

Amy Cogan Wares

## **Regional Development in Yorkshire and the Humber (D)**

### **Short term results**

The cluster initiative can be credited with some success in increasing competitiveness, but this has largely occurred at the company level. Consolidation has continued in the industry, led by the large processors that shifted to serving primarily the fresh seafood segment. Numerous companies that continued with frozen fish products have left the industry entirely. The three activities proposed by the cluster initiative have only been partially implemented, however.

Of the three proposals, the perishables hub has advanced the most. There is widespread support for the initiative; however, the implementation of the project has been slow due to unanticipated bureaucratic hurdles related to the airport's location in a jurisdiction different from the rest of the cluster.

The most contentious of the proposed activities has been the consolidation of the two existing auctions in Hull and Grimsby. Hull's Fishgate is state-of-the-art, but small; Grimsby's Fishmarket has greater capacity, but needs additional investment for modernization. Although it is universally accepted that there is not sufficient demand to support two auctions, negotiations on how to merge them have stalled. Parochial local interests and a long-standing rivalry have clouded the judgement of local participants regarding what is best for the region and neither side is willing to compromise.

The export initiative has made the least progress. Cluster participants identified France as a target market and conducted a research trip, but it looks unlikely the seafood cluster will undertake a specialized export programme. According to one cluster member, businesses in Yorkshire and Humber "don't have the mindset to go abroad. They are too used to doing what the supermarkets tell them."

This case was prepared by Amy Cogan Wares on 2011 based on a real experience at the Yorkshire and the Humber Region (England), as the basis for class discussion rather than to illustrate the effective or ineffective handling of an administrative situation. Some situations, characters and companies have been disguised to preserve confidentiality.  
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## Identified obstacles to consolidation of change

The limited progress in some of the action lines is largely due to several factors:

- *Tension of geography.* The appropriate geographic scale for the cluster does not match the level of political authority. Yorkshire Forward has a broader perspective than the local governments, but does not have their political authority. Regardless of political party affiliation, the local governments tend to represent only the narrow interests of their small communities, which are sometimes in conflict with neighboring areas. Yorkshire Forward can provide incentives for cooperation, but often does not have the political leverage to compel cooperation or influence the outcomes of difficult and contentious decisions.
- *Entrenched interests are blocking creative destruction.* An advantage to working at the cluster level is that special interests tend to be neutralized when grouped since opposing views cancel each other out. This dynamic, however, cannot be taken for granted. This is often not the case when those groups that are likely to be harmed from changing the status quo are more organized, vocal and active than those who stand to gain. Associations and other groups that purport to speak on behalf of “industry,” can in fact be promoting only narrow interests that can be in conflict with the greater good for the cluster. This situation has contributed to maintaining the status quo of two unprofitable auctions.
- *Lack of focus.* The cluster initiative is only one of many projects and support programmes for industry in Yorkshire. Although these programmes are beneficial, they reduce the need for companies to engage in cooperative efforts and weaken incentives for more ambitious cluster-level endeavors. These other programmes may be have launched without sufficiently rigorous analysis of trade-offs and unintended consequences.

## Implications for innovation in the region

Although it may not have been explicitly recognized from the outset, working with the seafood cluster made sense for Yorkshire Forward not just because of its importance for employment in the region, but also because of the potential the RDA had for catalyzing innovation.

*Lead markets.* Thirteen of the top 20 food manufacturers in Europe are based in the UK. British consumers are sophisticated and demanding buyers of convenience foods. Accordingly, their supermarkets lead Europe in developing new products and responding quickly to changing market demands. To date, most of the innovation in fresh products and convenience foods has occurred at the retailer level then has been communicated downstream to processors. By supporting the activities identified through the cluster initiative, Yorkshire Forward could encourage local seafood processors to take a stronger role in driving innovation rather than simply taking direction from retailers.

*R&D.* Prior to the cluster initiative, most research and development in the cluster was in the area of processing technology. The cluster program provided an opportunity for Yorkshire Forward to support R&D in other areas critical to the success of the seafood cluster that had not been explored in sufficient depth. Support for R&D has been largely through the development of two institutions: The Seafood Institute and Logistics Institute at the University of Hull.

*Mobility.* Even without government support, there is fair mobility in the cluster as evidenced by the substantial involvement of other European, particularly Icelandic, firms and investors. In cooperation with the EU, Yorkshire Forward is encouraging transport linkages with Norway and the Netherlands, among others, through the Northern Maritime Corridor project. Yorkshire Forward also supports the Humber Economic Partnership and Humber Trade Zone Initiative, programmes that are not limited to seafood, but support economic development, trade and other investment.

### **Questions for discussion**

Please prepare the answer to the following questions with your group, and be ready to discuss them with the rest of the teams:

- What learning's can Yorkshire Forward derive from the Humber Seafood cluster initiative?
- What can be extended to other food clusters?
- What can be learned for the whole regional policy? What policies would be affected?
- What are the implications at UK level policy? What would you tell to the Prime Minister's Strategy Unit? (See Annex 1).
- What would you tell to the European Commission about their Common Fisheries Policy? (See Annex 1).

