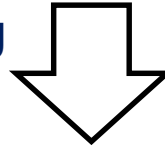


**ASLEE: Empowering Rural Industries**  
**Glasgow 2017**  
**Scottish Aquaculture Innovation Centre**  
**Don Fowler**



# Scottish innovation landscape

SFC core funding



Aquaculture	£11.2M
Stratified Medicine	£8M
Sensors and Imaging	£10M
Digital Health	£10M
Industrial Biotech	£10M
Oil and Gas	£10.6M
Construction	£7.5M
DataLab	£10M

 Scottish Aquaculture Innovation Centre

 Stratified Medicine Scotland  
EM: Making a Reality of Stratified Medicine

 CENSIS

 DIGITAL HEALTH INSTITUTE  
where the world of health converges

 IBioIC

 OGIC  
Oil & Gas Innovation Centre

 CONSTRUCTION SCOTLAND INNOVATION CENTRE

 THE DATA LAB  
value from data

SAIC is 1 of 8 ICs funded by SFC

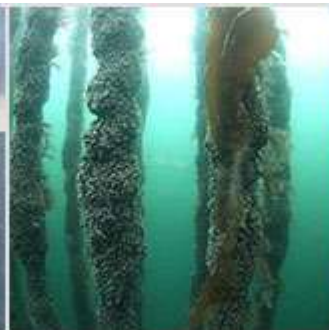
 Scottish Funding Council  
Promoting further and higher education

# Scottish aquaculture: a snapshot

- Scottish aquaculture: worth over £1.8bn to UK economy & 8,000 jobs
- Salmon production 179,000 tonnes 2014 and exports worth approx. £500m
- Mussel production 2015, 2<sup>nd</sup> highest ever at 7,720 tonnes
- 5 main salmon producers, circa 140 active sites
- 3 main feed companies
- Active supply chain (genetics – equipment)
- Strong academic base, global links and alumni
- Strong Scottish SF&D brand
- Circa >£200m of planned investment/pa
- **BUT**, market share is falling



# Aquaculture: driving growth in one of Scotland's key industries through innovation and international ambition



# Ambitious growth plans



## Vision 2030 Strategy

- Doubling of current production value to £3.6Bn
- Associated job creation 18,000
- Major drive to catalyse innovation in the supply chain



**It's our job to actively seek out and fund innovative, transformational aquaculture research that delivers growth in the Scottish aquaculture industry...**

**..... we're here to problem solve and help ensure that great projects get funded.**

# 4 Priority Innovation Areas

## 1. Environmental and health challenges

With a specific focus on sea lice and gill health (Inc. Diagnostics)



