawls are prohibited

(situation as at 31 December 2009)

-  Areas where bottom trawls are permanently prohibited
-  Limits of EU waters
-  EU
-  Third countries








3 Fishing fleet

The main objective of the Common Fisheries Policy is to ensure sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources. Fleet capacity management is an essential tool for achieving that aim. Under European Union law, the total capacity of the fishing fleet may not be increased, and if public funds are used to decommission a fishing vessel, the corresponding capacity cannot be replaced. In other words, the reduction of fleet capacity with public financing must be permanent.

For the last 17 years, EU fishing fleet capacity has declined at a fairly steady annual average rate, a little below 2 %, in terms of both tonnage and engine power. Despite the EU enlargements in 2004 and 2007, the number of vessels in September 2009 amounted to 84 909, or 21 000 fewer than in 1995.

EU fishing fleet capacity by length category

[situation as at 1 September 2009]

Length				Average age
0-6	26 975	20 863	305 837	29
6-12	43 329	154 637	2 058 348	24
12-18	7 475	172 664	1 049 659	25
18-24	3 672	275 563	975 379	24
24-30	1 944	270 946	705 050	21
30-36	688	165 727	365 473	23
36-45	520	204 054	484 655	18
45-60	137	115 780	195 970	21
60-75	81	134 176	230 821	18
> 75	88	329 882	381 546	20
	84 909	1 844 292	6 752 739	25.5



Number of vessels



Gross tonnage

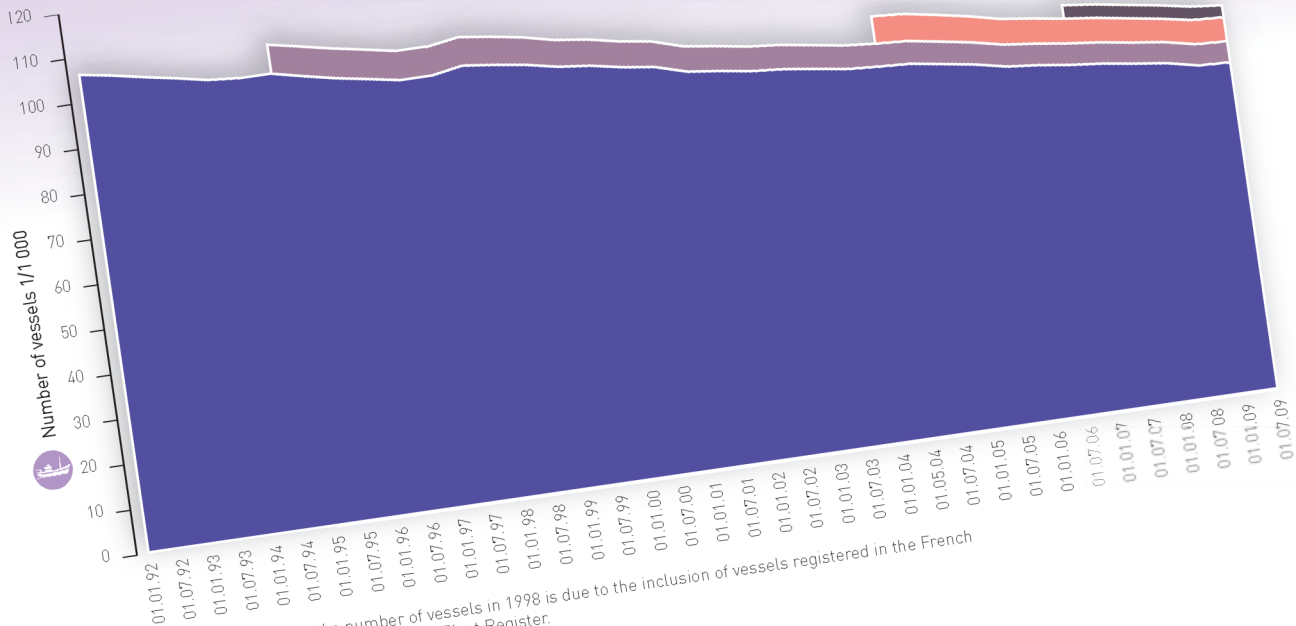


Engine power in kW

NB: length refers to total length.
Source: EU Fishing Fleet Register.

Evolution of the number of vessels in the EU fishing fleet between 1992 and 2009

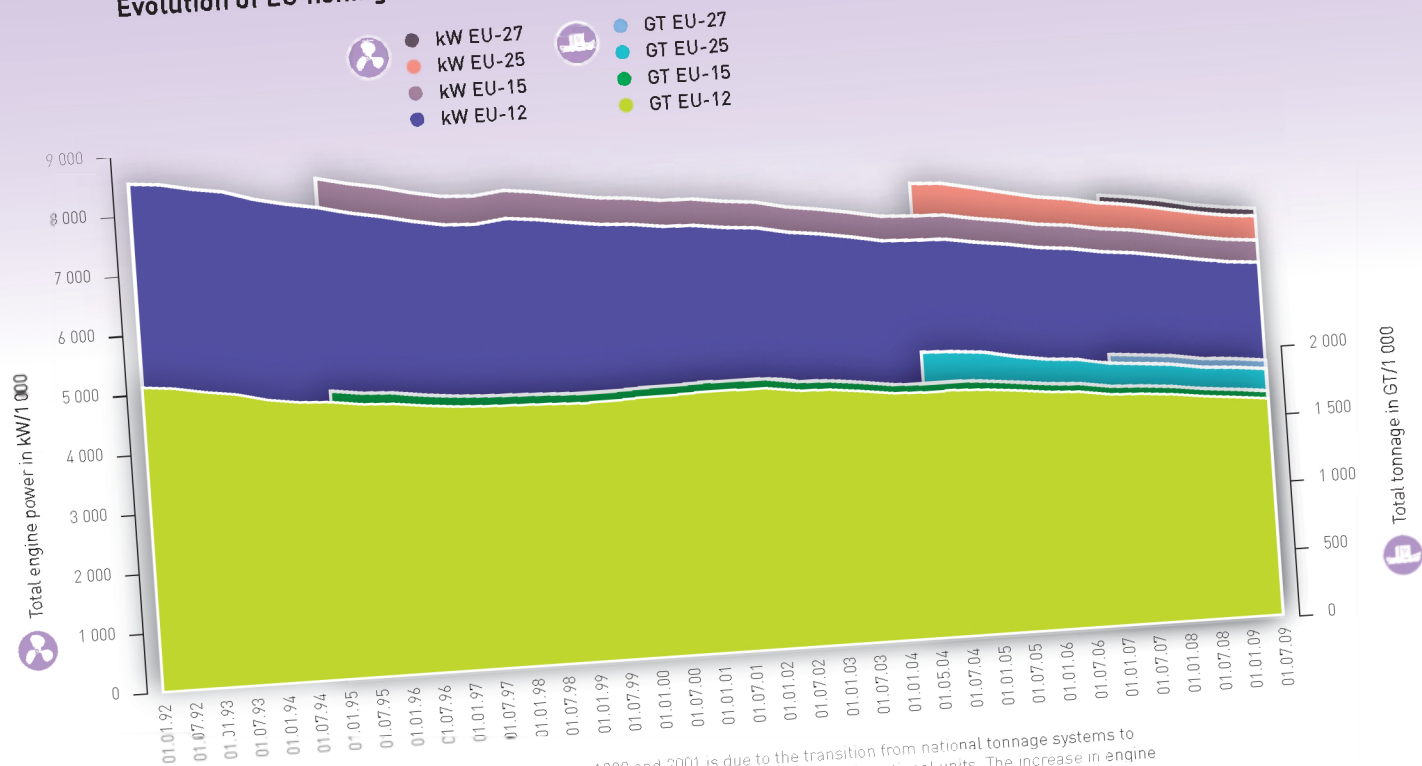
- EU-27 -5.7% 2007-2009 = -1.8% average annual reduction
- EU-25 -12.2% 2004-2009 = -2.3% average annual reduction
- EU-15 -28% 1995-2009 = -1.9% average annual reduction
- EU-12 -32% 1992-2009 = -1.8% average annual reduction



NB: The increase in the number of vessels in 1998 is due to the inclusion of vessels registered in the French outermost regions in the EU Fishing Fleet Register.

Source: EU Fishing Fleet Register.











Evolution of EU fishing fleet capacity between 1992 and 2009



NB: The apparent tonnage increase registered between 1999 and 2001 is due to the transition from national tonnage systems to the EU system. On average, a vessel's tonnage in GT is greater than its tonnage measured in national units. The increase in engine power in 1998 is due to the inclusion of vessels registered in the French outermost regions in the EU Fishing Fleet Register.

Source: EU Fishing Fleet Register.

