European Commission

Facts and figures on the Common Fisheries Policy

Basic statistical data

2012 EDITION

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Fisheries

Country codes used in this publication

Member States

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

Acceding countries

HR	Croatia

Candidate countries

ME	Montenegro
IS	Iceland
MK*	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
TR	Turkey

* Provisional code that in no way prejudges the permanent nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of the negotiations that are currently taking place under the auspices of the United Nations.

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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Foreword

Dear reader,

Scientific knowledge is the basis for any healthy and sustainable fisheries management system. It is our duty to integrate the facts on the ground, statistics and expert opinion into our policy and let these elements influence our choices. This is one of the principles governing the EU Common Fisheries Policy.

The Commission does not only rely on science to understand the work it must accomplish and the directions it has to take. Science also serves to help the other stakeholders understand the challenges faced by the fisheries sector or, conversely, the possibilities available to them at any time.

We set great store in knowledge, such that the Commission has endeavoured in recent years to improve the quality and availability of scientific advice. As a result, our scientific bodies now issue reliable, independent and top-quality advice based on recognised standards. The system has also become more flexible and transparent. Economic advice is now compulsory and this gives us useful perspectives for evaluating the outcomes of different management paths.

Gaps still exist, however, and we also face new challenges as we develop the policy and refine our management choices. As we work towards sustainable management, changing from the management of individual species to an approach that encompasses several stocks and we strive ever harder for an ecosystem-based approach, our essential knowledge base must also develop.

Today, as Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, my duty is provide suitable conditions for the scientific advice that we will need tomorrow. I must also ensure that we have access data whenever we need it.

In the meantime, I will let the facts speak for themselves. In this new edition of *Facts and figures on the Common Fisheries Policy*, we present the main findings of current research efforts in Europe. These facts and figures range from data provided from Member States during the drafting of mandatory reports to official statistics provided by Eurostat and FAO, via the EU Fleet Register.

I hope that you will find this overview interesting.

Maria Damanaki,
European Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

Contents

1. Responsible and sustainable fishing

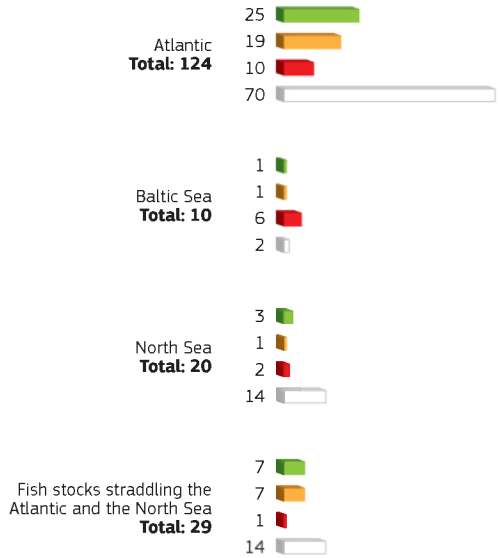
Responsible and sustainable management of fisheries requires decisions based on sound scientific findings and long-term management. Decisions on total allowable catches (TAC) and fishing quotas are based on scientific advice; we are finding out more and more about the stocks that are fished. Fishing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

Currently, too many fish stocks are still exploited at levels 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 an approach based on the introduction of multi-annual plans for specific fisheries or fish stocks. 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 (2011)

(in number of stocks)



Fish stocks straddling the North Sea and the Baltic Sea
Total: 8

1
1
1
5

Fish stocks straddling the Atlantic, the North Sea and the Baltic Sea
Total: 2

1
1

Black Sea
Total: 2

1
1

- 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: Compiled from ICES advice. See also map 'TACs and quotas 2012' published by the European Commission *(http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/tacs/index_en.htm)*; electronic version available on the European Atlas of the Seas *(http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/atlas/maritime_atlas)*.

Multi-annual plans (2011)*

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

* Stock recovery plans for northern hake and Bay of Biscay sole, which met their objectives, are no longer included on the map.

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

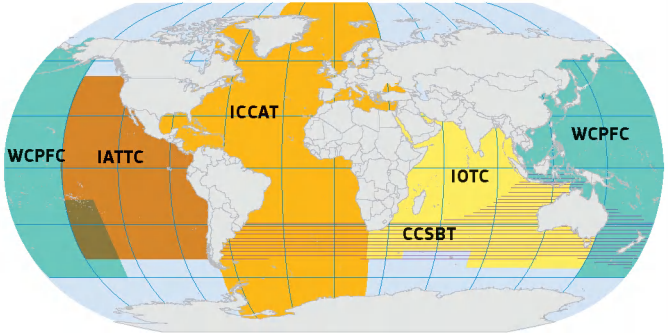
Source: European Commission, *the Common Fisheries Policy – A User's Guide*, Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Union, 2009, 'Multi-annual Plans' fact sheet. *(http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/multi_annual_plans/index_en.htm)*.

Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs)

Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) are international organisations formed by States with fishing interests in an area. Today, there are 20 RFMOs covering the majority of the world's waters. Their role is to guarantee the management, conservation and sustainable exploitation of the living marine species covered by their Conventions.

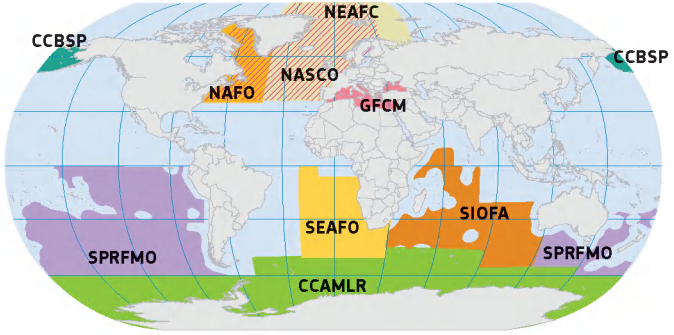
The RFMOs are open both to countries in the region ('coastal states') and countries who fish in distant waters. There are two types of RFMO: some only manage highly migratory fish stocks, like tuna (tuna RFMOs) and some manage stocks of fish other than tuna (non-tuna RFMOs). Most RFMOs have the power to set catch and fishing effort limits, technical measures, and control obligations. Regional Fisheries Organisations (RFOs) have a purely advisory role with no management mandate.

The EU, represented by the Commission, plays an active role in six tuna RFMOs (including the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Programme – AIDCP, sister organisation to IATTC) and 9 non-tuna RFMOs. The EU is also a member of two advisory RFOs: the Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC) and the Fisheries Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF).



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

CCSBT	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
ICCAT	International Convention 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 on 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	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation
SEAFO	South-East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation
SPRFMO	South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (in development)
SIOFA	South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement

Source: European Commission – Eurostat/GISCO. Administrative boundaries:

Fisheries partnership agreements and northern agreements

Fisheries partnership agreements (FPAs) with third countries are negotiated and concluded by the European Commission on behalf of the EU. This agreements aim to allow EU vessels to exploit surplus resources in the third country's exclusive economic zone (EEZ), within a regulated and legally guaranteed environment. The tuna agreements allow European vessels to catch highly migratory fish stocks. The mixed agreements provide access to a wide range of fish stocks, especially ground fish species (mainly shrimps and cephalopods) and/or pelagic species. FPAs emphasise resource conservation and environmental sustainability, and guarantee that all EU vessels are subject to supervisory and transparency regulations. At the same time, a clause concerning respect for human rights is being introduced in each new agreement.

In exchange, the EU pays partner countries a financial contribution comprising two different elements: firstly, the payment for access rights to the EEZ and, secondly, financial aid called 'sector support', which aims to help develop sustainable fishing in partner countries. The latter aims to strengthen the country's administrative and scientific capacity by emphasising the sustainable management of fisheries as well as monitoring, control and surveillance activities.

***

The European Union, since the advent of exclusive economic zones in the North East Atlantic in the late 1970's, has concluded Fisheries Agreements with Norway and the Faroe Islands, and in the early 1990's with Iceland. The Agreements with Faroe islands and Iceland are based on the annual reciprocal exchange of fishing possibilities in each other's waters, in line with traditional fishing practices. In addition to the annual reciprocal exchange of fishing possibilities with Norway, this Agreement provides for the joint management of shared stocks (total allowable catches and quotas notably) in the North Sea and Skagerrak Areas. Currently, in the North Sea, the management of all the main joint stocks is regulated by the Union and Norway through long term management plans. These agreements are intrinsically linked to the European Union's partnership agreement with Greenland.

Multi-species agreements (mixed)	Tuna agreement – West Africa	Tuna agreements – Indian Ocean	Tuna agreements – Pacific Ocean	'Dormant' agreements*	Northern agreements
1 Greenland	4 Cape Verde	7 Comoros	12 Kiribati	15 Gabon	20 Faeroe Islands
2 Guinea-Bissau	5 Côte d'Ivoire	8 Madagascar	13 Micronesia	16 Gambia	21 Iceland
3 Mauritania	6 São Tomé and Principe	9 Mauritius	14 Solomon Islands	17 Equatorial Guinea	22 Norway
		10 Mozambique		18 Morocco	
		11 Seychelles		19 Senegal	

* Agreements where no protocol is in force.

