rAqua

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First stakeholders event

Implications of basic organic farming principles on aquaculture

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The four Principles of Organic Agriculture

1. Principle of Health

Organic Agriculture should sustain and enhance the health of soil, plant, animal, human and planet as one and indivisible.

2. Principle of Ecology

Organic Agriculture should be based on living ecological systems and cycles, work with them, emulate them and help sustain them.

3. Principle of Fairness

Organic Agriculture should build on relationships that ensure fairness with regard to the common environment and life opportunities

4. Principle of Care

Organic Agriculture should be managed in a precautionary and responsible manner to protect the health and well-being of current and future generations and the environment.

Reg. CE 834/2007

ORGANIC PRODUCTION SHALL PURSUE THE FOLLOWING GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

(a) ESTABLISH A SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR AGRICULTURE THAT:

(i) respects nature's systems and cycles and sustains and enhances the health of soil, water, plants and animals and the balance between them;

(ii) contributes to a high level of biological diversity;

(iii) makes responsible use of energy and the natural resources, such as water, soil, organic matter and air;

(iv) respects high animal welfare standards and in particular meets animals' species-specific behavioral needs;

Reg. CE 834/2007

ORGANIC PRODUCTION SHALL PURSUE THE FOLLOWING GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

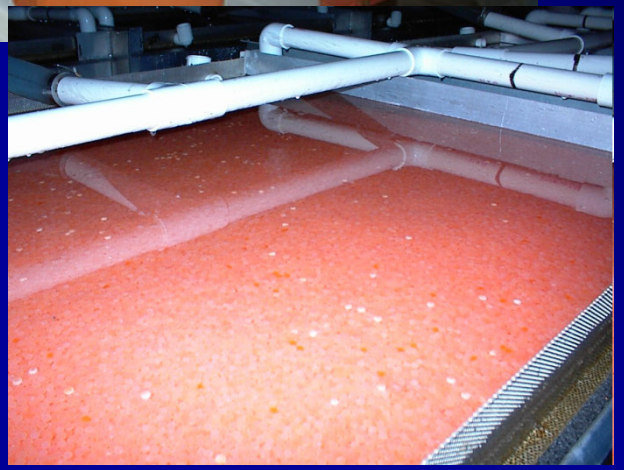
(b) AIM AT PRODUCING PRODUCTS OF HIGH QUALITY;

(c) AIM AT PRODUCING A WIDE VARIETY OF FOODS AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS THAT RESPOND TO CONSUMERS' DEMAND FOR GOODS PRODUCED BY THE USE OF PROCESSES THAT DO NOT HARM THE ENVIRONMENT, HUMAN HEALTH, PLANT HEALTH OR ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE.

Reg. EC 889/2008

Organic
and non-organic
production units
shall be separated
adequately.

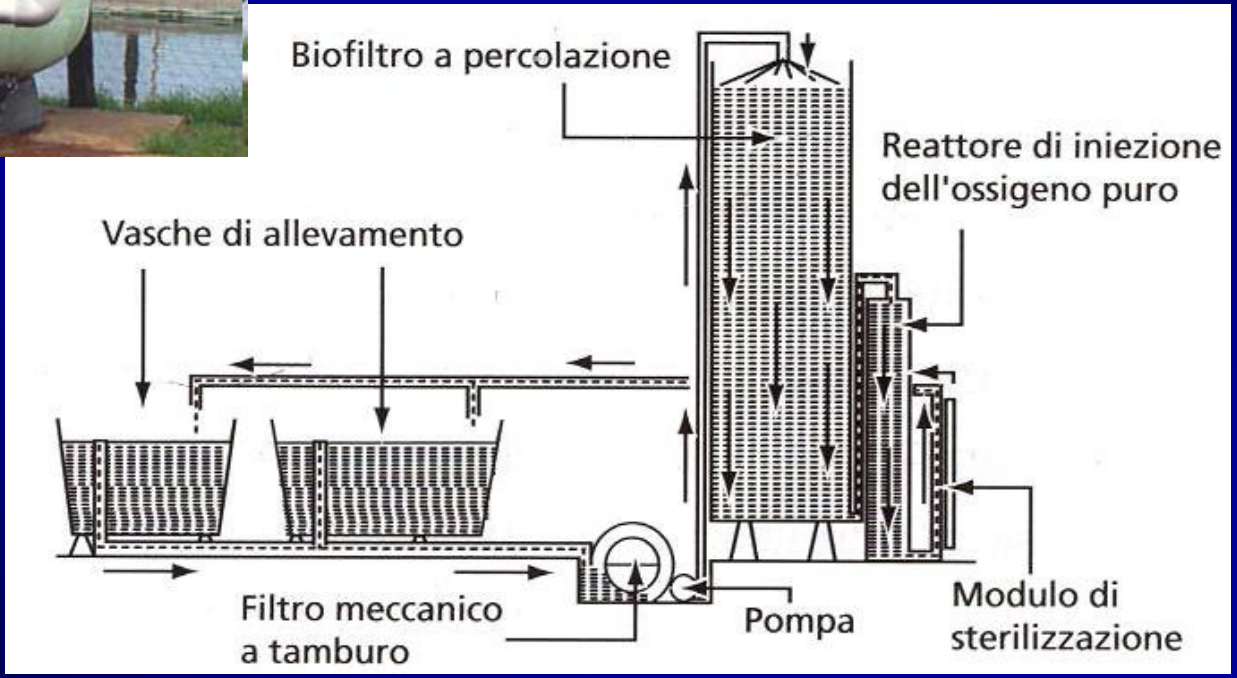
The use of hormones and hormone derivates is prohibited.



