Foreign Agricultural Service
*GAIN* Report
Global Agriculture Information Network

Scheduled Report - public distribution

Date: 10/1/1999

GAIN Report #PO9034

# Portugal

# Seafood

# Annual Seafood Report

# 1999

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**Report Highlights:**
**Total fish catch is expected to continue declining through 2000 as a consequence of depleted fish stocks and fishing restrictions.  Seafood consumption is declining due to relatively high-prices and faltering demand for salted dry cod.  Due to the lower fish catch, seafood imports are expected to continue growing.  Imports from the U.S. are increasing due primarily to the growth in frozen cod sales.  1 USD = 192 Pte**

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

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## Executive Summary

Total CY-1998 catch was up 4 percent as a result of increased fishing activity. Out of the total 212,128 tons landed, the leading species were: sardines, 80,250 mt; Atlantic mackerel, 23,238 Mt; hairtails, 13,074 mt; and tuna fish, 12,622 mt. Due to fish stocks restrictions, total fish catch dropped during the first part of 1999 and full year levels are expected to remain below 1998's at about 200,000 mt. Due to further depletion of fish stocks and on-going reductions in the national fishing fleet, catch in 2000 is forecast to decline to 198,000 Mt, with continued reductions expected beyond.

Affected by the generally higher import prices of seafood, seafood consumption is expected to decline in CY-1999. The popular salted dry cod is expected to experience a major reduction in demand, depressed by soaring prices in leading cod supplying countries. Though not to such a great extent, fresh and frozen fish consumption is also expected to decline. Certain segments will continue to expand, however, including shrimp, salmon, monkfish, and processed seafood products. Total seafood consumption in 1999 is forecast at 538,500 tons, compared to 549,180 tons in 1998. Given current market conditions, total seafood consumption is expected to decline again in 2000 to 530,400 tons. Trends in seafood consumption will continue to be highly effected by prices, and any recovery in demand will hinge on price levels.

As a consequence of the lower fish catch, total seafood imports are expected to be up in 1999 to an estimated 461,500 Mt. Due to high prices, however, salted cod imports will remain depressed. Imports of fresh, frozen and minced as well as shell fish, on the other hand, are forecast to increase in 1999, encouraged by favorable market trends. Given prospects for declining catches, another moderate expansion is expected for 2000, and further expansion in imports is expected beyond 2000. Favored by the demand for reasonably-priced, alternative cod supplies, total frozen cod imports from the U.S. have risen substantially during 1999, while demand for other U.S. fish products like salmon and monkfish have also continued to grow. During Jan/April 1999, total seafood imports from the U.S. were up by 75%, with frozen cod, currently the most rapidly expanding U.S. seafood export product, accounting for 58% of the total.

1 USD = 192 Pte

## Groundfish, Whole/Eviscerated

### Production

In 1998, groundfish catch was down 26% as a result of restrictive fishing quotas and international bilateral agreements for deep water fish harvesting (see Policy). Under the effects of low fish stocks and fishing fleet reductions, total 1999 groundfish catch is expected to suffer another reduction, with a reported a 37% reduction in catch during the first semester of 1999. Increasingly tight fishing controls and the end of the EU-Morocco fishing Agreement in November 1999 (see Policy) will contribute to depressed groundfish catch in 2000. In this report, we include the following species under the "Groundfish" denomination: Haddock, cod, whiting, pollock and hake. For a detailed breakdown of fish catch by species during CY-1997, CY-1998 and 1st semester 1999, see the statistical section.

Hake, caught off Portugal's and North Africa's, is mostly sold fresh with a minimal amount being 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 sourced from imported hake. Cod is treated differently depending on its size. Large cod (greater than 1KG), which account for about 50% of the harvest, are salted aboard the ships and dried on land in ovens. Smaller cod is 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. This trend is expected to remain unchanged in the future.

Fresh fish is considered to be of relatively high quality, while the quality of frozen fish tends to be considered rather variable, though improving due 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 ground fishes has also been upgraded, at least in appearance. Many in the sector believe that U.S. ground fish is of inferior quality, and believe this is because only the lower U.S. grades are price-competitive for exporting. Norwegian and Canadian cod types are considered to be at the upper-end of the market. Spanish hake is considered to be equal to the best hake of Portugal.

### Consumption

Fresh/frozen groundfish consumption declined in 1998, due primarily to a major price increase in the Norwegian cod market, which depressed the local demand for salted dry cod, and consequently total cod use for processing. However, total groundfish consumption is expected to recover in 1999. The successful attempts at finding adequately-priced cod to replaced high-priced Norwegian cod, namely from the U.S., have led to an increased activity level from the local salted dry cod industry. Though at modest levels, consumption of frozen pollock and haddock from the industrial segment are also expected to continue to expand moderately. Given the expected continuation of current prices in 2000, another expansion in groundfish consumption is forecast.

### Trade

Groundfish imports dropped 12% in 1998 due to a major reduction in frozen cod imports for processing. This resulted from a major price increase in international markets, which reportedly originated in Norway, but quickly spread to other northern European suppliers. A 50.6% recovery in total groundfish imports has occurred during Jan/April 1999, as frozen cod use by the local cod salting industry started to recover at the beginning of the year. The U.S. has increase its presence in this segment due to export prices reportedly 10% below those of Norway.

Continuing high-price prospects for northern European frozen and salted n.d. cod supplies are expected to encourage another increase in total frozen cod, and consequently in total groundfish imports during 2000. The increased demand for frozen cod, and the successful use of Alaska cod by the local industry are expected to drive up frozen cod imports from the U.S. as well, provided that the price gap with Norwegian remains.

**Policy**

Portugal's resource management policy is controlled by the EU, who assigns member-States TACs and negotiates new Agreements. Fishing quotas in 2000 for most ground fishes, including cod and hake, will be negotiated within the EU, and between the EU and all other relevant international organizations between now and the end of the year. However, no significant changes in assigned fishing quotas are anticipated over 1999 levels.

