



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.

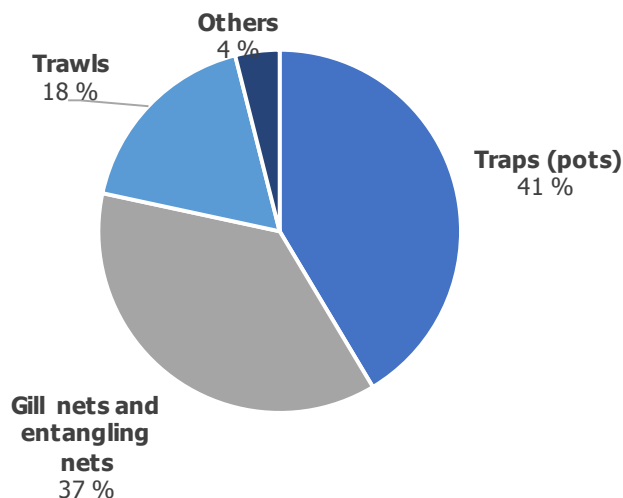
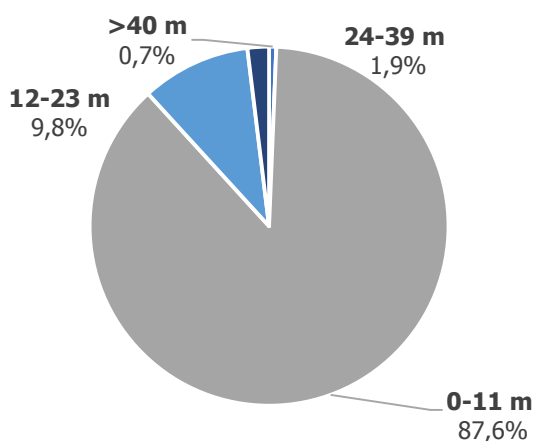
(1.000 tonnes)	World	EU-28	Sweden	% world	% EU-28
Catches	104.635	5.144	203	0,2%	4%
Aquaculture	106.094	1.307	12	0,01%	1%
Total	211.511	6.451	215	0,1%	3%

FISHING FLEET

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

Vessels (2017)	Capacity (2017)	Power (2017)	
Number: 1.239	GT: 25.439	KW: 148.480	
TOTAL FTE: 792 (2015, source: JRC)			
0-11 m	12-23 m	24-39 m	>40 m
Jobs (FTE): 45%	Jobs (FTE): 27%	Jobs (FTE): 28%	Jobs (FTE): 0%

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

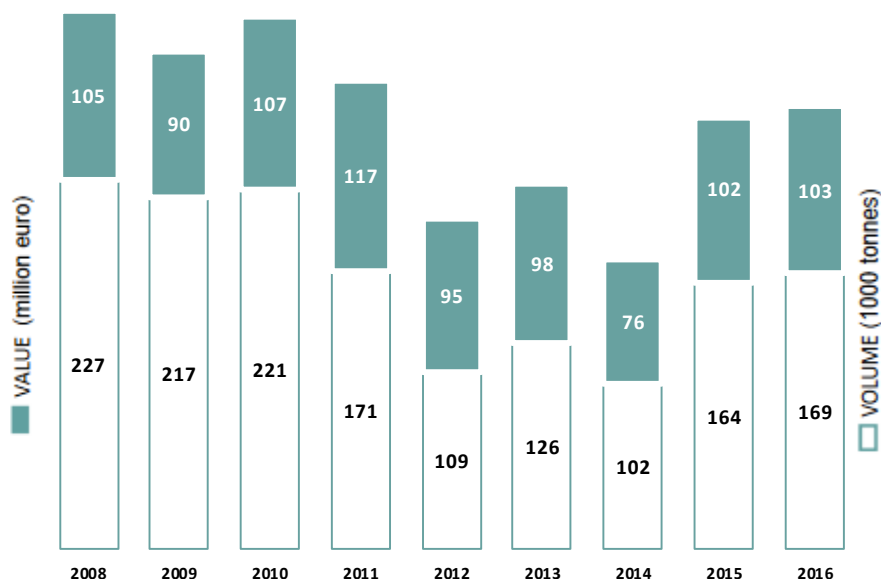




LANDINGS

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. They are recorded in net weight.

