

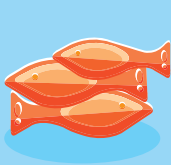


European Commission



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

Current situation



Total volume (2013):
5 339 tonnes



Total value (2013):
29 million euro

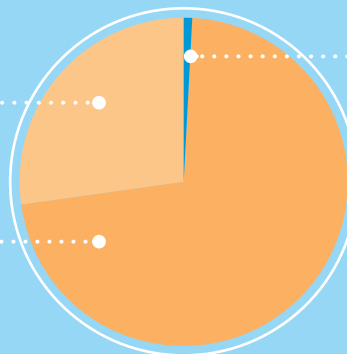


Cyprus's contribution to EU aquaculture:
0.44% volume
0.73% value

Main species by volume

Seabass
1 422 t
27%

Gilthead bream
3 795 t
72%



Trout
55 t
1%

● Freshwater finfish ● Marine finfish

Source of data: Eurostat



National Growth Objectives (2013-2023)



Production volume from 5 339.3 tonnes to **6 332 tonnes** in 2023 (19% increase).

Production value from 29.2 million euro to **34.5 million** euro in 2023.



Response to the strategic guidelines



Simplify administrative procedures:

- Reduction of time-consuming aquaculture permitting and license allocation through (i) the development of suitable time schedules, guidelines for the licensing and establishment of aquaculture facilities; and (ii) the designation / zoning of specific aquaculture areas.



Coordinated spatial planning:

- Promotion of Marine Spatial Planning and the designation/zoning of aquaculture areas, through (i) the establishment of at least two new zones; and (ii) the assurance of the continued operation of existing aquaculture businesses.



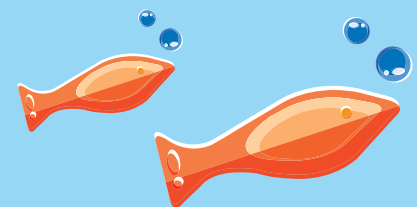
Level playing field:

- Exploitation of competitive advantages through the (i) establishment of producer's associations; (ii) improvement in marketing and trade; and (iii) the promotion of processing and packaging of the aquaculture products.



Enhance competitiveness:

- The improved competitiveness of Cyprus' aquaculture will be achieved through encouraging the following approaches:
 - increased scale of production;
 - implementation of quality and environmental control and monitoring;
 - improvement of working conditions and safety through the modernisation of aquaculture units;
 - improved animal welfare;
 - minimisation of negative impacts on the environment;
 - investments in product quality;
 - diversification of businesses in product processing;
 - research and development of novel production methods;
 - installation of commonly-used infrastructure for neighbouring aquaculture facilities e.g. development of aquaculture clusters;
 - supply of expert advice and guidance;
 - reinforcement of personnel and networking activities.



Best practices



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

- Reduction of environmental impacts and conflicts with other coastal/marine activities: promotion of marine aquaculture in open sea fish cages (located between 2 to 4 km off-shore, in 40 to 70 meters depth).
- Environmental licensing and control: development of legislative procedures requiring frequent environmental assessments and studies with strict specifications.
- Decrease of operational costs, improvement of environmental and animal welfare conditions: operation of automated fish feeding systems.
- Development and implementation of aquaculture policy: establishment of the National Aquaculture Counselling Committee, which has been established through national legislation.

