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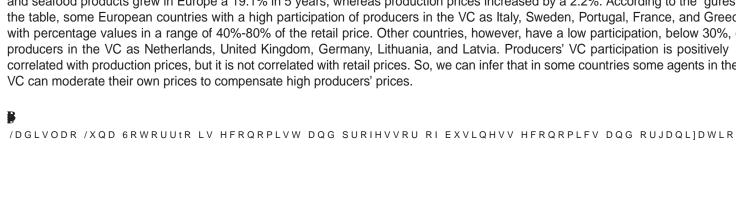
## Aquaculture and Fisheries 2017

湘門

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The objective of this study is to show how the revenues, costs, and pro ts of di erent agents are distributed over the entire sh and seafood value chain (VC) in Europe. A typical sh and seafood value chain consists of harvesting (either through shing or aquaculture, or a combination of both), processing, distribution and marketing and nally consumption. To perform this analysis, we employ the VC methodology, which attempts to understand value creation, activities of actors and their nancial performance along the chain (Deng et al., 2016). We have employed sh and seafood prices obtained from EUMOFA and economic data of EU20 rms obtained from the AMADEUS (total) database for the period 2009-2013. Regarding the gure, the average retail prices of sh and seafood products grew in Europe a 19.1% in 5 years, whereas production prices increased by a 2.2%. According to the gures the table, some European countries with a high participation of producers in the VC as Italy, Sweden, Portugal, France, and Greece with percentage values in a range of 40%-80% of the retail price. Other countries, however, have a low participation, below 30%, or producers in the VC as Netherlands, United Kingdom, Germany, Lithuania, and Latvia. Producers' VC participation is positively correlated with production prices, but it is not correlated with retail prices. So, we can infer that in some countries some agents in the VC can moderate their own prices to compensate high producers' prices.



Notes: