

# Fish welfare: a real challenge for fish farmers



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**Webinar on Aquatic Animal Health - Strengthening National Capacities  
for Sustainable Aquaculture 02/09/2026**

# Animal welfare

- Different points of view.
- **Breeder**: good production = good welfare.
- **Veterinarian**: avoid unnecessary suffering, chronic stress and distress.
- **Animal rights activist**: any constriction or traumatic action is illegal.
- **Vegetarians and vegans**: **NO** to any kind of animal production and slaughtering.

# Animal welfare

- New concept of animal welfare: global health, the set of positive psycho-physical conditions for the subsistence of sentient life ("**life worth living**").
- Consumers want healthy, safe foods that respect the animals' mental and physical needs.
- According to a sustainable aquaculture

## Consumers point of view

- Consumers view the welfare of farmed fish with growing attention, torn between the desire for ethical safeguards and the need for assurances regarding food quality. Key concerns center on living conditions, water quality, and the impact on the ecosystem.

# Perception of fish consumers

| Characteristic                   | Perception of Farmed Fish                    | Perception of Wild-Caught Fish                |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>Living Environment</b>        | Artificially controlled                      | Natural but subject to marine pollution       |
| <b>Food Safety</b>               | Lower heavy metal accumulation               | Potential risk linked to marine contamination |
| <b>Ethics and Sustainability</b> | Concerns regarding stocking density and feed | Risk of overfishing and bycatch               |



# Legislation in Europe

- Still very lacking, both at national than international level.
- A few sentences about fish.
- Great Britain and Norway among the most advanced countries.
- E.U. going to implement, but with typical bureaucratic slowness.

# Fish farming

- Approved the **recommendation** of the **Council of Europe** in Strasbourg (general part on "farmed fish") in December 2005.
- It became effective after six months from the officialization by the Standing Committee.
- Obligation from the Member States to ratify it....**not all the members are applying this rule.**



## Guidelines on Water Quality and Handling for the Welfare of Farmed Vertebrate Fish

EU Platform on Animal Welfare Own-Initiative Group on Fish

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### List of contributors

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# World Organization for Animal Health

## Aquatic Animal Health Code

Aquatic Animal Health Code

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### SECTION 7.

#### WELFARE OF FARMED FISH

|                              |                                                                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <a href="#">Chapter 7.1.</a> | Introduction to recommendations for the welfare of farmed fish               |
| <a href="#">Chapter 7.2.</a> | Welfare of farmed fish during transport                                      |
| <a href="#">Chapter 7.3.</a> | Welfare aspects of stunning and killing of farmed fish for human consumption |
| <a href="#">Chapter 7.4.</a> | Killing of farmed fish for disease control purposes                          |

 Cattura rettangolare

2023 ©OIE - *Aquatic Animal Health Code*

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# EU Regulation 1/2005 on animal transport

## Article 1 Field of application

This Regulation applies to the transport of live **vertebrate** animals within the Community, including specific checks to be carried out by competent authorities on consignments entering or leaving EU countries

# EU Regulation 1/2005 on animal transport

## Article 3

General conditions for the transport of animals

No one is authorized to transport or have animals transported in conditions that expose them to unnecessary injury or suffering

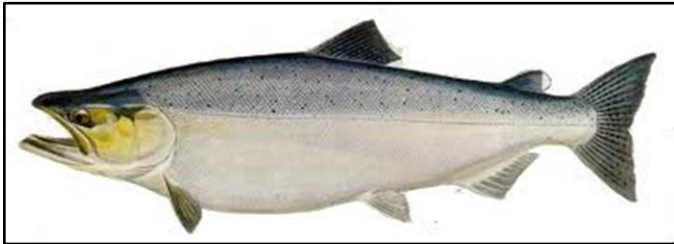
No specific rules available for fish



# Fish welfare during transport

- Aquaculture is a very complex sector, with more than 300 species farmed all over the world (**at least 40 different species in EU**: finfish, mollusc and crustaceans).
- **Quite different “aquatic animals”** like embrionated eggs, post larvae (shrimp), fry and juvenile, broodstocks, live fish to slaughter-house, to put and take fisheries, for restocking purposes, *etc.*

# Main farmed species in Europe



**Atlantic salmon**



**Turbot**



**Rainbow trout**



**Sea bass**



**Carp**



**Sea bream**

# Minor species



**Arctic char**



**Brown trout**



**Pike**



**Sturgeon**

# Different types of production



# Fish welfare during transport

Different means of transport (trucks, well-boats, airplane)



# Fish welfare during transport

## Different materials:

- embrionated eggs
- broodstock or juveniles
- ornamental fish
- mollusc and crustaceans