The fishing fleet of the Member States (situation as at 1 September 2009)

		 %		 %		 %		 %		 %
BE	93	0.1 %	16 971	0.9 %	53 613	0.8 %	89	96 %	4	4 %
BG	2 199	2.6 %	7 407	0.4 %	58 752	0.9 %	53	2 %	2 146	98 %
DK	2 878	3.4 %	72 930	4.0 %	261 115	3.9 %	731	25 %	2 147	75 %
DE	1 785	2.1 %	68 780	3.7 %	160 658	2.4 %	423	24 %	1 362	76 %
EE	946	1.1 %	14 486	0.8 %	40 436	0.6 %	151	16 %	795	84 %
IE	2 089	2.5 %	69 986	3.8 %	195 048	2.9 %	851	41 %	1 238	59 %
EL	17 258	20.3 %	87 902	4.8 %	506 023	7.5 %	883	5 %	16 375	95 %
ES	11 215	13.2 %	446 671	24.2 %	997 019	14.8 %	1 378	12 %	9 837	88 %
FR	7 398	8.7 %	189 496	10.3 %	1 025 645	15.2 %	1 867	25 %	5 531	75 %
IT	13 638	16.1 %	195 403	10.6 %	1 146 155	17.0 %	4 208	31 %	9 430	69 %
CY	1 180	1.4 %	5 327	0.3 %	49 196	0.7 %	14	1 %	1 166	99 %
LV	800	0.9 %	41 692	2.3 %	63 354	0.9 %	91	11 %	709	89 %
LT	201	0.2 %	46 032	2.5 %	54 091	0.8 %	44	22 %	157	78 %
MT	1 147	1.4 %	12 083	0.7 %	88 236	1.3 %	26	2 %	1 121	98 %
NL	833	1.0 %	156 672	8.5 %	350 726	5.2 %	596	72 %	237	28 %
PL	848	1.0 %	40 947	2.2 %	99 176	1.5 %	209	25 %	639	75 %
PT	8 579	10.1 %	105 646	5.7 %	383 827	5.7 %	718	8 %	7 861	92 %
RO	441	0.5 %	1 809	0.1 %	6 949	0.1 %	17	4 %	424	96 %
SI	184	0.2 %	994	0.1 %	10 845	0.2 %	23	13 %	161	88 %
FI	3 239	3.8 %	16 238	0.9 %	169 758	2.5 %	107	3 %	3 132	97 %
SE	1 439	1.7 %	39 720	2.2 %	200 282	3.0 %	332	23 %	1 107	77 %
UK	6 519	7.7 %	207 100	11.2 %	831 833	12.3 %	2 194	34 %	4 325	66 %
EU-27	84 909	100.0 %	1 844 292	100.0 %	6 752 739	100.0 %	15 005	18 %	69 904	82 %



Number of vessels



Engine power in kW



Non-trawlers



Tonnage in GT



Trawlers

Source: EU Fishing Fleet Register.

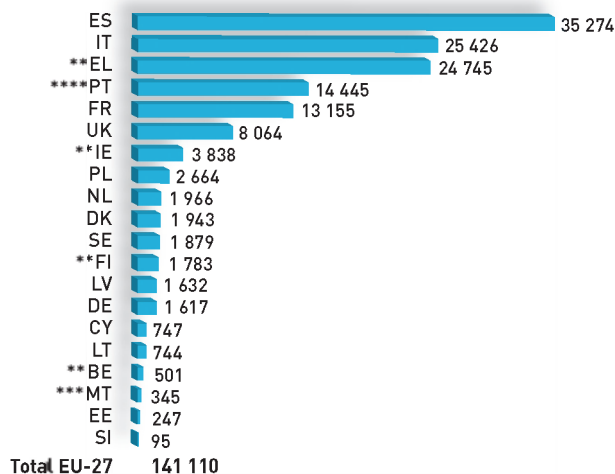


4 Employment

Employment in the salt-water fishing sector, measured in full-time equivalents, tends to be concentrated in a handful of countries. Spain alone accounts for a quarter of employment in the EU and the three countries with the highest levels of employment (Spain, Greece and Italy) account for 60%.

Employment in the fisheries sector (2007)

(measured in full-time equivalent)*



* See also the 'Processing sector' chapter for employment in this industry.

** Total employment (full-time and part-time).

*** Figures for 2006.

**** Excluding the Azores and Madeira.

NB: Figures were not available for BG and RO and were not relevant for AT, CZ, HU, LU and SK.

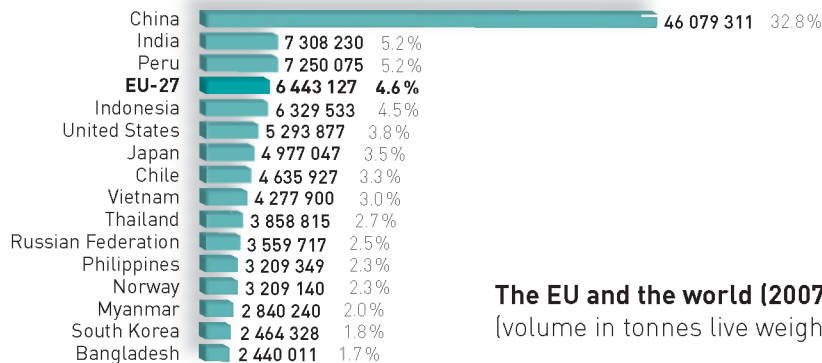
Source: European Commission, *The 2009 Annual Economic Report on the European Fishing Fleet*, Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2009 (Report EUR 24069 EN).



5 Fisheries and aquaculture production

The European Union represents about 4.6% of global fisheries and aquaculture production, which makes it the fourth producer worldwide. As has been the case each year for the last 20 years, total European Union production decreased slightly compared to previous years. Within the EU, the three largest producers in terms of volume are Spain, France and the United Kingdom.

Main world producers (2007) [catches and aquaculture] [volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total]

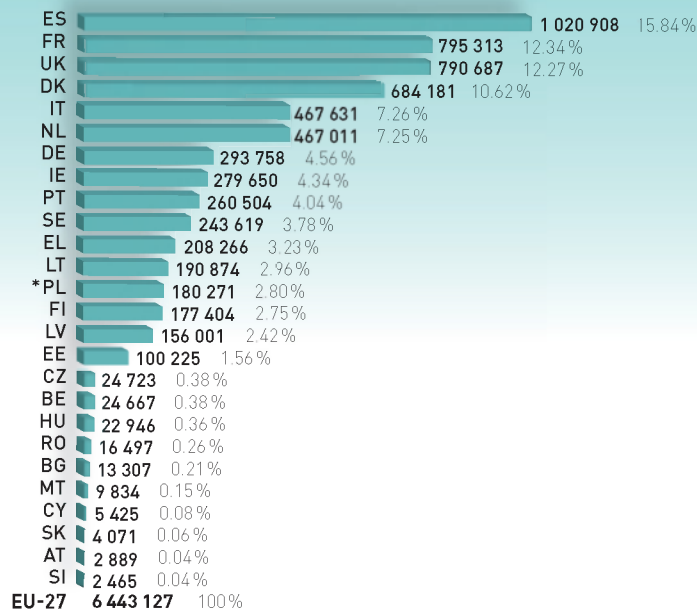


The EU and the world (2007) [catches and aquaculture] [volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total]



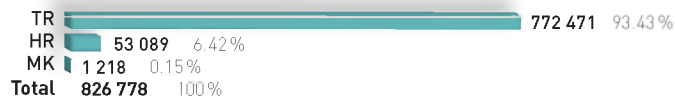
Sources: Eurostat for EU-27 and FAO for other countries.

Production per Member State (2007) (catches and aquaculture) (volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)



* Figures for 2006.
NB: Not relevant for LU.
Source: Eurostat.

Production per candidate country (2007) (catches and aquaculture) (volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)



Source: FAO.



6 Catches

The European Union accounts for almost 6 % of total fisheries production worldwide, with a reduction in volume compared to previous years. Although the European fleet operates worldwide, EU catches are taken primarily in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean. They are mainly made up of herring, sprat and blue whiting. The leading fishing countries are Spain, Denmark, the United Kingdom and France, which together account for around half the catches.

Total world catches in major fishing areas (2007)

(volume in tonnes live weight
and percentage of total)

Pacific, north-west	19 824 131	22.0%	●
Pacific, south-east	11 757 627	13.1%	●
Pacific, western central	11 525 972	12.8%	●
Atlantic, north-east	8 906 822	9.9%	●
Indian Ocean, eastern	6 059 359	6.7%	●
Indian Ocean, western	4 185 805	4.6%	●
Atlantic, eastern central	3 170 589	3.5%	●
Pacific, north-east	2 925 584	3.2%	●
Atlantic, south-west	2 499 737	2.8%	●
Atlantic, north-west	2 148 058	2.4%	●
Mediterranean and Black Sea	1 686 351	1.9%	●
Pacific, eastern central	1 642 054	1.8%	●
Atlantic, western central	1 500 209	1.7%	●
Atlantic, south-east	1 436 420	1.6%	●
Pacific, south-west	633 641	0.7%	●

Source: FAO.