For on-growing purposes and when organic aquaculture juvenile animals are not available non-organic aquaculture juveniles may be brought into a holding (50 % by 31 December 2014 and 0 % by 31 December 2015).

At least the latter two thirds of the duration of the production cycle shall be managed under organic management.

Closed recirculation aquaculture animal production facilities are prohibited, with the exception of hatcheries and nurseries.



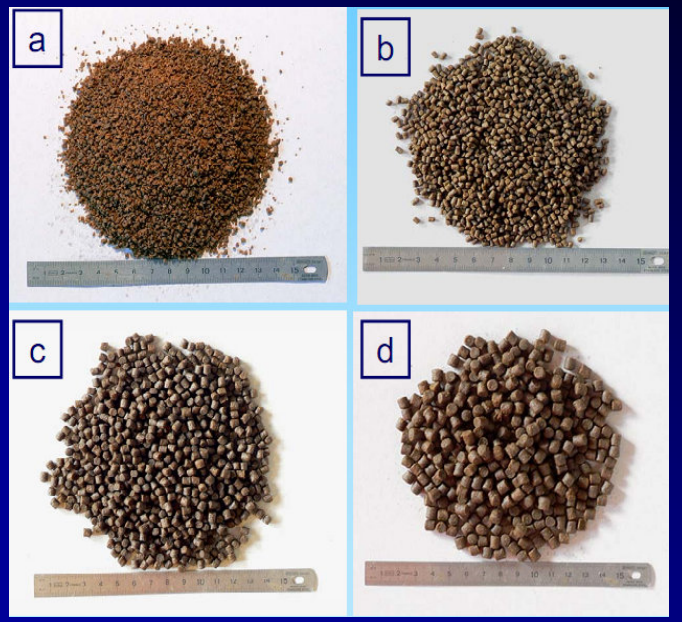
Feed for carnivorous aquaculture animals shall be sourced with the following priorities:

a) organic feed products of aquaculture origin;

b) fish meal and fish oil from organic aquaculture trimmings;

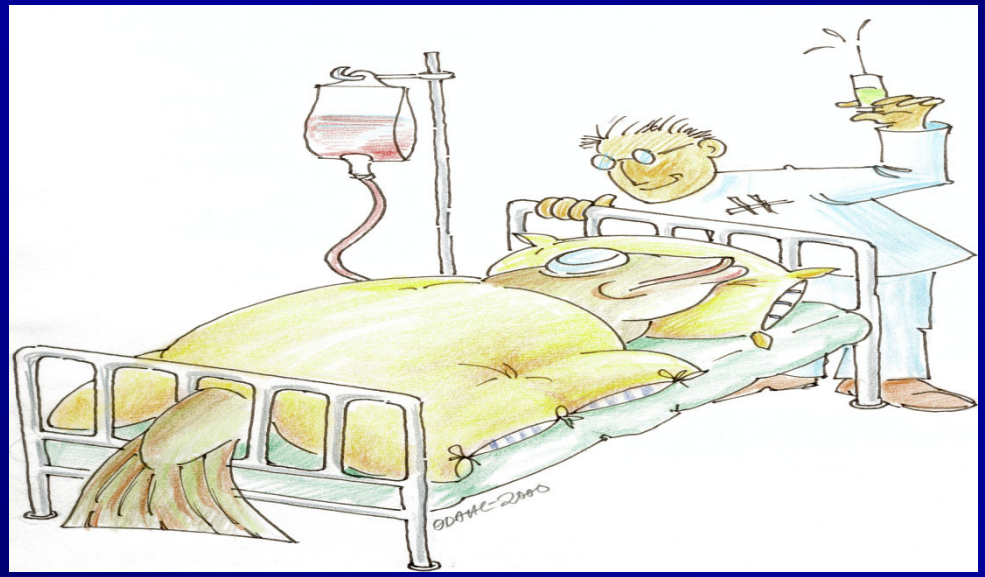
c) fish meal and fish oil and ingredients of fish origin derived from trimmings of fish already caught for human consumption in sustainable fisheries;

