




Basic information	
<p>2006/0056(CNS)</p> <p>CNS - Consultation procedure Regulation</p>	Procedure completed
<p>Aquaculture: protection of the aquatic environment from the risks associated with the use of alien and locally absent species</p> <p>Amended by 2009/0153(COD)</p> <p>Subject</p> <p>3.15.02 Aquaculture 3.70.01 Protection of natural resources: fauna, flora, nature, wildlife, countryside; biodiversity</p>	

Key players				
European Parliament	Committee responsible		Rapporteur	Appointed
	PECH Fisheries		MORILLON Philippe (ALDE)	03/05/2006
	Committee for opinion		Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
Council of the European Union	Council configuration		Meetings	Date
	Agriculture and Fisheries		2806	2007-06-11
European Commission	Commission DG		Commissioner	
	Maritime Affairs and Fisheries		BORG Joe	

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
04/04/2006	Legislative proposal published	COM(2006)0154 	Summary
15/05/2006	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
03/10/2006	Vote in committee		Summary
10/10/2006	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A6-0331/2006	
14/11/2006	Decision by Parliament	T6-0472/2006	Summary

14/11/2006	Results of vote in Parliament		
11/06/2007	Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament		
11/06/2007	End of procedure in Parliament		
28/06/2007	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2006/0056(CNS)
Procedure type	CNS - Consultation procedure
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Amended by 2009/0153(COD)
Legal basis	EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 037
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	PECH/6/35735

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE374.471	12/07/2006	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE378.541	11/09/2006	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A6-0331/2006	10/10/2006	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T6-0472/2006	14/11/2006	Summary
European Commission				
Document type		Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal		COM(2006)0154	04/04/2006	Summary
Document attached to the procedure		SEC(2006)0421	04/04/2006	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2007)0054	11/01/2007	
Other institutions and bodies				
Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES1355/2006	26/10/2006	

Additional information		
Source	Document	Date
National parliaments	IPEX	
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act	
Regulation 2007/0708 OJ L 168 28.06.2007, p. 0001	Summary

Delegated acts	
Reference	Subject
2021/2950(DEA)	Examination of delegated act

Aquaculture: protection of the aquatic environment from the risks associated with the use of alien and locally absent species

2006/0056(CNS) - 14/11/2006 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution drafted by Philippe **MORILLON** (ALDE, FR) and made some amendments to the proposal. (For a summary of these amendments, please see the document dated 03/10/2006.) Parliament added that any withdrawal of a permit must be justified on scientific grounds. The resolution was adopted by 429 votes in favour to 19 against with 13 abstentions.

Aquaculture: protection of the aquatic environment from the risks associated with the use of alien and locally absent species

2006/0056(CNS) - 11/06/2007 - Final act

PURPOSE: to protect the aquatic environment against the risks associated with the use in aquaculture of non-indigenous species and to contribute to the sustainable development of this sector in Europe.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Council Regulation (EC) No 708/2007 of 11 June 2007 concerning use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture.

CONTENT: The regulation establishes a Community framework and sets up an authorisation system at national level for the introduction or translocation of aquatic organisms for use in aquaculture, with a view to optimising benefits associated with these practices in the EU, whilst avoiding alterations to ecosystems, preventing negative biological interaction with indigenous populations and restricting the spread of non-target species and detrimental impacts on natural habitats.

The main provisions of the Regulation are as follows:

- Member States shall ensure that all appropriate measures are taken to avoid adverse effects to biodiversity, and especially to species, habitats and ecosystem functions which may be expected to arise from the introduction or translocation of aquatic organisms and non-target species in aquaculture and from the spreading of these species into the wild. This Regulation shall not apply to the keeping of ornamental aquatic animals or plants in pet-shops, garden centres, contained garden ponds or aquaria.

- Aquaculture operators intending to undertake the introduction of an alien species or the translocation of a locally absent species shall apply for a permit from the competent authority of the receiving Member State. Applications may be submitted for multiple movements to take place over a period of not longer than seven years. The applicant shall be informed in writing within a reasonable time of the decision to issue or refuse a permit, and, in

any case, not later than six months from the date of application. At any point in time, the Competent Authority can withdraw the permit, temporarily or permanently, if unforeseen events with negative effects on the environment or on native populations occur.

- Member States shall keep a register of introductions and translocations containing a historical record of all applications made and the associated documentation gathered before the issue of a permit and during the monitoring period.

The new measures are in line with the United Nations Convention on biological diversity, which identifies some invasive alien species as one of the causes of loss of local species and harm to marine and coastal biodiversity.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18/06/2007. The Regulation will apply six months after the Commission's Regulation on implementing rules enters into force, but not later than 1 January 2009.

Aquaculture: protection of the aquatic environment from the risks associated with the use of alien and locally absent species

2006/0056(CNS) - 04/04/2006 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE : to establish a framework governing aquaculture practices in relation to alien and locally absent species to assess and minimise the possible impact of these on the aquatic environment and in this manner contribute to the sustainable development of the sector.

PROPOSED ACT : Council Regulation.

CONTENT : aquaculture has benefited economically from the introduction of alien species and translocation of locally absent species in the past (for example rainbow trout, Pacific oyster and salmon) and the policy objective for the future is to maximise benefits associated with introductions and translocations while at the same time avoiding alterations to ecosystems, preventing negative biological interaction, including genetic change, with indigenous populations and restricting the spread of non-target species and detrimental impacts on natural habitats.

Invasive alien species have been identified as one of the key causes of loss of biodiversity.

The proposed measures would regulate the introduction of such species through the setting up of a permit system. The proposal would not only enhance the protection of ecosystems but would also contribute to the continued development of the aquaculture industry.

The new framework would to ensure adequate protection of the aquatic environment from the risks associated with the use of non native species in aquaculture. This framework should include procedures for the analysis of the potential risks, the taking of measures based on the prevention and precautionary principles and the adoption of contingency plans where necessary. These procedures should build on experience gained through the existing voluntary frameworks, and notably the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) Code of Practice on the Introductions and Transfers of Marine Organisms and the European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (EIFAC) Code of Practice and

Manual of Procedures for consideration of introduction and transfer of marine and freshwater organisms.

The core of the present proposal is the establishment at national level of a system of permits for all new species which are introduced for aquaculture. Under the proposed measures, all projects to introduce a non-native species would have to be submitted for approval to a national advisory committee, which would determine whether the proposed introduction was 'routine', or not. In the case of non-routine introductions, an environmental risk assessment (ERA) would have to be carried out. Only movements which are assessed as being low risk could then be granted a permit. If the risk was considered to be medium or high, the advisory committee would enter into dialogue with the applicant to see whether adequate mitigation procedures or technologies which could reduce the risk to an adequately low level were available.

In the case of non-routine movements, the proposal provides for quarantine procedures, and in certain cases, the national authorities may also require a pilot release to be implemented prior to full-scale commercial introduction. The proposed regulation also sets out a number of requirements concerning contingency plans, monitoring procedures, and the keeping of national registers.

The scope of the current proposal is limited to movements of fish stocks which fall under the Common Fisheries Policy. Ornamental fish are therefore not concerned by these measures.

The new measures should not lead to undue delays as strict time limits are set out in the proposal. Member States will decide who pays, but it is envisaged that industry will normally bear the cost. Aquaculture operators could form associations to share the costs. As the permit can cover a five-year period, costs should not hinder the future development of aquaculture.

As regards the budgetary impact, the proposed Regulation may have some implications in terms of staff time to make applications for prospective movements of alien species and in terms of the resources needed for consulting STECF and the Advisory Committee for Fisheries and Aquaculture, but this is routine work for these committees.