



Latvia

updated on 08-05-18



LATVIA IN THE WORLD AND IN THE EU

(2015, source: FAO and Eurostat)

Latvia is the EU's 13th largest producer of fisheries and 21st largest of aquaculture products.

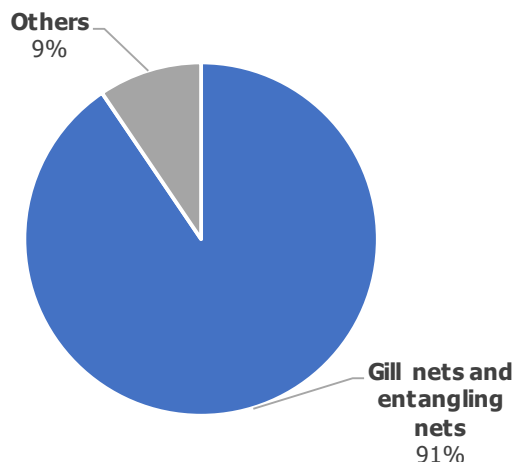
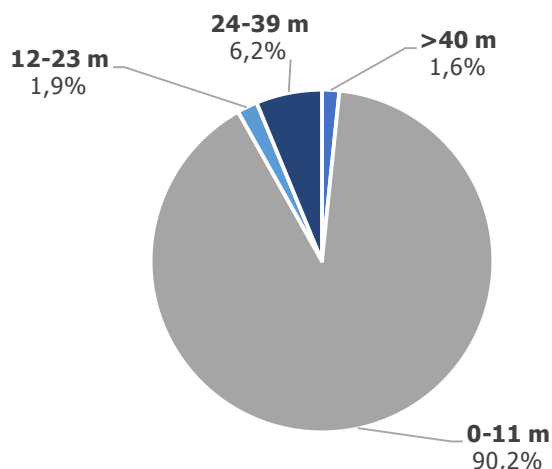
(1.000 tonnes)	World	EU-28	Latvia	% world	% EU-28
Catches	104.635	5.144	81	0,1%	1,6%
Aquaculture	106.094	1.307	4	0,004%	0,3%
Total	211.511	6.451	85	0,04%	1,3%

FISHING FLEET

(fleet - 2017, source: EU fishing fleet register; employment - 2015, source: JRC)

Vessels (2017)	Capacity (2017)	Power (2017)	
Number: 675	GT: 27.392	KW: 47.642	
TOTAL FTE: 345			
0-11 m	12-23 m	24-39 m	>40 m
Jobs (FTE): 38%	Jobs (FTE): 9%	Jobs (FTE): 53%	Jobs (FTE): 0%

The Latvian **fishing fleet** and **gear composition**:

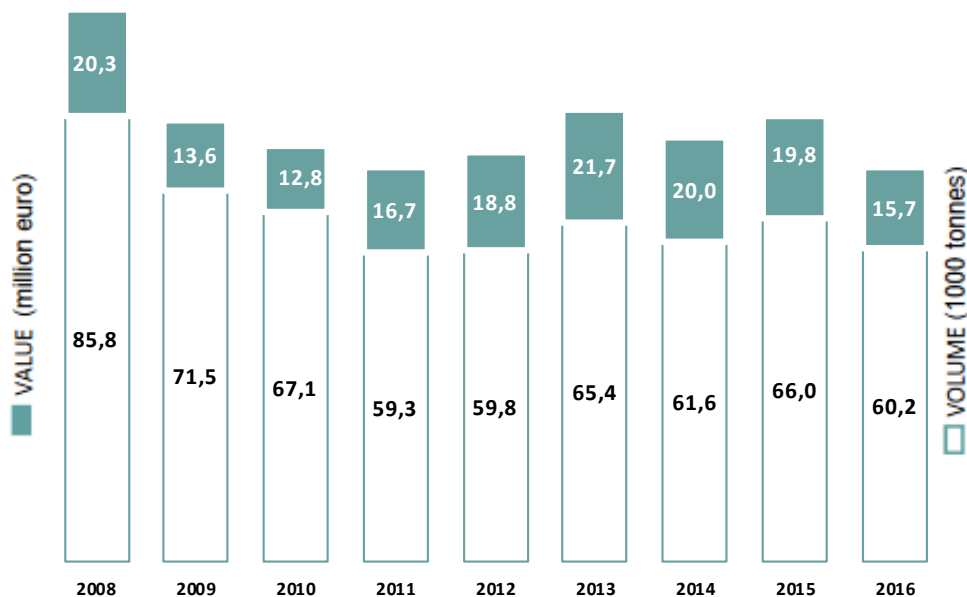




LANDINGS

Landings represent the initial unloading of any quantity of fisheries products, including aquatic plants, from on board a fishing vessel to land in a given country, regardless of the nationality of the vessel making the landings. Landings are recorded in net weight. In Latvia, 100% of the volumes are landed fresh and 100% for human consumption. 94% of fisheries products are landed by Latvian vessels.

