

Aquaculture: the latest EU developments



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AQUAFARM

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What is the EU concretely doing?

Aim: create a positive environment for the sustainable development of EU aquaculture

- Strategic Guidelines (2013)
 1. Reduce administrative burdens
 2. Facilitate access to water and space
 3. Improve competitiveness
 4. Exploit competitive advantages

? How do we work on these 4 priorities ?

- Multiannual National Strategic Plans -> mid-term review by MS (2018)
- Open Method of Coordination -> mid-term evaluation of OMC (2018)
- Funding
- Communication





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Member States' initiatives - MANPs

Improve procedures

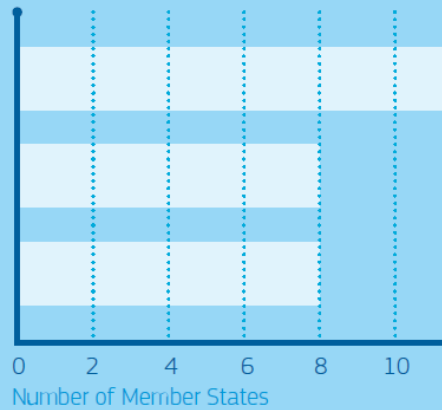
Review and streamlining, set up of a one-stop-shop, online application, longer licence duration

Support applicants

Guidance for applicants, platforms for dialogue with public administrations, online portals

Strengthen public administration

Improve coordination between involved public bodies, capacity building



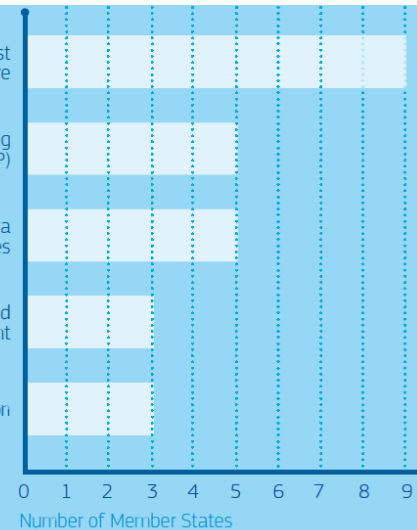
Elaboration of maps/database/studies to identify the most suitable areas for aquaculture

Stronger role for aquaculture in Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP)

Harmonisation of regional/local planning/common criteria for selecting zones/guidelines

Reinforce positive interactions between spatial planning and Natura2000 / Environmental Impact Assessment

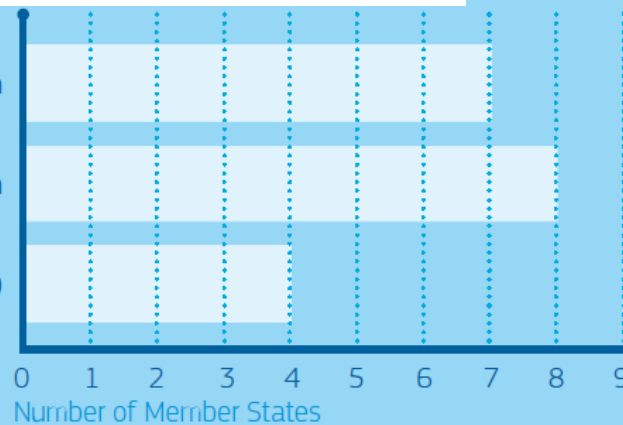
Change in legislation



Research - improvements in production

Marketing, Labelling, Communication

Producer Organisations (POs)

