Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agriculture Information Network

Scheduled Report - public distribution

Date: 9/11/1998

GAIN Report #PO8023

Portugal

Seafood

Annual Seafood Report

1998

Prepared by:
Chris Rittgers
U.S. Embassy
Drafted by:
Leonor Ramos

Report Highlights:
Portugal's fish catch declined to 202,223 Mt in 1997, and is expected to fall to 200,000 Mt in 1998. Due to the expectations for lower catch, seafood imports in 1998 are forecast to reach 473,500 Mt. US seafood sales have great potential in Portugal, and are expected to expand considerably in the next two years.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Unscheduled Report
Lisbon [PO1], PO

Executive Summary 1

Groundfish, whole/Eviscerated 2
Commodity outlook 2
Production 2
Consumption 2
Trade 3
Policy 3
Marketing 3
Statistical section 4
PSD Table 4
Portugal: groundfish tacs 6
Indicative wholesaler prices of hake 7

Cod, Salted 8
Commodity outlook 8
Production 8
Consumption 8
Trade 8
Policy 9
Marketing 9
Statistical section 10
PSD Table 10
Autonomous import quotas in 1998 12
WTO quotas 13
Norwegian access to the EU 13

Total Edible Fishery Products 14
Commodity outlook 14
Production 14
Consumption 14
Trade 14
Policy 15
Marketing 15
Statistical section 17
Representative wholesaler prices (pte/kg) 19
Fish Producer and Retail Prices in 1996 and 1997 (Pte/Kg) 19
Consumer Price Index (Jan-Dec) 19

Executive Summary

The national statistics institute reports that Portugal's total 1997 seafood catch remained at 202,223 Mt, down 7% relative to 1996. Due to continued declines in fish stocks and to restructuring the national fleet, catch is forecast to decline further in 1998. In the next few years, restrictive international fishing quotas and continued reductions in Portugal's number of fishing vessels is expected to result in continued reductions.

Total 1997 fish imports reached 744 million USD, of which salted cod accounted for 283 million USD. Due to the lower catch and fairly stable domestic consumption, total seafood imports are expected to increase in 1998, and continue growing over the next 3-5 years. Import patterns are changing moderately, reflecting more diversified consumption. While cod, the traditional favorite in Portugal, is still important, consumers are now consuming a much broader spectrum of seafood products. Norway, Spain and Russia remain the single largest exporters into Portugal.

At around 7 million USD in 1997, U.S. seafood exports to Portugal comprise only a small portion of the market. Affected by high transportation costs, the US has difficulties remaining price-competitive with other suppliers for a wide variety of fishes, and especially with Norway and Russia for cod. The US has been more price- competitive in 1998, and U.S. exports, primarily of cod, are expected to increase. In addition to cod, the US continues to be moderately successful exporting monkfish and salmon.

1 USD = 182 PTE

Groundfish, Whole/Eviscerated

Commodity outlook

Production

Portuguese groundfish production (for reporting purposes considered cod, hake, pollock, haddock and whiting) suffered a moderate reduction during 1997 as a consequence of lower fish stocks. Benefitting from a moderate increase in TAC (see Policy) cod catch was up, but catch for all other species dropped. The 1997 groundfish catch indicated in the PSD Table is comprised of the following species (with 1996 levels in parenthesis): Cod, 4,347 Mt (3,974 Mt); Hake, 2,840 Mt (3,642 Mt); Whiting, 140 Mt (185 Mt); Haddock, 139 Mt (208 Mt) and pollock 18 Mt (24 Mt). Another reduction is anticipated for 1998. The General Directorate of Fisheries reports a 9.7% reduction in hake catch during the first quarter of 1998 relative to the same period in 1997, while the cod TAC for the current year has been lowered. The end of the EU-Moroccan fishing agreement in November 1999, under which an average of 14 Portuguese ships currently catch hake among other species off the Moroccan coast, will restrict medium-term fishing prospects. A renovation of the Agreement is anticipated, but it is also expected that it will be even more restrictive.

Hake, which is caught off the Portuguese and North African coasts, is sold mostly fresh with a minimal amount sold frozen or minced. Some is processed into fish sticks, one of the fastest growing fish segments. However, the frozen and processing fish industry is mostly supplied from imports. Cod is processed differently depending on size. Large cod, which account for about 50% of the harvest, are salted aboard the ships and dried on land in ovens. Smaller cod are frozen aboard and sold to be minced. Other groundfish species are sold frozen. Production of processed products like minced fish, fish sticks or further-processed products has been expanding and is expected to continue growing.

