

# 2017

**BIM ANNUAL  
AQUACULTURE  
SURVEY**



  
**BIM** Ireland's  
Seafood  
Development  
Agency

# SUMMARY

**Data from the BIM Annual Aquaculture Survey showed that 2016 aquaculture production has increased by 9% in volume to reach 44,000 tonnes. The value of production at first point of sale has also increased by c.13% to a value of €167m. The primary driver of these results is the continued development of the gigas oyster and salmon industry.**

Production of gigas oysters increased to almost 10,000 tonnes up from just over 9,000 in 2015. More significant was the increase in value from €35m to €41m. Gigas oyster production now accounts for 25% of overall aquaculture production by value and in terms of shellfish it accounts for 74% of the value of shellfish aquaculture.

Salmon production had an extremely successful year with production reaching 16,300 tonnes valued at €105m, an increase of 24% and 16% respectively.

Aquaculture in Ireland contributed to providing over 1,900 jobs which is an increase of 6% on the survey data for 2015. The oyster industry remains the largest employer providing nearly 1,300 of these positions. The dominance of males employed in the sector continues with over 92% of the workforce in this category. This is broadly similar to the 2015 data.

The seabed cultured and rope mussel sector experienced another challenging year in production with combined production volume of 16,000 tonnes and a value of €12m. This value is slightly down on 2015 values and reflects the continued challenge of acquiring seed mussels in the seabed cultured sector and a competitive market. Despite this, the seed settlement in previous years has increased and this should become evident in the returns for 2017. Both sectors though are unfortunately subject to difficult market conditions in Europe at the moment.

Novel species such as perch, abalone and urchin continue to be in production at stable levels. Perch production is due to be increased in 2017.



## SALMON

Sea production of salmon has increased by 24% to 16,300 tonnes worth €105 million in 2016 a significant increase on the 2015 data. Within the salmon sector, hatchery facilities also produced stock valued at €4 million.

Primary salmon production provides mainly full-time employment and has the most diverse and lucrative economic knock on effects.



## OYSTERS

The largest employing primary production sector with approximately 1,300 jobs in 2016 for gigas and native oysters combined. Although oyster production is carried out around the entire coast of Ireland the most concentrated production areas are in the South-east and North-west.

Overall production volume increased to nearly 10,000 tonnes (gigas) this was coupled with a significant increase in overall value to €41m, an increase of 18%. This was driven mainly by first point of sale price increasing from €3.9 per kg to €4.3 per kg on average.



## MUSSELS

### SEABED CULTURED

The increase in seed stock to the producing bays around the country has now reversed the negative trend of recent years with production back to over 6,000 tonnes in 2016. One phenomenon of the previous decline has been the further amalgamation of companies in this business reducing from 46 in 2014 to 25 in 2016. Production is now concentrated in three bays, Carlingford Lough, Wexford Harbour and Castlemaine Harbour.



### ROPE MUSSELS

Concentrated in the South-west and to a lesser extent the North-west, production volume is nearly 10,000 tonnes, a minor decrease on 2015 levels. The low price of mussels in the European market has translated into a reduction in prices in the fresh mussel market for Irish producers who are only achieving unit values of between €700 and €750 per tonne. France and The Netherlands are the primary markets for rope mussels with demand from The Netherlands increasing as processors there have developed techniques for handling and packaging of rope mussels. The decrease in volumes in the seabed cultured mussels from previous years has also contributed to this demand but unfortunately prices remain challenging for the sector.

Despite this, the sector contributes to employment of over 250 persons in the primary production part of the business.

## OTHER SECTORS

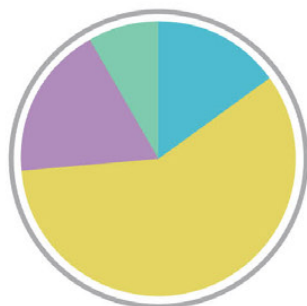
The remaining aquaculture species such as abalone, urchin, scallop, perch, trout and seaweed are at relatively low levels.



