



FEDERATION OF
EUROPEAN
AQUACULTURE
PRODUCERS

ANNUAL REPORT

2022



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Foreword to the report by the FEAP President

Mrs Lara Barazi-Geroulanou



In 2018, the FEAP celebrated 50 years since its founding, half a century marked by the innovative and entrepreneurial spirit of the early European fish farmers. This milestone gave us the opportunity to reflect on the dynamism which characterized these early pioneers and think about our vision for the industry going forward. The European fish farming sector is now mature and sophisticated, encompassing a broad range of species, aquaculture methods and company sizes, from large multinational publicly traded corporations to small family-owned businesses. In all cases, we are marked by our ties to our local communities, providing hundreds of jobs in rural areas, and to the environment we operate in, to which we are beholden.

Going forward we have identified three major goals for our sector: our challenge is to build a new generation of innovators, increase diversity and representation in our industry and be on the forefront of defining sustainability for our production. The FEAP has expanded its reach and now represents 24 countries from 23 states across the European continent. At the 54th Annual General Assembly held in Budapest, the FEAP committed to engaging with young farmers and supporting initiatives informing and supporting outreach to young people.

We aim to be on the forefront of our commonly stated goal in the EU to build resilient, sustainable food production and consumption systems. We are carrying out a special effort to improve our communication with society and policymakers on the values of aquaculture and proving that fish farming is part of the solution for a better EU food system. To this end, in 2022 the FEAP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Aquaculture Stewardship Council to work together towards a shared vision of a responsible aquaculture sector providing the solution to growing food demand. In addition, we have launched a Sustainability Standards Task Force with the aim of producing technical criteria for sustainability KPIs for inclusion in the EU Taxonomy exercise, for the Common Market Organisation marketing standards and as an inspiration for the new framework for an EU sustainable food system.

I have had the privilege of continuing the work started by my predecessors, despite the unprecedented challenges of the past 3 years. The year 2020 was unprecedented in the disruption caused by the COVID pandemic, leading to the complete cessation of activity in some markets such as the HORECA sector, significant supply chain disruptions and challenges in managing the health of our employees and loved ones. These supply chain disruptions continued to negatively affect production and logistics in 2021 followed by the war in Ukraine with its tragic consequences in terms of human life and societal upheaval. These extraordinary events have culminated in inflationary pressures and an energy crisis in 2022 not seen in more than four decades.

Despite this, the FEAP was able to deepen its engagement with the Commission, engage and inform the European Parliament with the result being that aquaculture is now recognized as a vital sector for food and nutrition security, and an essential partner in greening our food supply in the EU. For the first time, the 2021-2027 European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund recognizes aquaculture as equal in importance in supplying healthy seafood.

That said, the past 3 years have seen the continuation of a decades long shrinking of the EU industry, with the added pressure of the above-mentioned challenges bringing many farmers to the brink of closure. There is an added urgency to support the industry, not only because of pressures beyond their control but especially because these challenges have highlighted the importance of nurturing and growing this essential food production sector.

There is a hope that the disruptions of the past three years may gradually subside, but it has become increasingly clear that the Climate Crisis is now upon us and that we must redouble our work to identify and define adaption strategies. Certainly, forging an ever more sustainable essential food production sector is a primary priority but it should not be forgotten that increasingly extreme weather

phenomena and rising temperatures will cause significant further disruptions. The strategic importance of the aquaculture sector to Europe as a provider of safe and highly nutritious protein must be acknowledged and farmers must be supported in navigating these challenges.



Finally, I would like to make a special mention of the FEAP Excellence in Aquaculture Award which after a long interruption, was awarded in 2022 to an individual who embodies the innovative and pioneering spirit of the first founders of the European aquaculture industry, Ms. Nancy Panteleimonitou, President and CEO of Galaxidi Marine Farms. She has dedicated

over 35 years of her life to the Mediterranean aquaculture sector and was a pioneer in the development of the industry from a scientific as well as a management perspective. Ms. Panteleimonitou has been the only female founder of an aquaculture company in the entire sector and the first woman to be CEO of an aquaculture company globally. It is my sincere hope that her example will serve as an inspiration to the young fish farmers that the FEAP is committed to support.

Contribution from Commissioner for Environment, Oceans and Fisheries

The views of Mr Virginijus Sinkevičius

Virginijus Sinkevičius is the current Commissioner for the Environment, Oceans and Fisheries at the European Commission. Between 2017 and 2019 Mr Sinkevičius has been Minister of Economy, and before that he had led the Committee of Economy at the Parliament of Lithuania after being elected to the Parliament in October 2016. Prior to that, he was a Team Lead for Regulatory Affairs at Invest Lithuania. Mr. Sinkevičius holds a BA in International Relations and Affairs from Aberystwyth University and Master's degree in European International Affairs from Maastricht University.



When did you first learn about aquaculture?

In Lithuania, the most common aquaculture production method is ponds and the most commonly farmed species is carp. There is no marine aquaculture in Lithuania. So the carp is what I first got acquainted with. I remember that the carps were brought live to markets and were sold live or freshly dressed. Cooking and eating carp is part of the Christmas tradition in my country as well as in most of Central and Eastern Europe.

What are in your view the major achievements of the European aquaculture sector in recent times (in respect with multiannual National plans/EMFAF/Green Deal/Blue Economy)?

