

THE BUSINESS OF SEAFOOD

2019

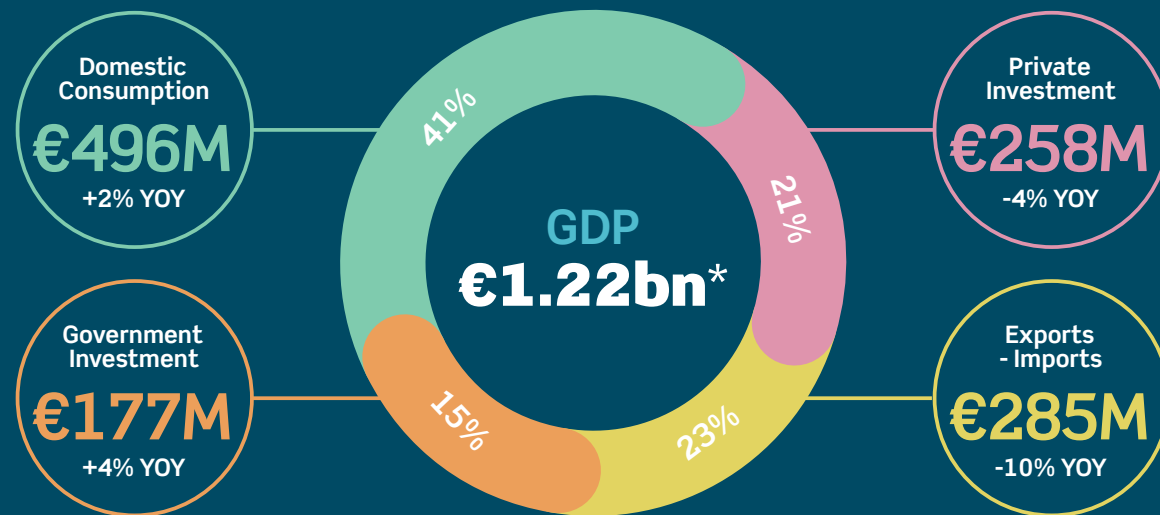
A Snapshot of Ireland's Seafood Sector



€1.22bn

Estimated GDP of Irish Seafood industry

The Irish Seafood Economy 2019



* Actual total €1,216M

Our Biggest Fishing Ports (Value of Landings)



€172M
Value of Aquaculture

-3%
growth

€596M
Value of Irish Seafood

+9%
growth



2,022

Number of registered fishing vessels in 2019



164

Number of seafood processors



278

Number of aquaculture production units



16,150

people are employed around our coast (direct and indirect employment)

Domestic Sales Value

€496M

€300M

Retail Value

€196M

Food Service Value

THE BUSINESS OF SEAFOOD
2019

Top Exports

SALMON (Up 26%)
€104M

Mackerel (Up 15%)
€95M

-1.9%
GROWTH
on 2018

€355M

worth of seafood was imported into Ireland in 2019

€231M

worth of seafood was imported from the UK (65%)

Ireland's Main Export Markets

+3%

EU €381M

-3%

ASIA €93M

+3%

UK €86M

€640M

Export Value

-2%

Value Growth



Safe Harbour

Ireland's seafood economy slowed in 2019, with a slight drop of 2% (-€23 million) compared to 2018, giving a total value of €1.22 billion. This was driven by a 4% reduction (-€10 million) in private investment and a 2% decline (-€11 million) in exports as global market confidence weakened due to Brexit, trade disputes and the impacts of climate change.

The fundamentals of the sector remain strong, however, with a 4% increase in government support (€177million) and a 2% rise in domestic consumption to €496 million. This largely offset the slight fall in private investment to €258 million (-4%) and a decline in our seafood balance of trade (exports - imports) which fell by €31 million (-10%) to €285 million.

Overall investment in the sector was €435 million, equivalent to 36% of seafood GDP, nearly the same as in 2018, showing confidence in the sector remains stable.

3,033
People employed
in fisheries



**Direct and indirect
seafood employment**

16,150

The seafood sector remained resilient in 2019, weathering the wider global economic challenges of Brexit and volatility in world trade markets. Overall the seafood economy slowed down in 2019, largely due to the uncertainties in the global economy and specific challenges in the markets for shellfish and whitefish. Production of farmed salmon, Ireland's most valuable seafood export, fell further in 2019 but this was offset by higher prices for a range of seafood products.

Employment in the seafood sector grew in 2019, and there are now more than 16,000 people employed directly and indirectly in the seafood industry, an increase of 2%. Employment remains high in coastal regions, reaching 15% in Donegal, 7% in Cork and 6% in Galway-Clare, generating huge socioeconomic value in these areas.

Consumption: Demand for Irish seafood stays strong

Despite the challenges experienced in 2019, demand for Irish seafood remains strong in line with the continued global demand for high quality seafood and continued growth in seafood consumption worldwide. While there was a 2% reduction in the value of exports to €640 million, exports of farmed salmon increased in value by 26% with exports of mackerel increasing in value by 15% to €95 million. There were also increases in the value of exported Dublin Bay prawns, whelk, albacore tuna, megrim and mussels.

The European Union remained the main market for Irish seafood exports, where despite a 12% reduction in volume, value grew by 3% in 2019 to €381 million. Exports to Asia continued to be strong with a slight increase in volume and decrease in value due to difficulties in the Chinese market for crab. Similarly, exports to the UK market remained stable in terms of both volume and value. The emerging Middle East market saw the highest growth rate in 2019. Exports rose significantly by 20% and 23% in volume and value respectively.

Domestic consumption continued to grow in 2019 by 2%, rising to €496 million, an increase of €10 million compared to 2018. The main growth here was found in the foodservice sector with steady sales leading to marginal growth in the retail sector. This was despite Irish fish processors facing serious challenges around inconsistent supply of raw materials, uncertainty around Brexit, and difficulties hiring, retaining and upskilling staff. To mitigate these challenges, the processing sector has continued to explore options to reduce costs including the increased automation of processing.

Decreased production buoyed by rising prices

The value of seafood production grew in 2019 by 9% to €596 million, an increase of €50 million compared to 2018, even though overall volume fell by 13% to 300,000 tonnes. This was largely driven by a 15% increase in the value of wild-caught fish to €424 million. The landed value of Irish and non-Irish landings increased significantly in 2019 by 8% and 33% respectively. Among the top 10 most important species for Irish vessels, there were significant increases in the value of landings of Dublin Bay prawns, horse mackerel, hake, blue whiting, megrim and haddock. The value of mackerel landings, Ireland's most important wild-caught species, increased by 2% to €78 million despite a 20% decrease in the volume due to very strong price increases following quota reductions from the beginning of 2019.

The value of the farmed finfish sector declined by 5% in volume and 7% in value as salmon production fell, even though demand in the organic sector remained strong. This was partially offset by a 7% increase in farmed shellfish to €60 million, despite significant challenges in the oyster sector due to high mortality rates in several key bays. Attaining Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification for rope mussels has had a positive effect on demand and prices, a trend which is expected to continue into 2020.

The UK's decision to leave the European Union continued to bring major challenges for the Irish seafood industry in 2019 with fears over loss of access to UK waters and difficulties in importing and exporting seafood to and from Ireland.

Continued investment in the seafood sector

Government investment in the seafood sector strengthened in 2019, amounting to €177 million, an increase of 4%. Significant support from the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) along with a national investment programme contributed to a wide range of projects in improving the infrastructure in fishing ports and harbours, grant aiding fishermen, fish farmers and fish processors as well as in R&D and innovation projects.

Private investment, although reduced by €9 million (-4%), totalled €258 million in 2019 reflecting continued profitability and optimism in most parts of the seafood sector, with stable fuel prices and a general rise in fish prices. Increased confidence in the seafood sector by financial lending institutions also helped to maintain private investment at close to 2018 levels, even in the face of the uncertainty surrounding Brexit and unrest in global markets.

Private investment was also aided by the continued availability of grant aid through the EMFF and government grants. During the year, BIM continued to administer 14 grant aid schemes providing financial support in key areas including capital investment, sustainability, innovation, skills development, coastal community development and safety.

Brexit continues to bring uncertainty

The UK's decision to leave the European Union continued to bring major challenges for the Irish seafood industry in 2019 with fears over loss of access to UK waters and difficulties in importing and exporting seafood to and from Ireland.

Although the UK did not formally leave the EU until January 2020, the uncertainty throughout 2019 and the threat of a disorderly Brexit, led to changes in fishing patterns particularly by the pelagic fleet. This had knock-on effects on pelagic processors in Donegal and Cork who had reduced volumes of fish to process in the latter part of 2019. This impacted on certain local economies as there was no work for the large number of seasonal workers normally employed in the fish factories over the period October-December.

With a transitional agreement on Brexit in place for 2020, the immediate impact on the seafood sector may be lessened. However, there is still uncertainty around the future relationship of the EU with the UK with the potential for further disruption to the seafood sector in the second half of 2020.

Ireland's global reputation stays strong


Despite the challenging global situation, Ireland's seafood economy remains resilient and adaptable. The high level of public investment combined with the promotion of Irish seafood globally underlines the confidence in the industry. The sector's commitment to sustainability and adaptability to the challenges posed by climate change is central to this. BIM, working with the industry, continues to lead in the development of sustainable initiatives which will help to maintain Ireland's strong global reputation for producing high quality, sustainably sourced seafood.

