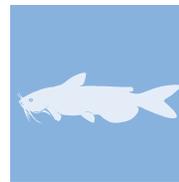
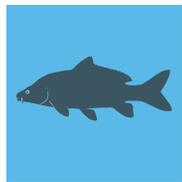
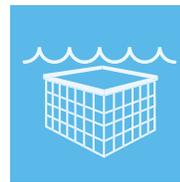
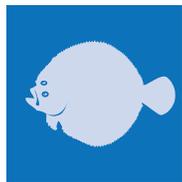




Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

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COUNTRY REPORTS  
**Netherlands**



Country Report Supporting the Preparation of the  
First Report on *The State of the World's Aquatic  
Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*

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This Country Report has been submitted by the national authorities as a contribution to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) publication, *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*. The information in this Country Report has not been verified by FAO, and its content is entirely the responsibility of the entity preparing the Country Report, and does not necessarily represent the views of FAO, or its Members. The designations employed and the presentation of material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.



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COMMISSION ON  
GENETIC RESOURCES  
FOR FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE

**Questionnaire for the Preparation of  
Country Reports for *the First State of  
the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources  
for Food and Agriculture***

COMMISSION ON  
GENETIC RESOURCES  
FOR FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE DYNAMIC GUIDELINES

### How do I complete the dynamic guidelines?

1. You will require Adobe Reader to open the dynamic guidelines. Adobe Reader can be downloaded free of charge from: <http://get.adobe.com/uk/reader/otherversions/>. Use Adobe Reader Version 10 or higher.
2. Open the dynamic guidelines and save it (save as a pdf) on your hard drive.
3. Please rename it <name of your country>.pdf.
4. You may forward the dynamic guidelines to stakeholders you would like to involve or inform by e-mail. You may also print and/or save the dynamic guidelines.
5. It is advisable to prepare textual responses (including any formatting such as bullet points) first in a separate document and then to copy and paste them into the form. Please use font Arial 10. Acronyms and abbreviations should be avoided if possible. If included, they must be introduced (i.e. written out in full) the first time they are used. Note that the text boxes are expandable. Once text has been entered, the box will automatically enlarge to make its content fully visible when you click outside its border. To delete a row you have added, click on the "X" on the far right of the table
6. When you have finished completing the dynamic guidelines, click the "Submit form" button at the end of the form and send the completed dynamic guidelines to [Devin.Bartely@fao.org](mailto:Devin.Bartely@fao.org); [Matthias.Halwart@fao.org](mailto:Matthias.Halwart@fao.org); and [ruth.garciagomez@fao.org](mailto:ruth.garciagomez@fao.org).
7. This should automatically attach the document to an email that you can then send. Otherwise, please attach the completed dynamic guidelines manually to an e-mail and send it to [Devin.Bartely@fao.org](mailto:Devin.Bartely@fao.org); [Matthias.Halwart@fao.org](mailto:Matthias.Halwart@fao.org); and [ruth.garciagomez@fao.org](mailto:ruth.garciagomez@fao.org).
8. A letter confirming official endorsement by relevant authorities should also be attached to the email.
9. You will receive a confirmation that the submission was successful.

### Where can I get further assistance?

If you have any questions regarding the dynamic guidelines, please contact [Devin.Bartely@fao.org](mailto:Devin.Bartely@fao.org); [Matthias.Halwart@fao.org](mailto:Matthias.Halwart@fao.org); [ruth.garciagomez@fao.org](mailto:ruth.garciagomez@fao.org)

Several websites provide useful information on aquatic species that can be consulted for proper species names and for information on aquatic genetic resources: [AlgaeBase](http://www.algaebase.org), [Aquamaps](http://www.aquamaps.org), [Barcode of Life](http://www.barcodeoflife.org), [Census of Marine Life](http://www.censusofmarinelife.org), [FishBase](http://www.fishbase.org), [Frozen Ark](http://www.frozenark.org), [GenBank](http://www.genbank.org), [Global Biodiversity Information Facility](http://www.gbif.org), [International Union for Conservation of Nature](http://www.iucn.org), [National Institutes of Health Database on Genomes and Bioinformatics](http://www.nih.gov), [Ornamental Fish International](http://www.sealifebase.org), [SealifeBase](http://www.sealifebase.org), [Sea Around Us](http://www.searoundsus.org), and [World Register of Marine Species](http://www.marinespecies.org).