Aquaculture has climbed to the top of the EU agenda recently. Even before the latest events, the European Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategies had acknowledged its lower carbon footprint than other farming practices and given it a big role in transitioning to sustainable food systems. Then the impact of the pandemic and the war in Ukraine showed how important aquaculture can be in securing food supply.

Indeed, EU aquaculture can offer nutritious, fresh and high-quality food for the EU market. It is a source of income and jobs in coastal and rural communities across the continent. What's more, our aquaculture practices meet high standards of safety and sustainability.

Yet we could do better, both in terms of growth and of sustainability. The sector is still far from reaching its full economic potential and remains highly concentrated in a few Member States and on a few species.



The Commission, in close consultations with EU Member States and the stakeholders – FEAP included –, has defined a clear vision to unleash the potential of EU aquaculture and meet the challenges that the EU is facing. The “Strategic Guidelines” we adopted last year contain recommendations and actions to let EU aquaculture grow competitive and resilient and become a global beacon of sustainability. This strategic vision for the sector has obtained the support of the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.

We have then invited EU Member States to revise their Multi-annual National Strategic Plans for Aquaculture in the light of the new guidelines. At present, 18 Member States have an approved multi-annual strategic plans, which means they have a strategic vision for their aquaculture sector until 2030. Various EU funding opportunities, among which the European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund, are available to them to support that vision.

What are the Commission’s priorities for its work on aquaculture in the coming years?

In terms of priorities until 2030, the Strategic guidelines identify 13 key areas of work, among which access to space and water, animal and public health, climate change, diversification, environmental performance, animal welfare, communication. For each of those areas, the guidelines recommend concrete actions to be performed by the Commission, the Member States or the Aquaculture Advisory Council.

With regard to the Commission’s actions, we are now working on guidance documents for public authorities on access to space for marine aquaculture and regulatory framework and administrative procedures. Both these aspects remain an obstacle to aquaculture development in the EU. The newly set up “EU Aquaculture Assistance Mechanism” is supporting the process and is setting up an EU Aquaculture website with a user-friendly knowledge base for the stakeholders. The first version of the website will be ready by the end of this year.

We are also looking at removing the obstacles to the growth of organic aquaculture, an objective that is part of the EU’s Farm to Fork Strategy. And we are working to ensure that research and innovation funded by the EU (notably in the context of Horizon Europe) address existing research gaps and meet the needs of the sector.

Next year we will be working on guidance documents on environmental performance, climate change and on good husbandry practices on animal health in aquaculture.

¹ “Strategic guidelines for a more sustainable and competitive EU aquaculture for the period 2021 to 2030” COM(2021)236 final

Contribution from Commissioner for Environment, Oceans and Fisheries

The views of Mr Virginijus Sinkevičius

What are your expectations for EU aquaculture on consumer perception, economic performance, or for contributing to the Blue Economy?

We are aware of the public concerns about aquaculture's impact on the environment, or its potential conflict with other economic activities such as fisheries or tourism. On the other hand, the fact that it provides jobs in remote areas and ecosystem services, as well as low carbon and fresh food produced locally, tends to go unnoticed.

For this reason, the Strategic Guidelines list "communicating on EU aquaculture" as a key area of work. The Commission is currently preparing a coordinated EU-wide campaign on EU aquaculture that EU Member States will be able to use at national and regional level. I am confident that together we will succeed in improving consumer perception in the coming years.

Concerning economic performance, as I said earlier, we want an EU aquaculture sector that is more competitive and resilient and that creates even more economic opportunities and jobs. The guidelines identify a number of ways to achieve this - for example through a regulatory and administrative framework that is transparent and efficient. The guidelines also recommend to diversify EU production into both new species and new production methods and to add value to aquaculture products (for example ready-to-use products) in order to become more competitive. Coordinated action by public authorities, research and innovation and the sector will enable us to meet this goal.

The actions envisaged in the strategic guidelines will allow aquaculture to play a major role in the broader blue economy of regions across the EU. Aquaculture can operate in synergy with other blue economy sectors like blue biotechnology, fisheries, tourism and marine renewable energy. It can be an important part of a more circular economy.

What is your vision for EU aquaculture under the pending EU Sustainable Food System?

The proposal for a Sustainable Food System legislative framework, the flagship initiative under the Farm to Fork Strategy, aims at accelerating and facilitating the transition to sustainability and ensuring that the foods placed on the EU market become increasingly sustainable. This framework legislation will establish new foundations, introducing sustainability objectives based on a food system approach. Aquaculture products will of course be part of this horizontal framework.

For the future framework, a number of building blocks are now under scrutiny, such as minimum requirements for food products and related operations, or a monitoring and enforcement mechanism. The framework will feature a sustainable food-labelling scheme, which will empower consumers to make sustainable food choices. The ongoing Impact Assessment analyses all the different aspects of the future legislative proposal, including coherence with existing legislation and upcoming legislative initiatives.

As you know, we constantly work with the stakeholders to ensure all-around consultation and the best possible input from all the players. I thank FEAP for being closely involved and hope this commitment will continue as we put the Strategic Guidelines into practice.

