



- Health
- Inclusive and Secure Society
  - Digital and Industry
  - · Climate, Energy and Mobility
  - Food and natural resources



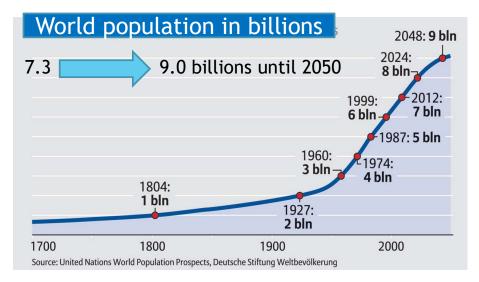


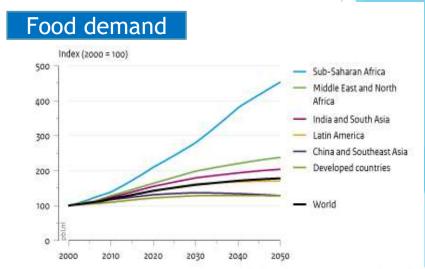


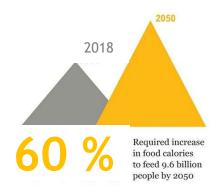
25<sup>th</sup> SCAR-Fish Meeting - 19 February 2019 Point 8. in Agenda:

Discussion Non-paper: Horizon Europe's cluster in Pillar 2 -

Food and natural resources (€ 10 billion)







## Fishing and Aquaculture

Source: PBL

- 1/6 of animal protein
- 6.5% of all protein for human consumption

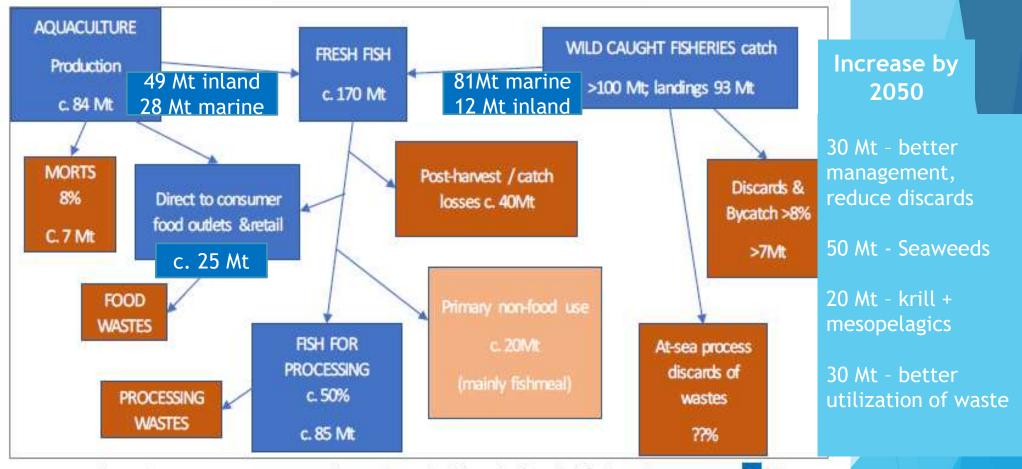
Table 1 - Production of fish and seaweed 2015

| Туре          | Total<br>Mt | Aquaculture<br>Mt | Capture/wild harvest<br>Mt |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| FSC total Mt  | 169.2       | 76.6              | 92.6                       |
| FSC inland Mt | 60.5        | 48.8              | 11.5                       |
| FSC marine Mt | 108.2       | 27.8              | 81.2                       |
| Seaweeds      | 30.5        | 29.4              | 1.1                        |
| Total Mt      | 199.7       | 106               | 93.7                       |
| Microalgae    | ?           | ?                 | ?                          |

Source: FAO (2017); FSC = Fish, shellfish and crustacea





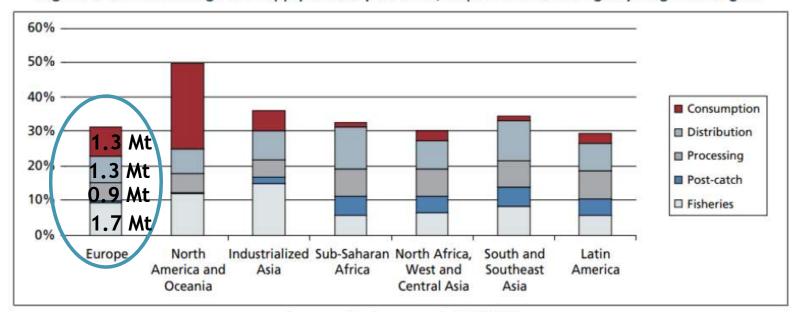


Source: FAO (2017), New Economics Foundation (2014); fish = finfish, shellfish and crustacea; = biomass potentially available for food uses; = biomass potentially available for non-food uses; = biomass for fishmeal and fish oils, mainly for aquaculture and animal feed

| EU Production     | Mt   | % of world           |
|-------------------|------|----------------------|
| Total production  | 17.1 | production<br>c. 10% |
| Capture fisheries | 14.1 | c. 10%               |
| Aquaculture       | 3.0  | c. 4%                |