# OVERVIEW



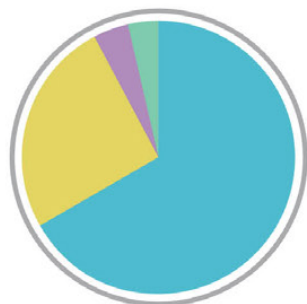
## Persons Employed\*



- Seabed Cultured Mussels  
**113**
- Rope Mussels  
**253**
- Gigas Oysters  
**812**
- Salmon  
**211**

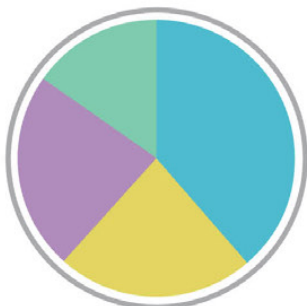
\* Only in primary production

## Value



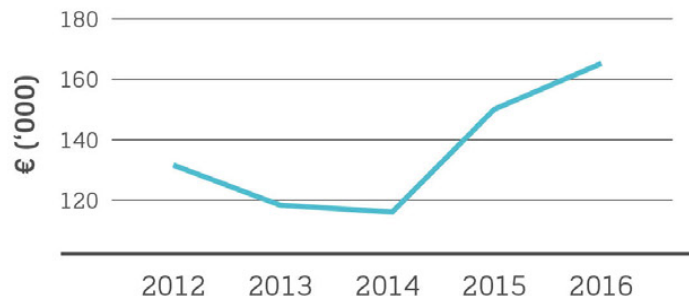
- Seabed Cultured Mussels  
**€5.8m**
- Rope Mussels  
**€6.5m**
- Gigas Oysters  
**€41.5m**
- Salmon  
**€108.6m**

## Tonnage

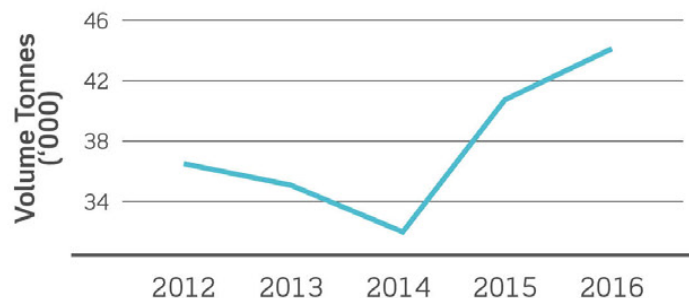


- Seabed Cultured Mussels  
**6361**
- Rope Mussels  
**9760**
- Gigas Oysters  
**9681**
- Salmon  
**16300**

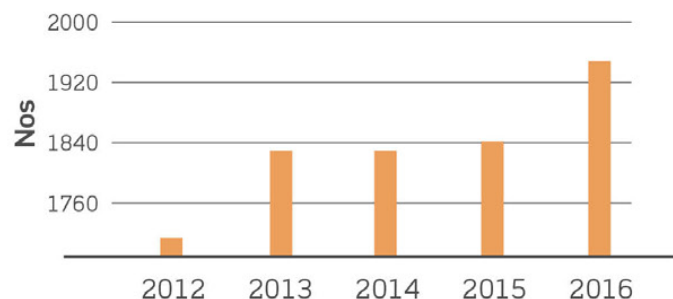
## Value: Aquaculture 5 Year Production



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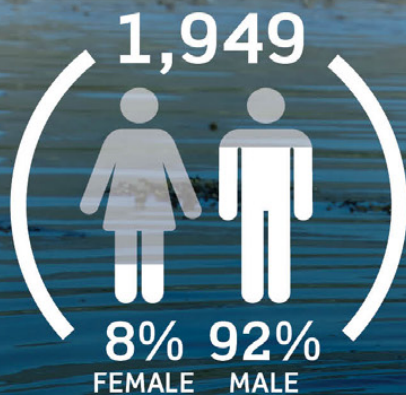