Aquaculture & Market Advisory Councils

FEAP participation in the AAC and the MAC

European Union Advisory Councils exist to provide recommendations and suggestions to the Commission and to the Member States on matters relating to the management of aquaculture and fisheries and propose solutions to overcome problems. On issues of common interest two or more Advisory Councils may coordinate their positions with a view to adopting joint recommendations. The Advisory Councils for Aquaculture (AAC) and for Markets (MAC) had been created by the Common Fisheries Policy (Regulation 1380/2013) at the end of 2013.

The Advisory Councils are multistakeholder bodies composed of Sector organisations and of Other interest groups. Sector organisations are those that have a direct or indirect economic interest in the sectors of commercial aquaculture, fishing, processing, marketing, distribution, or retail of seafood; while Other interest groups are those active in the field of environment, consumers, and human rights, health, promotion of equality, animal health or welfare or recreational or sport fishing.

Each Advisory Council consists of a General Assembly and an Executive Committee, including, as appropriate, a secretariat and working groups to deal with the different topics and adopt the measures necessary for their functioning. The Advisory Councils receive funding from the European Commission through grants and from the Member States as contributions. Members of the Advisory Councils must pay annual fees.



The Aquaculture Advisory Council (AAC)

The AAC provides advice to the European Commission and Member States on any new legislative, regulatory or legal measure at the European or national levels that affect aquaculture. Its General Assembly and Executive Committee are guided by the advice generated by three working groups: WG1 on finfish, WG2 on shellfish, and WG3 for horizontal issues.

FEAP is a founding member of the AAC. Also participating in the AAC are the Italian Fishfarming Association (API), the Croatian Aquaculture Association (CAA), the Danish Aquaculture Association (DA), the Swedish Recirculating Water Users Association (RECIRKFISK), the French Federation of Aquaculture (FFA) and the French Aquaculture Products Interbranch Committee (CIPA), the Hellenic Aquaculture Producers Organization (HAPO), the Polish Trout Breeders Association (PTBA), the Portuguese Aquaculture Producers Association (APA) and the Spanish Aquaculture Producers Association (APROMAR).

Last September, Mr Brian Thomsen (DA) was unanimously elected to act as Chair of the AAC for the next three years. Mr Andrea Fabris (API) was appointed Chair of WG1 and Mr Yannis Pelekanakis (HAPO) was chosen to be Vice-chair of WG3.



Aquaculture & Market Advisory Councils

FEAP participation in the AAC and the MAC



The AAC has a special role to play in the unfolding of the European Commission's Strategic guidelines for a more sustainable and competitive EU aquaculture for the period 2021 to 2030. The WG1 of the AAC in particular is especially active on fish sanitary issues, improvement of fish welfare, food safety matters, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and minimisation of environmental impacts. While WG3 mainly develops its work on identifying aquaculture ecosystem services, assuring better consumer information, definitions, aiding young professionals, and about the impact of global crises on European aquaculture.



The Market Advisory Council (MAC)

The MAC delivers advice to the European Commission and the EU Member States on matters relevant to the market of fishery and aquaculture products. Working Group 1 deals with EU production, WG2 with EU markets, and WG3 faces EU control sanitary issues and consumer rules.

The MAC currently counts 61 members from 12 EU Member States. FEAP is a founding member of the MAC and other FEAP members, like APROMAR, also participate in it. Mr Benoît Thomassen (Aquaculteurs de Wallonie) is Chair of WG3. FEAP holds a seat on the Executive Committee of the MAC (Mr Javier Ojeda). FEAP is active in all three WG of the MAC but focusing on those topics that are relevant to aquaculture.

Recent recommendations of the MAC of interest to aquaculture producers have been on sustainability labels, sustainable food systems, information to consumers, caviar labelling, and food waste.

FEAP Position Papers

The FEAP published in 2022 four position papers, detailed below.

They can be uploaded on our FEAP website at the [data section](#) and other important document as press releases or contributions to EU consultations are also available in our [news section](#).



Background

On May 20th, 2022 the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) published its report¹ on the EU Member States' progress reports against the escapement biomass target defined in the EU Regulation 1100/2007 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel and the theoretical lifetime anthropogenic mortality threshold implied by the escapement target.

FEAP view

This federation notes the incomplete success of the measures put in place by the European Union for the recovery of the European eel population.

FEAP acknowledges that eels have a relevant role to play in ecosystem recovery and biodiversity.

This federation underlines the strong impact of illegal fishing, trade and unreported catches and other anthropogenic activities such as hydroelectric production, toxic pollution in the reduction of the eel population in the different stages (from larvae to reproducers).

Furthermore, FEAP stresses the impact of ichthyophagous avian predators on eel population reduction and mortality.

FEAP position

FEAP Member Association in the picture

Hungarian Aquaculture and Fisheries Inter-branch Organization (MA-HAL)



Hungarian aquaculture has a long history of advocacy. The first producers' association was founded in 1885. The successor to these organisations is The Hungarian Aquaculture and Fisheries Inter-branch Organization (MA-HAL), which was formed in 2017 by merging of two aquaculture associations. The Hungarian Aquaculture and Fisheries Inter-branch Organization (MA-HAL), which has 123 members is a worthy successor of several previous organizations. Representing efficiently and successfully the sectoral interests, continuing the legacy of its predecessors also modernizing and adapting its operation today's challenges, extending its advocacy activities to the whole supply chain. The organisation is managed by the Presidency, whose members are elected by the General Assembly for a four-year term. The current President is Dr István Németh; the Vice President for International Relations is Dr Béla Halasi-Kovács, who is also the Chair of the FEAP Environment and Climate Commission.

