

FEDERATION OF EUROPEAN AQUACULTURE PRODUCERS

12-06-2024 AAC-WG1

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- **1. EUROPEAN CAVIAR PRODUCTION**
- 2. GLOBAL PRODUCTION: 2022 DATA PAOLO BRONZI WSCS
- **3. MECHANISMS OF THE CITES AND TRACEABILITY**
- 4. PROPOSALS FROM PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS





1.EUROPEAN CAVIAR PRODUCTION:

1-100% AQUACULTURE ORIGIN

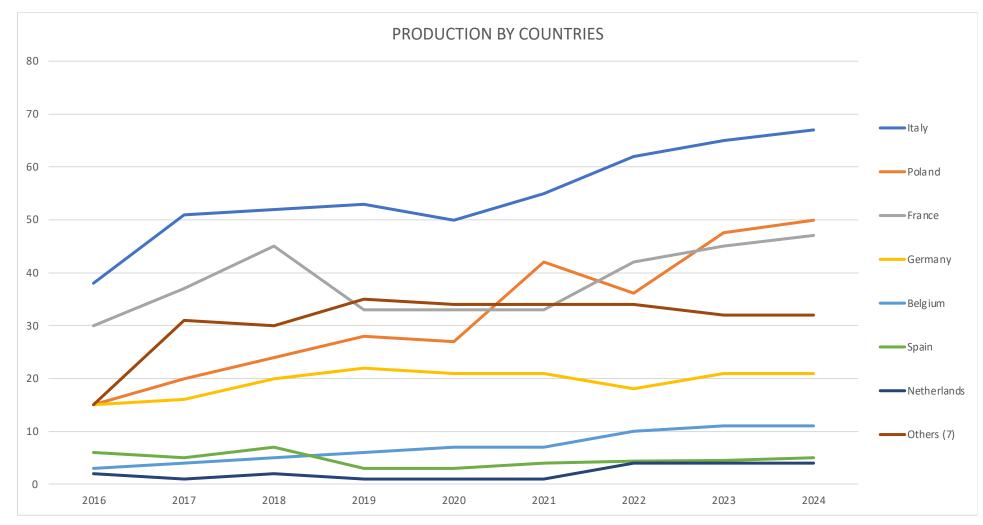
2- MORE THAN 10 DIFFERENT SPECIES PRODUCED

3-14 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES PRODUCING CAVIAR

4-40% OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION

• European production of caviar (T) :

									ESTIMATE
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Italy	38	51	52	53	50	55	62	65	67
Poland	15	20	24	28	27	42	36,1	47,5	50
France	30	37	45	33	33	33	42	45	47
Germany	15	16	20	22	21	21	18	21	21
Belgium	3	4	5	6	7	7	10	11	11
Spain	6	5	7	3	3	4	4,4	4,5	5
Netherlands	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	4	4
Others (7)	15	31	30	35	34	34	34	32	32
Total	124	165	185	181	176	197	210,5	230	237



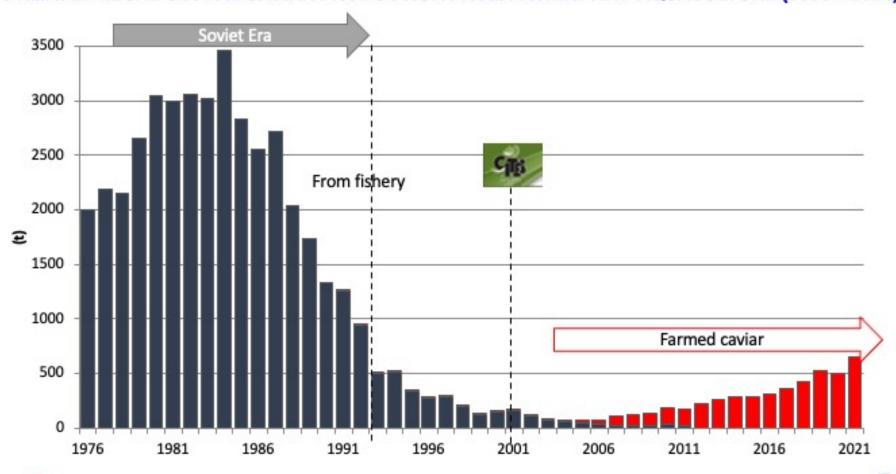


2 - GLOBAL PRODUCTION: 2022 DATA PAOLO BRONZI WSCS





Feap'



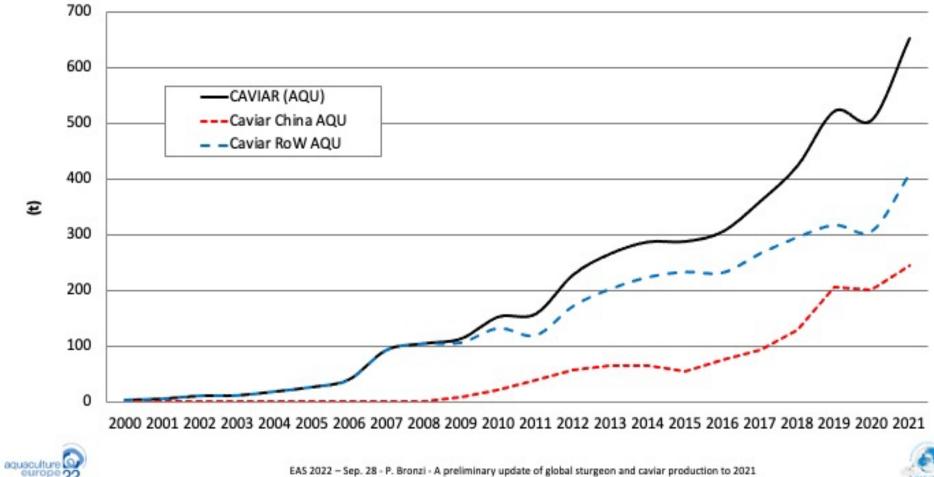
ESTIMATED LEGAL GLOBAL CAVIAR PRODUCTION FROM FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE (1976 - 2021)