Fresh fish quality is considered very high. Quality of frozen fish tends to be considered rather variable, though improving due to the enforcement of EU health directives. Due to these regulations, as well as the need to be more competitive commercially, quality of fresh and frozen groundfish has been upgraded. The US groundfish that have been exported to Portugal (primarily Alaska cod) are considered to be of inferior quality. Traders contend this reflects the fact that only lower quality US grades are price-competitive. Norwegian and Canadian cod types are considered to be the best. Spanish hake is considered to be equal to the best hake of Portugal.

Consumption

Fresh/frozen groundfish consumption declined in 1997, mostly due to lower cod use. The lower cod consumption was due primarily to a reduction in use of the traditional salted dry cod. In 1998, total fresh/frozen cod consumption is expected to decline further, while use of other fish is expected to increase. Consumption of frozen pollock and haddock are expected to increase due to growth in demand for processing.

Trade

Groundfish imports dropped 18% during 1997 due to a sizeable reduction in frozen cod imports. Frozen cod, mostly sourced from Russia, was largely replaced by salted cod from Norway. Frozen cod and hake continued to account for the bulk of the imports with 30,622 and 28,202 Mt, respectively, out of the 62,561 Mt total. Fresh fish imports totaled

3,120 Mt. Imports from the U.S. were 424 Mt of frozen cod (*Gadus macocephalus*). The long shipping distance relative to other suppliers places the U.S. at a significant disadvantage. Further, *Gadus macrocephalus* is considered to be of lower quality than *Gadus morhua* which is traditionally caught in the North Atlantic. Norway is especially competitive due to the preferential trade regime with the EU. The FSU, and especially Russia are other strong competitors, which largely export via Norway. Lower TACs and moderately rising consumption levels for most groundfish will tend to lead to higher imports in 1998. Another moderate increase is anticipated for 1999.

Policy

Portugal's fisheries management policy is controlled by the EU, which assigns member-States TACs and negotiates new Agreements. Annual fish TACs are generally adjusted throughout the year through inter-country swops. In addition to the TAC regime, a long list of bi-lateral agreements allows access to foreign waters under certain conditions, which normally involve the payment of a reduced license to host Governments or the establishment of joint-ventures. Bi-lateral agreements, now also negotiated by the EU, are numerous, but the most important ones are with Morocco and Argentina, through which important quantities of hake are caught. For key Portuguese groundfish TACs, see Groundfish statistical section.

Portugal applies the EU import tariff schedule. With the rest of the EU, local importers have access to zero or reduced-duty import quotas for groundfish. Fresh/frozen cod can be imported under different types of quotas, summarized in the **Salted cod** section. There is also an EU-wide reduced-duty quota for hake which was established under the WTO.

Marketing

Marketing prospects for US groundfish are limited due to the competitiveness of European and FSU fish suppliers. Frozen cod will likely remain the leading US product under this commodity grouping, profiting from strong local demand and reduced-tariff import quotas. Frozen cod is mostly imported by the members of the Industrial Fisheries Association ADAPI, which also represent the cod salting and drying companies.

Statistical section

PSD Table

PSD Table						
Country:	Portugal					
Commodity:	Groundfish, Whole/Eviscerated					
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1997		01/1998		01/1999
Beginning Stocks	0	5000	0	5000	0	5000
Total Production	0	7552	0	7150	0	6750
Intra-EC Imports	0	27963	0	29082	0	30000
Other Imports	0	34598	0	35982	0	37000
TOTAL Imports	0	62561	0	65064	0	67000
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	75113	0	77214	0	78750
Intra-EC Exports	0	5377	0	6184	0	7000
Other Exports	0	138	0	159	0	200
TOTAL Exports	0	5515	0	6343	0	7200
Domestic Consumption	0	64598	0	65871	0	66550
Other Use/Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Utilization	0	64598	0	65871	0	66550
Ending Stocks	0	5000	0	5000	0	5000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	75113	0	77214	0	78750

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	Metric Tons
Commodity:			
Time period:	Jan-Dec		
Imports for	1996		1997
U.S.	2178	U.S.	424
Others		Others	
Spain	27218	Spain	24819
U.K.	2632	U.K.	1567
Denmark	2507	France	505
Other EU	1451	Other EU	1072
Russia	30682	Russia	24819
South Africa	4034	South Africa	4700
Sierra Leone	2326	Sierra Leone	1543
Argentina	1064	Argentina	1370
Total for Others	71914		60395
Others not listed	2264		1742
Grand Total	76356		62561