In 2016, 74% of species was landed fresh, while 19% were landed cooked. 79% of the landings was destined to human consumption. Almost 90% of fishery products was landed by Swedish vessels. There are 148 recorded fishing ports in Sweden (source: EU Master Data Register).



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



HERRING	35	34%	104	61%	HERRING
OTHER COLD-WATER SHRIMPS	22	22%	50	30%	SPRAT(=BRISLING)
NORWAY LOBSTER	14	14%	6	3,5%	COD
SPRAT(=BRISLING)	12	12%	3	1,5%	OTHER COLD-WATER SHRIMPS
COD	9	9%	2	1,5%	OTHER GROUND FISH
SAITHE(=COALFISH)	2	1,5%	1	0,5%	NORWAY LOBSTER
OTHERS	9	7,5%	3	2%	OTHERS

(source: Eurostat)

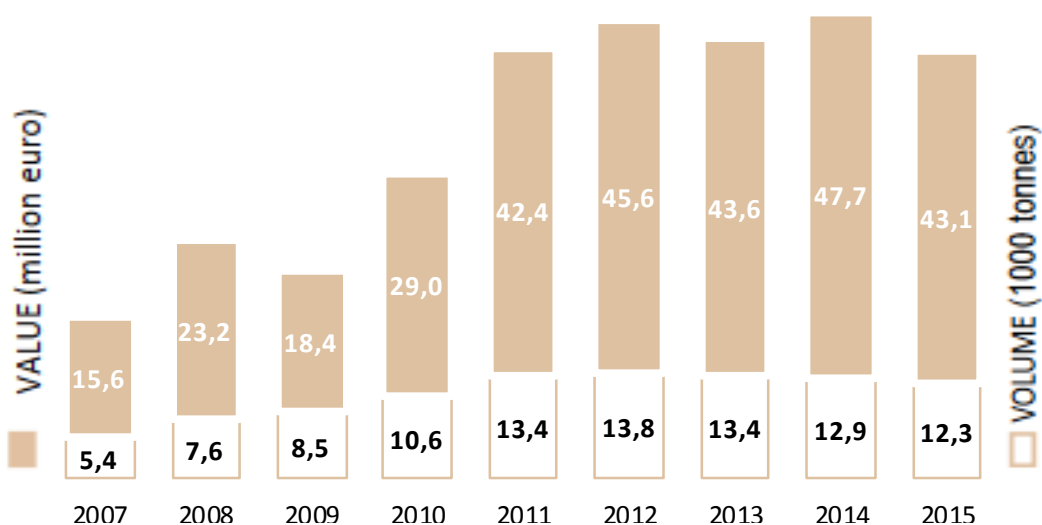


AQUACULTURE

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. Main aquaculture production methods are:

- 87% in cages, mostly farmed in freshwater;
- 12% off bottom, entirely farmed in sea and brackish water;
- 1% in tanks and raceways, entirely farmed in freshwater.



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	73,1%
OTHER SALMONIDS	10	24%	1,7	13,6%
MUSSEL MYTILUS SPP	1	2%	1,5	12,4%
OTHERS	1	2%	0,1	0,9%

(source: Eurostat)



Sweden

updated on 09-05-18



PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS

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

8 producers 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.

Out of the 8 POs, 6 are involved in fisheries and 2 in aquaculture.

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 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 2 fish auctions on the Swedish Western coast: one is in Göteborg, the largest, the other in Smögen. In Göteborg, fish from all over the country is sold, including 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.



	Volume (tonnes)	Value (million EUR)	Top-3 main commercial species (2017, in value)
Göteborg	481	4	Other coldwater shrimps Norway lobster Monk
Smögen	113	0,5	Other flounders Brill Turbot

**Sweden**

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PROCESSING

According to Eurostat-SBS, 1.803 persons were employed in 2015 in the Swedish fish processing industry. It recorded a value added of EUR 96,5 million, covering 3% of the value added of total manufacture of food products.