2. Protection of the marine environment

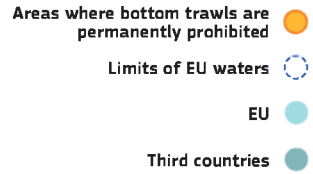
The Common Fisheries Policy aims to reduce the negative impacts of fisheries on the environment and develop an integrated approach for the protection of the ecological balance of our oceans as a sustainable source of wealth and well-being for future generations. Various actions have been taken, particularly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

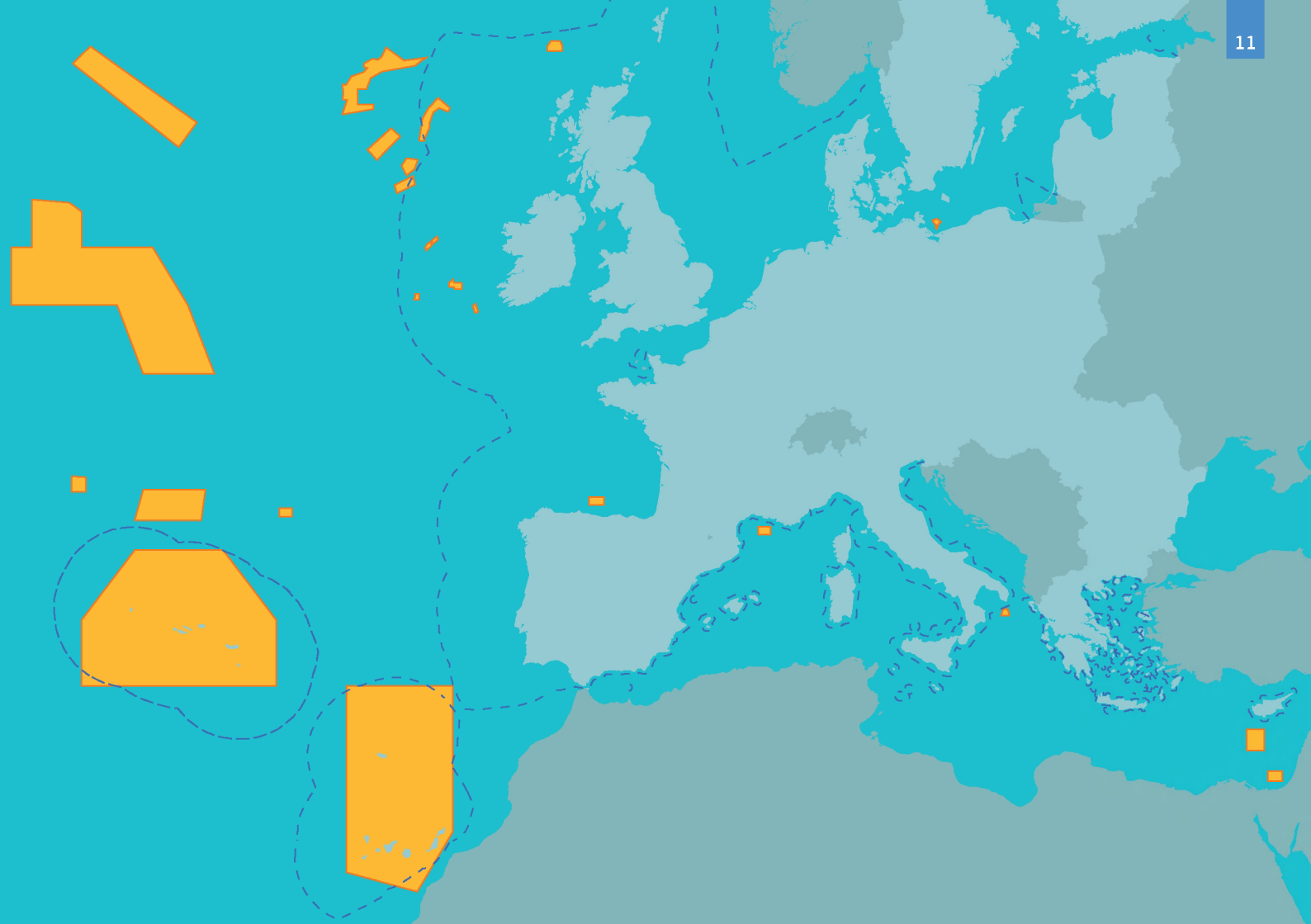
These actions contribute to the objectives of European environmental policy, particularly in the context of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, the environmental pillar of the European Union's maritime policy. They are complemented by protection measures put in place under regional fisheries or 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 2011)





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. The union fishing fleet is very diverse, with vessels ranging from less than 6 meters to vessels greater than 75 meters. 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 19 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 2011 amounted to 83 014, or 23 715 fewer than in 1995.

EU fishing fleet capacity by length category

(situation as at 1 September 2011)

Length	Number of vessels	Gross tonnage	Engine power in kW	Average age
0-6	26 419	20 808	310 969	30
6-12	43 098	153 215	2 081 137	25
12-18	7 041	161 785	984 899	26
18-24	3 408	254 796	900 202	25
24-30	1 731	243 936	632 593	22
30-36	597	145 177	314 430	24
36-45	441	175 087	411 140	19
45-60	121	105 029	179 123	22
60-75	75	126 553	218 827	19
> 75	83	309 790	367 009	22
	83 014	**1 696 175**	**6 400 329**	**26.6**

Number of vessels

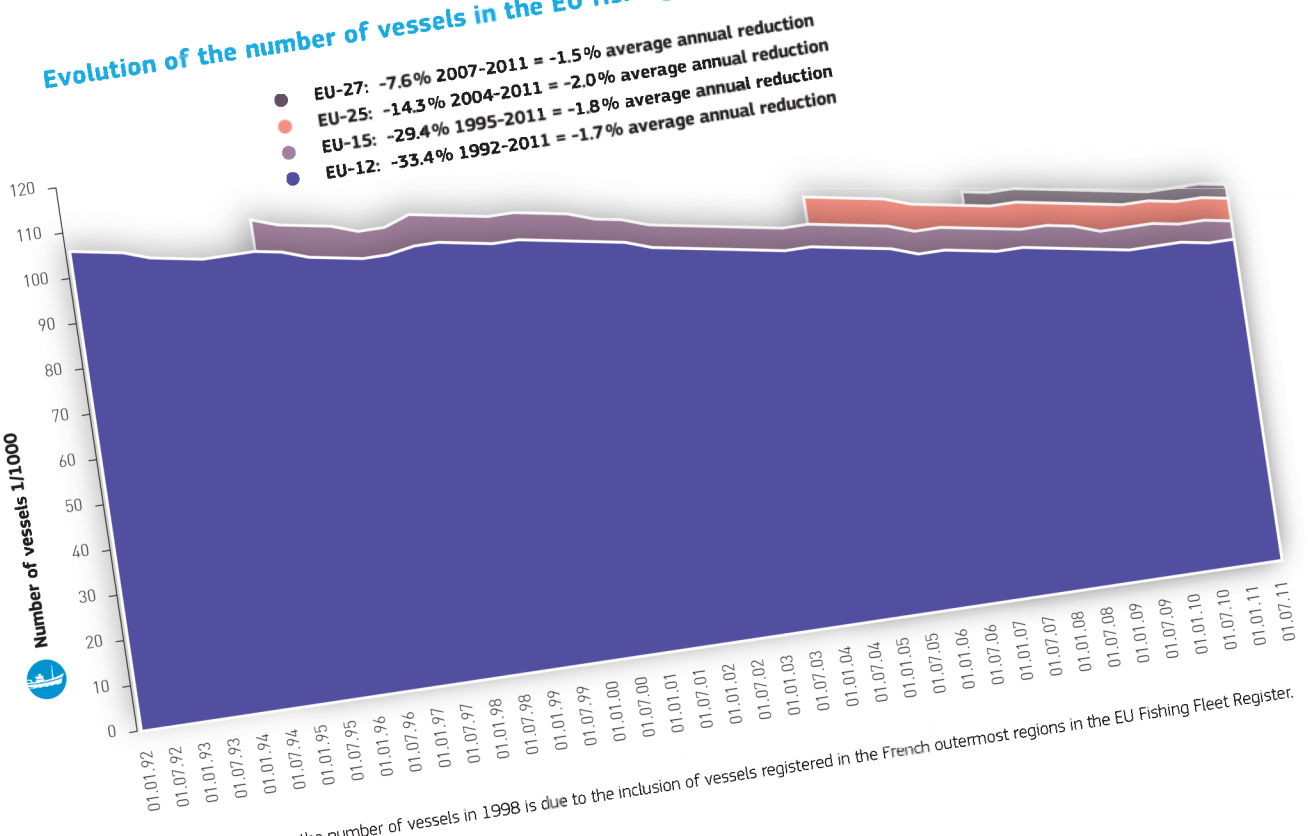
Gross tonnage

Engine power in kW

NB: length refers to total length.

Source: EU Fishing Fleet Register.

