FinFish Study 2021

Brussles, 25 January 2022

AIPCE CEP FINFISH STUDY 2021

1. Aim
2. Seafood supply
3. EU consumption and import dependency
4. Whitefish

AIM OF THE FINFISH STUDY

- Exemplify the need for imported seafood, particularly whitefish, in the production of added value seafood within Europe.
- Providing more background information for EU policy:
  - Autonomous Tariff Quota (ATQ)
  - Free Trade Agreements (FTA)
  - IUU Fisheries
  - Other laws and regulations

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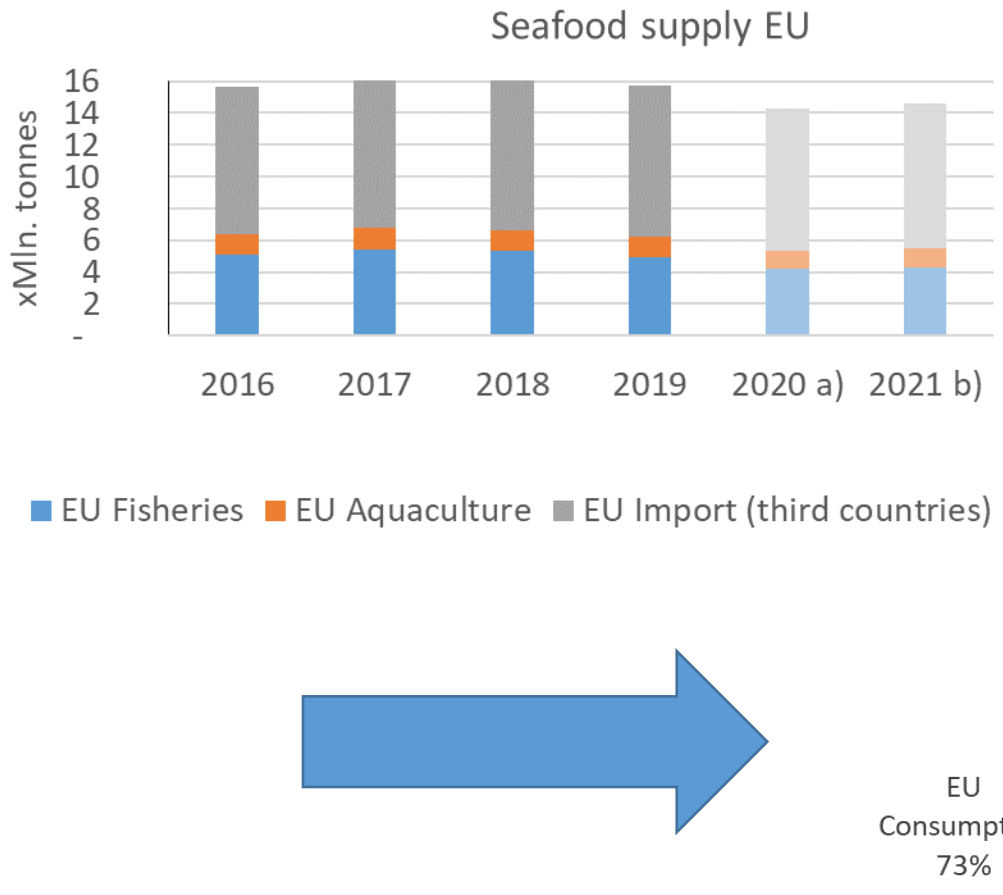
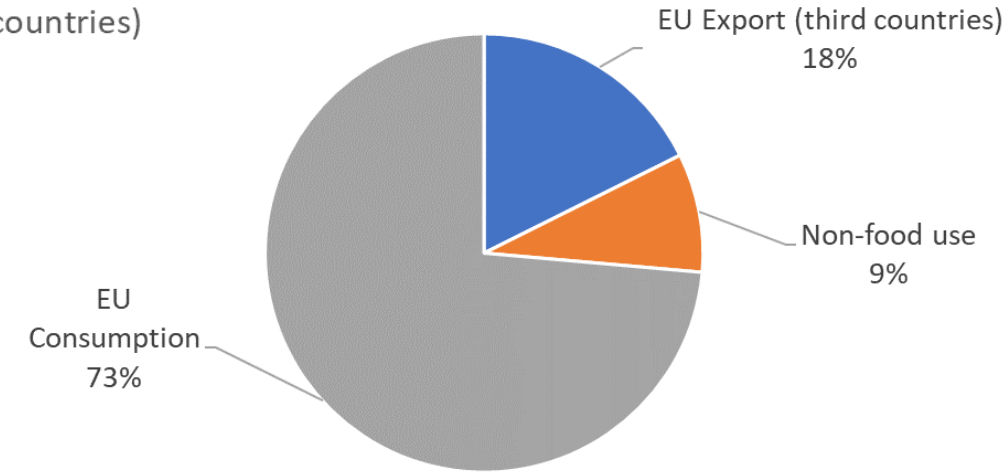
EU SEAFOOD SUPPLY