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	Metric Tons
Commodity:			
Time period:	Jan-Dec		
Exports for	1996		1997
U.S.	12	U.S.	7
Others		Others	
Spain	4262	Spain	4662
Other EU	709	Other EU	715
Total for Others	4971		5377
Others not listed	74		131
Grand Total	5057		5515

Portugal: groundfish tacs

Units: Metric Tons (*)

	1996	1997	1998
NATIONAL WATERS			
< Whiting	2,640	2,640	2,640
< Hake	3,090	2,690	2,450
< Blue Whiting	8,600	11,000	11,000
EU			
< Blue Whiting	3,000	3,000	3,000
NORTHEAST ATLANTIC			
SVALBARD			
< Cod	2,390	2,590	2,327
NORWAY			
< Cod (EEE)	4,390	4,950	3,650
NORTHWEST ATLANTIC			
< Cod	2,376	1,432	432
TOTAL TACs			
< Cod	9,156	8,972	6,409
< Hake	3,090	2,690	2,450
< Other	14,240	16,640	16,640
< Total	26,486	28,302	25,499

Source: General Directorate of Fisheries; (*) Available TACs, considering the intra-EU re-adjustments and exchanges.

Indicative wholesaler prices of hake

(PTE/Kg)

	1996	1997	1998
Fresh Hake - Grades 0 & 1 (250 to 300 grams)	1,000	1,000	1,400
National Frozen Hake	200	**n.a.**	n.a.
Frozen Hake from Argentina	200	170	250
Frozrn Hake from Namibia	255	215	350-370
Frozen Hake from S. Africa	300	270	470-480

Source: AgOffice contacts; n.a.: not available; 1 USD = 182 PTE.

Cod, Salted

Commodity outlook

Production

National production of salted cod n.d. declined in 1997, replaced by higher imports of salted dy cod from Norway. Due to a reduction in local consumption, combined with the competitiveness of Norwegian cod, national output of salted cod n.d. is expected to decline further in 1998. Another moderate reduction is anticipated for 1999.

Quality of nationally produced salted cod n.d. is generally considered good, though it varies depending on the type of cod used, and inferior when produced from frozen rather than fresh fish. Salted cod produced from *Gadus morhua* which is imported from Norway, Iceland or Canada, is considered of reasonably good quality. However, local users still assert that Portugal's salting techniques are superior to those of foreign suppliers. U.S. salted cod types, being produced from *Gadus macrocephalus*, are considered to be of lower quality than those produced from *Gadus morhua*.

Consumption

Consumption of salted cod n.d. declined in 1997 as consumption patterns are being increasingly diversified and salted cod is being replace by other products. In addition, flooding of the large hyper-markets with low-priced, but also low-quality cod grades has resulted in some consumers turning away from salted cod. Total consumption of both salted n.d. and salted dry cod is expected to continue to drop moderately in 1998 and 1999.

Trade

Total imports of salted cod n.d. dropped considerably in 1997. Norway continued to top supplier, followed by Russia. Russian cod is reportedly shipped as fresh or frozen to Norway, where it is processed and re-exported by Norwegian traders into Portugal. Total 1997 imports of salted dry cod increased, and came mostly from Norway.

The National Statistics Institute INE reports a 10% and 26% increase in salted cod n.d. and salted dried cod, respectively, during Jan to April of 1998. However, this is not considered a signal that the market is picking up, but rather a result of anticipated purchases of the importers due to early announcements of rising prices. In particular, this is said to be associated with last year's anticipated flood of the market of Chinese white fish, which did not materialize, and lead to higher cod prices. Much of the imported salted cod n.d. is said to be currently in stocks, and the pace of imports is expected to level off the rest of the year. Imports for 1998 are expected to remain at the same level as the previous year, with a minor reduction anticipated for 1999.

Total salted n.d. imports from the U.S. suffered a sizeable reduction in 1997 as a result of lower consumption and the price attractiveness of Norwegian cod. A recovery is anticipated for 1998, with January through April 1998 imports up 24% relative to 1997.

Policy

The EU tariff schedule is fully applicable to Portugal. The importers also have access to EU reduced or zero duty import quotas - see Total Edible Fishery Products. The EU import regime currently favors member-countries of the European Economic Space, especially Norway. For a summary of EU 1998 cod import quotas, as well as Norway's trade regime, see Statistical section.

