

**FEDERATION OF EUROPEAN  
AQUACULTURE PRODUCERS**

Avenue des Arts 56  
1000 BRUXELLES

+32 43382995 / +34 659094894  
secretariat@feap.info



## Press Release

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### **European aquaculture sector calls for regulatory precision in EU plastics directive**

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Brussels. The Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (FEAP) has issued a formal statement responding to the European Commission's call for evidence on the Directive on the reduction of the environmental impact of certain plastic products (SUPD). While fully supporting the Directive's environmental ambitions, FEAP warns that unclear terminology, inconsistent implementation, and a failure to distinguish aquaculture from capture fisheries risk undermining its effectiveness and placing disproportionate burdens on fish farmers.

In its submission, FEAP highlights that the current categorisation of aquaculture equipment, such as nets, pens, buoys, and ropes, as "fishing gear" fails to account for fundamental differences in use, lifespan, and waste management between stationary aquaculture systems and mobile capture fisheries. The organisation is calling for an explicit revision of the Directive's terminology to reflect the distinct reality of European fish farming.

"We cannot be treated as a subset of the fishing industry. Aquaculture equipment is stationary, long-lasting, and managed under completely different operational conditions," said Javier Ojeda, Secretary General of FEAP.

Moreover, if the EU is serious about both circularity and food security, it must start by recognising that fish farmers are end-users, not plastic producers, just as fishers are in the directive. Applying producer responsibilities to fish farmers would bury SMEs under an additional layer of red tape and run counter to the polluter pays principle.

FEAP also stresses that the Directive's scope must be applied logically, warning against its misapplication to freshwater aquaculture. The organisation urges the European Commission to clarify that the SUPD's provisions should apply exclusively to marine aquaculture facilities, which are directly situated within the aquatic environment the Directive seeks to protect. Extending them to freshwater operations, FEAP argues, would create legal uncertainty and inconsistent transposition across Member States, while also requiring application to numerous other sectors, different from aquaculture, located along rivers.

The federation further cautions against one-size-fits-all collection targets, noting that aquaculture equipment has significantly longer replacement cycles than fishing gear.

Any binding targets, it says, must be sector-specific and technically feasible to avoid unintended consequences such as equipment failure or fish escapes.

“The green transition must not come at the cost of operational safety or animal welfare,” Ojeda added. “Alternative materials must offer the same durability and reliability as plastics in harsh marine conditions. Environmental gains should not lead to biodiversity losses from structural failures.”

#### Media Contact

FEAP Secretariat

Avenue des Arts 56, 1000 Brussels, Belgium

✉ [javier@feap.info](mailto:javier@feap.info)

#### ***About the Federation of European Aquaculture Producers***

*The Federation of European Aquaculture Producers is an organisation that represents the European fish farming profession and is based in Brussels. FEAP is composed of 25 national fish farming associations from 23 countries, both EU and non-EU. The combined yearly production of FEAP members surpasses 2,5 million tonnes of nutritious, safe, delicious, and environmentally sustainable fish.*