In addition to the TACs, groundfish catch is also affected by a series of bi-lateral agreements which, Portugal being part of the EU, are also negotiated by the EU authorities. In this area, the EU-Morocco fishing agreement is of particular relevance for the Portuguese capture of hake. The current Agreement, ending in November of 1999, is based on a maximum ship tonnage reference, subjecting Portugal to a 40 Mt ceiling, a limit Portuguese authorities will try to raise during the negotiations, considering it is a mere tenth of that assigned to Spain. Among all other existing agreements, the one with Argentina is also important for the production of hake. Bi-lateral agreements are generally based upon the payment of a reduced licenses to host Governments or the establishment of joint-ventures.

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 ground fishes. Fresh/frozen cod can be imported under different types of quotas. For listing of cod import quotas, please check the Statistical Section of the Salted Cod chapter. There is also an EU-wide reduced-duty quota for hake which was established under the WTO. Member-countries of so-called European Economic Space profit from a preferential import regime which increases their competitiveness in cod supply relative to other non-EU competitors.

**Marketing**

Marketing prospects for the U.S. are limited by strong competition from European and FSU suppliers, as well as by the EU trade regime whose zero or reduced-tariff import quotas tend to be more favorably utilized by northern European members of the European Economic Space (EES). However, as noted in the trade section, the current cod shortage in Norwegian waters has created conditions for market penetration of U.S. Alaska cod suppliers. This has opened the market for Pacific cod in Portugal, and will continue to favor U.S. frozen cod imports, provided that the price gap with the other traditional suppliers does not narrow. The fact that Pacific cod is a different sub-species from traditionally-consumed Atlantic cod, higher transportation costs relative to importing from northern European suppliers, and reports of contamination of Pacific cod with a parasite from seals, are factors affecting the competitiveness of Alaska cod. Besides cod, other potential, if more difficult to explore market opportunities include silver hake and pollock. Frozen cod is mostly imported by the members of the Industrial Fisheries Association ADAPI, who are also the cod salting and drying companies.

## Statistical section

### Groundfish Production, Supply & Distribution Table

| PSD Table | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Portugal | | | | | |
| Commodity | Groundfish, Whole/Eviscerated | | | | (MT) | |
| | Revised | 1998 | Preliminary | 1999 | Forecast | 2000 |
| | Old | New | Old | New | Old | New |
| Market Year Begin | | 01/1998 | | 01/1999 | | 01/2000 |
| Beginning Stocks | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 |
| Total Production | 7150 | 8862 | 6750 | 5600 | 0 | 5580 |
| Intra-EC Imports | 29082 | 30642 | 30000 | 32000 | 0 | 33000 |
| Other Imports | 35982 | 26763 | 37000 | 30000 | 0 | 31000 |
| TOTAL Imports | 65064 | 57405 | 67000 | 62000 | 0 | 64000 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 77214 | 71267 | 78750 | 72600 | 5000 | 74580 |
| Intra-EC Exports | 6184 | 7026 | 7000 | 7150 | 0 | 7200 |
| Other Exports | 159 | 444 | 200 | 1000 | 0 | 1100 |
| TOTAL Exports | 6343 | 7470 | 7200 | 8150 | 0 | 8300 |
| Domestic Consumption | 65871 | 58797 | 66550 | 59450 | 0 | 61280 |
| Other Use/Loss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Utilization | 65871 | 58797 | 66550 | 59450 | 0 | 61280 |
| Ending Stocks | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 0 | 5000 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 77214 | 71267 | 78750 | 72600 | 0 | 74580 |

**PORTUGAL: GROUNDFISH CATCH**

| | CY-1997 | CY-1998 | Jan-April 98 | Jan-April 99 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Units: Metric Tons | | | |
| Haddock | 206.90 | 55.10 | 20.60 | 4.10 |
| Atlantic Cod | 9,078.80 | 6,042.50 | 957.40 | 460.60 |
| Whiting | 138.90 | 114.60 | 51.30 | 43.43 |
| Pollock | 17.80 | 70.10 | 34.70 | 24.16 |
| Hake | 2,599.70 | 2,579.70 | 1,389.40 | 1,037.49 |
| **Total** | **12,042.10** | **8,862.00** | **2,453.40** | **1,543.09** |

SOURCE: GENERAL FISHERIES DIRECTORATE

## Trade Matrices

### Groundfish Trade Matrix for Calender Years 1997 & 1998

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
| Country | Portugal | | |
| Commodity | Groundfish, Whole/Eviscerated | | |
| Time period | Jan/Dec. | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 1997 | | 1998 |
| U.S. | 530 | U.S. | 3462 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Spain | 25620 | Spain | 26625 |
| U.K. | 1584 | U.K. | 2382 |
| France | 504 | Netherlands | 501 |
| Belgium-Lux | 319 | Denmark | 469 |
| Other EU | 883 | Belgium-Lux | 347 |
| Russia | 24819 | Other EU | 317 |
| S. Africa | 5485 | Russia | 14162 |
| Argentina | 1675 | S. Africa | 5755 |
| | | New Zealand | 1078 |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 60889 | | 51636 |
| Others not Listed | 3965 | | 2307 |
| Grand Total | 65384 | | 57405 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Export Trade Matrix | | | |
| Country | Portugal | | |
| Commodity | Groundfish, Whole/Eviscerated | | |
| Time period | Jan/Dec. | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Exports for: | 1997 | | 1998 |
| U.S. | 23 | U.S. | 15 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Spain | 6150 | Spain | 5874 |
| France | 725 | France | 607 |
| U.K. | 534 | Belgium | 200 |
| Belgium-Lux | 458 | U.K. | 189 |
| Other EU | 145 | Other EU | 156 |
| Japan | 150 | Japan | 180 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 8162 | | 7206 |
| Others not Listed | 300 | | 249 |
| Grand Total | 8485 | | 7470 |

## Groundfish Trade Matrix for Jan/April 1998 & 1999

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
| Country | Portugal | | |
| Commodity | Groundfish, Whole/Eviscerated | | |
| Time period | Jan/April | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 1998 | | 1999 |
| U.S. | 677 | U.S. | 2059 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Spain | 9347 | Spain | 10094 |
| U.K. | 271 | U.K. | 414 |
| Belgium-Lux | 126 | Denmark | 224 |
| Other EU | 105 | Other EU | 96 |
| Russia | 2591 | Russia | 6685 |
| S. Africa | 2062 | Norway | 2225 |
| New Zealand | 302 | S. Africa | 1726 |
| Argentina | 248 | Iceland | 245 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 15052 | | 21709 |
| Others not Listed | 488 | | 652 |
| Grand Total | 16217 | | 24420 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Export Trade Matrix | | | |
| Country | Portugal | | |
| Commodity | Groundfish, Whole/Eviscerated | | |
| Time period | Jan/April | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Exports for: | 1998 | | 1999 |
| U.S. | 9 | U.S. | 5 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Spain | 1543 | Spain | 1240 |
| France | 236 | Denmark | 347 |
| U.K. | 118 | France | 279 |
| Belgium-Lux | 101 | U.K. | 188 |
| Other EU | 49 | Other EU | 51 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 2047 | | 2105 |
| Others not Listed | 99 | | 272 |
| Grand Total | 2155 | | 2382 |