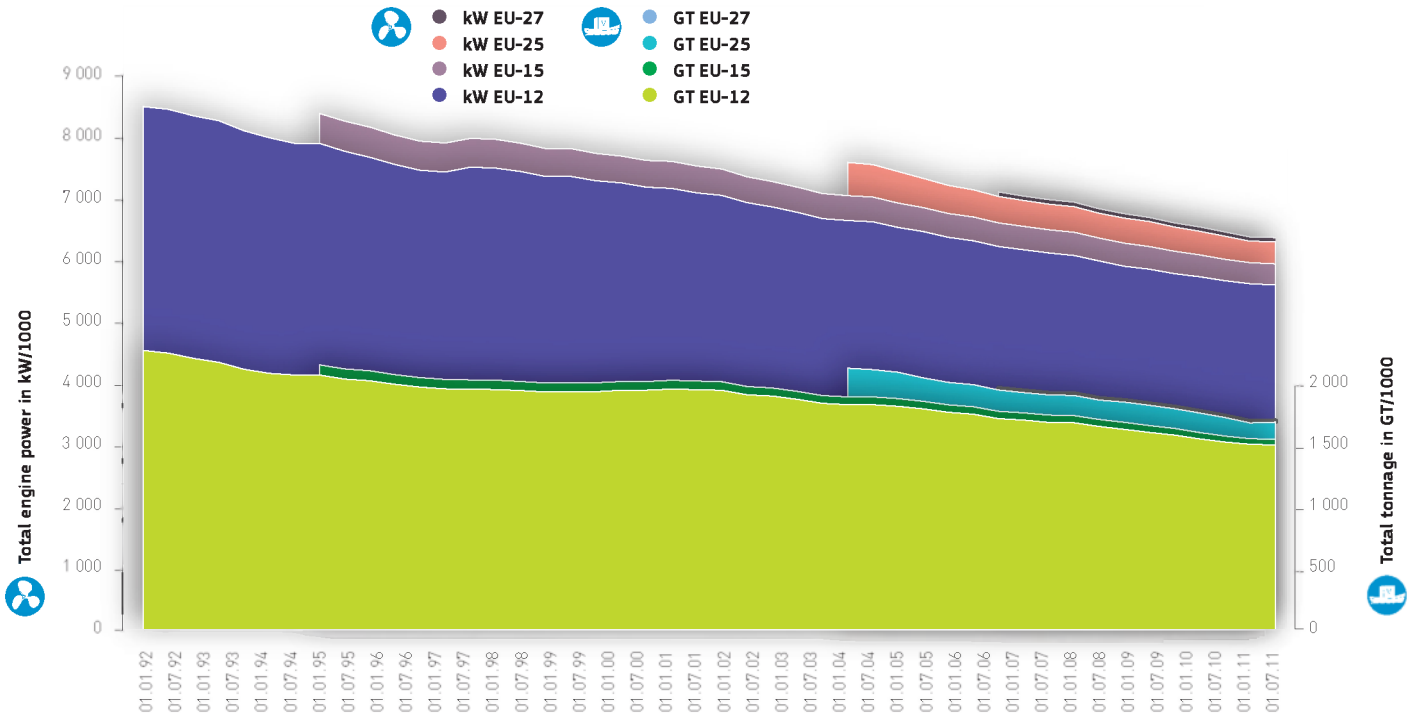
Evolution of the number of vessels in the EU fishing fleet between 1992 and 2011



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 2011



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 2011)

	Number of vessels	%	Gross tonnage	%	Engine power in kW	%	Trawlers	%	Non-trawlers	%
BE	86	0.1%	15 349	0.9%	48 841	0.8%	80	93%	6	7%
BG	2 342	2.8%	7 405	0.4%	61 698	1.0%	85	4%	2 257	96%
DK	2 796	3.4%	65 001	3.8%	234 217	3.7%	707	25%	2 089	75%
DE	1 651	2.0%	67 246	4.0%	158 067	2.5%	407	25%	1 244	75%
EE	927	1.1%	14 293	0.8%	39 089	0.6%	124	13%	803	87%
IE	2 176	2.6%	62 502	3.7%	191 237	3.0%	910	42%	1 266	58%
EL	17 144	20.7%	86 895	5.1%	503 334	7.9%	888	5%	16 256	95%
ES	10 678	12.9%	406 626	24.0%	919 755	14.4%	1 201	11%	9 477	89%
FR	7 235	8.7%	172 246	10.2%	1 005 735	15.7%	1 684	23%	5 551	77%
IT	13 199	15.9%	179 493	10.6%	1 077 265	16.8%	4 038	31%	9 161	69%
CY	1 077	1.3%	4 144	0.2%	45 019	0.7%	9	1%	1 068	99%
LV	735	0.9%	37 960	2.2%	55 786	0.9%	73	10%	662	90%
LT	149	0.2%	42 050	2.5%	51 102	0.8%	42	28%	107	72%
MT	1 067	1.3%	8 147	0.5%	78 725	1.2%	26	2%	1 041	98%
NL	730	0.9%	142 066	8.4%	305 955	4.8%	539	74%	191	26%
PL	788	0.9%	32 974	1.9%	82 082	1.3%	162	21%	626	79%
PT	8 392	10.1%	101 578	6.0%	371 284	5.8%	631	8%	7 761	92%
RO	485	0.6%	955	0.1%	6 939	0.1%	21	4%	464	96%
SI	186	0.2%	1 005	0.1%	10 943	0.2%	23	12%	163	88%
FI	3 369	4.1%	16 314	1.0%	172 437	2.7%	79	2%	3 290	98%
SE	1 357	1.6%	30 025	1.8%	172 108	2.7%	273	20%	1 084	80%
UK	6 445	7.8%	201 902	11.9%	808 712	12.6%	2 077	32%	4 368	68%
EU-27	**83 014**	**100.0%**	**1 696 175**	**100.0%**	**6 400 329**	**100.0%**	**14 079**	**17%**	**68 935**	**83%**

Number of vessels · Gross tonnage · Engine power in kW · Trawlers · Non-trawlers

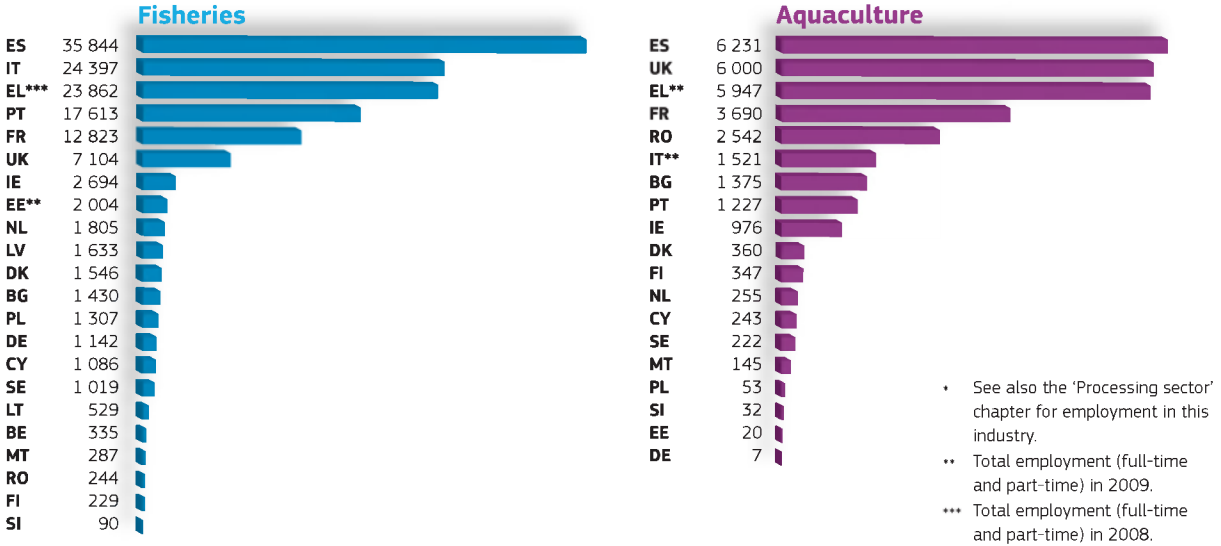
Source: EU Fishing Fleet Register.

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 around 60%.

Employment in the fisheries and marine aquaculture sector (2009)*

(measured in full-time equivalents)



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

** Total employment (full-time and part-time) in 2009.

*** Total employment (full-time and part-time) in 2008.

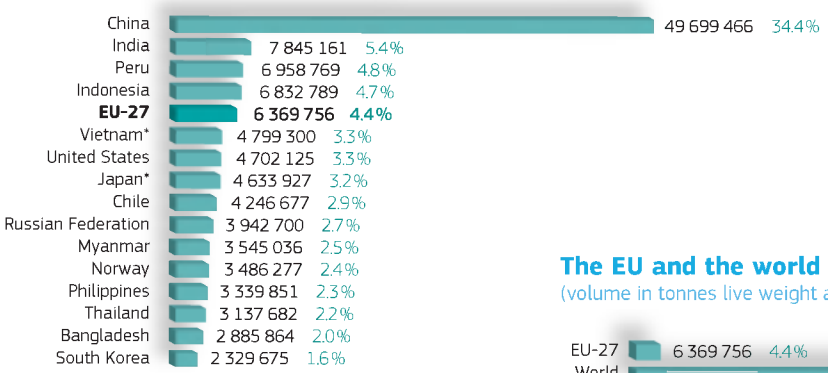
NB: Figures were not available for AT, CZ, HU, LU and SK. Marine aquaculture figures were not available for BE, LT and LV.

Source: European Commission, *The 2011 Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet, (STECF-11-16)*, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union, 2011 (Report EUR 25106 EN).

5. Fisheries and aquaculture production

The European Union represents about 4.4% of global fisheries and aquaculture production, which makes it the fifth 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, Denmark and the United Kingdom.

Main world producers (2009) (catches and aquaculture)
(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)



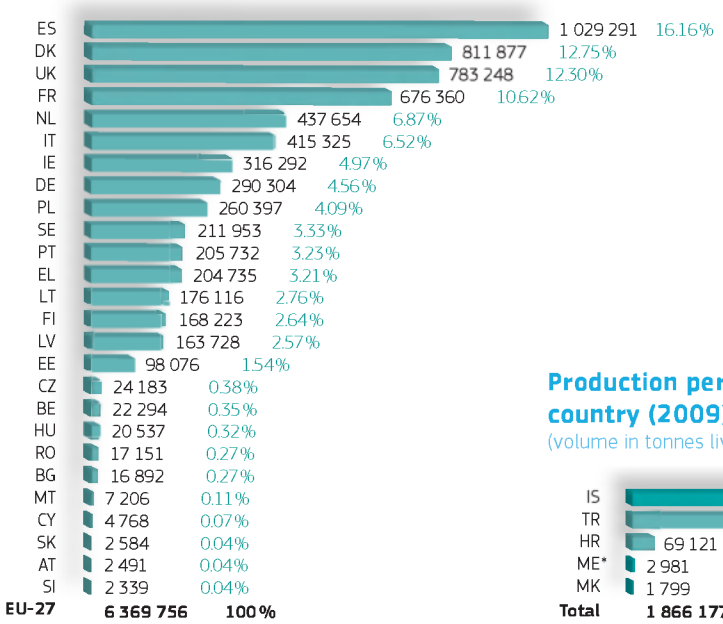
The EU and the world (2009) (catches and aquaculture)
(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

* FAO estimate from available sources of information or calculated based on scientific hypotheses.