Marketing

Salted n.d. cod is one of the seafood products in which the US is in a comparatively better position to export, as it is considered a higher quality product than frozen cod. However, high U.S. prices restrict export potential. In order to off-set transportation and fish scaling costs, export prices of US cod must be considerably lower than those of other origins.

Salted cod n.d. is mostly sold to high sea fishing companies with installations and expertise to dry the cod, who are presently associated under the Industrial Fisheries Association ADAPI. Marketing channels of dry salted cod are different, this being a "finished product" whose purchase requires some know-how. It is mostly purchased by wholesalers who supply the local grocers. The larger hiper-markets also import directly.

Statistical section

PSD Table

PSD Table						
Country:	Portugal					
Commodity:	Cod, Salted					
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1997		01/1998		01/1999
Beginning Stocks	0	150	0	150	0	150
Total Production	0	34969	0	32200	0	32000
Intra-EC Imports	0	25432	0	25000	0	24500
Other Imports	0	156864	0	154000	0	152000
TOTAL Imports	0	182296	0	179000	0	176500
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	217415	0	211350	0	208650
Intra-EC Exports	0	6303	0	900	0	890
Other Exports	0	238	0	20	0	20
TOTAL Exports	0	6541	0	920	0	910
Domestic Consumption	0	210724	0	210280	0	207590
Other Use/Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Utilization	0	210724	0	210280	0	207590

Ending Stocks	0	150	0	150	0	150
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	217415	0	211350	0	208650

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	Metric Tons
Commodity:			
Time period:	Jan-Dec		
Imports for	1996		1997
U.S.	20,581	U.S.	5468
Others		Others	
Denmark	12488	Denmark	20245
U.K.	3646	Spain	2695
Spain	1656	France	1072
Other EU	2860	Other EU	1420
Norway	76985	Norway	60105
Russia	39992	Russia	45507
Iceland	33367	Iceland	30592
Total for Others	170994		161636
Others not listed	6980		15192
Grand Total	198555		182296

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	Metric Tons
Commodity:			
Time period:	Jan-Dec		
Exports for	1996		1997
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Spain	1897	Spain	5917
France	737	Greece	262
Italy	126	Other EU	124
Other EU	4	Mexico	178
Angola	144	Angola	28
Total for Others	2908		6509

Others not listed	33		32
Grand Total	2941		6541

Autonomous import quotas in 1998

Tariff Code	Description	Amount of Quota (M.T.)	Quota Period	Quota Duty (%)	Regular duty (%)	CY-1997 Imports (1,000 USD) */	
						Total	From U.S.
0302.50.10	Cod and fish of the species *Boreogadus saida*, excluding livers and roes, presented fresh, chilled or frozen, for processing	57,500	April 1 to Dec. 31 1998	3.7	**12.00**	1,007	0
0302.50.90					**12.60**	1,266	0
0302.69.35					**12.00**	2	0
0303.60.11					**12.00**	46,042	0
0303.60.19					**12.60**	0	0
0303.60.90					**12.60**	1,261	565
0303.79.41					**12.00**	0	0
0303.60.11	Cod and fish of the species *Borogadus saida*, excluding livers and roes, frozen, for processing.	9,000	item	3.7	**12.00**	46,042	0
0303.60.19					**12.60**	0	0
0303.60.90					**12.60**	1,261	565
0303.79.41					**12.00**	0	0
0305.62.00	Cod and fish of the species *Borogadus saida*, salted or in brine, but not dried or smoked, for processing	8,000	item	3.7	**13.00**	199,010	5,523
0305.69.10					**13.00**	0	0

*/ Imports made under the same tariff codes to which the quotas apply.

WTO quotas

Tariff Code	Description	Amount of Quota (M.T.)	Quota Period	Quota Duty (%)	Regular duty (%)	CY-1997 Imports (1,000 USD) */	
						Total	From U.S.
0304.20.29	Cod of the species *Gadus morhua*	10,000	Jan-Dec	8	**9.00**	194	0
0305.51.10 0305.51.90 0305.62.00	Cod of the species *Gadus morhua* and *Gadus ogac*.	25,000	Jan-Dec	0	**13.00** **13.00** **13.00**	0 84,053 199,010	0 0 5,523
0305.59.11 0305.59.19 0305.69.10	Fish of the species *Boreogadus saida*				**13.00** **13.00** **13.00**	0 43 0	0 0 0

*/ Imports made under the same tariff codes to which the quotas apply.
Note: The US is naturally excluded from the WTO quotas since they exclude the Pacific cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*).

