



# European Green Deal – Challenges and opportunities for EU fisheries and aquaculture Food security aspects



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#### **Structure of the Presentation**

- 1. Study objectives
- 2. Overview of main EGD Policy Instruments
- 3. Case Study 1: EU dependence on seafood imports
- 4. Case study 2: EU aquaculture production
- 5. Policy recommendations



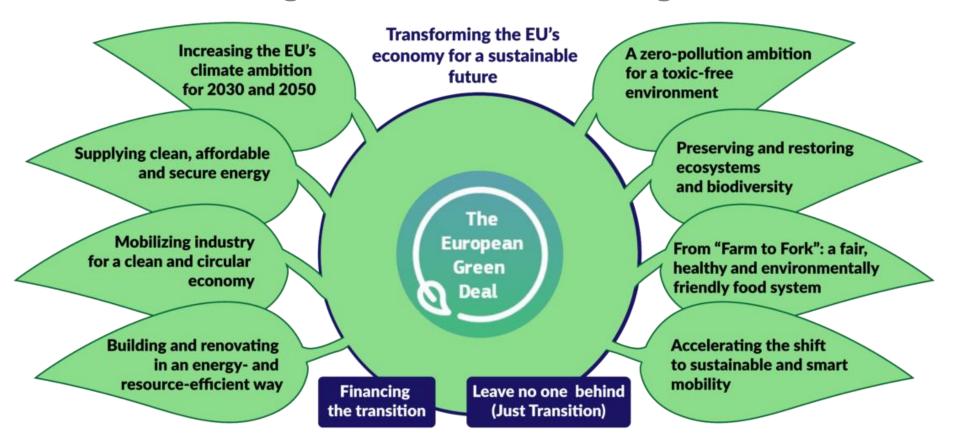
### 1. Study objectives

- Present an overview of the main European Green Deal (EGD) policy initiatives as regards food security.
- Analyse the overall challenges, opportunities and solutions for EU fisheries and aquaculture with regards to food security and the transition to sustainability.
- Illustrate best-practices and lessons learnt from case studies: (i) EU seafood imports and (ii) EU aquaculture.
- Provide policy recommendations to the European Parliament.



#### The European Green Deal

The EU's overarching environmental strategy to address climate change and environmental degradation.





### Impact of Climate Change on fisheries & aquaculture

- Climate change has severe consequences for fisheries: redistribution of fish stocks and loss of catch potential.
- -6.4% catch predicted by 2100 in low-emission scenario, and -25% in high-emission scenario, but -50% or more in some regions by 2100.
- Tropical oceans most impacted: esp. Western Central Pacific Ocean, Eastern Central Atlantic Ocean and the Western Indian Ocean.
- Decreasing global catch also impacts aquaculture:
   2/3 of production is currently dependent on food from wild fisheries. Plus increased disease risk & storm damage.



# 2. Overview of main European Green Deal Policy Instruments (1)

- Farm to Fork, the EU's food production strategy, has the most direct implications for food security.
- Agri-focused but notes acceleration to sustainable fisheries & aquaculture production.
- Via a strengthened CFP, tackling IUU & supporting low trophic aquaculture.





### 2. Overview of main European Green Deal Policy Instruments (2)

- Seafood species are relatively low-carbon food.
- Blue Farming promotes the expansion of shellfish and algae production in the EU.
- 'Fit for 55' package has implications for fuel intensive fisheries (32% of EU landings are from bottom trawl)
- EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 may impact fisheries activity damaging seabed habitats and areas available for aquaculture production.