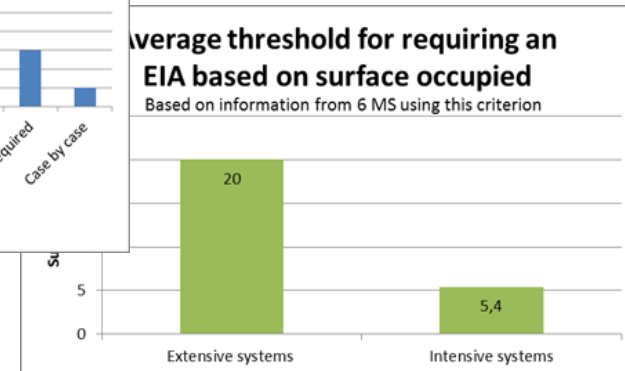
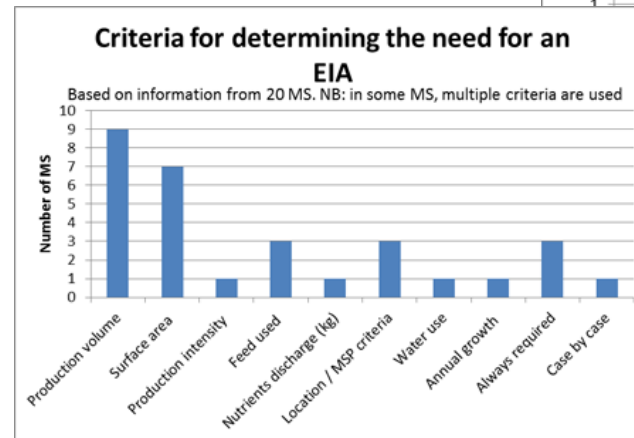
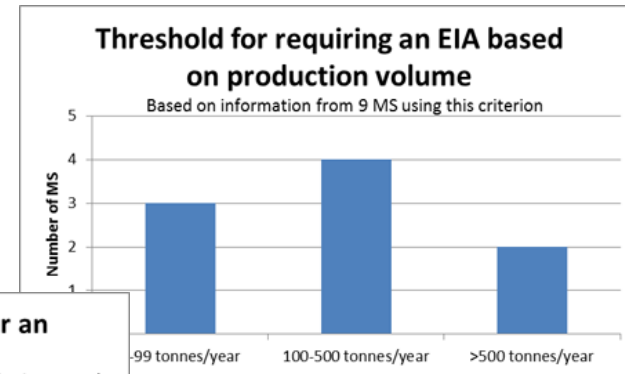




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Exchanges of experiences and good practices - OMC

- 4 workshops with MS (2/year)
- Ongoing dialogue
- Presentation of planned / adopted national initiatives
- Summary of main findings
- Joint initiatives?



Mid-term review in 2018

2018:

Mid-term evaluation of the Open Method of Coordination (OMC)

Objective:

- assess both national and EU efforts to promote the sustainable development of the sector
- inform MS, stakeholders and the public on the OMC achievements

Results will contribute to improving the implementation of the OMC & will provide evidence for the preparation the next programming period.

Funding

- With the CFP, EU support is more significant than ever before with **€1.2 billion** allocated to the sustainable development of aquaculture in the 2014-2020 period -> funding both for farmers and for administrations
- For the moment -> low execution rate all across the EU (although some exceptions in some regions or on some specific measures)

EMFF sustainable aquaculture funding (Union Priority 2)

- Innovative products, species, methods
- Productive investments
- Advisory services
- Human capital
- Increasing potential of aquaculture sites
- Encouraging new farmers
- Eco-management and organic aquaculture
- Environmental services
- Public health
- Animal health and welfare
- Stock insurance

