

The importance of fish processing industry on EU economy

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New Commission, renewed priorities

Overarching umbrella initiatives:

- A European Green Deal: make the EU climateneutral by 2050
 - Greenhouse gas emissions
 - Circular economy
- Farm to fork: ensuring for EU citizens:
 - Food security
 - Food quality
 - Food safety





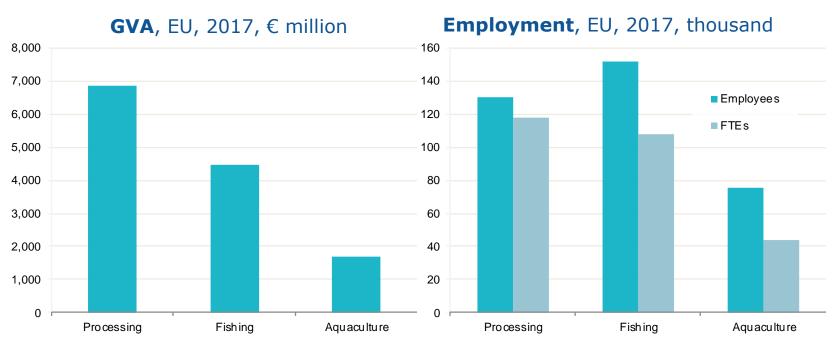
A comprehensive package of support

- A Temporary State aid Framework
- The Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative (EU structural funds)
- **SURE scheme** (Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency) €100 billion
- Specific measures in the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)
- Recovery and Resilience Facility Next Generation EU -€750 billion proposal





Fix processing in context



Notes: GVA for fishing does not include Greece. GVA for aquaculture for the 16 reporting countries.

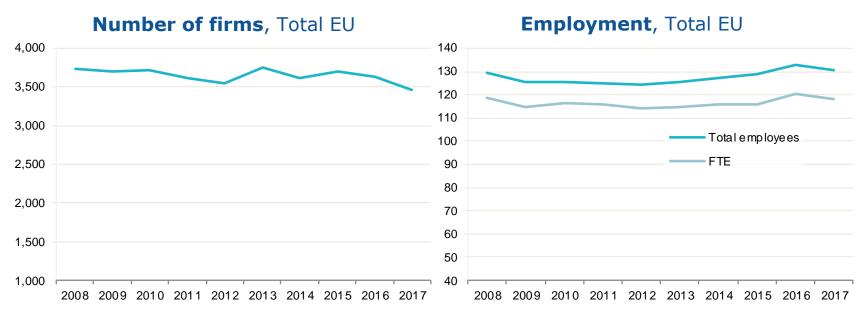
Source: DCF

- 2017 **GVA:** almost **€7,000 million**. Employment: **131,000 employees**; 118,000 FTEs
- Highest GVA and employment within living resources.





Firms down / employment up

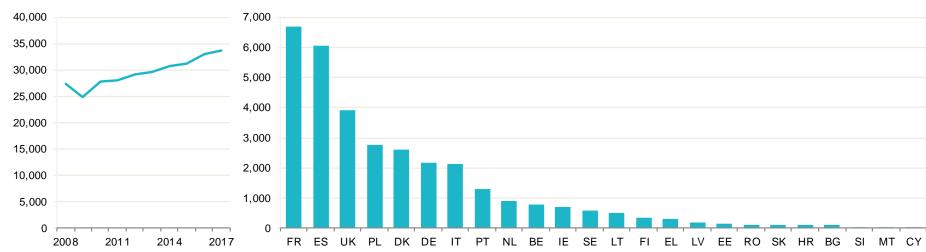


- 3.460 firms processing fish as main economic activity and 1100+ as secondary activity.
- Decline since 2013 => Transfer to fish processing as secondary activity.
- Employment: **131,000 employees** and **118,000 FTE**.
 - Expansion since 2012. Stabilisation in 2017.
- Average annual wages have been stable since 2012 at about €30,000.



Income continues to expand



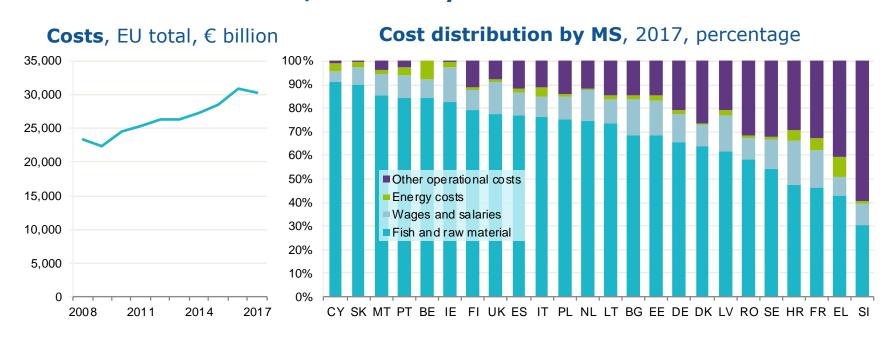


- Continuous increase in income since 2009 to reach €33.9 bn in 2017.
- **95%** of income comes from **turnover**.
- The industry in France and Spain generates more than €5 bn income a year. The UK follows with almost €4 bn.





Costs: stable, mainly raw material

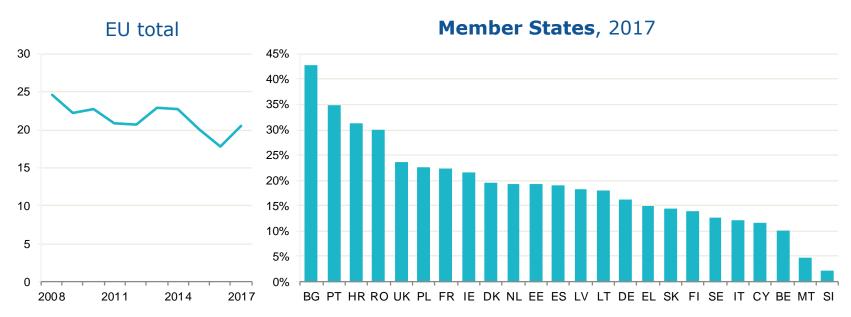


- Production **costs** amounted to **€30.4 bn** in 2017, with a 2% decline with respect to 2016.
- **Purchase of fish and raw material** accounts for **68%** of production costs, labour costs (12%) and other operational costs (18%) are much lower.





Healthy GVA margins



- In 2017, the EU fish processing sector generated €6.8 bn of GVA, €3.3 bn of operating cash flow and €2.8 bn of net profit.
- Average GVA margin was 20.6%, recovering from the decline observed in 2016.
- Bulgaria, Portugal, Croatia and Romania obtain the highest GVA margins while Malta and Slovenia the lowest ones.



Positive profits



- Positive but fluctuating profit. In 2017, €3.0 billion of gross profit and slightly less of net profit.
- Gross profit margins (8.4%) have significantly improved.
- Positive profit is observed in most Member States. Sweden, and Malta incurred in losses in 2017.



Main messages

- The European Green Deal and the Farm to Fork initiative will influence political decisions affecting the fish processing sector.
- The fish processing sector remains dependent on the import of raw material and international developments in the markets (i.e. prices). The main consumer is the internal EU market.
- The fish processing industry is an important contributor to the Blue Economy: it can add significant value to the raw fish and is a central source of employment, particularly female jobs.
- Latest available structural figures show a positive developments in the
 economic performance of the sector. However, the fish processing sector
 will not be spared of the impact of the Corona virus crisis, but it will
 also participate of the support measures.





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