Spain Market Summary & Category Data for Fish & Seafood - Albacore

January 2024

Seafood Industry Australia
The Voice of Australian Seafood

GREAT AUSTRALIAN SEAFOOD

Economic Indicators

- GDP (USD): **$1.582 trillion** as of December 2023.
- GDP Per Capita (USD): **$52,270** as of December 2023.
- Currency: **Euro** (EUR).
- Exchange Rate: **1 EUR = 1.65 AUD** (01/02/24).
- Mercer's 2023 Quality of Living Ranking: Spain's highest-ranking city is **Madrid at 46**, followed by **Barcelona at 48**.
- Human Development Index: **0.905** and ranked **27th** as of 2021.
- Logistics Performance Index: **3.90** and ranked **13th** globally as of 2023.

Source: Trading Economics, World Bank, Mercer, DFAT

- **Trade Agreements:**
  - Spain, by itself, is currently a part of 64 Bilateral Investment Agreements. As a member of the EU, Spain is a part of 57 Treaties with International Provisions that are currently in force.
  - Spain can freely trade goods and services with other countries that belong to the EU, due to their Single Market system.

Source: https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/country-navigator

Demographic Indicators

- Total Population: Approximately **48.09 million** as of January 2023.
- Expatriate Population: Approximately **5.51 million** as of 2023 as per the Instituto Nacional de Estadistica.
- Population Growth: **-0.008%** as of 2023.
- Median Age: Approximately **46.30 years old**.
- Urban Population: **81.6%** as of 2022.
- **Population Ethnicity:**
  - 86.4% Spanish
  - 1.8% Moroccan
  - 1.3% Romanian
  - 10.5% Others (including Portuguese, Algerian)
- **Dominant Religious Groups:**
  - 68.9% Catholic
  - 11.3% Atheist
  - 7.6% Agnostic
  - 12.2% Others (including Judaism, Islam)

Source: Trading Economics, World Bank, Statistics Body for individual countries

Consumer Behaviour & Societal Trends

Key Trends:

- Spain was one of Europe's most adversely affected nations by the GFC, and the resulting declines in consumer purchasing power have continued for more than a decade after the initial market crash. The pandemic further added to these financial pressures. This has resulted in Spanish consumers being very sensitive in their spending patterns to changes in product prices, leading to a reduced sense of brand loyalty.
- It is common for Spaniards to spend a comparatively high amount of time watching daily television and listening to the radio. This has led them to become very aware of brands that target these channels with marketing ads. As per a recent report on radio consumption, 60% Spaniards surveyed agreed that they spent at least two hours daily listening to the radio.
- Spanish consumers prefer to support local products. As a result, products with packaging that relate to Spanish culture often achieve higher sales.
- The rise of environmentally conscious consumerism in Spain has led to consumers demanding businesses improve their sustainability and traceability regimes within food and beverage products.
- There is a growing interest in the collaborative economy, especially as concerns about product wastage rise. This has led to the growth in apps like the Wallapop virtual marketplace, which uses Spain’s high internet penetration rates to assist in large-scale sales of second-hand products.
- During the pandemic and the resulting lockdowns, Spaniards have increased their consumption of food for indulgence purposes, whereby sweet and savoury products became one of the highest growing food categories in terms of purchases. These sales are usually high value as surveyed consumers say that they are relatively prepared to spend up to 15% more for treats.
- Spanish consumers eat out at least 3 times weekly, on an average, usually doing so for breakfast. While snacks are usually consumed at home - this trend being on the rise more so due to the pandemic’s effects, Spaniards still eat dinner relatively later than other western countries.

- Spanish consumers are highly influenced by health-conscious practises, with 71% of families that were surveyed saying that purchasing healthy food is one of their top priorities while shopping. In this respect, foods that are fortified or offer functional benefits, such as probiotic-infused snacks, have become a successful category.

Source: Nielsen, Mintel, McKinsey, USDA

Digital Adoption:

- Spanish consumers spend approximately 9 hours and 6 minute daily online and about 2 hours 59 minutes is spent on social media sites and apps.
- As of January 2022, there were 43.93 million internet users in Spain, across all devices with a penetration rate of 94.0%.
- As per the 'Digital 2022' report, there are 40.70 million Spanish active social media users with a 87.1% penetration rate. This is a 8.8% increase compared to April 2021.
- Google is the most popular site with a monthly traffic of 670m visits. It is followed by Youtube with 227m visits and Facebook at 165m. Wikipedia gets about 119m monthly visits.

Source: Digital in 2022 Report

Grocery Retail Channel Developments

Key Trends:

- During the forecast period, it is expected that supermarkets will only record limited growth in their retail current value sales. A small decline is predicted in the number of stores across the country, while a slightly larger decline is expected in the sizes of stores, which may result from consumers wanting to shop for groceries in local stores, closer to where they live.

- During the forecast period, consumer foodservice outlets will face growing competition from supermarkets, similar to that from convenience stores. Ready-to-go food is already commanding more space in many supermarket outlets.

- With more than half of the total supermarket value sales, Mercadona SA, based in Valencia, has gained even further market share in 2021. Mercadona's transformed supermarkets in the country are also category leaders.

- Unlike most other modern grocery retail outlets, hypermarkets did not perform well during 2020, with only minute growth in its retail current value sales. While the channel did do better sales in 2021, the rate of growth was nothing to write home about.

- It is expected that during the forecast period, hypermarket numbers will continue to fall, with most hypermarket operators looking to move towards smaller outlets. In a bid to reinvigorate the channel, brands may adopt the strategy of sharing space with more specialist suppliers, while simultaneously increasing the range of products offered.

- With more consumers changing their shopping habits and now wanting to shop for groceries closer to home, growth of the retail current value sales of hypermarkets will continue to decline.