## 2. Sustainable Feeds and Nutrition:

Optimizing raw materials and associated health benefits

## 3. Unlocking additional capacity and facilitating growth:



## 4. Development of secure, health certified Scottish mollusc spat production systems:

# Industry Partners





# Academic Partners



SRUC

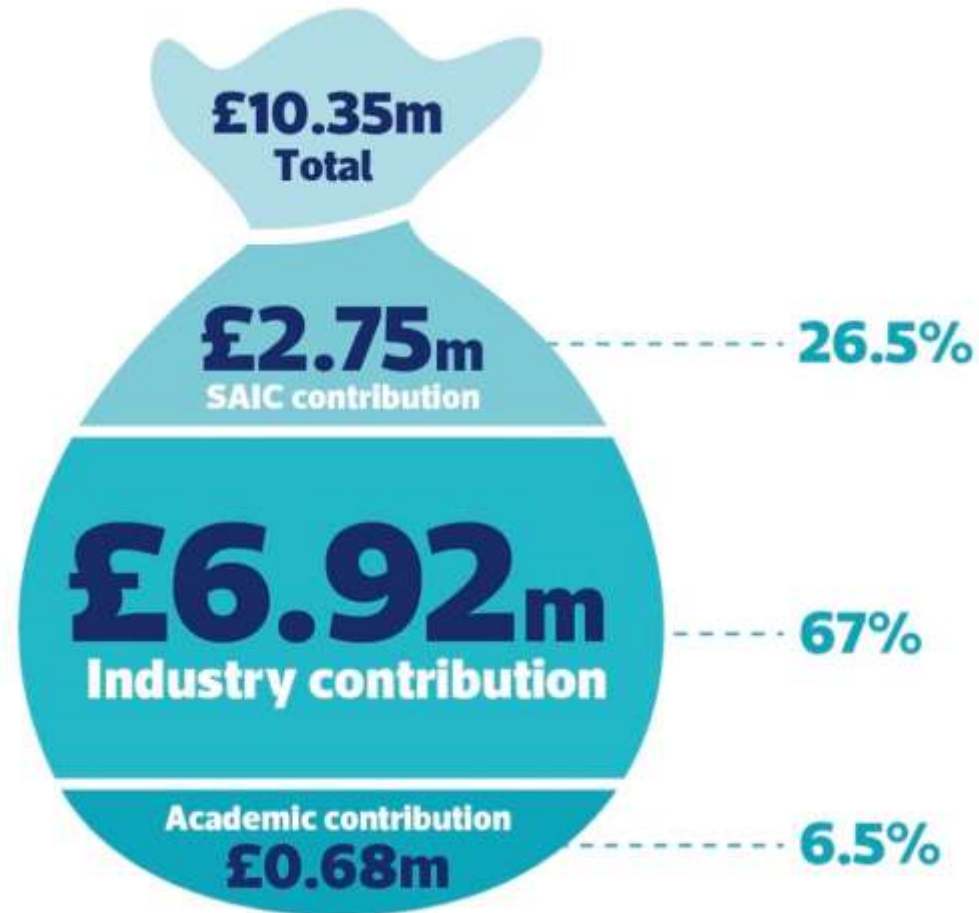


# Funding guidance

- Collaborative projects must have a **lead industry sponsor paired with a Scottish HEI research partner.**
- Applications **MUST:**
  - Be novel with strong scientific basis
  - Meet a commercial need
  - Deliver a benefit to the Scottish sector
  - Demonstrate ability to drive economic growth
- Typically technology readiness levels 4-7
- Open Call for expressions of interest, also themed Calls directed by industry priorities

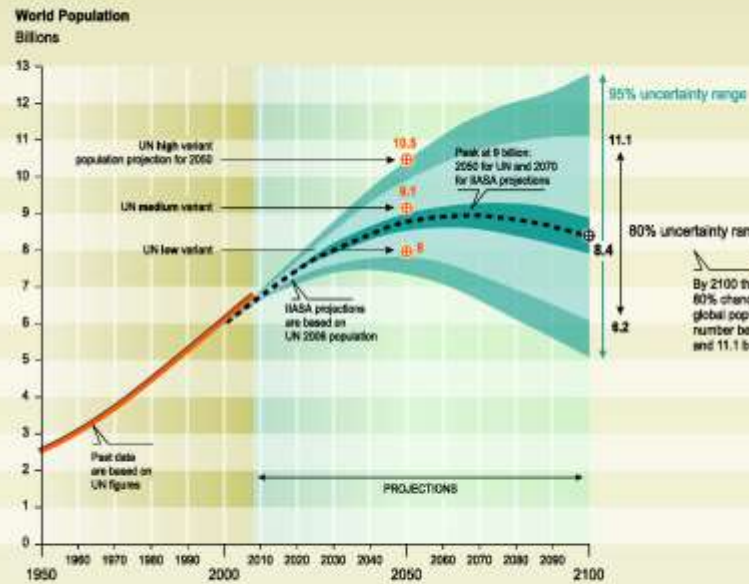


# Total project value (Q3 2016)



# Global challenge:

## World population projections IIASA probabilistic projections compared to UN projections



Note: the UN Population Division studies fertility-evolution scenarios to produce high, medium and low variant figures, whereas the IIASA bases its calculations on assumptions for fertility, mortality and migration (the latter only affecting regional projections).

Sources: Lutz W., Sanderson W. and Scherbov S., 2007 Probabilistic World Population Projections, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); UN Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision.



# The Global Challenge



In the year **2050**,  
world **population**  
will require

**100%**  
more **food**,<sup>1,2</sup> and

**70%** of this  
food must come from  
efficiency-improving  
**technology**<sup>3</sup>

# Challenges = Opportunities



## €30million United Fish Industries Fishmeal & Fish Oil Plant in Killybegs officially opens



An investment by United Fish Industries (UFI) and the Pelagic Group of €30 million has seen one of the iconic fish processing plants in Killybegs, where

The rebuilt and redesigned plant now houses state of the art Steam Generation, Production processes, Waste Heat Evaporative capacity, Computer control systems and Environmental Control systems.