Total EU catches in major fishing areas (2007)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

Atlantic, north-east	3 735 435	72.74 %	●
Mediterranean	524 461	10.21 %	●
Atlantic, eastern central	341 345	6.65 %	●
Other areas	134 462	2.62 %	●
Indian Ocean, west	126 683	2.47 %	●
Pacific, south-east	85 426	1.66 %	●
Atlantic, south-west	65 172	1.27 %	●
Atlantic, north-west	50 123	0.98 %	●
Pacific, eastern central	25 683	0.50 %	●
Atlantic, south-east	22 966	0.45 %	●
Black Sea	8 325	0.16 %	●
Atlantic, western central	6 846	0.13 %	●
Pacific, south-west	5 584	0.11 %	●
Indian Ocean, east	3 029	0.06 %	●

Source: Eurostat.



Total catches of world's leading producers (2007)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

China	14 659 036	16.3 %	●
Peru	7 210 544	8.0 %	●
EU-27	5 135 540.1	5.7 %	●
Indonesia	4 936 629	5.5 %	●
United States	4 767 596	5.3 %	●
Japan	4 211 201	4.7 %	●
India	3 953 476	4.4 %	●
Chile	3 806 085	4.2 %	●
Russian Federation	3 454 214	3.8 %	●
Philippines	2 499 634	2.8 %	●
Thailand	2 468 784	2.7 %	●
Norway	2 378 950	2.6 %	●
Myanmar	2 235 580	2.5 %	●
Vietnam	2 121 400	2.4 %	●
South Korea	1 858 206	2.1 %	●
Bangladesh	1 494 199	1.7 %	●
Iceland	1 399 167	1.6 %	●

Sources: Eurostat for EU-27 and FAO for other countries.



Total catches per Member State (2007)

(volume in tonnes live weight
and percentage of total)

ES	735 926	14.33 %	
DK	653 013	12.72 %	
UK	616 487	12.00 %	
FR	557 862	10.86 %	
NL	413 640	8.05 %	
IT	286 643	5.58 %	
PT	253 033	4.93 %	
DE	248 763	4.84 %	
SE	238 254	4.64 %	
IE	227 146	4.42 %	
LT	187 496	3.65 %	
FI	164 373	3.20 %	
LV	155 272	3.02 %	
PL	144 404	2.81 %	
EE	99 447	1.94 %	
EL	95 078	1.85 %	
BE	24 539	0.48 %	
BG	8 876	0.17 %	
HU	7 024	0.14 %	
RO	6 184	0.12 %	
CZ	4 276	0.08 %	
SK	2 872	0.06 %	
CY	2 225	0.04 %	
MT	1 245	0.02 %	
SI	1 111	0.02 %	
AT	350	0.01 %	

Source: Eurostat.



Total catches per candidate country (2007)

(volume in tonnes live weight
and percentage of total)

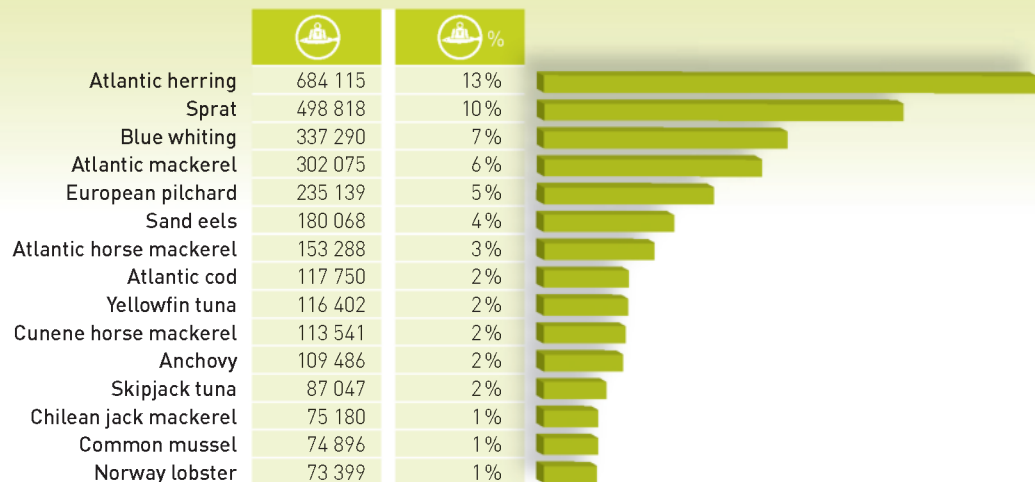
TR	632 450	94.01 %	
HR	40 205	5.98 %	
MK	122	0.02 %	

Source: FAO.



The 15 main species caught by the European Union (2007)




[volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total]






Source: Eurostat.

The 3 main species caught per Member State (2007)

[volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total]




BE			
European plaice	5 732	23%	
Common sole	3 856	16%	
Skates and rays	1 901	8%	




BG			
Sea snail	4 310	49%	
Sprat	2 985	34%	
Common carp	539	6%	




CZ			
Common carp	3 341	78%	
Freshwater bream	190	4%	
Northern pike	152	4%	




DK			
Sand eel	167 270	26%	
Sprat	140 892	22%	
Atlantic herring	120 659	18%	




DE			
Atlantic herring	49 966	20%	
Blue whiting	34 677	14%	
Sprat	30 974	12%	

EE			
Sprat	51 007	51%	
Atlantic herring	26 108	26%	
Northern prawn	12 076	12%	

IE			
Atlantic mackerel	48 686	21%	
Blue whiting	31 092	14%	
Atlantic herring	30 827	14%	

EL			
Anchovy	16 020	17%	
European pilchard	9 410	10%	
Hake	5 192	5%	

ES			
Yellowfin tuna	70 422	10%	
Mackerel	61 181	8%	
European pilchard	60 316	8%	

FR			
Yellowfin tuna	42 710	8%	
European pilchard	38 658	7%	
Skipjack tuna	38 366	7%	

IT			
Anchovy	61 216	21%	
Striped venus	28 802	10%	
Hake	14 660	5%	

CY			
Albacore	620	28%	
Picarels	275	12%	
Bogue	216	10%	

LV			
Sprat	60 454	39%	
Cunene horse mackerel	22 507	14%	
Atlantic herring	22 404	14%	

LT			
Cunene horse mackerel	41 349	22%	
Chilean jack mackerel	33 433	18%	
Sardinella	21 116	11%	

HU			
Common carp	3 554	51%	
Carps	1 344	19%	
Silver carp	583	8%	

MT			
Bluefin tuna	338	27%	
Common dolphinfish	276	22%	
Swordfish	203	16%	

NL			
Atlantic herring	103 120	25%	
Blue whiting	80 730	20%	
Atlantic horse mackerel	61 767	15%	

AT			
Freshwater fish	350	100%	

PL			
Sprat	60 203	42%	
Atlantic herring	25 175	17%	
Atlantic cod	11 785	8%	

PT			
European pilchard	91 646	36%	
Chub mackerel	26 585	11%	
Atlantic horse mackerel	11 668	5%	

RO			
Goldfish	2 907	47%	
Freshwater bream	1 090	18%	
Roach	354	6%	

SI			
Anchovy	407	37%	
European pilchard	249	22%	
Common carp	74	7%	

SK			
Common carp	1 430	50%	
Rainbow trout	917	32%	
Goldfish	82	3%	

FI			
Atlantic herring	89 393	54%	
Sprat	24 626	15%	
European perch	14 639	9%	

SE			
Sprat	100 441	42%	
Atlantic herring	99 487	42%	
Atlantic cod	13 562	6%	

UK			
Atlantic mackerel	133 700	22%	
Atlantic herring	91 098	15%	
Blue whiting	56 466	9%	

Source: Eurostat.

The 3 main species caught per candidate country (2007)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

HR			
European pilchard	16 900	42%	
Anchovy	13 200	33%	
Mackerel	1 127	3%	

MK			
Freshwater fish	90	74%	
Trout	30	25%	
Common carp	2	2%	

TR			
Anchovy	385 000	61%	
Striped venus	47 215	7%	
Mediterranean horse mackerel	22 991	4%	

Source: FAO.



7 Aquaculture

Aquaculture is a major activity in many European regions. Aquaculture production in the European Union is in the region of 1.3 million tonnes, while its value amounts to € 3.2 billion. This represents 20.3 % of the total volume of EU fisheries production. Its share of total world aquaculture production is 2.6 % in terms of volume and 5.1 % in terms of value.

Total aquaculture production per Member State (2007)

[volume in tonnes live weight and value in thousands of EUR and percentage of total]



Aquaculture production







Value in thousands of EUR

* Figures for 2006.





NB: Not relevant for LU.

Source: Eurostat.

