

FEDERATION OF EUROPEAN AQUACULTURE PRODUCERS

Representing European carp producers

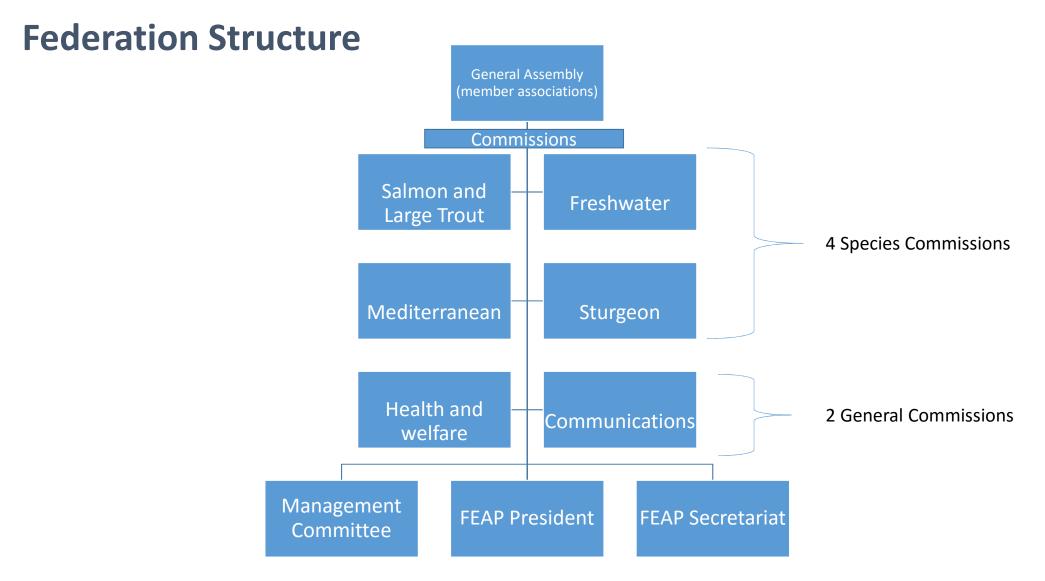
International Carp Conference,

5th September 2019 Kathryn Stack, Secretary General of FEAP

FEAP membership

- The Federation is composed of national fish farming associations representing 22 national associations from 21 countries
- All members are European but not all are European Union
- Salmon, trout, seabass and seabream, sturgeon and carp







Some of our activities

Challenges facing the sector

- New rules and regulations affecting the aquaculture sector
- The changing political structure in Europe (rise in populism and a changed confidence in European actions)
- Uncertainty for markets and politics
- The need for greater visibility and to proactively get our message out

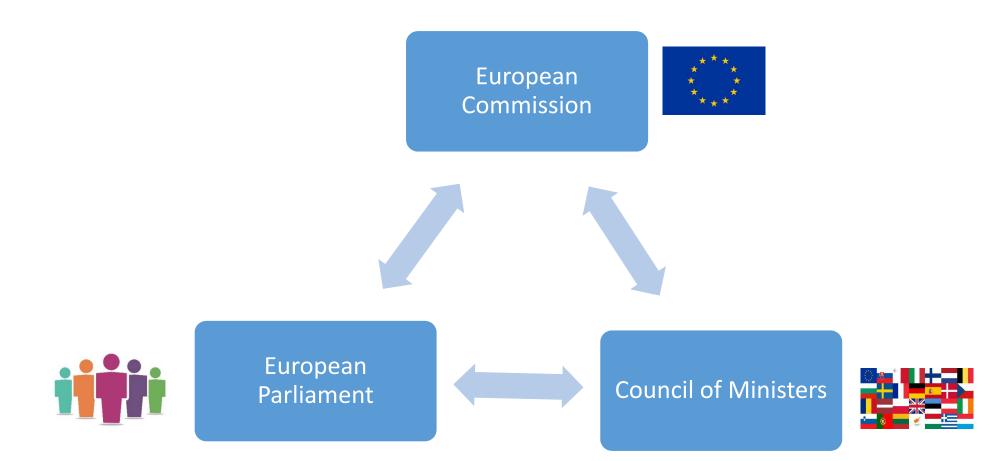
Our approach

- FEAP possesses wide experience in European subjects, policies and legislation
- maintains the common position as the core of its goals and objectives
- is a recognised player for research and development in the aquaculture sector
- is an informed and united voice for consultation (EU and international level)
- provides access to professional operators and support services to decision-makers
- Member interaction/communication leads to best practice and improved sector and more workable regulations: *'the future belongs to those who show up'!*

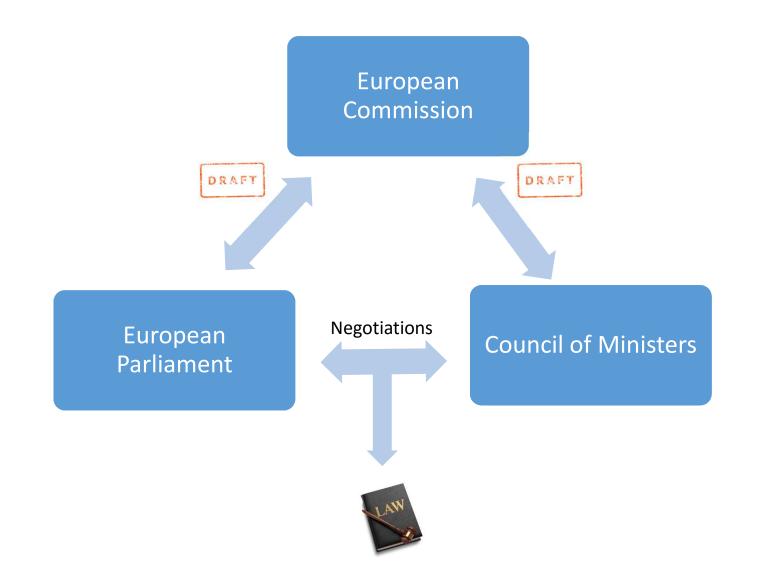
Upcoming topics at the European level

- Animal health and welfare (medicines, AMR, transport, slaughter)
- Consumer perceptions of aquaculture
- Marketing Standards Regulation (this autumn)

How does FEAP influence the political process?