### How, by whom and by when must the completed dynamic guidelines be submitted?

Once officially endorsed by the relevant authorities, the completed dynamic guidelines should be submitted (click the "Submit form" button on the header banner) by the National Focal Point. **Completed dynamic guidelines should be sent by December 31<sup>st</sup> 2015.**

[www.algaebase.org](http://www.algaebase.org)  
[www.aquamaps.org](http://www.aquamaps.org)  
[www.barcodeoflife.org](http://www.barcodeoflife.org)  
[www.coml.org](http://www.coml.org)  
[www.fishbase.org](http://www.fishbase.org)  
[www.frozenark.org](http://www.frozenark.org)  
[www.genbank.org](http://www.genbank.org)  
[www.gbif.org](http://www.gbif.org)  
[www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org)  
<http://discover.nci.nih.gov/>  
[www.ornamental-fish-int.org](http://www.ornamental-fish-int.org)  
[www.sealifebase.org](http://www.sealifebase.org)  
[www.searoundsus.org](http://www.searoundsus.org)  
[www.marinespecies.org](http://www.marinespecies.org)

## I. INTRODUCTION

At its Thirteenth Regular Session, the Commission noted that the preparation of a country-driven *State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* would provide countries with opportunities for assessing the status of their aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture and enhancing the contributions of aquatic genetic resources to food security and rural development. Additionally the process of producing Country Reports will assist countries in determining their needs and priorities for the conservation and sustainable use of aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture, and will help raise awareness among policy-makers.

## II. COUNTRY REPORTS

As with the other sectors, *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (SoWAqGR)* will be compiled from Country Reports. It is recognized that guidance is necessary in order to assist countries in completing those reports under a common framework. The Country Reports will become official government documents submitted to FAO.

The following questionnaire is the suggested format for the preparation and submission of Country Reports. The questionnaire has been prepared by FAO to assist in the preparation of Country Reports contributing to the SoWAqGR Report. It has been designed to assist countries to undertake a strategic assessment of their aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture.

The scope of the first State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and therefore the emphasis in the Country Reports, is farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives within national jurisdiction.

Country Reports should:

- become powerful tools for improving the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture, at national and regional levels;
- identify threats to aquatic genetic resources, gaps in information about aquatic genetic resources and needs for the strengthening of national capacity to manage aquatic genetic resources effectively;
- inform the development of national policies, legislation, research and development, education, training and extension concerning the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture;
- contribute to raising public awareness about the importance of aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture;
- complement other national reporting activities on the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources.

### Timeline and process

In line with the overall process, as established by the Commission, the Director-General of FAO sent a Circular State Letter on 19 April 2012 to countries requesting them to identify National Focal Points for the preparation of Country Reports by 31 December, 2015.

The following steps are recommended in preparing the Country Report, using a participatory approach:

- Each participating country should appoint a National Focal Point for the coordination of the preparation of the Country Report who will also act as focal point to FAO. National Focal Points should be communicated to the Secretary, Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture ([cgrfa@fao.org](mailto:cgrfa@fao.org)) immediately.
- Countries are encouraged to establish a national committee to oversee the preparation of the Country Report. The national committee should consist of as many representative stakeholders as practical (representing government, industry, research and civil society).
- The national committee should meet frequently to review progress and consult widely with key stakeholders.

- The National Focal Point should coordinate the preparation of the first draft of the Country Report, which should be reviewed by the national committee. The National Focal Point should facilitate a consultative process for broader stakeholder review.
- Following the stakeholder review, the National Focal Point should coordinate the finalization of the Country Report, submit it to the government for official endorsement and transmit it to FAO in one of the Organization's official languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) by 31 December 2015.
- The Country Report will be an official government report.
- If countries are unable to submit final Country Reports by the set deadline, preliminary reports of findings should be provided to FAO to contribute to the identification of global priorities for inclusion in the SoWAqGR Report.