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

Production per Member State (2009) (catches and aquaculture)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

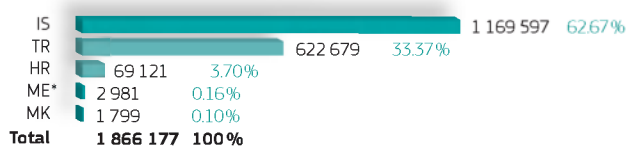


NB: Not relevant for LU.

Source: Eurostat.

Production per acceding country and candidate country (2009) (catches and aquaculture)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)



* FAO estimate from available sources of information or calculated based on scientific hypotheses.

Source: Eurostat for IS and FAO for other countries.

6. Catches

The European Union accounts for just under 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 sprat, herring and mackerel. The leading fishing countries are Denmark, Spain, the United Kingdom and France, which together account for around half the catches.

Total world catches in major fishing areas (2009)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

Pacific, north-west	20 236 442	22.8 %
Pacific, south-east	11 384 452	12.8 %
Pacific, western central	11 197 617	12.6 %
Atlantic, north-east	8 433 042	9.5 %
Indian Ocean, east	6 593 623	7.4 %
Indian Ocean, west	4 151 270	4.7 %
Atlantic, eastern central	3 666 101	4.1 %
Pacific, north-east	2 258 524	2.5 %
Atlantic, north-west	2 040 215	2.3 %
Pacific, eastern central	1 996 082	2.2 %
Atlantic, south-west	1 894 829	2.1 %
Mediterranean and Black Sea	1 479 391	1.7 %
Atlantic, western central	1 349 150	1.5 %
Atlantic, south-east	1 194 333	1.3 %
Pacific, south-west	573 154	0.6 %

Source: FAO.

Total EU catches in major fishing areas (2009)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

Atlantic, north-east	3 549 810	70.05%
Atlantic, eastern central	489 689	9.66%
Mediterranean	448 382	8.85%
Pacific, south-east	129 834	2.56%
Indian Ocean, west	95 461	1.88%
Atlantic, south-west	91 037	1.80%
Atlantic, north-west	45 764	0.90%
Pacific, western central	26 819	0.53%
Atlantic, south-east	21 182	0.42%
Pacific, eastern central	14 620	0.29%
Black Sea	7 723	0.15%
Atlantic, western central	5 895	0.12%
Pacific, south-west	3 843	0.08%
Indian Ocean, east	3 358	0.07%

Source: Eurostat.

Total catches of world's leading producers (2009)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

China	14 919 596	16.8%
Peru	6 914 452	7.8%
Indonesia	5 099 355	5.7%
EU-27	**5 067 891**	**5.7%**
United States	4 222 052	4.7%
India	4 053 241	4.6%
Japan	3 847 017	4.3%
Russian Federation	3 826 129	4.3%
Chile	3 453 786	3.9%
Myanmar	2 766 940	3.1%
Philippines	2 602 454	2.9%
Norway	2 524 437	2.8%
Vietnam	2 243 100	2.5%
South Korea	1 856 615	2.1%
Bangladesh	1 821 579	2.0%
Thailand	1 741 662	2.0%
Mexico	1 611 106	1.8%
Malaysia	1 395 589	1.6%
Morocco	1 164 432	1.3%
Iceland	1 161 980	1.3%
Canada	939 078	1.1%

Source: Eurostat for EU-27 and IS;
FAO for other countries.

Total catches per Member State (2009)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

DK	777 747	15.35 %
ES	760 725	15.01 %
UK	586 645	11.58 %
FR	439 922	8.68 %
NL	382 094	7.54 %
IE	269 080	5.31 %
IT	253 001	4.99 %
DE	250 347	4.94 %
PL	223 894	4.42 %
SE	203 413	4.01 %
PT	199 006	3.93 %
LT	172 689	3.41 %
LV	163 211	3.22 %
FI	154 596	3.05 %
EE	97 423	1.92 %
GR	82 764	1.63 %
BE	21 719	0.43 %
BG	8 979	0.18 %
HU	6 366	0.13 %
CZ	4 112	0.08 %
RO	4 020	0.08 %
SK	1 761	0.03 %
MT	1 587	0.03 %
CY	1 411	0.03 %
SI	1 031	0.02 %
AT	350	0.01 %

NB: Not relevant for LU.

Source: Eurostat.

Total catches per acceding country and candidate country (2009)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

IS	1 164 432	69.04 %
TR	463 917	27.51 %
HR	55 790	3.31 %
ME*	2 301	0.14 %
MK	141	0.01 %

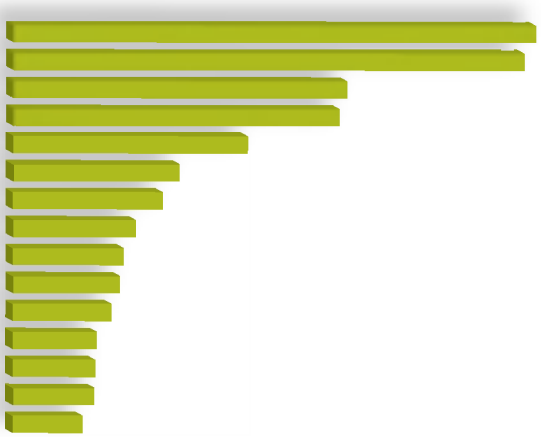
* FAO estimate from available sources of information or calculated based on scientific hypotheses.

Source: Eurostat for IS and FAO for other countries.

The 15 main species caught by the European Union (2009)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

		%
European sprat	543 389	11 %
Atlantic herring	531 443	10 %
Atlantic mackerel	346 850	7 %
Sand eels	339 270	7 %
European pilchard	243 359	5 %
Jack and horse mackerels	172 672	3 %
Atlantic horse mackerel	154 813	3 %
Atlantic cod	127 189	3 %
Skipjack tuna	114 490	2 %
Chilean jack mackerel	110 731	2 %
European anchovy	102 212	2 %
Round sardinella	86 935	2 %
Blue whiting	85 158	2 %
European hake	84 384	2 %
Yellowfin tuna	72 244	1 %



Source: Eurostat.

The 3 main species caught per Member State (2009)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

BE		
European plaice	5 007	23 %
Common sole	4 004	18 %
Crangon shrimps	1 585	7 %

BG		
European sprat	4 551	51 %
Sea snails	2 214	25 %
Common carp	804	9 %

CZ		
Common carp	3 214	78 %
Freshwater bream	183	4 %
Northern pike	154	4 %

DK		
Sandeels	305 561	39 %
European sprat	195 174	25 %
Atlantic herring	92 049	12 %

DE		
Atlantic herring	37 453	15 %
Chilean jack mackerel	32 093	13 %
European sprat	29 223	12 %

EE		
European sprat	47 299	49 %
Atlantic herring	33 168	34 %
Northern prawn	8 587	9 %

IE		
Atlantic mackerel	61 424	23 %
Atlantic horse mackerel	41 041	15 %
Atlantic herring	26 255	10 %

EL		
European anchovy	14 539	18 %
European pilchard	10 071	12 %
European hake	5 231	6 %

ES		
Skipjack tuna	71 637	9 %
Jack and horse mackerels	44 397	6 %
European pilchard	44 280	6 %

FR		
Yellowfin tuna	39 893	9 %
European pilchard	39 469	9 %
Skipjack tuna	36 952	8 %

IT		
European anchovy	54 388	21 %
Striped venus	17 328	7 %
European pilchard	15 637	6 %

CY		
Bogue	253	18 %
Picarels	211	15 %
Surmullet	70	5 %

LV		
European sprat	49 550	30 %
Jack and horse mackerels	35 134	22 %
Atlantic herring	21 557	13 %

LT		
Jack and horse mackerels	53 671	31 %
Chilean jack mackerel	20 113	12 %
European sprat	19 515	11 %

HU		
Common carp	3 238	51 %
Grass carp	404	6 %
Silver carp	367	6 %

MT		
Common dolphinfish	395	25 %
Swordfish	266	17 %
Atlantic bluefin tuna	263	17 %

NL		
Atlantic horse mackerel	63 275	17 %
Atlantic herring	56 934	15 %
Round sardinella	42 385	11 %

AT		
Freshwater fishes	350	100 %

PL		
European sprat	83 416	37 %
Atlantic horse mackerel	24 553	11 %
Atlantic herring	22 233	10 %

PT		
European pilchard	60 927	31 %
Chub mackerel	14 961	8 %
Blue shark	12 028	6 %

RO		
Goldfish	1 246	47 %
Freshwater bream	705	18 %
Pontic shad	234	6 %

SI		
European pilchard	429	42 %
European anchovy	210	20 %
Common carp	72	7 %

The 3 main species caught per acceding country and candidate country (2009)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

SK		
Common carp	1 241	70%
Goldfish	71	4%
Pike-perch	62	4%

FI		
Atlantic herring	90 834	59%
European sprat	23 177	15%
European perch	10 590	7%

SE		
European sprat	81 826	40%
Atlantic herring	76 234	37%
Atlantic cod	13 188	6%

UK		
Atlantic mackerel	172 303	29%
Atlantic herring	67 113	11%
Norway lobster	42 900	7%

Source: Eurostat.

HR		
European pilchard	32 191	58%
European anchovy	15 456	28%
Red mullet	844	2%

ME		
Freshwater fishes*	600	26%
European anchovy*	300	13%
Marine fishes*	200	9%

IS		
Atlantic herring	331 200	28%
Atlantic cod	188 976	16%
Blue whiting	120 197	10%

MK		
Freshwater fishes	94	67%
Trouts	44	31%
Common carp	3	2%

TR		
European anchovy	204 699	44%
European sprat	53 385	12%
European pilchard	30 091	6%

* FAO estimate from available sources of information or calculated based on scientific hypotheses.

