ICES and aquaculture what do we do?

Ann-Lisbeth Agnalt, Chair of Aquaculture Steering Group



Science for sustainable seas



ICES – Established 1902



20 member countries

Belgium, Canada, Denmark

Estonia, Finland, France

Germany, Iceland, Ireland

Latvia, Lithuania

The Netherlands, Norway

Poland, Portugal

Russian Federation, Spain

Sweden, United Kingdom

United States of America



ICES Council meeting in 1904.



ICES organizational structure



Science for sustainable seas

Sustainable Aquaculture

ICES CIEM

- Contribute to local community development
- Generate economic profit
- Little impact on the environment

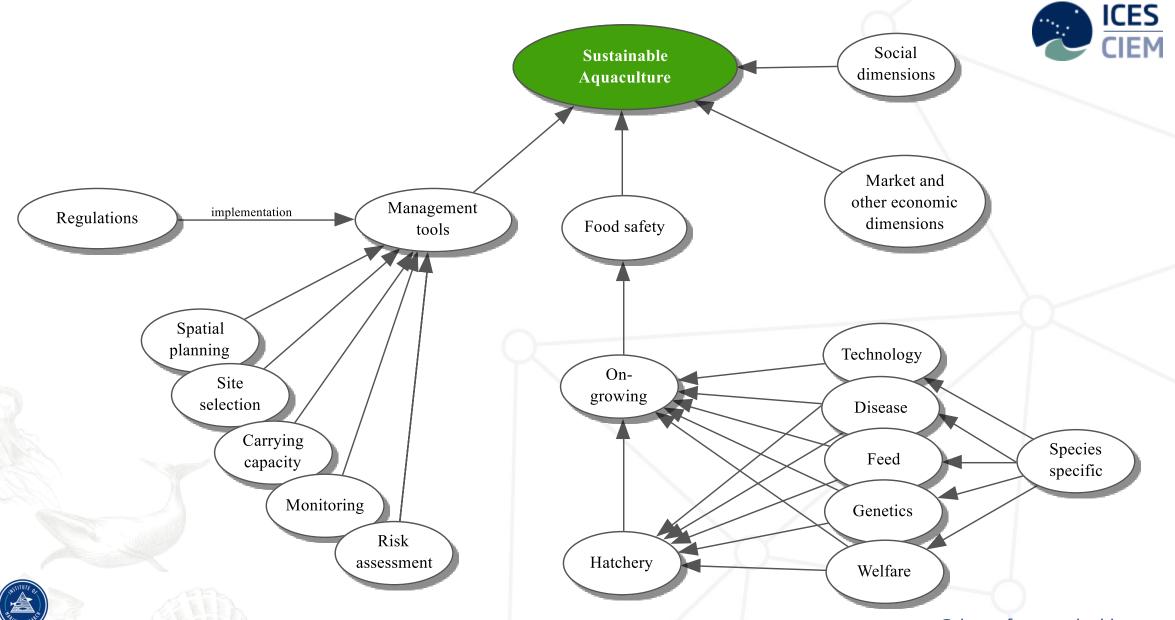




Mozambique 2017; produced tilapia sold in the streets/local market in a village



Mussel farming Norway





where can SCIENCE contribute



Science for sustainable seas

ICES Aquaculture Steering Group – 6 WGs'