Breakdown of Seafood Gross Domestic Product

GDP Components	2017 Value €M	2018 Value €M	2019 Value €M	Growth Rate 2019	% of Seafood Economy
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	€470	€486	€496	+2%	41%
PRIVATE INVESTMENT	€220	€267	€258	-4%	21%
GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT	€170	€170	€177	+4%	15%
EXPORTS - IMPORTS	€345	€316	€285	-10%	23%
GDP	€1,205	€1,239	€1,216	-2%	100%



Employment in the Irish Seafood Sector

16,150	Direct and Indirect Total Employees	FISHERIES	AQUACULTURE	PROCESSING
6,963	Indirect Total Employees			
9,187	Direct Total Employees	3,033 Total Employed	1,948 Total Employed	4,206 Total Employed

Breakdown of Employment By Region

- NORTH 15%
- NORTH WEST 4%
- WEST 6%
- SOUTH WEST 4%
- SOUTH 7%
- SOUTH EAST 5%
- NORTH EAST 6%



Region	Total Population	Coastal Population	Coastal Employed	Direct Seafood Employment	Downstream Seafood Employment	Share of Coastal Employment
NORTH	159,192	74,989	27,488	2,116	4,205	15%
NORTH WEST	292,630	64,059	25,328	690	1,138	4%
WEST	376,875	64,704	27,034	1,049	1,701	6%
SOUTH WEST	342,606	90,323	36,718	1,034	1,618	4%
SOUTH	542,868	115,533	49,815	1,860	3,314	7%
SOUTH EAST	808,737	91,681	36,467	1,223	1,936	5%
NORTH EAST	2,238,957	83,775	36,139	1,215	2,238	6%
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND	4,761,865	585,064	238,989	9,187	16,150	7%



Source

Where does Irish seafood come from?

While the volume of landings decreased by 13%, the overall value of seafood landed in Irish ports grew by 15% in 2019 to €424 million. This growth was value driven from increased landings of higher value species by Irish and non-Irish vessels (8% and 33% respectively). The value of landings in Castletownbere grew by 40% to a total of €130 million, placing it ahead of Killybegs at €122 million. Foreign landings into Castletownbere increased by €36 million (+48%) compared to 2018. The value of Irish landings was boosted by increased volumes and prices of key species. High value landings during the year included haddock (+ 31%), hake (+26%), monkfish (+16%) and megrim (+ 11%).

Aquaculture production increased by 2% in volume terms to 38,000 tonnes although the overall value fell by 3% to €172 million. This was largely driven by reductions in the volume and value of farmed salmon, which dominates aquaculture production. The volume and value of farmed shellfish grew in 2019, by 7%, overcoming a number of challenges within the year.

€172M
value of aquaculture
production

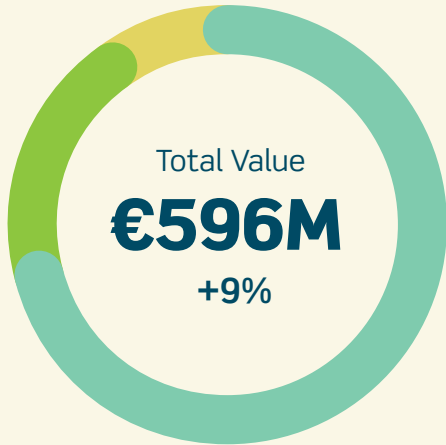


Total volume
in tonnes

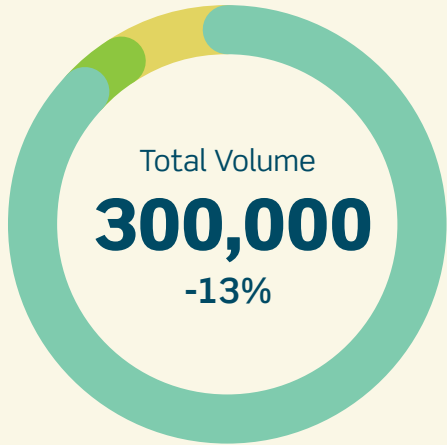
38,000

The Source of
Irish Seafood

By Value (€)



By Volume (tonnes)



SEA-
CAUGHT
FISH



Irish 201,300 -5%
Non Irish 60,700 -35%



FARMED
FINFISH



FARMED
SHELLFISH



Regional value of
Domestic Fish Landings



Port	Value of Landings €M				Volume of Landings Tonnes			
	Irish	Non-Irish	Total	Share of Non-Irish	Irish	Non-Irish	Total	Share of Non-Irish
CASTLETOWNBERE	35	95	130	73%	11,700	22,900	34,600	66%
KILLYBEGS	104	18	122	15%	125,200	32,300	157,500	20%
DINGLE	7	12	19	60%	4,900	2,700	7,600	35%
DUNMORE EAST	13	1	14	5%	6,700	200	6,900	3%
UNION HALL	12	1	13	10%	2,700	500	3,200	14%
KILMORE QUAY	12		12	0%	3,700	0	3,700	0%
HOWTH	10	1	11	10%	3,400	800	4,200	19%
ROS A MHIL	8	2	10	15%	1,300	300	1,600	17%
GREENCASTLE	10	0	10	2%	3,500	0	3,500	1%
CLOGHERHEAD	7		7	0%	1,500	0	1,500	0%
OTHER PORTS	73	3	76	4%	36,700	1,000	37,700	3%
GRAND TOTAL	291	133	424	31%	201,300	60,700	262,000	23%

Value of total seafood Landings by Irish Fleet

BREAKDOWN OF TOP 20 LANDED SPECIES BY VALUE



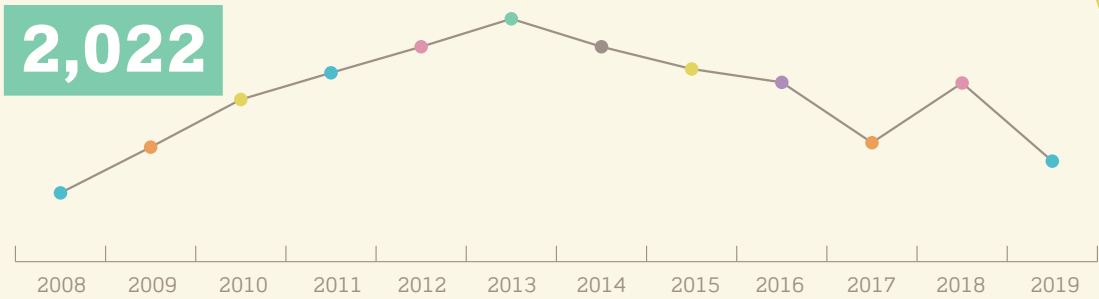
€291M
in 2019

201,300 tonnes

+8% Value Growth

Irish Fishing Fleet

Total Irish Fishing Vessels



Segment	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Polyvalent General	1,276	1,305	1,356	1,401	1,434	1,466	1,431	1,411	1,421	1,381	1,420	1,396
Polyvalent Potting	493	491	492	488	487	490	489	477	440	395	435	358
Specific	132	147	156	149	150	148	139	134	146	142	153	143
Aquaculture	33	67	81	87	96	106	107	109	102	97	100	91
Pelagic	23	23	23	24	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Beamer	15	11	11	12	12	13	13	13	14	13	14	11
Grand Total	1,972	2,044	2,119	2,161	2,202	2,246	2,202	2,167	2,146	2,051	2,145	2,022

POLYVALENT SEGMENT

This segment contains the vast majority of the fleet. These vessels are multi-purpose and include small inshore vessels (netters and potters), and medium and large offshore vessels targeting whitefish, pelagic fish and bivalve molluscs.

SPECIFIC SEGMENT

Vessels which are permitted to fish for bivalve molluscs and aquaculture species.

REFRIGERATED SEAWATER (RSW) PELAGIC FLEET

Vessels engaged predominantly in fishing for pelagic species (herring, mackerel, horse mackerel and blue whiting).

BEAM TRAWLER FLEET

Vessels dedicated to beam trawling, a simple trawling method used predominantly in Irish inshore waters except in the southeast, where it is used to catch flatfish such as sole and plaice.

AQUACULTURE SEGMENT

These vessels must be exclusively used in the management, development and servicing of aquaculture areas and can collect spat from wild mussel stocks as part of a service to aquaculture installations.