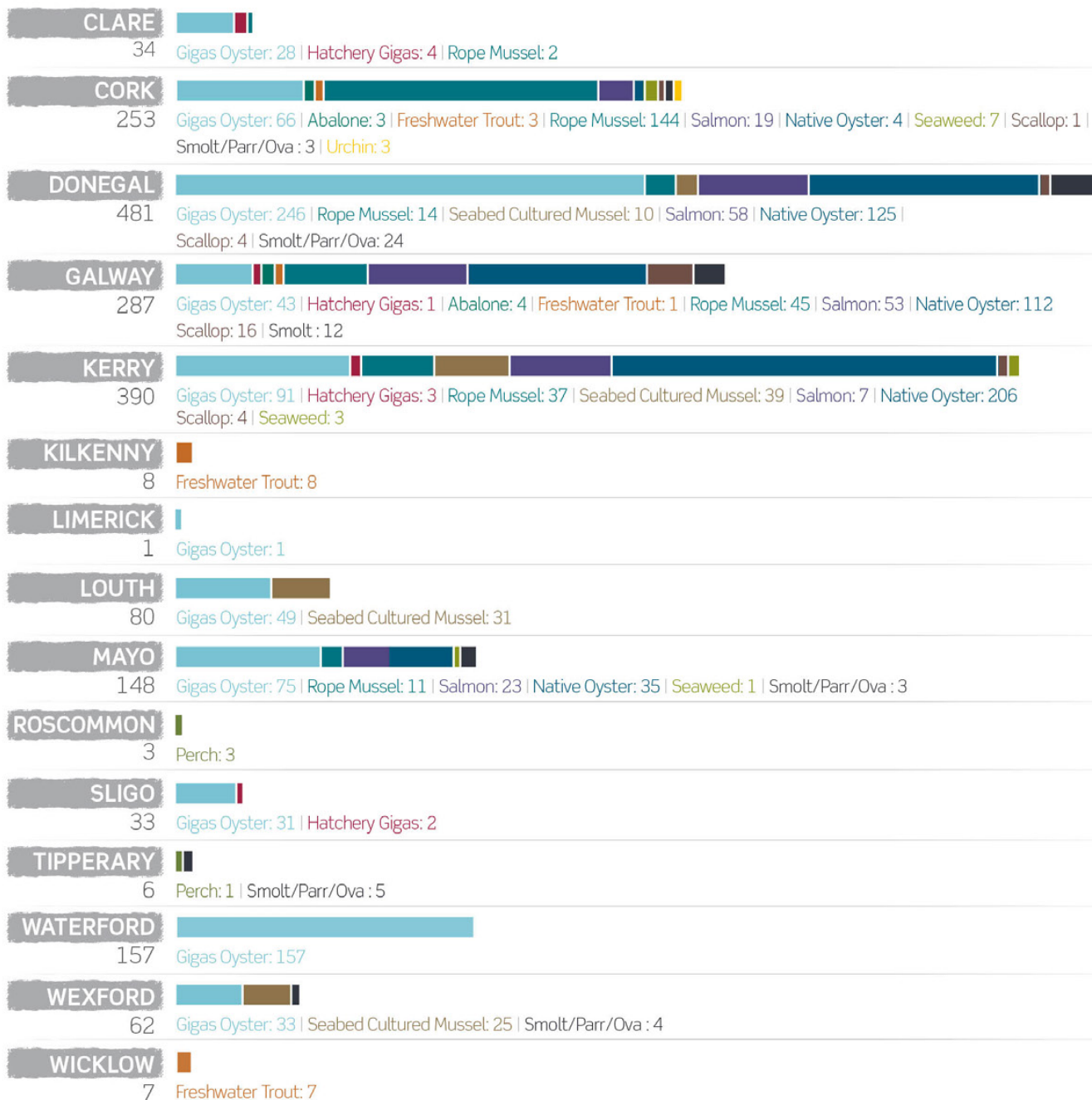
## Total Employment: 5 Year Trend



# EMPLOYMENT

Total Employment in the  
aquaculture sector is:

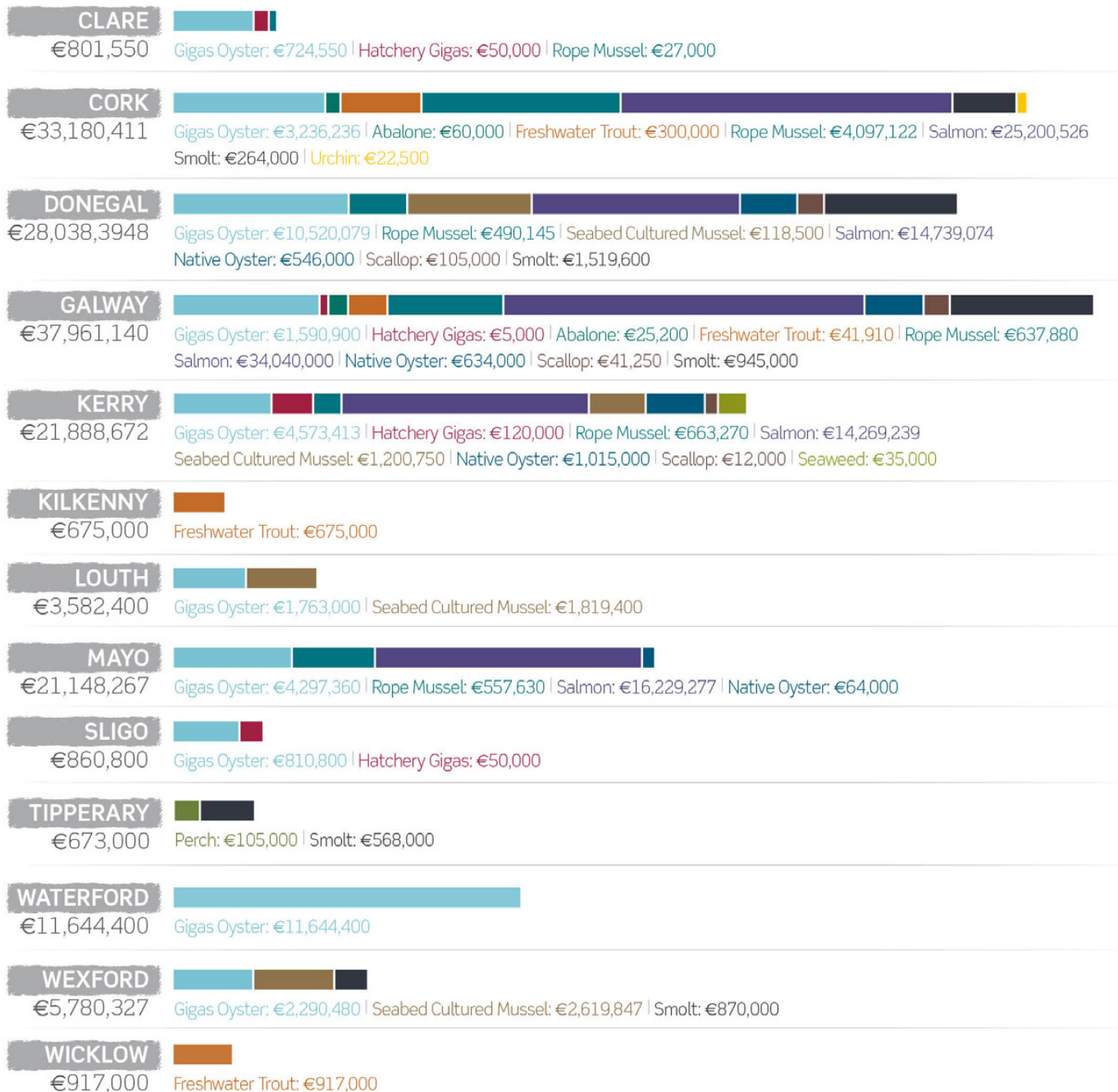




# VALUE

“Value increased by  
€19m to a total of  
€167m”