# Some critical point to be managed in aquaculture



**Loading**



**Transport and unloading**

# Fish welfare during transport

- During long journey you need to change the water.
- **Few specific points in Europe....**so you need to ask to other fish farmers (health problems!!) or to the fire brigade or to the Coast guard in a port...marine species



# EU Regulation 1099/2009

## animals slaughtering

*consideranda*

*The recommendations relating to farmed fish are not included in this Regulation due to the need for further scientific advice and an economic evaluation in the sector...*

## EU Regulation 1099/2009 animals slaughtering

As for fish, only art. 3 paragraph 1: "During killing and related operations, the animals are limited any avoidable pain, anxiety or suffering".



# Farmed fish (finfish): EFSA opinion

**Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Animal Health and Welfare General approach to fish welfare and to the concept of **sentience in fish** – Gennaio 2009**

**Animal welfare aspects of husbandry systems for farmed common **carp** - Dicembre 2008**

**Animal welfare aspects of husbandry systems for farmed European **seabass and gilthead seabream** – Ottobre 2008**

**Animal welfare aspects of husbandry systems for farmed fish - **European eel** - Settembre 2008**

**Animal welfare aspects of husbandry systems for **farmed trout** - Settembre 2008**

## Slaughtering: EFSA opinion 2008-09

- Species-specific welfare aspects of the main systems of stunning and killing of farmed **Sea bass and Sea bream**
- Species-specific welfare aspects of the main systems of stunning and killing of farmed **Rainbow Trout**
- Species-specific welfare aspects of the main systems of stunning and killing of farmed **Eels** (*Anguilla Anguilla*)
- Knowledge gaps and research needs for the welfare of farmed fish

# International guidelines

**OIE** – World Organization for Animal Health - Aquatic Animal Health Code 2026 - Chapter 7

**FAO** - Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing which also includes the principles for the development of sustainable aquaculture.

**FEAP** – (Federation European Aquaculture Producers) - Code of Conduct for European Aquaculture

**API** – (Italian Fish farmers Association ) Code of Good Breeding Practice in Aquaculture

**API** - Guidelines for Product Certification in Aquaculture

## Examples of stunning/killing methods for fish groups (Aquatic code 2026 art 7.3.8)

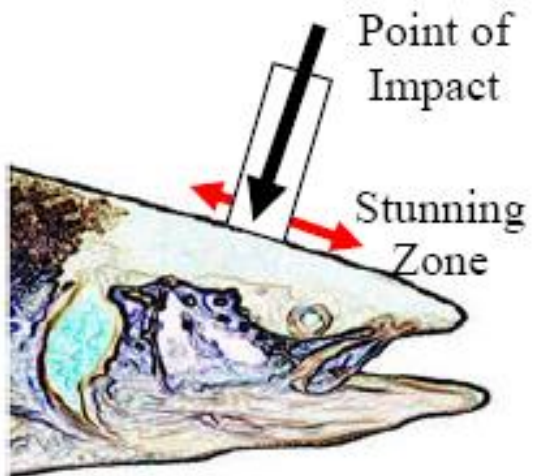
- The following methods enable humane killing for the following fish groups:
- **percussive stunning**: carp, salmonids;
- **spiking** or coring: tuna;
- **free bullet**: tuna;
- **electrical stunning**: carp, eel, salmonids.

## Electrical stunning

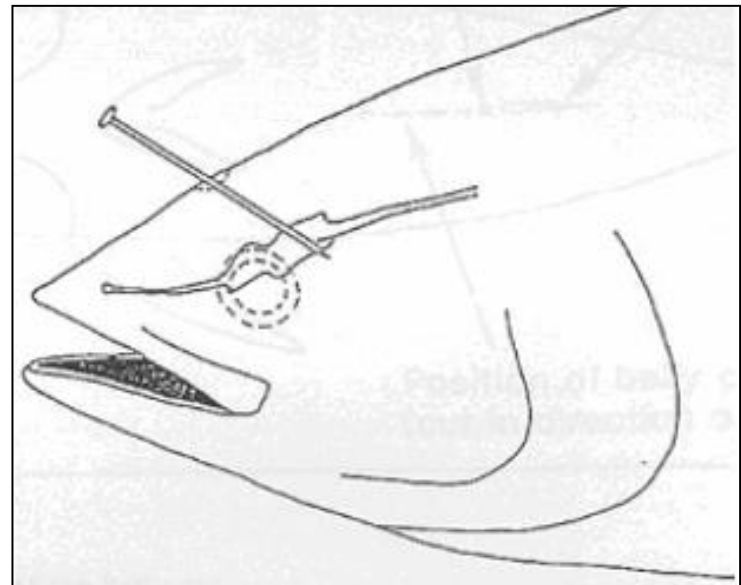


## Percussive stunning

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## Spiking or coring



## Poor fish welfare (WOAH code 2026)

The following methods are known to be used for killing fish:

chilling with ice in holding water, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in holding water; chilling with ice and CO<sub>2</sub> in holding water; salt or ammonia baths; asphyxiation by removal from water; exsanguination without stunning.