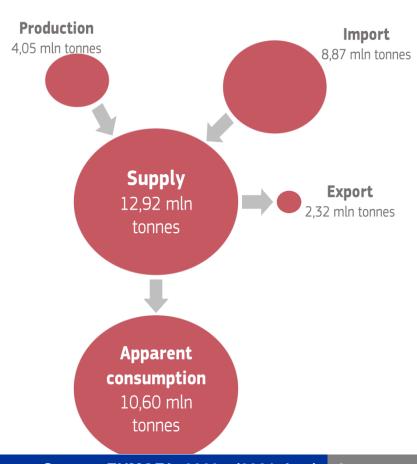
# 2. Overview of main European Green Deal Policy Instruments (3)

- Supplying clean affordable and secure energy: mainly coming via offshore wind with associated impacts on fishing displacement & increase labour shortages.
- Zero pollution for a toxic-free environment: could be positive for EU production with higher environmental standards, if imports required to meet same standards or can market distinction.
- Accelerating shift to sustainable, smart mobility: supports shorter supply chains with less reprocessing in Asia and doing more at point of landing. Reduced air freight encourages a shift to frozen over fresh/live seafood.



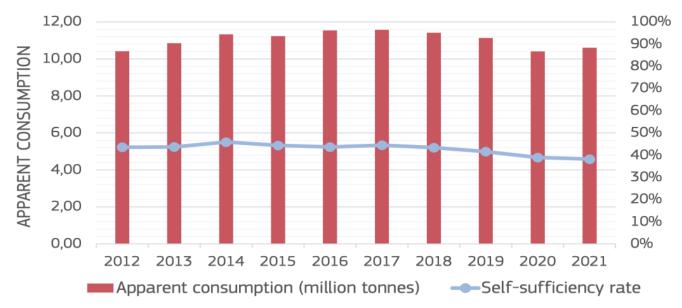
# 3. Case Study 1: EU dependence on seafood imports (1)

- The EU produces 5 million tonnes of seafood a year (2% of global production, 7th largest globally).
- 4 million for direct EU consumption.
- Growth in EU consumption supplied by extra-EU imports, often via intra-EU exchanges.
- Asia is a major re-processing centre for EU seafood, but some decline since Covid19.





### 3. Case Study 1: EU dependence on seafood imports (2)



- Recommended level of seafood supplies only met in 13 of 31
   European countries with large coastlines / fish-eating cultures.
- Encouraging healthier diets through fish consumption would mean a greater reliance on imports with current production.

# 3. Case Study 1: EU dependence on seafood imports (3)

- Science-led management works: worldwide, assessed fish stocks have a greater relative abundance than unassessed stocks.
- Sustainable fisheries models are well-understood but must be applied to all EU production and its imports.
- The overcapacity in global fishing fleets is exacerbated by fleet subsidies.
- The EU's SFPAs with non-EU countries contribute around 9% of EU production. Instead of just avoiding negative food-security impacts, they can take positive action.



# 4. Case study 2: EU aquaculture production

- EU aquaculture contributed around 1.1 million tonnes of seafood in 2021, half of which were low-trophic species.
- The recent Strategic guidelines for sustainable EU aquaculture focus on building resilience, encouraging innovation and participating in the green transition.
- EU aquaculture needs to diversify in terms of species and by production methods.
- Greater focus on low and multi-trophic aquaculture, the use of circular materials, like insect meal in aquafeed and a holistic, ecosystem approach to aquaculture.



### 5. Policy recommendations (1)

#### Improve food security from EU fisheries:

- Sustainable, science-based fisheries management.
- Reduce emissions from the EU fishing fleet.
- Address the environmental impacts of fisheries production.

#### Improve food security from EU aquaculture:

- Formal adoption of the ecosystem approach to aquaculture (EAA).
- Encourage low-trophic aquaculture & healthy consumption.
- Recognise and use ecosystem services from aquaculture.
- Innovative technology and approaches to reduce the environmental impact of aquaculture.
- Encourage circularity in feed, equipment and techniques.



### 5. Policy recommendations (2)

#### Improve food security of imported seafood:

- Support sustainable non-EU production (regional management, national support, knowledge-sharing).
- Ensure a level playing field for EU producers (equal standards, clear labelling and improved traceability).

#### Improve food security in the seafood supply chain:

- Improving the efficiency of supply chains.
- Sustainable diets and consumption.



#### **Thank You**

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