In 2020

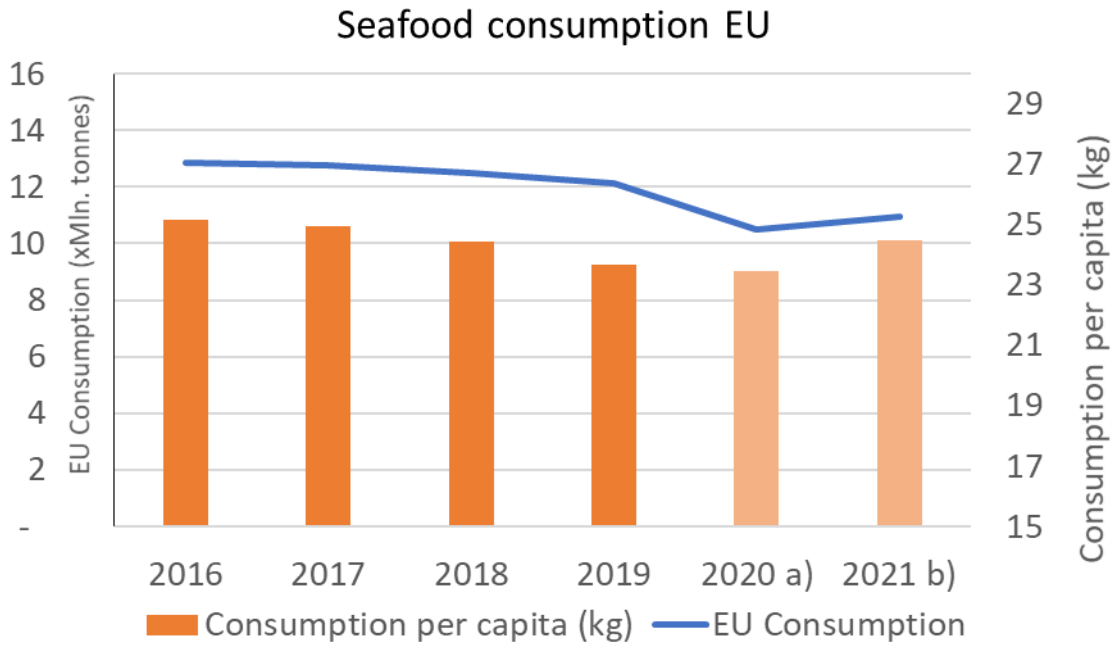
- 14.3 mln tonnes supply
- 63% import (8.9 mln. ton)

- 10.5 mln tonnes consumption
- 18% export (2.5 mln. ton)



Source: Finfish Study 2021
a) Preliminary figures b) forecast

CONSUMPTION & IMPORT DEPENDENCY



In 2020

- 10.5 mln tonnes consumption
- 23.5 kg per capita EU

- Import dependency normally between 61%-63%, 2019 it was 65%
- 2020 68.7%!