## Trade With the U.S.

### PORTUGAL: GROUNDFISH TRADE WITH THE U.S.

| | JAN/DEC 97 | | JAN/DEC 98 | | JAN/APRIL 98 | | JAN/APRIL 99 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 100 KG | 1000 PTE | 100 KG | 1000 PTE | 100 KG | 1000 PTE | 100 KG | 1000 PTE |
| **IMPORTS** | | | | | | | | |
| FROZEN GROUNDFISH | | | | | | | | |
| 30360900 Cod | 4237 | 93689 | 30398 | 1170593 | 0 | 0 | 20389 | 1020323 |
| 30331900 Halibut | 22 | 2714 | 268 | 23097 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30378190 Hake | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 4581 | 0 | 0 |
| 30379550 Alaska Pollock | 0 | 0 | 2675 | 39659 | 0 | 0 | 202 | 3403 |
| MINCED, FROZEN | | | | | | | | |
| 30420580 Hake | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1121 | 0 | 0 |
| MINCED, NEITHER FRESH NOR FROZEN | | | | | | | | |
| 30490350 Cod | 0 | 0 | 1278 | 25201 | 313 | 2895 | 0 | 0 |
| 30490610 Alaska Pollock | 1045 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | **5304** | **96456** | **34619** | **1258550** | **398** | **8597** | **20591** | **1023726** |
| **EXPORTS** | | | | | | | | |
| FROZEN | | | | | | | | |
| 30360900 Cod | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 346 |
| 30378110 Hake | 5 | 437 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30378190 Hake | 61 | 3921 | 105 | 7572 | 68 | 4581 | 34 | 2842 |
| MINCED, FROZEN | | | | | | | | |
| 30420210 Cod | 76 | 5732 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30420560 Hake | 10 | 472 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30420580 Hake | 66 | 3904 | 43 | 2836 | 17 | 1121 | 12 | 795 |
| 30420590 Hake | 10 | 577 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | **228** | **15043** | **148** | **10408** | **85** | **5702** | **49** | **3983** |

SOURCE: NATIONAL STATISTICS INSTITUTE INE. 1 USD = 192 PTE.

## Salted Cod, n.d.

### Production

Salted cod n.d. production declined in CY-1998 due to higher import prices of frozen cod, currently the industry's main raw material. An output increase is expected for 1999, reelecting current cod trade trends (see trade). Rising prices of the finished products (salted dry cod) and some hyper-markets' desire to cut prices have encouraged the cod industry to look for lower priced raw-materials with acceptable quality standards to replace higher-priced salted cod n.d. imports from northern Europe. Given current import price trends, and reportedly successful use of salted n.d. cod from other origins, namely the US, total production of salted n.d. cod is forecast to continue to expand during 2000.

Quality of nationally produced salted cod n.d. is generally considered good, though variable with the type of cod used and inferior when produced from frozen fish. Salted cod produced from *Gadus morhua* which is imported from Norway, Iceland or Canada, is considered of reasonably good quality, while the processing techniques are generally considered inferior to the Portuguese. Salted cod produced from Alaska cod is considered inferior to that produced from *Gadus morhua*. However, the salted cod produced from recently imported Alaska cod is reported to be excellent due to the high quality of Pacific cod imported this year.

### Consumption

Soaring 1998 cod prices induced a reduction in total domestic consumption of salted dry cod, and consequently of salted n.d. cod. In spite of new alternative strategies to increase the local supply of lower-priced cod types, the overall increase in domestic prices following the sharp September 1998 price increase in Norway will tend to depress total 1999 salted cod n.d. consumption. At retail, salted dry cod, still the most popular fish product in Portugal, will tend to be displaced in larger quantities by cheaper alternative protein sources like pork and poultry. Continuation of current salted cod price trends are expected to lead to another reduction in 2000. While salted dry cod will maintain an part of the food consumption pattern of the Portuguese population, there is concern that continued high prices will cause an unrecoverable reduction in demand from the public as consumers grow accustomed to alternative protein sources.

During CY-1998, the national salted dry cod market accounted for 42,178 million Pte, of which 30% were sold by hyper-markers, 28% by super-markets, and the remaining by the traditional retailers. Some 88% of the total is sold un-packed. Due to the perceived quality difference between Alaska cod and Gadus morhua, retail prices for Alaska cod are about 150 Pte/Kg lower.

**Trade**

Total imports of salted cod n.d. decline 3.2% during CY-1998 as a consequence of a generalized import price increase in traditional cod export markets. Further increases in prices, reportedly up 50 percent in September 1999, will induce another reduction in imports in 1999. Jan/April 1999 salted n.d. cod imports were down by 10.4%. Given expectations for continued high prices, total salted cod n.d. imports are forecast to drop again in 2000. The current high-price situation is reportedly due to the warming up of Norwegian fishing waters, causing cod fish stocks to migrate to deeper depths where they are inaccessible to the smaller fishing vessels. These unusual circumstances have also reportedly delayed the filling up of zero/reduced-tariff import quotas. In particular, the 25,000 Mt WTO quota (see Policy) which usually is filled in February with Russian cod, remained open until May. Import patterns continue to reflect the EU's import quota regime which conveys preferential conditions to non-EU countries of the European Economic Zone and accounts for Norway's and Iceland's predominant role in Portuguese salted cod trade. For Portugal's trade matrices for both salted n.d. cod and salted dry cod, please see the statistical section of this report.

