

IDREEM: Why is IMTA “not working”?

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Kenneth D Black*, Adam D Hughes

SAMS, Scottish Marine Institute, Oban, Argyll, UK PA37 1QA

kenny.black@sams.ac.uk
adam.hughes@sams.ac.uk

Contents

- Context
- Challenges
- Solutions?



The EU is the world's largest market for fish and fishery product imports and is increasingly dependent on these to meet its needs.

Trade of fishery and aquaculture products between the European Union and third countries (2010)

(volume in tonnes and value in thousands of EUR)



Volume in tonnes



Value in thousands of EUR

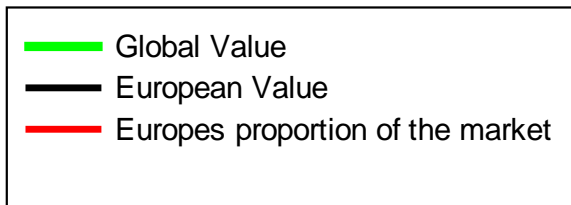
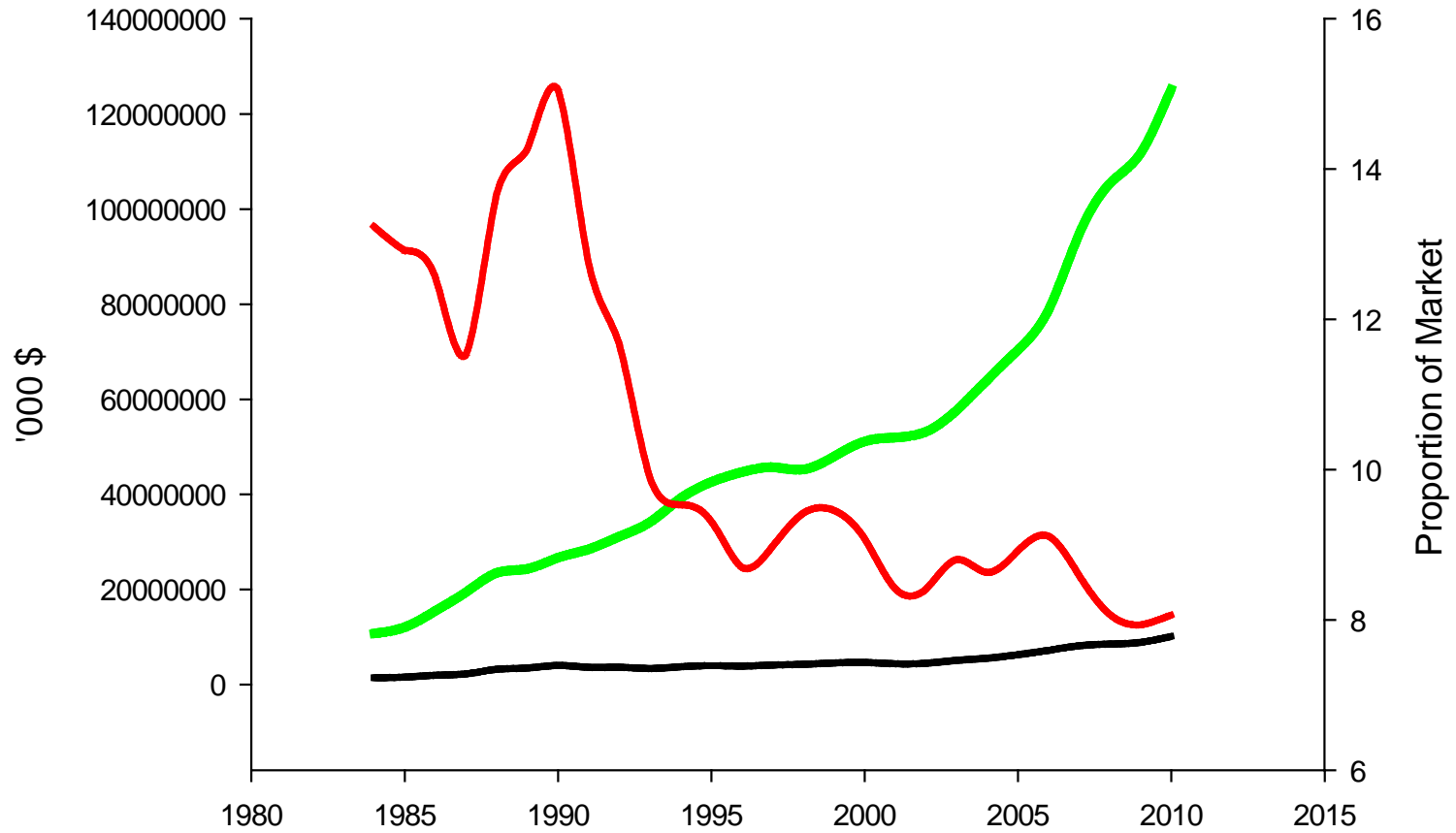
● Pelagic fish
● Salmonids
● Other fish
● Crustaceans and molluscs
● Non-food products
Total EU-27