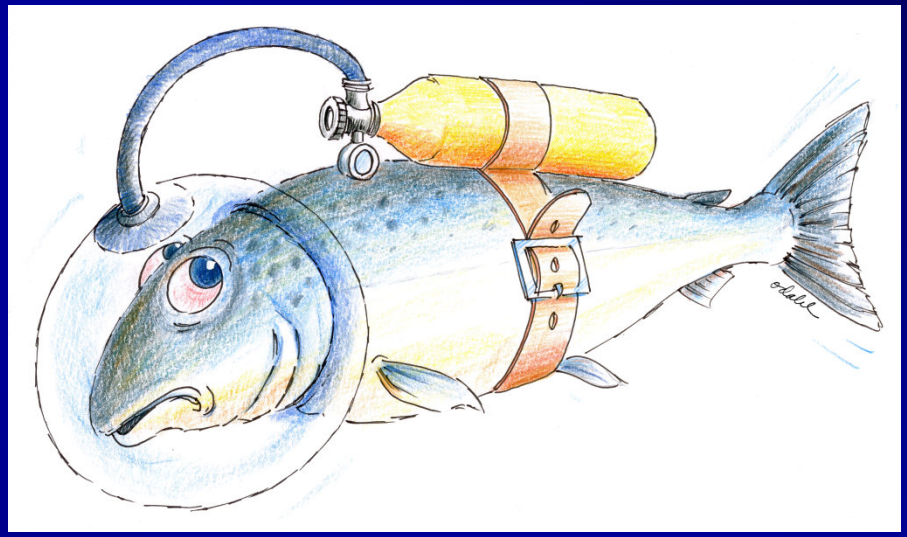
d) organic feed materials of plant or animal origin.



Stocking density is set out in Annex XIIIa by species or group of species.

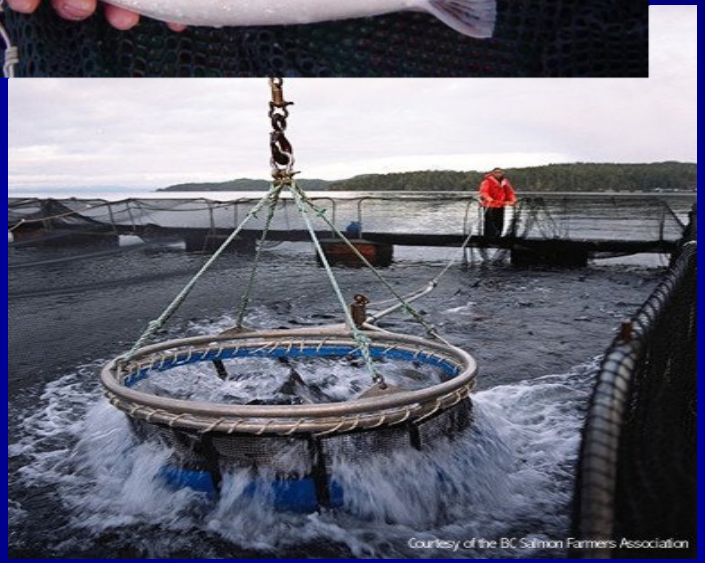
When despite preventive measures to ensure animal health, a health problem arises, veterinary treatments may be used …





Courtesy of Fiskeriforskning

Aeration is permitted to ensure animal welfare and health …
The use of oxygen is only permitted for uses linked to animal health requirements and critical periods of production or transport.



Slaughter techniques shall render fish immediately unconscious and insensible to pain.

In paragraph 11 of Article 95 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008, '1 July 2013' is replaced by '1 January 2015'.

The competent authority may authorize for a period expiring on 1 July 2013, those aquaculture animal and seaweed production units which are established and produce under nationally accepted organic rules before entry into force of this Regulation, to keep their organic status …

Comments and reflections are welcome