



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



General Fisheries
Commission for
the Mediterranean

The socio-economic impact of aquaculture in Europe

Houssam HAMZA : Aquaculture Officer (head of Aquaculture Team)

What is the GFCM?



ESTABLISHMENT

C49/ 14
17 October 1949

FAO CONFERENCE

Fifth Session

21 November 1949
Washington, D. C.

Pursuant to **Article XIV** of the **FAO Constitution**

The GFCM Agreement was amended **four times** (in **1963**, in **1976**, in **1997** and in **2014**)

OBJECTIVES

- Ensure the conservation and sustainable use, at the biological, social, economic and environmental level, of living marine resources
- Ensure the sustainable development of aquaculture

GFCM 2030 Strategy

TARGET 3. AQUACULTURE: A SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT SECTOR GROWING TO ITS FULL POTENTIAL

Its achievement is supported by four expected outputs:

1. Efficient governance promoted in support of responsible investment
2. Practices supporting the sustainability of the aquaculture industry promoted
3. Perception of aquaculture improved
4. Technology and information systems maximized

Technical activities: AQUACULTURE



AQUACULTURE: main activities

A tailored service to achieve sustainable aquaculture



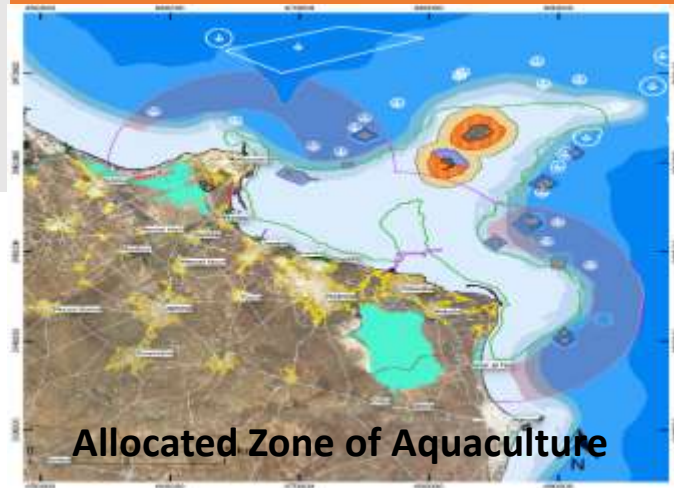
Monitoring Environment

Environment Protection &
Animal Health



Aquaculture Demonstrative
Centres

Capacity Building & Technical
Assistance



Allocated Zone of Aquaculture



Knowledge sharing &
Market promotion



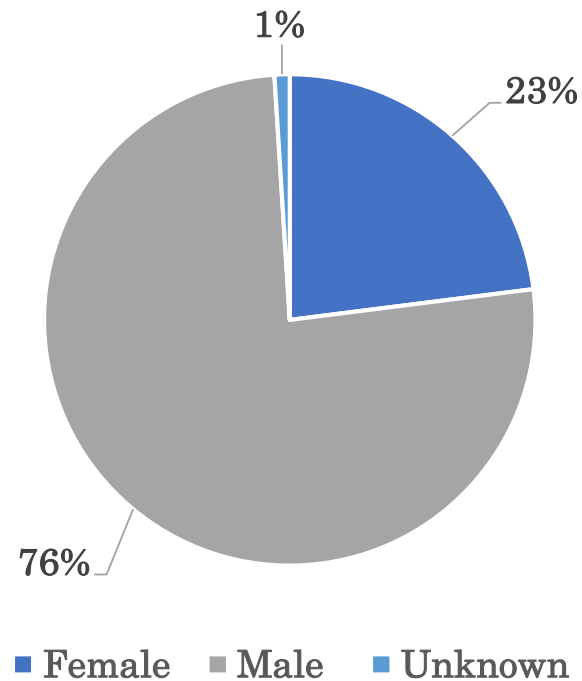
Aquaculture Market Observatory

The Aquaculture Sector in Europe

Overall, the performance of the aquaculture sector is improving. The EU aquaculture sector reached 1.2 million tonnes in sales weight and €4.1 billion in turnover in 2018