Source: Eurostat for IS and FAO for other countries.

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 20.4% of the total volume of EU fisheries production. Its share of total world aquaculture production is 2.3% in terms of volume and 4% in terms of value.

Total aquaculture production per Member State (2009)

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

Aquaculture production

Value in thousands of EUR

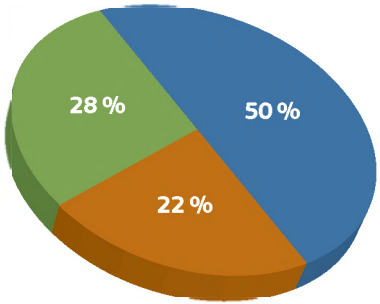
NB: Not relevant for LU.

Source: Eurostat.

	Aquaculture production	%	Value in thousands of EUR	%
BE	576	0.04%	4 035	0.12%
BG	7 912	0.61%	19 513	0.60%
CZ	20 071	1.54%	39 267	1.21%
DK	34 131	2.62%	88 240	2.72%
DE	39 957	3.07%	94 240	2.90%
EE	654	0.05%	2 235	0.07%
IE	47 212	3.63%	104 271	3.21%
EL	121 971	9.37%	397 791	12.25%
ES	268 565	20.63%	396 739	12.22%
FR	236 438	18.16%	697 965	21.50%
IT	162 325	12.47%	474 863	14.63%
CY	3 356	0.26%	16 464	0.51%
LV	517	0.04%	1 115	0.03%
LT	3 428	0.26%	6 655	0.21%
HU	14 171	1.09%	26 495	0.82%
MT	5 619	0.43%	47 057	1.45%
NL	55 561	4.27%	84 109	2.59%
AT	2 141	0.16%	13 879	0.43%
PL	36 503	2.80%	76 373	2.35%
PT	6 727	0.52%	34 064	1.05%
RO	13 131	1.01%	16 990	0.52%
SI	1 308	0.10%	3 069	0.09%
SK	823	0.06%	1 766	0.05%
FI	13 627	1.05%	39 582	1.22%
SE	8 540	0.66%	18 436	0.57%
UK	196 603	15.10%	540 741	16.66%
EU-27	**1 301 866**	**100.00%**	**3 245 953**	**100.00%**

EU aquaculture production per product type (2009)

(percentage of total volume)



- **Molluscs and crustaceans**
- **Seawater fish** (including salmon and trout farmed in sea water)
- **Freshwater fish** (including trout and eels farmed in fresh water)

Total aquaculture production per acceding country and candidate country (2009)

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

		%		%
HR	13 371	7.44 %	39 036	7.68 %
ME	680 *	0.38 %	2 290	0.45 %
IS	5 165	2.88 %	19 100	3.76 %
MK	1 658	0.92 %	5 181	1.02 %
TR	158 762	88.38 %	442 585	87.09 %
Total	179 636	100.00 %	508 193	100.00 %

Source: FAO.

Total aquaculture production by other major producers (2009)

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

		%		%
China	34 779 870	62.5 %	39 289 099	52.0 %
India	3 791 920	6.8 %	4 055 368	5.4 %
Vietnam	2 556 200 *	4.6 %	3 448 242	4.6 %
Indonesia	1 733 434	3.1 %	2 301 602	3.0 %
Thailand	1 396 020	2.5 %	1 742 849	2.3 %
Bangladesh	1 064 285	1.9 %	1 687 661	2.2 %
Norway	961 840	1.7 %	2 577 584	3.4 %
Chile	792 891	1.4 %	3 351 561	4.4 %
Japan	786 910	1.4 %	2 307 031	3.1 %
Myanmar	778 096	1.4 %	655 122	0.9 %
Philippines	737 397	1.3 %	1 066 704	1.4 %
Egypt	705 500 *	1.3 %	895 708	1.2 %

* FAO estimate from available sources of information or calculated based on scientific hypotheses.

Source: FAO.

The top 10 species produced in aquaculture in the European Union (2009)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

		%
Mediterranean mussel	315 171	24%
Rainbow trout	199 905	15%
Blue mussel	179 041	14%
Atlantic salmon	157 647	12%
Pacific cupped oyster	106 065	8%
Gilthead seabream	96 278	7%
Common carp	70 761	5%
European seabass	57 478	4%
Japanese clam	34 406	3%
Turbot	9 019	1%

The top 10 species produced in aquaculture in the European Union (2009)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

		%
Rainbow trout	666 263	21%
Atlantic salmon	533 711	16%
Gilthead seabream	373 751	12%
Pacific cupped oyster	352 970	11%
European seabass	282 879	9%
Blue mussel	230 013	7%
Mediterranean mussel	178 542	6%
Common carp	134 493	4%
Japanese clam	105 979	3%
Atlantic bluefin tuna	69 072	2%

Source: Eurostat.

The top 3 species produced in aquaculture per Member State (2009)

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

BE		
	T	%
Freshwater fishes	530	92%
Rainbow trout	46	8%
	€	%
Freshwater fishes	3 835	95%
Rainbow trout	199	5%

BG		
	T	%
Rainbow trout	2 700	34%
Common carp	2 488	31%
Bighead carp	914	12%
	€	%
Rainbow trout	8 938	46%
Common carp	5 705	29%
Bighead carp	1 519	8%

CZ		
	T	%
Common carp	17 258	86%
Freshwater fishes	627	3%
Silver carp	601	3%
	€	%
Common carp	32 316	82%
Freshwater fishes	1 667	4%
Silver carp	904	2%

DK	T	%
Rainbow trout	29 391	86%
Blue mussel	2 556	7%
European eel	1 659	5%
	€	%
Rainbow trout	72 772	82%
Blue mussel	11 683	13%
European eel	1 304	1%

EL	T	%
Gilthead seabream	60 488	50%
European seabass	33 631	28%
Mediterranean mussel	22 383	18%
	€	%
Gilthead seabream	218 671	55%
European seabass	144 785	36%
Mediterranean mussel	11 169	3%

DE	T	%
Rainbow trout	21 115	53%
Common carp	9 887	25%
Blue mussel	3 600	9%
	€	%
Rainbow trout	57 982	62%
Common carp	19 744	21%
Blue mussel	4 493	5%

ES	T	%
Mediterranean mussel	198 531	74%
Gilthead seabream	23 218	9%
Rainbow trout	18 459	7%
	€	%
Mediterranean mussel	95 721	24%
Gilthead seabream	86 330	22%
Rainbow trout	64 792	16%

EE	T	%
Rainbow trout	549	84%
Common carp	45	7%
European eel	30	5%
	€	%
Rainbow trout	1 656	74%
Common carp	264	12%
European eel	163	7%

FR	T	%
Pacific cupped oyster	96 518	41%
Blue mussel	66 712	28%
Rainbow trout	35 160	15%
	€	%
Pacific cupped oyster	334 096	48%
Blue mussel	124 922	18%
Rainbow trout	117 807	17%

IE	T	%
Blue mussel	26 502	56%
Atlantic salmon	12 210	26%
Pacific cupped oyster	6 488	14%
	€	%
Blue mussel	65 368	63%
Atlantic salmon	17 926	17%
Pacific cupped oyster	13 653	13%

IT	T	%
Mediterranean mussel	76 800	47%
Rainbow trout	35 802	22%
Japanese clam	32 800	20%
	€	%
Mediterranean mussel	217 817	46%
Rainbow trout	94 685	20%
Japanese clam	45 988	10%

CY		
	T	%
Gilthead seabream	2 552	76%
European seabass	703	21%
Rainbow trout	69	2%
	€	%
Gilthead seabream	11 484	70%
European seabass	4 113	25%
Rainbow trout	545	3%

MT		
	T	%
Atlantic bluefin tuna	3 441	61%
Gilthead seabream	1 984	35%
Marine fishes	101	2%
	€	%
Atlantic bluefin tuna	39 432	84%
Gilthead seabream	6 471	14%
Marine fishes	805	2%

LV		
	T	%
Common carp	437	85%
Wels catfish	18	3%
Tench	13	3%
	€	%
Common carp	836	75%
Wels catfish	81	7%
Tench	50	5%

NL		
	T	%
Blue mussel	45 618	82%
African catfish	4 450	8%
European eel	2 800	5%
	€	%
Blue mussel	55 795	66%
African catfish	18 200	22%
European eel	4 463	5%

LT		
	T	%
Common carp	3 222	94%
Bighead carp	64	2%
Trouts	51	1%
	€	%
Common carp	5 785	87%
Bighead carp	240	4%
Trouts	204	3%

AT		
	T	%
Rainbow trout	1 246	58%
Common carp	345	16%
Brook trout	244	11%
	€	%
Rainbow trout	8 040	58%
Common carp	2 099	15%
Brook trout	1 484	11%

HU		
	T	%
Common carp	9 931	70%
Catfish	1 716	12%
Silver carp	1 567	11%
	€	%
Common carp	19 130	72%
Catfish	3 795	14%
Silver carp	1 230	5%

PL		
	T	%
Common carp	18 133	50%
Rainbow trout	14 872	41%
African catfish	1 100	3%
	€	%
Common carp	36 793	48%
Rainbow trout	30 922	40%
African catfish	2 429	3%

PT		
	T	%
Clam	2 340	35%
Gilthead seabream	1 345	20%
Turbot	1 276	19%
	€	%
Clam	14 132	41%
Gilthead seabream	8 118	24%
Turbot	6 192	18%

RO		
	T	%
Common carp	4 142	32%
Silver carp	2 971	23%
Bighead carp	2 352	18%
	€	%
Common carp	6 008	35%
Silver carp	3 504	21%
Bighead carp	2 774	16%

SI		
	T	%
Rainbow trout	664	51%
Mediterranean mussel	312	24%
Common carp	177	14%
	€	%
Rainbow trout	1 594	52%
Mediterranean mussel	507	17%
Common carp	425	14%

SK		
	T	%
Rainbow trout	636	77%
Common carp	154	19%
Freshwater fishes	34	4%
	€	%
Rainbow trout	1 339	76%
Common carp	341	19%
Freshwater fishes	86	5%

FI		
	T	%
Rainbow trout	12 738	93%
European whitefish	728	5%
Freshwater fishes	92	1%
	€	%
Rainbow trout	33 119	84%
European whitefish	5 278	13%
Freshwater fish	754	2%

SE		
	T	%
Rainbow trout	6 413	75%
Blue mussel	2 125	25%
	€	%
Rainbow trout	17 361	94%
Blue mussel	1 025	6%

UK		
	T	%
Atlantic salmon	144 663	74%
Mussels	31 929	16%
Rainbow trout	14 929	8%
	€	%
Atlantic salmon	464 611	86%
Mussels	39 186	7%
Rainbow trout	24 549	5%

Source: Eurostat.

