



Impacts of EMFF funding, externalities and future needs.

Seafish Aquaculture Common Issues Group
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1. Impact of EMFF funding

The European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) ran from 2014-2021 (+2)

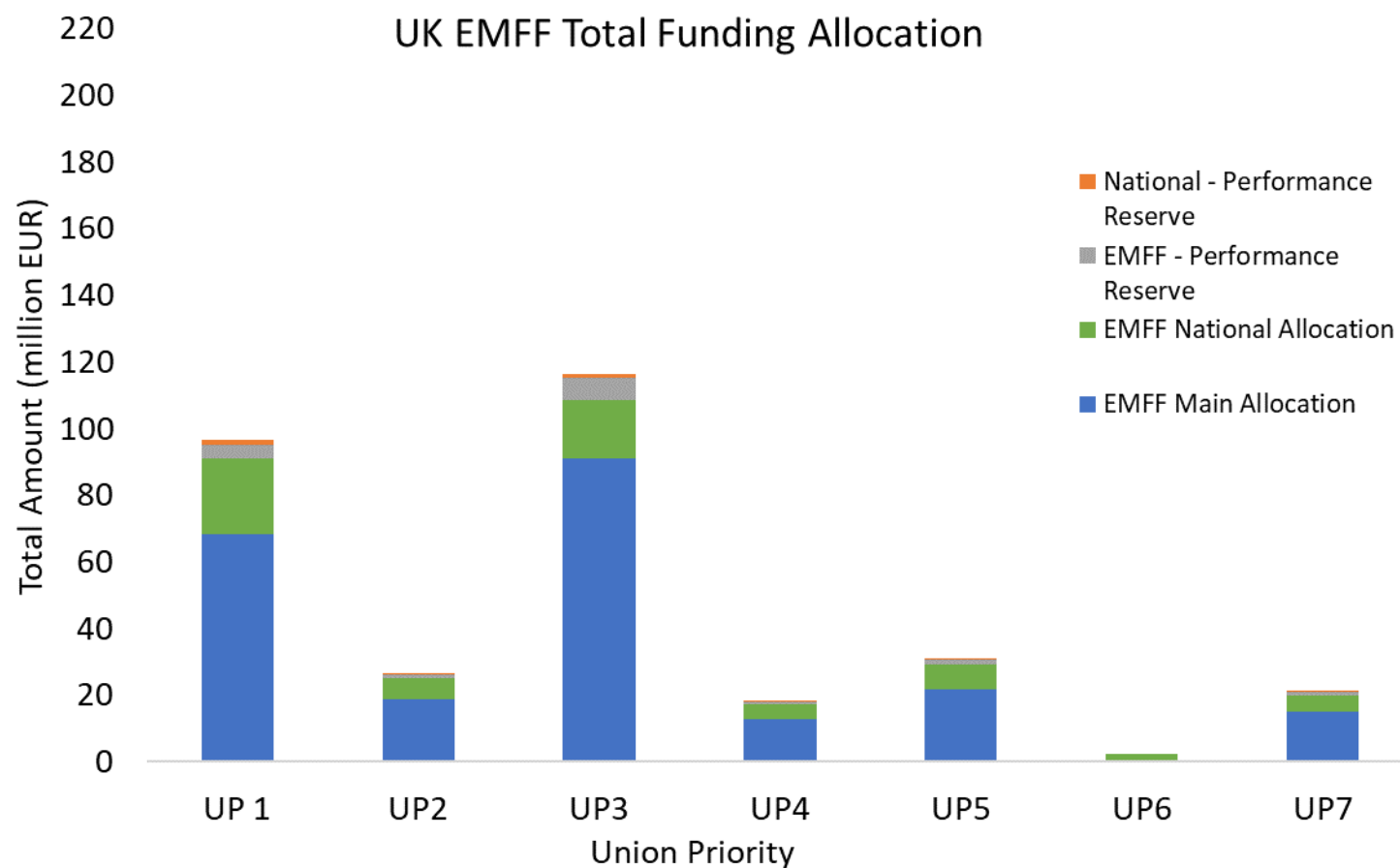
The UK was still facing austerity measures due to the 2008 financial crisis.

The aquaculture sector was also dealing with:

- Increased competition for marine space
 - A revised CFP with more environmental focus
 - Challenge from environmental groups
 - Competition from international producers
-
- **Growth** of the aquaculture industry was a key priority under the EMFF, noting its potential source of seafood security.
 - Funding **innovation** and improvements in technology, knowledge and co-operation.
 - The **threat of new diseases** was identified as a potential consequence of a growing industry, thus funding targeted reducing the impacts on other sectors and the use of therapeutants.