Salted n.d. cod imports from the U.S. rose 27.6% during 1998 as the local cod industry was forced to look for alternative suppliers. During CY-1999, salted n.d. cod imports from the U.S. should drop relative to 1998 levels. During Jan/April 1999, salted n.d. cod imports were down 10.8%, as the local cod industry started to displace U.S. salted cod n.d. with frozen cod for de-frosting, salting and drying. Reportedly the rise in European demand for Pacific cod, spurred by the high Norwegian cod prices, is tending to drive up prices for salted n.d. Alaska cod.

**Policy**

The EU tariff schedule, and all its preferential trade agreements are also in effect in Portugal. Of particular relevance for the cod sector, the EU import regime currently favors cod exports from countries belonging to the European Economic Space EES for an extensive range of cod products. Special access conditions exist for an extensive range of cod products, from fresh or frozen cod, which can be exported tariff-free without limit into the EU, to salted dry cod which can be exported tariff-free under a EU-set quota, and at reduced-tariff above the quota. The U.S. can also have access to the so-called "autonomous quotas". For a summary of EU 1999 cod import quotas, see the 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 generally considered a higher quality product than frozen cod. However, since transportation and fish scaling costs are paid by the Portuguese importers, export prices of US cod must be considerably lower than those of other origins. The current narrowing of U.S. and European salted n.d. cod prices will tend to limit total export potential of this product.

Salted cod n.d. is mostly sold to high seas 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. Salted dry cod is mostly purchased by wholesalers who supply the local grocers. Some of these companies do the cod salting and drying as well. The larger hyper-markets also import directly.

## Statistical section

### Salted Cod Production, Supply & Distribution Table

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PSD Table | | | | | | |
| Country | Portugal | | | | | |
| Commodity | Cod, Salted | | | | (MT) | |
| | Revised | 1998 | Preliminary | 1999 | Forecast | 2000 |
| | Old | New | Old | New | Old | New |
| Market Year Begin | | 01/1998 | | 01/1999 | | 01/2000 |
| Beginning Stocks | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Total Production | 32200 | 25000 | 32000 | 32000 | 0 | 35000 |
| Intra-EC Imports | 25000 | 13038 | 24500 | 10800 | 0 | 10000 |
| Other Imports | 154000 | 163364 | 152000 | 136200 | 0 | 130000 |
| TOTAL Imports | 179000 | 176402 | 176500 | 147000 | 0 | 140000 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 211350 | 201552 | 208650 | 179150 | 150 | 175150 |
| Intra-EC Exports | 900 | 1187 | 890 | 2900 | 0 | 3000 |
| Other Exports | 20 | 42 | 20 | 170 | 0 | 180 |
| TOTAL Exports | 920 | 1229 | 910 | 3070 | 0 | 3180 |
| Domestic Consumption | 210280 | 200173 | 207590 | 175930 | 0 | 171820 |
| Other Use/Loss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Utilization | 210280 | 200173 | 207590 | 175930 | 0 | 171820 |
| Ending Stocks | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 0 | 150 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 211350 | 201552 | 208650 | 179150 | 0 | 175150 |

## Trade Matrices

| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Portugal | | |
| Commodity | Cod, Salted | | |
| Time period | Jan/Dec | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 1997 | | 1998 |
| U.S. | 5468 | U.S. | 6979 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Denmark | 20245 | Denmark | 7986 |
| Spain | 2695 | France | 2005 |
| France | 1072 | Netherlands | 1103 |
| Other EU | 1420 | Other EU | 1939 |
| Norway | 60105 | Norway | 88192 |
| Russia | 45507 | Iceland | 42016 |
| Iceland | 30592 | Russia | 22060 |
| Ships | 10558 | Canada | 2418 |
| Switzerland | 2422 | China | 965 |
| Faroe Islands | 1461 | | |
| Total for Others | 176077 | | 168684 |
| Others not Listed | 751 | | 739 |
| Grand Total | 182296 | | 176402 |

| Export Trade Matrix | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Portugal | | |
| Commodity | Cod, Salted | | |
| Time period | Jan/Dec | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Exports for: | 1997 | | 1998 |
| U.S. | 0 | U.S. | 0 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Spain | 5917 | Spain | 792 |
| Greece | 262 | Greece | 128 |
| France | 104 | France | 107 |
| Other EU | 20 | Germany | 99 |
| Mexico | 178 | Other EU | 64 |
| Angola | 28 | Switzerland | 38 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 6509 | | 1228 |
| Others not Listed | 32 | | 1 |
| Grand Total | 6541 | | 1229 |

| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Portugal | | |
| Commodity | Cod, Salted | | |
| Time period | Jan/April | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 1998 | | 1999 |
| U.S. | 1039 | U.S. | 927 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Denmark | 3599 | Denmark | 3840 |
| Spain | 508 | Other EU | 66 |
| France | 366 | Norway | 26860 |
| Other EU | 331 | Iceland | 14327 |
| Norway | 38889 | Russia | 13209 |
| Iceland | 11996 | Canada | 1497 |
| Russia | 10438 | | |
| Canada | 630 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 66757 | | 59799 |
| Others not Listed | 0 | | 0 |
| Grand Total | 67796 | | 60726 |

| Export Trade Matrix | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Portugal | | |
| Commodity | Cod, Salted | | |
| Time period | Jan/April | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Exports for: | 1998 | | 1999 |
| U.S. | 0 | U.S. | 0 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Spain | 290 | Spain | 951 |
| Greece | 128 | Greece | 201 |
| Other EU | 45 | Other EU | 98 |
| Switzerland | 20 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 483 | | 1250 |
| Others not Listed | 6 | | 3 |
| Grand Total | 489 | | 1253 |