The top 3 species produced in aquaculture per acceding country and candidate country (2009)

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

HR		
	T	%
European seabass	2 800	21%
Gilthead seabream	2 200	16%
Common carp	2 058	15%
	€	%
European seabass	12 062	31%
Gilthead seabream	9 477	24%
Common carp	3 842	10%

MK		
	T	%
Trouts	1 147	69%
Common carp	340	21%
Freshwater fishes	53	3%
	€	%
Trouts	4 107	79%
Common carp	799	15%
Freshwater fishes	76	1%

ME		
	T	%
Trouts	450*	66%
Mediterranean mussel	150*	22%
European seabass	30*	4%
	€	%
Trouts	1 575	69%
European seabass	240	10%
Mediterranean mussel	150	7%

TR		
	T	%
Rainbow trout	80 886	51%
European seabass	46 554	29%
Gilthead seabream	28 362	18%
	€	%
European seabass	167 489	38%
Rainbow trout	162 011	37%
Gilthead seabream	92 164	21%

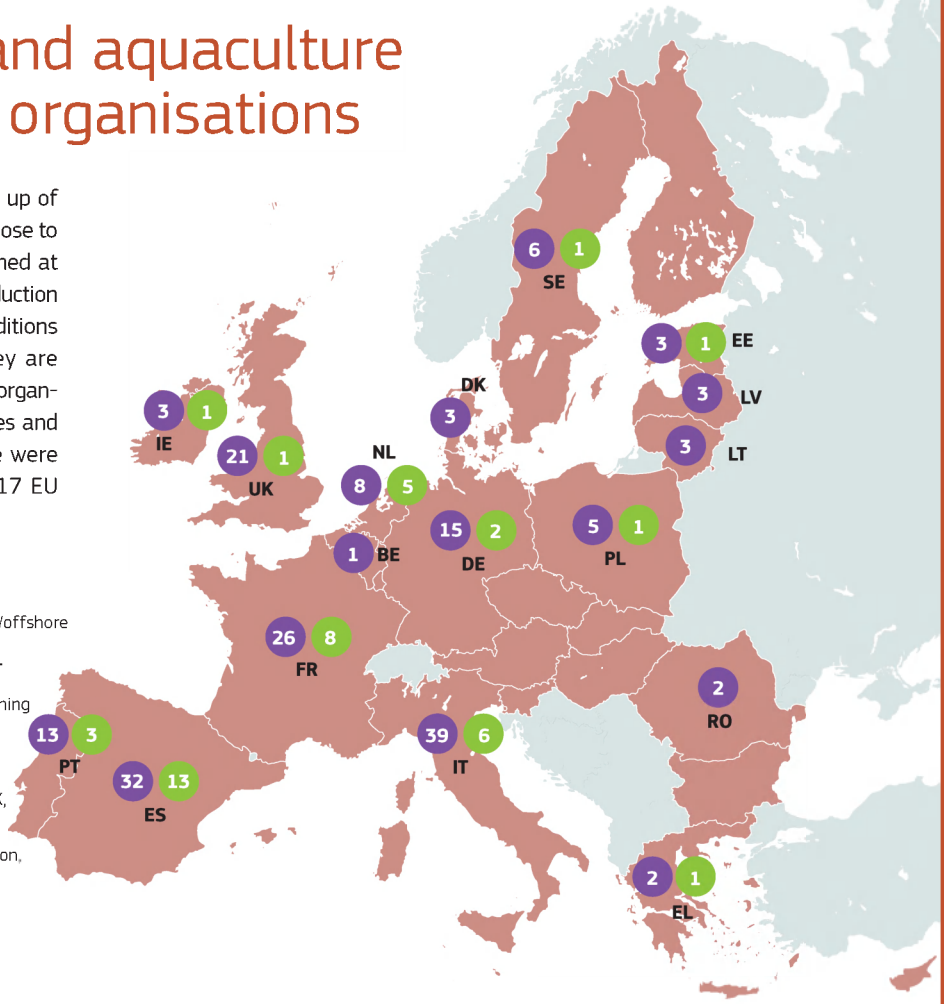
IS		
	T	%
Arctic char	2 405	47%
Atlantic cod	1 805	35%
Atlantic salmon	714	14%
	€	%
Arctic char	10 360	54%
Atlantic cod	5 184	27%
Atlantic salmon	2 563	13%

* FAO estimate from available sources of information or calculated based on scientific hypotheses.

Source: FAO.

8. Fisheries and aquaculture producers' organisations

Producers' organisations are made up of fishermen and fish farmers who choose to join 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. In 2011, there were 228 producers' organisations in 17 EU Member States.



Small-scale fishing/coastal fishing/offshore fishing/deep sea fishing
Total: 185 organisations in 2011

Aquaculture and other types of fishing
Total: 43 organisations in 2011

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, C 225, 30/7/2011.

9. Processing sector

The overall value of the output of the processing industry amounts to around EUR 20 billions. Spain, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy are the leading countries in terms of production. This sector consists of nearly 3 700 companies for total employment of around 120 000 persons. The mainstay of European production is conserves and preparations of fish, crustaceans and molluscs.

Value of the output of the processing sector (2009)

(in thousands of EUR)

ES	3 837 700
UK	3 089 800
FR	2 708 900
DE	2 076 800
IT	2 008 500
DK *	1 644 000
PL	1 260 700
PT	732 600
NL	639 700
SE	423 800
IE	383 500
BE	380 800
LT	238 000
FI	177 100
LV	135 600
EL	133 300
EE	104 400
RO	50 900
SK	36 300
BG	29 600
AT	26 500
CZ	26 400
CY *	4 800
HU	2 800
EU-27	20 152 500

Source: Eurostat and, for some countries, as indicated in the tables, European Commission, *Report on the evaluation of data collected on the fish processing sector 2011*, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union, 2012.

* European Commission, *Report on the evaluation*, op. cit. Value expressed in total income.

NB: Figures are not available for MT and SI, and are not relevant for LU.

Number of persons employed in the processing sector (2009)

	Total number of persons employed
UK *	19 586
ES	19 430
PL	17 205
FR *	14 983
DE	8 389
PT	6 613
IT	5 343
LV	4 728
LT	4 244
DK *	3 596
NL	3 335
SE	2 042
EE	1 831
IE	1 763
BG	1 475
RO	1 370
EL	1 193
BE	1 040
FI	907
SK	697
CZ	367
AT	130
HU	78
CY *	43
EU-27	120 388

* European Commission, *Report on the evaluation*, op. cit. Number of persons working is measured in full-time equivalents.

NB: Figures are not available for MT and SI, and are not relevant for LU.

Number of processing companies (2009)

	Total number of companies
ES	709
IT	419
PL	337
UK	337
FR	314
DE	233
SE	217
PT	191
FI	142
DK *	123
NL	121
LV	96
EL	84
IE	65
LT	63
EE	56
BE	37
RO	35
BG	33
CZ	24
HU	10
SK	10
AT	5
CY *	3
SI	3
EU-27	3 667

* European Commission, *Report on the evaluation*, op. cit.

NB: Figures are not available for MT and are not relevant for LU.

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, Iceland and Vietnam 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, the Netherlands and Spain are the leading exporting Member States.

Trade of fishery and aquaculture products between the European Union and third countries (2010)

(volume in tonnes and value in thousands of EUR)

Volume in tonnes

Value in thousands of EUR

	Imports		Exports	
	Volume in tonnes	Value in thousands of EUR	Volume in tonnes	Value in thousands of EUR
Pelagic fish	1 103 033	2 484 748	1 038 702	992 313
Salmonids	630 879	3 128 314	62 877	339 839
Other fish	1 675 602	4 811 173	309 058	759 251
Crustaceans and molluscs	1 308 165	5 517 499	127 962	436 811
Non-food products	618 510	616 425	200 475	243 803
Total EU-27	**5 336 189**	**16 558 158**	**1 739 074**	**2 772 017**

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

Source: Eurostat.