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PREPARATION OF COUNTRY REPORTS FOR  
THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S AQUATIC GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD  
AND AGRICULTURE**

Country report supporting the preparation of  
The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

Country	Netherlands
Prepared By	Sipke Joost Hiemstra
Date	Jun 28, 2017

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Country Report should contain an executive summary of 2-3 pages highlighting the main findings of the analysis and providing an overview of key issues, constraints and existing capacity to address the issues and challenges. The executive summary should indicate trends and driving forces and present an overview of the proposed strategic directions for future actions aimed at the national, regional and global levels.

*Please include the Executive Summary here.*

The aquaculture sector in The Netherlands is made up of two main components, the shellfish and the fish production. In addition, there are key multinational companies in the supply chain, and top educational institutions that cover all aspects of aquaculture.

The production companies are all SME's, production of shellfish is located mainly in the Southwest of The Netherlands, and makes use of the Wadden Sea in the North for mussel seed. The fish production is exclusively producing in Recirculating Aquaculture Systems (RAS), and companies have their own water source, and are therefore not bound to water bodies. In reality, companies producing marine fish are located at the coast, whereas companies producing fresh water fish are located more throughout the country.

Total production levels of shellfish are more or less stable (around 40-50,000 tons), whereas the production of fish has declined in recent years, from 12,000 tons in 2008 to around 6,000 tons in 2016. There are some constants in the species produced, with European eel and African catfish (and the hybrid Claessee catfish) as the two most important species, production of tilapia is now almost disappeared, and turbot and pike perch remain marginal. Initiatives to produce new species come and go, recently a sturgeon farm was realized, and production of yellowtail kingfish will start in 2017.

In relation to the wild relatives of the produced species, only the shellfish (mussel and oyster), eel, turbot and pike perch are endemic species that live in the wild in The Netherlands. Other produced species, such as the catfish, are exotic. In addition, there are some species that are living in the wild in The Netherlands, but which are not cultured in The Netherlands, such as carp.

Because of the limited primary production, the small companies and the fragmented sector, there are no functional breeding programs operational. There are two promising scientific programs running to design breeding programs for oyster and yellowtail kingfish, which will become operational in the coming years. For all other species, domestication or positive mass selection at a company level is used to produce offspring.

The Dutch National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture within the frame of the EU Common Fisheries Policy states that the best chances for the Dutch sector are the production of exclusive and/or niche products, and the exploitation of top class products and knowledge.

Involved stakeholders include, apart from the producing companies, several NGO's in the field of animal rights, environment and organic production, and educational and research institutions. Policy makers are in close contact with the stakeholders in order to maintain legitimacy of the policy.

As a member of the EU, The Netherlands is subjected to implementation of European rules and regulations into law, and as such, there is much common regulation between The Netherlands and the surrounding countries, including protection of main water bodies and the habitats for fish and trade of live specimens.

In spite of the small primary production sector, The Netherlands has some major companies in the aquaculture supply chain for the production of fish feeds, genetic material and the construction and design of aquaculture systems. In addition, there are some top research institutions and educational organizations that are heavily involved in all aspects of aquaculture.

## II. INTRODUCTION

The main objective of the Introduction is to present an overview that will allow a person who is unfamiliar with the country to appreciate the context for the Country Report. The Introduction should present a broad overview and present background information from your country on farmed aquatic species, their wild relatives and culture based fisheries. Detailed information should be provided in the main body of the Country Report. Countries may wish to consider developing their Introductions after completing the main body of their Country Reports.

*Please write the overview here*

The Netherlands has three large rivers and the North Sea coast. This makes a large part of the country basically a delta, with large sections, approximately 30% of the countries surface, being below sea level. This has resulted in an extremely high level of water management to protect the land from the sea, from extreme fluctuations in the river streams, and to adequately regulate the draining of rainfall from the land to small ditches, main water bodies and into the sea.

The aquaculture sector is made up of two main components; shellfish and fish. The shellfish industry is the largest and in general a steady sector, with a strong basis in the two main parts of the Dutch delta; the Wadden Sea in the North and the Eastern Schelde estuary in the Southwestern province of Zeeland.