EU import dependance

68.7%

Source: Finfish Study 2021
a) Preliminary figures b) forecast

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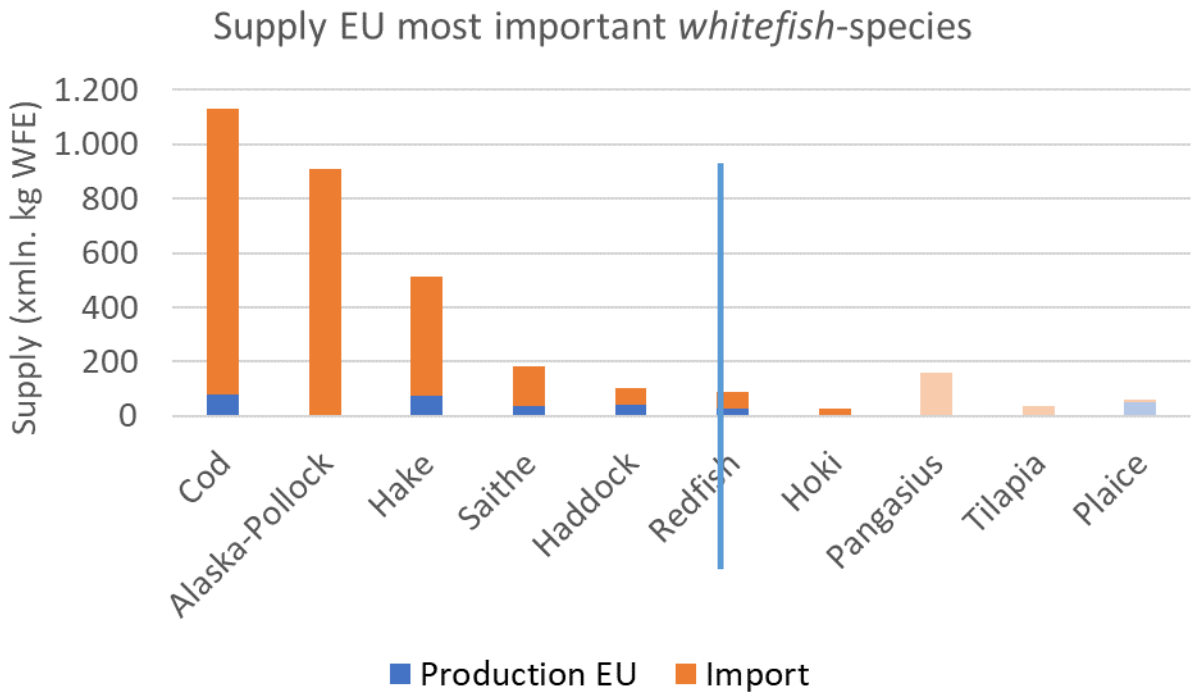
WHITEFISH 2020

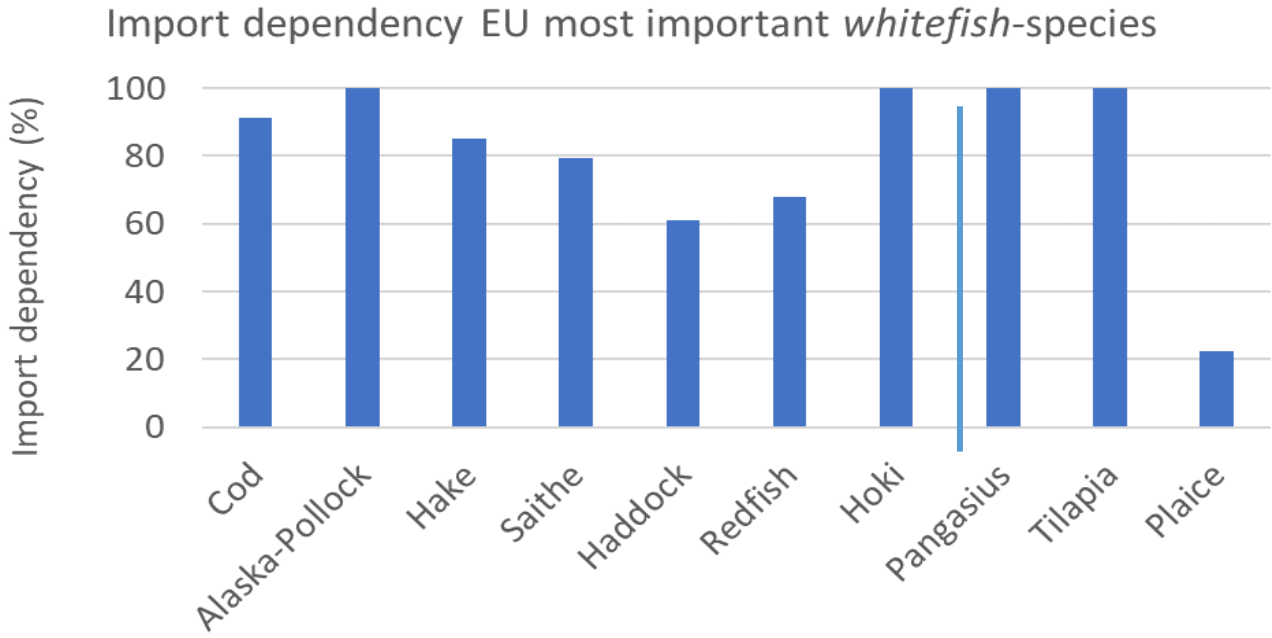
- Supply most important (wild caught) *whitefish*-species 3.0 mln. tonnes.
- Cod (1.1 mln. tonnes) and Alaska-Pollock (0.9 mln. tonnes) most important based on weight.
- Pangasius still most important farmed fish (0.2 mln. tonnes)