		 %		 %
BE	128	0.01 %	557	0.02 %
BG	4 431	0.34 %	13 319	0.41 %
CZ	20 447	1.56 %	36 104	1.11 %
DK	31 168	2.38 %	80 615	2.49 %
DE	44 995	3.44 %	139 524	4.30 %
EE	778	0.06 %	3 399	0.10 %
IE	52 504	4.02 %	118 281	3.65 %
EL	113 188	8.66 %	389 234	12.01 %
ES	284 982	21.79 %	280 407	8.65 %
FR	237 451	18.16 %	552 678	17.05 %
IT	180 988	13.84 %	552 848	17.05 %
CY	3 200	0.24 %	15 337	0.47 %
LV	729	0.06 %	1 605	0.05 %
LT	3 378	0.26 %	7 057	0.22 %
HU	15 922	1.22 %	29 617	0.91 %
MT	8 589	0.66 %	17 503	0.54 %
NL	53 371	4.08 %	112 596	3.47 %
AT	2 539	0.19 %	11 561	0.36 %
*PL	35 867	2.74 %	76 618	2.36 %
PT	7 471	0.57 %	42 871	1.32 %
RO	10 313	0.79 %	16 098	0.50 %
SI	1 354	0.10 %	2 961	0.09 %
SK	1 199	0.09 %	1 926	0.06 %
FI	13 030	1.00 %	46 600	1.44 %
SE	5 365	0.41 %	15 632	0.48 %
UK	174 200	13.32 %	677 295	20.89 %
EU-27	1 307 587	100.00 %	3 242 243	100.00 %

Total aquaculture production per Member State (2007)





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

		 %		 %
HR	12 884	8.37%	33 808	7.07%
MK	1 096	0.71%	3 127	0.65%
TR	140 021	90.92%	441 282	92.28%
Total	154 001	100.00%	478 217	100.00%

Source: FAO.



Total aquaculture production by other major producers (2007)

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



		 %		 %
China	31 420 275	62.4%	28 969 803	45.6%
India	3 354 754	6.7%	3 199 954	5.0%
Vietnam	2 156 500	4.3%	3 303 798	5.2%
Indonesia	1 392 904	2.8%	1 797 194	2.8%
Thailand	1 390 031	2.8%	1 775 916	2.8%
Bangladesh	945 812	1.9%	1 111 463	1.8%
Norway	830 190	1.6%	2 173 752	3.4%
Chile	829 842	1.6%	3 852 409	6.1%
Japan	765 846	1.5%	2 316 253	3.7%
Philippines	709 715	1.4%	900 965	1.4%
Egypt	635 516	1.3%	870 608	1.0%
South Korea	606 122	1.2%	1 151 119	1.8%

Source: FAO.

**The top 10 species
produced in aquaculture in
the European Union (2007)**
(volume in tonnes live weight
and percentage of total)

		 %
Mediterranean mussel	306 934	23 %
Rainbow trout	206 043	16 %
Common mussel	166 681	13 %
Atlantic salmon	141 151	11 %
Pacific cupped oyster	121 709	9 %
Gilthead sea bream	84 607	6 %
Common carp	66 288	5 %
Japanese clam	63 844	5 %
European sea bass	57 878	4 %
Bluefin tuna	14 419	1 %

**The top 10 species
produced in aquaculture in
the European Union (2007)**
(value in thousands of EUR
and percentage of total)



		 %
Atlantic salmon	649 034	20 %
Rainbow trout	533 249	16 %
Gilthead sea bream	358 293	11 %
European sea bass	300 512	9 %
Pacific cupped oyster	288 085	9 %
Japanese clam	281 887	9 %
Common mussel	238 171	7 %
Common carp	137 518	4 %
Mediterranean mussel	74 095	2 %
European eel	71 950	2 %

Source: Eurostat.







The top 3 species produced in aquaculture per Member State (2007)

(volume in tonnes and percentage of total volume – value in thousands of EUR and percentage of total value)







BE

	T	%	
Rainbow trout	68	53%	
	€	%	
Rainbow trout	295	53%	

BG

	T	%	
Rainbow trout	2 030	46%	
Common carp	1 230	28%	
Bighead carp	397	9%	
	€	%	
Rainbow trout	8 516	64%	
Common carp	1 913	14%	
Danube sturgeon	851	6%	







CZ

	T	%	
Common carp	17 947	88%	
Rainbow trout	623	3%	
Bighead carp	405	2%	
	€	%	
Common carp	30 704	85%	
Rainbow trout	1 833	5%	
Bighead carp	798	2%	

DK

	T	%	
Rainbow trout	27 657	89%	
European eel	1 614	5%	
Common mussel	949	3%	
	€	%	
Rainbow trout	62 538	78%	
European eel	13 205	16%	
Brown trout	2 054	3%	







DE







	T	%	
Rainbow trout	23 174	52%	
Common mussel	10 539	23%	
Common carp	9 244	21%	
	€	%	
Rainbow trout	81 147	58%	
Common carp	32 369	23%	
Common mussel	14 656	11%	







EE







	T	%	
Rainbow trout	610	78%	
Sturgeons	75	10%	
European eel	45	6%	
	€	%	
Rainbow trout	2 191	64%	
Sturgeons	427	13%	
European eel	384	11%	







IF







	T	%	
Common mussel	32 835	63%	
Atlantic salmon	9 923	19%	
Pacific cupped oyster	7 661	15%	
	€	%	
Atlantic salmon	50 631	43%	
Common mussel	42 696	36%	
Pacific cupped oyster	17 628	15%	







EL			
	T	%	
Gilthead sea bream	50 023	44%	
European sea bass	34 761	31%	
Mediterranean mussel	22 179	20%	
	€	%	
Gilthead sea bream	196 682	51%	
European sea bass	156 493	40%	
Mediterranean mussel	8 876	2%	

ES			
	T	%	
Mediterranean mussel	209 633	74%	
Rainbow trout	25 195	9%	
Gilthead sea bream	20 354	7%	
	€	%	
Gilthead sea bream	74 288	26%	
Moules	53 556	19%	
European sea bass	46 762	17%	





FR			
	T	%	
Pacific cupped oyster	110 800	47%	
Common mussel	56 700	24%	
Rainbow trout	32 288	14%	
	€	%	
Pacific cupped oyster	259 128	47%	
Common mussel	87 926	16%	
Rainbow trout	87 541	16%	

IT			
	T	%	
Japanese clam	61 724	34%	
Mediterranean mussel	58 479	32%	
Rainbow trout	37 800	21%	
	€	%	
Japanese clam	271 712	49%	
Rainbow trout	88 871	16%	
European sea bass	61 860	11%	

CY			
	T	%	
Gilthead sea bream	1 404	44%	
Bluefin tuna	940	29%	
European sea bass	740	23%	
	€	%	
Gilthead sea bream	7 224	47%	
European sea bass	4 442	29%	
Bluefin tuna	2 720	18%	

LV			
	T	%	
Common carp	538	74%	
Crucian carp	57	8%	
Sheatfish	46	6%	
	€	%	
Common carp	987	61%	
Sturgeon	174	11%	
Sheatfish	169	11%	

LT			
	T	%	
Common carp	3 231	96%	
Rainbow trout	68	2%	
Northern pike	23	1%	
	€	%	
Common carp	6 551	93%	
Rainbow trout	272	4%	
Northern pike	70	1%	

HU			
	T	%	
Common carp	9 570	60%	
Silver carp	2 484	16%	
African catfish	1 911	12%	
	€	%	
Common carp	19 428	66%	
African catfish	4 716	16%	
Silver carp	1 681	6%	

MT		
	T	%
Bluefin tuna	6 813	79 %
Gilthead sea bream	1 097	13 %
European sea bass	75	1 %
	€	%
Bluefin tuna	11 048	63 %
Gilthead sea bream	4 812	27 %
European sea bass	1 105	6 %

NL		
	T	%
Common mussel	43 731	82 %
African catfish	4 500	8 %
European eel	4 000	7 %
	€	%
Common mussel	70 440	63 %
European eel	32 015	28 %
African catfish	4 502	4 %

AT		
	T	%
Rainbow trout	1 633	64 %
Common carp	377	15 %
Speckled trout	253	10 %
	€	%
Rainbow trout	7 509	65 %
Speckled trout	1 551	13 %
Common carp	1 156	10 %

PL *		
	T	%
Rainbow trout	16 984	47 %
Common carp	15 575	43 %
Carp	1 375	4 %
	€	%
Rainbow trout	34 783	47 %
Common carp	31 100	42 %
Carp	2 640	4 %

PT		
	T	%
Gilthead sea bream	1 930	26 %
European clam	1 874	25 %
European sea bass	1 391	19 %
	€	%
European clam	20 249	47 %
Gilthead sea bream	9 172	21 %
European sea bass	7 598	18 %

RO		
	T	%
Common carp	3 544	34 %
Bighead carp	2 056	20 %
Silver carp	1 695	16 %
	€	%
Common carp	6 588	41 %
Bighead carp	2 774	17 %
Silver carp	2 287	14 %

SI		
	T	%
Rainbow trout	799	59 %
Mediterranean mussel	301	22 %
Common carp	195	14 %
	€	%
Rainbow trout	2 086	70 %
Common carp	468	16 %
Mediterranean mussel	181	6 %

SK		
	T	%
Rainbow trout	879	73 %
Common carp	273	23 %
Goldfish	15	1 %
	€	%
Rainbow trout	1 444	75 %
Common carp	399	21 %
Goldfish	16	1 %

* Figures for 2006.