The Minister for Agriculture, Food and Marine, Michael Creed, TD officially

as essentially the old factory was demolished and a new one rebuilt during two phases, while the plant still took in raw materials and provided a service to the fishing industry.

"The flexibility and ingenuity of our staff in the plant and wider group were central to this successful process.

## The challenges faced with the finite supply of fish oil

A recent [BBC news article](#) (6<sup>th</sup> October, 2016) has highlighted the current challenges of including omega-3 fatty acids in farmed salmon. The article focuses on the reduction of fish oil in salmon diets, stating that one of the causes is the cutting back on the amount of anchovies fished and used for feed. This however is not the case as there is very little demand for anchovy for direct human consumption. The industry has reduced fishing, not because of resistance to use in feed but due to responsible management of the fish stocks. The production of fish oil has thus come down to 900/800,000 metric tonnes per year from its peak of more than 1 million mt. Over 40% of global fish oil production is certified under an independent scheme for responsible supply<sup>1</sup>, a higher percentage than plant based ingredients can offer.

The farmed salmon industry has enjoyed huge growth with approximately 60% of the world's salmon production now being farmed<sup>2</sup>. Farmed salmon is key part of a healthy balanced diet, with popularity ever-increasing largely due to

the huge health benefits of this omega-3 rich fish.

It is the all-important long chain omega-3's known as EPA and DHA within fish oil that makes it liquid gold for the fish farming sector. Health benefits for the consumer are widely known, most notably helping heart and neurological health, as well as foetal development. It also plays an important role in the health of the fish. The industry has continued to produce highly nutritional farmed salmon despite the challenges of a finite supply of fish oil by supplementing marine food ingredients with plant-based ingredients, mainly of rapeseed origin. As mentioned in the BBC article, levels of fish oil in farmed salmon still make it one of the best sources of long chain omega-3 fatty acids. In the future however, this finite supply of fish oil does present the industry with a crucial challenge. There are various potential alternatives to fish oil currently under development, but an alternative that is both economical and feasible in terms of supply is still undetermined.

The amount of fish oil used in salmon feed, and therefore the levels of omega-3 in the fish, varies around the world. To allow consumers to make informed choices, it is important that farmers and retailers make informed decisions on nutrition and in turn communicate these to consumers with clear labelling on their products.

### References:

1. The Global Standard for Responsible Supply (IFFO-RS) - <http://www.iffo.net/iffo-rs>
2. Global Salmon Initiative <http://globalsalmoninitiative.org/about-us/about-farmed-salmon/>

In support of this article we would also like to highlight IFFO's video on the importance of omega-3's in salmon, available [here on the IFFO website](#).

Finally, please note that a similar article was also published by the Daily Mail - <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/health/article-3826135/healthy-fats-farmed-salmon.html#ALVED.htm>



## Farmed fish could solve pending population crisis



Farmed fish has gotten a bad rap, but it's the only way the world is going to feed the additional 2.4 billion people that will be added to the Earth's next 34 years, experts at a food conference. With farmland being used and farmed, aquaculture is

month.

Currently just 15% of world animal protein consumption comes from aquaculture but that can quickly be ramped up, it's a hard sell in the United States. Panelists blamed part of the U.S. prejudice against aquaculture on anti-British (i.e. Not in My Backyard)

the more eco-conscious in the United States because of early unsustainable fishery examples, especially farmed salmon and shrimp. In South America and Asia, Asian seafood producers have been cleaning up their acts but damaging stories about aquaculture

## Algae Products Market is expected to reach US\$ 44.6 Bn by 2023 – Credence Research

According to a new market report published by Credence Research "Algae Products Market – Growth, Future Prospects, Competitive Analysis, and Forecast 2016 – 2023," the algae products market is expected to reach US\$ 44.6 Bn by 2023, expanding at a CAGR of more than 5.0% from 2016 to 2023.

market and is expected to retain its position in the near future. Growing use of algae biomass is expected to provide high revenue to the algae producers worldwide. Growing demand for algae products from the nutraceuticals and pharmaceutical industries is the major factor driving global algae products market worldwide. Rising health

Growing demand for algae from the pharmaceutical and nutraceutical industries is driving the demand for algae products in the region. North America is also expected to boost high demand for algae products in the near future due to growing algae research industries in the region. Other regions such as Asia Pacific, Latin America and

## BioMar and Morrisons weighing up use of poultry derived protein in salmon feed



BioMar, in partnership with UK retailer, Morrisons and Scottish research institutes will evaluate the use of poultry derived protein for use in salmon feed, as part of an industry and academic funded initiative. The two companies are also set to work with the Institute of Aquaculture at the University of Stirling and the SARIA group to identify alternative protein sources for salmon farming.

The Scottish Aquaculture Innovation Centre (SAIC) announced support to the tune of £140,000 (\$186,129) for the protein quest and for another feed project involving Altech, the University

of Glasgow, Marine Harvest and NDFIMA. The initial six month phase of the project involving BioMar is to focus on collecting data from retailers and consumers to identify the issues related to adopting poultry proteins.

Currently, global salmon feed production relies on three major protein sources: soy meal, fish meal and land animal protein. However, in the UK industry there is a higher proportion of ingredients from marine resources and imported vegetable protein sources like soy protein concentrates. Adopting avian protein could significantly reduce feed costs and, in doing so, overall production costs, claimed SAIC.

Although Chilean and Australian salmon farming sectors have been using poultry derived proteins for over a decade without issue, there are still some challenges around consumer acceptance of introducing these products into the UK's food chain, noted Huw Thomas,

Morrisons' fisheries and aquaculture manager.

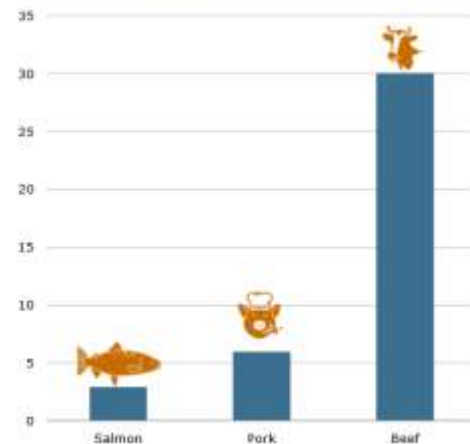
Alex Obach, managing director of Skretting Aquaculture Research Centre (ARC), told this publication previously: "The market's reluctance to use processed animal proteins in feed arising out of retailer and consumer pressure, despite the huge amount of fish imported into Europe that has been reared on such inputs, is also placing additional restrictions on growth – a policy that, long term, will have to be reviewed as it is an extremely good feed raw material for carnivorous aquaculture species such as salmon, and it is a sustainable option as well."

If consumer perception around poultry proteins is found to be positive, later phases of the project could comprise nutritional and fish quality analysis, said SAIC.

# Salmon compared with other protein sources:

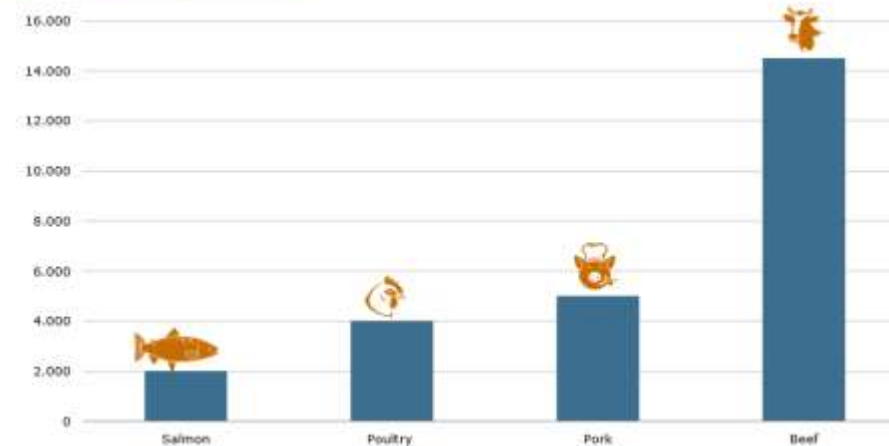
				
<b>Protein Retention</b>	31%	21%	18%	15%
<b>Energy Retention</b>	23%	10%	14%	27%
<b>Edible Yield</b>	68%	46%	52%	41%
<b>Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR)</b>	1.1	2.2	3.0	4-10
<b>Edible Meat per 100 kg fed</b>	61kg	21kg	17kg	4-10 kg

Greenhouse gases (in kg CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents per kg produced)