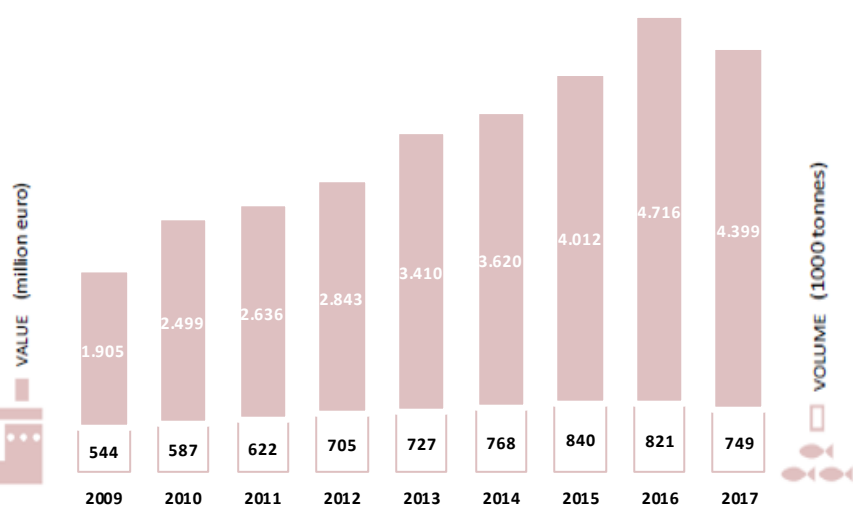
In 2016, the main products sold were fresh fillets, other prepared or preserved products, smoked fish and various types of crustaceans (source: Eurostat-PRODCOM).

224 companies
Sales: EUR 513 million
(2015, source Eurostat - SBS)



TRADE (source: Eurostat)

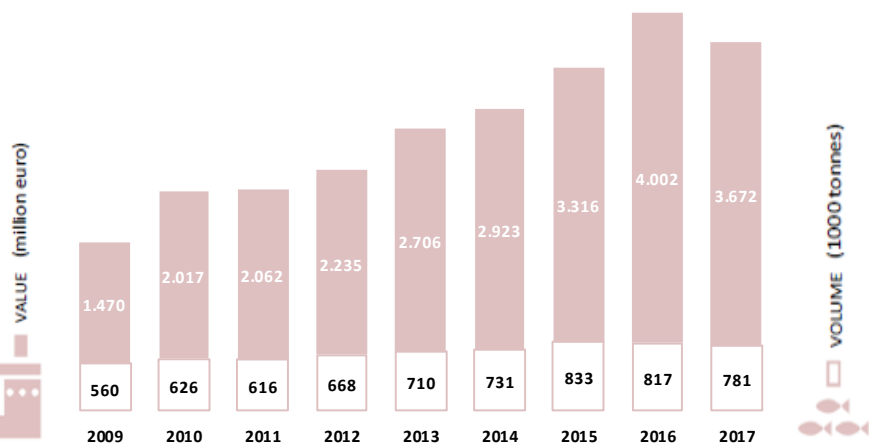
Import



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

SALMON	3.194	73%
COD	436	10%
MISCELLANEOUS SHRIMPS	124	3%
OTHER PRODUCTS	78	2%
OTHER COLD-WATER SHRIMP	74	2%
OTHER MARINE FISH	56	1%
OTHERS	437	9%