FI			
	T	%	
Rainbow trout	12 055	93%	
Whitefish	888	7%	
	€	%	
Rainbow trout	40 648	87%	
Whitefish	5 419	12%	

SE			
	T	%	
Rainbow trout	3 700	69%	
Common mussel	1 168	22%	
Chars	317	6%	
	€	%	
Rainbow trout	11 578	74%	
Chars	1 843	12%	
European eel	1 569	10%	

UK			
	T	%	
Atlantic salmon	130 104	75%	
Common mussel	20 759	12%	
Rainbow trout	15 128	9%	
	€	%	
Atlantic salmon	593 540	88%	
Rainbow trout	46 417	7%	
Common mussel	21 119	3%	

Source: Eurostat.

The top 3 species produced in aquaculture per candidate country (2007)

(volume in tonnes and percentage of total volume – value in thousands of EUR and percentage of total value)

HR			
	T	%	
Mediterranean mussel	3 000	23%	
European sea bass	2 800	22%	
Rainbow trout	2 031	16%	
	€	%	
European sea bass	12 263	36%	
Bluefin tuna	5 775	17%	
Gilthead sea bream	5 036	15%	

MK			
	T	%	
Trout	758	69%	
Common carp	206	19%	
European perch	21	2%	
	€	%	
Trout	2 469	79%	
Common carp	429	14%	
European perch	39	1%	

TR			
	T	%	
Trout	61 173	44%	
Bars	41 900	30%	
Gilthead sea bream	33 500	24%	
	€	%	
Trout	154 942	35%	
Bars	149 861	34%	
Gilthead sea bream	128 376	29%	

Source: FAO.



8 Fisheries and aquaculture producers' organisations

Producers' organisations are made up of fishermen and fish farmers who choose to joint together to take measures aimed at ensuring a rational approach to production and creating the best possible conditions for marketing their products. They are a fundamental part of the common organisation of the market in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.



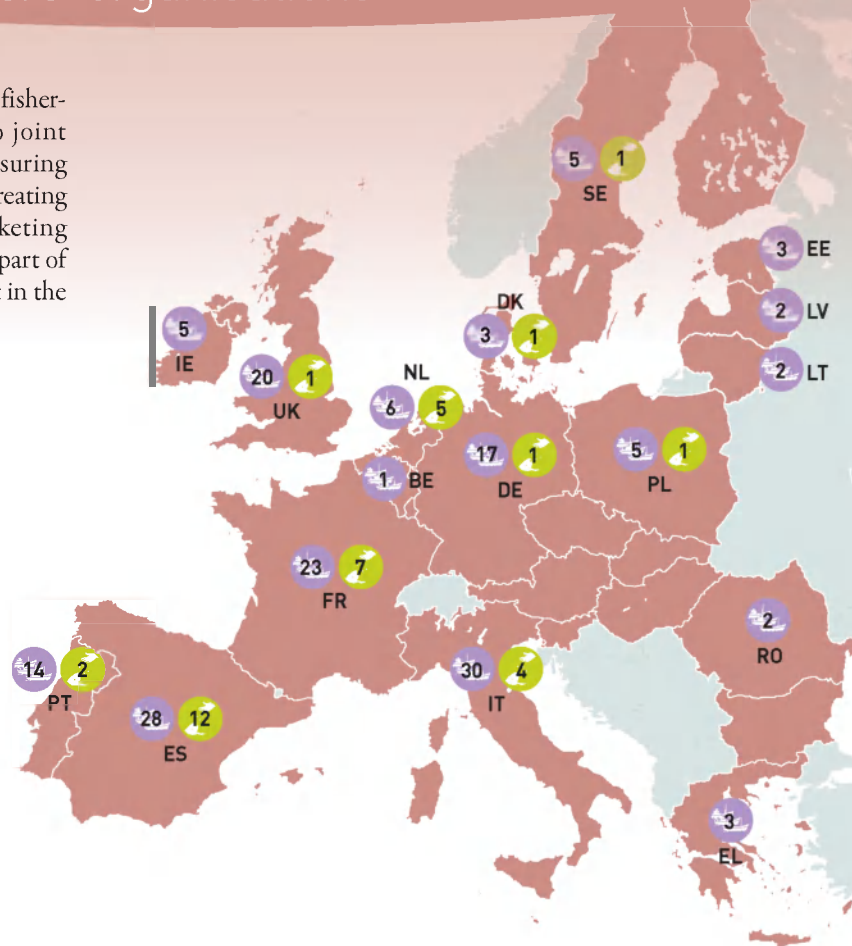
Small-scale fishing / coastal fishing /
offshore fishing / deep sea fishing
Total: 169 organisations in 2009



Aquaculture and other types of fishing
Total: 35 organisations in 2009

NB: In BG, CZ, CY, LU, HU, MT, AT, SI, FI
and SK, there are no producers' organisations.

Source: Official Journal of the European Union,
C17, 23/7/2009.





9 Processing sector

The overall value of the output of the processing industry amounts to around EUR 23 billion, or three times the turnover of the catch sector. Spain, Italy, France and the United Kingdom are the leading countries in terms of production. This sector consists of nearly 4 000 companies, the majority of which with 20 employees at most, for total employment of around 126 000 persons. The mainstay of European production is conserves and preparations of fish, crustaceans and molluscs.

Value of the output of the processing sector (2007) (in thousands of EUR)

ES	4 104 400
UK	3 403 500
IT	3 153 000
FR	3 075 300
DE	2 085 100
DK	1 799 500
PL	1 132 300
NL	784 000
PT	717 000
SE	469 600
BE	462 300
IE	359 300
LT	217 000
EL	177 800
LV	161 600
FI	144 400
EE	92 600
RO	52 700
SK	37 100
BG	26 400
SI	13 900
EU-27	22 468 000

NB: Figures are not available for CZ, CY, HU, MT and AT and are not relevant for LU.

Sources: Eurostat and, for IT and NL, European Commission, *Report on the evaluation of data collection related to the fish processing sector 2009*, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2009.

Number of persons employed in the processing sector (2007)

	Total number of persons employed	Number of persons working in companies with 20+ employees
ES	22 915	19 882
UK	16 660	15 130
PL	16 096	14 692
FR	14 099	12 782
DE	8 915	7 834
IT	7 750	NA
PT	6 468	NA
LV	6 151	5 869
DK	5 212	4 824
LT	4 597	4 391
NL	3 305	2 494
SE	2 377	NA
EE	2 103	1 930
IE	2 086	1 781
RO	1 673	1 588
EL	1 496	1 301
BE	1 361	1 116
BG	1 304	1 140
SK	820	798
FI	716	398
SI	203	NA
CZ	NA	936
EU-27	126 307	98 886

NA: Not available.

Number of processing companies (2007)

	Total number of companies	Number of companies with 20+ employees
ES	747	263
FR	496	134
PL	398	101
UK	389	111
IT	376	NA
DE	228	60
SE	219	23
PT	175	71
FI	159	8
NL	130	35
DK	124	54
LV	109	57
EL	75	14
LT	74	24
IE	67	34
BE	61	15
EE	57	27
RO	39	16
BG	30	13
SK	9	5
SI	8	2
AT	5	3
CZ	NA	9
EU-27	3 975	1 079

NA: Not available.



10 External trade

Along with Japan and the United States, the European Union is one of the world's top three importers of fishery and aquaculture products. Norway, China and Iceland are the EU's main suppliers. Intra-EU trade is also significant. Taking into account all trade, both intra-EU and with third countries, Spain, France and Italy are the leading importing Member States. Denmark and the Netherlands are the leading exporting Member States, followed by Spain.

