



SWEDEN IN THE WORLD AND IN THE EU

(2015, source: FAO and Eurostat)

Sweden is the EU's 8th largest producers of fisheries and 15th largest of aquaculture products.

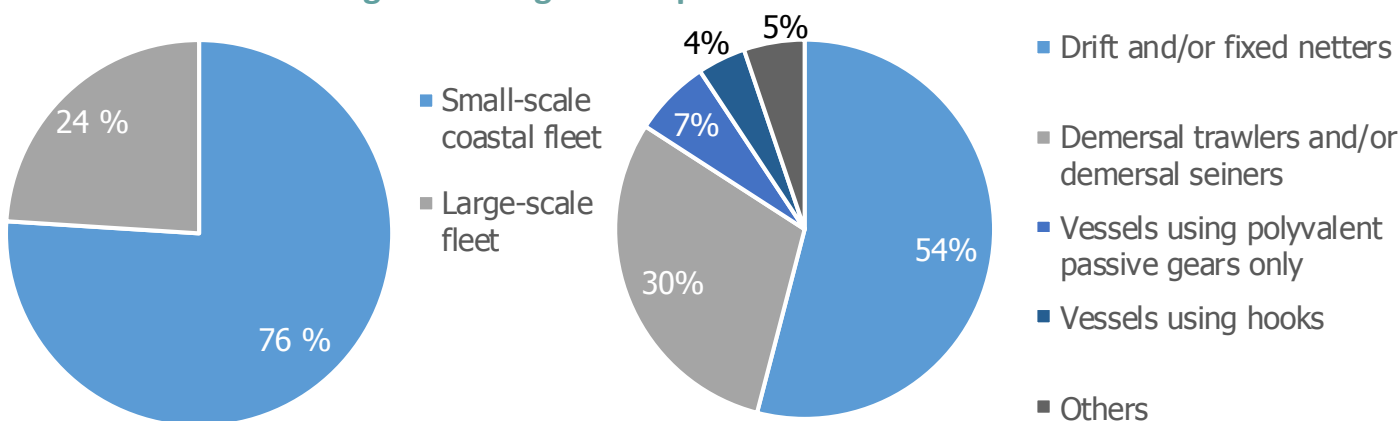
(1000 tonnes)	World	EU-28	Sweden	% World	% EU-28
Catches	104 635	5 144	203	0,2%	3,9%
Aquaculture	106 094	1 307	12	0,0%	0,9%
Total	211 511	6 451	215	0,1%	3,3%

FISHING FLEET

(2015, source: [JRC and Annual Economic Report](#))

Vessels	Capacity	Power
Number: 1.298 (including 296 inactive)	GT: 30,8	KW: 167,9
TOTAL FTE: 792		
Small scale	Large scale	Distant fleet
Jobs (FTE): 39%	Jobs (FTE): 61%	Jobs (FTE): 0%

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



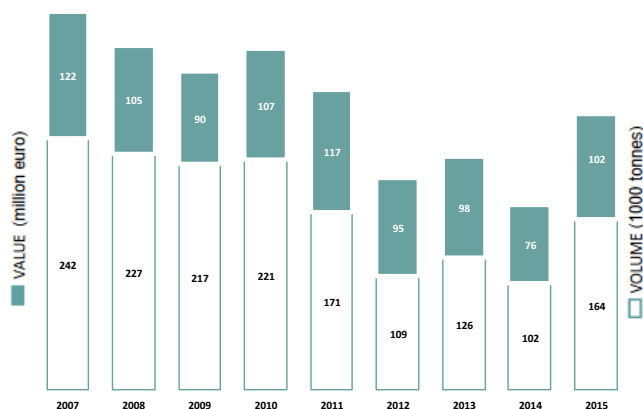


LANDINGS

Landings comprise the initial unloading of any 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 2015, 99% of the landings in Sweden originated from EU vessels. The main nationality was Sweden (90%), followed by Denmark (8%) and Finland (1%). Norway accounted for 1%. Approximately 58% of the landings were fresh whole, 18% were cooked, while 15% were fresh gutted. The majority of the remainder was various types of frozen products. Approximately 73% (2014) of the landed volume went for human consumption while the rest went for industrial uses.

Total fishing ports reported in Sweden are 148 of which 2 are covered by EUMOFA. The reason why only 2 are covered is because these are the only 2 first-sales auctions in Sweden.