These methods **should not be used** if it is feasible to use the methods described in points 2 and 3 of this Article, as appropriate to the fish species.

# Sea bass and bream

## METHODS USED IN COMMERCIAL FARM

- Stunning in water with ice.
- Stunning in boxes with ice
- Asphyxiation



**Stunning and killing...at the same time??**



**Allowed method...waiting for some better technique...**



# Electrical stunning (dry or wet) in marine species ... work in progress



Pictures by Leonidas Papaharisis (Greece)

# EU COMMISSION: work in progress



# EU COMMISSION: work in progress

## Farm to Fork Strategy

*Transition to sustainable food systems*

Need to improve animal welfare

Review of animal welfare legislation/Animal welfare labelling

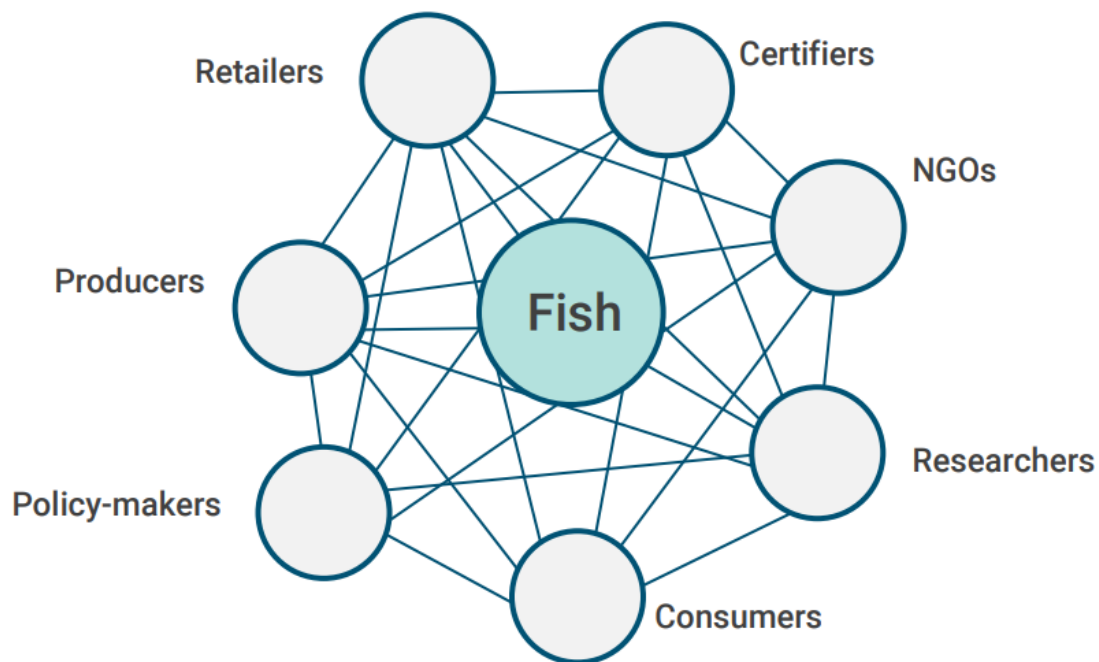
Significant increase in organic aquaculture

Action Plan on Organic Farming



# RESEARCH: work in progress

## Science-based collaborative approach:



# Good news.....January 2024

## **Animal Welfare: New EU Reference Centre for the welfare of aquatic animals**

Today, **the Commission has adopted a Decision designating the fourth European Union Reference Centre for Animal Welfare, which will specialise in the welfare of aquatic animals.**