## PORTUGAL: DRY COD IMPORTS

| | CY-1997 | | CY-1998 | | JAN/APRIL 1998 | | JAN/APRIL 1999 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 100 KG (fresh weight basis) | 1000 PTE | 100 KG (fresh weight basis) | 1000 PTE | 100 KG (fresh weight basis) | 1000 PTE | 100 KG (fresh weight basis) | 1000 PTE |
| **Not Salted** | | | | | | | | |
| SPAIN | 0 | 0 | **403** | 13099 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Salted** | | | | | | | | |
| FRANCE | **14258** | 354480 | **18330** | 517033 | **2845** | 73964 | **3614** | 112693 |
| NETHERLANDS | **25511** | 540563 | **3627** | 104993 | **0** | 0 | **1717** | 33854 |
| GERMANY | **47215** | 825898 | **46197** | 1082000 | **20627** | 428321 | **11953** | 382497 |
| ITALY | **1511** | 25814 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| U.K. | **9210** | 242236 | **3275** | 100793 | **996** | 31336 | **107** | 3996 |
| DENMARK | **233356** | 4432294 | **114876** | 2837008 | **43575** | 1004173 | **15052** | 437223 |
| SPAIN | **169609** | 2993085 | **98451** | 2511597 | **24987** | 539858 | **22614** | 570008 |
| ICELAND | **15030** | 377956 | **15777** | 426590 | **7356** | 188018 | **1798** | 58176 |
| NORWAY | **234777** | 4234474 | **441468** | 10672690 | **145966** | 3254373 | **170536** | 4865535 |
| SWEDEN | **2824** | 47866 | **7056** | 154621 | **7056** | 154621 | **0** | 0 |
| SWITZERLAND | **0** | 0 | **120** | 3341 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| RUSSIA | **37549** | 618378 | **7335** | 180241 | **2026** | 45600 | **43034** | 1182198 |
| IVORY COAST | **0** | 0 | **30** | 418 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| GHANA | **4** | 45 | **0** | 77 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| CANADA | **150** | 2822 | **11944** | 267387 | **5665** | 127509 | **3764** | 89535 |
| CHINA | **1322** | 10486 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| SHIPS | **2738** | 54250 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| SHIPS | **7275** | 161842 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| | **802339** | **14922489** | **768888** | **18871888** | **261099** | **5847773** | **274189** | **7735715** |

# PORTUGAL: DRY COD EXPORTS

| | CY-1997 | | CY-1998 | | JAN/APRIL 1998 | | JAN/APRIL 1999 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 100 KG (fresh weight basis) | 1000 PTE | 100 KG (fresh weight basis) | 1000 PTE | 100 KG (fresh weight basis) | 1000 PTE | 100 KG (fresh weight basis) | 1000 PTE |
| **Not Salted** | | | | | | | | |
| FRANCE | **0** | 0 | **47** | 1550 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| SPAIN | **94** | 1269 | **197** | 4706 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| SWITZERLAND | **30** | 334 | **43** | 340 | **0** | 0 | **43** | 360 |
| ANDORRA | **189** | 3918 | | | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| C. VERDE | **56** | 1461 | **94** | 3092 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| G. BISSAU | **0** | 21 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| ANGOLA | **60** | 1726 | **73** | 3194 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| BRAZIL | **0** | 0 | **0** | 10 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| **Salted** | | | | | | | | |
| FRANCE | **8279** | 146903 | **13421** | 353770 | **6373** | 140214 | **3695** | 106161 |
| BELG-LUX. | **275** | 6187 | **506** | 13901 | **421** | 11496 | 56 | 1780 |
| NETHERLANDS | **43** | 982 | **236** | 6742 | **73** | 1822 | **43** | 1454 |
| GERMANY | **146** | 3489 | **210** | 6196 | **99** | 2758 | **103** | 3384 |
| ITALY | **9** | 230 | **4** | 135 | **0** | 13 | **0** | 64 |
| U.K. | **3155** | 19243 | **1013** | 32072 | **202** | 6491 | **322** | 10835 |
| Denmark | **0** | 0 | **485** | 12638 | **56** | 1589 | **0** | 0 |
| GREECE | **1416** | 17800 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 | **34** | 864 |
| SPAIN | **8820** | 111198 | **910** | 27658 | **258** | 7904 | **2773** | 46055 |
| NORWAY | **5150** | 150014 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 | **172** | 2201 |
| SWITZERLAND | **1536** | 31771 | **1712** | 44333 | **506** | 11903 | **506** | 18411 |
| ANDORRA | **412** | 8481 | **579** | 16053 | **146** | 3492 | **137** | 3988 |
| Morocco | **0** | 0 | **0** | 30 | **0** | 30 | **0** | 0 |
| C. VERDE | **558** | 13997 | **481** | 14856 | **82** | 2130 | **262** | 9726 |
| G. BISSAU | **82** | 2234 | **39** | 854 | **39** | 854 | **4** | 155 |
| S. TOM. PR. | **86** | 2014 | **69** | 2280 | **26** | 744 | **39** | 1636 |
| GABAN | **0** | 23 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| ZAIRE | **30** | 989 | **17** | 556 | **9** | 185 | **0** | 0 |
| ANGOLA | **24202** | 584615 | **18270** | 714263 | **670** | 17831 | **820** | 27890 |
| UGANDA | **9** | 189 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| MOZAMBIQUE | **781** | 17902 | **227** | 6537 | **4** | 81 | **0** | 32 |
| S. AFRICA | **9** | 242 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| NAMIBIA | **4** | 208 | **4** | 94 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| USA | **867** | 22662 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| VENEZUELA | **129** | 2179 | **69** | 643 | **4** | 38 | **0** | 0 |
| BRAZIL | **23979** | 597747 | **10824** | 301743 | **3009** | 70640 | **2682** | 78011 |
| MACAU | **300** | 8608 | **790** | 20432 | **245** | 7193 | **56** | 1800 |
| SHIPS | **0** | 26 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 | **189** | 6250 |
| | **80704** | **1758662** | **50322** | **1588678** | **12219** | **287408** | **11936** | **321057** |

**Import Quotas**

## Autonomous import quotas in 1998 & 1999

| Tariff Code | Description | Amount of Quota (Mt) | | Quota Period | Quota Duty (%) | | Regular duty (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1998 | 1999 | | 1998 | 1999 | |
| 0302.50.10 | Cod and *Boreogadus saida*, livers and roes excluded, fresh, chilled or frozen, for processing | 57,500 | 67,500 | April 1 to Dec. 31 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 12.00 |
| 0302.50.90 | | | | | | | 12.00 |
| 0302.69.35 | | | | | | | 12.00 |
| 0303.60.11 | | | | | | | 12.00 |
| 0303.60.19 | | | | | | | 12.00 |
| 0303.60.90 | | | | | | | 12.00 |
| 0303.79.41 | | | | | | | 12.00 |
| 0303.60.11 | Cod and fish of the species *Borogadus saida*, excluding livers and roes, frozen, for processing. | 9,000 | 8,000 | item | 3.7 | 2.5 | 12.00 |
| 0303.60.19 | | | | | | | 12.00 |
| 0303.60.90 | | | | | | | 12.00 |
| 0303.79.41 | | | | | | | 12.00 |
| 0305.62.00 | Cod and fish of the species *Borogadus saida*, salted or in brine, but not dried or smoked, for processing | 8,000 | 8,000 | item | 3.7 | 2.5 | 13.00 |
| 0305.69.10 | | | | | | | 13.00 |