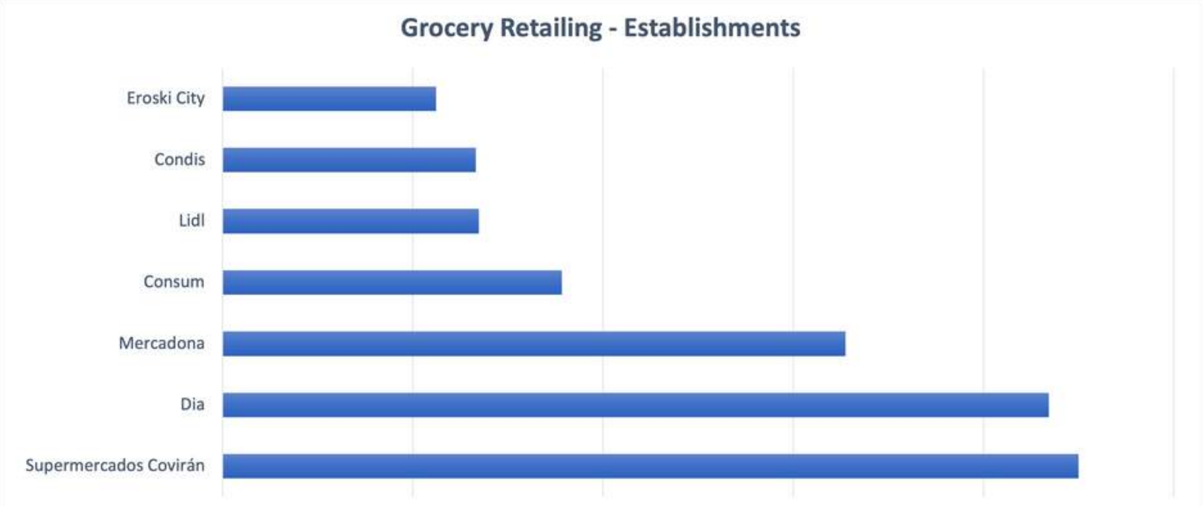
- To set themselves apart from other grocery retailers, hypermarkets may need to adopt strategies that might include diverse formats. As an example, brands may look into a growing European trend of space sharing, where specialist retailers share space with general stores.

- While the retail current value sales of convenience stores declined marginally in 2021, numbers remain above pre-pandemic levels. When Spain was hit by the third wave of COVID-19 in early 2021, value sales soared as consumers preferred to shop close to home to avoid risk of infection.

- Due to the economic uncertainty brought about by the pandemic, many consumers have become less brand loyal as they try and keep a tighter rein on household budgets. Convenience stores now commonly offer special deals and promotions to attract consumers to their outlets.

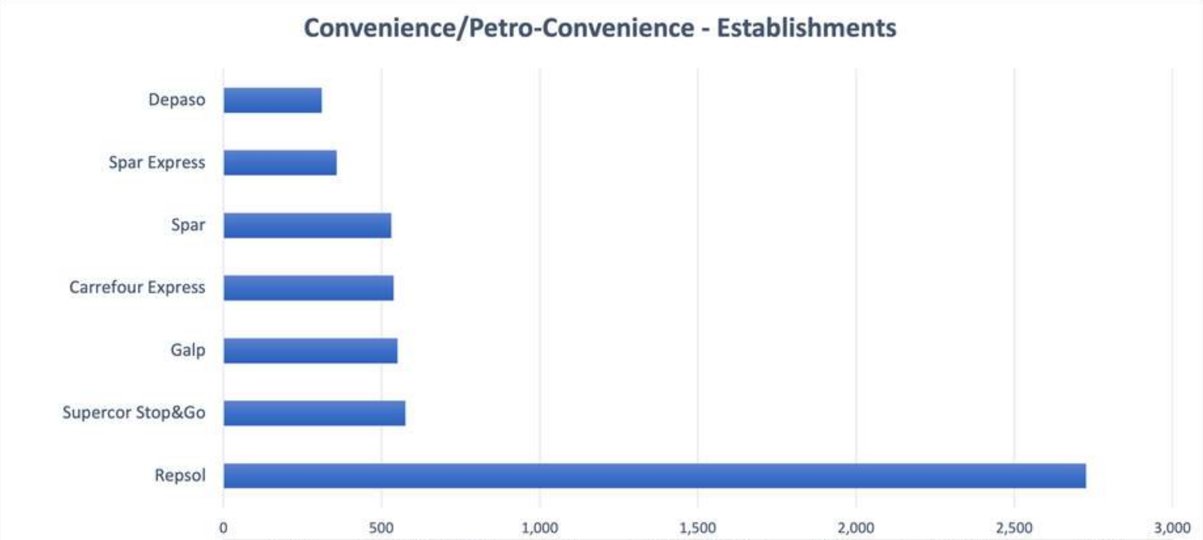
- During the forecast period, it is expected that convenience stores will further develop and focus on their ready-to-eat food product ranges. When Spain was under lockdown, many convenience stores took advantage of the closure of consumer foodservice outlets and increased their range of pre-prepared food items for consumers looking for easy and convenient meals.

