



## SLOVENIA IN THE WORLD AND IN THE EU

(2016, source: FAO and Eurostat)

Slovenia is the EU's 23rd largest producer of fisheries and 23rd largest of aquaculture products.

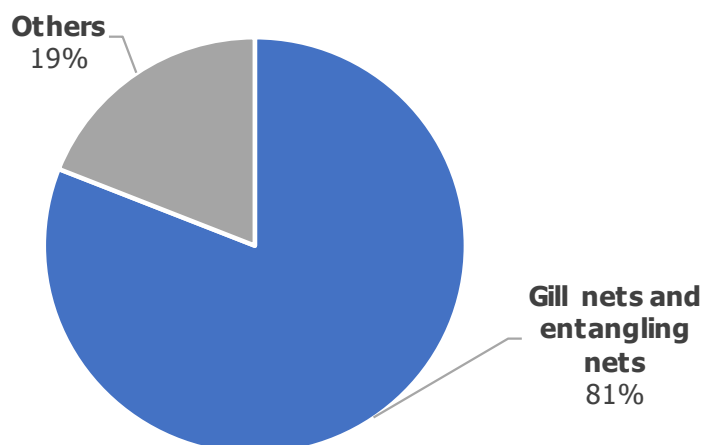
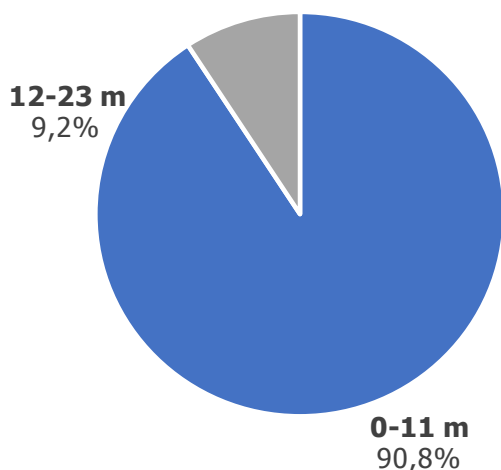
(1.000 tonnes)	World	EU-28	Slovenia	% World	% EU-28
Catches	104.635	5.144	0,2	0,0%	0,0%
Aquaculture	106.094	1.307	1	0,0%	0,1%
Total	211.511	6.451	1	0,0%	0,0%

## FISHING FLEET

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

Vessels (2017)	Capacity (2017)	Power (2017)	
Number: <b>184</b>	GT: <b>723</b>	KW: <b>10.320</b>	
TOTAL FTE: <b>84</b>			
0-11 m	12-23 m	24-39 m	>40 m
Jobs (FTE): 79%	Jobs (FTE): 21%	Jobs (FTE): 0%	Jobs (FTE): 0%