Trade of fishery and aquaculture products between the European Union and third countries (2008) (volume in tonnes and value in thousands of EUR)



Volume in tonnes



Value in thousands of EUR

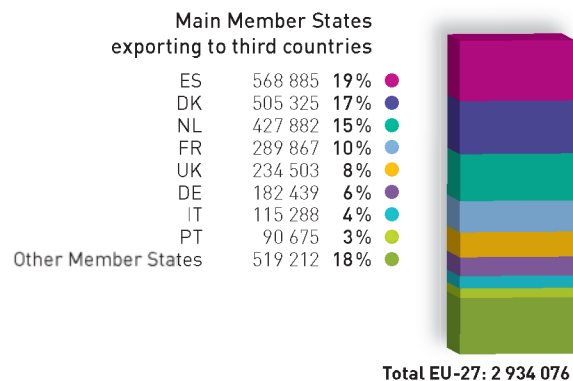
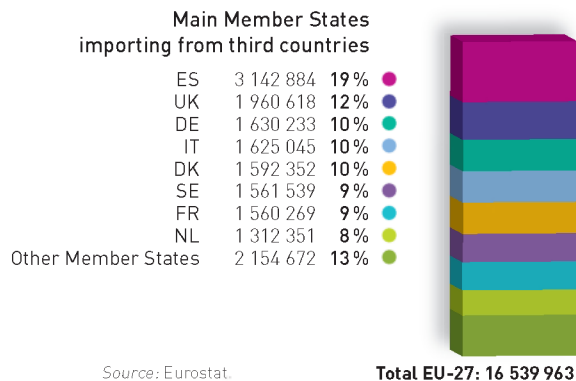
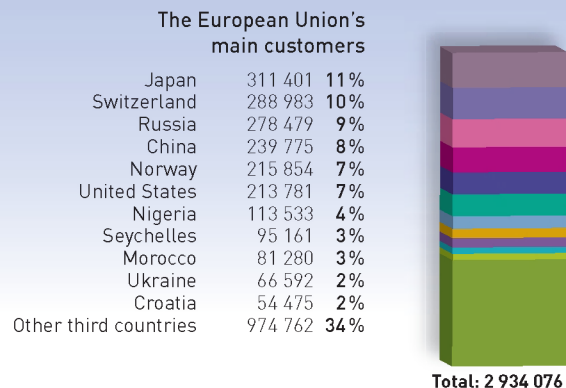
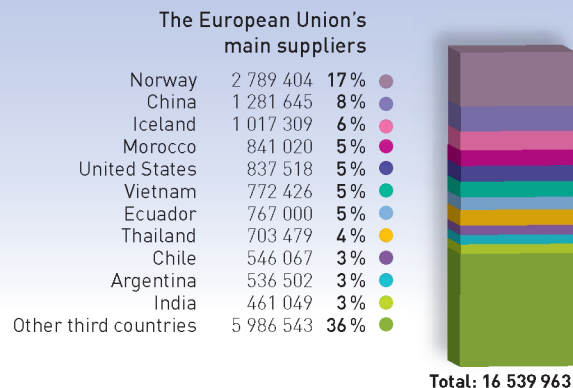
- Tuna, sardine, mackerel, herring, anchovy, etc.
- Salmon, trout.
- Cod, hake, pollock, haddock, panga, sole, halibut, sea bream, etc.
- Shrimp, spiny lobster, scallop, mussels, cuttlefish, squid, etc.
- Products not intended for human consumption, fish meal, decorative fish.

Source: Eurostat.

	Imports		Exports	
● Pelagic fish	1 127 528	2 615 663	1 010 885	1 135 077
● Salmonids	618 616	2 286 766	50 635	238 922
● Other fish	1 928 306	6 063 445	353 847	899 278
● Crustaceans and molluscs	1 313 202	5 089 055	164 145	493 527
● Non-food products	669 070	485 034	194 950	167 272
Total EU-27	5 656 721	16 539 963	1 774 462	2 934 076





Trade of fishery and aquaculture products between the European Union and third countries (2008)

(value in thousands of EUR and percentage of total)



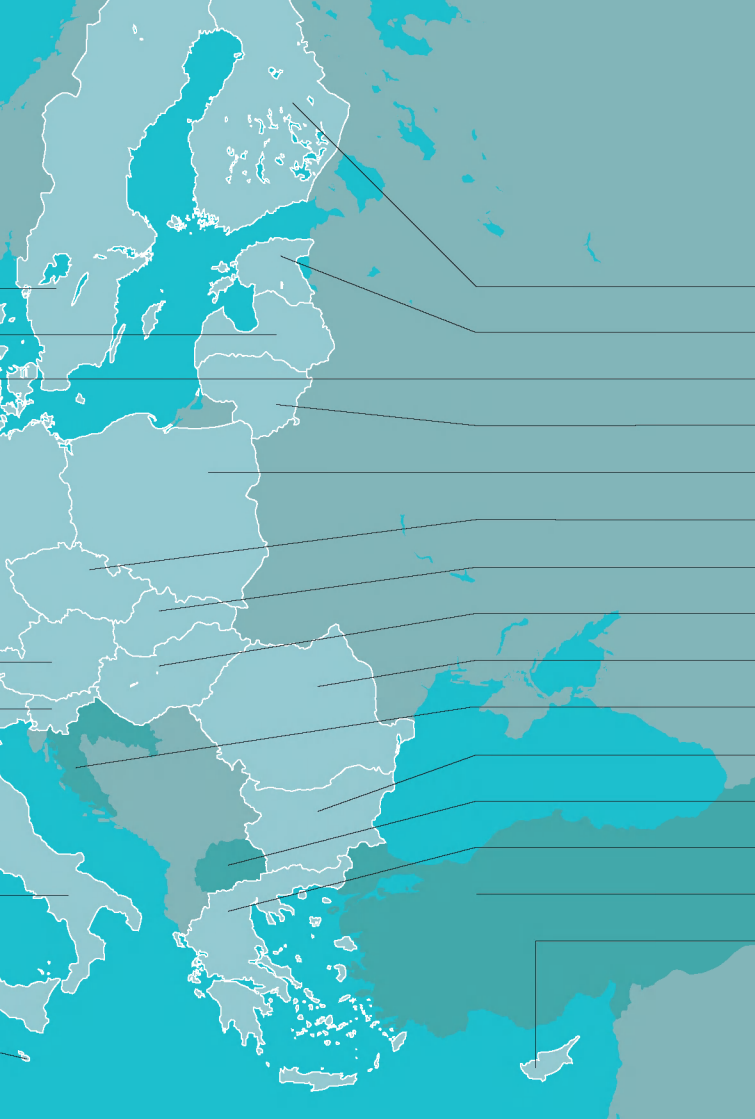
Source: Eurostat.





**Imports and exports of fishery
and aquaculture products (2008)**
Total trade: intra-EU and extra-EU
(volume in tonnes and value
in thousands of EUR)

	Imports		Exports	
				
SE	481 876	1 846 382	464 026	1 273 518
LV	53 617	94 806	120 832	142 790
IE	38 531	162 488	162 924	332 335
UK	774 594	2 731 827	414 046	1 258 970
NL	729 787	1 957 928	827 255	2 338 387
BE	317 362	1 516 041	176 986	847 915
LU	8 461	68 058	1 197	12 609
DE	956 782	3 081 955	624 020	1 566 120
AT	66 178	301 773	5 208	24 824
SI	16 371	58 004	4 581	16 398
FR	1 010 142	3 943 154	353 588	1 337 288
PT	376 293	1 270 603	131 531	484 760
ES	1 497 790	4 823 554	934 793	2 337 415
IT	888 803	3 619 054	131 191	526 556
MT	22 801	33 667	4 696	63 877

- Member States
- Candidate countries





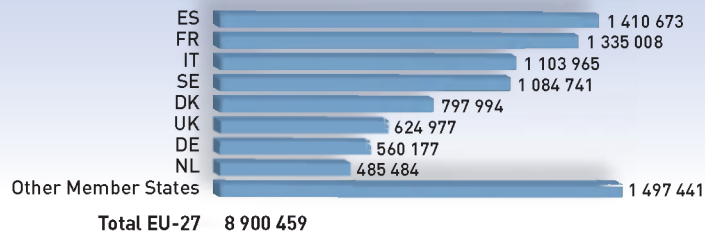
	Imports		Exports	
				
FI	65 099	212 025	41 652	31 343
EE	54 224	89 694	123 122	98 095
DK	689 367	1 876 573	793 551	2 787 494
LT	100 456	189 370	92 527	195 585
PL	411 817	854 222	220 043	807 108
CZ	65 458	147 617	17 837	53 120
SK	23 366	47 724	283	5 160
HU	18 429	48 341	965	2 095
RO	89 532	130 428	1 705	7 661
HR	55 223	96 213	29 704	104 368
BG	29 752	40 712	6 496	13 690
MK	10 240	21 929	2 164	8 874
EL	125 218	427 062	121 239	441 797
TR	120 242	126 616	60 054	288 713
CY	17 369	59 063	2 719	29 273

Imports of fishery and aquaculture products (2008)

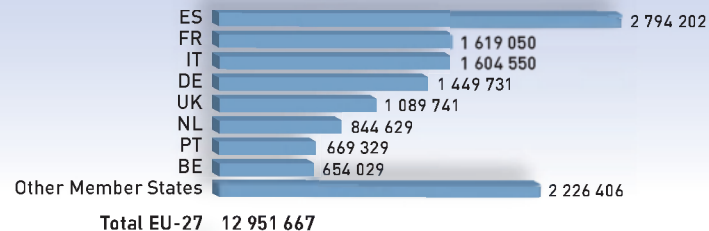
(value in thousands of EUR)