MA-HAL has a broad range of activities going well beyond the scope of a traditional producers' association, as it is represented in all fields of the sector from fisheries and aquaculture training through fish marketing and promotion of fish consumption to sustainable and innovative fish production. MA-HAL facilitates the dialogue between actors in the supply chain, promotes best practices and market transparency, improve knowledge of production and the market, forecasts production potential, assist to coordinate better marketing activities and to explore potential markets. The organisation promotes the need to increase domestic fish consumption, as Hungarian fish products are sustainably produced and provide a healthy source of protein for consumers. The organization also generates innovation of aquaculture sector through various activities including the involvement in national and EU projects.

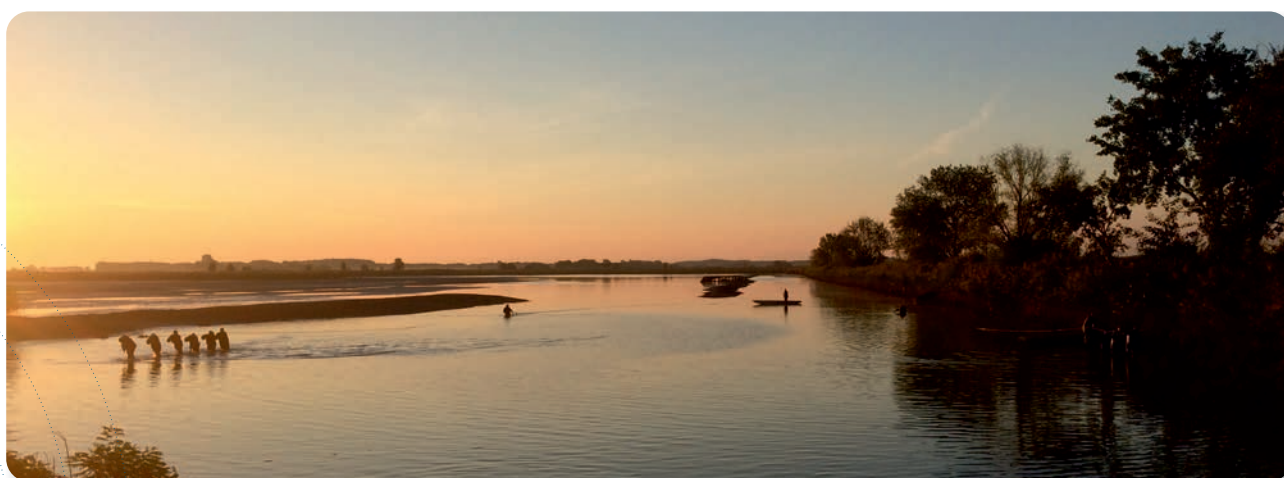


Currently, the Hungarian aquaculture production includes both the traditional pond aquaculture that based on Common carp production and the intensive - flow through and RAS - aquaculture. The total market size fish production was 19,647 tonnes in 2021 with the predominance of carps production in fishponds (13,296 tonnes). In addition to fish production, fish ponds maintain more than 26.000 ha of wetlands improving the natural values connected to these habitats also preserving biodiversity, which ecological basis is provided by pond farming technology. Maintaining the pond aquaculture is an eminent issue to preserve its complex values that is also in line with the objective of the European Green Deal.



While maintaining the production values of pond farming in terms of both quantity and quality, intensive aquaculture has been growing dynamically over the last ten years and its share in total production account more than 20%. The African catfish, which is the major fish species produced in intensive systems increased to 4,885 tonnes, followed by sturgeons, percids and rainbow trout. The Hungarian African catfish aquaculture is leading in Europe.

The most important challenges for Hungarian aquaculture are to preserve these values of pond aquaculture together with to increase production economically and sustainably also strengthen circular solutions. To achieve these goals MA-HAL working in close collaboration with Hungarian research organisations, so there are several remarkable results in innovative freshwater aquaculture such as the development of combined intensive-extensive systems and multifunctional farm model, the genetic improvement of freshwater fish species, the development of new fish species production technologies in intensive systems.





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Facts and Figures



European Aquaculture Production

Marine Coldwater Production
Marine Mediterranean Production
Freshwater Production



European Aquaculture Production

This section gives information on fish aquaculture in Europe, provided by the FEAP Member Associations or national authorities as confirmed or provisional data. Three key production sectors are highlighted, being:

- Marine coldwater species
- Marine Mediterranean species
- Freshwater species

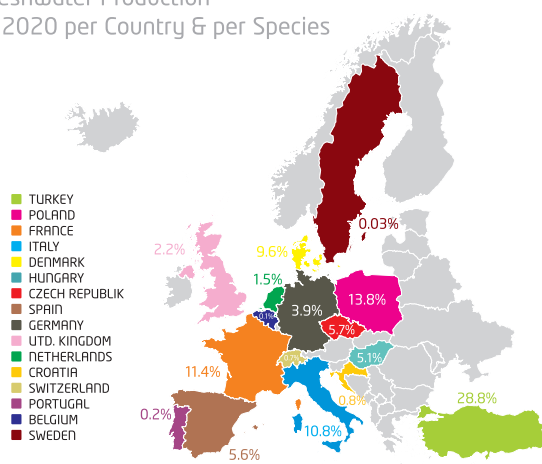
The **total European production** of fish by aquaculture is estimated to be 2,570,650 tons in 2020, indicating a small increase of 2.8% in total production when compared to 2019. Marine coldwater species represent 70% of total production, freshwater species 14% and marine Mediterranean 16%.