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

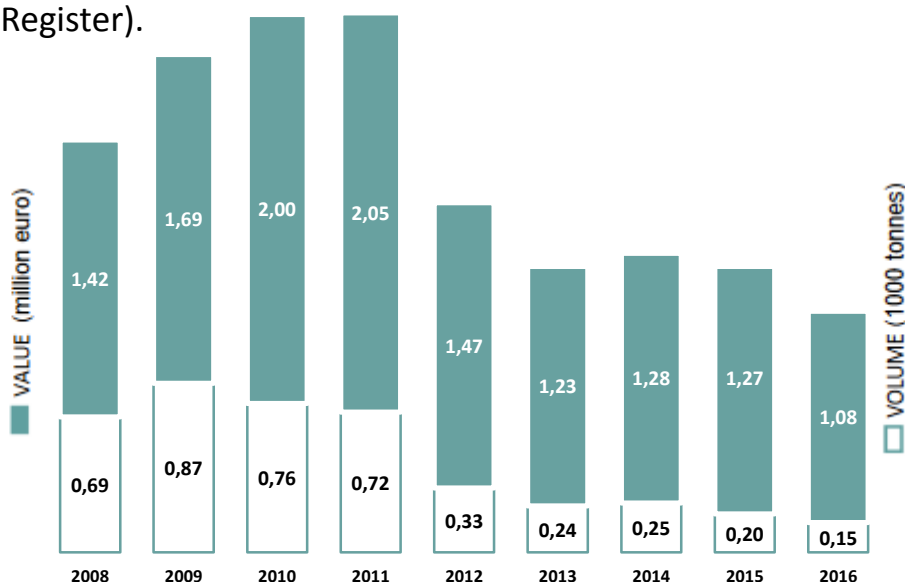




## LANDINGS

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 Slovenia, 100% of the volumes are landed as fresh, whole and 100% for human consumption. 100% of fisheries products are landed by Slovenian vessels.

Three fishing ports are recorded in Slovenia, namely Koper, Piran and Izola (source: EU Master Data Register).



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



SOLE	210	19%	29	19%	SARDINE
GILT-HEAD SEABREAM	193	18%	16	11%	WHITING
SQUID	126	12%	15	10%	GILT-HEAD SEABREAM
TROPICAL SHRIMPS	79	7%	12	8%	OCTOPUS
WHITING	60	6%	11	7%	SOLE
SARDINE	57	5%	10	7%	OTHER MARINE FISH
OTHERS	359	33%	58	38%	OTHERS

(source: Eurostat)



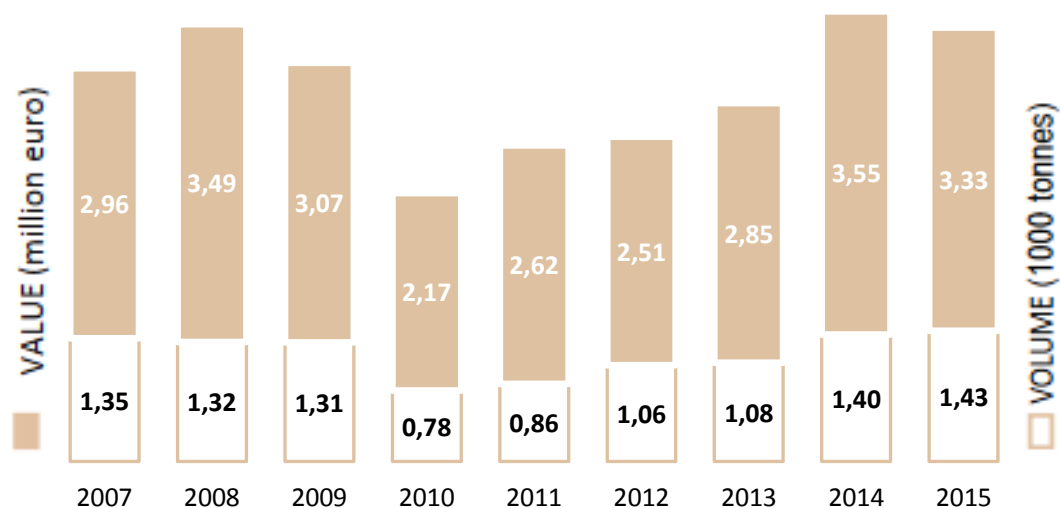
## AQUACULTURE

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. Farmed products are generally not sold in auction markets, but directly by producers to wholesalers or to retailers.

In Slovenia, 40% of fish is farmed in sea and brackish waters and 60% in freshwater.

The most important aquaculture methods are:

- 40% for off bottom, entirely farmed in sea and brackish waters;
- 50% in tanks, raceways and recirculation systems;
- 10% in ponds, entirely farmed in freshwater.



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



Species	Value (1.000 euro)	% of total	Volume (1.000 tonnes)	% of total
TROUT	2.302,56	69%	656	46%
EUROPEAN SEABASS	434,43	12%	573	40%
MUSSEL MYTILUS SPP.	286,50	9%	127	9%
CARP	285,75	9%	70	4%
OTHER FRESHWATER FISH	17,60	1%	8	1%



## WHOLESALE (source: Eurofish)

In Slovenia, there are only **wholesalers** and no **wholesale markets**.

## PROCESSING

In 2012, about 354 persons were employed in Slovenia in the fish processing industry.