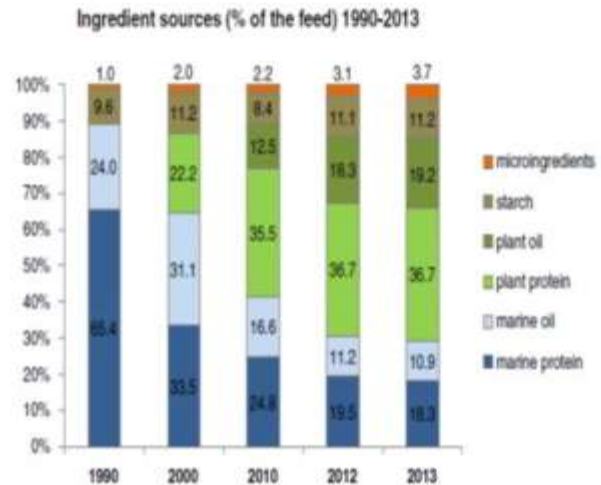
From: Eurostat (2019) and FAO (2018), Meat and Meat Products

Water use in liters per 1 kg of edible weight

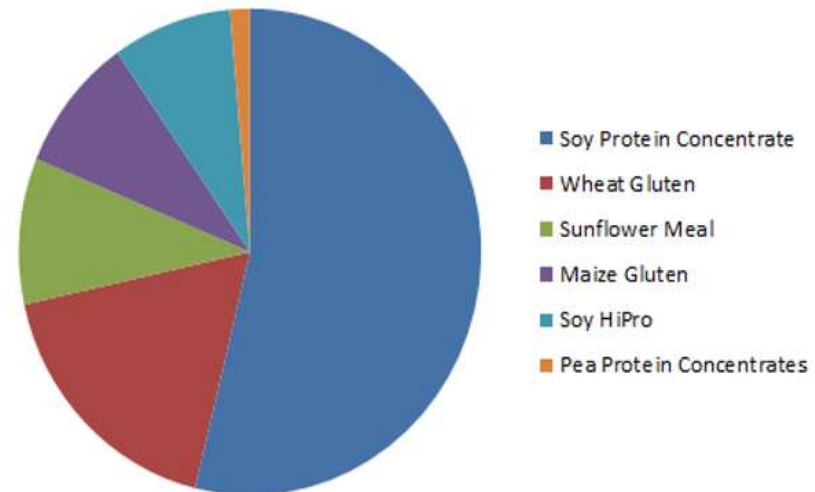


Source: Wageningen Institute of Food Safety and Food Quality (2013)

# Changing Diets: Protein



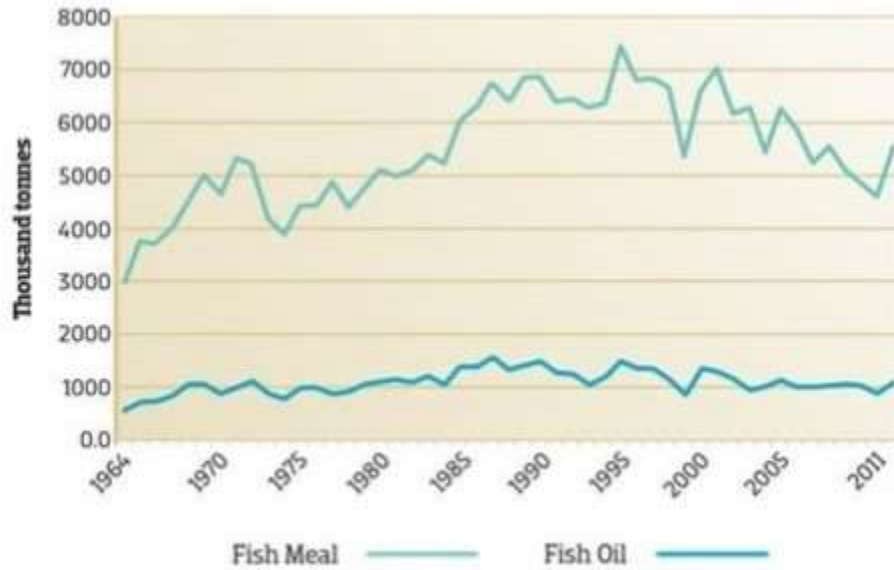
Ytrestøl et al 2015



- Aquaculture utilizes 80% of fishmeal availability
- Most other protein comes from non GM Soy – niche market