The production of fish is exclusively in Recirculating Aquaculture Systems (RAS) on land. There is no commercial production in ponds, cages, estuaries or flow-through in rivers or streams. In RAS, both endemic and exotic species are being produced. In addition, there are several pilot companies that aim to produce seaweeds and micro-algae. Most of the aquaculture products that are produced are exported to neighboring European countries.

For fish production in RAS specifically, there is a high level of technical know-how needed, and to start a competitive

company, a high investment is necessary. This makes it difficult to start a fish farm, or to switch from other livestock or agriculture sectors to the production of fish.

In spite of the marginal production of fish, there are several large Dutch multinational companies operating in the supply chain of fish farming, e.g. feed production, genetics and breeding program design, and system (farm) design and construction. In addition, there are several top educational institutions at a bachelor, master and post-graduate level, covering all aspects of aquaculture (including genetics). The research institutions are heavily involved in European programs, and in collaborative programs in developing countries to improve or set-up an aquaculture sector (teach the teacher), dedicated to specific situation in the partner countries.

This high level of knowledge available, and collaboration in many international projects, ensures an important role for The Netherlands in the global aquaculture, in spite of the limited primary production.

### III. MAIN BODY OF THE COUNTRY REPORT

Aquaculture, culture-based fisheries and capture fisheries, have differing importance among countries. The structure of chapters in each Country Report will reflect those differences. Countries which do not have a well-developed aquaculture sector but where wild relatives of farmed aquatic species are located, should report on these resources. Countries should decide how to prioritize the coverage of their Country Reports depending on their aquatic genetic resources.

#### **Chapter 1: The Use and Exchange of Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction**

The main objective of Chapter 1 is to provide annotated inventories of aquatic genetic resources (AqGR) of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.

##### **Farmed aquatic species**

1. Over the last 10 years, has production been: *Please mark appropriate box.*

- Increasing
- Stable
- Decreasing
- Stopped
- Still in Research and Development
- Fluctuating
- Not known

2. What is the expected trend over the next 10 years? *Please mark appropriate box.*

- Increasing
- Stable
- Decreasing
- Stopped
- Still in Research and Development
- Fluctuating
- Not known

3. Is the identification and naming of farmed species, subspecies, hybrids, crossbreeds, strains, triploids, other distinct types accurate and up- to-date? *Please mark appropriate box.*

- Yes
- No
- Mostly Yes
- Mostly No

*Please include any explanation or additional information here.*

All species that are cultured are registered with the Ministry of Economic affairs (The ministry of agriculture is integrated in this department)

4. To what extent are genetic data for farmed aquatic organisms

a) Available? *Please mark appropriate box.*

- Not at all
- To a minor extent
- To some extent
- To a great extent

b) Used in management? *Please mark appropriate box.*

- Not at all
- To a minor extent
- To some extent
- To a great extent

*Please add any explanation here.*

This is species dependent. Some companies have genetic data and are using these, but not in official breeding programs. Only for tilapia there used to be a breeding program, but this is no longer irunning

5. To what extent are the aquatic organisms farmed in your country sourced as wild seed or from wild brood stock?

*Please mark appropriate box.*

- Not at all
- To a minor extent
- To some extent
- To a great extent

*Please add any explanation here.*

Eel is wild seed (as to date, work is in progress to reproduce both species in captivity in The Netherlands)  
 Mussels and oysters are sourced as wild seed, but controlled, and here as well, research is ongoing to reproduce the species in captivity.  
 Yellowtail kingfish are second or third generation, turbot and pike perch are 3th or 4th generation, for all these species from either a breeding program or domesticated.  
 Catfish is domesticated, without an actual breeding program.  
 For tilapia there used to be a breeding program, but this is no longer running, so these fish are also from a domesticated broodstock

6. What proportions (%) of breeding programmes and efforts for the genetic improvement of farmed aquatic species in your country are being managed by the public sector (government research, universities etc.), the private sector, and public-private partnerships?

• Percent managed by public sector. **Please Enter Percentage Here**

• Percent managed by private sector. **Please Enter Percentage Here**

• Percent managed by private /public partnership. **Please Enter Percentage Here**

**Total**

*Please add any explanation here.*

For yellowtail kingfish and for oyster, there is a private/public research partnership to develop a breeding program, for other species, efforts for genetic improvement are public and based on domestication, mass selection.