## Annex 1: European Union Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) Community Aid



### Community aid

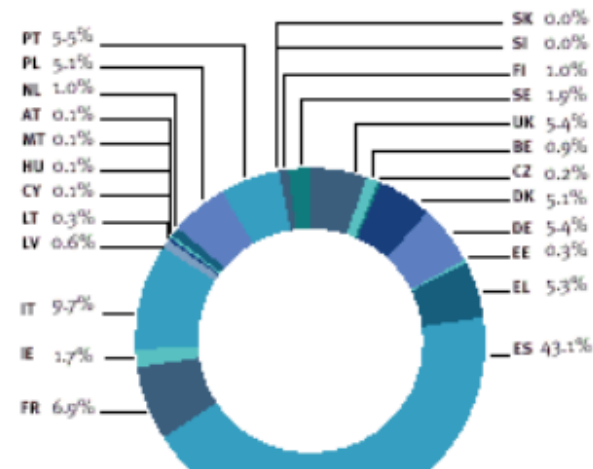
To achieve the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) the European Union provides financial support to the fishing industry via the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG, 2000-2006). The FIFG provides assistance in areas such as fleet restructuring, small-scale fisheries, fishing ports facilities, sustainable aquaculture, and the processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products. The overall budget allocation for the FIFG for the period 2000-2006 is now € 4.1 billion, including funds allocated to the new Member States which joined the EU on 1 May 2004. Starting in 2007 the FIFG will be replaced by the European Fisheries Fund (EFF) whose governing principles are designed to respond to the changing needs of European fisheries in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### Distribution of FIFG allocations by area of assistance for the 2000-2006 programming period

(In thousands of EUR)



### Share of total EU structural aid by Member State (2000-2006 programming period)



## EU and national aid to the fisheries sector

Distribution by Member State for the 2000-2006 programming period (in thousands of EUR)

	Total	Total public aid		Scrapping		Construction of new vessels		Modernisation of existing vessels	
		EU	National	EU	National	EU	National	EU	National
BE	68 927	37 035	31 892	-	-	3 730	4 973	6 000	6 000
CZ	10 331	7 252	3 080	-	-	-	-	-	-
DK	307 800	204 500	103 300	16 800	16 800	30 300	10 100	40 300	13 400
DE	289 375	216 478	72 897	6 700	6 334	16 239	2 971	15 817	2 886
EE	18 408	12 469	5 939	2 030	507	-	-	-	-
EL	286 078	211 100	74 978	45 175	15 058	17 093	2 442	15 195	2 171
ES	2 453 473	1 712 000	701 373	126 364	52 362	369 807	116 498	103 229	36 815
FR	552 060	274 482	277 578	11 144	10 381	35 264	56 910	21 926	33 557
IE	87 386	69 530	17 856	4 760	1 720	11 690	2 530	11 690	2 530
IT	757 516	385 923	371 593	104 513	104 468	19 190	8 837	28 785	13 255
CY	7 738	3 419	4 319	1 486	1 486	-	-	188	313
LV	32 187	24 335	7 852	-	-	-	-	-	-
LT	17 188	12 117	5 071	-	-	-	-	-	-
HU	5 731	4 390	1 341	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT	3 593	2 838	756	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	86 000	38 100	47 900	2 068	2 068	-	-	6 850	6 850
AT	11 302	5 026	6 276	-	-	-	-	-	-
PL	281 945	201 832	80 113	80 121	26 707	4 747	678	16 276	2 374
PT	283 448	217 745	65 703	18 432	5 810	39 112	10 974	8 332	2 231
SI	2 375	1 781	594	-	-	-	-	-	-
SK	2 613	1 829	784	-	-	-	-	-	-
FI	89 086	38 953	50 133	2 500	2 500	1 035	1 765	2 040	3 510
SE	114 132	74 067	40 065	5 514	5 438	8 000	2 665	8 000	2 665
UK	320 269	216 588	103 681	54 898	47 794	9 000	2 900	5 650	558
EU-25	6 048 959	3 973 889	2 075 071	482 504	299 433	565 208	224 244	290 278	129 114

	Aquaculture		Fishing port facilities		Processing & marketing		Socio-economic measures		Others	
	EU	National	EU	National	EU	National	EU	National	EU	National
BE	4 515	4 768	1 850	1 150	10 081	3 831	250	250	10 610	10 920
CZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 252	3 080
DK	10 600	3 500	36 200	27 300	35 300	11 800	-	-	35 000	20 400
DE	30 616	8 762	33 858	14 478	82 648	21 730	200	200	30 400	15 537
EE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 440	5 432
EL	36 738	16 933	6 155	2 109	39 113	18 406	18 423	6 141	33 207	11 718
ES	118 083	57 588	75 011	28 005	280 993	156 974	64 324	23 662	574 287	229 468
FR	18 799	13 375	8 952	8 146	57 853	48 758	9 500	9 500	111 044	96 951
IE	25 680	5 010	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 710	6 066
IT	8 880	14 879	5 925	9 741	10 114	15 061	481	481	208 036	204 872
CY	1 026	1 710	342	342	137	228	-	-	240	240
LV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 335	7 852
LT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 117	5 071
HU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 390	1 341
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 838	756
NL	540	900	-	-	-	-	1 000	1 000	27 642	37 082
AT	2 478	3 283	-	-	1 745	2 305	-	-	803	688
PL	10 738	5 651	17 957	10 766	17 067	2 487	19 441	19 441	35 485	12 009
PT	630	3 216	36 279	8 900	29 686	9 550	4 998	1 587	72 276	23 433
SI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 781	594
SK	1 097	470	-	-	732	314	-	-	-	-
FI	3 800	6 000	5 500	5 500	11 054	16 634	600	600	12 424	13 624
SE	4 000	1 330	5 000	4 330	15 000	5 000	1 000	1 000	27 553	17 637
UK	13 227	2 103	15 728	3 463	42 547	12 114	-	-	75 538	34 749
EU-25	299 447	149 479	248 758	124 231	634 070	325 191	120 218	63 863	1 333 406	759 517