Aquaculture Production

By value/volume

BY VALUE (€)

Salmon

€110M

-7%

Seabed Cultured
Mussels

€7M

+26%

Other
Finfish

€2M

+29%

Irish Rock
Oysters

€44M

+1%

Rope
Mussels

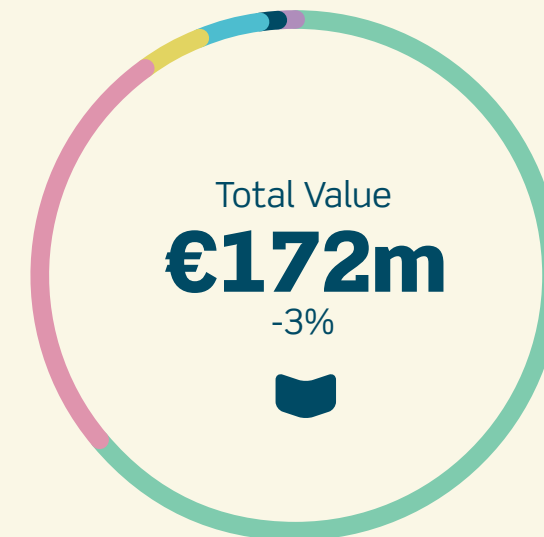
€7M

+16%

Other
Shellfish

€2M

+338%



BY VOLUME (TONNES)

Salmon

11,600

-5%

Seabed Cultured
Mussels

4,600

-3%

Other
Finfish

600

-12%

Irish Rock
Oysters

10,300

-2%

Rope
Mussels

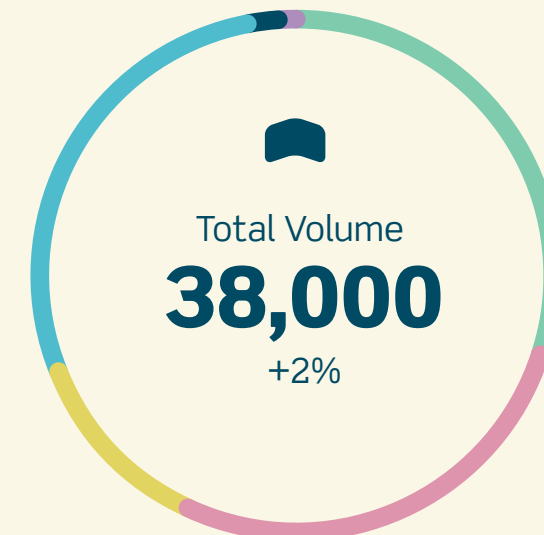
10,600

+16%

Other
Shellfish

300

241%



Processing

Irish Seafood Processing

The processing sector bounced back somewhat in 2019 following a difficult year in 2018 and despite the challenges faced with Brexit and market volatility. The number of seafood processing businesses in Ireland increased by 4% to 164 in 2019 and there was an 8% increase in employment in the sector. Processors benefitted from an increase in domestic sales, which helped to offset the challenges faced in export markets and the increased costs of imported raw materials. Consumer demand for more convenient seafood products also grew.

164

companies
provide

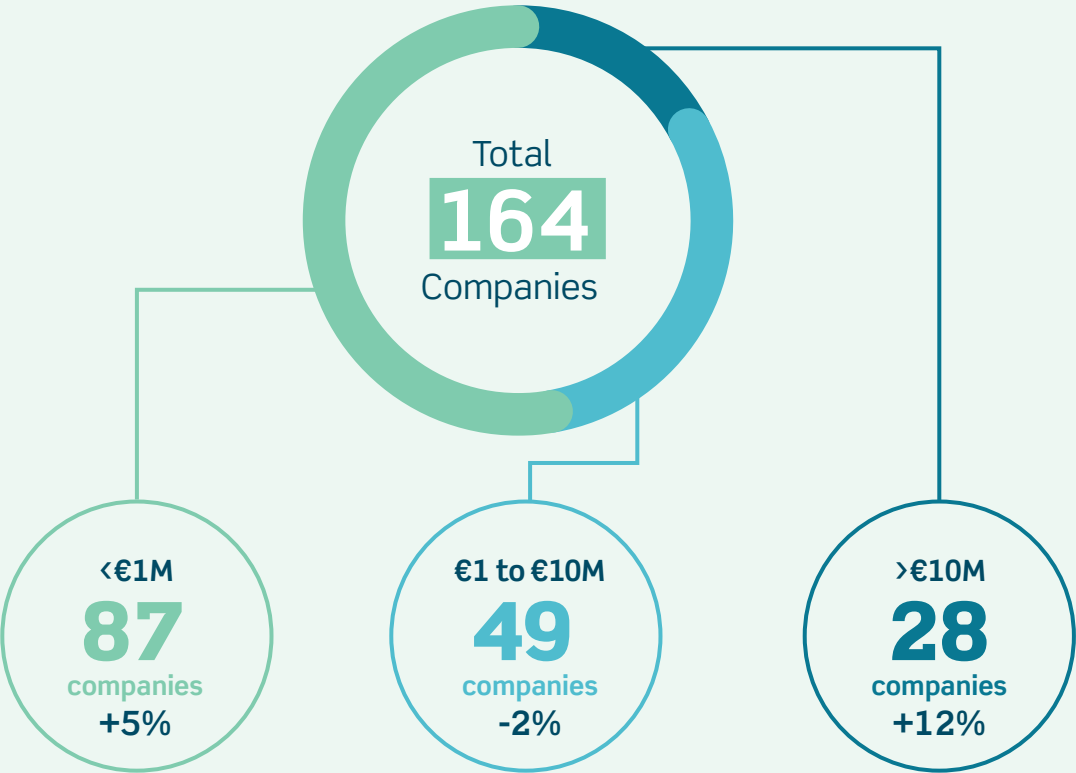


4,076

jobs including full time,
part time and casual
employment

Number of Seafood Processing Companies

Breakdown by Revenue



Breakdown by Revenue and by Main Seafood Category

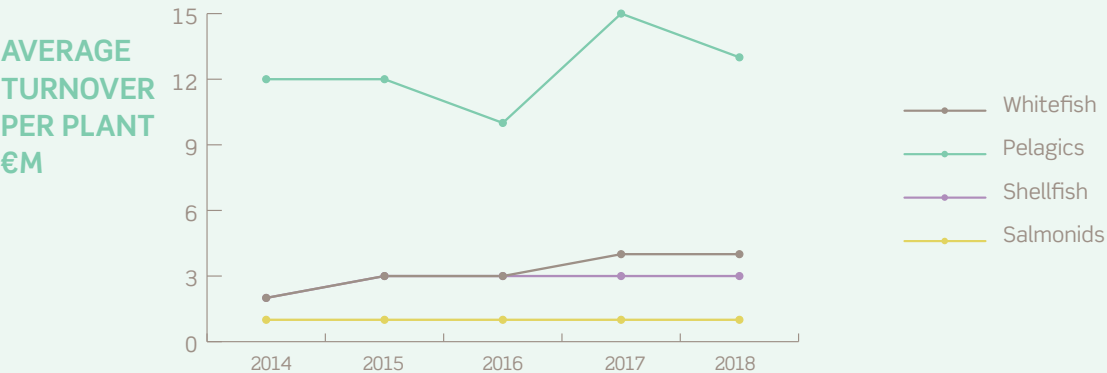
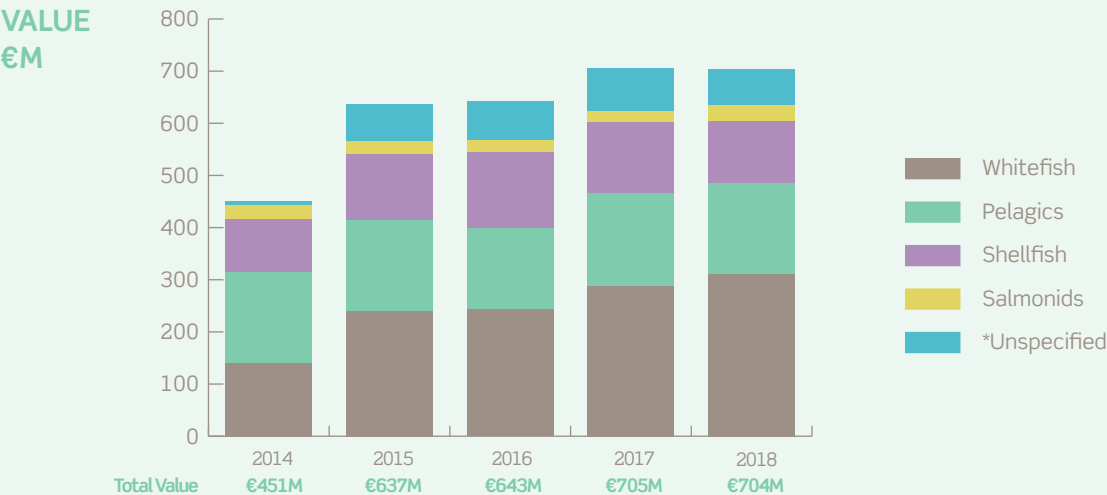
Category	< €1M	€1M - €10M	> €10M	Total	Annual Growth
WHITEFISH	40	20	14	74	9%
SHELLFISH	30	14	3	47	-2%
SALMONIDS	13	13	4	30	0%
PELAGIC	4	2	7	13	8%
TOTAL	87	49	28	164	4%
BREAKDOWN OF INDUSTRY	53%	30%	17%	100%	

Irish Seafood Processing Companies by Region

- NORTH 23
- NORTH WEST 8
- WEST 24
- SOUTH WEST 17
- SOUTH 28
- SOUTH EAST 32
- NORTH EAST 32



Time Series of the value and average turnover of the Irish Processing Sector





Retail

Irish Seafood Retail

Seafood retail sales in Ireland rose by 1% in 2019 to €300 million. This was driven by the continued high consumer demand for seafood with its obvious health benefits. Consumer awareness of sustainability and provenance continued to grow and investments in seafood retail outlets indicated confidence in the sector. The foodservice sector also grew steadily during the year, showing a 4% increase. Salmon and cod remain the most popular species in Ireland. Sales of haddock, trout and pangasius increased significantly during 2019 while purchase frequency declined for several species, such as whiting (-11%), plaice (-30%), and crab (-11%).