7. To what extent do genetically improved aquatic organisms, including hybrids, crossbreeds, strains, triploids and other distinct types contribute to national aquaculture production in terms of volume ?

*Please mark appropriate box.*

- Not at all
- To a minor extent
- To some extent
- To a great extent

8. Please list most significant examples where genetic improvement contributed to increased production and indicate whether they were developed by public, private or public/private partnerships.

Add Row

Species	Type of genetic improvement <i>mark all that apply</i>	Developed By <i>mark all that apply</i>	
Oreochromis (=Tilapia) spp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traditional selective breeding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	X
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Traditional selective breeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
Heterobranchus bidorsalis	<input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	

	<input type="checkbox"/> Traditional selective breeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hybrids Specify parental species in the box below Heterobranchus bidorsalis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
Clarias gariepinus	<input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traditional selective breeding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
Psetta maxima	<input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	

9. Please fill in table 1.1

**Table 1.1 Aquatic genetic resources (AqGR) of farmed aquatic species in your country**

Add Row							
Farmed species	Genetic type	Availability of genetic data	Trends in production	Future trends in production	Genetic improvement	Future genetic improvement	Comments
List species (scientific names), strains and varieties as scientific names (put in brackets the most widely used national common name or names) and indicate whether native or introduced	<i>Indicate all genetic types that apply to the species</i>	Are genetic data available for farmed populations? If yes, give summary details in comments	Over the last 10 years, production has been <b>(mark one)</b>	Expected trend over the next 10 years is that production will <b>(mark one)</b>	Which genetic technologies are currently being used on the species <b>(mark all that apply)</b>	<b>mark all that apply</b>	For example important traits improved, how data are used in management or name of breed, source of information, etc.
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	research to reproduce eel in captivity is still the priority
Anguilla anguilla							X

<input type="radio"/> Native <input checked="" type="radio"/> Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<p>there are no professional breeding programs running, but farmers do reproduce the fish with a domesticated broodstock, based on mass selection and domestication</p>	X
Clarias gariepinus								
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<p>there are no professional breeding programs running, but farmers do reproduce the fish with domesticated broodstock</p>	X
Sander lucioperca								

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding		
Oncorhynchus mykiss	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	minor production for local markets, and for sport fishing in ponds	X
<input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds	<input type="checkbox"/> Strains		<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex		
<input type="checkbox"/> Varieties	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids		<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection		
<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids			<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
<input type="radio"/> Native <input checked="" type="radio"/> Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding		
Clarias gariepinus x Heterobranchus longifilis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	this hybrid was created by Dutch farmers for it's product characteristics.	X
<input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds	<input type="checkbox"/> Strains		<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	There are no professional breeding programs running, but farmers do reproduce the fish with domesticated broodstock	
<input type="checkbox"/> Varieties	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids		<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection		
<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids			<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		

<input type="radio"/> Native <input checked="" type="radio"/> Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		X
Acipenseridae								
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<p>The source of the juveniles in The Netherlands varies, sometimes the fish come from breeding programs, sometimes from domesticated broodstock, depending on the source.</p>	X
Psetta maxima								

<input type="radio"/> Native <input checked="" type="radio"/> Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<p>the monosex fish that are being produced are almost exclusively exported. In The Netherlands itself, there is (almost) no tilapia production.</p>	X
<input type="radio"/> Native <input checked="" type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<p>culture of this species is currently being introduced. A public-private research line focuses on the development of reproduction and a breeding program</p>	X
<input type="radio"/> Native <input checked="" type="radio"/> Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<p>the monosex fish that are being produced are almost exclusively exported. In The Netherlands itself, there is (almost) no tilapia production.</p>	X
<input type="radio"/> Native <input checked="" type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<p>culture of this species is currently being introduced. A public-private research line focuses on the development of reproduction and a breeding program</p>	X

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding		
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds		<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	There are no professional breeding programs running	X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strains		<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Varieties		<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids							
<input type="radio"/> Native <input checked="" type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding		
<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds		<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	There are no professional breeding programs running yet, but public-private research is ongoing to develop a breeding program	X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strains		<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Varieties		<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids							