Imports		Exports	
1 103 033	2 484 748	1 038 702	992 313
630 879	3 128 314	62 877	339 839
1 675 602	4 811 173	309 058	759 251
1 308 165	5 517 499	127 962	436 811
618 510	616 425	200 475	243 803
5 336 189	16 558 158	1 739 074	2 772 017

- Tuna, sardine, mackerel, herring, anchovy, etc.
- Salmon, trout
- Cod, hake, pollock, haddock, panga, sole, halibut, seabream, etc.
- Shrimp, spiny lobster, scallop, mussels, cuttlefish, squid, etc.
- Products not intended for human consumption, fish meal, decorative fish.

Source: Eurostat.

Global Aquaculture Value



Why is EU aquaculture “stagnating”?

Dominated by monoculture production?

Unfavourable regulatory environment?

Site availability, planning?

Poor investment climate?

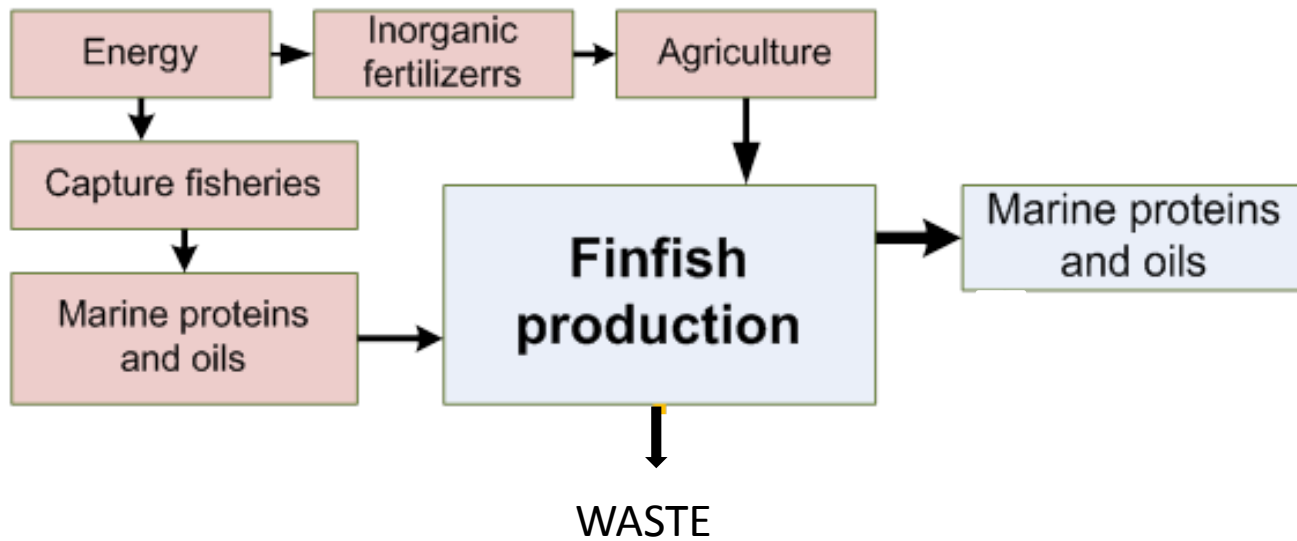
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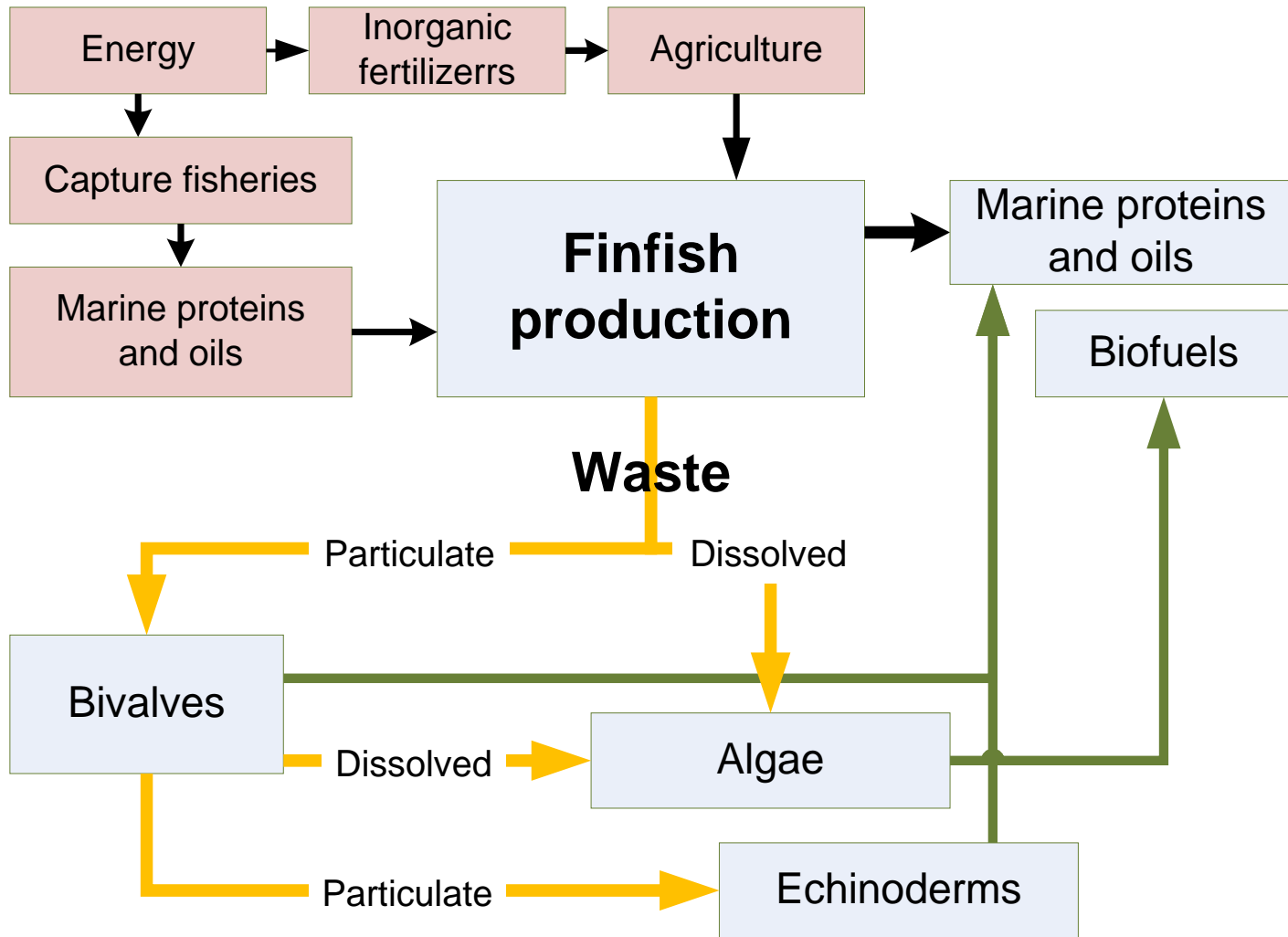
Growth Strategy - Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

“Innovation Union” - ideas can be turned into products and services that create growth and jobs.

“Resource efficient Europe” to help decouple economic growth from the use of resources”

An industrial policy for the globalisation era







Why is IMTA not being adopted by industry?

lack of knowledge and skills or unwilling to take risk to grow new species?

lack of good markets for new species?

insufficient confidence that IMTA will actually “work”?

concerns over potentially negative interactions between species?

mismatches in production cycles?

capital costs?

desires for focus and specialism within enterprises?

concerns over operational constraints?

concerns over environmental compromises?

lack of policy incentive?

regulatory or planning constraints?