Norway remains the dominant producer in Europe with 58% of the total supply, mainly salmon but also large trout (>1.2 kg) production. The other countries that produce more than 100,000 tons annually are Turkey, United Kingdom and Greece. **The main species produced** are salmon, trout, seabream, seabass and carp which represent 95% of the total European production in 2020.

The following graphics provide an overview of the key production sectors, analysed by country and by specie.

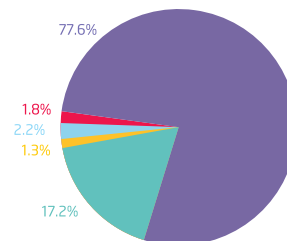
The detailed Production Report for 2021 will be available soon at our web page:
FEAP PRODUCTION REPORT - <https://feap.info/index.php/data/>

Freshwater Production in 2020 per Country & per Species

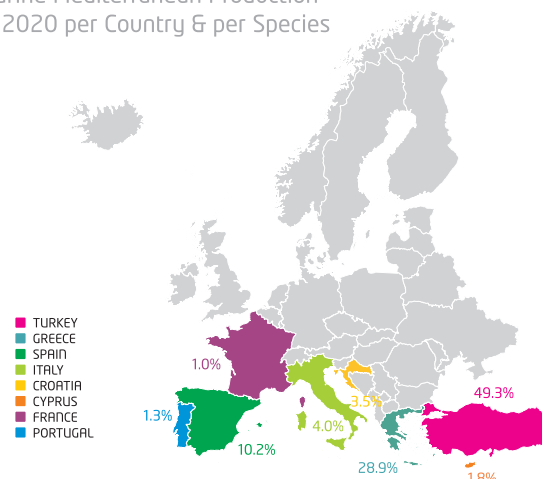


356.318 T

- TROUTS (LAND BASED LARGE AND PORTION)
- CARPS (COMMON, SILVER, BIGHEAD AND GRASS)
- CATFISHES (AFRICAN, WELS AND CHANNEL)
- EEL
- OTHER SPECIES (STURGEONS, LAND BASED SALMON AND ARCTIC CHAR, TENCH, PERCHES, ROACH...)