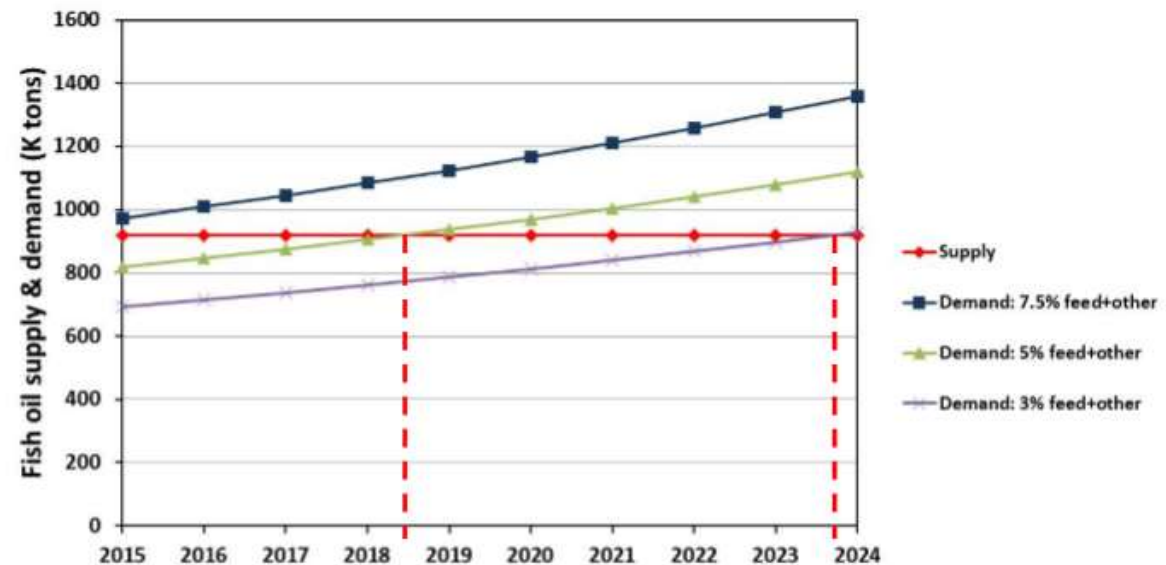


# Changing diets: Fish Oil



Source IFFO

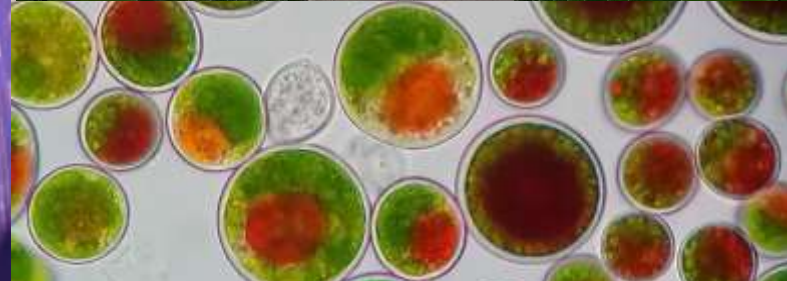
- Fish oil supply is finite and demand is growing  
aquaculture uses 70%
- Micro algal or plant sources?



# Opportunities Circular economy feedstocks and production methods:



Fiber from the sea



# Potential alternative sustainable sources:



- Opportunities for supply protein and lipid
- Must be the right profile, free from contaminants, non GM.
- No anti-nutrition factors – pro nutrition
- Oils rich yield in EPA and DHA.
- Available – space in diet - cell walls
- Quantity  $>10^3$  tonnes security or speciality diets
- $>200,000$  tonnes fish feed annually in Scotland
- Price competitive, low Co2

# Changing context



 save page

## Independent Review of Innovation Centres Programme – led by Professor Graeme Reid

This independent review will focus on the delivery of the original vision, aims and objectives of the Innovation Centres Programme. It will be led by [Professor Graeme Reid](#) and supported by an Advisory Committee and economic assessment consultants, EKOS Ltd. This approach has been chosen to ensure transparency of the review and the credibility of its recommendations.

# Connect and collaborate

- Sign up to our Connect+Collaborate service at <http://eepurl.com/8yBWv>
- Call us on 01786 278 322 or visit us at Stirling University Innovation Park
- Email us at [info@scottishaquaculture.com](mailto:info@scottishaquaculture.com)
- Visit our website [www.scottishaquaculture.com](http://www.scottishaquaculture.com)
- Follow us on social media



**@scottishaqua**