There are 12 fishing ports recorded in Latvia (source: EU Master Data Register).



Main commercial species landed and % of total (2016, million euro and 1.000 tonnes)



SPRAT	6,8	43%	28	46%	HERRING
HERRING	6,4	41%	27	45%	SPRAT
COD	1,3	9%	2	3%	EUROPEAN FLOUNDER
EUROPEAN FLOUNDER	0,5	3%	2	3%	COD
OTHER FRESHWATER FISH	0,3	2%	1	1%	OTHER FRESHWATER FISH
SMELT	0,2	1%	1	1%	SMELT
OTHERS	0,2	1%	0,3	1%	OTHERS

(source: Eurostat)

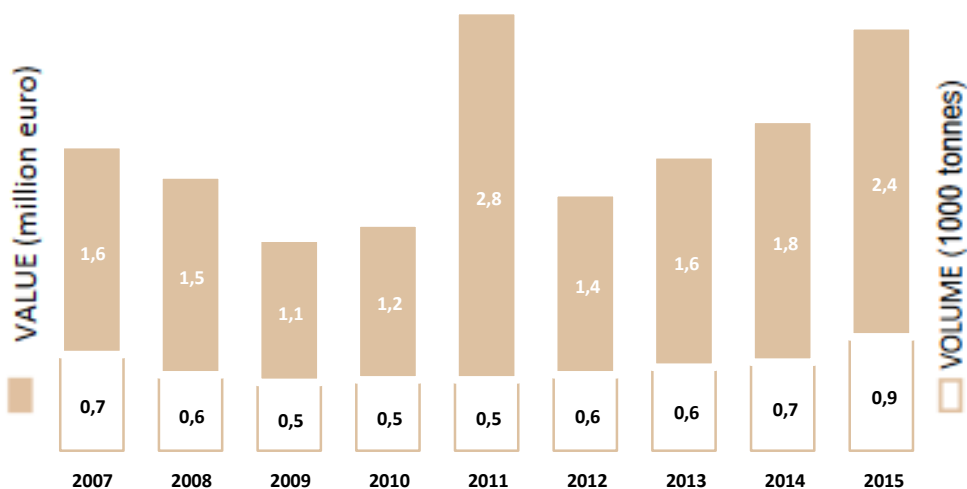


AQUACULTURE

Aquaculture refers to the farming of aquatic (freshwater or saltwater) organisms, such as fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Aquaculture data are reported in live weight equivalent and value.

The most important aquaculture production methods, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, are:

- 74% in ponds, entirely farmed in freshwater;
- 13% in tanks, entirely farmed in freshwater;
- 13% in recirculation systems.



Main commercial species farmed and % of total (2015, million euro and 1.000 tonnes)



Species	Value (million euro)	% of total	Volume (1000 tonnes)	% of total
CARP	1,1	47%	0,6	65%
TROUT	0,6	24%	0,1	16%
OTHER FRESHWATER FISH	0,5	21%	0,1	12%
OTHERS	0,2	8%	0,1	7%



Latvia

updated on 08-05-18



PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS (2018, source: DG MARE, [link](#))

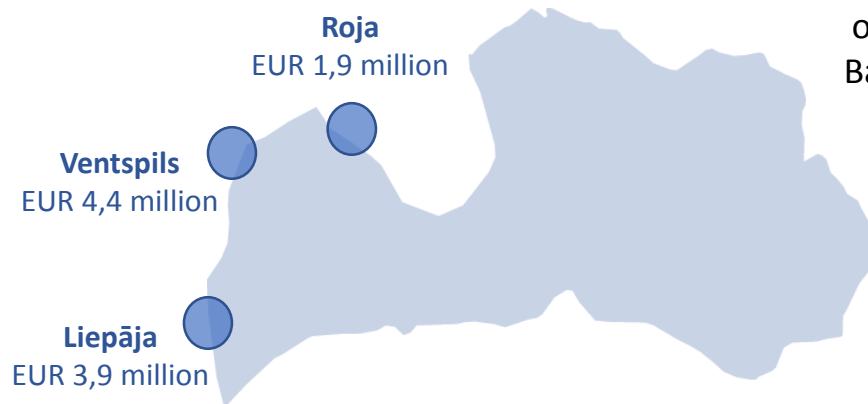
4 producer organisations (POs) are formally recognised. Their role is to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the CFP and of the CMO through the collective management of their members' activities.