Grocery Retailing Brand Outlets:



	Supermercados Covirán	Dia	Mercadona	Consum	Lidl	Condis	Eroski City
Outlets	2,250	2,172	1,638	892	674	666	561

Convenience/Petro-Convenience Brand Outlets:



	Repsol	Supercor Stop&Go	Galp	Carrefour Express	Spar	Spar Express	Depaso
Outlets	2,727	575	550	538	530	358	310

Source: Euromonitor

Foodservice Channel Developments

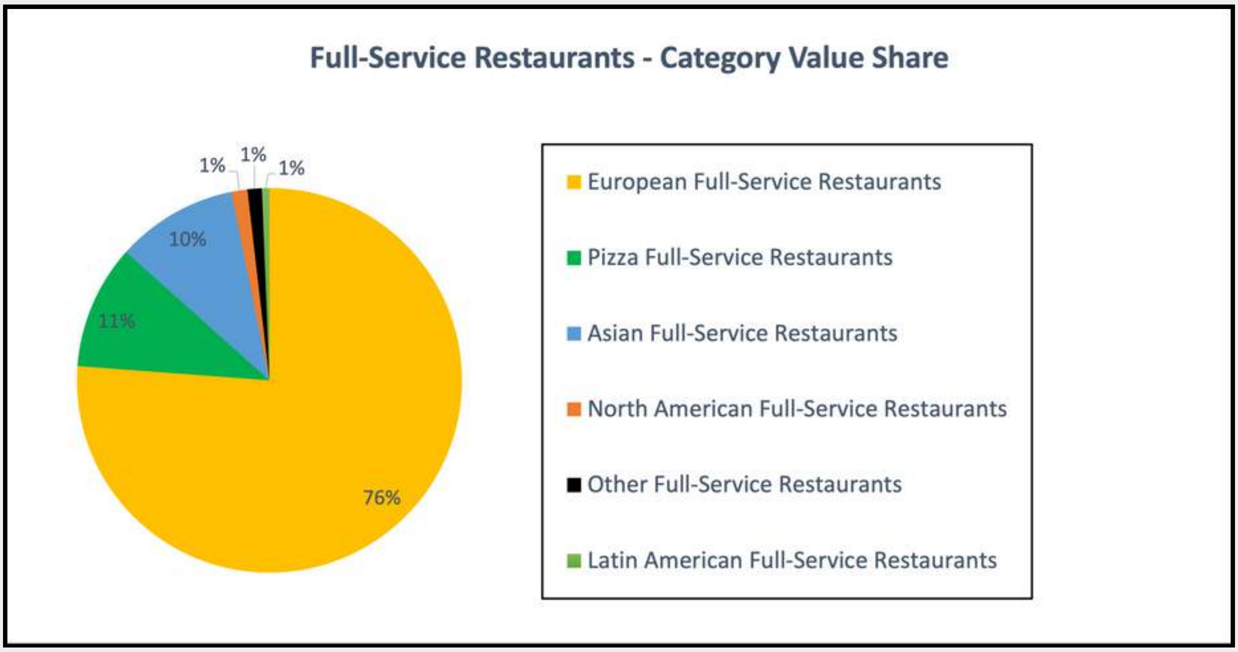
Key Trends:

- Spain's consumer foodservice sector was perhaps one of the worst hit sectors of the economy. There was a drastic decline in value sales and many outlets were forced to close in 2020 as most independent operators had little to no financial resources to fall back on.
- As compared to independent outlets with minimal resources, chained consumer foodservice outlets fared slightly better in terms of being able to see the pandemic through. The latter usually have access to far more resources to help cope with a loss in revenue and sales, as well as implementing new health and safety protocols.
- With strict measures used to control the spread of the virus, such as a two-month long lockdown in 2020's spring and another partial lockdown in the latter half of the year, full-service restaurants were considerably impacted by the pandemic. When allowed to re-open, full-service restaurants had to adhere to social distancing rules which led to them operating at reduced capacities.
- Launched prior to the onset of the pandemic, online ordering and home delivery services are predicted to continue to develop in full-service restaurants during the forecast period. The contribution of delivery orders to overall sales is expected to continue to grow. Third party delivery services will continue to remain popular with restaurant operators who use such services instead of introducing their own.
- The full-service restaurant sector in Spain is dominated by independent operators, and hence remains highly fragmented. La Tagliatella and its parent company Restauravia, along with Grupo Zena de Restaurantes SA were the only two key players who each controlled 1% of the value share in 2020.
- Limited-service restaurants with their focus on takeaway and delivery orders fared much better amongst all consumer foodservice categories. Since such restaurants are relatively less focused on dine-in services, they were able to remain flexible and respond quickly to the challenges of the pandemic.
- Limited-service restaurants may expect rising demands for vegan and vegetarian food throughout 2020-2025. Consumers are increasingly focused on health and wellness and also on the environmental impact of their food choices.

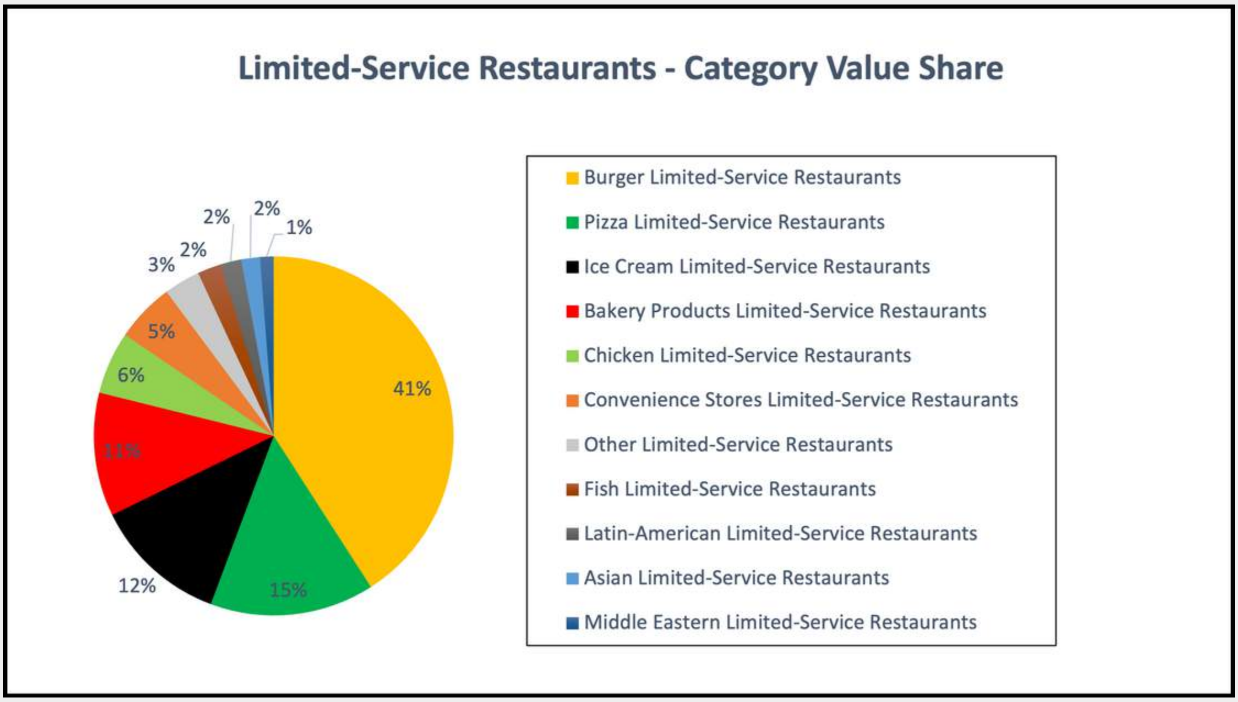
- It is expected that convenience stores and other grocery retail outlets will continue to expand their foodservice products during the forecast period. The pandemic has served as a catalyst in this regard by helping most consumers become familiar with fresh ready-to-eat food items in these channels.

