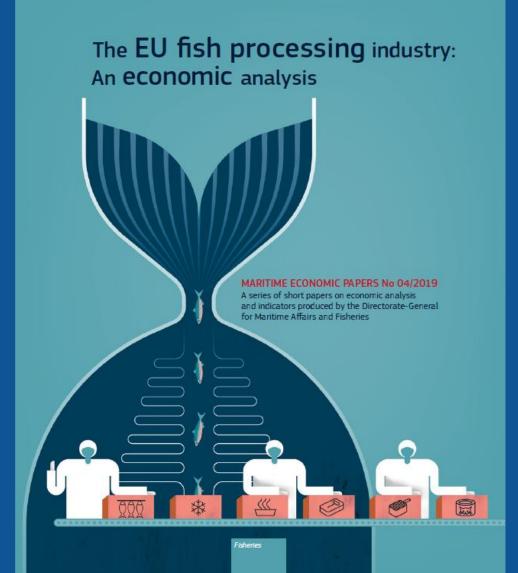


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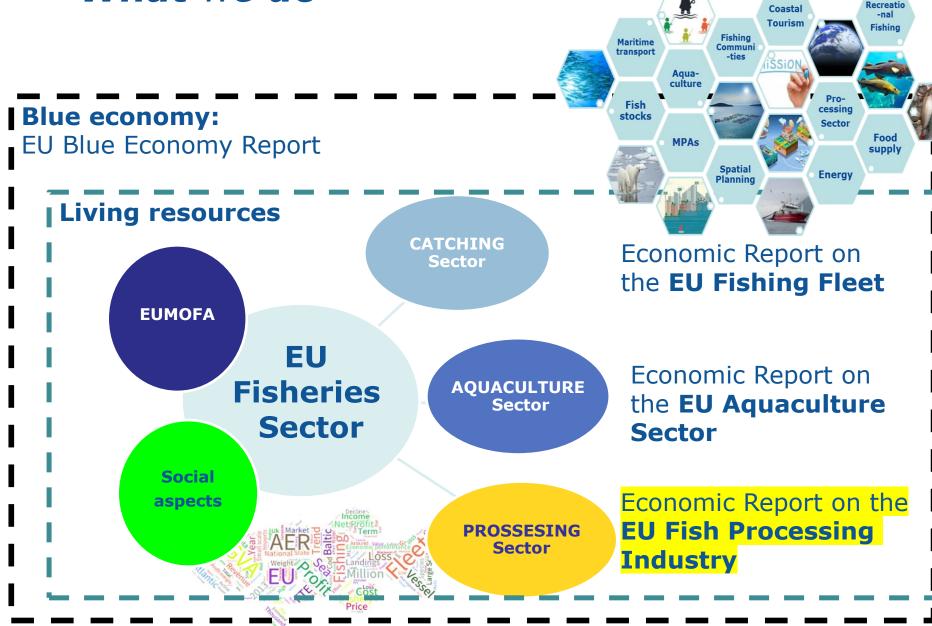
The EU Fish Processing Sector.

Economic Report

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•What we do





Report objectives

- in-depth look at factors affecting the economic performance
- special focus on spike in energy costs that is associated with the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the following inflation along the value chain
- trends in performance, social aspects and other aspects of policy relevance based largely on the scientists' expert knowledge.



Report's structure

- An executive summary containing the key findings (abstract).
- An overview of the economic performance of the EU fish processing industry:
 - Recent developments
 - Economic data and performance indicators (e.g. revenue items, cost items, earnings, profitability, etc.), including contrasting company size (e.g. SMEs vs. non-SMEs), when possible.
 - Employment and social indicators (e.g. employment by gender, labour productivity and average salaries, education level, nationality, etc.).
 - Outlook for 2022, nowcast 2023
- National chapters on the economic performance of the fish processing industry

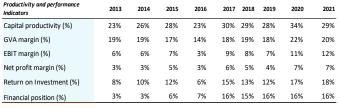




Main findings - trend until 2021

- In 2021, there were around **3,200 fish processing enterprises** with a turnover of €29.4 billion and employing over 111 thousand people.
- **98%** of these enterprises **are SMEs**, with 86% being small-sized and over half being micro-enterprises.
- From **2013-2021**, there has been a decrease in micro-enterprises and an **increase in larger enterprises**, leading to a concentration of turnover in businesses with more than 50 employees.
- Despite increasing production costs, EU fish processing enterprises generated a positive **GVA** of around **EUR 5.7 billion** and **Operating Cash Flow** of **EUR 2.7 billion** in 2021.
- Economic performance indicators show a trend toward **good performance** from 2013-2021.

Turnover of the EU fish processing sector 2013/14 by size classes	Turnover of the EU fish processing sector 2020/21 by size classes
27	275
■ less than or equal to 10 employees ■ between 11 and 49 employees	■ less than or equal to 10 employees ■ between 11 and 49 employees
■ between 50 and 249 employees ■ greater than or equal to 250 employees	■ between 50 and 249 employees □ greater than or equal to 250 employ





Main trends and drivers

- The EU fish processing industry has **managed the impacts of the pandemic** well, despite some negative effects on individual fish processors supplying the food service.
- In 2021, increased demand for fishery and aquaculture products, along with higher prices and increased raw material costs, led to an overall increase in turnover.
- The Russian aggression of Ukraine and the consequent inflation, has raised global energy prices, but its **impact** on the industry's economic performance is **relatively small**, as **energy costs account for only 2% of total** production costs.
- Projections for 2022 and 2023 suggest varying impacts of the energy crisis on different countries, with Italy experiencing a significantly higher increase in energy prices.
- Energy crisis is not the sole cause of the price increase for imports, as some countries of origin do not face the same energy supply restrictions as those in Europe.



Main findings – social aspects

- In relation to the **social aspects**, the analysis revealed once again the relevance of the female labour force in the fish processing sector (56% on average).
- The **40-64 age class** made up the largest proportion (58%) of people employed in the processing industry and most employees hold a **medium** education level
- As far as nationality, the vast majority (87%) of people employed in the sector are **EU nationals** of their own country, being the rest **mainly** workers from other **EU MSs**.



Main findings – raw material by volume

- Cost Dominance: Purchase of fish and raw material accounts for over
 70% of total production costs in the fish processing sector.
- **Importance of Species Knowledge:** Species used as raw materials origin is crucial to comprehend the sector's dependency on specific species or lines of business (e.g., imports, local fisheries, aquaculture).
- Limited Information Availability: Unfortunately, there is a scarcity of information about raw materials, with only 9 out of 15 Member States collecting data.
- **Key Species:** Based on data from 9 Member States, they were **Salmon**, **Pollock**, **and Herrings**, **representing 15.8%**, **14.6%**, **and 7.3% of total raw materials**, respectively. **Tuna** also held significance, representing **5.8%** of total materials used in 2020.



Thank you!

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