Export



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

SALMON	2.928	80%
COD	363	10%
TROUT	74	2%
HERRING	59	2%
OTHER PRODUCTS	27	1%
OTHER MARINE FISH	26	1%
OTHERS	195	4%

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

Norway
86%

Denmark
5%

Germany
1%

Netherlands
1%

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

France
17%

Poland
15%

Spain
11%

Italy
8%

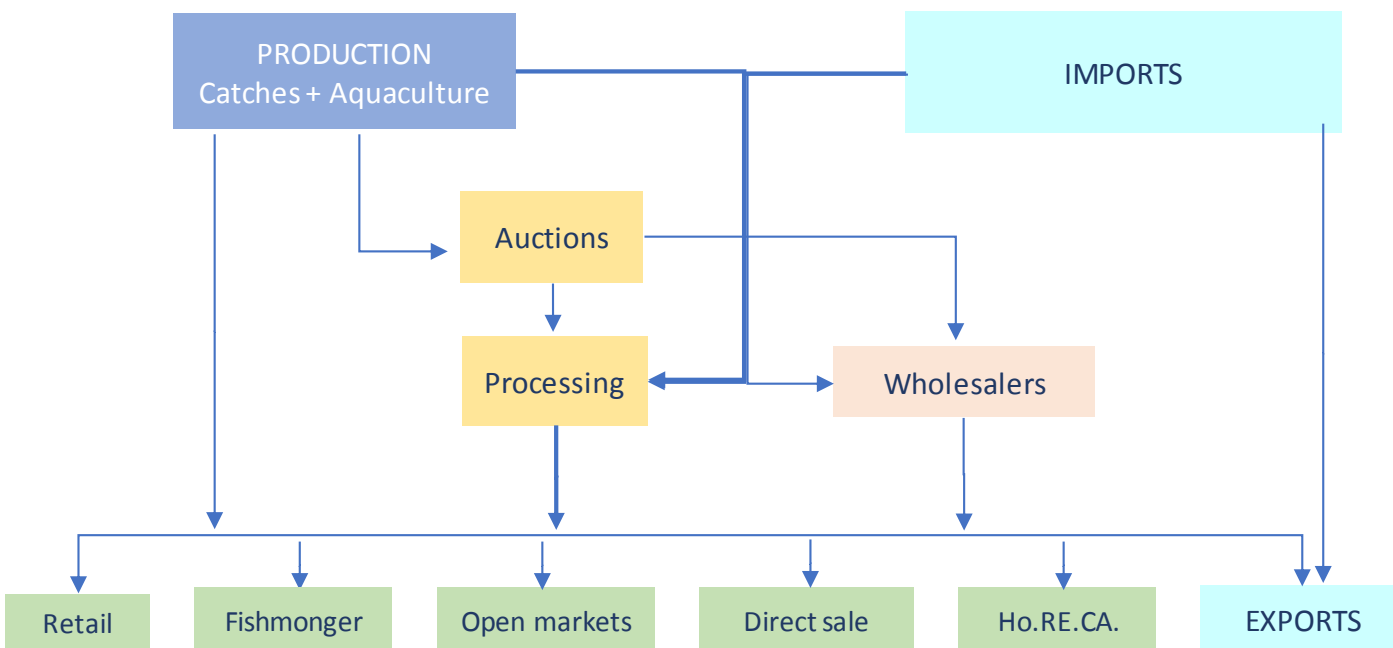




DISTRIBUTION

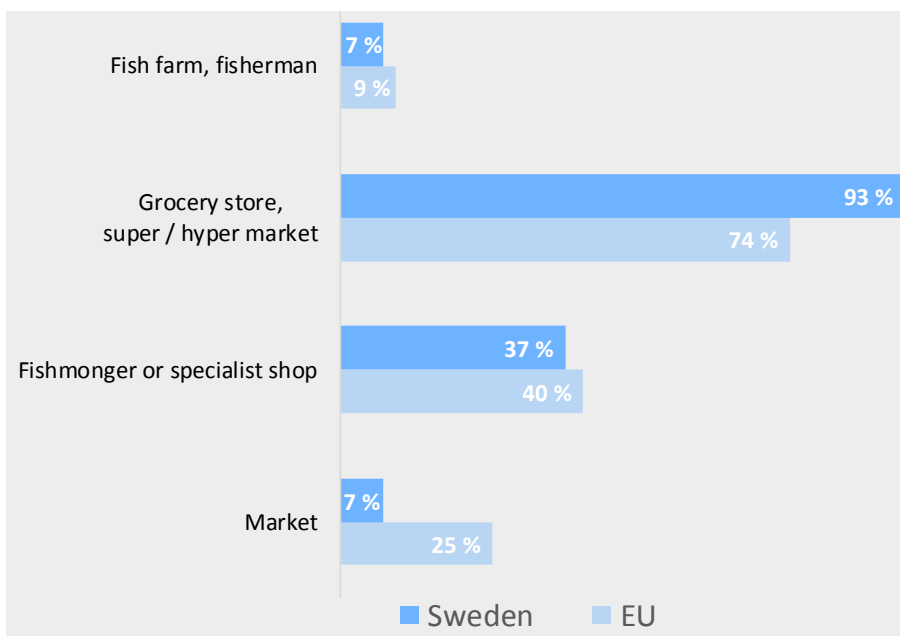
The supply chain of fisheries and aquaculture products in Sweden

(source: The Swedish Board of Fisheries)



Consumer preferences on purchasing channels

(source: EUROBAROMETER)