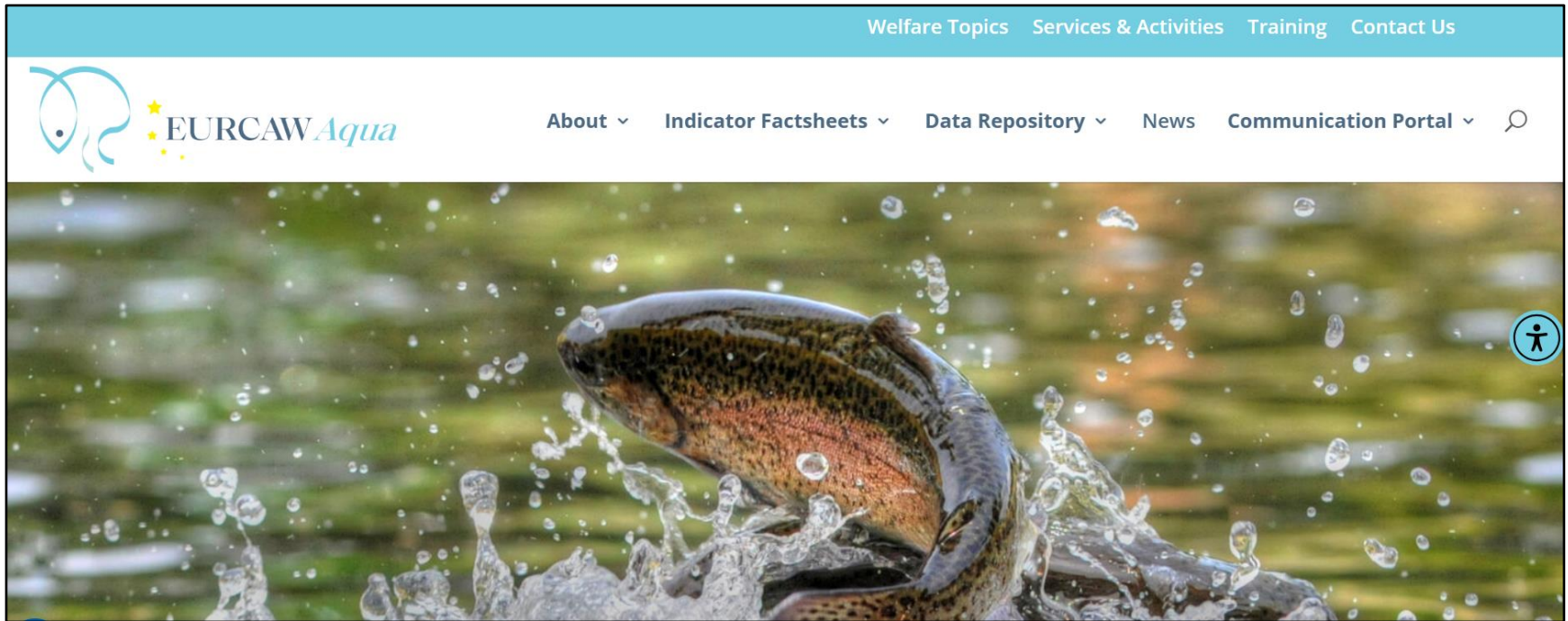
The Reference Centre for the welfare of aquatic animals has been designated following a public selection process. It will be run by a **Consortium led by the University of Crete (Greece)**, and also composed of the **Biology Centre of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Institute of Parasitology (Czechia) and the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (Spain).**

EU Reference Centres for animal welfare are established to assist EU countries in their official controls on animal welfare **rules in farms, during transport and at the time of slaughter or killing.**

Improving the welfare of aquatic animals, particularly in farms, during transport and at the time of killing, is an important part of the Commission's animal welfare agenda. The new EU Reference Centre will contribute to ensuring that EU rules in this area are respected. It will support the activities of the Commission and Member States by carrying out scientific and technical studies, as well as conducting training courses and disseminating research findings and information on technical innovations.

Reference Centres are foreseen under the Official Controls Regulation, adopted in March 2017, which harmonises EU rules on official controls along the whole agri-food chain, including in relation to animal welfare rules.