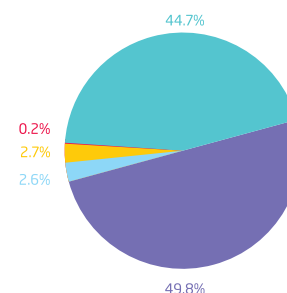


Marine Mediterranean Production in 2020 per Country & per Species

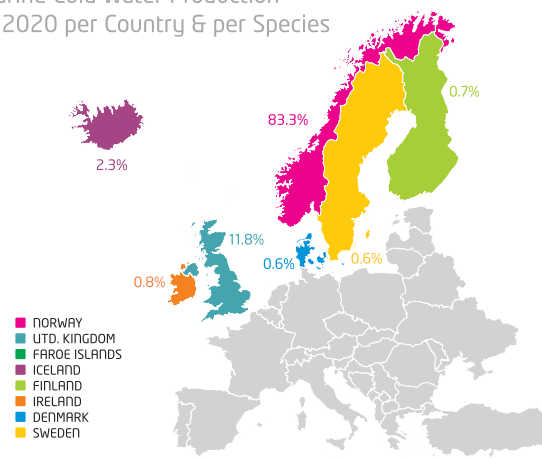


422.837 T

- SEA BASS
- SEA BREAM (+PAGRUS)
- TURBOT
- MEAGRE
- SOLE

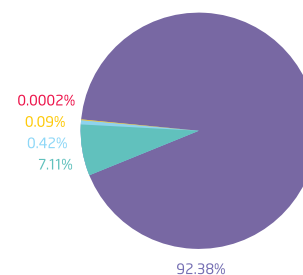


Marine Cold Water Production in 2020 per Country & per Species



1.791.495 T

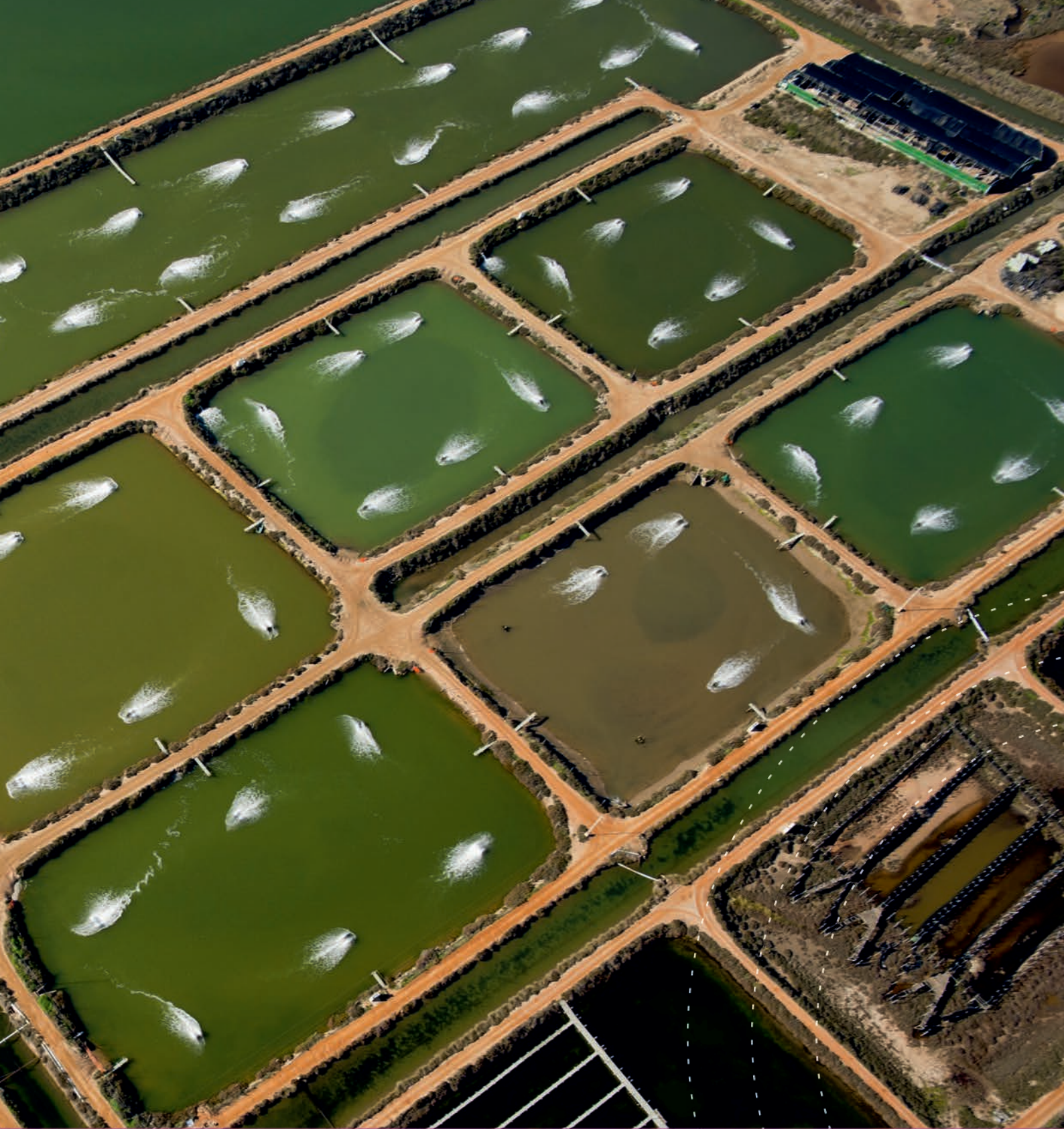
- ATLANTIC SALMON
- LARGE RAINBOW TROUT
- ARCTIC CHAR
- HALIBUT
- COD





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FEAP's Priorities and Projects



FEAP & Research EU Projects

FutureEUAqua
NewTechAqua
FEAP & EATiP

FEAP & EU Research Projects



The overall objective of FutureEU Aqua is to effectively promote the sustainable growth of climate-change resilient, environmentally-friendly organic and conventional aquaculture of major fish species and low trophic level organisms in Europe, to meet future challenges with respect to the growing consumer demand for high quality, nutritious and responsibly produced food.

To show how FutureEU Aqua addresses key challenges in European aquaculture three factsheets have been published and three more are coming by the end of the year:

<https://futureeuqua.eu/index.php/media/fact-sheets/>

Breeding for climate resilience

(https://futureeuqua.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Faktaark_breeding-for-climate-resilience-WEB.pdf)

Challenges and solutions for more sustainable aquaculture feeds

(https://futureeuqua.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Faktaark_Challenges-and-solutions-for-more-sustainable-aquaculture-feeds-WEB.pdf)

Increasing consumer knowledge about European aquaculture

(https://futureeuqua.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Faktaark_Increasing-consumer-knowledge-about-European-aquaculture-WEB.pdf)

SAVE
THE
DATE

Upcoming event:

Final Conference

20-21 April 2023

Venue: CIHEAM Bari "Cosimo Lacirignola's campus- Valenzano-Italy

For more informations please, visit the website:

<https://futureeuqua.eu>

Or visit us:

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/futureeuqua-project-2b95581b9/>

<http://twitter.com/futureeuqua>

https://www.instagram.com/eat_fish_for_the_future/



FEAP & EU Research Projects



The main goal of the NewTechAqua project is to expand and diversify European aquaculture production of finfish, molluscs and microalgae by developing and validating technologically-advances, resilient and sustainable applications.

NewTechAqua Award Challenge

The needs of the aquaculture sector have been increased with the development of connectivity and digital transformation. Many technology-based companies are providing new solutions to the aquaculture sector; however, start-ups have difficulties to become known to the sector and take advantage of the added value they offer.