Norwegian access to the EU

Cod Type	Conditions
, - Salted cod n.d.:	- Tariff-free, without limit;
, - salted dry cod :	- Tariff-free 13,250 Mt;
, - “ ” “ :	- At 3.9% for cod shipped over the quota;
, - Fresh/Chilled/Frozen cod:	- Duty-free without limit.

Total Edible Fishery Products

Commodity outlook

Production

Total Portuguese fish catch dropped during 1997 as a consequence of lower fish stocks and a reduction in fleet. In addition to efforts to re-structure the national fleet, a significant number of vessels has been transferred from the national fleet to those of other countries with whom partnerships have been formed. The General Directorate of Fisheries reports that since the beginning of the decade, as many as 50 ships have formed joint ventures abroad, especially in Mauritanea and the Falklands. Output of the main species (with 1996 in brackets) were: sardines, 76,402 Mt (83,006 Mt), Atlantic mackerel, 21,919 Mt (16,776 Mt), Hairtails, 15,093 Mt (15,335 Mt) and tuna fish, 12,664 Mt (17,005 Mt). Total fish catch is expected to suffer another drop in 1998, under the effects of restrictive TACs and the Guinea-Bissau war. Another reduction is anticipated for 1999.

Virtually all the fish catch is sold fresh. Only some of the sardines and octopus are frozen (5-10,000 MT of sardines and +/- 1,000 MT of octopus). Production of minced and pre-cooked products has been on the rise. Most used species are, by order of importance, are hake, flatfish and red fish, cod, and red porgy. Canned fish production suffered a 5% reduction in 1997 due to marketing problems in the canning industry. Output of the canned sardines and canned tuna fish in 1997 (raw basis) totaled 25,153 Mt (25,065 Mt in 1996) and 17,912 Mt (20,788 Mt in 1996), respectively. Production of all other canned fishes totaled 5,216 Mt (4,854 Mt in 1996). Total production of canned fish dropped by another 12.8% during the first quarter of 1998. There are currently 20 to 30 canning units producing sardines, tuna and horse mackerel. Canned fish output is likely to decline further, due to dropping prices.

Consumption

In spite of higher prices, total Portuguese fish consumption is forecast to expand moderately during 1998. Consumption patterns will tend to continue to be more diversified. Fresh fish consumption by the end-consumer will tend to be up at the expense of the frozen fish one. The processed fish segment, especially frozen minced fish and pre-cooked products, is expected to continue to expand in association with changing life-styles. Total fish consumption is expected to remain stable to rising in 1999.

Trade

INE reports that imports of seafood products rose by 21% in volume during the first quarter of 1998 compared to 1997. This resulted from an early placement of orders by the importers, in anticipation of higher prices later in the year. Declining import rates for the rest of the year will tend to lead to full-year imports only moderately above CY-1997 levels. Another moderate expansion is anticipated for 1999 as a consequence of the lower national fish catch. No major changes have occurred in terms of the types of fish imported. Among the fastest growing segments are fresh fish, and certain frozen fishes, like sardines, hake, Atlantic red fishes, monkfish, tuna fish and flatfishes. Salmon imports are also increasing. Fresh/frozen minced fish had one of the largest expansions during the first quarter of 1998 over the same period in 1997 with 71%. Salted/cured fish also expanded by a large 15%, which nevertheless is expected to be eroded by the year's end. Crustaceans and mollusks imports are also on the rise. Norway, Spain and Russia continued to lead the Portuguese seafood trade.

Policy

Portuguese resource management policies are coordinated by the EU, which sets TACs on national waters and negotiates bi-lateral agreements. A special fishing regime also affects the sardine catch, in order to protect the fish stocks and avoid the need for a specific TAC later on. A high number of bi-lateral agreements also enable fishing in foreign countries. Most significant agreements are with Morocco (swordfish and red porgy), Mauritania (same species and craw-fish), Guinea-Bissau (shrimp), Mozambique (shrimp), and Angola (swordfish). These agreements operate on the basis of payment of fishing licenses to the local Governments or the formation of joint-ventures abroad.