# New reference laboratory – EURCAW-Aqua



# EURCAW Aqua team and Ethics Committee



**Michail Pavlidis**

EURCAW-Aqua Director & Coordinator  
University of Crete



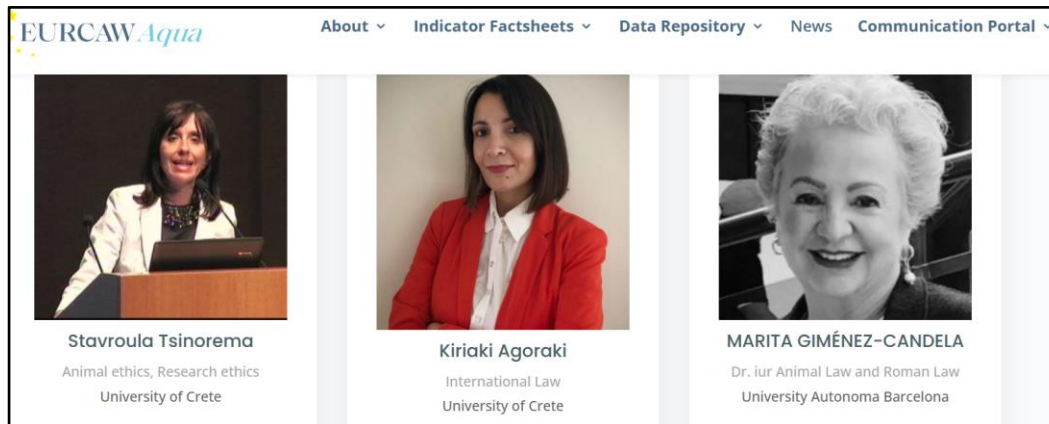
**Ivona Mladineo**

EURCAW-Aqua Deputy Director  
Biology Centre Czech Academy of  
Sciences

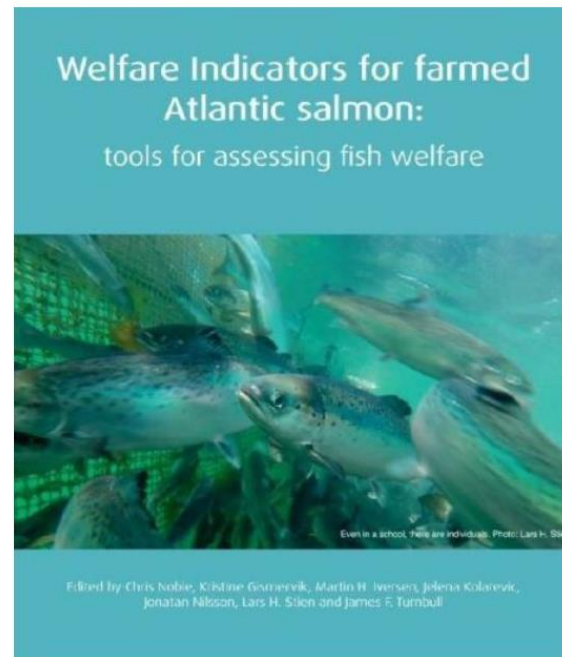
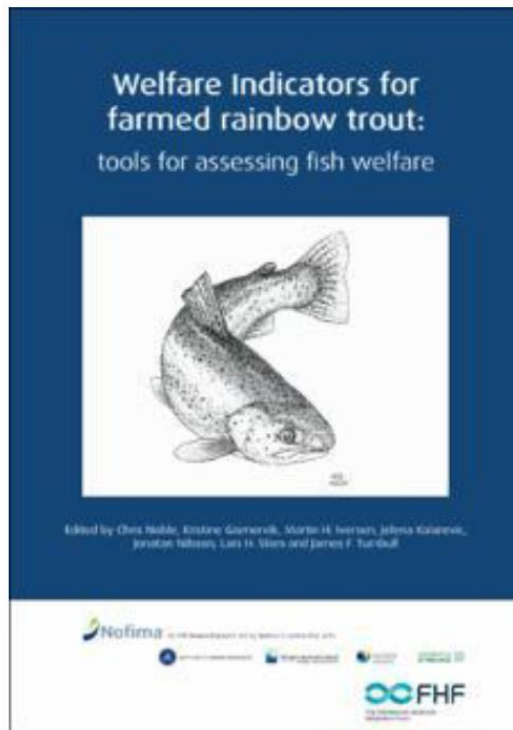


**Francesc Padrós i Bover**

EURCAW-Aqua Training Coordinator  
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# Welfare Indicators – The need for species-specificity





