

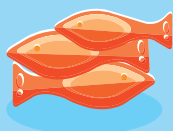


European Commission



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

## Current situation



**Total volume (2013):**  
200 332 tonnes



**Total value (2013):**  
693 million euro

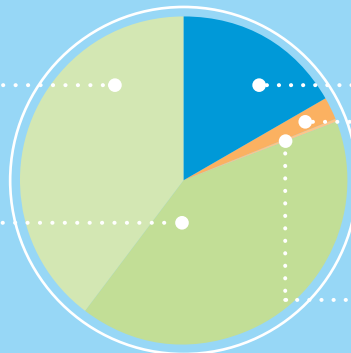


**France's contribution to EU aquaculture:**  
16.5% volume  
17% value

## Main species by volume

**Mussels**  
74 139 t  
39.5%

**Oysters**  
77 510 t  
41.3%



**Trout**  
31 764 t  
16.9%

**Sea bass & bream**  
4 064 t  
2.2%

**Salmon**  
414 t  
0.2%

● Freshwater finfish ● Marine finfish ● Shelfish Source of data: Eurostat

## National Growth Objectives (2014-2020)



**Production volume** from 218 000 tonnes to **265 000 tonnes** in 2020 (22% increase)<sup>1</sup>.

**Production value** from 682 million euro to **1 025 million euro** in 2020 (50% increase)<sup>1</sup>.

- **Mollusc farming** 12% increase in volume by 2020
- **Freshwater fish farming** 28% increase in volume by 2020
- **Marine fish farming** 233% increase in volume by 2020

<sup>1</sup> These increases are the maximum values possible and do not take into account external influences such as oyster mortality, price volatility etc. The baseline figures are the average 2007-2012 values.





# Response to the strategic guidelines



## Simplify administrative procedures:

- Improve the accessibility and effectiveness of administrative organisation through the creation of an aquaculture inter-ministerial expert group (CNIDEXaqua), the consolidation of the existing one-stop-shop, encouragement of a single authorisation regime, and special authorisation for experimental developments.
- Support public-private collaborative initiatives for aquaculture development through signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) between authorities and private stakeholders.



## Level playing field:

- Develop attractiveness of jobs in the aquaculture industry, encourage evolution from part-time employment to full-time employment through diversification of activities, support installation of young entrepreneurs and improved access to training.
- Promote sanitary certification and safety of aquaculture products, e.g. with regard to the water quality or other external environmental factors.
- Respond to the specific research needs of the aquaculture sector in outermost regions.



## Coordinated spatial planning:

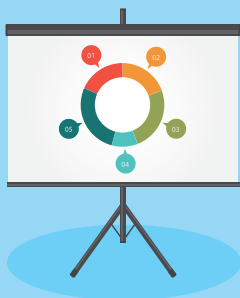
- Improved use of spatial planning to support aquaculture development in favourable environments.
- Improved knowledge of linkages between aquaculture activities and other regional activities to support inter-sectoral integration in regional development policies.



## Enhance competitiveness:

- Promote sustainable exploitation of the aquatic environment through support to collective actions aimed at improving water quality.
- Improve aquaculture techniques to minimise environmental impacts.
- Develop risk-management, sector resilience and product competitiveness.
- Support research and development (R&D) project identification through joint scientific-private-public coordinated approaches.
- Develop market opportunities through an improved image of aquaculture products, regional product identification and adding value to by-products.
- Foster the development of processing industries serving aquaculture production.

## Best practices



### The plan identifies three best practices which inspired some of the measures detailed above:

- Adoption by some regions of a Regional Scheme for the Development of Marine Aquaculture (planning document).
- Signature of a MoU between authorities and producers for coordinated monitoring.
- Encourage coordination within regions consisting of joint committees between operators, scientific institutes and public authorities to coordinate research needs.