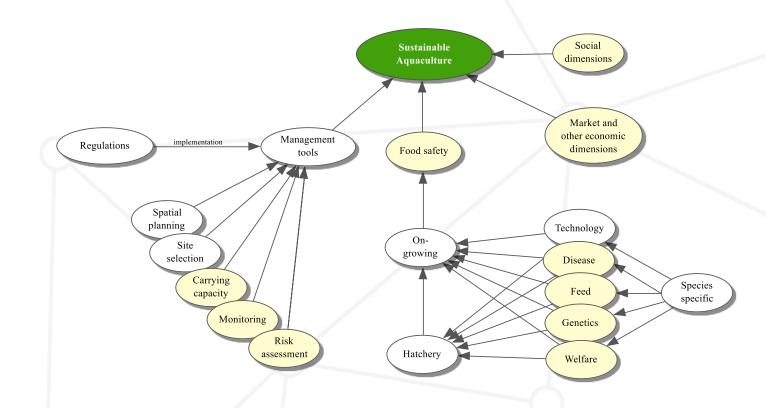
- Pathology and Diseases of Marine Organisms (WGPDMO); Richard Paley UK
- Application of Genetics in Fish and Aquaculture (WGAGFA); Naiara Rodriguez-Ezpeleta
- Social and Economic Dimension in Aquaculture (WGSEDA); Gesche Krause & Ramon Filgueira
- Risk Assessment of Environmental Interaction of Aquaculture (WGREIA); Ellen S. Grefsrud
- Ecological Carrying Capacity (WGECCA); Carrie Byron & Dror Angel
- Open Ocean Aquaculture (WGOOA); Bela H. Buck & Tyler Sclodnick



New WG's suggested under ASG



- Animal welfare
- Sustainable feed/sirculation economy
- Food Safety & nutrition

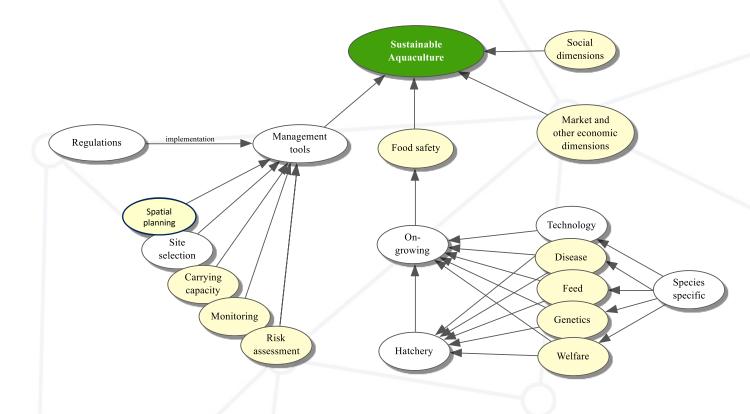




At least one other WG is important



• Marine planning and coastal zone management (WGMPCZM); Andrea Morf, Caitriona Nic Aonghusa, Talya ten Brink





Each WG



- Has a number of participants (20-40) from several countries, also outside ICES
- Meet on a yearly basis
- Terms of references every 3 years
- Produce scientific papers as well as reports

• WGECCA; focuses on ways to consider ecological carrying capacity in evaluating aquaculture opportunities and constraints

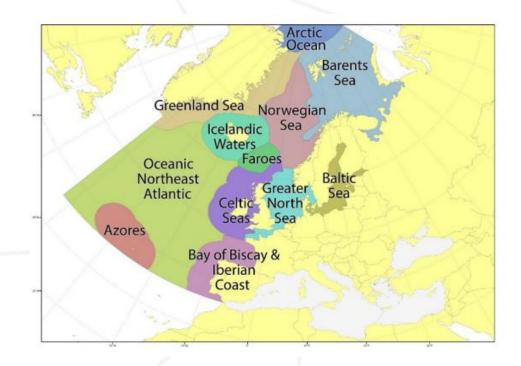
"The magnitude of aquaculture production that can be supported without leading to unacceptable changes in ecological process, species, populaitons or communities in the environment"



ICES Aquaculture Overviews



- Advisory product supporting Ecosystem Based Management
- Based on ecoregions, similar to the Fisheries and Ecosystem product