- During the forecast period, limited-service restaurants will focus on improving the quality and diversity of their offerings. Even before the onset of the pandemic, Spanish consumers were already inclined towards premium-quality products that are fresh, within limited-service restaurants. This will continue to be a focal point, especially since the pandemic has put a spotlight on the importance of health and wellness.

Full-Service Restaurants - Category Value Share:



Limited-Service Restaurants - Category Value Share:



Source: Euromonitor

Food & Drink e-Commerce Channel Developments

Key Trends:

- Even though food and drink remains a small part of the overall e-commerce sector, it is predicted that this category will grow swiftly during the forecast period, with supermarkets expanding their e-commerce presence on the internet and apps.
- Through the lockdown that was enforced in Spain, grocery retail outlets that remained open had to implement stringent sanitation policies. There were also social distancing measures in place, which resulted in all outlets operating at a reduced capacity and customers waiting in long queues.
- As consumer preferences are gradually changing from shopping at large hypermarkets to shopping at local convenience stores, discounters, and supermarkets since these outlets are usually closer to home and offer ease of access. Thus, in the forecast period, hypermarkets are increasing their focus on improving the overall shopping experience. Many hypermarket brands are also attempting to expand smaller hypermarkets that are closer to residential areas so that these outlets are easier for consumers to access.
- Having almost doubled during 2020, the rate of growth in retail current value sales of food and drink e-commerce slowed significantly in 2021. Food and drink e-commerce experienced a significant increase in retail current value sales, especially during the first weeks of lockdown in March 2020.
- In response to the boom in online orders, brands began to collaborate with third party delivery services to ensure customers orders were being fulfilled on time. Pre COVID-19, the only grocery retailer that worked with an on-delivery delivery app was Carrefour partnering with Glovo. However, after the onset of the pandemic, more outlets started collaborating with services like Glovo and Deliveroo.
- During 2021, Spain’s food and drink e-commerce space was dominated by grocery retailer Mercadona, with the highest value share sales. These sales driven by its strong logistical network, rather than the usability of its app or online website.
- During the forecast period, it's predicted that the retail current value sales of the food and drink e-commerce category will only grow in single digits as most consumers remain hesitant to shop for groceries online.

- Key grocery chains like El Corte Inglés, Mercadona, and Carrefour are expected to increase their delivery options so customers have a wider choice set. Some options will include click-and-collect services, where consumers can avoid delivery fees and collect their orders at a time convenient to them. El Corte Inglés has also launched its Click&Car and Click&Express services. Click&Car allows consumers to collect their orders directly from the carpark of the store, while Click&Express delivers orders to a specified location within a two-hour window of the consumer's choice.

- With the continuing development in e-commerce infrastructure, shorter delivery times may be expected. For example, in addition to delivering orders in less than 20 minutes in specific urban areas, Glovo plans to open more dark supermarkets - outlets that only fulfil online orders.

Key E-tailers:

- Mercadona remains the largest food & beverage e-tailer based on market share, and has been for numerous years. However, the partnership between Amazon and Dia, along with department giant El Corte Inglés who is currently developing a huge online catalogue, is expected to offer competition.

- One of Spain's highly popular Food & Beverage apps is Too Good to Go, an app which helps decrease food waste by enabling customers to opt for deliveries of leftover meals, ingredients, etc.

- UberEats and Glovo are other growing apps in Spain. Glovo also has exclusive deals with major retailers like Carrefour and ALDI to perform deliveries for them.

Source: Euromonitor

Seafood Consumption in Spain

- Fish and seafood supply per person in Spain is valued at 42.47 kg as of 2017 according to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).
  - *Food supply is defined as food available for human consumption. At a country level, it is calculated as the food remaining for human use after deduction of all non-food utilizations*

Source: FAO, 2021

Market Access Requirements

Key Regulators:

- Ministry of Health, Consumption and Social Services: This ministry is responsible for the inspection of food imports at entry ports and, if required, providing customs certification.
- Spanish Tax Agency: This agency is responsible for the collection of relevant custom duties and the processing of import declaration forms.
- Spanish Agency for Food Safety and Nutrition (AESAN): They look after the safety of food products sold within Spain, and also deal with product certification and nutritional information.
- Spanish Chamber of Commerce: This department is responsible for the processing of importer license applications.