Trade of fishery and aquaculture products between the European Union and third countries (2010)

(value in thousands of EUR)

The European Union's main suppliers

Norway	3 678 819	22 %
China	1 521 839	9 %
Iceland	913 653	6 %
Vietnam	859 350	5 %
Morocco	813 925	5 %
Thailand	809 298	5 %
United States	772 599	5 %
Ecuador	683 120	4 %
Argentina	615 628	4 %
India	537 747	3 %
Peru	463 958	3 %
Other third countries	4 888 222	30 %

Total: 16 558 158

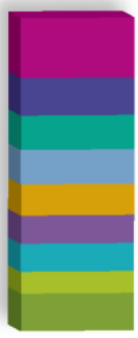
The European Union's main customers

United States	305 930	11 %
Switzerland	251 355	9 %
Russia	227 651	8 %
Norway	224 404	8 %
China	212 649	8 %
Japan	180 316	7 %
Nigeria	148 964	5 %
Egypt	111 187	4 %
Morocco	106 010	4 %
Hong Kong	81 221	3 %
Ukraine	59 412	2 %
Other third countries	862 918	31 %

Total: 2 772 017

Main Member States importing from third countries

ES	3 116 904	19 %
SE	1 933 886	12 %
DE	1 818 711	11 %
UK	1 833 947	11 %
IT	1 642 110	10 %
DK	1 564 466	9 %
FR	1 522 090	9 %
NL	1 194 586	7 %
Other Member States	1 931 458	12 %



Source: Eurostat.

Total EU-27: 16 558 158

Main Member States exporting to third countries

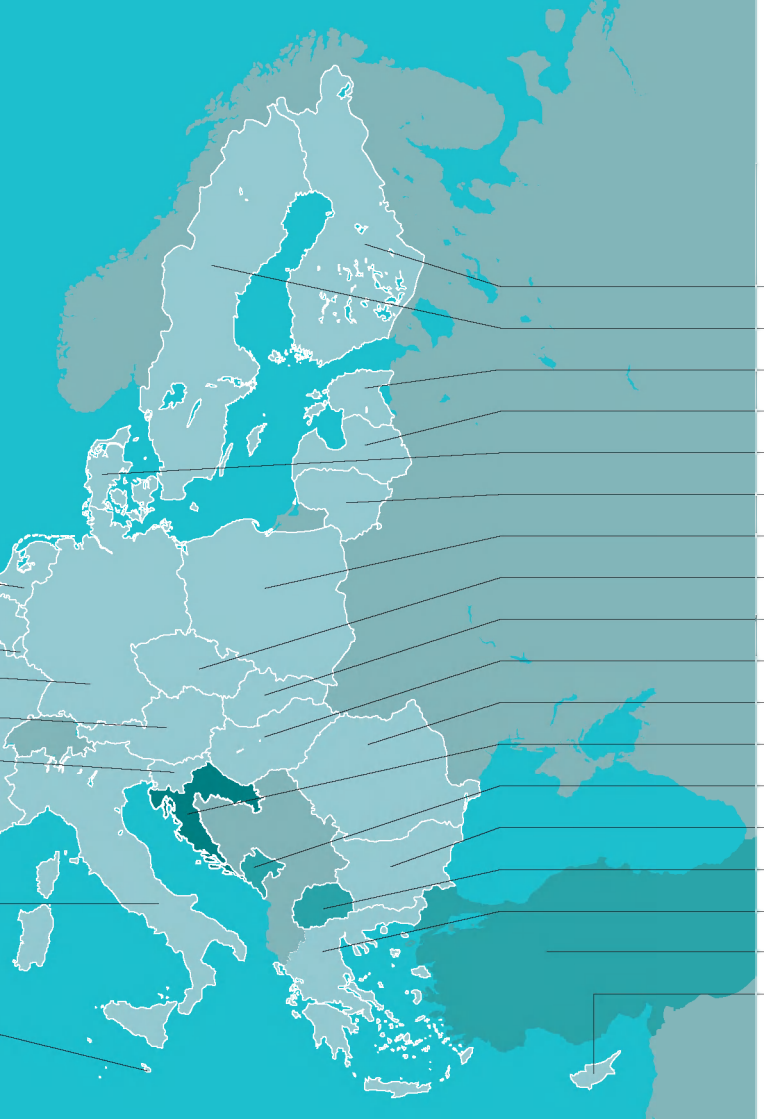
ES	560 653	20 %
NL	447 088	16 %
DK	381 708	14 %
UK	342 800	12 %
FR	247 870	9 %
DE	197 464	7 %
IT	92 818	3 %
IE	79 629	3 %
Other Member States	421 987	15 %

Total EU-27: 2 772 017

Imports and exports of fishery and aquaculture products (2010)
Total trade: intra-EU and extra-EU
(volume in tonnes and value in thousands of EUR)

	Imports		Exports	
IS	NA	64 051	NA	1 239 074
IE	88 833	166 205	222 766	359 896
UK	778 294	2 676 624	493 416	1 456 139
NL	893 841	2 036 175	878 373	2 476 255
BE	288 193	1 407 755	152 117	796 846
LU	10 143	72 490	1 862	14 103
DE	1 241 130	3 298 250	761 991	1 717 599
AT	67 698	306 165	7 224	35 813
SI	17 476	57 668	5 204	16 984
FR	1 047 043	4 256 659	296 654	1 123 134
PT	334 184	1 062 115	143 819	595 722
ES	1 554 576	4 776 188	1 013 673	2 450 963
IT	950 947	3 815 726	126 341	494 888
MT	24 660	36 035	5 377	44 362

NA: not available.



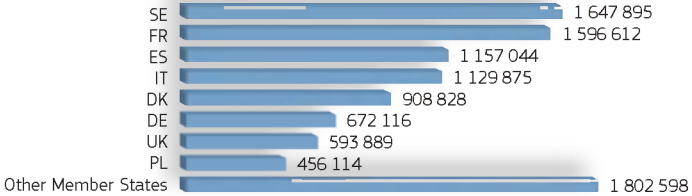
	Imports		Exports	
FI	92 270	278 622	57 063	34 065
SE	512 399	2 224 933	571 295	1 745 739
EE	36 022	71 786	131 899	137 330
LV	58 388	102 559	116 921	126 607
DK	1 226 263	2 021 596	892 303	2 685 474
LT	103 430	246 163	93 176	260 422
PL	431 252	1 011 835	217 980	552 821
CZ	65 039	152 364	15 606	58 844
SK	24 115	54 344	578	7 493
HU	22 641	54 233	2 661	11 405
RO	87 732	132 276	4 381	13 013
HR	40 461	72 142	24 355	79 311
ME	3 099	9 403	131	472
BG	34 267	51 458	11 177	25 409
MK	7 421	15 812	1 780	7 075
EL	171 734	441 942	133 574	524 033
TR	132 005	160 268	60 269	246 399
CY	14 990	53 199	2 713	12 725

Source: Eurostat.

Imports of fishery and aquaculture products (2010)

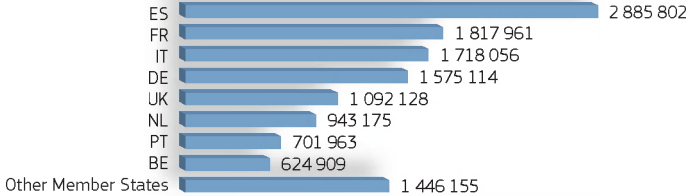
(value in thousands of EUR)
Total trade: intra-EU and extra-EU

Fresh and chilled products



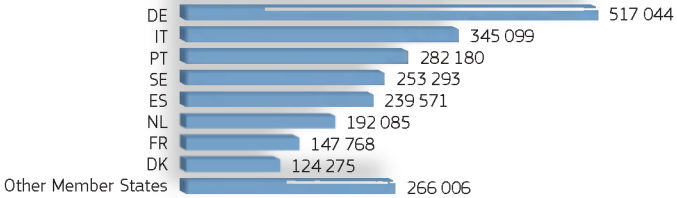
Total EU-27 9 964 972

Frozen products



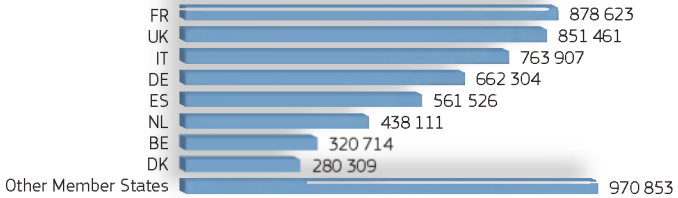
Total EU-27 12 805 263

Smoked, salted and dried products



Total EU-27 2 367 321

Preparations and conserves



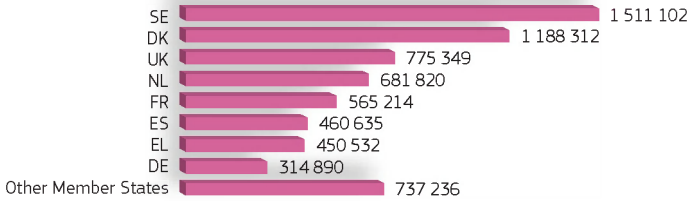
Total EU-27 5 727 808

Source: Eurostat.

Exports of fishery and aquaculture products (2010)

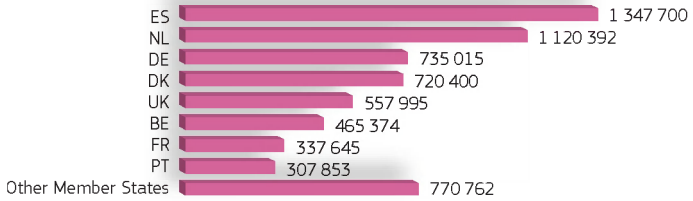
(value in thousands of EUR)
Total trade: intra-EU and extra-EU

Fresh and chilled products



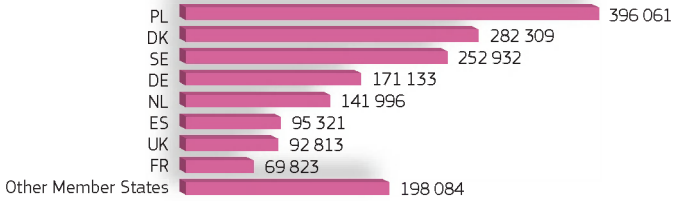
Total EU-27 6 685 090

Frozen products



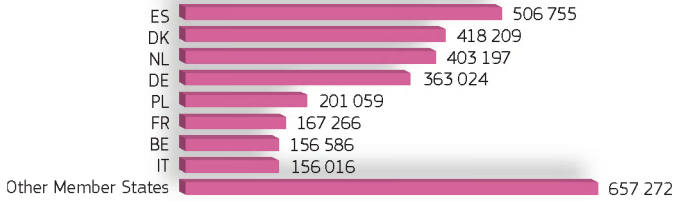
Total EU-27 6 363 136

Smoked, salted and dried products



Total EU-27 1 700 472

Preparations and conserves



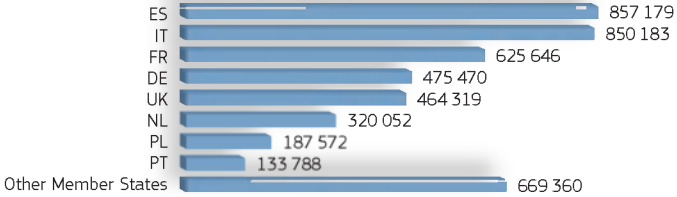
Total EU-27 3 029 385

Source: Eurostat.