**WTO quotas**

| Tariff Code | Description | Amount of Quota (M.T.) | Quota Period | Quota Duty (%) | Regular duty (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0304.20.29 | Cod of the species *Gadus morhua* | 10,000 | Jan-Dec | 8 | 7.50 |
| 0305.51.10<br>0305.51.90<br>0305.62.00 | Cod of the species *Gadus morhua* and *Gadus ogac*. | 25,000 | Jan-Dec | 0 | 13.00<br>13.00<br>13.00 |
| 0305.59.11<br>0305.59.19<br>0305.69.10 | Fish of the species *Boreogadus saida* | | | | 13.00<br>13.00<br>13.00 |

Note: The US is naturally excluded from the WTO quotas since they exclude the Pacific cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*).

## Total Edible Fishery Products

### Production

Total CY-1998 fish catch was up 4% as a consequence of an increased fishing activity, which enabled a moderate increase in capture of several fish types like sardines and mackerel. Depleted fish stocks will tend to curtail total 1999 fish catch though, with a 11% reduction reported during January/April of 1999. Current fish stock problems, the effects of the end of the current EU-Morocco fishing Agreement in November 1999 (see Groundfish, Policy) and the overall trend for increasingly restrictive fishing practices are expected to lead to another reduction in fish catch in 2000.

In addition to efforts to improve the national fleet, a significant number of vessels has been transferred from the national fleet to those of other countries in which they form partnerships. Since the beginning of the decade, as many as 50 ships have formed mixed capital ventures abroad, especially in Mauritania and the Falklands, in order to secure stable fish supplies. In 1998, the national fleet was composed of 11,189 vessels (11,440 in 1997) with a total power of 394,048 Kw (396,625 Kw in 1997). Output of main species (with 1997 in brackets) were: sardines, 80,250 Mt (76,402 Mt), Atlantic mackerel, 23,238 (21,919 Mt), Hairtails, 13,074 Mt (15,093 Mt) and tuna fish, 12,622 Mt (12,664 Mt).

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: hake, flatfish and red fish, cod, and red porgy. Canned fish production expanded 10.6% during CY-1998 due to a recovery in sardine canning enabled by the larger catch, as well as in tuna fish canning through a higher use of imported tuna fish. Outputs of the canned sardines and canned tuna fish in 1998 (raw basis) totaled 29,744 Mt (25,153 Mt in 1997) and 13,767 Mt (17,912 Mt in 1997) respectively. Production of all other canned fishes totaled 4,384 Mt (5,216 Mt in 1997). Total production of canned fish continued to show a moderate recovery during the first part of the year, encouraged by a consumption diversion from very high-priced fresh and frozen fish products, with the general fisheries directorate reporting a 13.3% output increase during the Jan/April 1999 period over the similar period in 1998. There are currently 20 to 30 canning units producing sardines, tuna and horse mackerel. Quality of both fresh and frozen fish sold in the market is good.

### Consumption

Total seafood consumption remained mostly unchanged in CY-1998, sustained by a moderately higher demand from the processing industry. Due to generally high prices, fresh & frozen seafood at retail dropped moderately. Sales of frozen seafood as a whole dropped by 7% in volume, while expanding by 5% in value during CY-1998 relative to 1997 levels.

Due to relatively high-prices, total seafood consumption is expected to decline in 1999. In addition to the current depression of the cod market (see Salted cod section), high prices are also negatively impacting the sales of fresh/frozen seafood in general. As tends to happen when prices are high, fresh fish consumption will tend to be more affected than frozen, which maintains greater price stability. Consumption patterns will continue to reflect increasing diversification, while cod, sardine and mackerel will continue to dominate. In particular, salmon and monkfish use will tend to continue to expand, favored by the development of the restaurant business. After a slight contraction in 1998, consumption of prawn and shrimp have also been expanding during the current year. Processed fish, especially frozen minced fish and pre-cooked products, will also continue to expand, profiting from changing lifestyles. Given the continuation of the current price conjuncture, total fish consumption will tend to be moderately reduced again in 2000.

**Trade**

After a 2.5 reduction in 1998, imports of total edible fishery products increased 1.9% in volume and 16.4% in value during Jan/April 1999, spurred by the dropping levels of national catch. Fresh fish (harmonized tariff schedule code 0302) went up 8% in volume, frozen fish (HTC 0303) by 20.4%, minced fish (HTSC 0304) by 13.7%, crustaceans by 1.5%, and canned fish by 67%. Cured fish dropped by 5.7% in volume while rising by 21.9% in value, in association with current trends of the cod market (see Salted Cod section). Mollusk was also down by 5.3%. Total seafood imports are expected to increase moderately again in 2000 as a consequence of the lower forecast national fish catch.

After an increase in 1998, U.S. seafood exports into Portugal expanded again during the first part of 1999. In addition to cod, most significantly expanding seafood products include monkfish, salmon and loligo. For a detailed breakout of recent U.S. seafood exports into Portugal, see the Statistical Section. The predominant role played by Norway, Russia and Iceland in the Portuguese total seafood imports is due to their leadership as cod suppliers (see Groundfish and Salted cod sections). As a whole, the EU continues to account for increasing share of the Portuguese seafood trade, with Spain playing a large role not only as a direct supplier but also as the port of entry of seafood products imported from other origins, including the U.S.

**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 was also created in recent years to protect sardine stocks on national waters. Most significant bi-lateral fishing agreements are with Morocco (swordfish, hairtails 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.

Among most significant short-term challenges for Portugal is the end of the EU-Morocco fishing agreement in November 1999, of special importance for the catch of hake and hairtails, whose re-negotiation is expected to be concluded under the Portuguese Presidency of the EU during the first semester of 2000. Other important dossiers falling under the Portuguese EU Presidency are the negotiations of the Denmark-Greenland fishing agreement and separate negotiations with several African, Portuguese-speaking countries.

