Market, Trade Flows Of Frozen Tilapia In E.U.



China is the main source for the relatively low volume of tilapia imported to the European Union.

Summary:

Within the European market of frozen fish, tilapia play a minor role, with average yearly import quantities below 20,000 mt. China provides more than 80% of the total, while Indonesia is the second-largest exporter. Vietnam is a fast-growing newcomer. On average, Asian tilapia is cheaper than imports from Africa or Latin America. The majority of the tilapia imported to Spain, Poland and Germany is consumed in local markets, while the Netherlands and Belgium tend to re-export tilapia fillets to other E.U. countries.

Despite being one of the most popular farmed freshwater fish around the world, tilapia is an almost unknown product in the displays of European shops. Within the European market of frozen fish fillets, tilapia play a minor role, with average yearly import quantities below 20,000 mt. These amounts represented less than 0.003% of a market of 5.5 mmt of fish fillets in 2013, and only 11.4% of an aggregate of other tropical farmed species that include Pangasius and Nile perch. The latter are much better known by European consumers.

Tilapia Supply In E.U.

With very limited contributions from

other continents, tilapia fillets in the European Union are mainly imported from Asia (Table 1). Tilapia imports from Asia have remained fairly stable, with a minor increase of about 400 mt between 2010 and 2013. While not a majorly significant increase, the quantities in 2013 represented an important recovery from a fall to less than 16,0000 mt in 2012.

Within Asia, China is the most important exporter, providing more than 80% of the total imported quantities of tilapia (Table 2). Indonesia is the secondlargest exporter to the E.U., with annual amounts under 2,000 mt. The quantities from these two countries remained relatively stable since 2010, except for a decrease in 2012. Vietnam is a fast-growing newcomer whose exports of frozen tilapia fillets to the E.U. rose from 163



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mt in 2010 to almost 1,000 mt in 2013 a huge increase.

On average, Asian tilapia is cheaper than other imports from Africa or Latin America (Table 3). China is not only the leader in quantity, but also in price. The average import price was 2.53 euro/kg (U.S. \$3.22/kg) for frozen fillets, including transport costs and insurances. This price is about half of the recorded prices for Latin American imports – and even cheaper than for other Asian exporters.

Vietnamese prices are closer to the Chinese levels than those of Indonesia and Thailand. It is assumed that the differences in price also refer to differences in quality.

Table I. Regional sources for frozen tilapia fillets imported to the European Union.

	Import Volume (mt)			
Year	Africa	Latin America	Asia	
2010 2011 2012 2013	1.4 64.7 78.0 0	93.7 81.0 93.3 31.0	18,886.4 18,776.4 15,750.9 19,290.7	

Table 2. Main Asian sources for frozen tilapia fillets imported to the European Union.

	Import Volume (mt)				
Year	China	Vietnam	Indonesia	Thailand	
2010	16,738.3	163.2	1,5223	421.9	
2011	16,308.9	425.3	1,700.0	315.0	
2012	13,964.2	134.7	1,340.4	175.0	
2013	16,014.1	980.0	1,901.1	214.9	

Table 3. Prices including transportation and insurance costs for frozen tilapia fillets imported to the European Union.

	Price (euro/kg) (U.S. \$/kg)			
Year	China	Vietnam	Indonesia	Thailand
2010	2.42 (\$3.08)	2.35 (\$2.99)	3.85 (\$4.90)	3.08 (\$3.92)
2011	2.69 (\$3.43)	2.84 (\$3.62)	4.18 (\$5.32)	4.99 (\$6.35)
2012	2.58 (\$3.29)	3.03 (\$3.86)	4.66 (\$5.93)	6.65 (\$8.47)
2013	2.53 (\$3.22)	2.86 (\$3.64)	4.65 (\$5.92)	4.91 (\$6.25)

Table 4. Top tilapia-importing countries in the European Union in 2013.

Country	Volume (mt)	Price (euro/kg) (U.S. \$/kg)	Market Share (%)
Poland	5,400	2.26 (\$2.88)	28.06
Spain	5,222	2.47 (\$3.15)	27.14
Germany	2,016	3.29 (\$4.19)	10.48
Netherlands	1,778	3.49 (\$4.44)	9.24
Belgium	1,354	3.59 (\$4.57)	7.04

Table 5. Intra-European Union trade in frozen tilapia fillets.

Country	Tilapia	Price	Internal	Gross	Export Value
	Exports	(euro/kg)	Consump-	Profit	(1,000 euro)
	(mt)	(U.S. \$/kg)	tion (mt)	(%)	(1,000 U.S. \$)
Netherlands	1,246.1	3.94 (\$4.99)	532.4	13.01	5,551 (\$7,039)
Belgium	1,165.9	5.35 (\$6.77)	189.0	48.92	9,291 (\$11,782)
Poland	697.6	2.96 (\$3.75)	4,702.2	30.84	2,698 (\$3,421)
Germany	462.8	3.88 (\$4.91)	1,553.1	17.85	2,114 (\$2,681)
Spain	72.7	2.69 (\$3.41)	5,149.4	9.18	214 (\$271)

In such a case, Thailand would be the quality leader, along with Indonesia. Vietnam

may be attempting to directly compete with China for the price leadership.

Importers, Intra-E.U. Trade

With more than 5,000 mt of tilapia fillets imported in 2013, Poland and Spain were the main importers of frozen tilapia fillets in the E.U. (Table 4). The countries also reported the lowest import prices of the top five importers and the total E.U.

Germany, with 2,000 mt of imports, and the Netherlands and Belgium, between 1,500 and 2,000 mt, completed the top five markets for tilapia fillets. They accounted for 81% of the total E.U. imports.

The destination of the imported tilapia varies across countries (Table 5). The majority is consumed in local markets in Spain, Poland and Germany, whether as a final product or incorporated into processed fish meals. The Netherlands and Belgium have a clear focus on re-exporting this commodity to other E.U. countries.

Tilapia trade within the E.U. is an interesting business that results in very interesting margins, depending on the final destination country. Belgium and Poland report the highest gross margins for these trade operations, which assume they are exporting to higher-income markets like Germany and Scandinavia, or incorporating added value by means of packaging and branding.

Good Alternative



Shrimp from Best Aquaculture Practicescertified farms and plants are now rated a "Good Alternative" by the Monterey Bay Aguarium Seafood Watch® program.

Applying science-based criteria, Seafood Watch ranks various fish, shellfish and other species, and makes recommendations on seafood that is fished or farmed in ways that don't harm the environment. As with the BAP standards, Seafood Watch addresses effluents: habitat, chemical and feed use: escapes and disease risks: sources of stock and other issues.

The Global Aquaculture Alliance is proud that the Monterey Bay Aquarium has recognized BAP certification in this way and supports the Seafood Watch program in helping consumers and businesses make choices for healthy oceans.

"Aquaculture offers the potential for substantial economic and social benefits, but has complex ecological, social and economic costs. The long-term sustainability of aquaculture depends on a balance and synergy of these costs

Seafood Watch® is a registered service mark of the Monterey Bay Aquarium.



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