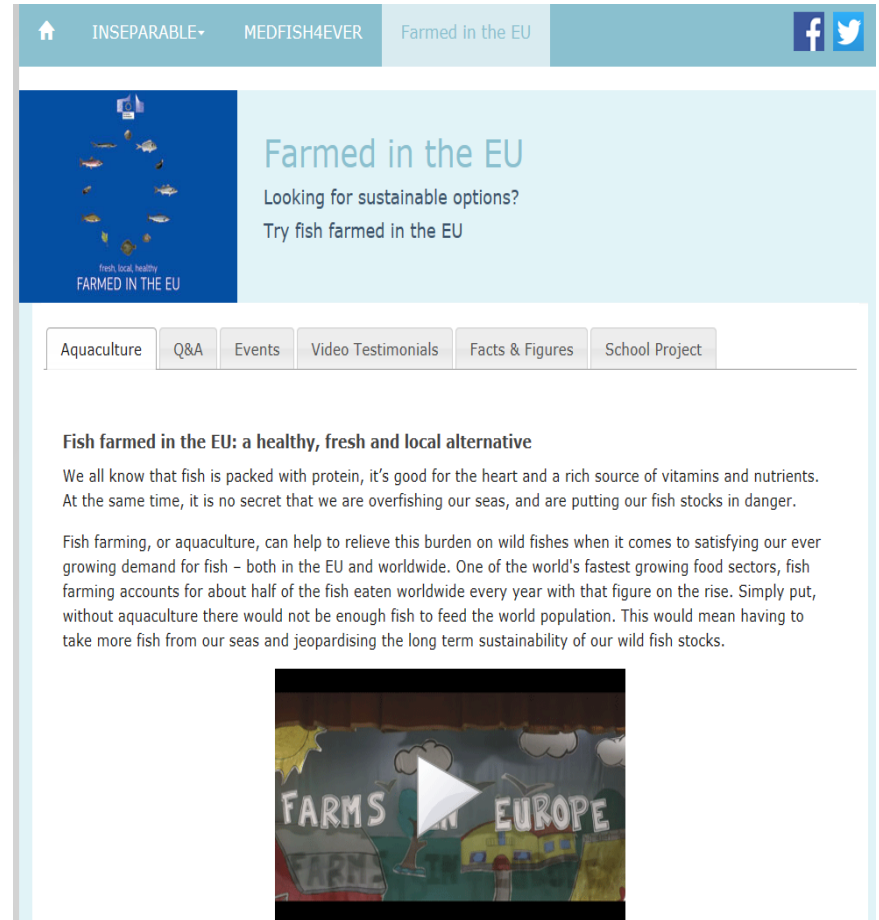


Funding: what's next?

- Currently, internal reflexion on the basis of the outcome of the EMFF Stakeholder Conference in Tallin (Oct 2017)
- Multiannual Financial Framework to be adopted in May 2018

Communication

- **Farmed in the EU** campaign launched in 2014 – all information on the dedicated website, including school projects
- **#FARMEDintheEU** on Twitter



The screenshot shows the 'Farmed in the EU' website. The header includes navigation links for 'INSEPARABLE+', 'MEDFISH4EVER', and 'Farmed in the EU', along with social media icons for Facebook and Twitter. The main content area features a blue banner with the text 'Farmed in the EU' and 'Looking for sustainable options? Try fish farmed in the EU'. Below the banner is a navigation menu with tabs for 'Aquaculture', 'Q&A', 'Events', 'Video Testimonials', 'Facts & Figures', and 'School Project'. The main text reads: 'Fish farmed in the EU: a healthy, fresh and local alternative'. It states: 'We all know that fish is packed with protein, it's good for the heart and a rich source of vitamins and nutrients. At the same time, it is no secret that we are overfishing our seas, and are putting our fish stocks in danger. Fish farming, or aquaculture, can help to relieve this burden on wild fishes when it comes to satisfying our ever growing demand for fish – both in the EU and worldwide. One of the world's fastest growing food sectors, fish farming accounts for about half of the fish eaten worldwide every year with that figure on the rise. Simply put, without aquaculture there would not be enough fish to feed the world population. This would mean having to take more fish from our seas and jeopardising the long term sustainability of our wild fish stocks.' Below the text is a video player showing a scene with a sign that says 'FARMS IN EUROPE'.



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Farmed in the EU

Aquaculture school project

Maritime Affairs
and Fisheries



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CRIAD
EN LA UE



Di sí a la acuicultura sostenible



Más información:
www.observatorio-acuicultura.es



National Initiative in Spain

- 3 competitions:
 - Drawings by kids
 - Photos by Spanish citizens
 - School projects by teenagers

- Videos by aquaculture professionals on social media: "*Yo Digo sí a la Acuicultura Sostenible*"



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 <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/fisheries>

EUROPEAN UNION AQUACULTURE

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Facts and figures on the Common Fisheries Policy

Basic statistical data
2016 EDITION

1591 1977-2022

Fisheries



Get our material for free!

Our website

- Strategic Guidelines (2013)
- Multiannual National Strategic Plans -> mid-term review by MS (2018)
- Open Method of Coordination (OMC) and exchange of good practices
- Guidance Documents
- Links with other policies
- Funding



https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/aquaculture_en

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Aquaculture

Farming finfish, shellfish and aquatic plants is one of the world's fastest growing food sectors, it already provides the planet with about half of all the fish we eat.



In Europe, aquaculture accounts for about 20% of fish production and directly employs some 85 000 people. The sector is mainly composed of SMEs or micro-enterprises in coastal and rural areas. EU aquaculture is renowned for its high quality, sustainability and consumer protection standards.