Portugal is subject to the EU import regime for all fish types. EU quality and health directives are also effective in Portugal. In accordance with the legislation, labels of all imported products as well as the product's sanitary certificates need to be translated into Portuguese. All fish imports from non-EU countries must originate from an establishment which is part of an approved list of exporters.

Marketing

Cod [salted n.d., salted dry and frozen] will remain the key US export, favored by a strong local demand. In addition to cod, salmon and monkfish are developing niches, while other segments could be developed, provided suitable prices and adequate trade contacts.

Fresh fish is imported directly by wholesalers. Importers of frozen fish are basically grouped in two organizations: The "Comercio Europeu de Congelados" (CEC - European Trade of Frozen Products) with ten members, headquartered in Lisbon, and the GRUPOGEL, located in the northern town of Matosinhos. Frozen fish importers are also fish processors. The hyper-markets and the restaurants tend to buy either from the wholesalers or in local markets. Direct importation by these entities is rare and tends to be done only when special promotions take place. There are different marketing channels for salted cod (see SALTED COD Section).

Statistical section

PSD Table						
Country:	Portugal					
Commodity:	Total Edible Fishery Products					
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1997		01/1998		01/1999
Landings/Comm'l Catch	0	202223	0	200000	0	195000
Fresh/Frz Production	0	116410	0	119900	0	120097
Canned Production	0	41025	0	36100	0	32000
Cured Production	0	4347	0	4000	0	3900
Total Production	0	161782	0	160000	0	155997
Fresh/Frozen Imports	0	192101	0	210000	0	219000
Canned Imports	0	4052	0	3500	0	3400
Cured Imports	0	263662	0	260000	0	258000
TOTAL Imports	0	459815	0	473500	0	480400
Fresh/Frozen Exports	0	53683	0	67000	0	68000
Canned Exports	0	11619	0	13000	0	14000
Cured Exports	0	15107	0	8000	0	8000
TOTAL Exports	0	80409	0	88000	0	90000

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	Metric Tons
Commodity:			
Time period:	Jan-April		
Imports for	1997		1998
U.S.	1843	U.S.	2018
Others		Others	
Spain	27974	Spain	37340
Other EU	17390	Other EU	16842
Norway	16280	Norway	53724
Russia	39548	Russia	13359
Mauritanea	3422	Ghana	3777
S. Africa	2077	S. Africa	2532
Morocco	1906	Mauritanea	2065
India	1634	Canada	1339
Nigeria	641	Morocco	1325
N. Zealand	392	N. Zealand	1147
Total for Others	111264		133450
Others not listed	17268		22172
Grand Total	130375		157640

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	Metric Tons
Commodity:			
Time period:	Ja-April		
Exports for	1997		1998
U.S.	615	U.S.	719
Others		Others	
Spain	11721	Spain	9443
Other EU	7841	Other EU	8954
Brazil	1545	Canada	699
Canada	552	Brazil	552
Angola	295	Angola	406
Total for Others	21954		20054
Others not listed	2578		1491
Grand Total	25147		22264

Representative wholesaler prices (pte/kg)

	1996	1997	1998
Frozen salmon	360-370	450	550
Monkfish (South Africa)	1,100	1,300	1,500
Monkfish (USA)	1,000-1,050	1,300	1,400
Source: AgOffice contacts; 1 USD = 182 Pte			

Fish Producer and Retail Prices in 1996 and 1997 (Pte/Kg)

	1996			1997		
	Producer	Retail		Producer	Retail	
		Lisbon	Oporto		Lisbon	Oporto
Mackerel	183	638	429	184	583	421
Sole Fish	2,000	2,538	2,591	2,164	2,755	3,023
Lolligo	983	1,572	1,581	1,016	1,590	1,567
Hake	756	1,546	1,279	871	1,731	1,589
Source: General Directorate for Fisheries; 1 USD = 182 Pte						

Consumer Price Index (Jan-Dec)

	1996	1997	1996-97 Change (%)
TOTAL, except Housing	131.1	133.9	2.1
TOTAL Food Products	122.2	123.2	0.8
TOTAL Fishery Products	103.2	105,6	2.1
Fresh/Chilled Fish	107.0	108.7	1.6
Frozen Fish	150.9	157.0	4.0
Cured Fish	82.0	82.8	1.0
Crustaceans & Mollusk	125.2	133.3	6.5
Canned Fish	100.6	94.1	-6.5
Base (100): Average 1991 Prices; Source: National Statistics Institute (INE)			