CONSUMPTION

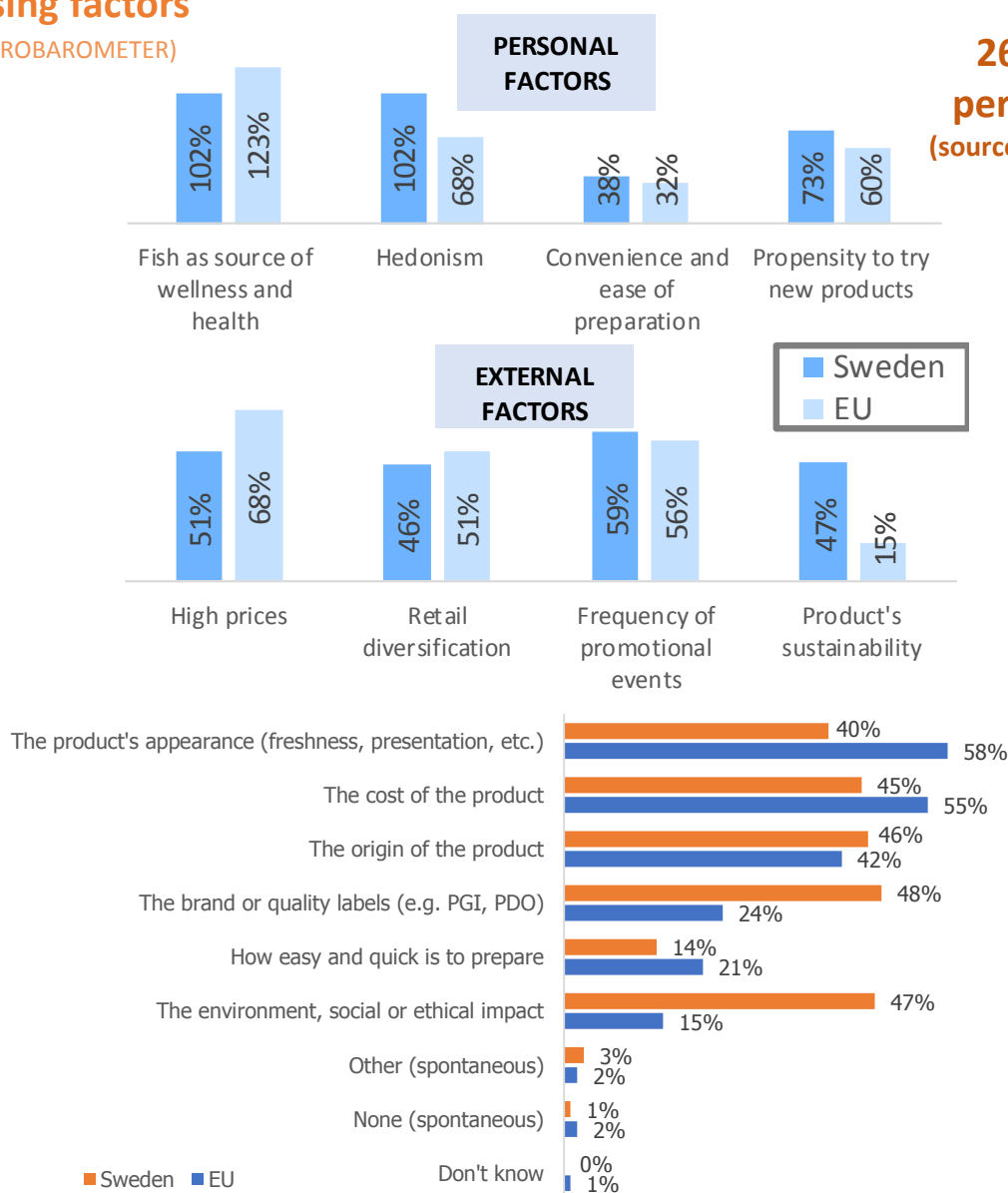
Apparent consumption of fishery and aquaculture products in Sweden amounted to 26,9 kg per capita in 2015, equal to the previous year. The main consumed species are herring and cod.

Swedes consume especially fresh and frozen products; loose fish (56%) is less frequently consumed than the EU average (68%). From a socio-demographic point of view, regular fish consumers mainly belong to the age classes 40-54 and over 55. 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").

Purchasing factors

(source: EUROBAROMETER)

26,9 Kg per capita
(source: 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.

Weekly data are collected and disseminated for 18 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 the 2 auctions (Gothenburg and Smögen) and as aggregate amount for all other first sales occurred in the country.

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 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.