Portugal is subject to the EU import regime for all fish types. EU quality and health directives are also effective in the country. 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**

In addition to cod, frozen and salted n.d., a few other seafood products have good prospects of penetrating the

Portuguese market, profiting from an increasingly diversified consumption pattern. Salmon, monkfish and squid in particular continue to profit from expansion in demand, while more intense business contacts could widen the successfully-marketed U.S. product range in this market.

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 imports by these entities are 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

### Total Seafood Production, Supply & Distribution Table

| PSD Table | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Portugal | | | | | |
| Commodity | Total Edible Fishery Products | | | | (MT) | |
| | Revised | 1998 | Preliminary | 1999 | Forecast | 2000 |
| | Old | New | Old | New | Old | New |
| Market Year Begin | | 01/1998 | | 01/1999 | | 01/2000 |
| Landings/Comm'l Catch | 200000 | 212128 | 195000 | 200000 | 0 | 198000 |
| Fresh/Frz Production | 119900 | 121148 | 120097 | 108000 | 0 | 104400 |
| Canned Production | 36100 | 45530 | 32000 | 50000 | 0 | 52000 |
| Cured Production | 4000 | 3022 | 3900 | 2000 | 0 | 2000 |
| Total Production | 160000 | 169700 | 155997 | 160000 | 0 | 158400 |
| Fresh/Frozen Imports | 210000 | 192719 | 219000 | 210500 | 0 | 215000 |
| Canned Imports | 3500 | 3733 | 3400 | 6000 | 0 | 7000 |
| Cured Imports | 260000 | 256057 | 258000 | 245000 | 0 | 240000 |
| TOTAL Imports | 473500 | 452509 | 480400 | 461500 | 0 | 462000 |
| Fresh/Frozen Exports | 67000 | 53388 | 68000 | 60000 | 0 | 65000 |
| Canned Exports | 13000 | 12680 | 14000 | 13000 | 0 | 14000 |
| Cured Exports | 8000 | 6961 | 8000 | 10000 | 0 | 11000 |
| TOTAL Exports | 88000 | 73029 | 90000 | 83000 | 0 | 90000 |
| Domestic Consumption | 545500 | 549180 | 546397 | 538500 | 0 | 530400 |

## Trade Matrices

### Total Edible Fishery Product Trade Matrix for Calendar Years 1997 & 1998

| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Portugal | | |
| Commodity | Total Edible Fishery Products | | |
| Time period | Jan/Dec. | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 1997 | | 1998 |
| U.S. | 9163 | U.S. | 11669 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Spain | 119129 | Spain | 114809 |
| Denmark | 45864 | Denmark | 21188 |
| Netherlands | 7144 | France | 7683 |
| France | 6929 | U.K. | 5661 |
| Other EU | 14984 | Other EU | 14064 |
| Norway | 83649 | Norway | 133236 |
| Russia | 74215 | Iceland | 46022 |
| Iceland | 34192 | Russia | 37227 |
| Mauritania | 6583 | Ghana | 9395 |
| S. Africa | 6373 | S. Africa | 6914 |
| Total for Others | 399062 | | 396199 |
| Others not Listed | 55664 | | 44641 |
| Grand Total | 463889 | | 452509 |

| Export Trade Matrix | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Portugal | | |
| Commodity | Total Edible Fishery Products | | |
| Time period | Jan/Dec. | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Exports for: | 1997 | | 1998 |
| U.S. | 1746 | U.S. | 1881 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Spain | 47732 | Spain | 42266 |
| France | 7360 | France | 6535 |
| U.K. | 3678 | U.K. | 4251 |
| Italy | 3019 | Italy | 3146 |
| Greece | 1135 | Germany | 1183 |
| Other EU | 2884 | Belgium-Lux | 1040 |
| Angola | 3095 | Other EU | 2425 |
| Brazil | 3029 | Angola | 2332 |
| Canada | 1730 | Canada | 1735 |
| Israel | 422 | Brazil | 1590 |
| Total for Others | 74084 | | 66503 |
| Others not Listed | 4682 | | 4645 |
| Grand Total | 80512 | | 73029 |

## Total Edible Fishery Product Trade Matrix for Jan/April 1998 & 1999

| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Portugal | | |
| Commodity | Total Edible Fishery Products | | |
| Time period | Jan/April | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 1998 | | 1999 |
| U.S. | 2018 | U.S. | 3541 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Spain | 36716 | Spain | 41088 |
| Denmark | 8359 | Denmark | 6130 |
| Germany | 2210 | Other EU | 5548 |
| Other EU | 5609 | Norway | 46197 |
| Norway | 53724 | Russia | 24498 |
| Iceland | 13705 | Iceland | 14998 |
| Russia | 13359 | Ghana | 2634 |
| Ghana | 3759 | S. Africa | 2122 |
| S. Africa | 2519 | Canada | 2030 |
| Mauritania | 2065 | Mauritania | 2028 |
| Total for Others | 142025 | | 147273 |
| Others not Listed | 12603 | | 8767 |
| Grand Total | 156646 | | 159581 |

| Export Trade Matrix | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Portugal | | |
| Commodity | Total Edible Fishery Products | | |
| Time period | Jan/April | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Exports for: | 1998 | | 1999 |
| U.S. | 632 | U.S. | 543 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Spain | 9297 | Spain | 11060 |
| France | 2538 | France | 1428 |
| U.K. | 1057 | U.K. | 1355 |
| Italy | 900 | Italy | 969 |
| Other EU | 1411 | Other EU | 2736 |
| Canada | 594 | Canada | 512 |
| Brazil | 499 | Switzerland | 323 |
| Switzerland | 339 | Brazil | 315 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 16635 | | 18698 |
| Others not Listed | 906 | | 1572 |
| Grand Total | 18173 | | 20813 |