All 4 POs are involved in fisheries.

FIRST SALES (2017, source: EUMOFA)

First sales concern the fish that is sold or registered at an auction center or to registered buyers or to producer organisations (PO). First sales may differ from landings since the former do not cover fish that is landed by vessels owned by processing companies or direct sales to processors.

Latvia does not have auctions.



The top-3 places of sales operating in 2017 were in the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga.

The top-3 places of sales covered 88% of the total in terms of volume and 89% in terms of value.

Top-3 places of sales	Volume (tonnes)	Value (million EUR)	Top-3 main commercial species (in value)
Ventspils	24.987	4,4	Sprat, herring, European flounder
Liepāja	14.738	3,9	Sprat, cod, herring
Roja	11.060	1,9	Herring, sprat, smelt

**Latvia**

updated on 08-05-18



PROCESSING

In 2015, 4.170 persons were employed in Latvia in the fish processing industry.

In Latvia, the fish processing industry recorded a value added of EUR 45 million, covering 13% of the value added of total manufacture of food products.

In 2016, the main products sold were prepared or preserved brisling and sprats followed by fishmeal and prepared or preserved herrings, and frozen whole saltwater fish (source: Eurostat-PRODCOM).

112 companies

Sales: EUR 0,169 billion

(2015, source Eurostat - SBS)



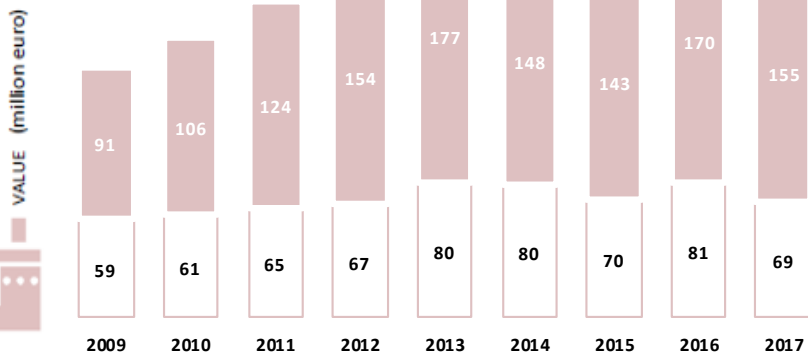
Latvia

updated on 08-05-18



TRADE (source: Eurostat)

Import

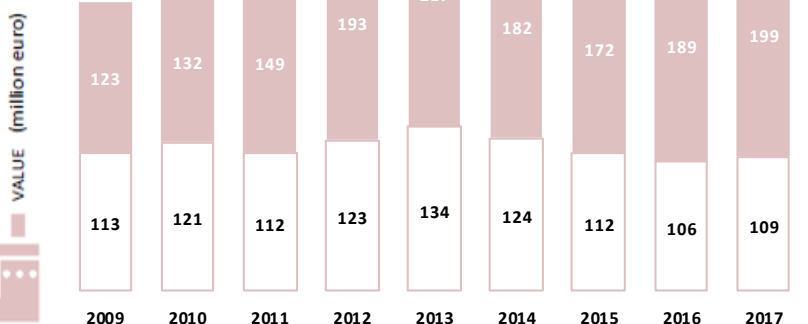


MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IMPORTED AND % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (2017, million euro)



Species	Value (million euro)	% of Total Imports
SALMON	55,8	36,1%
COD	14,1	9,1%
HERRING	12,7	8,2%
MACKEREL	12,2	7,9%
OTHER MARINE FISH	10,4	6,7%
OTHER PRODUCTS	5,4	3,5%
OTHERS	44,1	28,5%