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding		
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	There are no professional breeding programs running yet, but farmers do reproduce the fish	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds		<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strains		<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Varieties		<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids							
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding		
<i>Venerupis corrugata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	culture of this species was pioneered by a company.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds		<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strains		<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Varieties		<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids							

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding		
Laminaria digitata	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds		<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strains		<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Varieties		<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids							
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding		
Isochrysis galbana	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type	<input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds		<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strains		<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Varieties		<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids							

culture of this seaweed species is being tested by a Dutch company and public sector institute

X

X

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced								
Diacronema lutheri	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		X
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced								
Chaetoceros calcitrans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		X

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding		
<i>Chaetoceros gracilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type	<input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)		X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds		<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strains		<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Varieties		<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids							
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding		
<i>Chaetoceros muelleri</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type	<input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)		X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds		<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strains		<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Varieties		<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids							

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced								
Skeletonema costatum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids							
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced								
Rhodomonas spp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids							

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding		
Nannochloropsis spp	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type	<input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)		X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds		<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strains		<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Varieties		<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids							
<input type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding		
Heterobranchus bidorsalis	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)		X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds		<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strains		<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Varieties		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids							

10. Which aquatic species in your country are thought to have potential for domestication and future use in aquaculture?

Add Row

Species <i>Type and select a species</i>	Is the species native to your country?	Comments <i>For example main sources of information</i>	
seriola lalandi	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	species of which the culture is currently starting up in RAS in The Netherlands. The prospects are good, and there is an intensive collaboration between the public and private sector	X
Solea solea	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	This species was cultured in The Netherlands in RAS and in inland seawater ponds. However, these initiatives have ended now, but new knowledge on reproduction, husbandry and feed will motivate new initiatives in the coming years.	X
Algae	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	There are several pioneering companies that are producing several species of seaweeds	X

11. Please list the aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species your country has transferred or exchanged with other countries over the past 10 years.

Add Row					
Species	Genetic alteration of exchanged material <b>Mark all that apply</b>	Details of transfer or exchange	Type of genetic material exchanged <b>Mark all that apply</b>	Country or countries involved with exchange <b>Hold CTRL button to select more than one country</b>	Comments <i>Please add main purpose or objective of the exchange and main sources of information</i>
Oreochromis (=Tilapia) spp	<input type="checkbox"/> No deliberate genetic alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traditional selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Import <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Genes <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes <input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Embryos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Living specimens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	Lebanon Lesotho Liberia Libya Lithuania Luxembourg Madagascar Malawi Malaysia Maldives Mali Malta Marshall Islands Mauritania Mauritius Mexico Micronesia (Federated	commercial purpose. Knowledge and fish are exported to many countries. Partners in third countries are listed in this schedule
Anguilla anguilla	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No deliberate genetic alteration <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids <input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Genes <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes <input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Embryos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Living specimens <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Estonia Ethiopia European Union (Mem Faroe Islands (Associa Fiji Finland France Gabon Gambia Georgia Germany Ghana Greece	food production