# No legislation? But we need to do more

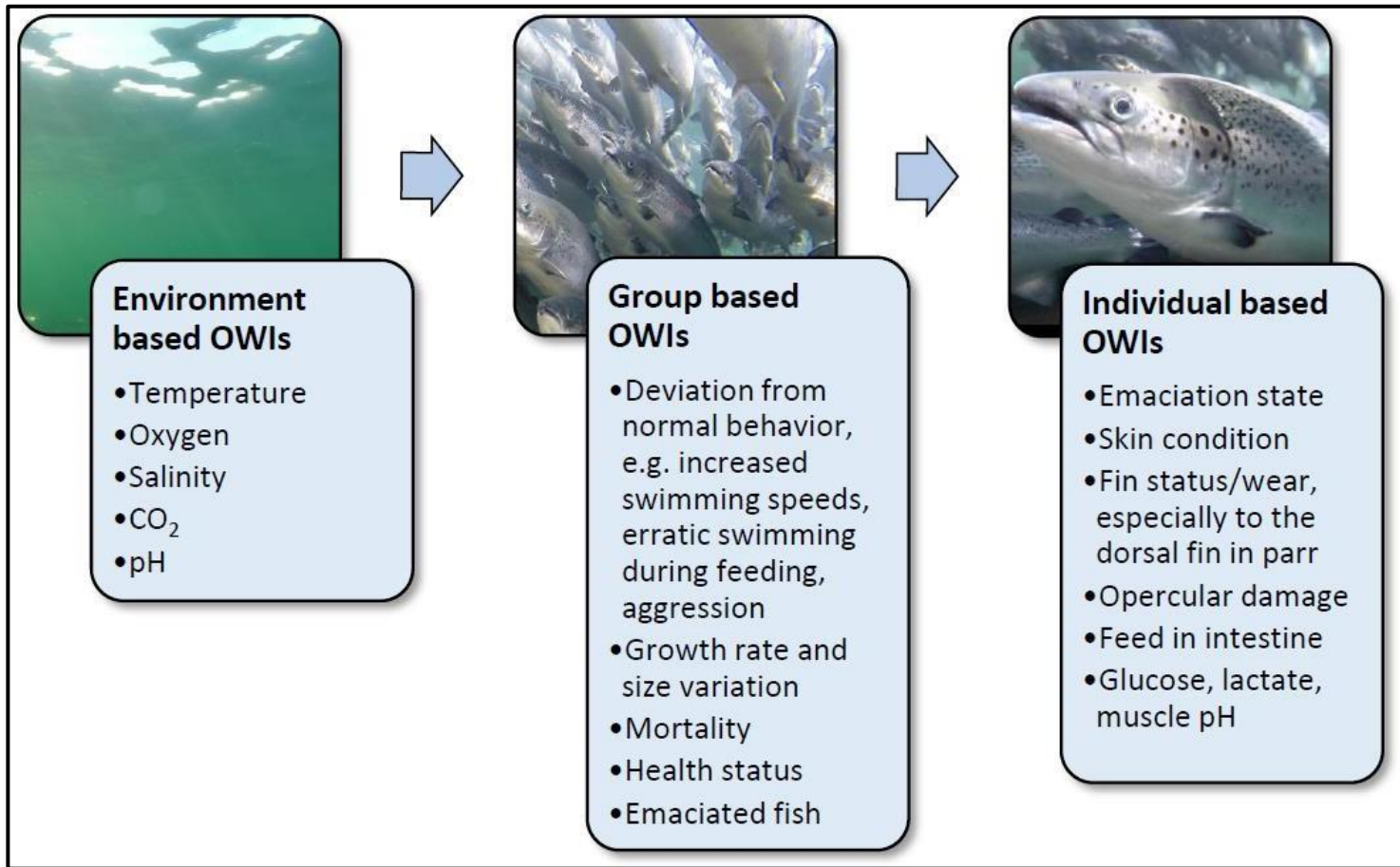
Welfare Indicators can be a good approach

**Environment based** – observations made on the environment, infrastructure and processes (also known as Indirect WIs or Resource-based WIs).

**Animal based (group and individual)**– observations made on or from the animal (also known as Direct WIs or Outcome WIs), both group based than individually based

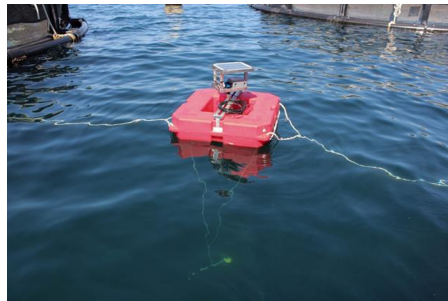
At the moment no indicators are available for sea bass and bream (some works and projects are in progress)

# Welfare indicators (Noble *et al*, 2020)



# WELFARE INDICATORS (AdriAquaNet InterReg project)

## Environment based



## Animal based (group and individual)

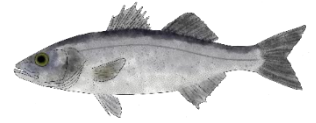


# OPERATIONAL WELFARE INDICATORS (OWIs) IN SEA CAGES

| Environment based OWI | Group based OWIs  | Individual based OWIs |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Oxygen                | Emaciated fish    | Emaciation state      |
| Temperature           | Appetite          | Fin damage            |
| Salinity              | Growth            | Skin loss/ulcers      |
| Turbidity             | Mortality         | Eye status            |
| Other.....            | Abnormal swimming | Deformities           |
|                       | Abnormal behavior | Abnormal pigmentation |
|                       | Diseased fish     | Opercular damage      |
|                       | Other.....        | Mouth/Jaw damage      |
|                       |                   | Gill status           |
|                       |                   | Ectoparasites         |
|                       |                   | Feed in intestine     |
|                       |                   | Visceral fat          |

