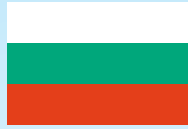


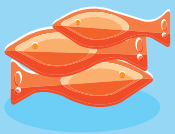


European Commission



Bulgaria: Multiannual national plan for the development of sustainable aquaculture an overview

Current situation



Total volume (2013):
11 244 tonnes



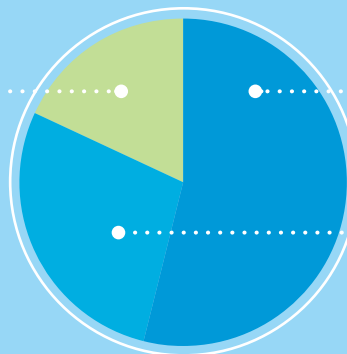
Total value (2013):
23 million euro



Bulgaria's contribution to EU aquaculture:
0.93% volume
0.57% value

Main species by volume

Mussels
1 787 t
18%



Carp
5 543 t
54%

Trout
2 892 t
28%

● Freshwater finfish ● Shelfish

Source of data: Eurostat



National Growth Objectives (2014-2020)



Production volume from 14 000 tonnes to **20 000 tonnes** by 2020 (43% increase).

- **Freshwater fish farming** 34.5% increase in volume by 2020.



Response to the strategic guidelines



Simplify administrative procedures:

- Creation of an Advisory Board of experts by the Minister of Agriculture and Food. The purpose of this board will be to assist policy-making for the development of fisheries sub-sectors, and to advise on specific cases relating to the application of national legislation and the development of the new programming documents for 2014-2020.
- To set up an inter-departmental Working Group to analyse legislation governing the activity of the aquaculture sub-sector and to develop a programme of legislative changes in order to minimise the administrative burden.
- Development of codes of good practice to support the regulatory framework.



Coordinated spatial planning:

- Spatial planning will be an integral part of sustainable socio-economic development. This will be achieved through the co-ordination of regional and sectoral plans, policies and programs.



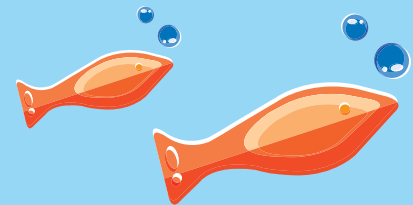
Enhance competitiveness:

- Programs that support the exchange between private business, science and education, civil society organisations, government institutions and political leaders will be identified to assist in increasing competitiveness in Bulgaria.



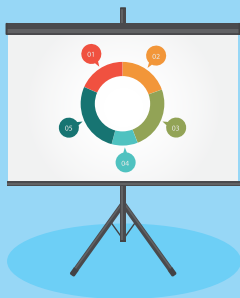
Level playing field:

- Allocating aquaculture areas, coupled with control measures that ensure equal conditions for operators, which will also contribute to increasing the competitiveness of the industry.
- Preparation of good aquaculture practices jointly with operators of the industry.



Best practices

The Plan identifies a number of examples of best practise covering different species, production systems and scales, including:



- Governance: to have regulations aimed at processes relating to environmental protection and human health, animal welfare, food safety and traceability of production.
- Science and innovations: to (i) stimulate scientific research and innovation in aquaculture, as well as the transfer of such innovation into sectoral activity in the country; and (ii) to facilitate knowledge transfer and the best available practices and innovations, including scientific projects and results from the rest of the EU.
- Innovative techniques: e.g. encouraging recirculation fish farming, biotechnological and full cycle technology for cultivating black mussels (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*) on the Bulgarian Black Sea coast and sturgeon farms in the village of Bolyartsı in the Plovdiv Region.
- Marketing: to create mechanisms for market research and to use information regarding trends and changes at national and EU levels.