Total trade: intra-EU and extra-EU

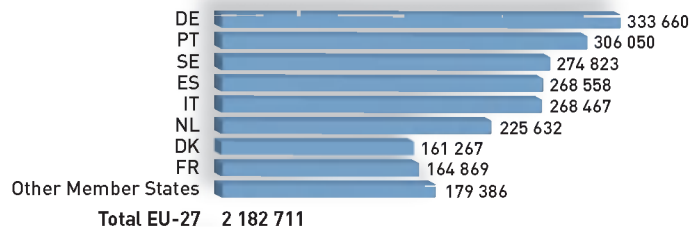
Fresh and chilled products



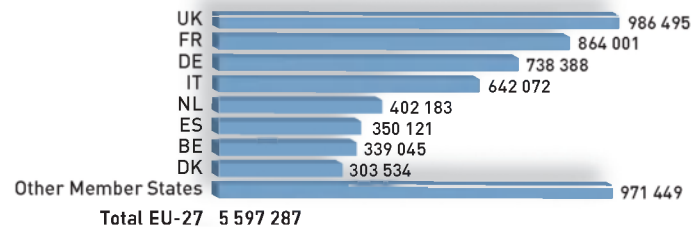
Frozen products



Smoked, salted and dried products



Preparations and conserves



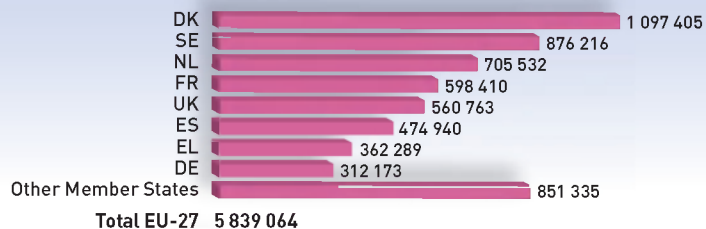
Source: Eurostat.

Exports of fishery and aquaculture products (2008)

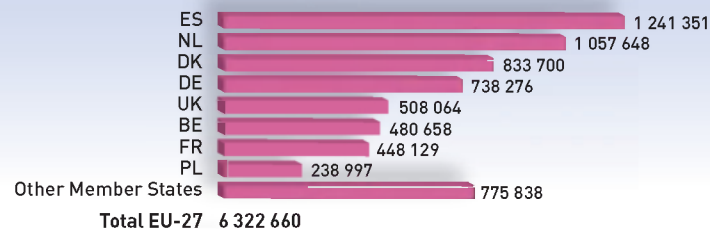
(value in thousands of EUR)

Total trade: intra-EU and extra-EU

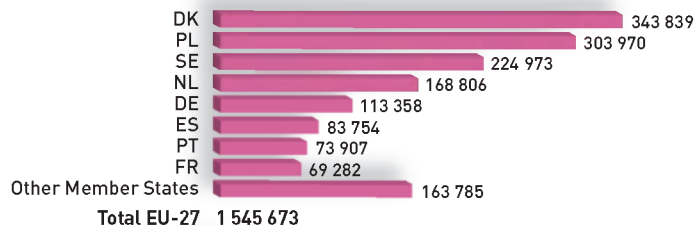
Fresh and chilled products



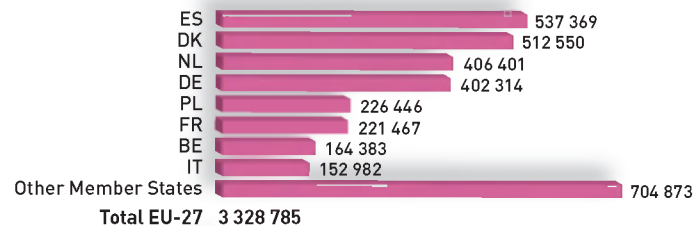
Frozen products



Smoked, salted and dried products



Preparations and conserves



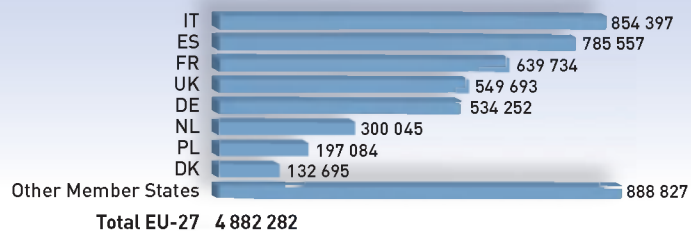
Source: Eurostat.

Imports of fishery and aquaculture products (2008)

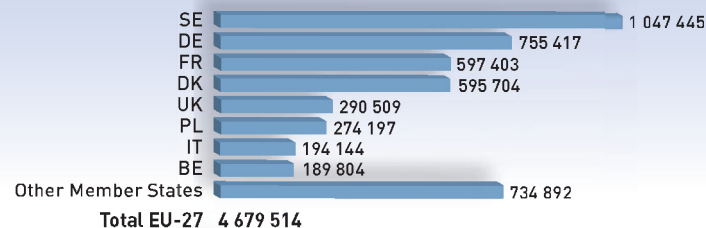
(value in thousands of EUR)

Total trade: intra-EU and extra-EU

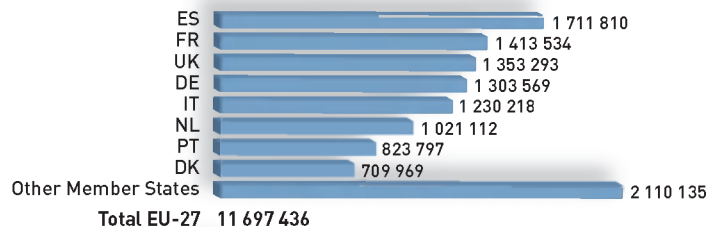
Pelagic fish



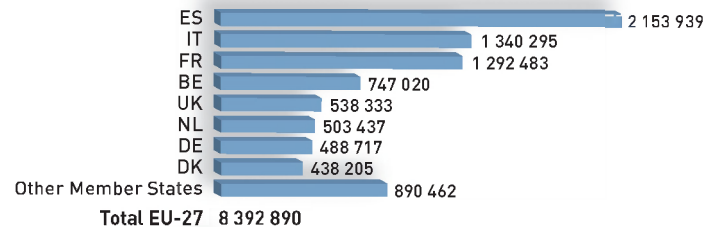
Salmonids



Other fish



Crustaceans and molluscs



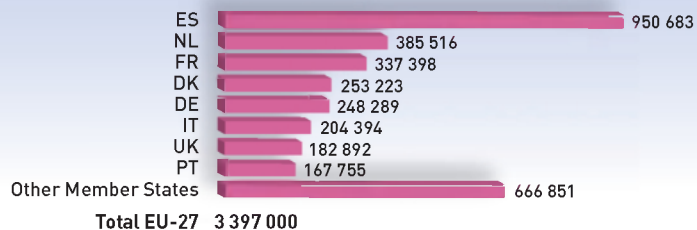
Source: Eurostat.

Exports of fishery and aquaculture products (2008)

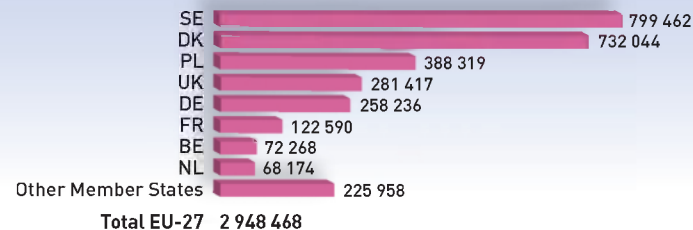
(value in thousands of EUR)

Total trade: intra-EU and extra-EU

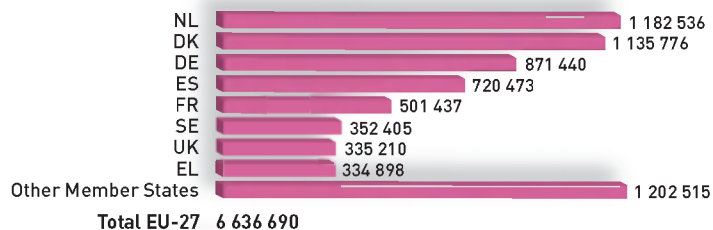
Pelagic fish



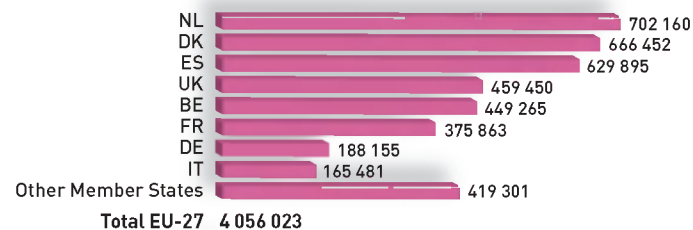
Salmonids



Other fish



Crustaceans and molluscs



Source: Eurostat.