In Slovenia, the fish processing industry recorded a value added of EUR 10,2 million, covering a minor part of the value added of food products in general.

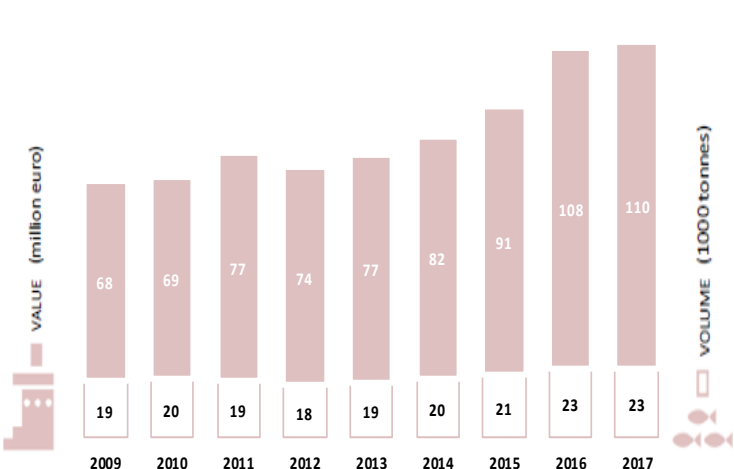
The main products are fillets and fresh trout, carp, seabass and mussel.

**15 companies**  
**Sales: EUR 32,3 million**  
(2014, source [JRC](#))



# TRADE (source: Eurostat)

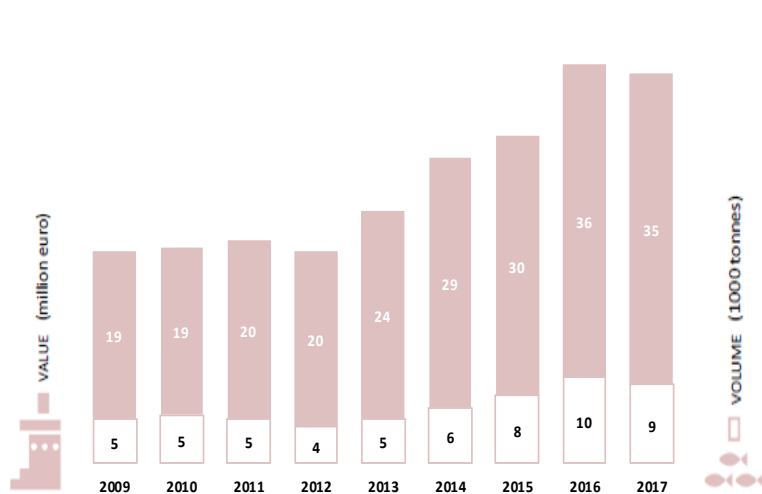
## Import



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

Species	Value (million euro)	% of Total Imports
SQUID	12,3	11,2%
MISCELLANEOUS TUNA	9,9	8,9%
OTHER PRODUCTS	9,3	8,4%
SALMON	8,7	7,9%
SKIPJACK TUNA	7,9	7,1%
YELLOWFIN TUNA	6,9	6,2%
OTHERS	55,4	50,3%

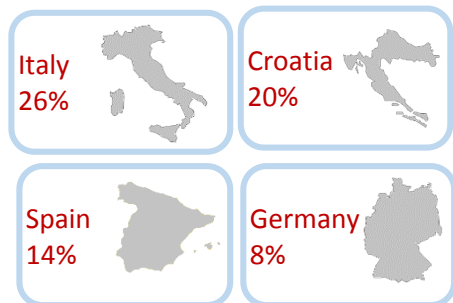
## Export



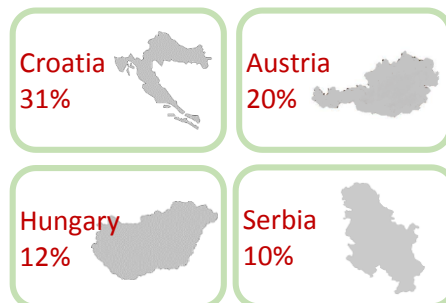
MAIN COMMERCIAL SPECIES EXPORTED AND % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (2017, million euro)