Main commercial species landed and % over total
(2015, million euro and 1.000 tonnes)



HERRING	28	28%	83	51%	HERRING
OTHER COLD-WATER SHRIMPS	21	21%	38	23%	SPRAT (=BRISLING)
NORWAY LOBSTER	13	13%	27	17%	OTHER MARINE FISH
SPRAT (=BRISLING)	13	13%	7	4%	COD
COD	10	10%	2	1%	MACKEREL
OTHER MARINE FISH	5	5%	2	1%	OTHER COLD-WATER SHRIMPS
OTHERS	11	10%	4	3%	OTHERS

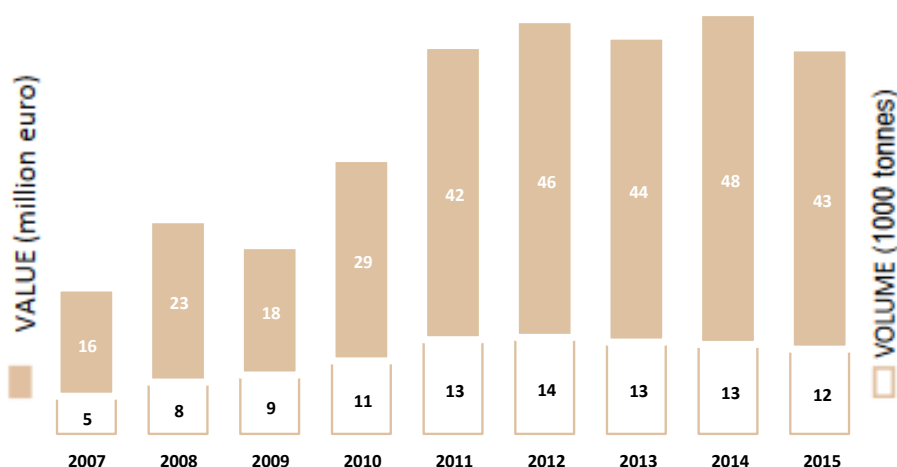
(source: Eurostat)



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. Aquaculture products are generally not sold at auctions but directly from producers to processors, wholesalers or retailer.

In 2015, Swedish aquaculture production was 72% in freshwater and 28% in sea and brackish water. Of the total volume produced (12.277 tonnes), 87% were salmonids while blue mussels accounted for 12%. Swedish aquaculture utilises mainly cages (87%), while 12% were off-bottom mussel production. The remainder was in either tanks and raceways or ponds.



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



Species	Value (million euro)	% over total	Volume (1000 tonnes)	% over total
TROUT	31	72%	9	73%
OTHER SALMONIDS	10	24%	2	14%
MUSSEL MYTILUS SPP	1	2%	2	12%
OTHERS	1	2%	0	1%

(source: Eurostat)

*Sweden*

PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS (2016, source: DG MARE, [link](#))

6 producers organisations (POs) are recognised for the management of fishery activities of their associated members.

Out of the 6 POs, 4 are involved in fisheries and 2 in aquaculture.

FIRST SALES (2016, source: EUMOFA)

First sale concerns the fish that is sold or registered at an auction center or to registered buyers or to producer organizations (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.

There are two fish auctions in Sweden on the western coast, in Gothenburg, which is the largest, as well as in Smögen. In Gothenburg, fish from all over the country is sold, also freshwater fish. Registered buyers at the auction purchase the fish from the auction for further distribution. Smögen fish auction sells fish through the PEFA system, which is an electronic fresh fish auction for the European market.

The two places of first sales operate in the south-west region of Sweden.



*Sweden*

PROCESSING (source: Eurostat-SBS)

In 2015, 1.803 persons were employed in the Swedish fish processing industry.

In Sweden, the fish processing industry recorded a value added of EUR 512,6 million, covering 3% of the value added of total manufacture of food products.

The main products were fresh fillets, other prepared or preserved products, smoked fish and various types of crustaceans.

224 companies

Sales: EUR 512,6 million

(2015, source Eurostat - SBS)