Source: Finfish Study 2021

WHITEFISH 2020 (2)

- Most important whitefish-species depending on imports
- Alaska-Pollock, hoki, pangasius and tilapia ~100%
- Average self-sufficiency around 9%!
- Plaice self-sufficiency dropped to 78%

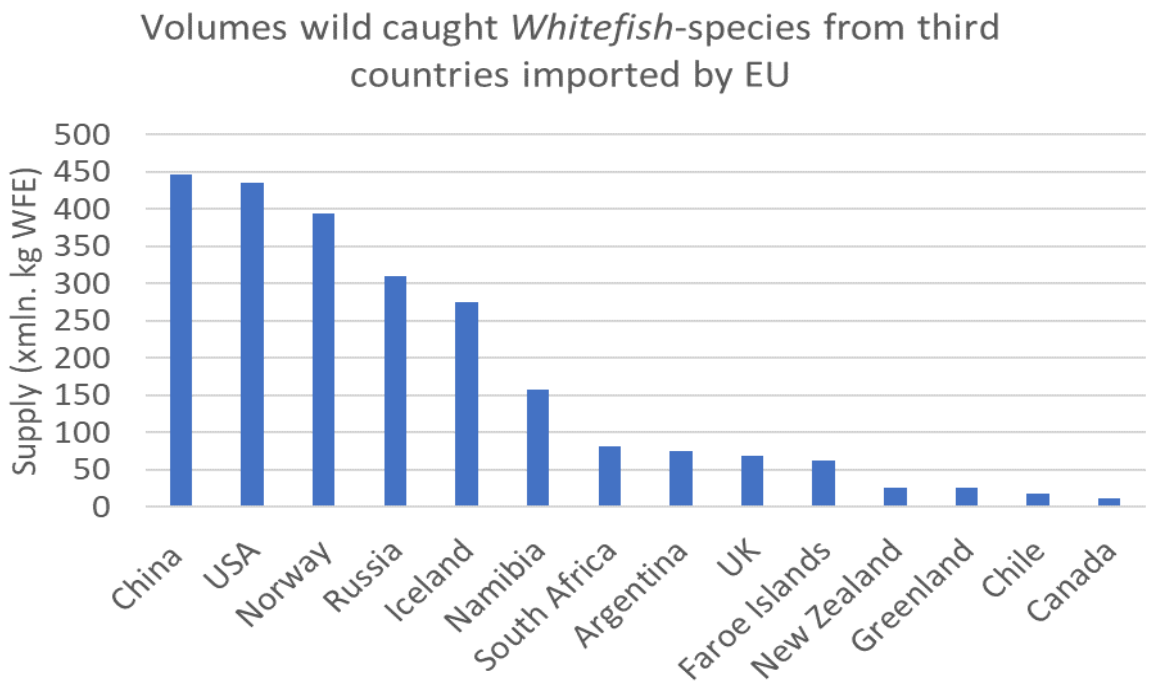


Self-sufficiency

Source: Finfish Study 2021

WHITEFISH 2020 (3)