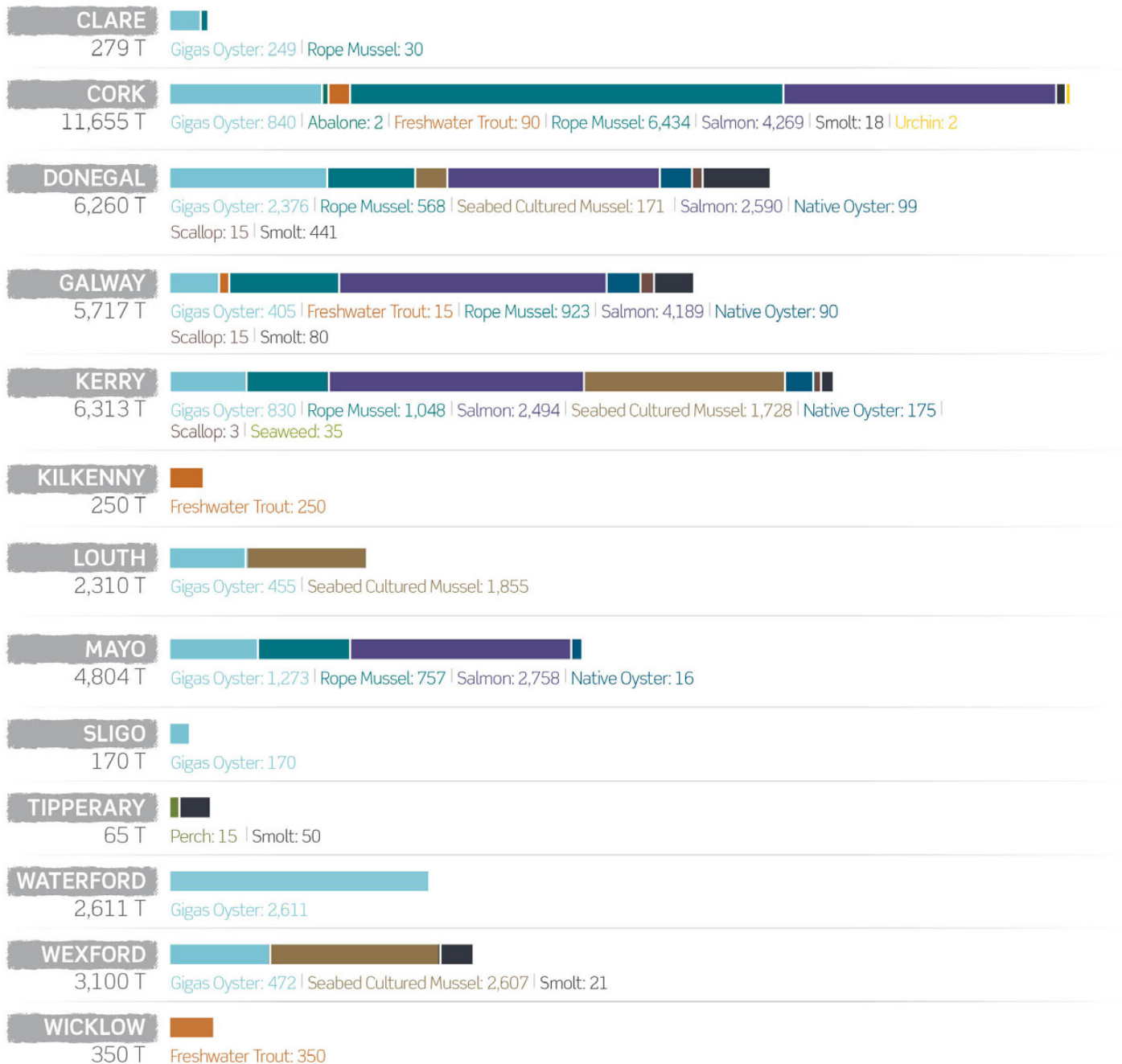




# VOLUME

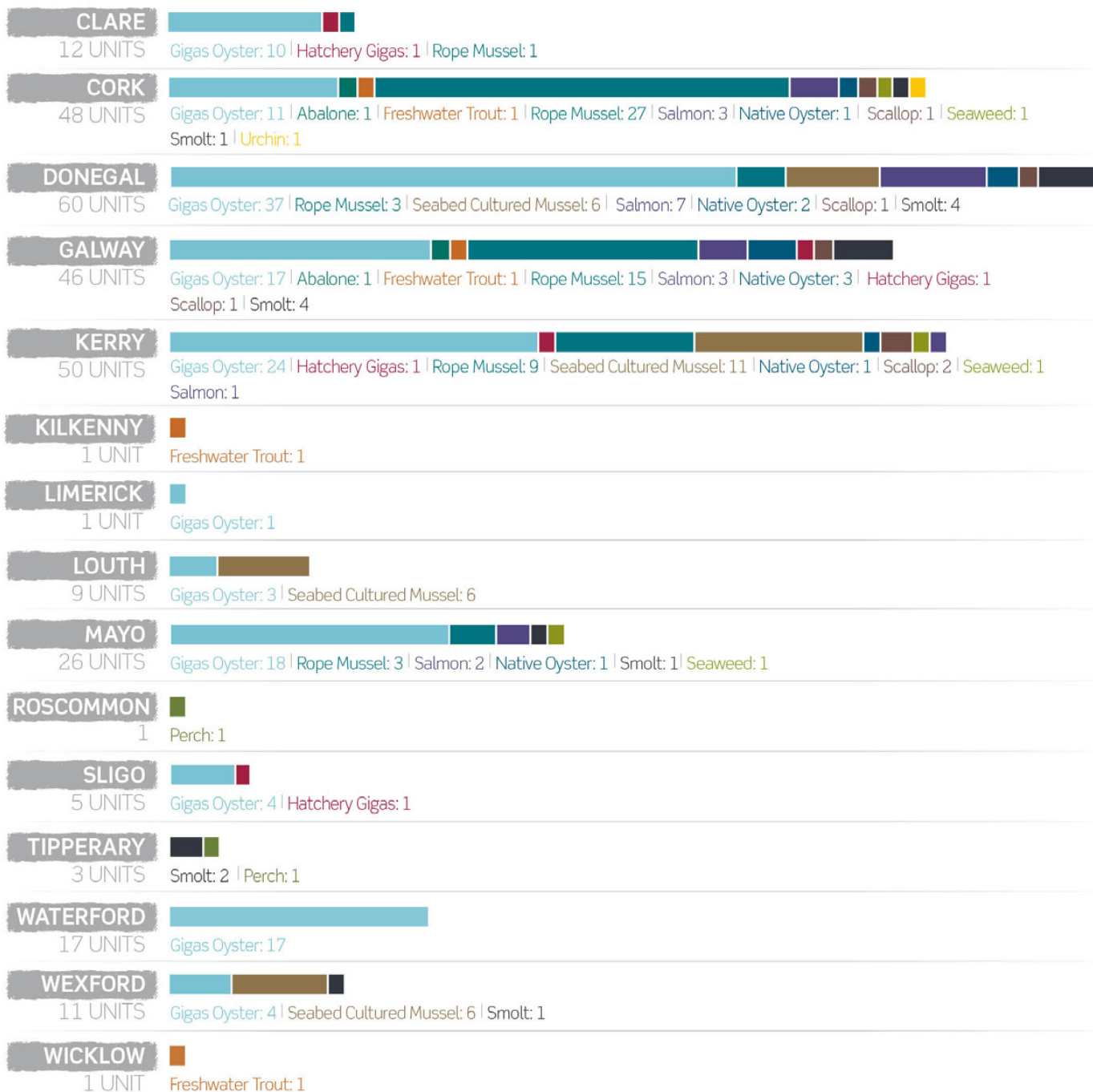
“Total volume of aquaculture production increased by 9% to over **44,000** tonnes.”