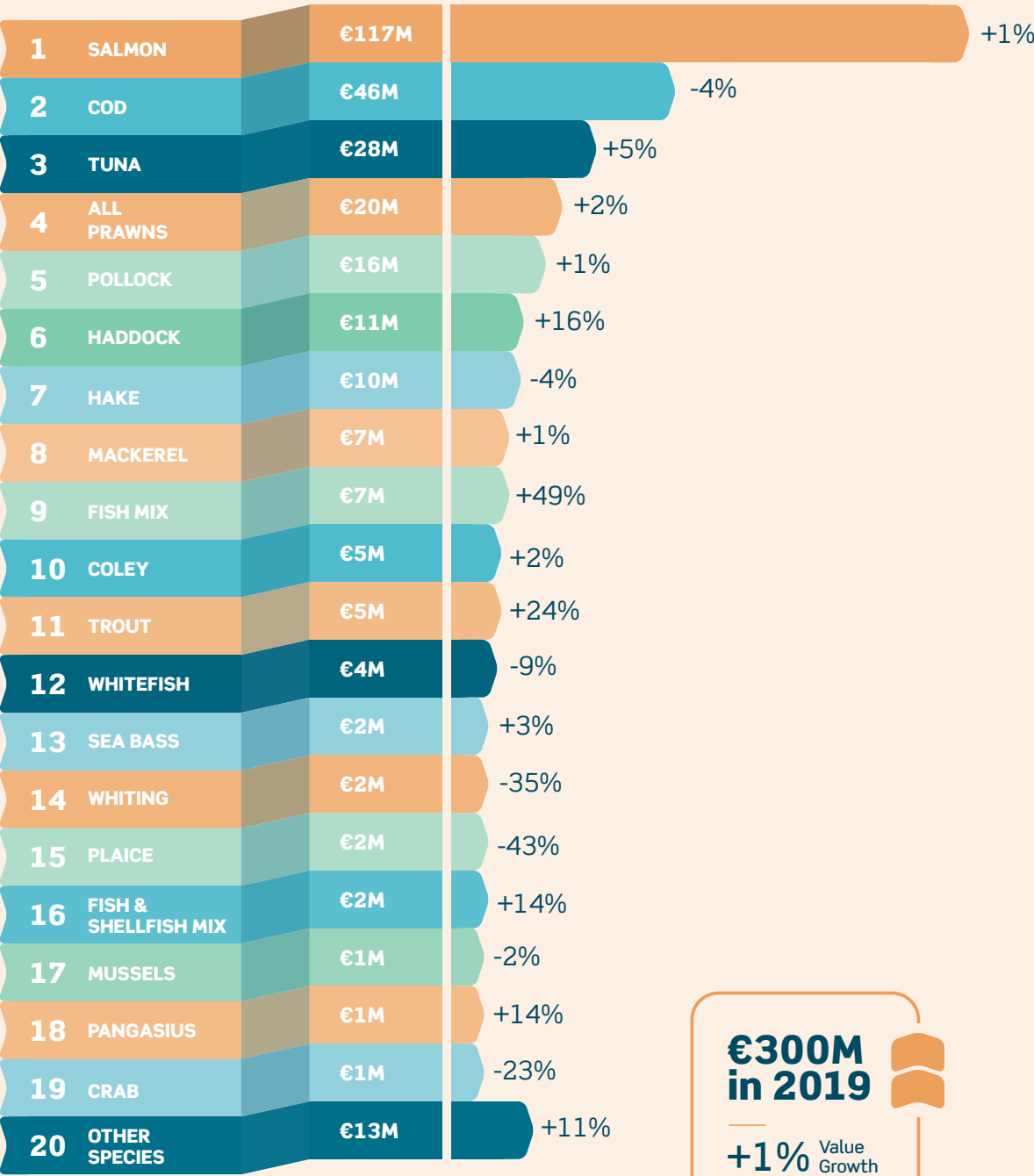
+2% growth
€496M
estimated value of
seafood consumed
in Ireland



2019 estimated value
of seafood consumed in
the foodservice sector
€196M
+4% growth

Value of Seafood in the Irish Retail Sector

TOP 20 RETAIL SPECIES BY VALUE 2019



€300M
in 2019

+1% Value Growth

Average Number of Purchases by Species in 2019

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PURCHASES BY SPECIES IN 2019

SPECIES	2019	% CHANGE	PRICE CHANGE
SALMON	14.7	-	-1%
COD	8.5	-	-1%
ALL PRAWNS	6	-3%	+3%
POLLOCK	5.4	-2%	+7%
HAKE	4.7	-2%	+4%
MACKEREL	4.5	+5%	-4%
HADDOCK	4.2	+5%	+3%
WHITING	4.1	-11%	+3%
COLEY	4.1	-	+2%
TROUT	3.7	+3%	-10%
FISH MIX	3.7	+3%	+1%
TUNA	3.6	+13%	-2%
WHITEFISH	3.5	-	+6%
FISH & SHELLFISH MIX	3.2	-16%	-2%
PLAICE	2.8	-30%	+5%
SEA BASS	2.8	-7%	+17%
MUSSELS	2.7	+13%	+22%
PANGASIOUS	2.6	+8%	-8%
CRAB	1.7	-11%	+11%



Trade

Imports and Exports of Seafood

Although prices grew strongly in 2019, reduced production in key species led to a 2% decline in the value of exports. The value of exported Irish salmon increased significantly during the year, climbing 26% as demand grew strongly for organic salmon, recovering from the decline seen in 2018. Exports of mackerel (+15%), megrim (+13%) and mussels (+9%) also increased in value. Exports to our main markets – EU, Asia and the UK – remained stable during 2019 with an overall small increase in value that helped to offset a reduction in volume. The African market saw a big reduction in volume (-38%) and value (-36%) terms. This was balanced somewhat by the strong performance in the Middle Eastern market, where export value and volume grew by 20%. Imports rose in value (+6%) despite a 4% decline in volume. This was driven mainly by global price inflation of key species imported, particularly cod and fish meal from the UK and other regions, with sterling fluctuations adding to volatility in import markets throughout the year.