Imports of fishery and aquaculture products (2010)

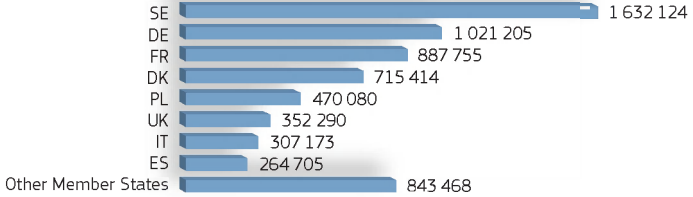
(value in thousands of EUR)
Total trade: intra-EU and extra-EU

Pelagic fish



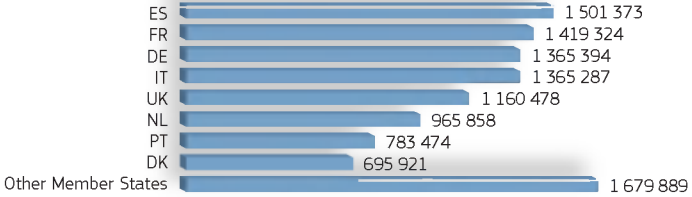
Total EU-27 4 583 568

Salmonids



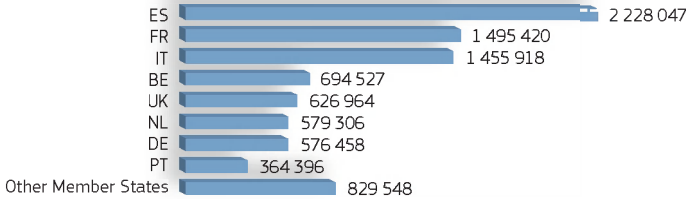
Total EU-27 6 494 214

Other fish



Total EU-27 10 936 997

Crustaceans and molluscs



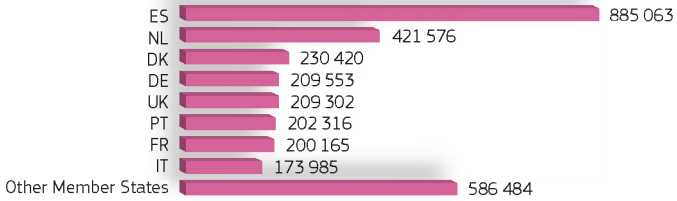
Total EU-27 8 850 584

Source: Eurostat.

Exports of fishery and aquaculture products (2010)

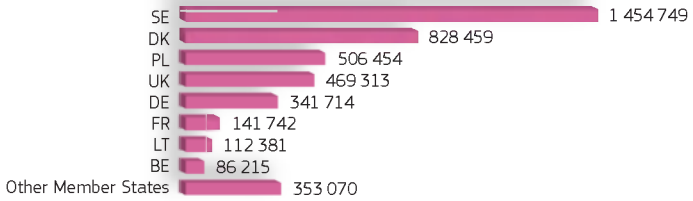
(value in thousands of EUR)
Total trade: intra-EU and extra-EU

Pelagic fish



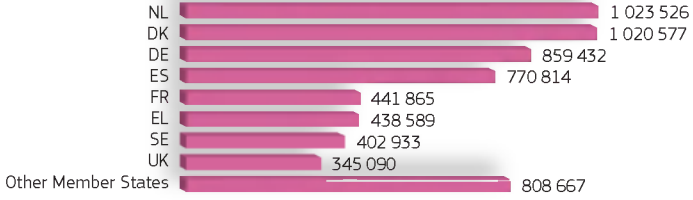
Total EU-27 3 118 864

Salmonids



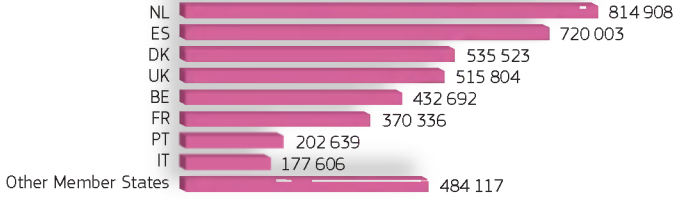
Total EU-27 4 294 097

Other fish



Total EU-27 6 111 494

Crustaceans and molluscs



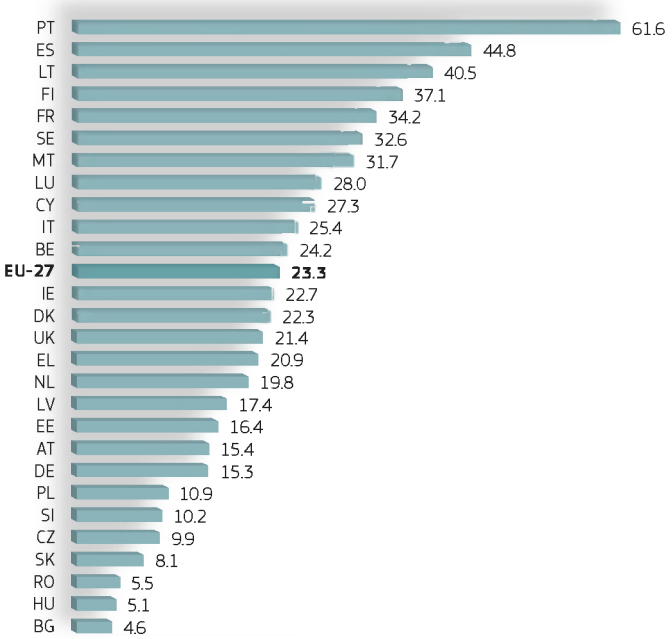
Total EU-27 4 253 629

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 17.8 kg/person/year or 15.7 % of animal protein intake. Within the European Union, the average consumption of fish is 23.3 kg/person/year. Consumption varies from 4.6 kg/person/year in Bulgaria to 61.6 kg/person/year in Portugal.

Consumption of fishery and aquaculture products (2007)
(quantity in live weight (kg/inhabitant/year))
Supply balance per Member State



Source: FAO.

Consumption of fishery and aquaculture products (2007)

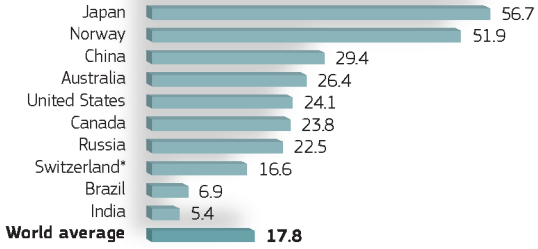
(quantity in live weight (kg/inhabitant/year))

Supply balance per acceding country and candidate country

Consumption of fishery and aquaculture products (2007)

(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 (2007)

(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	Seabass/Seabream	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 while 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 that 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	11 562	3 500	7 988	1 900	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	7 491	54 913	70 236	18 554	2 517	153 711	3.57 %
EE	15 265	24 584	21 210	19 282	4 228	84 568	1.97 %
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	439 496	307 066	314 440	50 754	20 135	1 131 891	26.31 %
FR	65 021	54 179	88 499	5 700	2 653	216 053	5.02 %
IT	161 250	106 086	106 086	16 974	33 947	424 343	9.86 %
CY	5 200	3 250	9 924	1 000	350	19 724	0.46 %
LT	7 553	28 111	9 684	6 694	2 672	54 713	1.27 %
LV	26 197	49 330	27 354	17 173	4 961	125 016	2.91 %
HU	0	24 164	8 944	0	1 743	34 851	0.81 %
MT	2 175	1 708	4 095	0	395	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	140 510	162 873	159 095	234 910	36 705	734 093	17.06 %
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	11 432	1 464	0	684	13 580	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	**1 190 789**	**1 236 850**	**1 159 156**	**555 161**	**160 731**	**4 302 686**	
Total in %	**27.68 %**	**28.75 %**	**26.94 %**	**12.90 %**	**3.74 %**	**100.00 %**	**100.00 %**

NB: Not relevant for LU.

Source: Operational programmes adopted by the European Commission. Latest update: 24.1.2012.

European Commission

Facts and figures on the Common Fisheries Policy – Basic statistical data – 2012 Edition

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To find out more

European Commission, The Common Fisheries Policy – A User's Guide, Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Union, 2009, 2009 (ISBN 978-92-79-09874-1)
⊙ http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/publications/pcp2008_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/index_en.htm

European Commission, *Report on the evaluation of data collection related to fish processing industry 2011*, Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Union, 2012

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

European Commission, *The 2011 Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet (STECF-11-16)* Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Union, 2011 (ISBN 978-92-79-22326-6 – EUR 25106 EN)
⊙ http://bookshop.europa.eu/uri?target=EUB:NOTICE:LBNA25106: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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