Product Registration/Import Procedure:

- An application to the Spanish Chamber of Commerce for an importers license must be submitted, attaching details of a future shipment.
- A Single Administrative Document, which is an import declaration form, must be submitted to the Spanish Tax Agency. This document must contain the Taric code for the product to be imported that can be found on the EU's online customs database. Information about the product being imported must also be outlined. Details of relevant duties are available on the EU's online customs database.
- The importer must also acquire an Economic Operator Registration and Identification number (EORI), and Freight Insurance.
- A Bill of Lading, Commercial Invoice, Certificate of Origin and Entry Summary Declaration must be submitted to customs by the operator of the vessel that will deliver the imported goods to Spain. This must be done either just before or upon the arrival of the products.
- On the arrival of the goods, a customs declaration form must be submitted using the EORI number.

Documentation Required:

- The following documents are generally required to facilitate the import process:
  - Application for Importer's License
  - Customs Declaration
  - Phytosanitary certificates are required for most fresh fruit and vegetable products
  - Single Administrative Document
  - Entry Summary Declaration
  - Bill of Entry
  - Commercial Invoice

- Invoice Number
- Certificate of Origin
- Freight Insurance
- Packing List

General Labelling Requirements:

- In general, food labels must include:
  - Product name
  - One of the language groups must be Spanish
  - Country of origin
  - Ingredient list
  - Allergy information
  - Declaration of GMO
  - Declaration of additives
  - Declaration of any irradiated foods
  - Expiry dates
  - Net weight
  - Name and address of manufacturer and importer (if different)
  - Declaration if Made in Poland with less than 25% of components from imported materials

Packaging Requirements:

- A phytosanitary check must be completed prior to shipments of products that use packaging materials containing wood or plant matter. Customs must be provided details of this inspection.
- Importers are required to have a system in place for recycling and reusing packaging materials.

Non-Tariff Barriers:

- Importer licenses are usually valid for around six months. This may vary.
- EU Quotas are applicable to several Australian agricultural products.

Tariffs Levied:

- All Food & Beverage imports from Australia have the Common External Tariff levied on them.
- Under the Harmonised System, Australian imports have standard EU tariffs levied on them. More details of the specific duties for product categories can be on the online Binding Tariff Information system.

Source: USDA Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Country Reports [FAIRS], Austrade, DFAT, Export.gov

Category Data

Fish and Seafood in Spain

Key Trends:

- Total volume sales rose 2% in 2021 according to Euromonitor. The pandemic caused significant strain on the Spanish economy, causing a total volume decline in 2020 as part of a more long-term category decline, despite higher growth rates for frozen seafoods with longer shelf lives. These impacts were exacerbated by the effects on the foodservice sector, with Spain reliant on horeca sales, especially among tourists, for seafood sales. Thus, COVID-19 lockdowns in Spain caused a significant decline in foodservice. However, in 2021, total volume sales returned to growth, with some return from frozen to fresh fish and seafoods.

- During the pandemic, fish and seafood manufacturers have adapted to reduced consumer spending power by releasing new, more economical products such as pre-cooked fish and seafoods.

- Molluscs and cephalopods were the best performing category, experience 5% total volume sales growth. This may be partly attributed to a falling average unit price, due to stable supply of mussels and consistent demand, with mussels being a critical ingredient in Paella. Despite this growth, sales remain below pre-pandemic levels. Meanwhile, Merluza is the most popular fish among citizens, due to its accessibility and reasonable price.

- While producers focused on foodservice pre-pandemic, COVID-19 has drawn attention to the need to diversify and balance out the sales mix to protect against risk.

- The growth of retail sales in 2020 may represent an opportunity for Spain fish and seafood category in the longer term, with retailers expected to expand their frozen fish and seafood assortments and use their negotiation advantages to negotiate the best prices from producers, creating a more intense competitive landscape.

- Towards 2026, fresh fish and seafood is set stabilise in volume terms. The main driver of this trend is expected to be rising price points of fresh versus frozen fish or ready meals, despite consumer awareness of the nutritional benefits of fresh fish.

- Increased awareness of the environmental impacts of the fishing industry are set to limit sales growth as vegan, vegetarian and flexitarian diets become more common. Rising consumer consciousness of microplastics in seafood products, especially those procured from the Mediterranean Sea, is also limiting demand for category products.

- To reduce dependence on fish and seafood catches, there will be a greater focus on fish farming to achieve stable volumes of raw ingredients. Many manufacturers are already working on such projects, including the development of low-cost and scalable methods for mussel seed production with improved survival characteristics.

- Companies are adapting to the new normal in terms of distribution, with increased adoption of e-commerce platforms.

Country	Sector	Category	Segment	Year	Value M USD	5yr CAGR M USD (%)
Spain	Fish & Seafood	Ambient Fish & Seafood	Ambient Fish & Seafood	2022	2,723.80	3.32
				2027	3,478.43	5.01
		Chilled Raw Packaged Fish & Seafood - Processed	Chilled Raw Packaged Fish & Seafood - Processed	2022	693.94	2.29
				2027	783.46	2.46
		Chilled Raw Packaged Fish & Seafood - Whole Cuts	Chilled Raw Packaged Fish & Seafood - Whole Cuts	2022	1,776.59	1.64
				2027	2,018.32	2.58
		Dried Fish & Seafood	Dried Fish & Seafood	2022	149.65	2.49
				2027	185.73	4.41
		Fresh Fish & Seafood (Counter)	Fish	2022	4,072.51	.66
				2027	4,641.05	2.65
			Shellfish	2022	2,672.41	-1.13
				2027	2,998.65	2.33
		Frozen Fish & Seafood	Frozen Processed Fish	2022	546.86	3.11
				2027	667.86	4.08
			Frozen Whole Cuts Of Fish & Seafood	2022	2,486.34	.38
				2027	2,805.21	2.44

