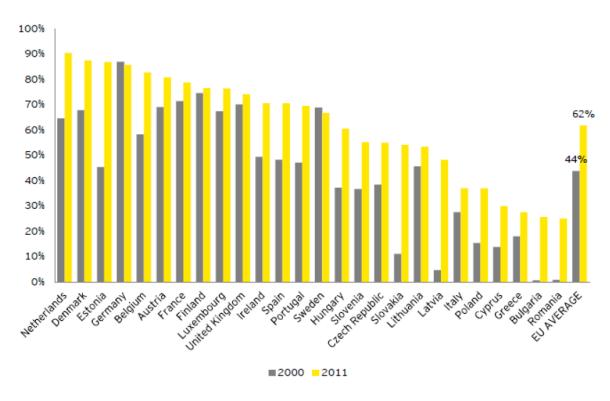


EU Consumers habits regarding fishery and aquaculture products

The retailers' view



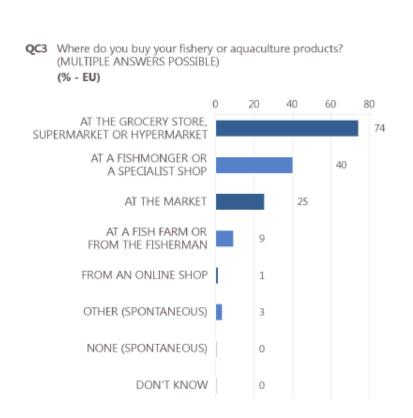
Why are retailers important?



Source: Ernst & Young analysis based on Planet Retail in "The economic impact of modern retail on choice and innovation in the EU food sector" – European Commission – DG Competition



And specifically for FAPs?

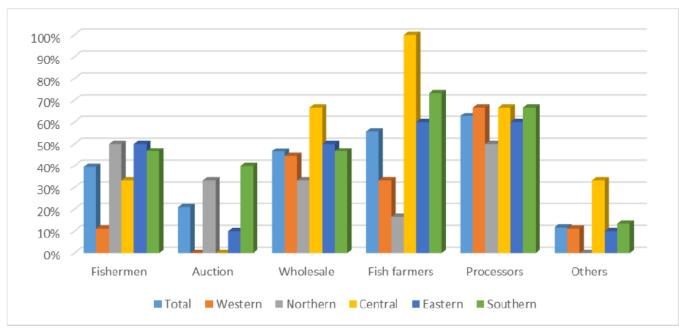


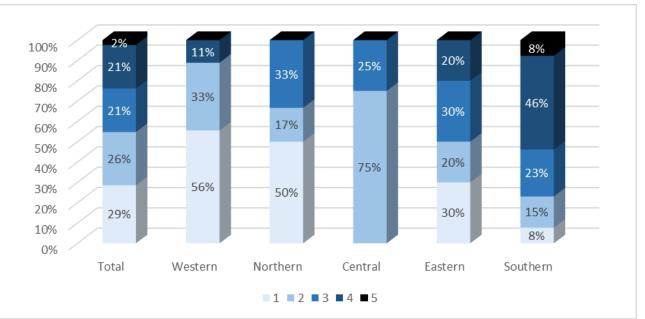
	At the grocery store, supermarket or hypermarket	At a fishmonger or a specialist shop
EU28	74	40
Age		
15-24	78	31
25-39	75	40
40-54	78	40
55 +	70	43

Base: respondents who buy fishery or aquaculture products (N=22,759)