Are you a start-up, an entrepreneur or a tech-centre with innovative solutions for aquaculture?

Apply for the NewTechAqua Award Challenge



<https://www.newtechaqua.eu/newtechaqua-award-challenge/>

Deadline: 20th December, 2022

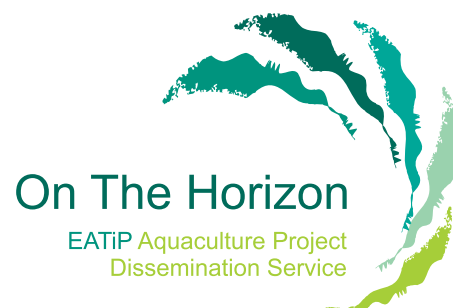
For more informations please, visit the website: <https://www.newtechaqua.eu/>

Or visit us:

 <https://twitter.com/NewTechAqua>

 <https://www.linkedin.com/company/NewTechAqua/>

FEAP & the European Aquaculture Technology & Innovation Platform



From the formal establishment of the European Aquaculture Technology and Innovation Platform in 2008, EATiP has benefited from a close working relationship with the FEAP, ensuring the research and innovation needs of producers and the industry value chain are clearly reflected within both the Platform's strategic research and innovation agenda and during the day-to-day representational activities and consultation work the Platform undertakes.

the aim of EATiP is to promote and support the sustainable development of European aquaculture through research and innovation and from the industry perspective. Actions include engagement in projects, promoting industry research needs within the Horizon Europe and Mission Ocean research frameworks, engaging with the European Commission on strategic research needs for the sector, and participating in the many networks and organisations with which all aquaculture stakeholders must interact. For EATiP, such networks tend to have a research focus - and whilst working alongside FEAP within organisations like the Aquaculture Advisory Council, EATiP also engages in groups such as the SCAR-Fish Committee, JPI Oceans, other bio-based economy TPs and, of course, EC DG RTD.

Arising from the need to move to fully online working during the Covid-19 pandemic, EATiP launched two communication and dissemination activities of interest to industry producers and farmers. Our "On the Horizon" project dissemination service allows for the presentation of specific EU research projects outputs - those that can be directly applied or implemented by producers and are considered to have impact. Several projects in which FEAP are engaged have already featured, including FutureEUAqua, NewTechAqua and AquaIMPACT. Complementing this, our series of thematic forum events address topics of interest to the industry, bringing a number of speakers together to present on trends and developments within the sector. Many FEAP members have already engaged in both of these channels, with past topics including Feed, Welfare, Offshore, Freshwater, Algae and Digitilisation in aquaculture. Future topics in the short term include work for the shellfish sector - also EATiP members - and AMR, a pressing concern for all and a topic under close consideration by EU authorities.

Further to the publication of the Communications on the Blue Economy and Strategic Guidelines for a Sustainable European Aquaculture in 2021 – in which EATiP takes a close interest in the Knowledge and Innovation pillars – the Platform has been working closely with DG MARE on the issue of the newly established Smart Specialisation Platform for the Blue Economy. This initiative, capitalising on the EMFAF fund, will seek to foster knowledge and best practice transfer at the inter-regional EU level, focussing on both technical and methodological / process innovations. EATiP aims to engage in this process through the support of our Mirror Platform (MiP) network, a group of regional and national clusters that have similar aims and objectives to the European-wide EATiP. Currently covering 16 European countries, the MiPs allow EATiP to engage with c. 800 members, ensuring dialogue and contact with micro and SME businesses and those actively engaged in the industry value chain, in addition to research and academic communities. (It is worth checking to see if you are a member of one of these clusters if not of EATiP itself – and therefore able to access our information and dissemination services.) It is our hope to continue to grow and develop our MiP network.

We look forward to continuing our close working relationship with FEAP – not least on the important topic of the Aquaculture Assistance Mechanism and the promotion of industry research and innovation needs more widely in the context of delivering the new strategic guidelines. We are always keen to hear from FEAP members: if you wish to get in touch, we extend an open invitation for you to do so – contact secretariat@eatip.eu





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FEAP's Activities



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About FEAP



FEAP is the united voice of the European aquaculture production industry, being the Federation of National aquaculture associations in Europe that represent professional fish farming.



With 24 members drawn from 23 countries across the European continent, the FEAP represents:



- 2.5 million tons of produce
- Ex-farm value of over € 8 billion
- >100,000 aquaculture-related jobs in coastal & rural areas



FEAP supports and promotes the responsible development of aquaculture and provides the common positions and opinions of the European aquaculture sector.



Focused on fish farming, FEAP represents a range of different farmed species that include:



- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| • Rainbow trout | • Gilthead seabream |
| • Atlantic salmon | • Turbot |
| • Carp | • Cod |
| • European sea bass | • Sturgeon |
| • Catfish | • Meagre |
| • Bluefin tuna | • Sole |
| • European eel | • Arctic char |



European aquaculture rears many other species, both in fresh and salt water, and details on the levels of production reported can be found in 'Facts & Figures' at www.feap.info. Additional data on aquaculture is provided by National statistics, the FISHSTAT service of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (www.fao.org) and the European Commission's Directorate General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries - DG MARE (ec.europa.eu), notably through its EUMOFA service (www.eumofa.eu).



