Green inland aquaculture

{ challenges and opportunities for inland aquaculture

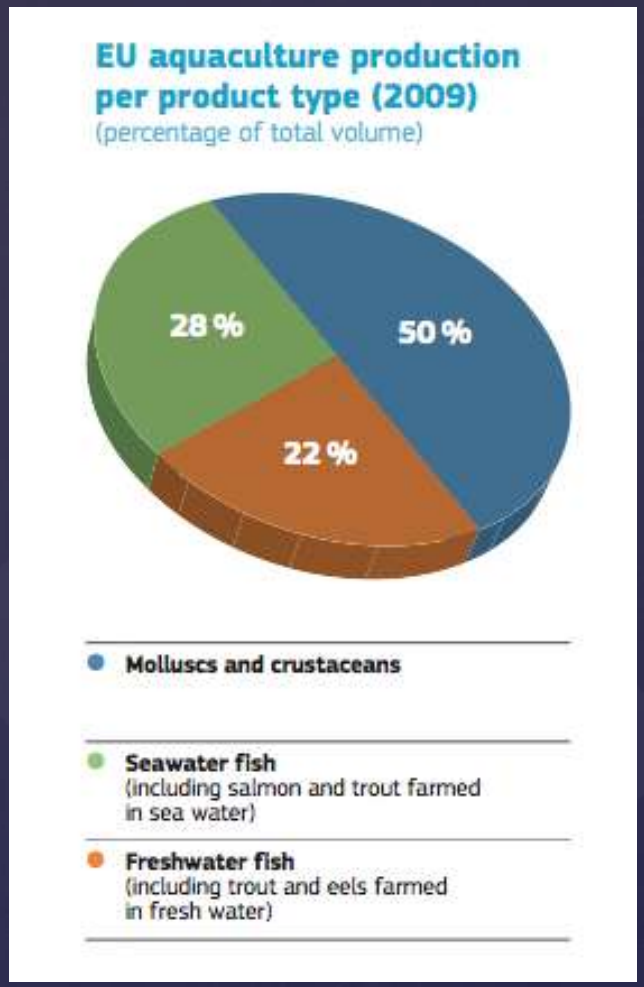
"CFP: Which future for aquaculture?"

Salzburg, 11 May 2011

Anna Pyć
Polish Trout Breeders Association
Aller Aqua

- what is EU-27 inland aquaculture?
- „development" – what it means?
- opportunities
- challenges

„Unlock the potential of inland aquaculture"



"Source: "Facts and Figures on the CFP" 2012 EDITION

EU-27 -inland aquaculture

The top 10 species produced in aquaculture in the European Union (2009)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

		%
Mediterranean mussel	315 171	24 %
Rainbow trout	199 905	15 %
Blue mussel	179 041	14 %
Atlantic salmon	157 647	12 %
Pacific cupped oyster	106 065	8 %
Gilthead seabream	96 278	7 %
Common carp	70 761	5 %
European seabass	57 478	4 %
Japanese clam	34 406	3 %
Turbot	9 019	1 %

"Source: "Facts and Figures on the CFP" 2012 EDITION

Top inland-farmed species

production volume

The top 10 species produced in aquaculture in the European Union (2009)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

	€	€ %
Rainbow trout	666 263	21 %
[illegible]	533 711	16 %
Gilthead seabream	373 751	12 %
Pacific cupped oyster	352 970	11 %
European seabass	282 879	9 %
Blue mussel	230 013	7 %
Medi[illegible]	178 542	6 %
Common carp	134 493	4 %
[illegible]	105 979	3 %
Atlantic bluefin tuna	69 072	2 %