EXPORTS

Total value
decrease of 2%

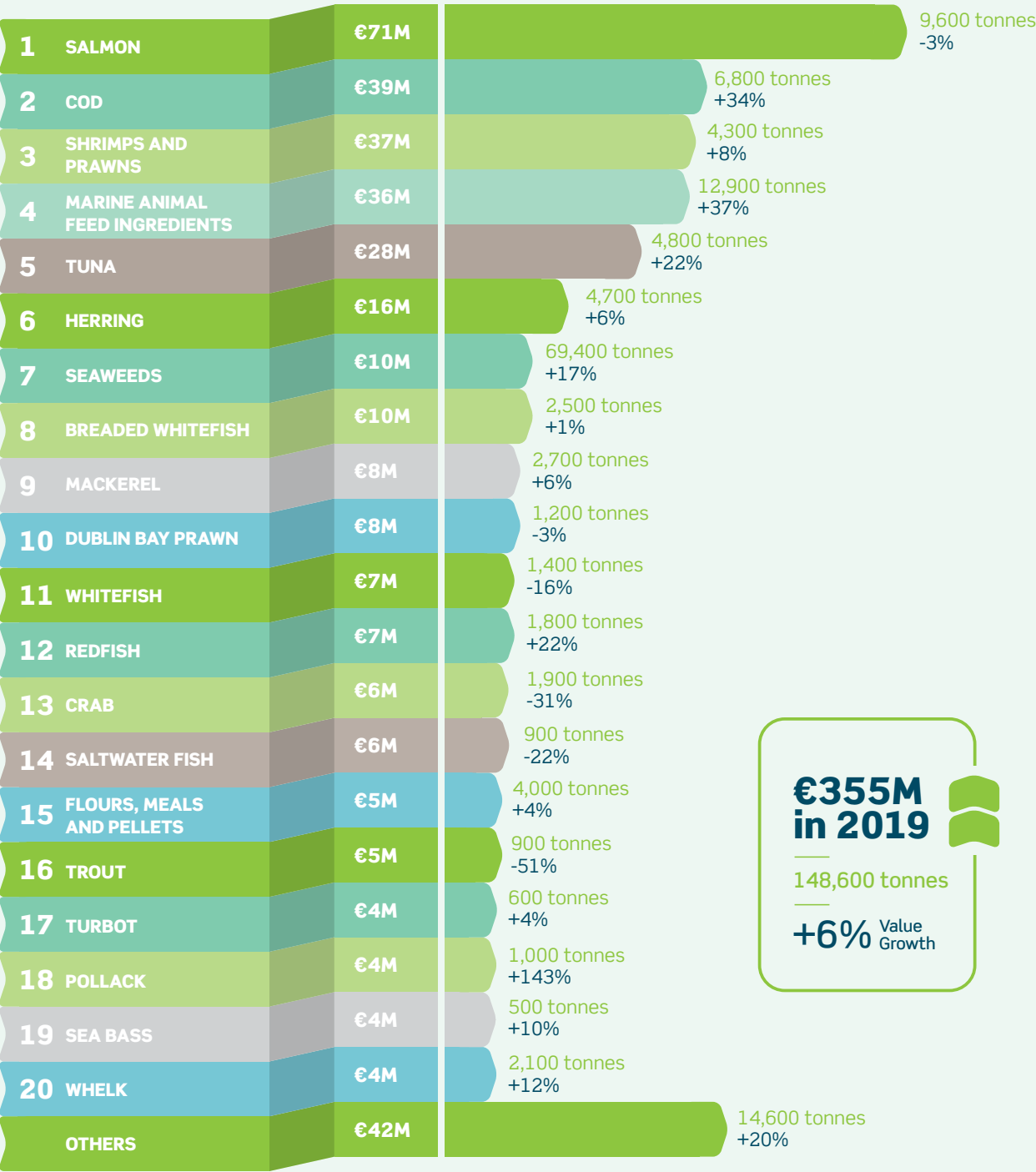


Total value
increase of 6%

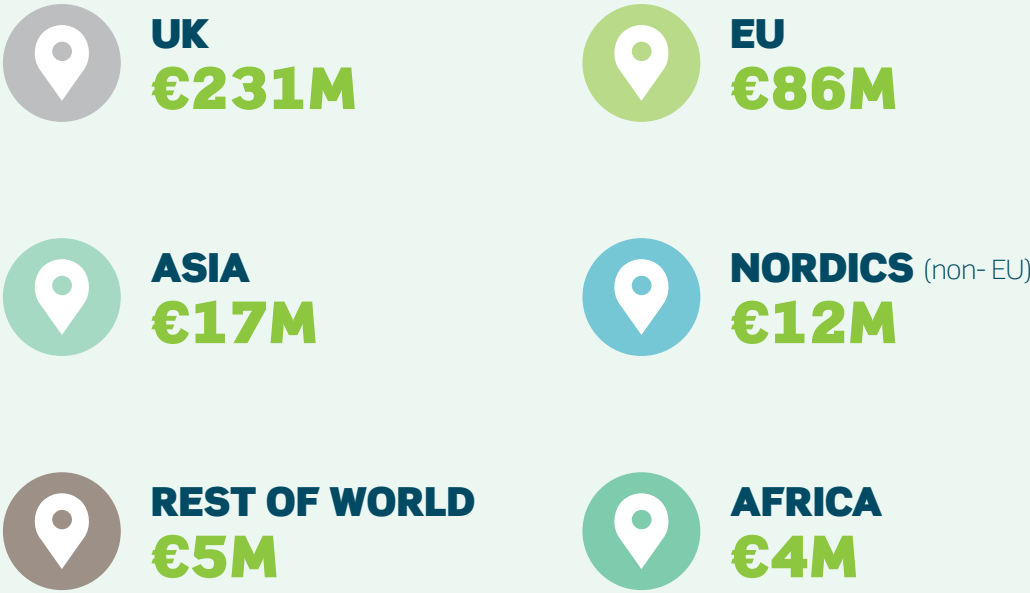
IMPORTS

Irish Seafood Imports

BREAKDOWN OF TOP 20 IMPORTED SPECIES BY VALUE 2019



Main Import Markets



IMPORT MARKETS

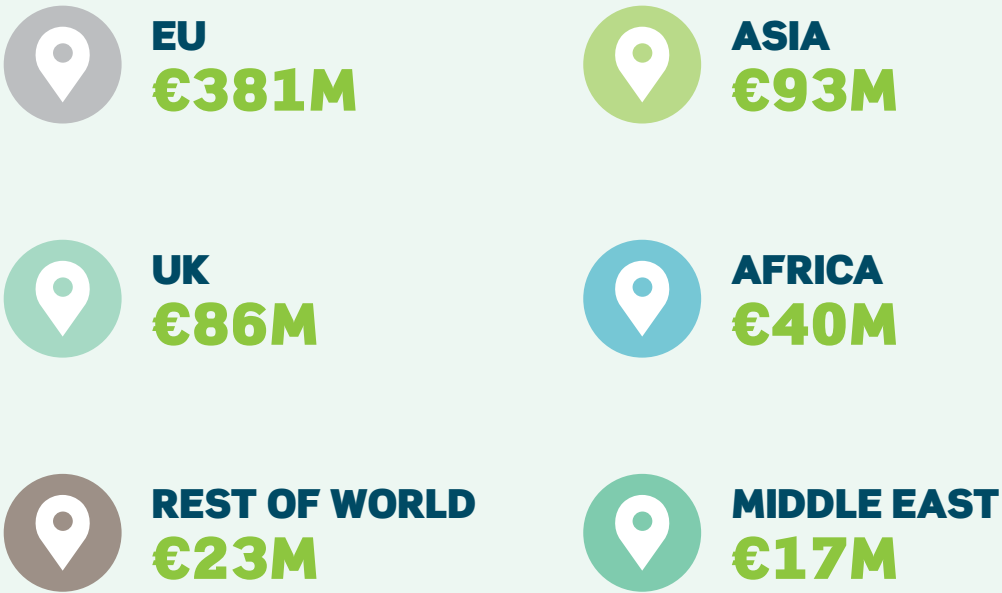
Main Markets	Value (€M)			000' Tonnes	
	2018	2019	Value growth in 2019	2018	2019
UNITED KINGDOM	223	231	+4%	72,800	60,500
EUROPEAN UNION	84	86	+2%	20,200	14,800
ASIA	9	17	+93%	1,800	2,900
NORDICS (NON-EU)	11	12	+15%	58,600	68,400
REST OF WORLD	5	5	-5%	800	1,200
AFRICA	3	4	+11%	600	800
GRAND TOTAL	335	355	+6%	154,800	148,600

Irish Seafood Exports

BREAKDOWN OF TOP 20 EXPORTED SPECIES BY VALUE 2019



Main Export Markets



EXPORT MARKETS

Main Markets	Value (€M)			000' Tonnes	
	2018	2019	Value growth in 2019	2018	2019
EUROPEAN UNION	369	381	+3%	116,500	102,800
ASIA	96	93	-3%	36,400	38,900
UNITED KINGDOM	83	86	+3%	51,100	50,100
AFRICA	62	40	-36%	79,900	49,300
REST OF WORLD	27	23	-14%	25,700	25,200
MIDDLE EAST	14	17	+23%	16,900	20,200
GRAND TOTAL	651	640	-2%	326,500	286,500

Main Export Partners

TOP 10 EXPORT PARTNERS





Irish Fleet Performance

Economic Performance of Ireland's offshore fishing fleet

The capacity of the national fleet has remained relatively stable over the period 2008 - 2019 albeit with small temporal fluctuations in the vessel numbers. The economic performance of Ireland's offshore fleet (which comprises 179 vessels over 18 metres) during the period 2009-2019 indicates a general recovery since the height of the economic downturn. However, the fleet continues to face significant challenges, including increased operating costs as well as the sourcing and retention of skilled crew. Overall most of the segments of the offshore fleet remain profitable, except for the demersal trawlers and seiners between 18-24 metres and the dredger segment where the profitability forecast is weak.

179
vessels
in total



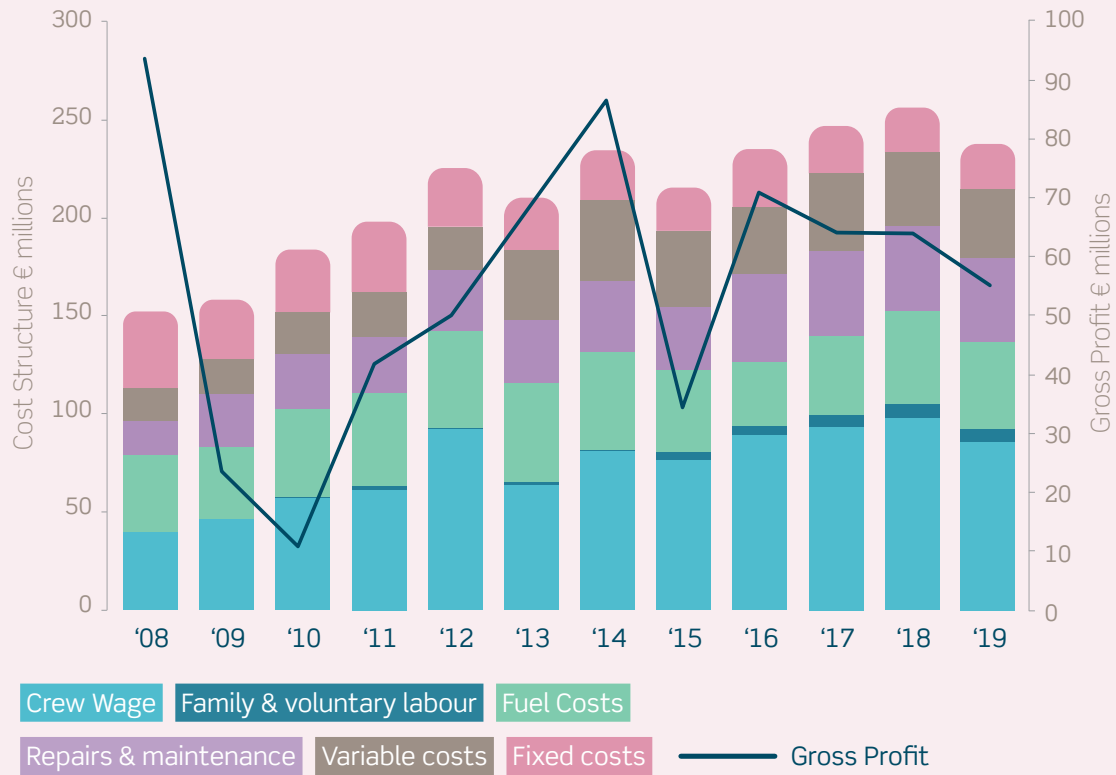
Total number
of Days at Sea

35,005

Economic Performance of the Offshore Fleet

Fleet	Length (overall)	National Segment	Number of Vessels	Days at Sea	Employment FTE		Landings: Live Weight (Tonnes)	Revenue €'000	Fuel oil used per tonne landed: Lit/Tonne	Gross Profit Margin %	Net Profit Margin	Profitability
Mid-water Trawlers	≥ 40 metres	Pelagic	20	1,457	203		142,644	88,339	97	40%	26%	High
	24 - 40 metres	Pelagic & Polyvalent	12	1,482	85		33,115	23,688	132	29%	9%	Reasonable
Demersal Trawlers & Seiners	24 - 40 metres	Polyvalent	46	10,735	363		20,864	52,590	1,019	14%	8%	Reasonable
	18 - 24 metres	Polyvalent	67	14,779	410		20,641	58,005	1,107	16%	5%	Weak
Drift & Fixed nets	18 - 24 metres	Polyvalent	13	1,887	54		1,500	4,088	482	28%	24%	High
Beam Trawlers	24 - 40 metres	Beam Trawl	14	3,043	95		2,731	7,120	3,774			
Dredgers	24 - 40 metres	Specific	7	1,622	49		2,415	7,106	1,300	-1%	-8%	Weak
Subtotal			179	35,005	1,259		223,910	240,936	342	23%	11%	Reasonable