Export



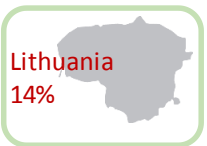
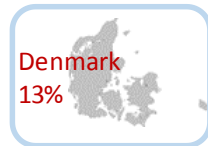
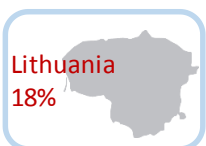
MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES EXPORTED AND % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (2017, million euro)



Species	Value (million euro)	% of Total Exports
SALMON	53,1	36,1%
MISCELLANEOUS SMALL PELAGICS	23,3	9,1%
MACKEREL	23	8,2%
COD	18,9	7,9%
HERRING	13,6	6,7%
SPRAT	10,3	3,5%
OTHERS	56,7	28,5%

Main countries of **ORIGIN** (in value, 2017)

Main countries of **DESTINATION** (in value, 2017)

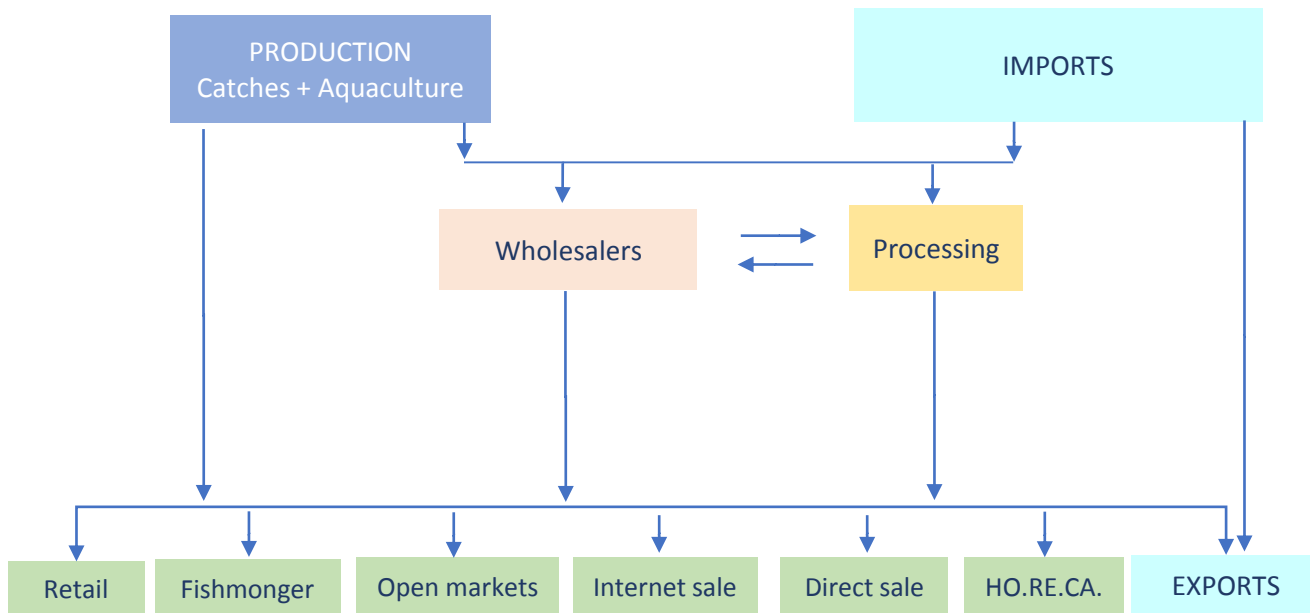




DISTRIBUTION

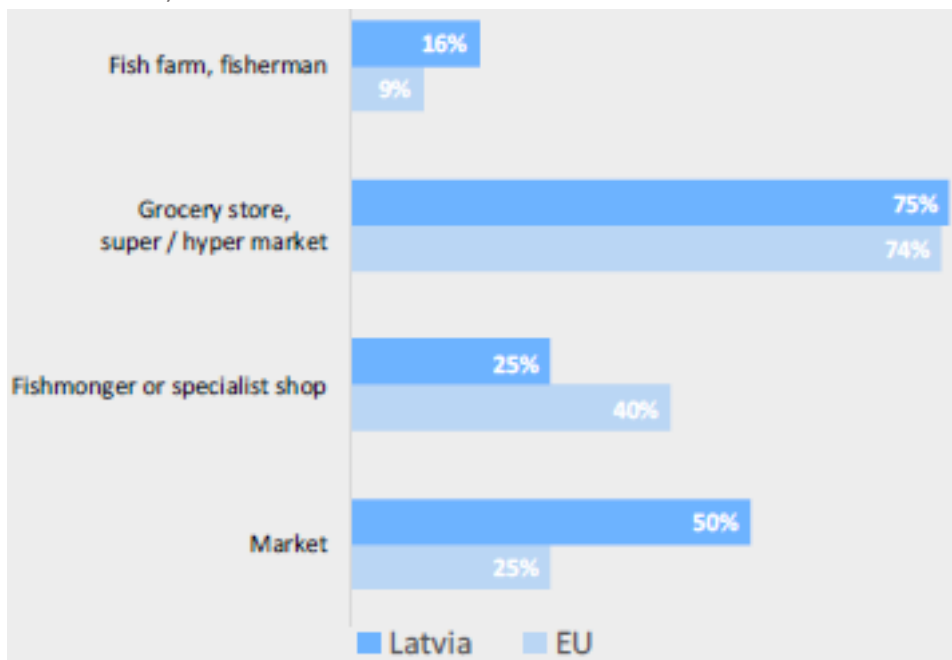
The supply chain of fisheries and aquaculture products in Latvia

(source: Eurofish)



Consumer preferences on purchasing channels

(source: EUROBAROMETER)



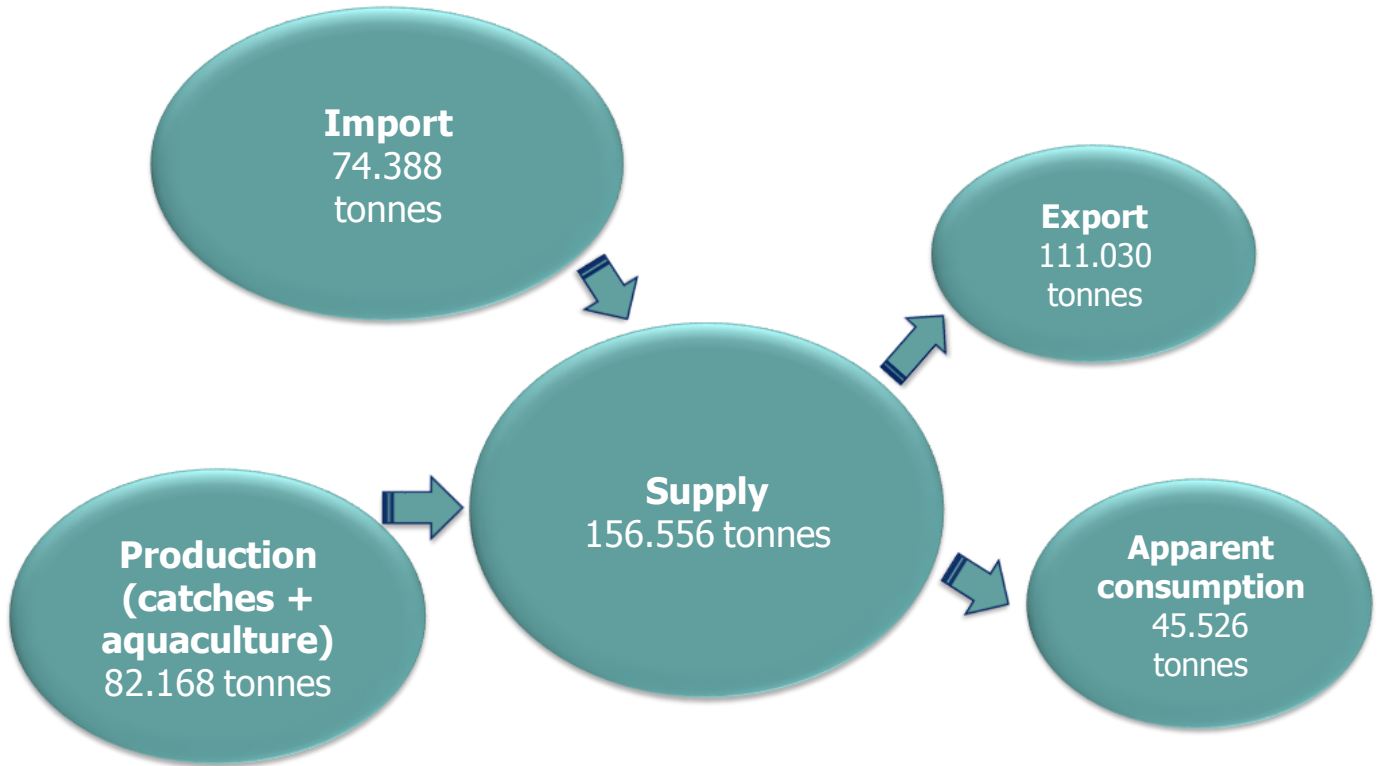


Latvia

updated on 08-05-18



SUPPLY BALANCE (2015, source: EUMOFA)