<p>seriola lalandi</p>	<p>No deliberate  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> genetic alteration  Traditional selective breeding  <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids  <input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids  <input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production  <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> DNA  <input type="checkbox"/> Genes  <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes  <input type="checkbox"/> Tissues  <input type="checkbox"/> Embryos  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Living specimens  <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p>Afghanistan  Albania  Algeria  Andorra  Angola  Antigua and Barbuda  Argentina  Armenia  Australia  Austria  Azerbaijan  Bahamas  Bahrain  Bangladesh  Barbados  Belarus  Belgium</p>	<p>for food production</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>Psetta maxima</p>	<p>No deliberate  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> genetic alteration  Traditional selective breeding  <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids  <input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids  <input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production  <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import  <input type="checkbox"/> Export</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> DNA  <input type="checkbox"/> Genes  <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes  <input type="checkbox"/> Tissues  <input type="checkbox"/> Embryos  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Living specimens  <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p>Denmark  Djibouti  Dominica Dominican Republic  Ecuador  Egypt  El Salvador Equatorial Guinea  Eritrea  Estonia  Ethiopia  European Union (Me  Faroe Islands (Associa  Fiji  Finland  France  Gabon  Gambia  Georgia</p>	<p>for food production</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>Acipenseridae</p>	<p>No deliberate  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> genetic alteration  Traditional selective breeding  <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids  <input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids  <input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production  <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import  <input type="checkbox"/> Export</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> DNA  <input type="checkbox"/> Genes  <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes  <input type="checkbox"/> Tissues  <input type="checkbox"/> Embryos  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Living specimens  <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p>Afghanistan  Albania  Algeria  Andorra  Angola  Antigua and Barbuda  Argentina  Armenia  Australia  Austria  Azerbaijan  Bahamas  Bahrain  Bangladesh  Barbados  Belarus  Belgium</p>	<p>for food production</p>	<p>X</p>

<p>Clarias gariepinus</p>	<p>No deliberate  <input type="checkbox"/> genetic alteration  Traditional selective breeding  <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids  <input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids  <input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production  <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> DNA  <input type="checkbox"/> Genes  <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes  <input type="checkbox"/> Tissues  <input type="checkbox"/> Embryos  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Living specimens  <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p>Ecuador  Egypt  El Salvador  Equatorial Guinea  Eritrea  Estonia  Ethiopia  European Union (Men  Faroe Islands (Associa  Fiji  Finland  France  Gabon  Gambia  Georgia  Germany  Ghana</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
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### Wild relatives of farmed aquatic species

12. Please list any wild relatives of aquatic species present in your country that are farmed in another country (but not in your country) and indicate their uses.

This question refers to aquatic genetic resources that are present in the wild in your country and that are being farmed elsewhere (but not farmed in your country), indicating any uses these resources may have in your country.

Add Row

Species	Use <i>(mark all that apply)</i>	Comments	
Cyprinus carpio	<input type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational fishery <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Biological control <input type="checkbox"/> Research and development <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comments)		X
Tinca tinca	<input type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational fishery <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Biological control <input type="checkbox"/> Research and development <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comments)		X
Esox lucius	<input type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational fishery <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Biological control <input type="checkbox"/> Research and development <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comments)		X

<p>Carassius carassius</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational fishery</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Aquaria</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Biological control</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Research and development</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comments)</li> </ul>		<p>X</p>
<p>Silurus glanis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Recreational fishery</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Aquaria</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Biological control</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Research and development</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comments)</li> </ul>	<p>protected species</p>	<p>X</p>

13. Please list the aquatic genetic resources of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species your country has transferred or exchanged with other countries over the past 10 years.

Add Row

This question refers to wild aquatic genetic resources collected from the wild, not from farming facilities as in question 11.

Species	Details of transfer or exchange <i>mark all that apply</i>	Type of genetic material exchanged	Country <b>Hold CTRL button to select more than one country</b>	Comments <i>main sources of information, if the transfer was legal or not</i>	
Mytilus edulis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export	<input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Genes <input type="checkbox"/> Embryos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Living specimens <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Afghanistan Albania Algeria Andorra Angola Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Armenia Australia Austria Azerbaijan Bahamas Bahrain Bangladesh Barbados Belarus		X
Anguilla anguilla	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export	<input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Genes <input type="checkbox"/> Embryos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Living specimens <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Afghanistan Albania Algeria Andorra Angola Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Armenia Australia Austria Azerbaijan Bahamas Bahrain Bangladesh Barbados Belarus		X
Crassostrea gigas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export	<input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Genes <input type="checkbox"/> Embryos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Living specimens <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Afghanistan Albania Algeria Andorra Angola Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Armenia Australia Austria Azerbaijan Bahamas Bahrain Bangladesh Barbados Belarus		X