11 Consumption of fishery products

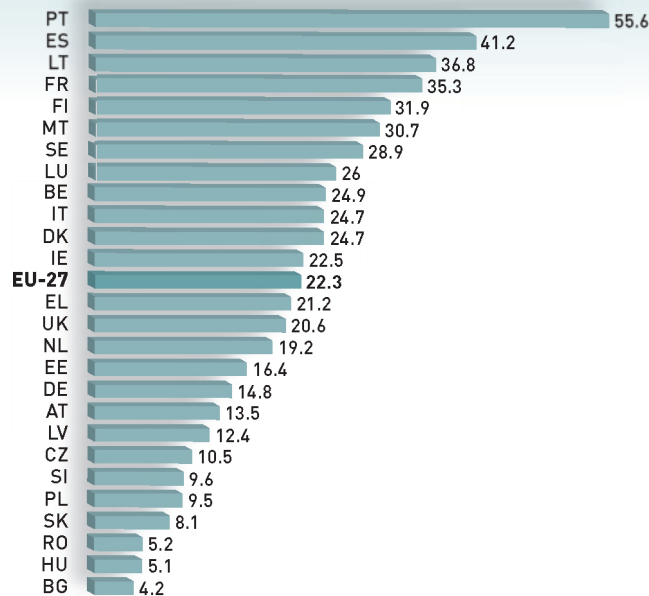
Fishery and aquaculture products play a significant role in human diet, both in Europe and worldwide, as a source of protein-rich healthy food.

Worldwide, the consumption of these products represents 16.4 kg/person/year or 15.6% of animal protein intake.

Within the European Union, the average consumption of fish is 22.3 kg/person/year. Consumption varies from 4.2 kg/person/year in Bulgaria to 55.6 kg/person/year in Portugal.

Consumption of fishery and aquaculture products (2005)

[quantity in live weight (kg/inhabitant/year)]
Supply balance per Member State



Source: FAO.

Consumption of fishery and aquaculture products (2005)

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

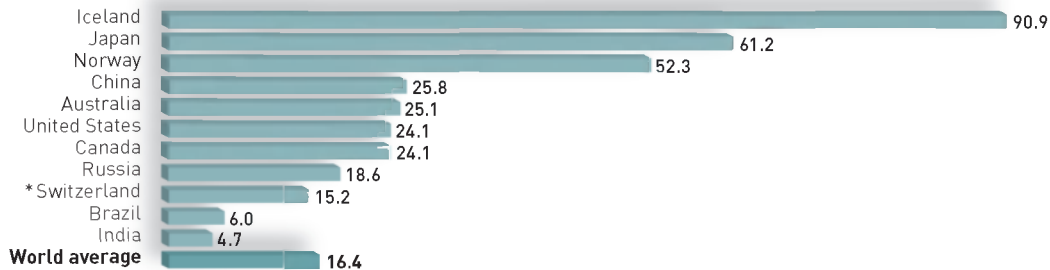
Supply balance per candidate country



Consumption of fishery and aquaculture products (2005)

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

Supply balance per EFTA country and per major world economy



* Including Liechtenstein.

Source: FAO.

Consumption of fishery and aquaculture products (2005)

(quantity in live weight (tonnes))

Supply balance



Source: FAO.

The main species consumed in the European Union

	①	②	③
DE	Alaska pollock	Herring	Salmon
DK	Salmon	Plaice	Cod
ES	Hake	Cephalopods	Sardine/Anchovy
FR	Tuna	Mussels	Salmon
UK	Salmon	Tuna	Cod
IT	Sea bass/Sea bream	Tuna	Sardine/Anchovy
LT	Herring	Salmon	Hake
NL	Salmon	Herring	Panga
PT	Cod	Tuna	Hake
PL	Alaska pollock	Herring	Panga

Source: From the report 'Study on the supply and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products in the European Union' – Executive summary, by Ernst & Young for the European Commission, Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, 2009.

The consumption of fishery and aquaculture products varies from one Member State to the next within the European Union. The table opposite shows the main species consumed (in live weight) for a selection of Member States.



12 Community aid

Structural policy in the fisheries sector contributes to the objectives of the CFP whilst strengthening economic and social cohesion. The European Fisheries Fund (EFF), in operation since 1 January 2007, is the financial instrument of this policy. With a budget of around EUR 4.305 billion for 2007-2013, including 75 % for regions whose development is lagging behind, the EFF helps to finance projects presented by companies, public authorities or representative bodies. The EFF's strategic objectives and priority axes are defined by the Council.

- Axis 1** Adaptation of the Community fishing fleet to the available resources
(aid for permanent or temporary cessation, for small-scale coastal fishing, for investments on board fishing boats, etc.)
- Axis 2** Aquaculture, inland fishing, processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products
(measures for productive investments in aquaculture, aqua-environmental measures, public health measures, etc.)
- Axis 3** Measures of common interest
(protection and development of aquatic fauna and flora, promotional campaigns, transformation of fishing vessels for a different use, etc.)
- Axis 4** Sustainable development of fishing areas
(local projects for sustainable development, diversification of economic activities, etc.)
- Axis 5** Technical assistance intended to facilitate the implementation of aid from the EFF
(financing the work of public services which manage the funds, etc.)

**Community aid to the
fisheries sector – Distribution
per Member State for the 2007-2013
programming period – Per axis**
(in thousands of EUR)

	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3	Axis 4	Axis 5	Total per country	% per country
BE	7 562	5 000	9 488	2 900	1 312	26 262	0.61 %
BG	8 001	36 004	20 002	12 001	4 000	80 010	1.86 %
CZ	0	11 927	13 824	0	1 355	27 107	0.63 %
DK	40 365	37 650	36 515	12 461	6 684	133 675	3.11 %
DE	8 145	57 560	68 688	19 438	2 034	155 865	3.62 %
EE	15 265	24 584	21 210	19 282	4 228	84 568	1.96 %
IE	34 766	0	6 000	1 501	0	42 267	0.98 %
EL	77 272	59 690	32 320	33 300	5 250	207 832	4.83 %
ES	442 907	322 048	298 756	49 212	18 967	1 131 891	26.29 %
FR	59 621	63 029	85 049	5 700	2 653	216 053	5.02 %
IT	161 250	106 086	106 086	16 974	33 947	424 343	9.86 %
CY	2 200	3 250	12 924	1 000	350	19 724	0.46 %
LT	13 668	22 431	9 249	6 694	2 672	54 713	1.27 %
LV	20 861	46 129	24 153	28 911	4 961	125 016	2.90 %
HU	0	24 164	8 944	0	1 743	34 851	0.81 %
MT	2 175	1 760	4 095	0	342	8 372	0.19 %
NL	16 913	7 379	16 903	4 987	2 395	48 578	1.13 %
AT	0	5 164	50	0	45	5 259	0.12 %
PL	168 841	146 819	146 819	234 910	36 705	734 093	17.05 %
PT	62 865	74 187	83 408	17 403	8 622	246 485	5.73 %
RO	9 975	105 000	30 000	75 000	10 739	230 714	5.36 %
SI	2 164	7 141	7 574	2 164	2 597	21 640	0.50 %
SK	0	10 468	2 536	0	684	13 689	0.32 %
FI	3 445	16 990	14 784	3 606	624	39 449	0.92 %
SE	13 666	10 933	19 133	8 200	2 733	54 665	1.27 %
UK	39 635	33 590	49 621	11 598	3 384	137 828	3.20 %
Total per axis	1 211 563	1 238 983	1 128 133	567 242	159 028	4 304 949	
Total in %	28.14 %	28.78 %	26.21 %	13.18 %	3.69 %	100.00 %	100.00 %

NB: Not relevant for LU.

Source: Operational programmes adopted by the European Commission. Latest update: 15.2.2010.

To find out more

European Commission, *The Common Fisheries Policy – A User's Guide*,
Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2009
(ISBN 978-92-79-09874-1)

- ⊙ http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/pcp08_en.pdf and
- ⊙ http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/publications/pcp2008_factsheets_en.pdf

European Commission, *Fisheries and aquaculture in Europe*
(periodical published five times a year)

- ⊙ http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/magazine_en.htm

European Commission, *Report on the evaluation of data collection related to the fish processing sector*,
Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2009

European Commission, *Study on the supply and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products in the European Union – Executive Summary*, 2009

- ⊙ http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/studies/study_market/index_en.htm

European Commission, *The 2009 Annual Economic Report on the European Fishing Fleet*,
Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2009
(ISBN 978-92-791409-5 – Report EUR 24069 EN)

- ⊙ <http://bookshop.europa.eu/uri?target=EUB:NOTICE:LBNA24069:EN:HTML>

European Commission websites

Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries:

- ⊙ Common Fisheries Policy: <http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries>
- ⊙ European Atlas of the Seas: <http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeatlas>

Eurostat=> statistics on fisheries:

- ⊙ <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/fisheries/introduction>

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