Cost Structure and Profitability of the Irish Offshore Fleet





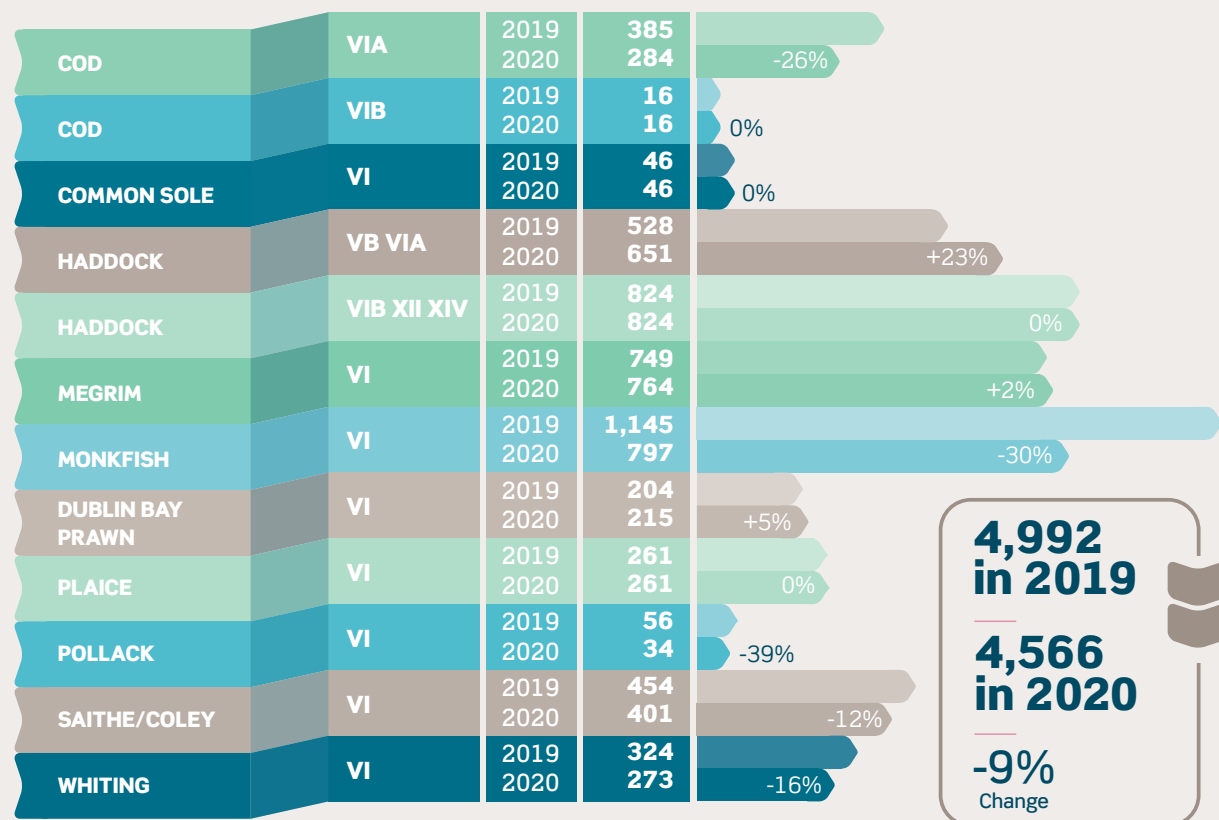
Quotas

In 2020 Ireland's quota of the total allowable catch (TAC) amounts to 195,231 tonnes with an estimated value of €268 million. This represents a slight increase compared to 2019. Scientific advice supported large increases in several stocks of importance including haddock (+30%) and mackerel (+41%). These increases were offset by substantial reductions in the quotas for herring (-43%), horse mackerel (-42%) and Dublin Bay prawns (-14%) as advised by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) in their most recent scientific assessment.

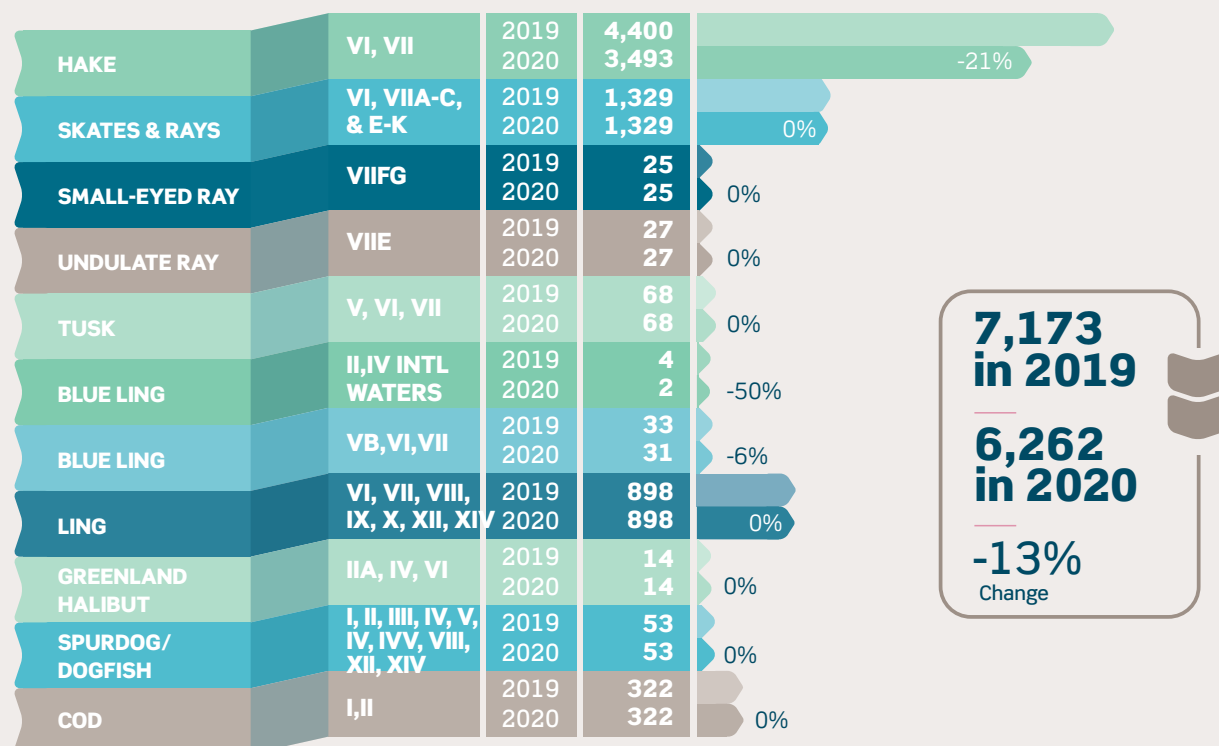
195,231
Tonnes, Ireland's total
allowable catch (TAC)