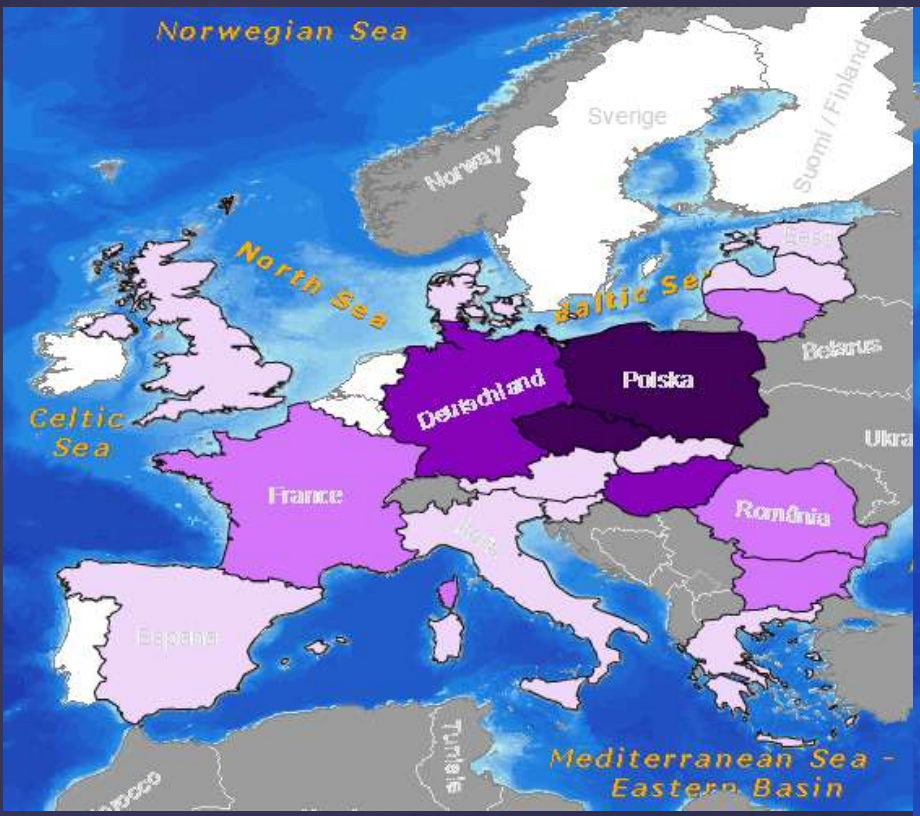
Source: Eurostat

"Source: "Facts and Figures on the CFP" 2012 EDITION

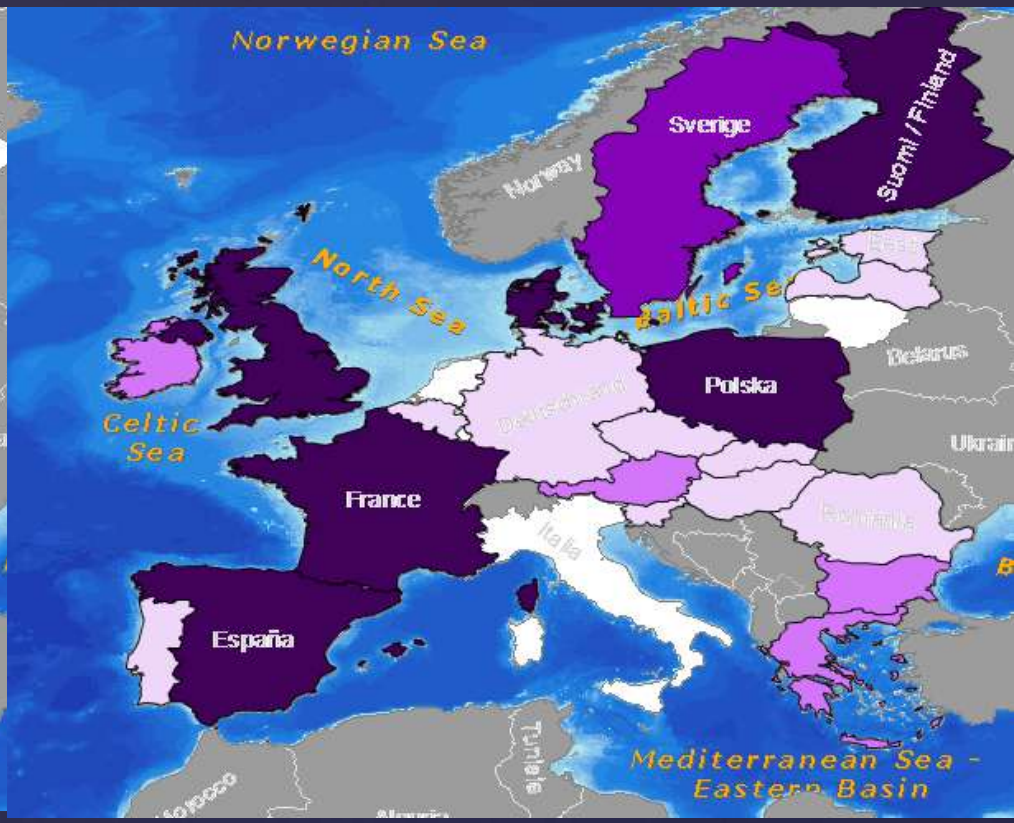
Top inland-farmed species

production value

"Source: "European Commission: European Atlas of the Seas"



Common carp



Rainbow trout

Regional differences

- traditional vs modern
- extensive vs intensive
- open system vs recirculated
- warm water species vs cold water species
- developing vs stagnating
- „low price" species vs high value production

Variety and contrasts

- micro and small enterprises
- both sectors obey the same law: veterinary, environmental, market, etc.
- the same market rules and trends
- „farmed" – in both cases (consumer perception)
- fish demand – no matter of the production system
- all fish needs water ☺

Finding common ground

DEVELOPMENT what it means?

{ in inland aquaculture of EU-27

- growth of production volume

- improvement of EU fish farms' competitiveness
- economic situation
- market
- stabilisation of legal situation

Development = growth

- prevent from decline

- recognizing added value of ponds production
- improvement of EU fish farms' competitiveness
- economic situation
- market
- stabilisation of legal situation

Development = recognizing added value

Opportunities

{ to „unlock the potential of inland aquaculture”

- promoting high quality fish coming from EU farms
- 0km (a chance in labelling)
- improve the image of farmed vs wild fish
- level playing field inside EU and outside EU – „price matters"

{ match production development with market

Opportunities - market

- reduce administrative burden,
- change not coherent law,
- recognize high environmental and social value of fish production
- level playing field inside EU and outside EU
- availability and use of medicines,
- unified EU policy regarding measure(s) to manage fish health risks

{ improve functioning conditions

Opportunities – fish farms functioning

Challenges

{ make strategy a reality

- „wise development" - facilitate market demand that will comply with production growth
- secure further functioning of pond areas and recognize their value

Challenge
-make strategy a reality