1. Impact of EMFF funding

| | England | Scotland | Wales | Northern Ireland | Total | % of total allocation |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Sustainable Fisheries (UP 1) | 31.7 | 25.9 | 4.1 | 10.8 | 72.5 | 30% |
| Sustainable Aquaculture (UP 2) | 2.4 | 13.3 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 20 | 8% |
| Control Funding (UP 3) | 19.7 | 21.8 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 45.6 | 19% |
| Data Collection Framework (UP 3) | 23.9 | 19.4 | 1.7 | 7 | 52 | 21% |
| Fisheries Local Action Groups (UP 4) | 4.6 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 13.7 | 6% |
| Processing and Marketing (UP 5) | 6.2 | 15 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 23.5 | 10% |
| Integrated Maritime Policy (UP 6) | 1.7 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 2% |
| Technical Assistance | 5.7 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 10.7 | 4% |
| Total Core | 95.9 | 108 | 15.8 | 23.5 | 243.2 | 100% |

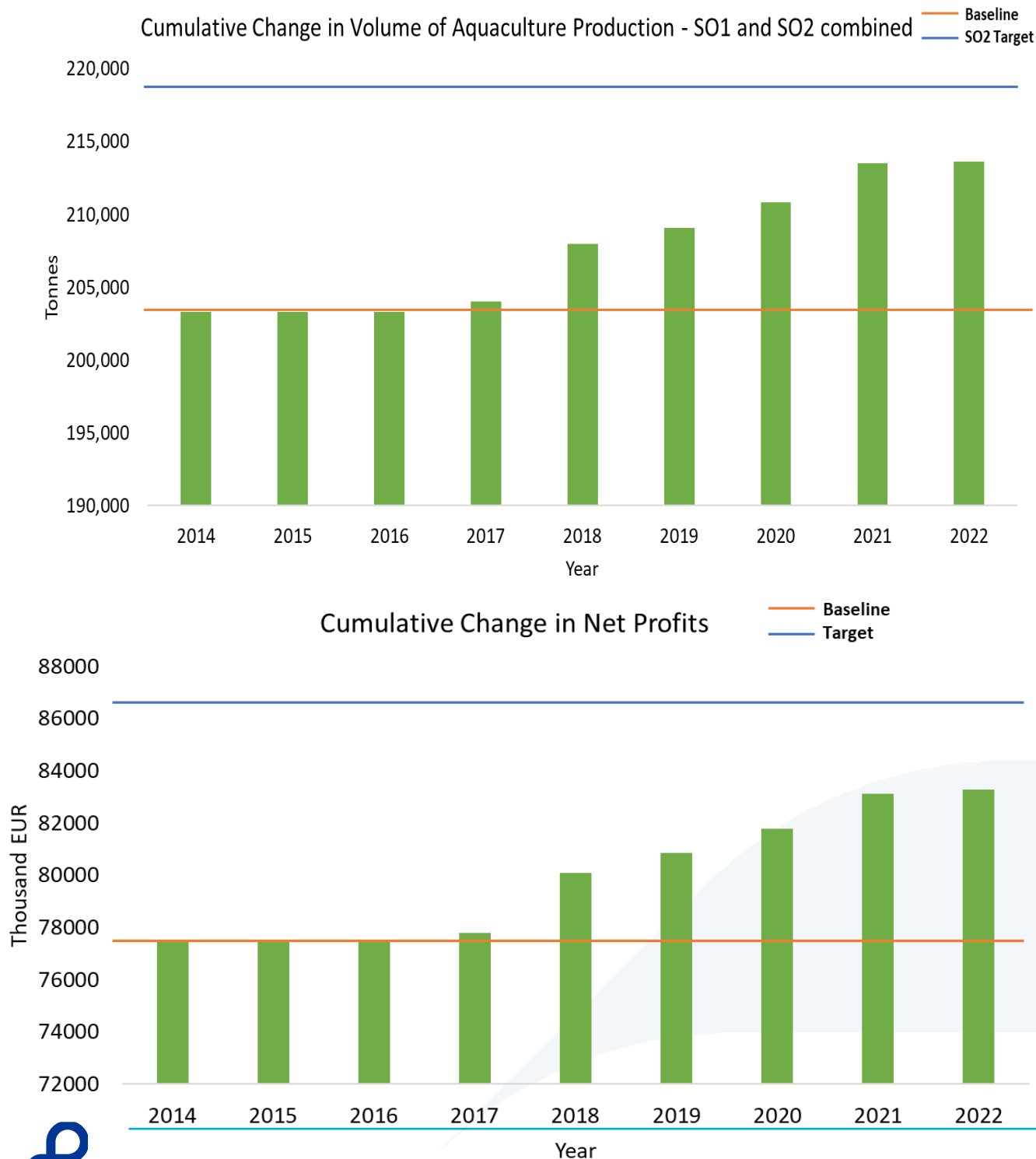


1. Impact of EMFF funding – output indicators

| OI | Project area | Target | Projects funded | % |
|------|---|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 2.1 | Innovation, advisory services | 24 | 27 | 113 |
| 2.2 | Productive investments in aquaculture | 109 | 104 | 95 |
| 2.3 | Limiting the impact of aquaculture on the environment (eco-management, audit schemes, organic aquaculture environmental services) | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| 2.4 | Increasing potential of aquaculture sites and measures on public and animal health | 38 | 30 | 79 |
| 2.5 | Promoting human capital of aquaculture in general and of new aquaculture farmers | 9 | 8 | 89 |
| UP 2 | Total Union Priority 2 – Sustainable Aquaculture | 183 | 172 | 94 % |

- Modest number of projects – but projects funded are close to target levels
- ‘Productive investments’ account for over half of projects
- Improved knowledge, innovation research achieved more projects than planned.

1. Impact of EMFF funding – results indicators



- Target to increase production by 15,638 tonnes by 2023 only **66% achievement against target.**

- Net profits in the aquaculture sector increased by **+€5.8 million**. Profits stalled in later years **63% achievement against the target.**

1. Impact of EMFF funding – jobs maintained



Low targets were set.

But EMFF support ensured those targets were exceeded.

1. Impact of EMFF funding – aquaculture

- The funding allocated (€20m) across the seven-year EMFF programme is less than 2% of aquaculture's annual value (2019).
- Volume and value dominated by salmon production (approx. 90%), mainly from non-SMEs EMFF was not eligible for most UK production. Showed 15% growth 2014-2021 (but declined in 2022)
- Production growth trends 2014-2021 across other species vary (mussel up, oysters down, trout up) and big annual variations.