EAS 2022 - Sep. 28 - P. Bronzi - A preliminary update of global sturgeon and caviar production to 2021



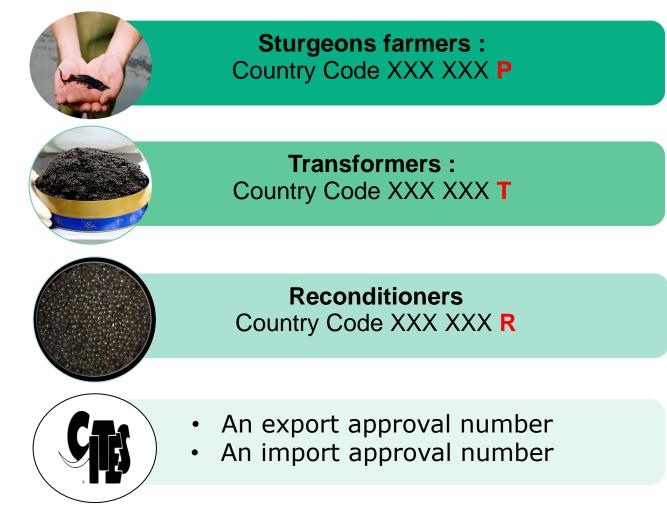
Trends in world farmed caviar production 2000-2021





3 - CITES MECHANISM AND TRACEABILITY EXISTING ON MOST EUROPEAN SITES

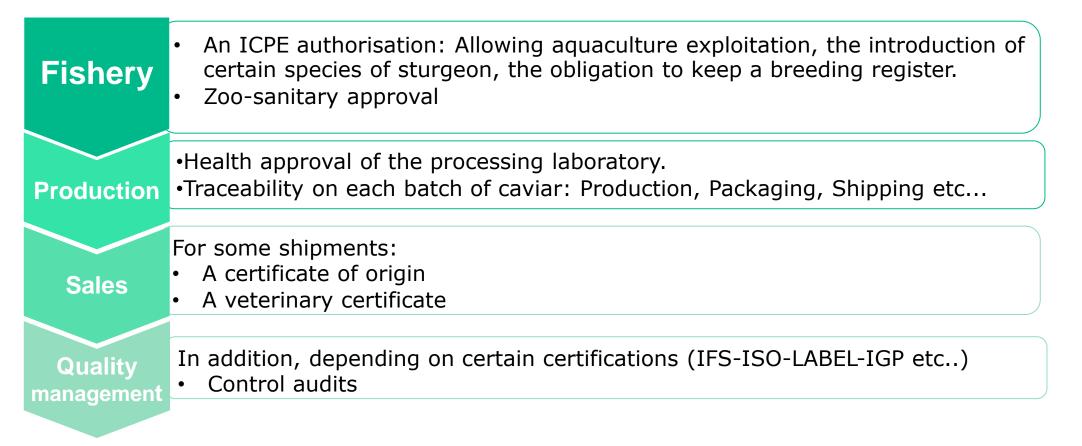
Currently, professionals in the Caviar sector must have the following CITES numbers:



The various European legislations oblige member countries to impose on producers a traceability ranging

From Egg to Egg:

Thus, if we take the example of France, we must have:





All these standards lead us to place numbers on our boxes like the example below :





4 – PROPOSAL FROM PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

What we found:

Endangered wildlife

Protection

• CITES regulation remains and will remain essential in the protection of endangered wildlife populations.

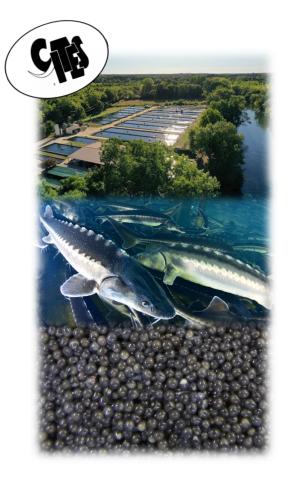
• CITES regulation must evolve towards a harmonization of Harmonization enforcement and control methods (at the international level but sometimes even at the national level)

Adaptation

 CITES regulations must try to adapt to the significant changes that have occurred since their introduction in the 2000s, and in particular to the fact that today almost 100% of the sturgeon and caviar marketed comes from aquaculture. We therefore propose:

Simplification of procedures to facilitate trade between the various countries concerned;

- The granting of an annual licence to entities listed on the CITES list, on the basis of current approvals, allowing them to make exchanges between producers and processors/re-packers on the basis of simple declarations, thus reducing delivery times (currently minimum 2 weeks, maximum 8 weeks).
- In return, each entity that will be awarded this licence will have to be audited each year at its own expense in order to have its licence renewed for the following year.



In conclusion:

We believe that it is essential to adapt the CITES regulations today in order to take into account the evolution of the situation and the measures put in place for the protection of wild species and the control of products derived from sturgeon.

We are aware that not all countries may be at the same level of legislative monitoring as the members of the EU, but in order to prepare for the future, we should be able, at the request of the European Community, to quickly start discussions (which will necessarily take a long time) with the CITES institution.



Thank you for your attention.