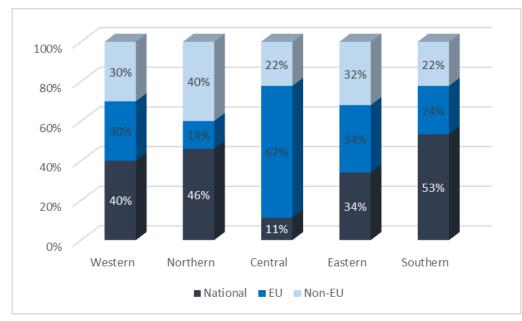
Suppliers

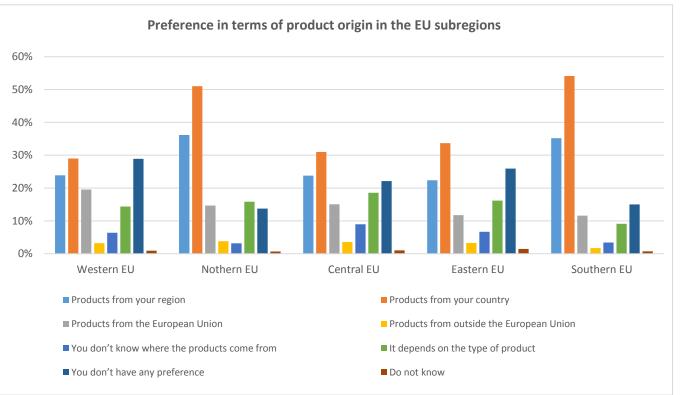






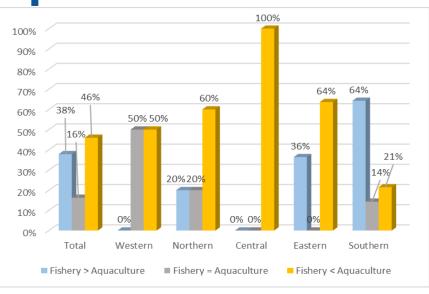
Origin of products on sale

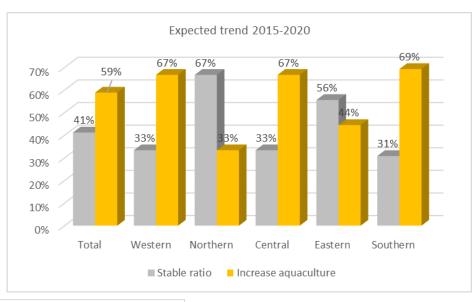


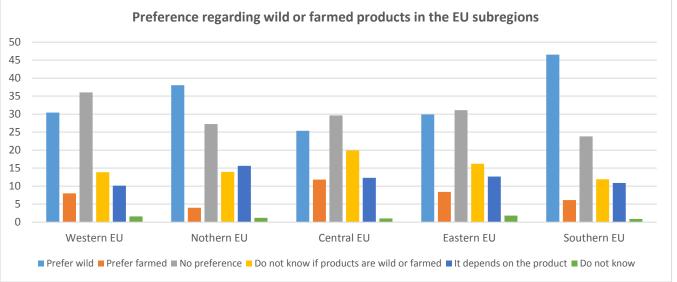




Wild or farmed products?









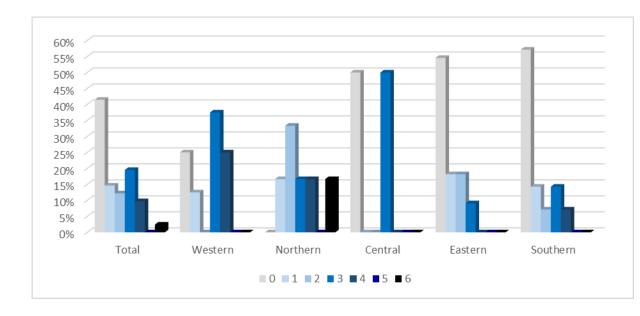
Product trends	Frozen products	Fresh products, induding live	Tinned products	Products that are smoked, salted, dried or in brine	Breaded products and ready meals based on fishery and aquaculture products
EU 28	69	67	61	50	41
Age Age					
15-24	72	58	57	49	50
25-39	72	67	61	52	47
40-54	73	67	63	53	45
55+	64	68	60	49	32

Main trends: freshness and convenience (ready-to-eat for fishmongers)

- Strong increase in pre-packed fresh fish (lower in loose fish)
- Increase for convenience products and smoked fish
- → Similar trends expected for 2015-2020



Eco-labels

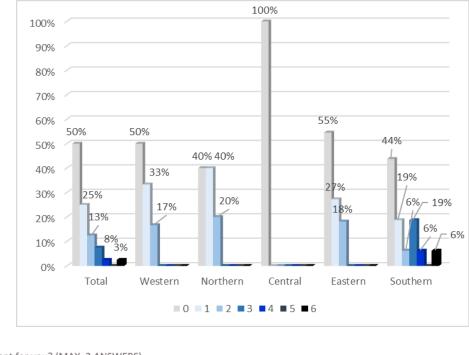


Which of the following do you think should be mentioned on the label for all fishery and aquacultureproducts? MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

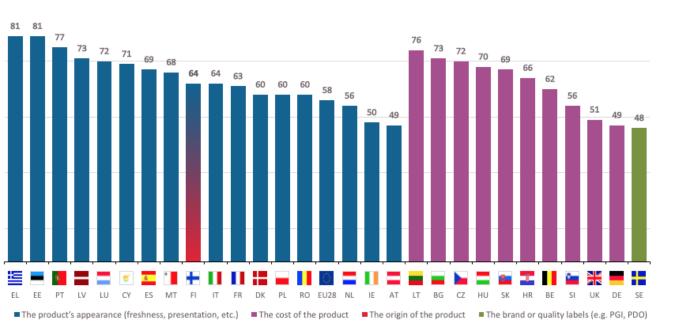
		Dateঞিঝিatchথ orঞ্চroduction			Environmental® information			Thestountry®f2 the%hip@hat2 caught@he2 product
EU28		76	EU28		39	EU28		31
FI		91	SE	-	71	EL		52
EL		89	NL		58	SE	+	52
CZ		86	DK		54	IE		43
DK		85	AT		50	IT		40
CY	**	85	LU		48	FR		35



Quality labels



QC9 When you buy fishery and aquaculture products, which of the following aspects are the most important for you? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)





Factors impacting purchase

Availability

Regularity of supply at adequate volumes remains largest weakness of fishery products

Price and price-quality ratio

FAPs as expensive products → promotion on price plays an important role to attract new consumers

Presentation (fresh, frozen, processed) and retail method (loose, pre-packed)

Each presentation or retail method constitutes a specific segment with specific market trends

Level of information

Consumers lack knowledge of FAPs (species, cooking...) more information could increase consumption

Geographical origin of products

Origin does not drive purchase. Local/national signs are a plus

Production method (fishery/aquaculture)

Better image of fishery products than aquaculture ones, but this does not limit purchase

Range

The challenge is not to propose a 'large range', but a 'good range', adapted to consumer needs

Specific labelling or branding (eco-label, quality scheme, retailer labelling...)

Labelling/branding are not important sale drivers (mostly in Northern and Southern areas)



Thank you for your attention!

http://www.eumofa.eu/eumofa-publications