Founded in 1968, FEAP has responded to the changes and developments in European aquaculture and, in line with society's expectations, provides transparent information on activities and developments in this dynamic sector.

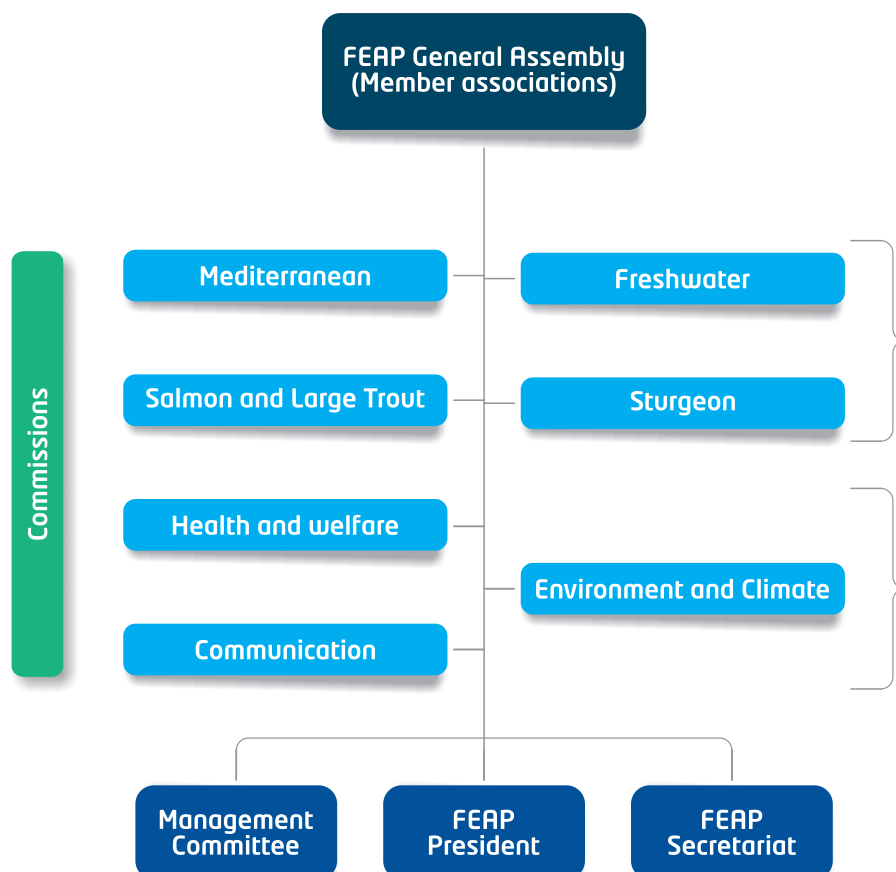


FEAP is run by professionals for professionals, meaning that all of its members are active in European fish farming and are experienced in the issues concerning aquaculture and its sustainable development in Europe.



FEAP's Mission

- Pursue and improve its coordination role of the aims of its National member associations and the aquaculture profession.
- Assure a pro-active position in front of relevant authorities and interests.
- Provide accurate information and sound rationale to policy and decision makers.
- Guarantee the communication of accurate and unbiased information on aquaculture processes and products to the consumer.
- Guarantee valid, consensual and timely responses to key issues.
- Develop the structure and operations required for the representation of a dynamic and visible sector at European and global levels



FEAP's Organisational Matrix

ADVISORY ROLE



Contact us

The office holders of FEAP are:

- Lara Barazi, President
- Anna Pýc, Vice-President
- Philippe Balma, Vice-President
- Tor Anders Elvegård, Vice-President
- Brian Thomsen, Vice-President
- Jordi Trías, Vice-President
- Sigurgeir Bárðarson, Vice-President
- Marco Gilmozzi, Past President

The FEAP Secretariat:

- Javier Ojeda, General Secretary
- Catherine Pons, Office Manager
- Szilvia Mihalfy, Project Manager



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National Member Associations

- Aquaculteurs de Wallonie asbl (AW)
- Croatian Chamber of Economy Aquaculture Unit (CCE - Aq. Unit)
- Cyprus Mariculture Association (CMA)
- Czech Fish Farmers Association (CFFA)
- Dansk Akvakultur (DA)
- Finnish Fish Farmers' Association (FFFA)
- Fédération Française d'Aquaculture (FFA)
- Verband der Deutschen Binnenfischerei und Aquakultur (VDBA)
- Hellenic Aquaculture Producers Organisation (HAPO)
- Hungarian Aquaculture and Fisheries Inter-branch Organisation (MA-HAL)
- Fisheries Iceland (FIS)
- Irish Salmon Growers Association (ISGA)
- Associazione Piscicoltori Italiani (API)
- Federation of Malta Aquaculture Producers (FMAP)
- Nederlandse Vereniging van viswerkers (NeVeVi)
- Norwegian Seafood Federation (FHL)
- Polish Trout Breeders Association (PTBA)
- Associação de Aquaculturas de Portugal (APA)
- Asociación Empresarial de Acuicultura de España (APROMAR)
- RecirkFisk PO
- Swiss Aquaculture Association (SAA)
- Aegean, Istanbul & Mediterranean Exporters Associations
- British Trout Association (BTA)
Salmon Scotland



FEDERATION OF
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