Gender Representation in Aquaculture sector at EU

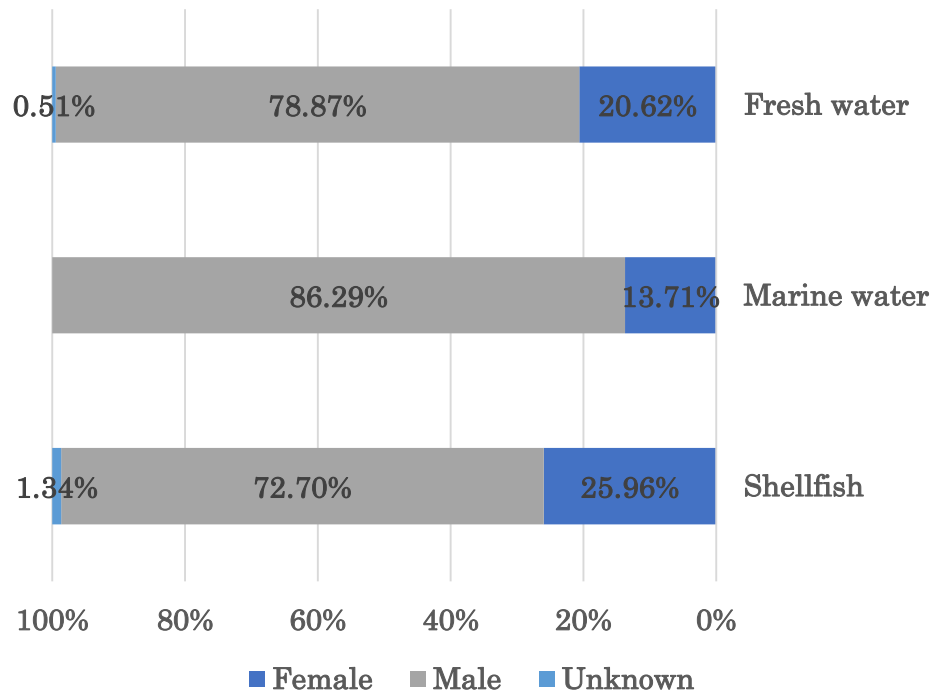
Gender distribution in the Aquaculture sector at EU level



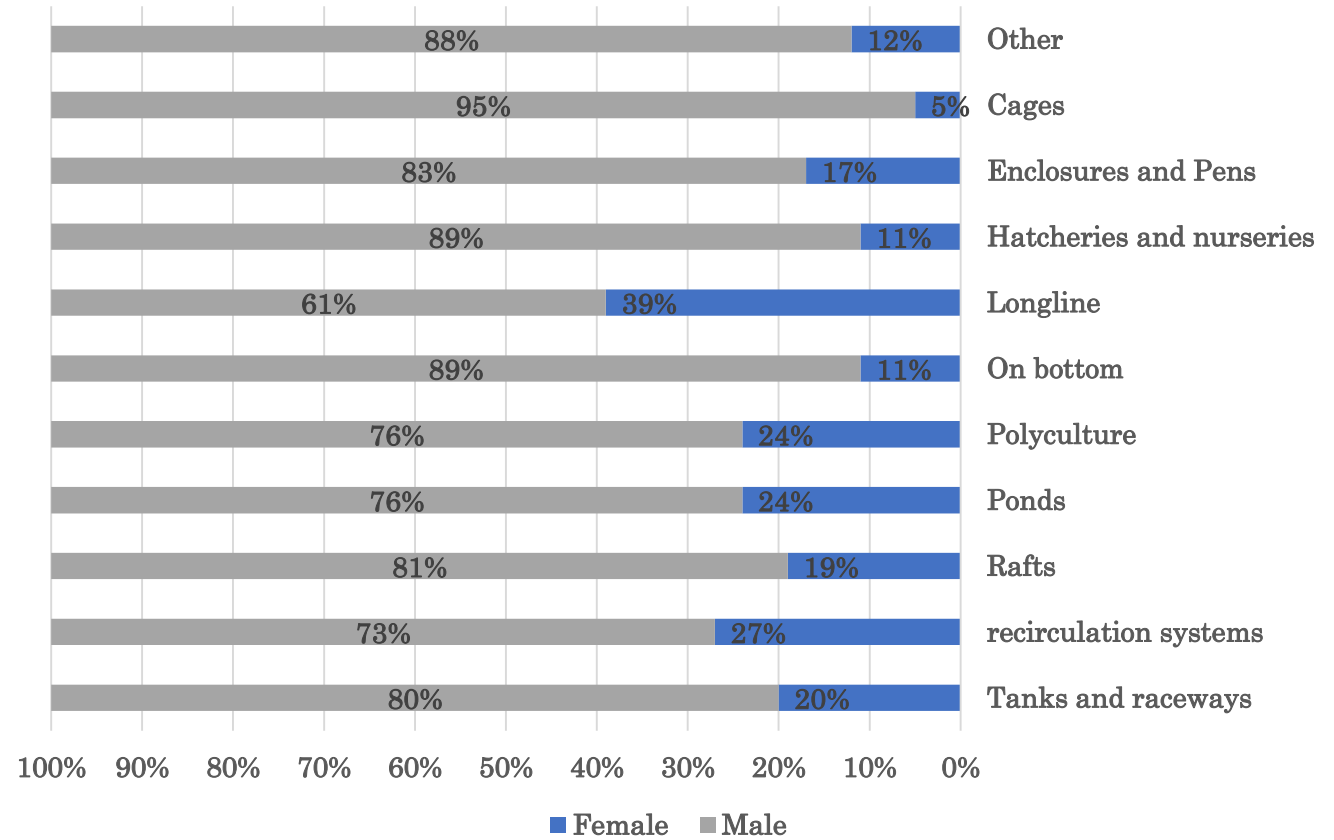
The proportion of male in the aquaculture enterprises was 76%, while the female proportion was 23% and only 1% of the employees were reported as unknown.