Sweden



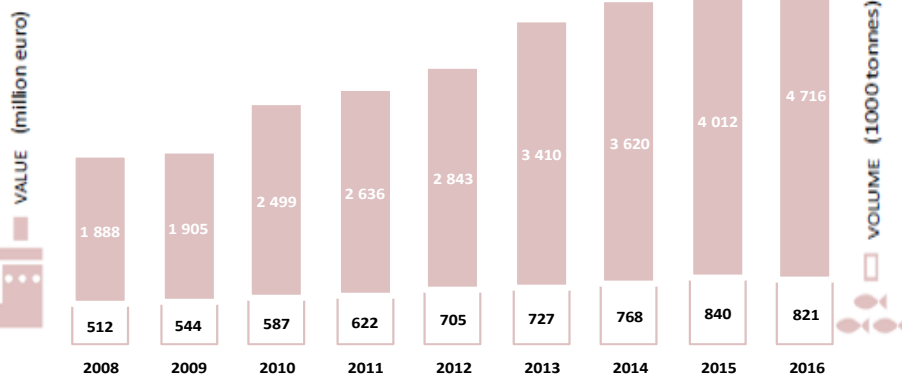
TRADE (source: Eurostat)

Import

MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES IMPORTED AND % OVER TOTAL IMPORTS (2016, million euro)



SALMON	3 472	74%
COD	420	9%
MISCELLANEOUS SHRIMPS	125	3%
OTHER COLD-WATER SHRIMPS	103	2%
TROUT	74	2%
OTHER MARINE FISH	51	1%
OTHERS	470	10%

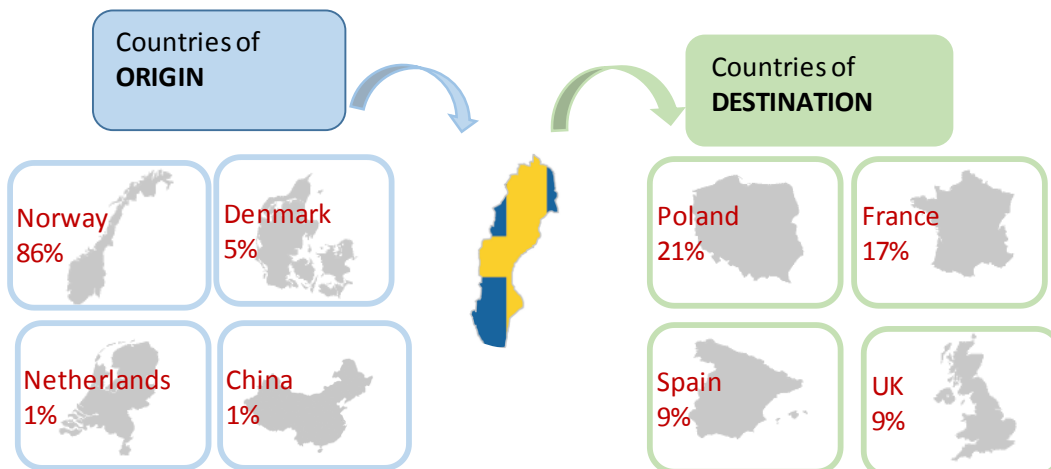
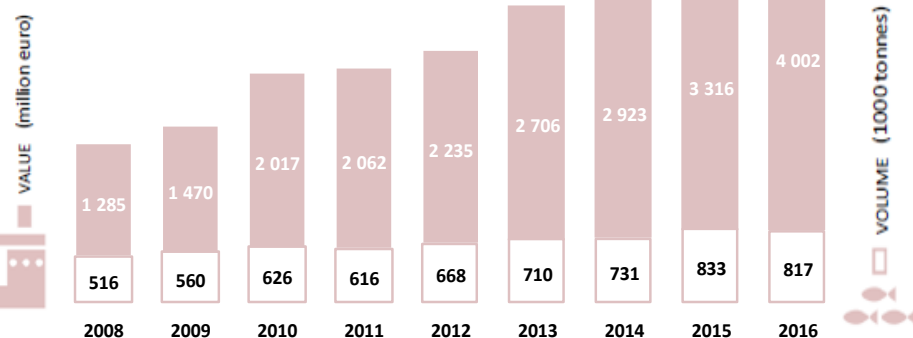


Export

MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES EXPORTED AND % OVER TOTAL EXPORTS (2016, million euro)