- China and USA most important import countries (frozen fillets) with 0.45 mln. tonnes and 0.44 mln tonnes respectively
- Followed by Norway (0.39 mln. tonnes; fresh/frozen whole and dried/salted), Russia (0.31 mln. tonnes) and Iceland (0.27 mln. tonnes; frozen fillets)
- UK as new third country with 0.07 mln. tonnes 9th country of importance



Source: Finfish Study 2021

WHITEFISH 2020 (4)

- EU Quota *whitefish* species* in 2020 to 427.508 tonnes (ex UK)

(7 species – Cod, Hake, Haddock, Saithe, Redfish, Hoki, Pollock & Whiting)

- Whitefish potential→ +138 thousand tonnes (>275 Mln. euro)
- EU demand is 3 million tonnes and full use of potential is needed in growing global seafood demand

Jaar	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TAC (t)	497.470	498.722	481.693	503.447	512.723	519.153	519.292	427.508
Supply (t)	374.258	377.602	392.375	391.413	382.867	363.510	338.039	289.730
Quota use	75,2%	75,7%	81,5%	77,7%	74,7%	70,0%	65,1%	67,8%
Potential (t)	123.212	121.120	89.318	112.034	129.856	155.643	181.253	137.778

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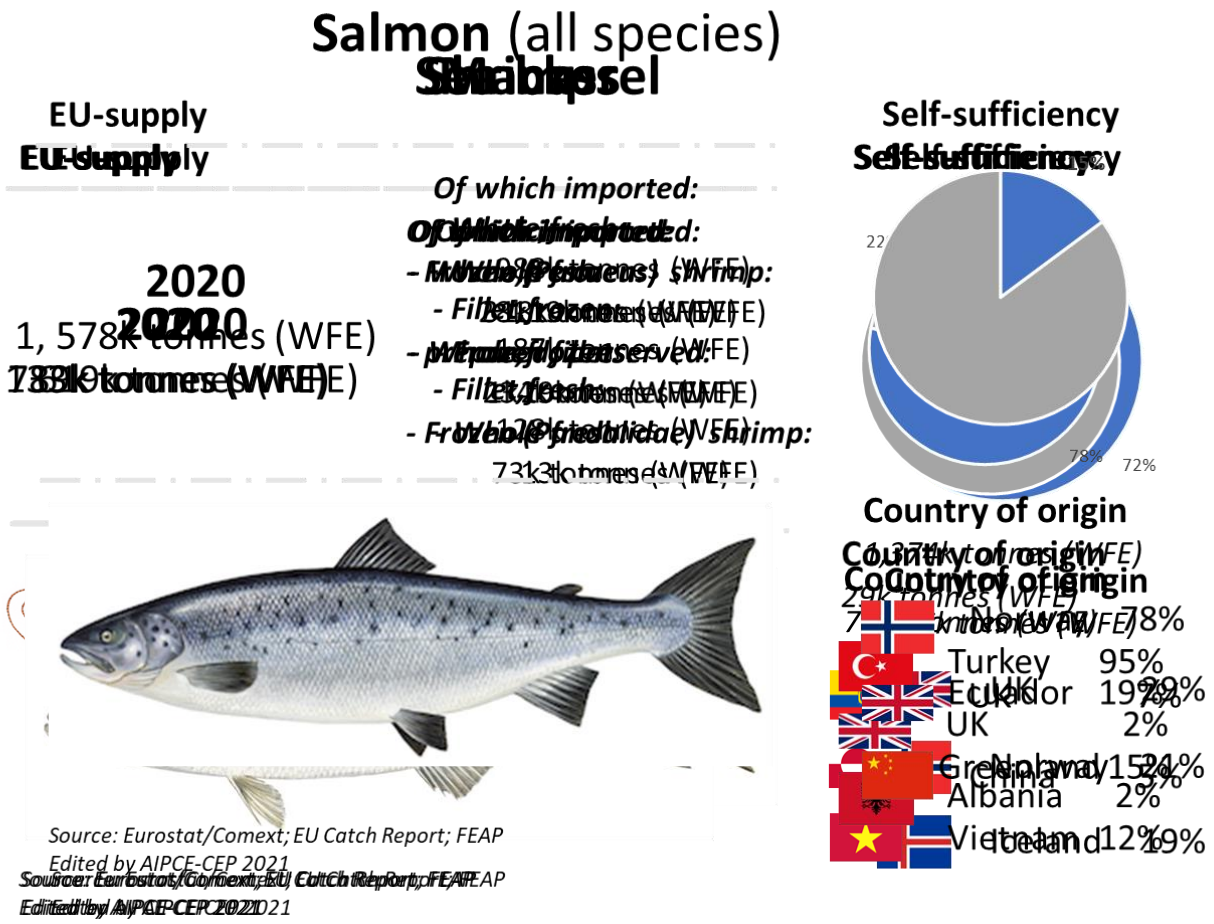
OTHER SPECIES