Gender Representation in Aquaculture sector at EU

Gender Distribution by aquaculture production segment

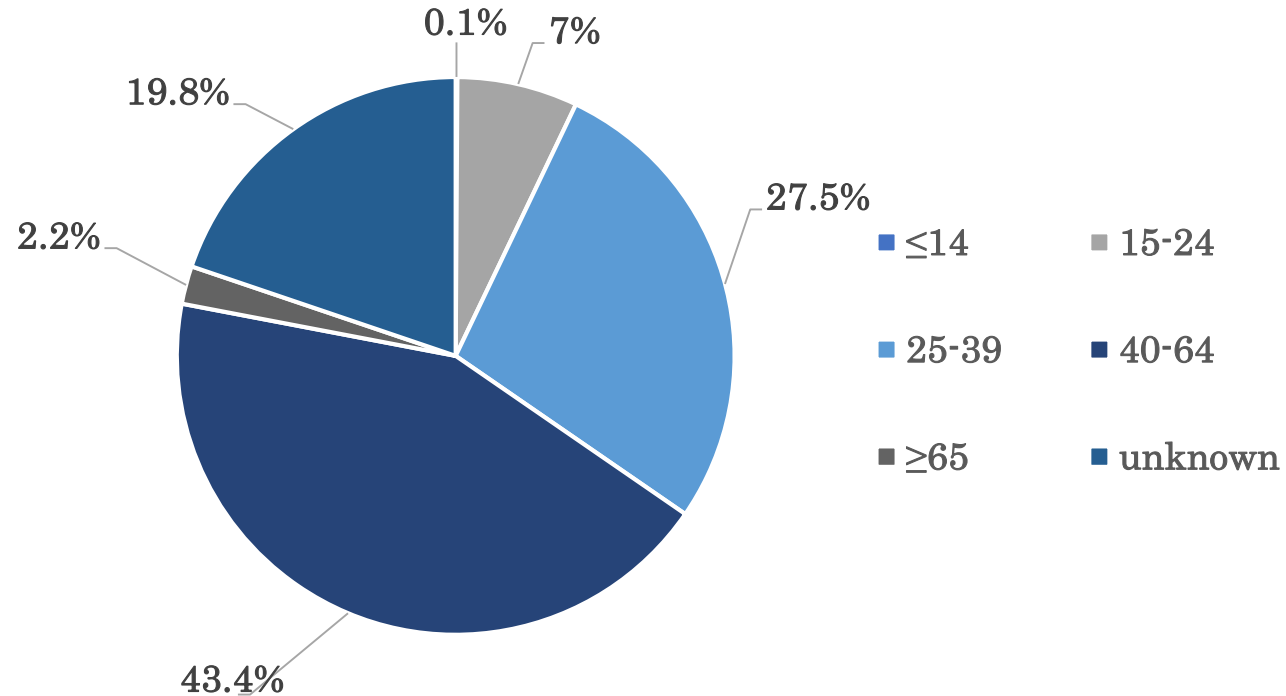


Gender distribution by production technology



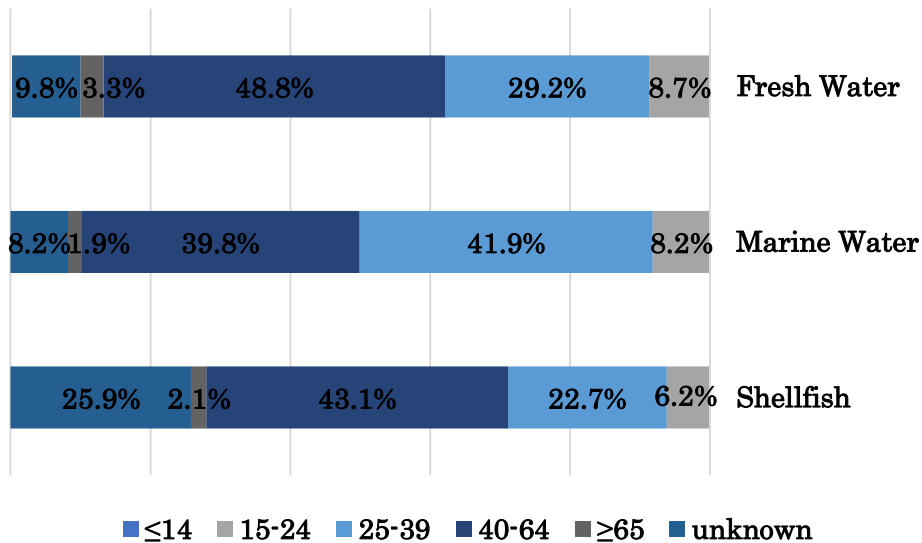