SALMON	3 253	81%
COD	346	9%
TROUT	92	2%
HERRING	67	2%
OTHER MARINE FISH	28	1%
OTHER SALMONIDS	25	1%
OTHERS	191	5%

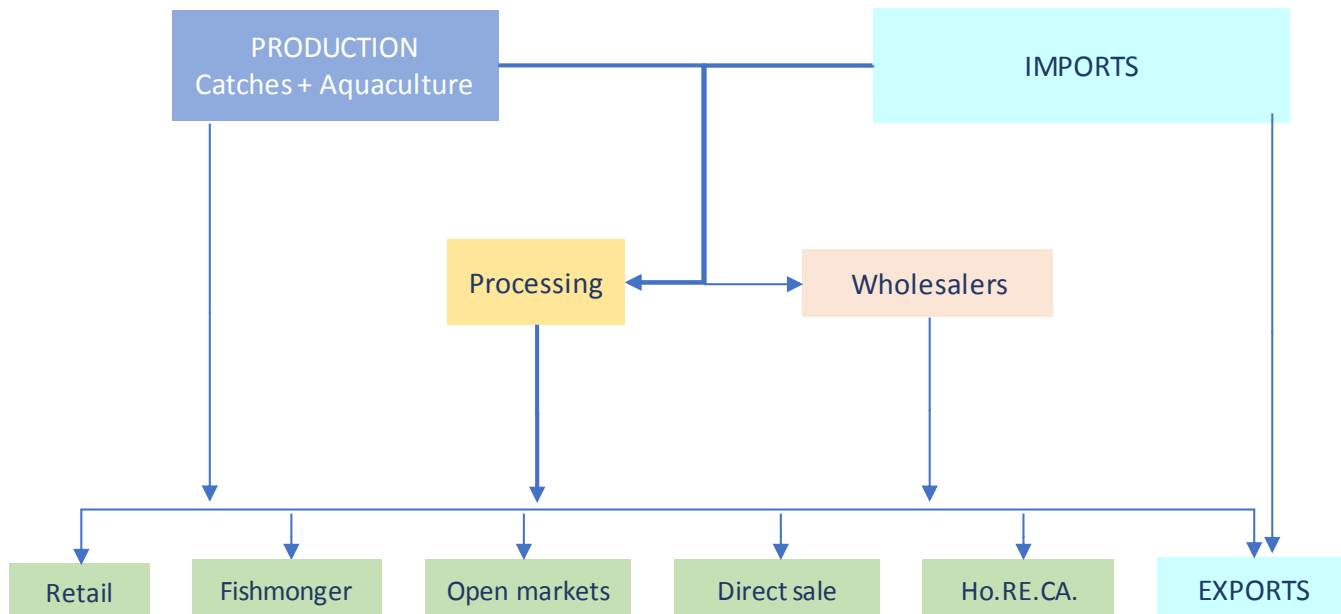




DISTRIBUTION

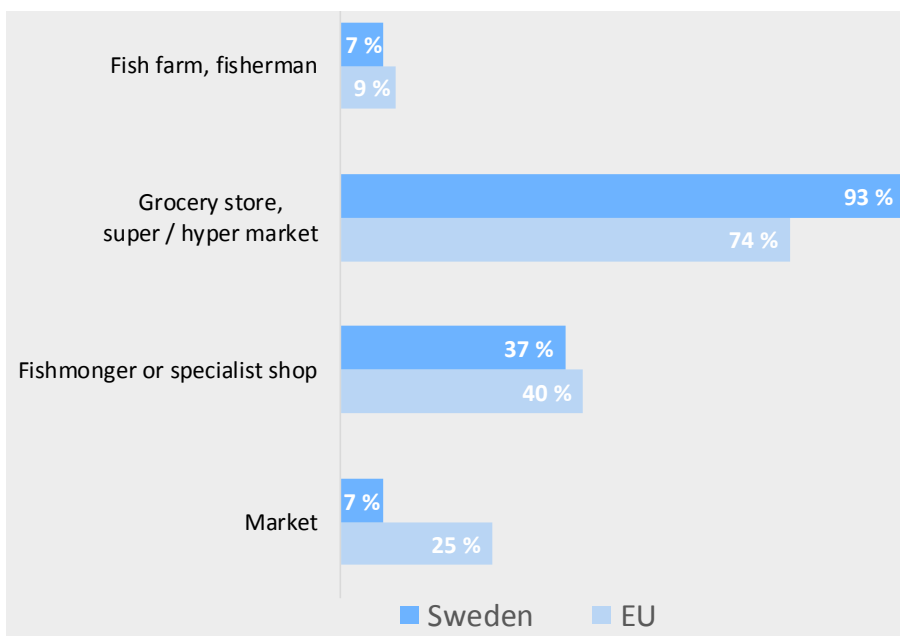
The supply chain of fishery and aquaculture products in Sweden

(source: The Swedish Board of Fisheries)



Consumers preferences on purchasing channels

(source: EUROBAROMETER)





Sweden



CONSUMPTION

Apparent consumption of fishery and aquaculture products in Sweden amounted to 26,9 kg/per capita in 2015, a slight decrease (-0,4%) compared to the previous year. The main consumed species are herring and cod.

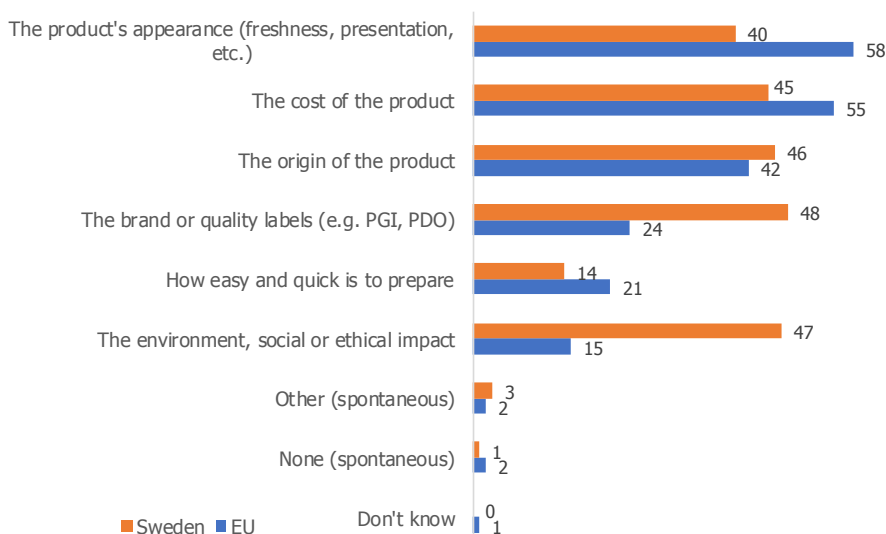
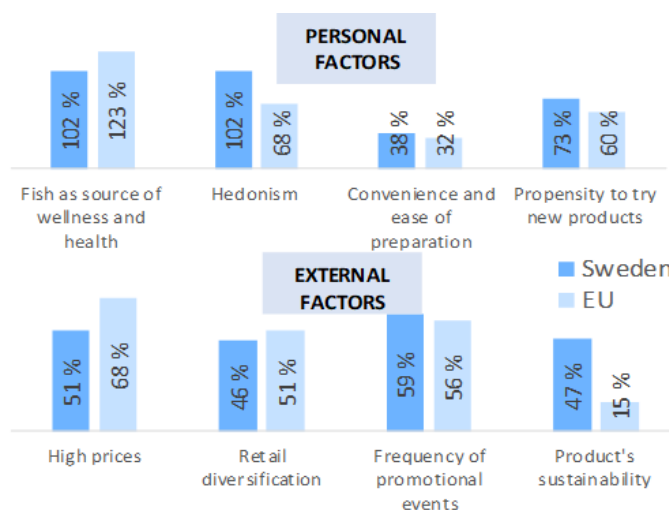
From a socio-demographic point of view, regular fish consumers belong mainly in age classes 40-54 years and over 55 years. Young people also tend to eat fish frequently in Sweden. This age group has the lowest number of regular consumers across the EU. While this is also the case in Sweden, the number of young people regularly consuming fish is higher than the EU average (source: "EU consumer habits regarding fishery and aquaculture products").

Swedes consume especially fresh and frozen products, while loose fish (56%) is less frequently consumed than the EU average (68%).

Purchasing factors

(source: EUROBAROMETER)

26,9 Kg per capita
(source: EUMOFA)



SWEDEN IN EUMOFA



LANDINGS

Volumes and values are collected by EUMOFA from **Eurostat – Fishery**. Data concern all species landed in Sweden 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 **Swedish Board of Agriculture** on a weekly and monthly basis. Data include all sales through auctions and do not include sales out of auctions (e.g. direct sales).

Weekly data are collected and disseminated for 12 species and 2 places of sale. Click [here](#) for the list of species and places of sale.

Monthly data are collected and disseminated for all species sold in 3 places of sale included in the data transmissions. Click [here](#) for the list of auctions.

Both types of 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 for this supply chain are available.

PROCESSING

Volumes and values are collected from **Eurostat – PRODCOM**. Data concern 7 processed products as recorded through the PRODCOM nomenclature.

Data are available on a yearly basis and are accessible through simple tables.

CONSUMPTION

Household consumption of fresh fishery and aquaculture products is collected from a **private provider** by EUMOFA on a monthly basis for 8 products based on panel reporting. Click [here](#) for the products per each Member State.

Data (volumes and values) are accessible through simple queries on a monthly and yearly basis.

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.