Latvia

updated on 08-05-18



CONSUMPTION

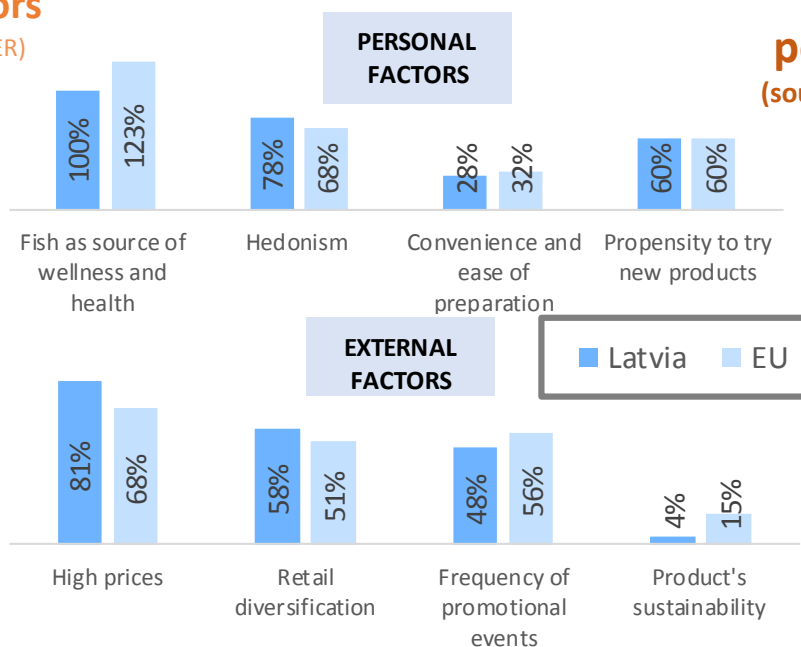
Apparent consumption of fisheries and aquaculture products in Latvia amounted to **26,3 kg per capita** in 2015, a slight decrease (-1%) compared to the previous year. The main consumed species were **herring, sprat, cod, salmon** and **flounder**.

From a socio-demographic point of view, regular fish consumers belong mainly to age classes 25-39 years and 40-54 years. Young people are less inclined to consume fish in Latvia. This age group has the lowest number of regular consumers across the EU (source: "EU consumer habits regarding fishery and aquaculture products"). Latvians consume especially fresh and smoked products, while loose fish (66%) is slightly less frequently consumed than the EU average (68%).

Purchasing factors

(source: EUROBAROMETER)

26,3 kg
per capita
(source: EUMOFA)





LANDINGS

Volumes and values are collected by EUMOFA from **Eurostat – Fishery**. Data concern all species landed in Latvia by vessels of all nationalities. Data are available on a yearly basis, accessible through simple and advanced tables.

FIRST SALES

Volumes and values are collected from the Ministry of Agriculture (Fisheries Department) on a weekly and monthly basis. Data include all sales occurred at landing places.

Weekly data are collected and disseminated for 5 species and 3 places of sales. Click [here](#) for the list of species and places of sales.

Monthly data are collected and disseminated for all species sold in the places of sales included in the data transmission. Click [here](#) for the list of places of sales.

Both types of data are accessible through simple and advanced tables.

TRADE

Volumes and values are collected from **Eurostat – COMEXT**. Data concern trade of all fisheries and aquaculture products as recorded by national customs, available on a monthly and yearly basis. Data are accessible through simple and advanced tables.

AQUACULTURE

Volumes and values are collected by EUMOFA from **Eurostat – Fishery**. Data are available on a yearly basis, accessible through simple and advanced tables.

WHOLESALE

No data available for this supply chain stage

PROCESSING

Volumes and values are collected from **Eurostat – PRODCOM**. Data concern 12 processed products as recorded through the PRODCOM nomenclature. Data are available on a yearly basis and are accessible through simple tables.

CONSUMPTION

No data available for this supply chain stage