- From 2020, external factors (e.g., COVID-19 pandemic, EU Exit) impacted progress towards 2023 target values.
- Reallocation of funding to emergency support resulted in the largest impact of EMFF being **maintaining jobs**.

2. Externalities affecting the sector during EMFF

- **Covid** → market closures in Europe & Asia, major disruptions to operations
- **Brexit** → trade disruption, fluctuating exchange rates, labour shortages.
- **Labour shortages** → retraining, visa issues, staff availability post Covid & Brexit
- **Cost of living crisis** → inflationary pressure on feed and energy costs
- **Regulatory and policy changes** → environmental legislation and licensing limited growth.
- **Environmental quality and climate change** → warming water increases disease risk and poor water quality.
- **War in Ukraine** → increased fuel prices, supply chain disruption, whitefish supplies

2. Externalities affecting the sector - Covid

Perhaps the most significant external factor.

Closure of hospitality and export markets.

Severe and rapid disruptions to the global supply chain.

These hit the aquaculture sector hard:

Total value of UK aquaculture production in 2020 was £962m, a decrease of 16% compared to 2019.



| UK Exports in 2020 vs 2019 | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|
| | Demersal | Pelagic | Shellfish | Salmon | Overall |
| Value (Jan-Dec) | -10% | 5% | -20% | -26% | -20% |
| Volume (Jan-Dec) | -3% | 13% | -16% | -22% | -7% |

2. Externalities affecting the sector - Brexit

Great uncertainty until Trade and Cooperation Agreement signed at end of 2020 for 2021 to 2026.

New systems and additional documentation caused export delay and losses. **Live shellfish in particular.**



Higher risk in trading fresh product led to processors freezing more product.

The pound weakened against the Euro

Brexit further exacerbated labour shortages with fewer EU workers

| UK Exports in 2021 vs pre covid (2017-2019) | | | |
|---|----------|---------|-----------|
| | Demersal | Pelagic | Shellfish |
| Value (Jan-Dec) | -17% | -20% | -24% |
| Volume (Jan-Dec) | -4% | -42% | -28% |

2. Externalities affecting the sector – other factors

- **Labour shortages** → retraining & staff availability post Covid & Brexit
- **Cost of living crisis** → inflationary pressure on feed and energy costs
- **Regulatory and policy changes** → environmental legislation and licensing.
- **Environmental quality and climate change** → warming water increases disease risk, reduces water quality, higher energy costs for pumping & oxygen use. Infrastructure damage from storm events.
- **War in Ukraine** → increased fuel prices, fishmeal prices, supply chain.

Any others?

Which were most significant?



3. Current challenges and future funding needs

Question: What are the biggest challenges for operators ?

Question: What are the priorities for future sector funding?

Thank you

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