- More information about other species available in the finfish study



SUMMARY

- Total EU seafood supply 14.3 million tonnes
  - 63% comes from third country imports
- Total EU consumption 10.5 million tonnes (23.5 kg/capita)
- Self sufficiency dropped, EU in 2020 for 68.7% depending on third country imports (including UK)
- Whitefish species important in EU seafood market
- Most important Whitefish-species good for 3 mln. tonnes.
- Cod (1.1 mln. tonnes) and Alaska-Pollock (0.9 mln. tonnes) most important based on kg
- Self-sufficiency whitefish species down to 9%!
- China, Norway, USA, Iceland, Russia important for import
- FinFish study gives insights in more important EU species

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SUMMARY

- EU is the most important fish trading area worldwide, but consumption stagnates due to increased global competition
- EU production is of high importance. However, TACs drop and quota use is not optimal
- How to optimize the production potential?
- EU production of high importance for the EU seafood market, but import is essential to fulfill EU demand.

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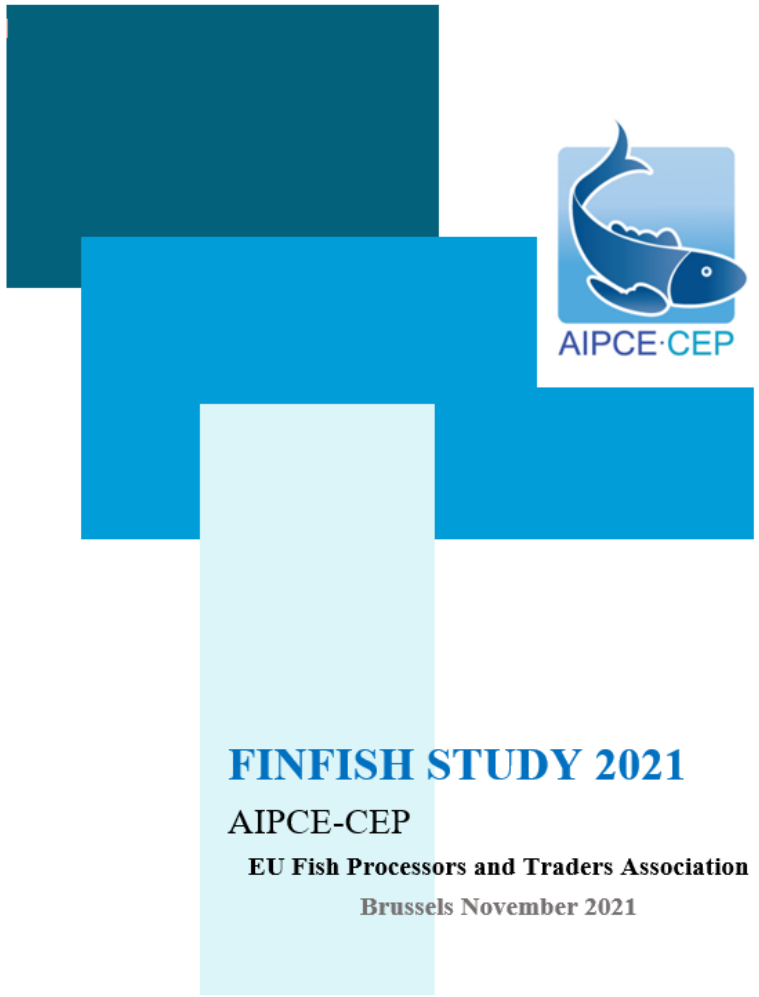

Thank you for your attention!