Generally not scientific/technological issues



IDREEM

Total Cost: 5.7 million €

EC Contribution: 4.2 million €

Duration: 48 months

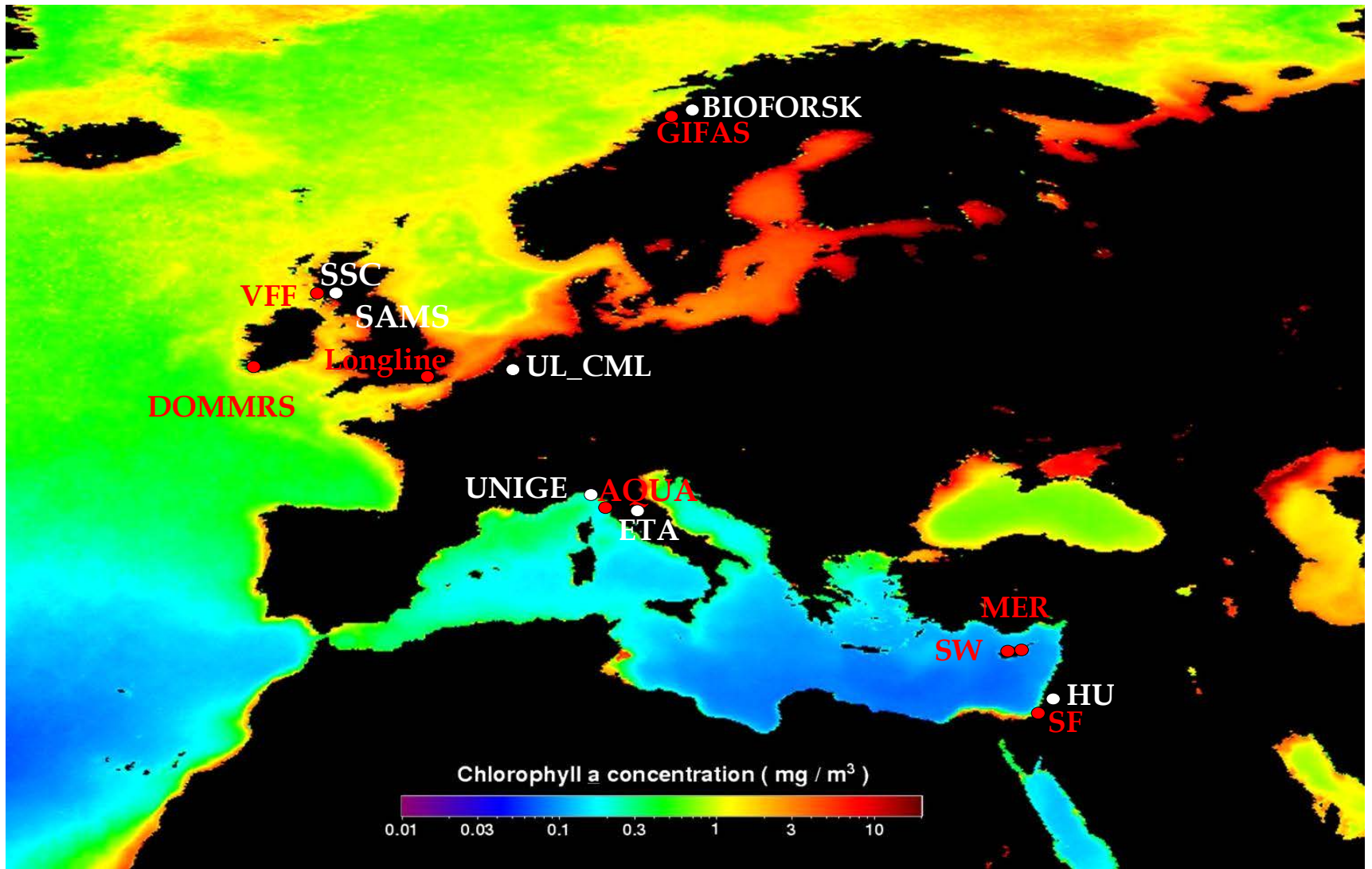
Start Date: 1 October 2012

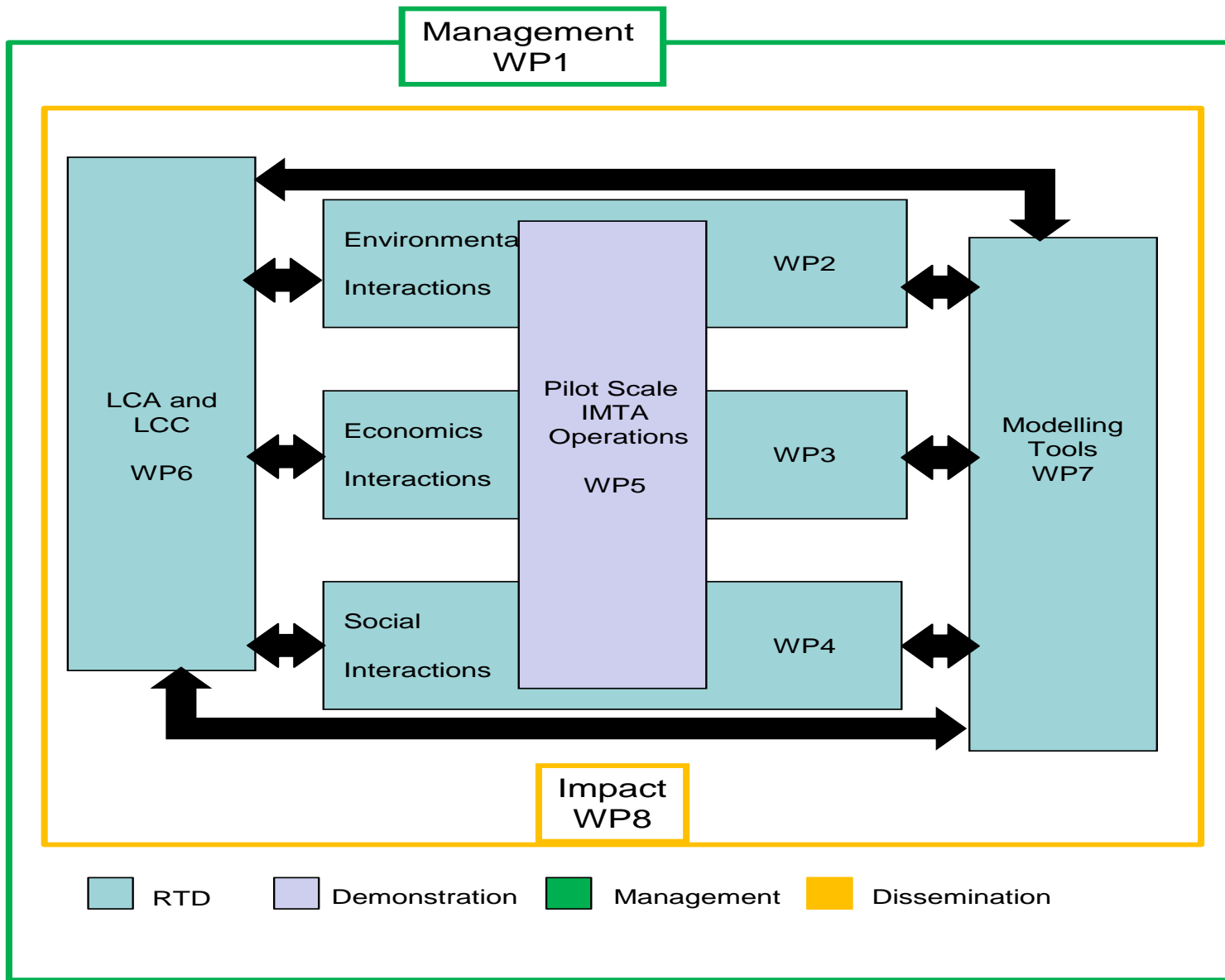
Consortium: 15 partners, 8 SMEs, 1 LE, 7 countries

RTD/SME pairings in 6 countries developing IMTA

Project Coordinator: SAMS

Project Website: www.IDREEM.eu





Objectives

- Reduce input, maximise productivity and minimise waste
- Convert waste products into secondary raw materials
- Demonstrate the combined resource and production efficiency of IMTA
- Provide tools for industry and policy makers for adopting IMTA
- Facilitate adoption of sustainable aquaculture practice (IMTA) in Europe by addressing barriers to the approach
- Development of decision making tools for SMEs and regulators

Does IMTA Work?:

What does the question mean?

Nutrient transfer?

Environmental quality?

Environmental efficiency

Money? Profit? Employment? Food production?

Personal view:

System vs site

Nutrient transfer is only important where there is a biological requirement e.g. POC limited for bivalves in the winter...

Nutrient mass-balance and environmental quality are very important

Economic performance is the key

How can enterprise realise economic benefits from improved environmental performance: nutrient tax, ecolabelling?

Thanks



Acknowledgement

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