Age classes representation in Aquaculture sector at EU

Distribution of Age classes in the Aquaculture sector at EU level

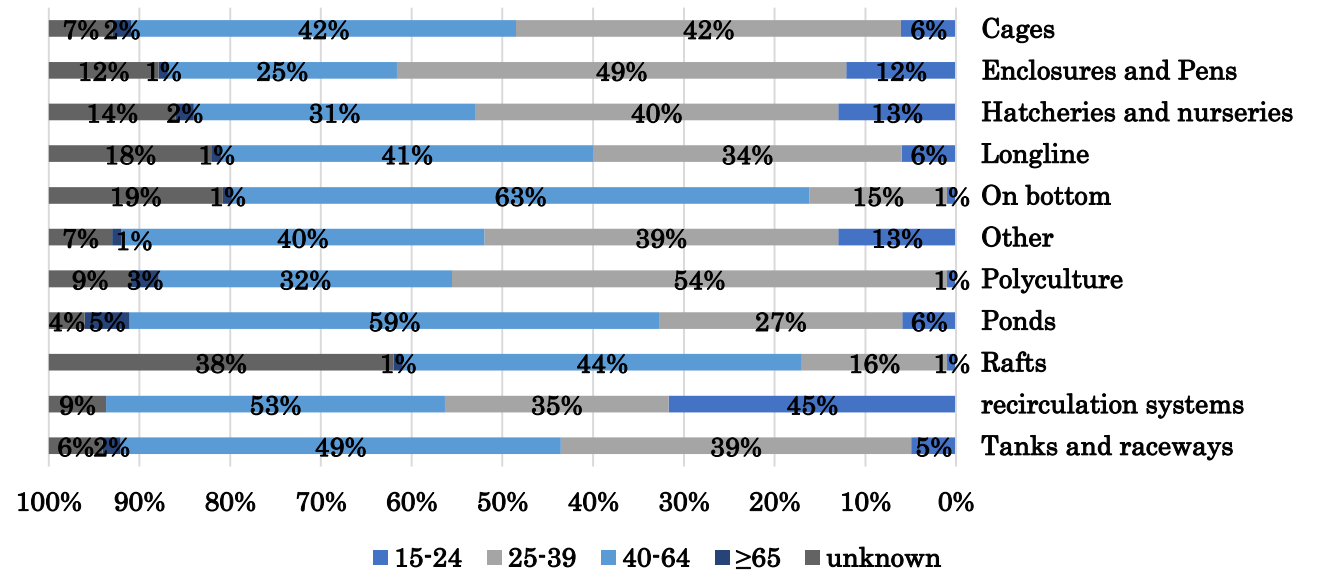


the 15-24 age class, 2.2% to the over 65 years category, 0.1% to the 14 or less age category and 19.8% were unknown