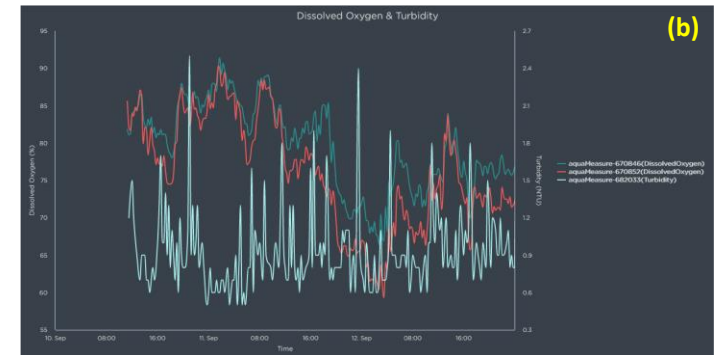
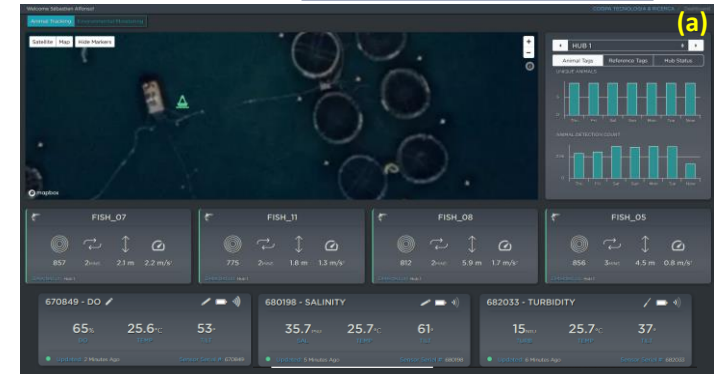
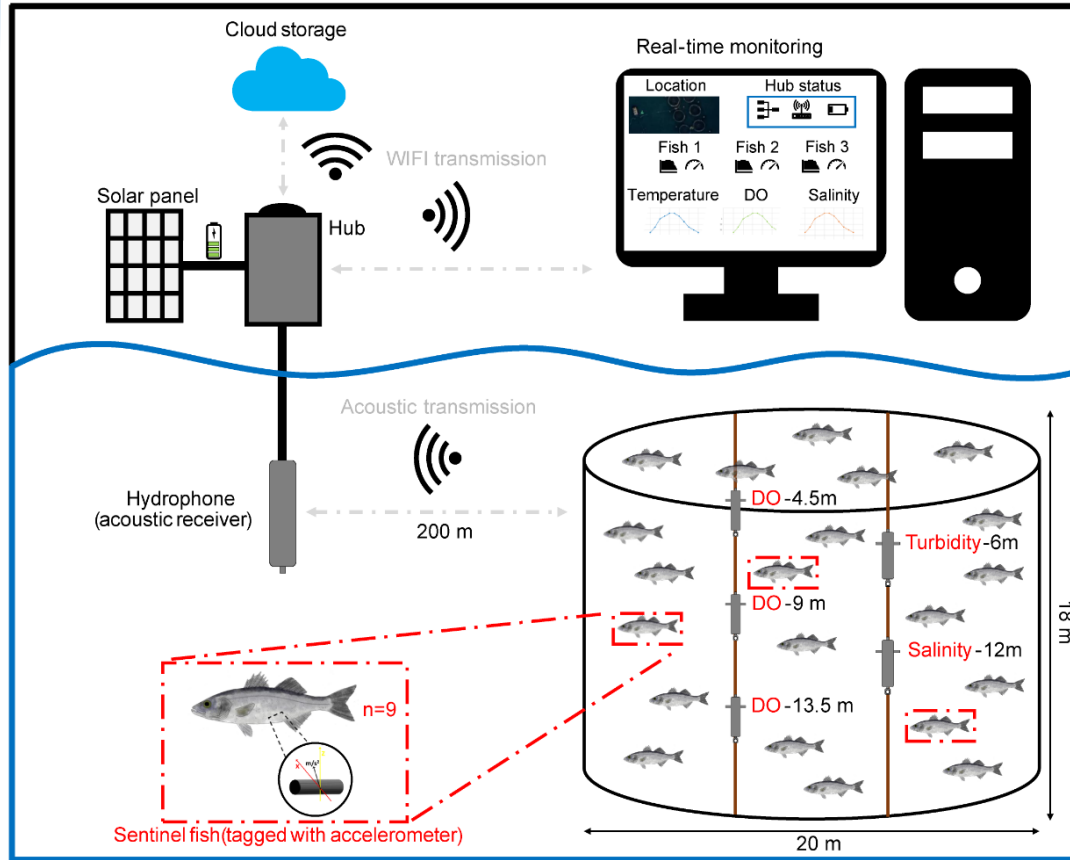