Source: GlobalData, 2024

ITC - Trade Data

Frozen Albacore or Longfinned Tunas in Spain

Spain - Trade Data - HS Code 030341 Frozen Albacore or longfinned tunas "Thunnus alalunga" (Import):

Rank	Country	Imported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Imported (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Short-term '21 – '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Long-term '18 – '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Quantity % (Long-term '18 – '22)
-	World	22,744	6,412	-33	-9	-7
1	South Africa	9,474	2,758	-41	7	11
2	France	3,337	1,038	346	-16	-15
3	China	3,229	794	-17	-7	-10
4	Indonesia	2,307	637	-40	18	18
5	Namibia	1,476	455	-38	11	16
6	Fiji	1,114	272	42	-27	-28
7	Portugal	730	167	2	-22	-22
8	New Caledonia	419	115	104	-	105
9	New Zealand	297	74	-78	-42	-43
10	South Korea	221	51	-24	93	2

AUS - Trade Data - HS Code 030341 Frozen Albacore or longfinned tunas "Thunnus alalunga" (Export):

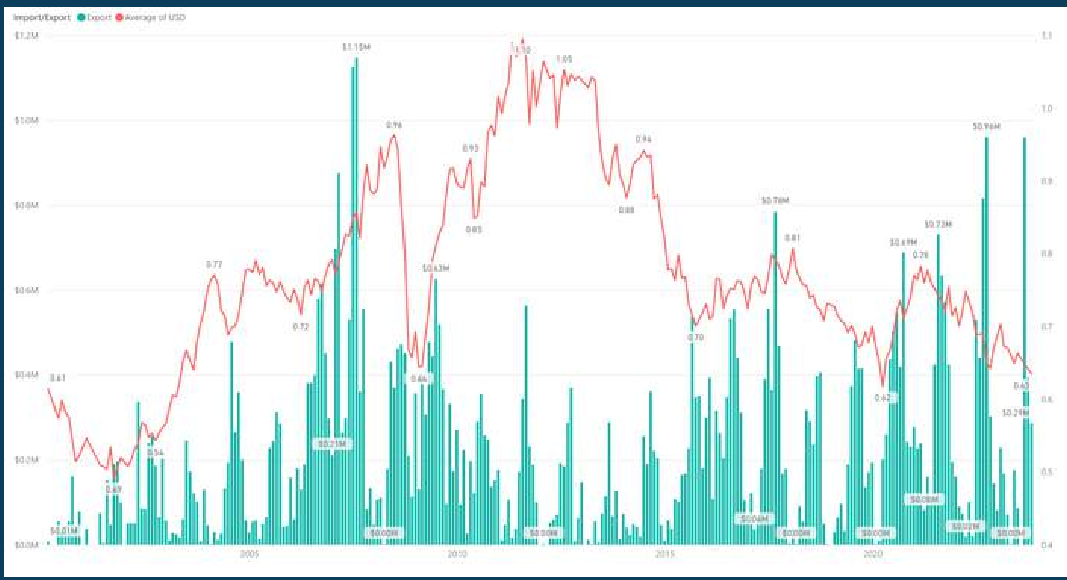
Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Short-term '21 – '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Long-term '18 – '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Quantity % (Long-term '18 – '22)
-	World	2,447	716	-24	24	15
1	Thailand	2,447	716	37	23	15
2	Japan	-	-	-	-	-
3	Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-
4	United States	-	-	-	-	-
5	Canada	-	-	-	-	-
6	Spain	-	-	-	-	-
7	Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-
8	Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-
9	United States	-	-	-	-	-
10	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ITC Trade Map, 2023

FRDC - Trade Data

Albacore or Longfinned Tuna Exports - Value

AUS - Trade Data - Species: Albacore (incl. Longfinned Tuna) (Exports):



Value of Exports - Albacore or Longfinned Tuna

Commodity Description	Value
Fresh or chilled albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	$20,198,163
Frozen albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03039)	$18,723,896
Frozen albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	$18,523,472
Fresh or chilled albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03029)	$2,803,492

Value of Exports - Top Commodity Breakdown

Country	Value
Thailand	$22,528,610
United States of America	$11,001,343
Samoa (American)	$9,344,342
Spain	$8,617,089
Japan	$5,000,577
Vietnam	$2,079,892
France	$670,782
Singapore	$253,657
Netherlands	$245,880
Indonesia	$212,224
China	$65,484
Malaysia	$59,878

Leading Export Destinations - Value

State	Value
QLD	$58,922,569
NSW	$605,141
WA	$378,943
SA	$287,658
Foreign (re-export)	$49,672
VIC	$5,040