EU overall output has been more or less constant in volume since 2000 whereas global production, at the same time, has been growing by nearly 7% per year.

Coordinated EU aquaculture policy

The Commission intends to boost the aquaculture sector through the [Common Fisheries Policy reform](#), and in 2013 published [Strategic](#)

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[Guide to consumer information](#)

Summaries of EU legislation:

[Use of alien and locally absent species](#)

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26/01/2018 - Bosnia and Herzegovina joins 15



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Infographics


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- Market organisation
- Mediterranean sea
- State aid control
- European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) (2014-2020)
- Advisory bodies
- News and events


Facts, figures and farming

Aquaculture


Farmed in the EU regions: Indication of EU rules relevant to local aquaculture businesses. With editable fields for regional authorities to provide information on the local contact points.



A graphical summary of the priorities expressed by Member States for the sustainable development of aquaculture in their territory and the support provided by the EU through the EMFF and other instruments.



Facts and figures on EU aquaculture production and consumption in an EU and global context



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Summaries of EU legislation:

- EU aquaculture strategy
- Use of alien and locally absent species
- Quality of shellfish waters

News

30/11/2017 - Commission's top scientific advisers publish opinion on Food from the Oceans

The High Level Group of the Commission's Scientific Advice Mechanism has published a new scientific opinion on 'Food from the Oceans'. The advisers were asked to look at how more food and biomass can be obtained from the oceans in a way that does not deprive future generations of their benefits.

30/11/2016 - Commission brings #FARMEDintheEU aquaculture campaign to life



European Commission

FARMED IN THE EU REGIONS

Environmental Impact Assessment

Potential impacts on the environment are assessed before farming is authorised

Environment Impact Assessment Directive (Directive 2011/92/EU)

Water use

Taking water from a river, lake or other water body requires an authorisation

Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC)

Discharges into the water

The use of feed, cleaning products and medicines that might disperse in the water requires an authorisation

Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC)
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (Directive 2008/56/EC)

Animal Health

The health status of aquaculture farms is monitored and all movements of animals to and from a farm are recorded

Animal Health Law (Regulation (EU) 2016/429)

Aquatic Animal Health Directive (Directive 2008/55/EC)
Regulation (EU) 2017/625 on official controls, replacing Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, in December 2016
Regulation (EC) No 998/2001 on disease prevention



fresh,
local,
healthy

Animal Welfare

Farmers must ensure humane treatment of animals throughout the production cycle

Regulation (EC) No 1760/2005 protecting animals during transport
Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 protecting animals at the time of killing
Regulation (EU) 2017/625 on official controls, replacing Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, in December 2016

Food Safety & Hygiene

Consumer health is protected by regulating fish feeds, residues of certain substances, and ensuring healthy animals and hygiene for animals and food

General Food Law (Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003)

Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 prevention of certain diseases
Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 on hygiene for food of animal origin
Regulation (EU) 2017/625 on official controls, replacing Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, in December 2016

Veterinary Medicines

The use of veterinary medicines requires a prescription by a veterinarian; only authorised veterinary medicines are permitted, within a residue limit

Veterinary Medicinal Products Directive 2001/82/EC
Regulation (EC) 726/2004 on the authorization of veterinary products and Council Directive 90/181/EEC on medicinal feeds
Regulation (EC) 470/2009 establishing residue limits

Use of non-native species

Regulation of the movement of non-native species. Invasive Alien Species listed as posing a severe threat to the ecosystem are not permitted

Regulation 1752/2007 on the use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture
Regulation 1143/2014 on Invasive Alien Species

Planning / building permission

National/regional/local rules for granting permission to build infrastructure

Internal aspects are handled directly by the Member State. Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (Directive 2014/86/EU) in the case of activities at sea

Land/sea use

(ownership, lease, consent...)
National/regional/local rules regulating the use of public space (sea)

Internal aspects are handled directly by the Member State. Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (Directive 2014/86/EU) in the case of activities at sea

- Latest infographic designed for the Regions
- Containing all EU legislation relevant to aquaculture
- **The idea** -> at Regions' disposal to be completed with Regional contacts
- **Downloadable** in each EU official language on DG MARE website

Thank you for your attention!

Don't forget our
#FARMEDintheEU
And [DG MARE's website!](#)