Estimated value
€268M

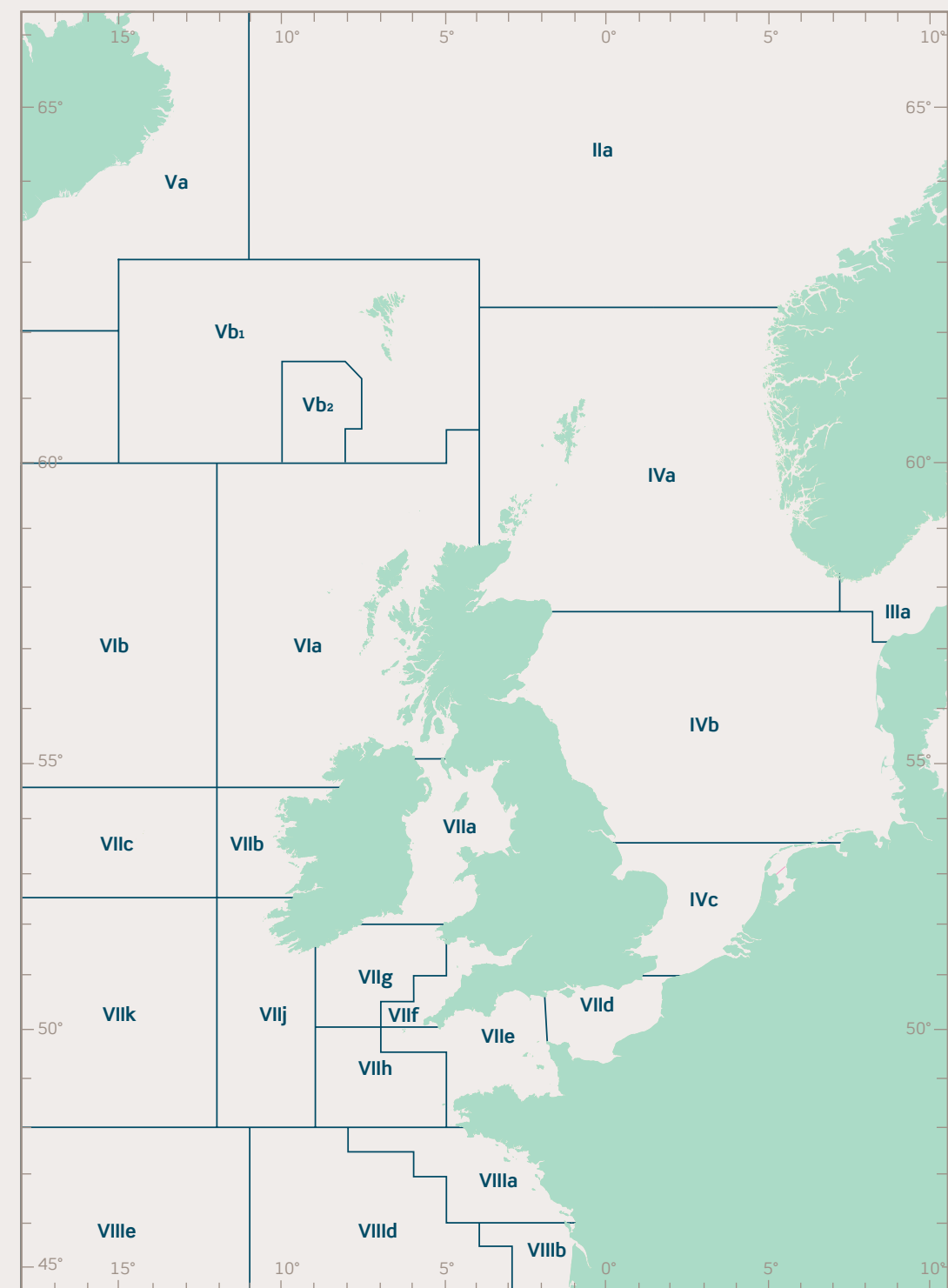
AREA VI Demersal Stocks



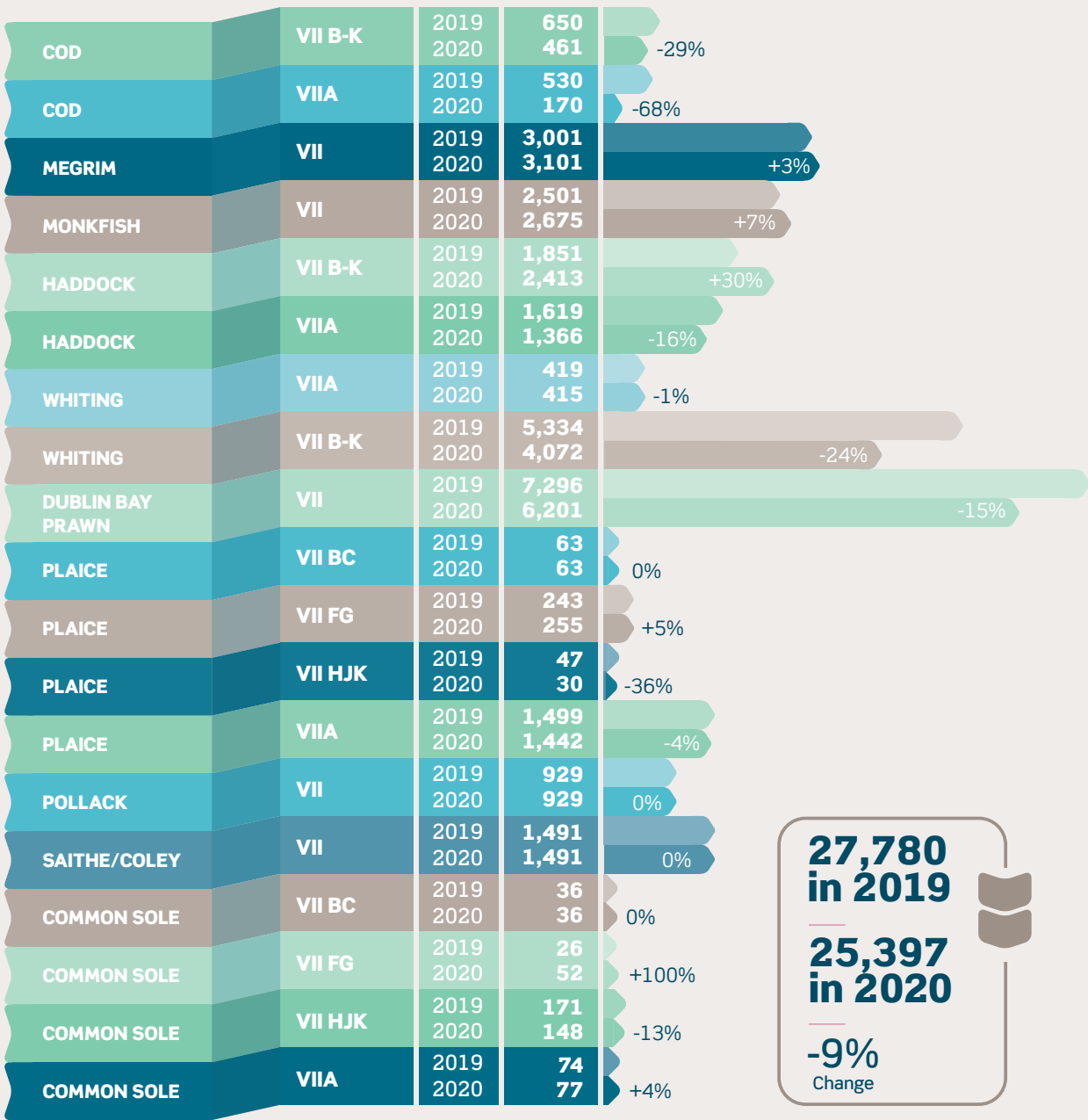
AREA VI & VII Demersal Stocks



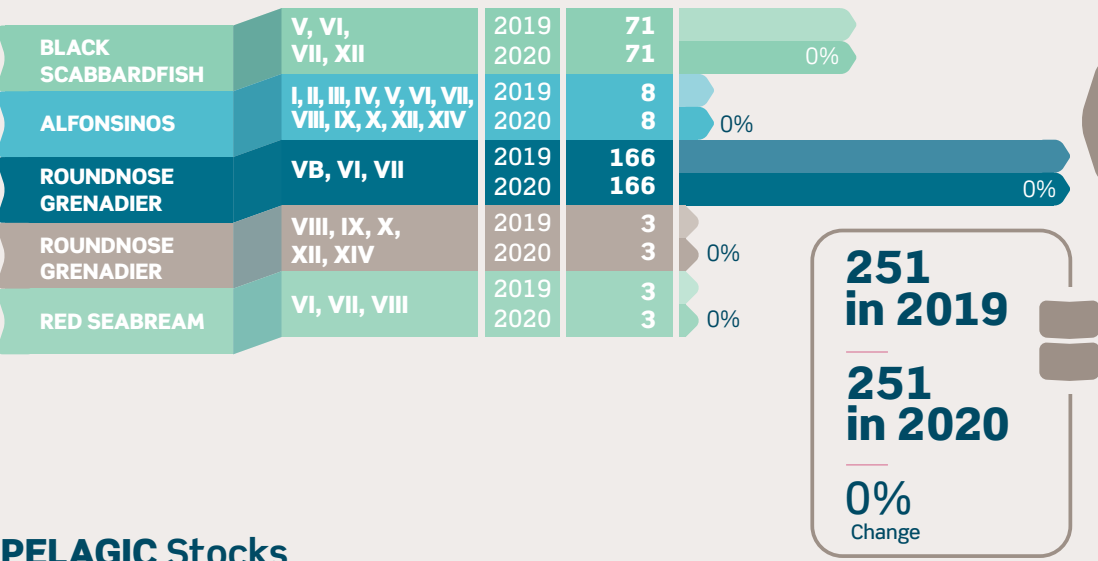
Fisheries Management Zones



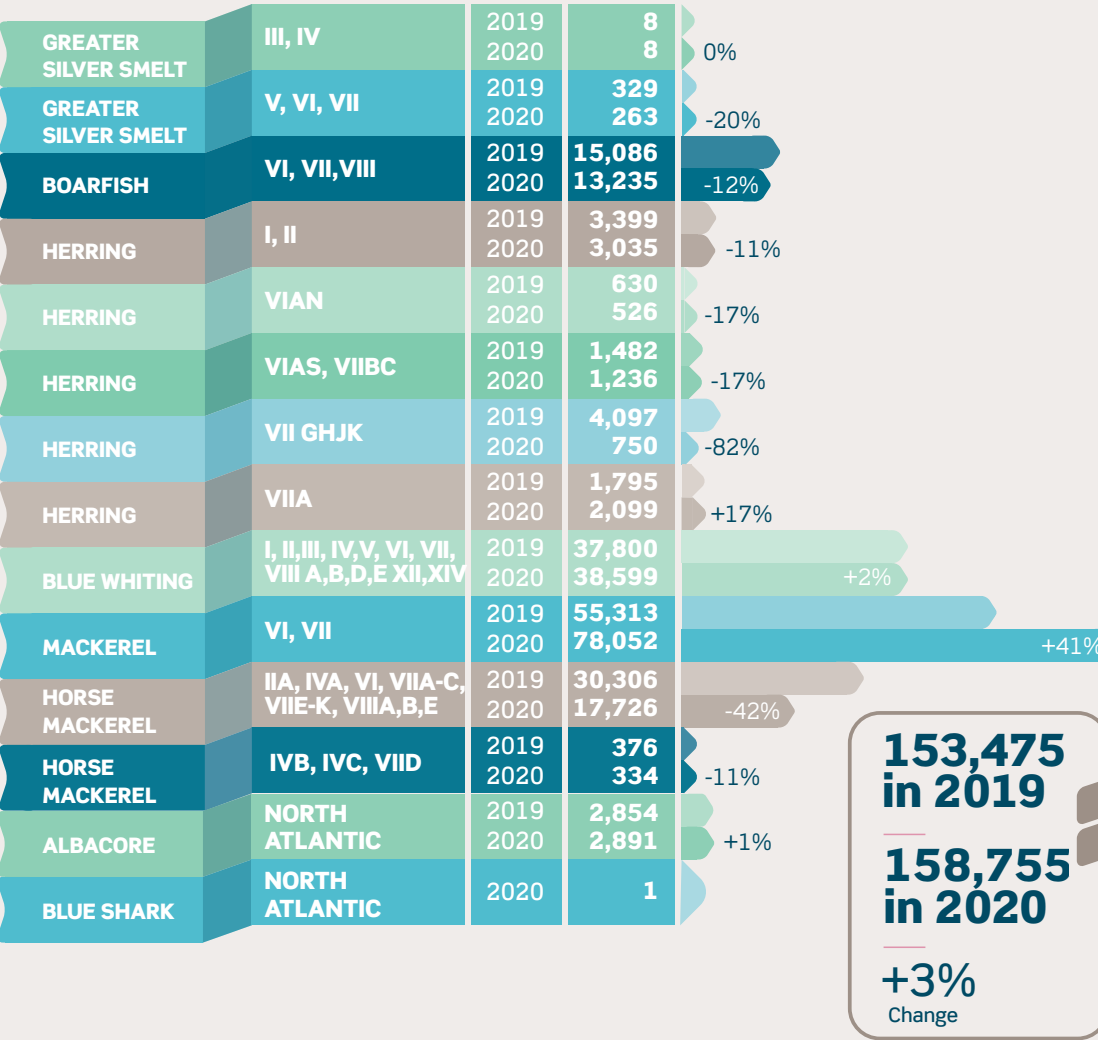
AREA VII Demersal Stocks



DEEPWATER Stocks



PELAGIC Stocks

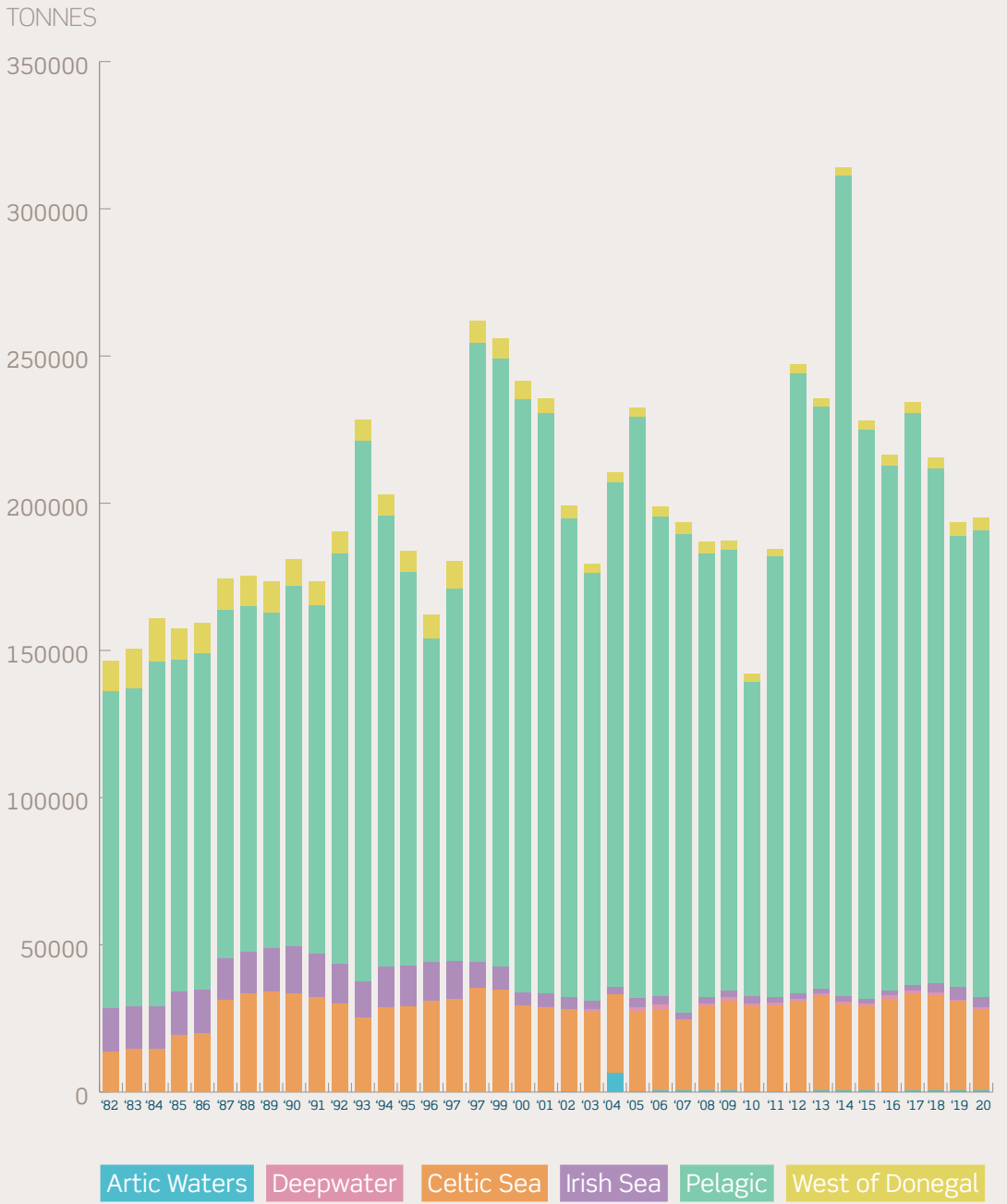




Fishing Opportunities

for all stocks by regional sea 1982-2020

Quotas were first introduced into European fisheries in 1982. Since their introduction, Ireland's has fluctuated quite significantly from from lows of 162,000 tonnes in 1996 and 142,000 tonnes in 2010 to highs of 262,000 tonnes in 1997 and 314,000 tonnes in 2014. These peaks and troughs have mainly been driven by variability in pelagic quotas such as blue whiting, horse mackerel and boarfish. Quotas for demersal stocks across the sea areas have been remarkably stable since 2000, averaging around 35,000 tonnes. Ireland's 2020 share of the total allowable catch (TAC) for all stocks represents a marginal increase on 2019 but in overall terms is well above the average allocation received over the 1982-2019 period.



Terms of Reference

PELAGIC FISH

Pelagic fish swim in mid-waters or near the surface. Oil rich fish such as mackerel, herring, boarfish and tuna are common examples.

DEMERSAL FISH

Demersal fish are those which live on or near the sea bed. Round and flat white fish fall into this category and include cod, hake, haddock and flatfish such as flounder, sole, turbot, plaice and halibut.

REGIONS BY COUNTY:

North: Donegal