Species	Value (million euro)	% of Total Exports
MISCELLANEOUS TUNAS	9	27%
MACKEREL	7	19%
FRESHWATER CATFISH	3	9%
SQUID	3	8%
FISHMEAL	1	4%
OTHER MARINE FISH	1	2%
OTHERS	11	31%

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



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

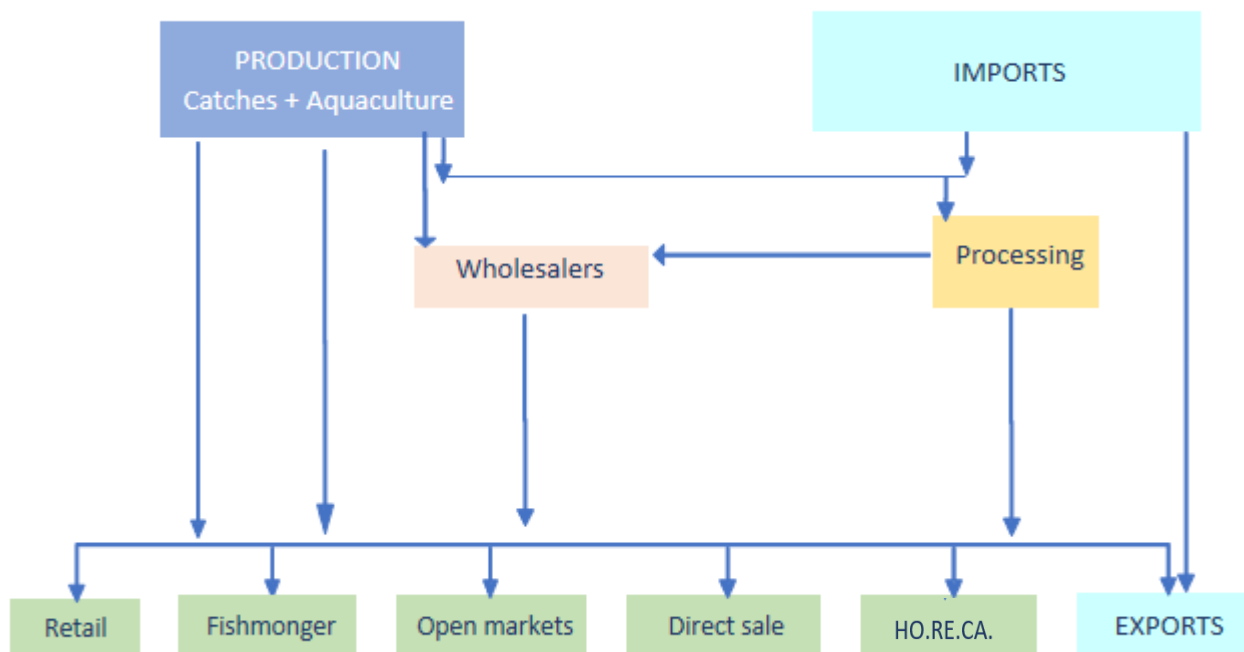




# DISTRIBUTION

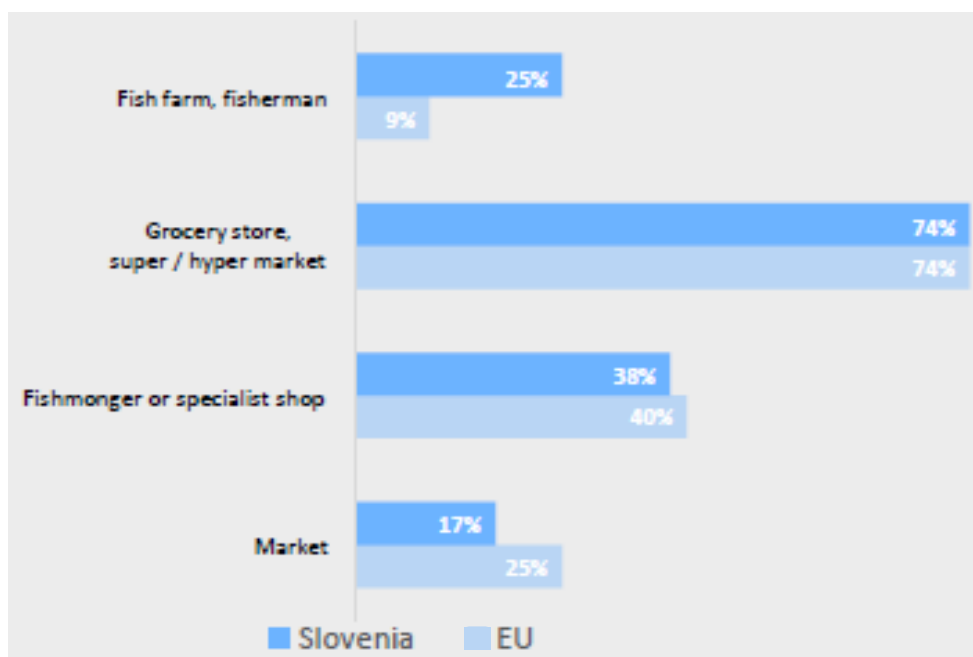
## The supply chain of fisheries and aquaculture products in Slovenia

(source: Eurofish)



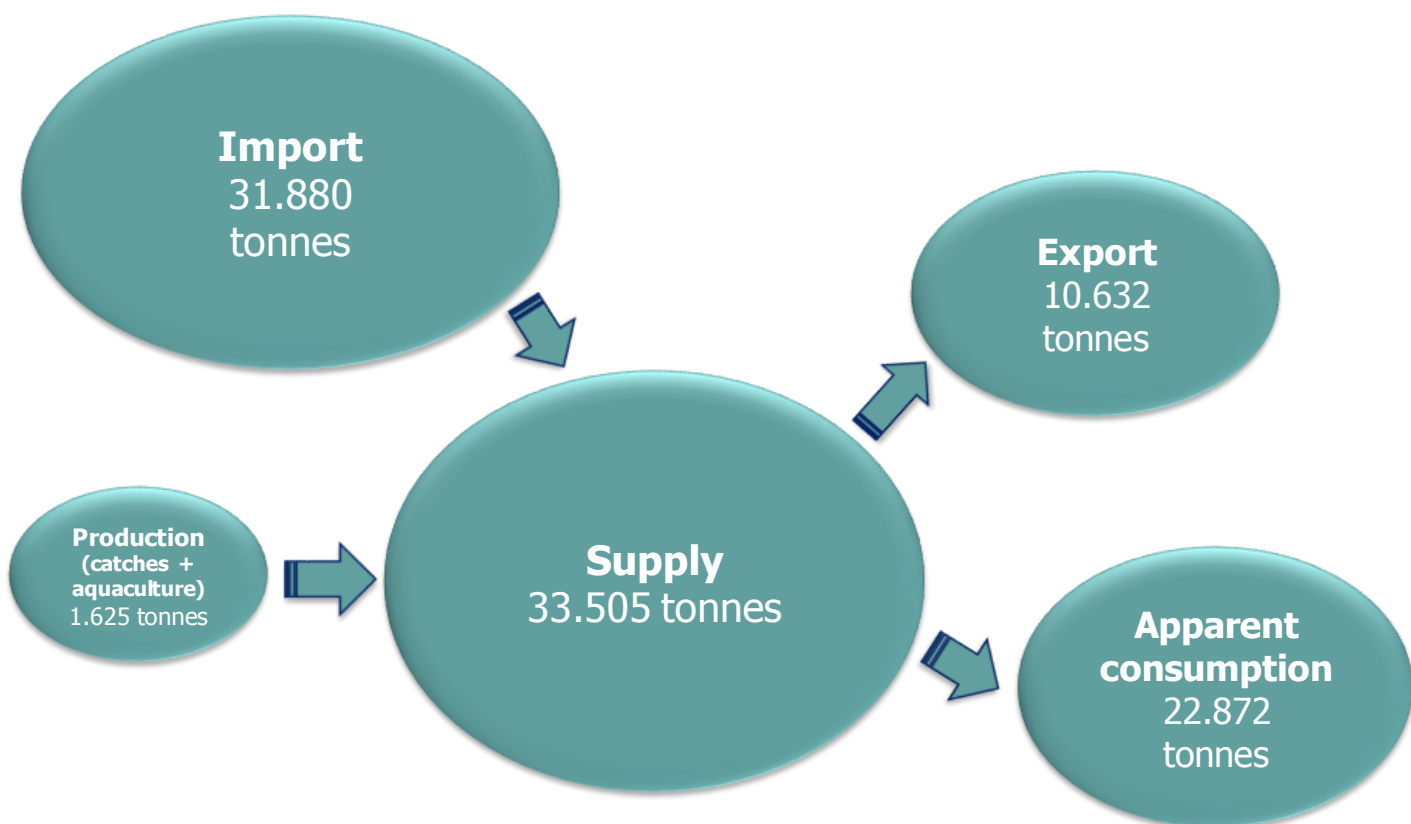
## Consumer preferences on purchasing channels