Age distribution by sector



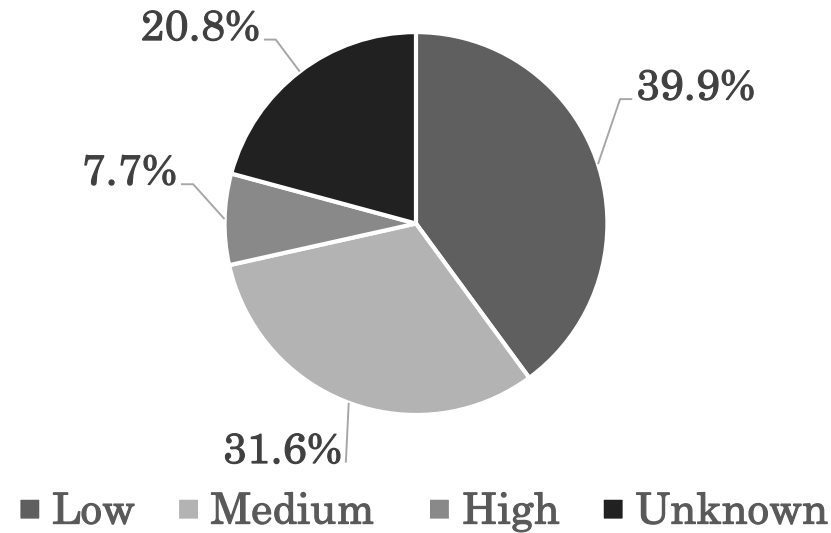
Age distribution by production technology



- Age The most common age category is 40-64 years and this is the case for most production technologies as well. This is expected since this is the category with the widest age range (25 years).
- Polyculture, hatcheries and nurseries, enclosures and pens, and cages are examples of production technologies that have high shares of young people.

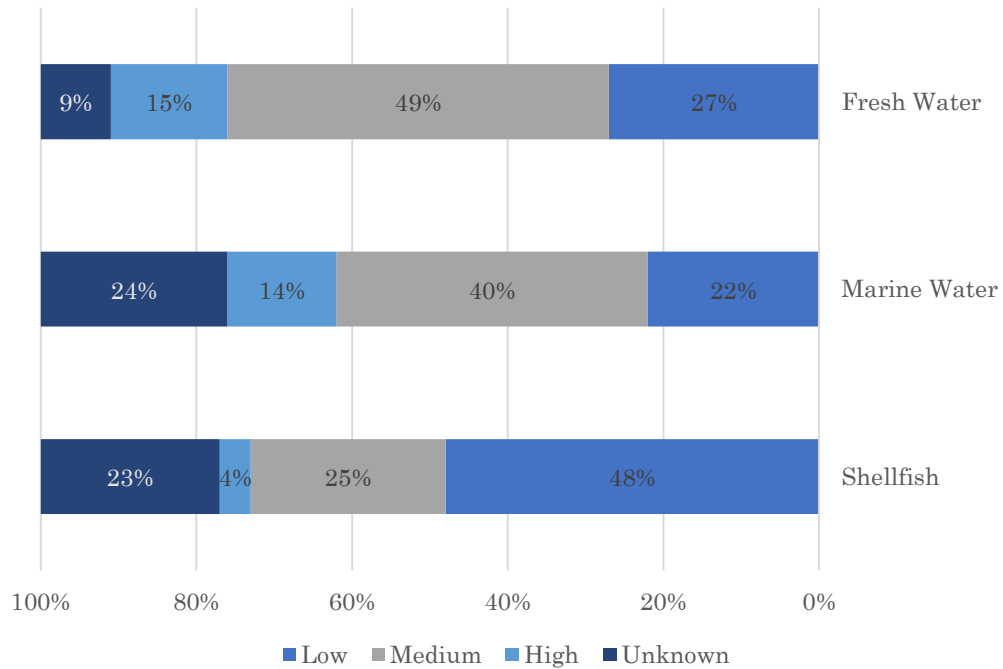
Educational level representation in Aquaculture sector at EU