# Use of sensors in aquaculture environments



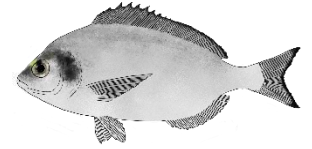
- **Case study 4a:** Combination of physiological and environmental sensors – Sea bass

Monitoring – 68 days



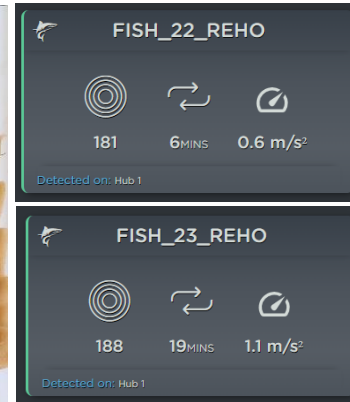
Toomey et al. / In prep.

# Use of sensors in aquaculture environments



## • Case study 4b: Combination of physiological and environmental sensors – Sea bream

Ongoing experiment – September 2023 → August 2024



### Real time data:

- Fish behavior (depth)
- Fish activity– proxy of energy expenditure
- Environmental parameters

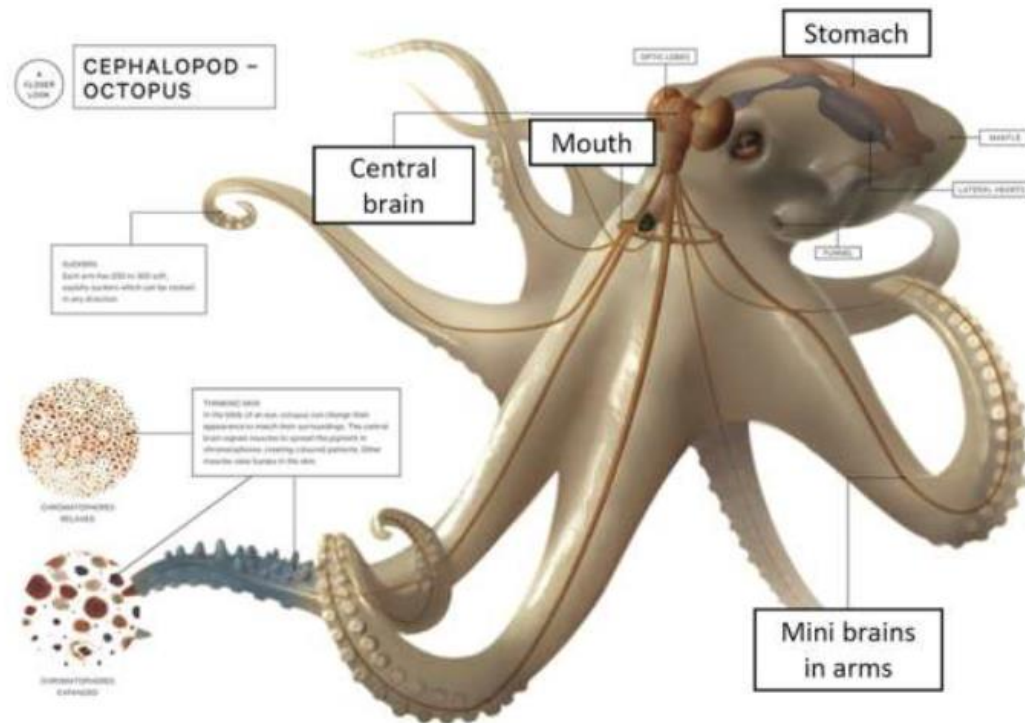
Results coming soon!

# New challenges 2025-2030 (crustaceans)

- The **Italian Ministry of Health** has established a **working group on crustacean welfare**.
- The members belong to:
- Welfare office Ministry of Health – Rome;
- **National Reference lab on animal welfare – IZSLER Brescia**
- **NRL fish, mollusc and crustacean diseases - IZSVe**
- University of Nape;
- Local Competent authorities;
- Private company (to be identified)



# *Octopus* spp.....the only invertebrate included in EU legislation about experimental trials



● Thanks.....



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