(source: EUROBAROMETER)





## SUPPLY BALANCE (2015, source: EUMOFA)





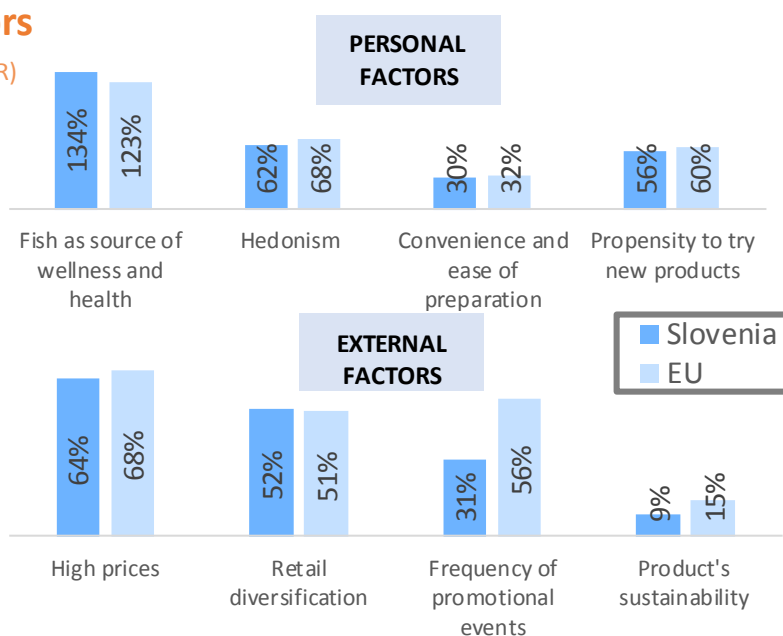
## CONSUMPTION

Apparent consumption of fisheries and aquaculture products in Slovenia amounted to **10,7 kg per capita** in 2015, an increase (+3%) compared to the previous year. The main consumed species were **rainbow trout, carp, seabass and mussel**.

From a socio-demographic point of view, regular fish consumers belong mainly to age classes 25-39 years and 45-54 years. Young people are less inclined to consume fish in Slovenia. This age group has the lowest number of regular consumers across the EU (source: "EU consumer habits regarding fishery and aquaculture products"). Slovenians consume especially fresh and canned products, while loose fish (65%) is slightly less frequently consumed than the EU average (68%).

### Purchasing factors

(source: EUROBAROMETER)



**10,7 kg per capita**  
(source: EUMOFA)







## LANDINGS

Volumes and values are collected by EUMOFA from **Eurostat – Fishery**. Data concern all species landed in Slovenia by vessels of all nationalities.

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

## FIRST SALES

No data available for this supply chain stage

## 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

No data available for this supply chain stage

## CONSUMPTION

No data available for this supply chain stage