Source FAO (2017)

Figure 4 - Losses through the supply chain by discards, disposals and wastage by stage and region



Source: Gustavsson et al. (2011)

## Discards: Management problem

2ª Reunião SCAR grupo-espelho FCT 05/02/2019









## Presented at 23th SCAR-FISH meeting

- Aquatic research is more than Intervention Area 4. Seas and oceans
- Great demand for Environmental observation at sea as well as a better understanding of the marine Biodiversity and Natural Capital as input to future management systems
- Great potential in utilisation of aquatic resources in e.g. Food systems, Bio-based innovation systems, and Circular systems.

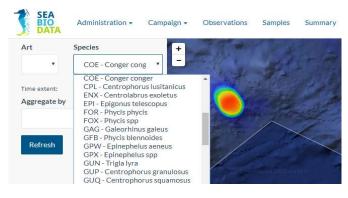
## **CLUSTER 5: Food and natural resources:**

#### 7 intervention areas:

- Environmental observation
- Biodiversity and natural capital
- Agriculture, forestry and rural areas
- Sea and oceans
- Food systems
- Bio-based innovation systems
- Circular systems

## 1. Environmental observation

- New and efficient observation systemsecosystem monitoring, including human pressures, forecasting (fish, weather, ecosystem changes, etc)
- Low cost, high quality data may be achieved through remote monitoring and sampling autonomous technology deployed by e.g. fishing vessels
- Adress gaps in Earth Observations through GOOS, EuroGOOS together with GFOSS/FuroGFOSS



## marine scotland Real Time Closures





Current RTCs

RTC 92-94 30/07/2010 00:01 to 19/08/2010 23:59 RTC 95 03/08/2010 00:01 to 23/08/2010 23:59 RTC 96 04/08/2010 00:01 to 24/08/2010 23:59 RTC 97 07/08/2010 00:01 to 27/08/2010 23:59 RTC 98-101 14/08/2010 00:01 to 03/09/2010 23:59 RTC 102 17/08/2010 00:01 to 06/09/2010 23:59

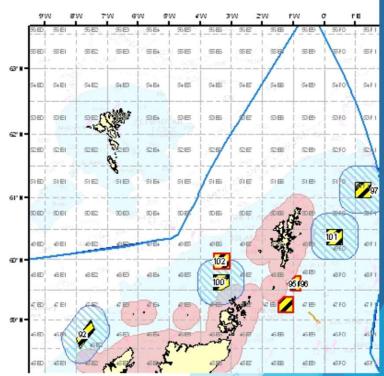
Current Juvenile RTCs None in effect

Current Seasonal Closures Long Holes Closed: 01/01/2009 00:01 Opens: Subject to low Cod sampling

Coordinates

This map is for illustrative purposes only. Coordinates for RTCs can be found at: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/marine/ Sea-Fisheries/17681/closures/closed

## 2ª Reunião SCAR grupo-espelho FCT 05/02/2019



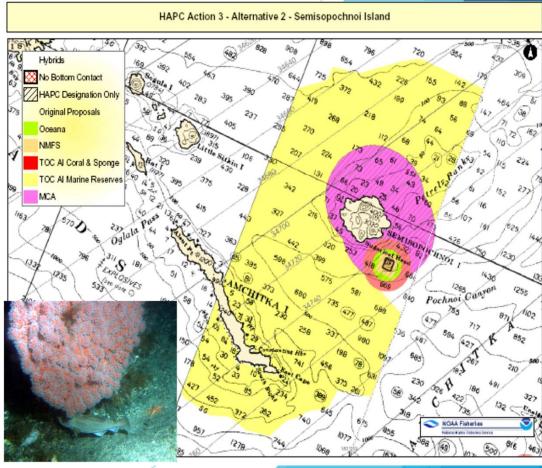
## Fisheries control and monitoring

- VMS Vessel Monitoring System
- **E-logbooks**
- **CCTV** vídeo systems
- Integrated systems—gear performance, navigation, capture

## 2. Biodiversity and natural capital

- To map marine natural capital and their associated ecosystem services, - to value them, assess their state and trends
- Spatial planning of maritime activities e.g. fishing, aquaculture, wind farms, recreational uses of the coastal environment.
- Governance aspects of transition to sustainability require acknowledgement of the regional scale in marine areas
- Areas beyond EU jurisdiction i.e. international waters, represent important areas for parts of EU's marine and maritime sectors due to their richness in biological resources.