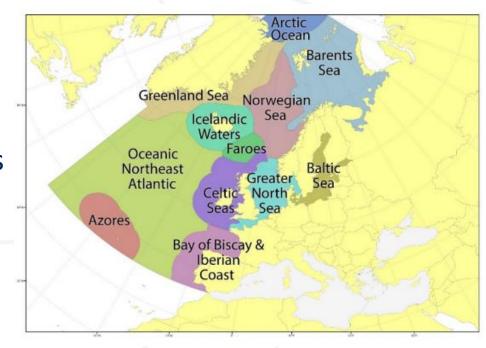




Objectives of Aquaculture Overviews



- 1. Summarize regional and temporal information on aquaculture activities, practices, and production of the cultured taxa
- 2. Describe the relevant policy and legal foundation as well as management frameworks
- 3. Consider the environmental and socio-economic interactions of aquaculture activities and practices
- 4. Provide insights on the interaction of environmental, economic, and social drivers
- 5. Consider future projections and emerging threats and opportunities





Aquaculture Overview - Content



- 1. Excutive summary
- 2. Introducton; description of ecoregion ...
- 3. Description and location of marine aquaculture activities and practices
- 4. Production over time
- 5. Policy and legal foundation
- 6. Managment frameworks
- 7. Ecosystem/environmental interactions
- 8. Social and economic context
- 9. Interaction of environmental, econmics and social drivers
- 10. Future projections, and emerging threats and opportunities

ICES Aquaculture Overviews



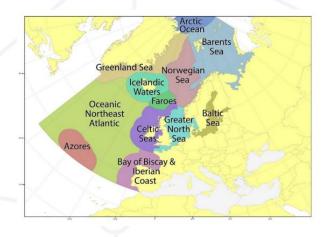
- 2021; Norwegian Sea; Terje Svåsand & Henn Ojavee
- 2022; Norwegian Sea updated
- 2022; Celtic Sea; Francis O'Beirn & Henn Ojavee
- 2023; Faroe Islands; Gunnvør á Nordi & Henn Ojavee
- 2024; Bay of Biscay & Iberian Coast; Myriam Callier & Francis O'Beirn













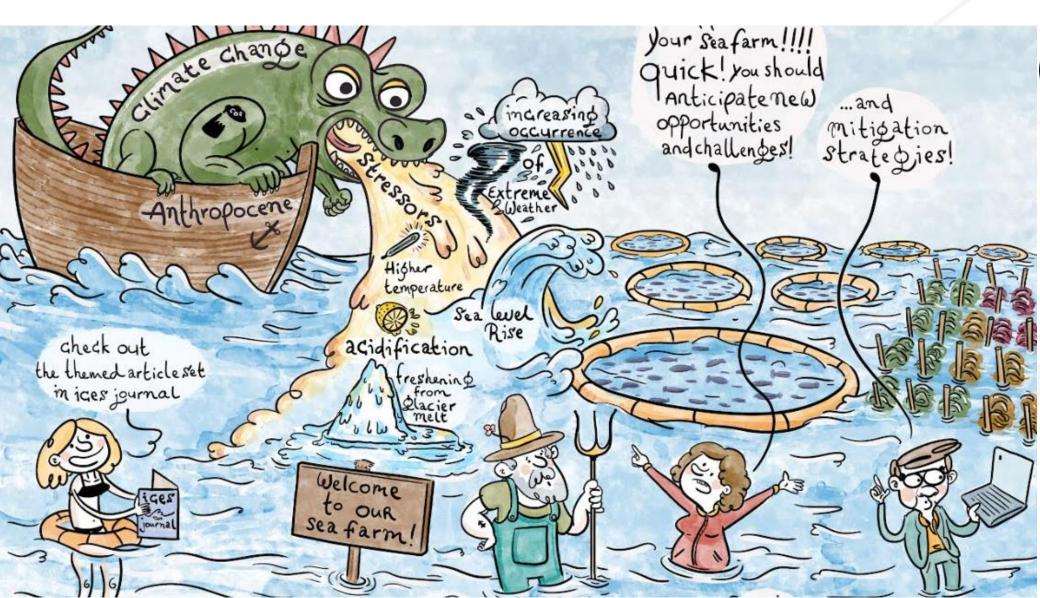


- Aquaculture does not share physical areas like fish stocks
- Are there common grounds among the countries?

• A theme for the upcoming ICES Annual Conference, Bilbao Spain

Would like to invite one of you to give your viewpoint (5-10 minutes)











Thank you