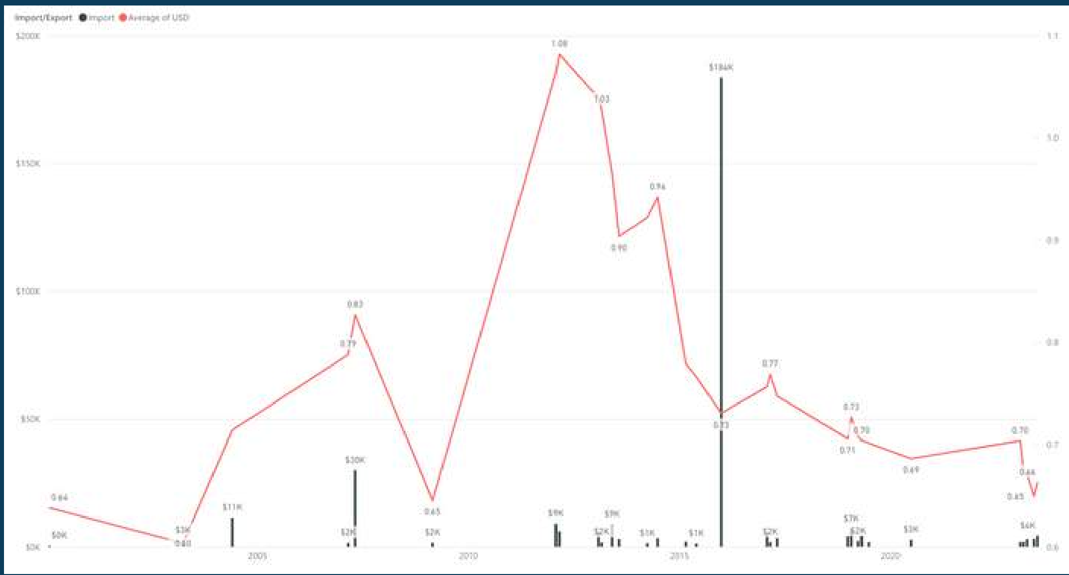
Export Value by State

Source: FRDC, 2023

FRDC - Trade Data

Albacore or Longfinned Tuna Imports - Value

AUS - Trade Data - Species: Albacore (incl. Longfinned Tuna) (Imports):



Value of Imports - Albacore or Longfinned Tuna

Commodity Description	Value
Frozen albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	$196,746
Fresh or chilled albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	$77,072
Fresh or chilled albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excluding fill	$47,628

Value of Imports - Top Commodity Breakdown

Country	Value
Australia (Re-Imports)	$183,592
New Zealand	$123,896
Indonesia	$11,121
Fiji	$2,837

Leading Import Sources - Value

State	Value
QLD	$183,592
VIC	$89,326
SA	$29,969
WA	$12,626
NSW	$5,933

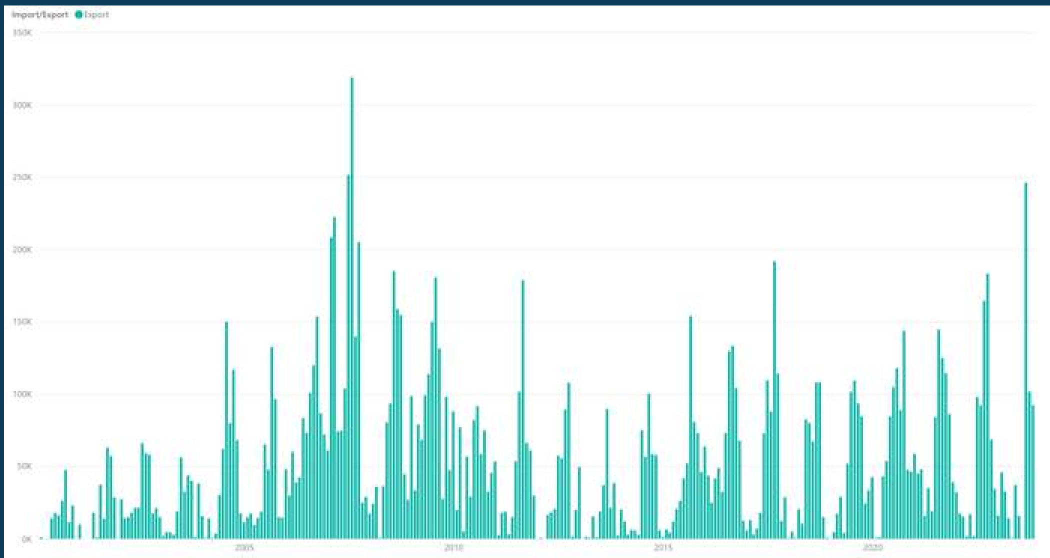
Import Value by State

Source: FRDC, 2023

FRDC - Trade Data

Albacore or Longfinned Tuna Exports - Volume

AUS - Trade Data - Species: Albacore (incl. Longfinned Tuna) (Exports):



Volume of Exports - Albacore or Longfinned Tuna

Commodity Description	Quantity
Frozen albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	6,442,253
Frozen albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03039)	4,242,724
Fresh or chilled albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	3,791,635
Fresh or chilled albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03029)	382,530

Volume of Exports - Top Commodity Breakdown

Country	Quantity
Thailand	6,259,519
Samoa (American)	3,263,377
Spain	2,045,424
United States of America	1,478,614
Vietnam	754,267
Japan	747,303
France	92,029
Indonesia	73,404
Singapore	46,878
China	16,789
Armenia	15,478
Netherlands	15,368

Leading Export Destinations - Volume

State	Quantity
QLD	14,679,663
NSW	111,248
WA	41,035
Foreign (re-export)	15,327
SA	11,314
VIC	555