## Habitat protection (HAPC) – cold water cola Marine Closed Area



## 4. Seas and oceans

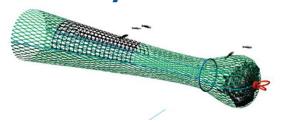
- Improve the ability of marine sectors to adapt their production both economically and socially to a changing world, facing increasing demand for food in a context of climate change
- Reduce discards Support development of environmentally friendly & economically efficient fishing gear
- Understand the impact of management by carrying out performance analyses of e.g. the CFP and regional management plans.
  - Assess how artificial structures, e.g. harbours, bridges, wind farms etc. can be eco-engineered to restore or enhance ecosystem services like e.g. spawning grounds, flood protection etc.



PROTIX

Insects in aquaculture feed with a mission

Selective fishing gear to avoid unwanted by.catch





## 5. Food systems

- New species and diversification of the food production would support food security.
- The development of protein-rich feed ingredients based on locally harvested blue biomass.
- Understanding the nutritional value of new and more climate friendly food and ingredients, such as algae.
- ► The allocation of e.g. marine space to production of new types of food, will, in order to secure local and national backing, demand proper public discussions which should be supported by relevant scientific institutions.



# Insects in aquaculture - feed with a mission

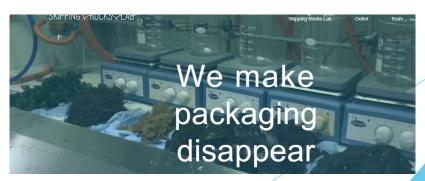






## 6. Bio-based innovation systems

- Adding value to the presently available blue biomass and waste materials from its value chain, should remain a core ambition, given its global availability and potential for scaling up.
- Value adding processing deployed at the source to support local development
- Strengthening circularity of the bioeconomy should be understood in the context of flows of e.g. nutrients, where the proper scale and system boundaries, should depend of the ecosystem and the resources in focus.







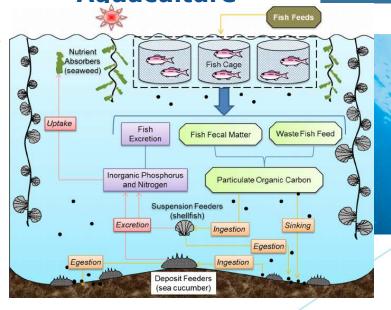
## 7. Circular systems

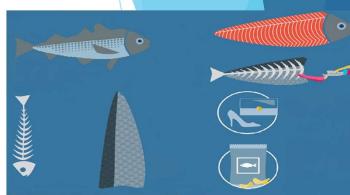
- from processing provides a example of an under-valued resource, which should be optimised, to fill gaps in the present bioeconomy's demand
- Integrated multi-trophic aquatic production could provide a very attractive way of increasing production of food and raw materials in a circular ecosystem-based way.
- **Bioremediation** To remediate environmental pollution through cultivation of macroalgae.



# Zero Waste: Use fish to its full potential







## 1ST STAKEHOLDER EVENT OF THE EUROPEAN BLUE BIOECONOMY FORUM | AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS

07 December 2018



Location:

Park Plaza Amsterdam Airport, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Organiser

Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME)

#### EU INDUSTRY DAYS 2019 | BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

05 February 2019 to 06 February 2019



Location:

The Egg Congress & Meeting Centre, Brussels, Belgium

Organiser: European Commission

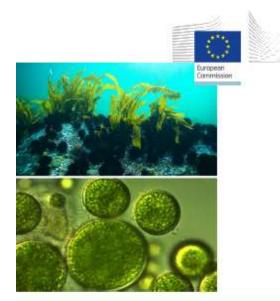
## CIVIL SOCIETY IN ACTION: EUROPEAN BIOECONOMY STRATEGY | BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

28 February 2019



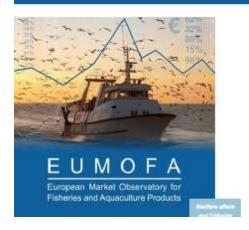
Location: Room VMA3, Rue Belliard 99-101 Brussels

Organiser: European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)



## **BLUE BIOECONOMY**

Situation report and perspectives



LAST UPDATE: 2018

WWW.EUWOFA.EU

# Obrigada pela vossa atenção!

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