North West: Mayo, Sligo and Leitrim

West: Galway and Clare

South West: Kerry and Limerick

South: Cork

South East: Wicklow, Wexford and Waterford

North East: Louth, Meath and Dublin

DATA SOURCES

Landings data are supplied by the Sea Fisheries Protection Agency (SFPA), www.sfpa.ie.

Value of landings are estimated by BIM.

Aquaculture data is collected through the BIM Annual Aquaculture Survey.

Processing data is collected through the Data Collection Framework and economic data is provided by the Central Statistics Office (CSO).

Population data is sourced from the CSO Census 2016, www.cso.ie.

Seafood population and employment statistics estimated by BIM using Census 2016 data.

Employment data in seafood sector collected through the Data Collection Framework by BIM.

Retail data is supplied by KANTAR World Panel.

Foodservice consumption estimated by BIM using Bord Bia 'Irish Foodservice Channel Insights' data.

The total processing employment on page 7 includes wild seaweed harvesters.

Import and Export data supplied by EUROSTAT.

Government investment is sourced from the Revised Estimates for Public Services of the Government of Ireland.

Economic performance of the fishing fleet is sourced from BIM's Data Collection Framework data.

Data on quotas is sourced from the Official Journal of the European Union.

Please note some figures have been rounded for the purposes of this publication.

The data used in this publication includes provisional data which may be subject to updates throughout the year.

Please consult the data sources cited above for original and updated data.