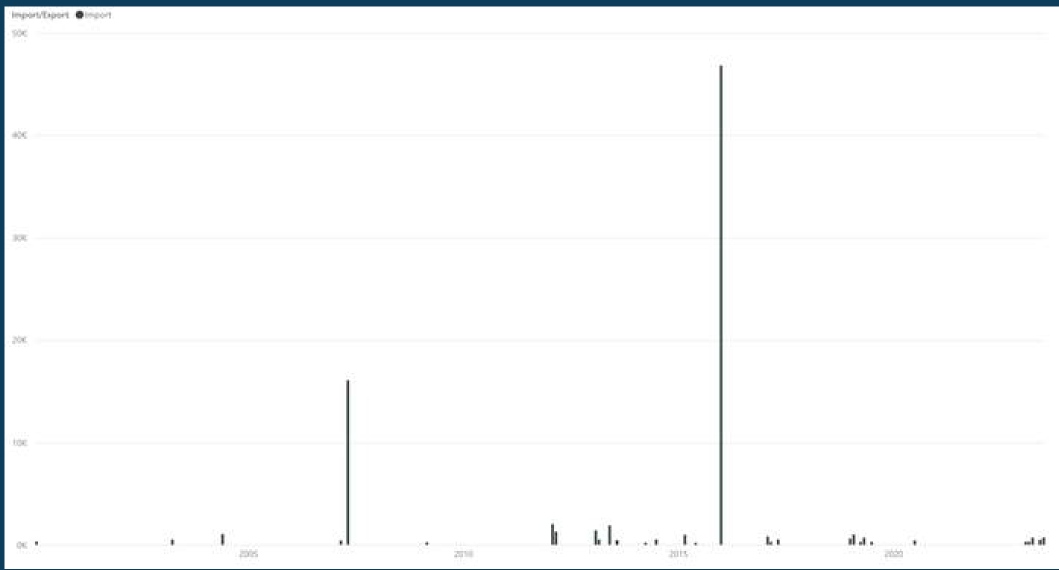
Export Volume by State

Source: FRDC, 2023

FRDC - Trade Data

Albacore or Longfinned Tuna Imports - Volume

AUS - Trade Data - Species: Albacore (incl. Longfinned Tuna) (Imports):



Value of Imports - Albacore or Longfinned Tuna

Commodity Description	Quantity
Frozen albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	48,824
Fresh or chilled albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	26,118
Fresh or chilled albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excluding fill	7,409

Volume of Imports - Top Commodity Breakdown

Country	Quantity
Australia (Re-Imports)	46,819
New Zealand	33,962
Indonesia	1,035
Fiji	535

Leading Import Sources - Volume

State	Quantity
QLD	46,819
VIC	16,883
SA	16,080
WA	1,444
NSW	1,125

Import Volume by State

Source: FRDC, 2023

FRDC - Trade Data Sourced from FAO

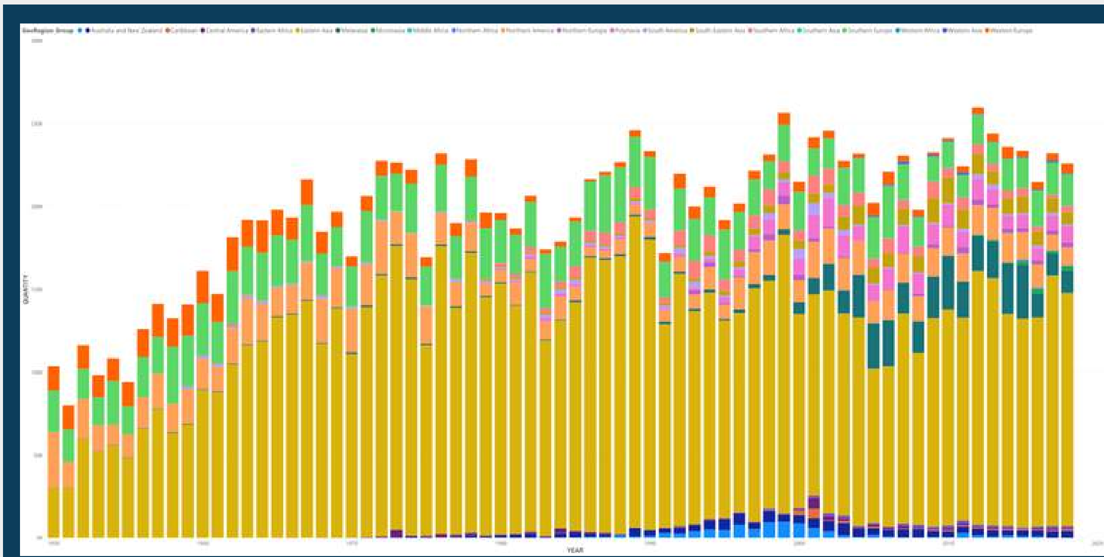
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Production Volume, Value and Trade - Albacore or Longfinned Tunas

Harmonized Group (HS 2017): Albacore or Longfinned Tunas

Reporting country Name En	Unit Name	2021	2020	2019
Australia	Tonnes – net product weight	788	790	599
Spain	Tonnes – net product weight	16 241	15 800	16 769

Reporting country Name En	Unit Name	2021	2020	2019
Australia	Value (USD 1000)	2 952	2 664	1 805
Spain	Value (USD 1000)	65 093	62 952	63 930

Production Volume & Value by Harmonized Group (HS 2017) - FAO



Production Volume by GeoRegion - Albacore Wild Catch Production - FRDC

Source: FAO, FRDC, 2023

Additional Resources

COUNTRY INSIGHTS

Austrade - Spain Market Profile

DFAT - Spain Country Brief

DFAT - Spain Market Insights

FoodExport - Spain Country Profile

HKTDC Research - Spain Market Profile

Santandar Trade Markets - Spain Market Overview

USDA - Spain Exporter Guide

CONSUMER INSIGHTS

Euromonitor International - Consumer Lifestyles in Spain

GWI - Spain Consumer Snapshot

Santandar Trade Markets - Reaching the Spanish Consumer

CATEGORY & CHANNEL INSIGHTS

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Spain and Portugal Fish & Seafood Sector Overview

Euromonitor International - Spain Fish & Seafood Category Overview

Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (FRDC) - Australia-Specific Trade Data

International Trade Centre - Market-Specific Trade Data

USDA - Spain Foodservice Overview

USDA - Spain Retail Overview

MARKET ACCESS INSIGHTS

UNCTAD - Spain Investment Policy Hub

USDA - Spain Import Regulations & Standards

DFAT - AEUFTA

OTHER RESOURCES

EFIC
Export Connect Portal
Fitch Solutions
GlobalData
Google Trends

IbisWorld
L.E.K.
Marketline
McKinsey
Mintel

Nielsen
NZTE
Seafish UK
Statista
Trading Economics

Contact Us

For more information please contact Seafood Industry Australia:

Laura Davies

Trade Export Manager

trade@seafoodindustryaustralia.com.au

info@seafoodindustryaustralia.com.au

Websites:

www.seafoodindustryaustralia.com.au

www.greataustralianseafood.com.au