Distribution of education in EU aquaculture sector

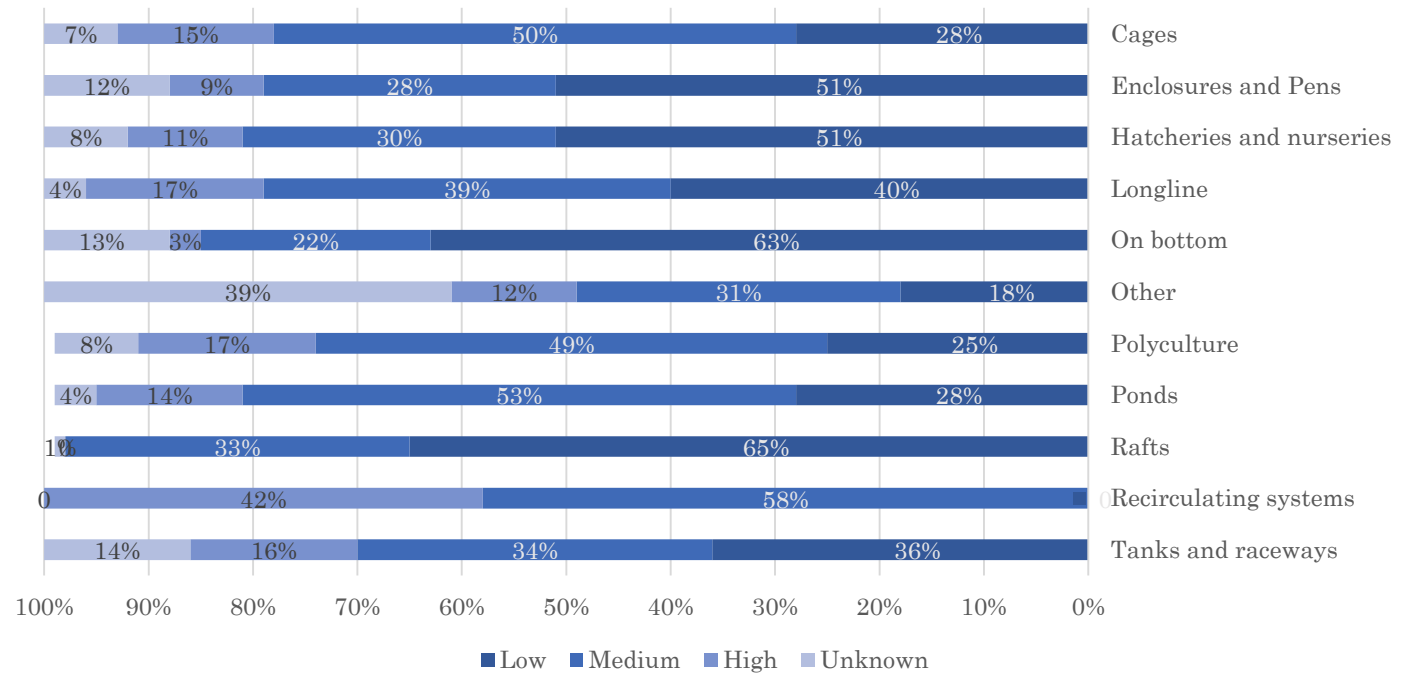


Overall, the data analyzed demonstrates that 39.9% of people employed in the EU aquaculture sector only had a low level of education, followed by 31.6%, which had a medium level education. Only 7.7% had a higher-level education. More than 20% of the education level was reported

Education level by production segment



Educational level by production technology



- 39.9% of the employees in the aquaculture industry have **low** education and 7.7% have high.
- Recirculation systems only employ high or medium skilled workers

Socio economic impacts of covid-19 on the Aquaculture sector

- Impacts affected both supply and demand, which affect a number of socioeconomic variables: sales, production cost, transaction costs including transportation, distribution and COVID measures, commercial margins, access to capital and working conditions.
- On the demand side, Market access and the factors shaping consumers' preferences and behavior changed accordingly.
- The aquaculture food system was especially vulnerable to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The most significant changes in extra-EU export from 2019 to 2020 were value decreases for carp, oyster and freshwater fish

Role of the GFCM promoting the socio-economic impact of aquaculture in Europe

Video