**TOTAL SEAFOOD IMPORTS FROM THE US**

| | | 1997 | | 1998 | | Jan/April 98 | | Jan/April 99 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 100 Kg | 1000 PTE | 100 Kg | 1000 PTE | 100 Kg | 1000 PTE | 100 Kg | 1000 PTE |
| **FRESH/CHILLED FISH** | | | | | | | | | |
| 30269550 | Anchovees | 0 | 0 | 3 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30269810 | Monkfish | 20 | 1390 | 64 | 6690 | 14 | 1174 | 0 | 0 |
| 30269680 | Hake | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 574 |
| 30269990 | Seabream & oth. | 241 | 15838 | 219 | 24788 | 212 | 23808 | 24 | 2532 |
| 30270000 | Liver & eggs | 0 | 875 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **FROZEN FISH** | | | | | | | | | |
| 30310000 | Pacific Salmon | 3134 | 124191 | 1439 | 65926 | 633 | 29667 | 368 | 13621 |
| 30331900 | Pacific Halibut | 22 | 2714 | 268 | 23097 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30332000 | Plaice | 196 | 8196 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30339800 | Miscell. Flatfishes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30341110 | Tuna fish | 0 | 0 | 952 | 25884 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30342900 | Yellow FinTuna | 20 | 1659 | 38 | 3517 | 38 | 3517 | 0 | 0 |
| 30360900 | Cod | 4237 | 93689 | 30398 | 1170593 | 5318 | 207694 | 20389 | 1020323 |
| 30371100 | Sardines | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30378190 | Hake | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30379550 | Alaska Pollock | 0 | 0 | 2675 | 39659 | 1143 | 16853 | 202 | 3403 |
| 30379810 | Monkfish | 4022 | 275723 | 6323 | 353671 | 1327 | 73324 | 1774 | 69776 |
| 30379870 | Swordfish | 10 | 1225 | 36 | 4587 | 36 | 4587 | 0 | 0 |
| 30380900 | Liver & eggs | 203 | 5099 | 13 | 863 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **MINCED FISH** | | | | | | | | | |
| 30420580 | Frozen Hake | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30420830 | Frozen Monkfish | 111 | 10259 | 110 | 12485 | 30 | 3545 | 93 | 13205 |
| 30490350 | Prepared Cod | 0 | 0 | 1278 | 25201 | 313 | 2895 | 0 | 0 |
| 30490570 | Prep. Monkfish | 1661 | 117878 | 460 | 41701 | 240 | 23112 | 0 | 0 |
| 30490610 | Prep. Alaska Pollock | 1045 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **DRY/SALTED FISH** | | | | | | | | | |
| 30510000 | Fish meal | **0** | 0 | **10** | 2498 | **0** | 0 | **35** | 3691 |
| 30530110 | Minced cod | **66** | 1177 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| 30562000 | Salted cod n.d. | **54679** | 916420 | **69787** | 994691 | **10390** | 146934 | **9267** | 137259 |
| 30569900 | Tuna & others | **0** | 0 | **2071** | 43142 | **0** | 0 | **1429** | 17347 |
| **CRUSTACEANS** | | | | | | | | | |
| 30614100 | Crabs | 0 | 4 | 2 | 730 | 2 | 730 | 0 | 0 |
| 30614900 | " | 2 | 767 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30619900 | Crawfish | 0 | 0 | 1 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30621000 | Crawfish, not frozen | 10 | 3343 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30622100 | Live lobster | 23 | 4711 | 18 | 3960 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 907 |

(Continued on following page)

TOTAL SEAFOOD IMPORTS FROM THE US (Continued)

| | | 1997 | | 1998 | | Jan/April 98 | | Jan/April 99 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 100 Kg | 1000 PTE | 100 Kg | 1000 PTE | 100 Kg | 1000 PTE | 100 Kg | 1000 PTE |
| **MOLLUSK** | | | | | | | | | |
| 30741910 | Fresh squid | 0 | 0 | 4 | 471 | 4 | 471 | 0 | 0 |
| 30741990 | " | 0 | 0 | 1 | 119 | 1 | 119 | 0 | 0 |
| 30749310 | Frozen Squid | 1257 | 30793 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30749330 | " | 62 | 2664 | 259 | 10130 | 230 | 9495 | 0 | 0 |
| 30749380 | " | 20374 | 415605 | 253 | 7341 | 250 | 7274 | 1589 | 46177 |
| 30749590 | " | 231 | 4965 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 221 | 7489 |
| 30760000 | Snails | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2748 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30791000 | Miscellaneous | 0 | 0 | 0 | 126 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30799900 | " | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **PROCESSED SEAFOOD (Fresh weight basis)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 160420100 | Frozen salmon prep. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 726 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 160420500 | Frozen sardine prep. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | **91626** | **2039342** | **116684** | **2865453** | **20181** | **555199** | **35406** | **1336304** |

SOURCE: NATIONAL STATISTICS INSTITUTE INE. All numbers have been converted to fresh weight basis.

**Fish Producer and Retail Prices in 1998 and 1999 (January /April) (Pte/Kg)**

| | 1998 | | | 1999 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Producer | Retail | | Producer | Retail | |
| | | Lisbon | Oporto | | Lisbon | Oporto |
| Mackerel | 195.5 | 680.3 | 485.4 | 267.4 | 732.7 | 504.2 |
| Sole Fish | 2,315.0 | 3,028.7 | 2,858.3 | 2,308.3 | 2,660.8 | 2,712.5 |
| Loligo | 1,425.8 | 1,792.7 | 1,875.0 | 1,306.1 | 1,536.7 | 1,983.3 |
| Hake | 903.7 | 1,939.4 | 1,475.0 | 1,068.0 | 1,865.0 | 1,550.0 |
| **Source: General Directorate for Fisheries; 1 USD = 192Pte** | | | | | | |

**Consumer Price Index**

| January to March 1998, 1999 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | January to March, 1998 | January to March, 1999 | Variation (%) (99-98) |
| TOTAL, except Housing | 101.2 | 104.1 | 2.8 |
| TOTAL Food Products | 102.1 | 105.7 | 3.6 |
| TOTAL Fishery Products | 109.2 | 123.8 | 13.4 |
| Fresh/Chilled Fish/Frozen | 105.7 | 111.9 | 5.9 |
| Cured Fish or inBrine | 115.6 | 148.0 | 28.0 |
| Crustaceans & Mollusk | 110.4 | 109.4 | - 0.9 |
| Canned Fish | 105.4 | 107.9 | 2.3 |
| **Base (100): Average 1991 Prices; Source: National Statistics Institute (INE)** | | | |