# PRODUCTION UNITS





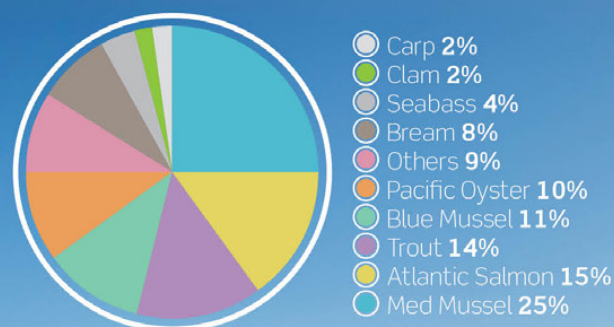
# STECF REPORT

**The Scientific Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) is the body that commissions the Joint Research Centre (JRC) to produce the bi-annual report on the performance of the EU aquaculture sector.**

This report describes the status of EU production within global production, the principle EU species cultured and the state of production within each member state by species cultured. The structure, financial state and socio-economic make-up of aquaculture EU-wide and by member state is also reported. BIM is charged with the preparation and presentation of the Irish contribution to this report.

Aquaculture production in the EU28 reached 1.55 million tonnes and accounted for €3.8 billion in 2014. Blue mussel and Gigas Oyster production accounts for 21% of this volume, 325,000 tonnes, of which the Irish contribution is 7.53 %

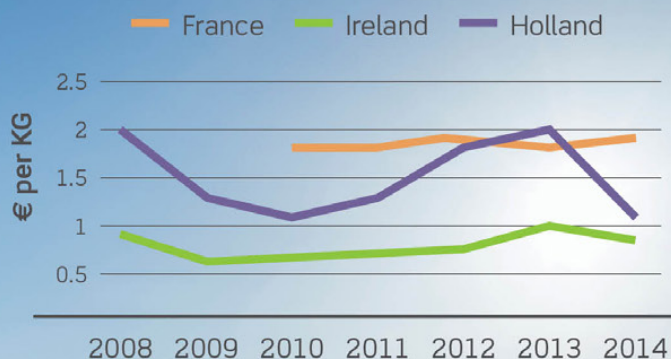
## % of EU production breakdown by Species



The STECF report is available on the JRC website: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc> or from BIM upon request

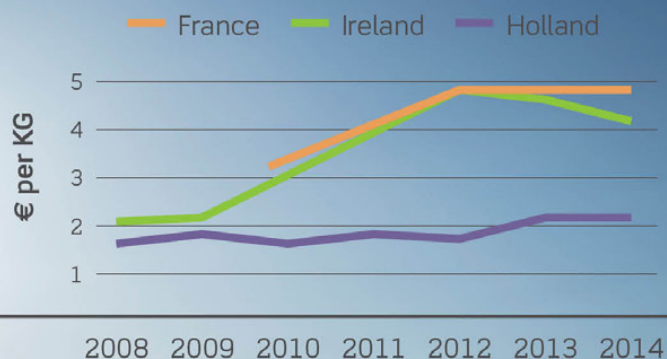
## BLUE MUSSELS

The major competitors for Ireland are France, where culture is intensive (Bouchot and suspended rope) and Holland where culture is extensive. Virtually all Dutch mussels are exported, principally to Belgium and France. The demand for Irish mussel has suffered in the face of abundant Dutch supply.



## OYSTERS

Irish oysters have become recognised in France for their quality and there is a growing recognition of this in the French market.





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This measure is part-financed  
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Ireland's EU Structural and  
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2014 - 2020  
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