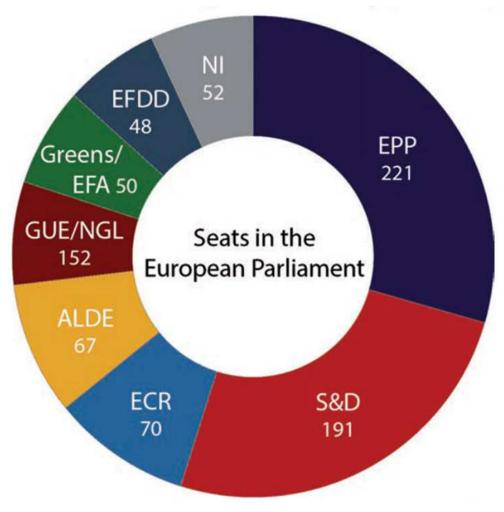


How is a European law made?



European elections 2019

Previous Parliament 2014-2019



New European Parliament 2019-2024



| • | European People's Party (EPP) | Ļ. | 182 |
|---|---|----|-----------------|
| • | Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats (S&D) | ÷ | 154 |
| • | Renew Europe (ex-ALDE) | ÷ | 108 |
| • | The Greens/ European Free Alliance (Greens-EFA) | ÷. | 75 |
| • | Identity and Democracy (ex-ENF) | ÷ | 73 17 |
| • | European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR) | Ļ. | 62 |
| Ò | Unaffiliated parties | τ. | 56 |
| • | European United Left/Nordic Green Left (GUE/NGL) | ÷ | 41 |
| • | Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy (EFDD) | ų. | 0 42 |

Climefish Project

- FEAP is a partner in this Horizon 2020 project
- Project runs from 2016 2020
- Aim is to identify risks and opportunities regarding climate change and its effect on aquaculture
- Results show that carp-based pond aquaculture will be both positively and negatively affected by climate-change.

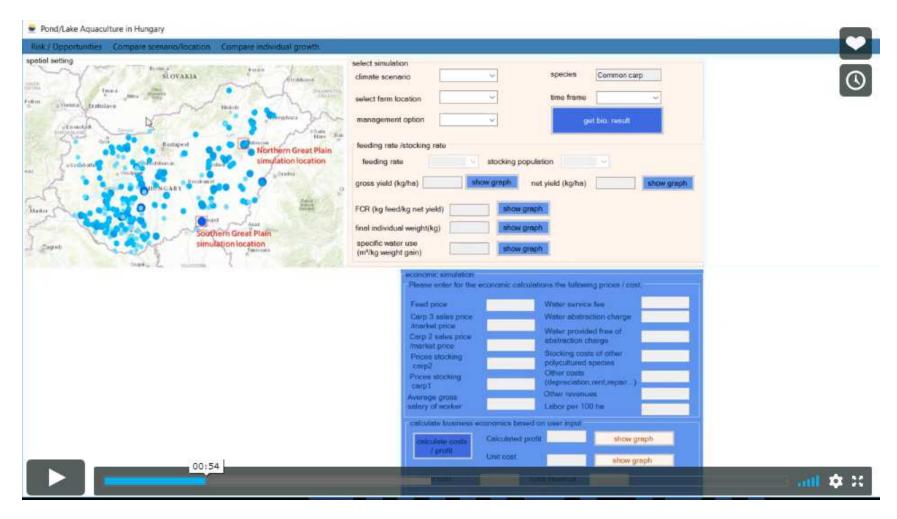


Tutorials (Decision Support System)

- Software to help stakeholders make informed plans regarding climate change based on climate and biological predictions
- For example, it predicts how much carp you can harvest depending on feeding and stocking
- Provides an economic simulation estimating what it will cost you and what profits to expect
- You choose the climate change scenario (e.g. increase temp of 2-5 degrees or 3-7 degree increase



Tutorials (DSS for Hungarian Pond Aquaculture)



Case studies

- The project will explore how the most productive aquaculture species respond to different climate scenarios.
- 3 production sectors defined: marine fisheries, freshwater lakes and ponds and marine aquaculture.
- 15 case studies prepared including; Italian Lake Garda (whitefish, arctic char) Czech Lake Lipno (catfish, carp, pike-perche, whitefish) and Hungarian Pond (carp .
- The areas chosen allow for a range of predicted temperature changes and a variety of potential threats and biological processes.



How can farmers adapt?

• What can we do at the farm level?

-Monitoring of growth, environmental parameters, health status, disease outbreaks
-Optimising stocking, feeding and manuring strategies to maximise yields
-Upgrading production infrastructure to withstand storms and floods and use of aeration techniques
-Farmers need to shift towards more extensive stocking strategies in order to minimise production costs, which would contribute to better mangement of production risks.

• What can governments do?

Improving data collection including mapping of disease outbreaks and spread since there is not enough data on carp production

Identification of research and knowledge-building gaps

-Knowledge building regarding the biological mechanisms involved in response to higher temperatures -Investment in breeding programmes.

Thank you

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