14. Please fill in table 1.2

**Table 1.2 Aquatic genetic resources of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species in your country.**

Add Row											
Target species, stocks or other management units	Characteristics of species	Capture fisheries	Management measures	Availability of genetic data	Use of genetic data in management	Trends in catches	Future trends in catches	Ecosystem(s) where the fishery is located	Changes in ranges and habitats	Reasons for change in abundance of species	
For each row, list the species as scientific names (put in brackets the most widely used national common For each species, include the named stocks and name of other management units if known)	Is the species <b>(mark as appropriate)</b> :	Is this species targeted by capture fisheries?	Are there any management measures in place?	Are genetic data available for the fishery?	Are genetic data used in management?	Over the last 10 years, catches have been:	Expected trend over the next 10 years.	Indicate the ecosystem where the fishery is located <b>(mark all that apply)</b>	The habitat or range is	What are likely reasons for changes? <b>(mark all that apply)</b>	
Anguilla anguilla	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input checked="" type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High seas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other <b>(specify)</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others <input type="checkbox"/> Not known	X

Target species, stocks or other management units	Characteristics of species	Capture fisheries	Management measures	Availability of genetic data	Use of genetic data in management	Trends in catches	Future trends in catches	Ecosystem(s) where the fishery is located	Changes in ranges and habitats	Reasons for change in abundance of species	
Psetta maxima	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High seas <input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input type="checkbox"/> Not known	X
Sander lucioperca	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input type="checkbox"/> Not known	X

Target species, stocks or other management units	Characteristics of species	Capture fisheries	Management measures	Availability of genetic data	Use of genetic data in management	Trends in catches	Future trends in catches	Ecosystem(s) where the fishery is located	Changes in ranges and habitats	Reasons for change in abundance of species	
Mytilus edulis	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input type="checkbox"/> Not known	X
Crassostrea gigas	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input type="checkbox"/> Not known	X

Target species, stocks or other management units	Characteristics of species	Capture fisheries	Management measures	Availability of genetic data	Use of genetic data in management	Trends in catches	Future trends in catches	Ecosystem(s) where the fishery is located	Changes in ranges and habitats	Reasons for change in abundance of species	
Ostrea edulis	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input checked="" type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other <b>(specify)</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input type="checkbox"/> Not known	X

## Chapter 2: Drivers and Trends in Aquaculture: Consequences for Aquatic Genetic Resources within National Jurisdiction

The main objective of Chapter 2 is to review the main drivers and trends that are shaping aquaculture and their consequences for aquatic genetic resources.

15. Please indicate the ways the aquatic genetic resources (AqGR) of **farmed aquatic species** have been impacted by the following drivers. Please give examples of positive and negative impacts for specific drivers.

This question refers to drivers impacting farmed aquatic genetic resources, not about impacts on the entire aquaculture sector. Drivers should be seen from a national perspective.

Driver impacting aquaculture	Effect on AqGR <i>Mark appropriate box</i>	Comments <i>List examples or other relevant information</i>
Human population increase	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Increased wealth and demand for fish	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	The Netherlands is a rich country, there is money for expensive imports such as salmon, on the other hand there is also money for expensive aquaculture products that are produced in The Netherlands itself. It is likely that the negative driver (imports) has a stronger effect and that the AqGR of The Netherlands are negatively influenced by the wealth of the country
Governance (ability of government, industry and the public to work together in managing resources)	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	There is some regulation specifically for aquaculture, but many regulations are integrated within livestock regulations, or regulations for small industries, due to the use of RAS and the small size of the production sector
Climate change	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Competition for resources, especially freshwater	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	Due to the use of RAS, the high standards for water management, and the amount of water available, this is not an issue

Driver impacting aquaculture	Effect on AqGR <i>Mark appropriate box</i>	Comments <i>List examples or other relevant information</i>
Changes in values and ethics of consumers	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	<p>The production of fish in general still has an image that is in general not too good in The Netherlands, both in terms of animal welfare and product quality, compared to fisheries.</p> <p>However, in recent years, this is shifting gradually in favor of aquaculture, due to overfishing and marketing campaigning of the aquaculture sector. In addition, reports published by researchers also show that the animal welfare in aquaculture is improving.</p>
Other <b>Add other drivers as necessary</b>	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Add Row	Remove Row	

16. Please indicate the ways the aquatic genetic resources of **wild relatives of farmed aquatic species** in nature have been impacted by the following drivers. Please give examples of positive and negative impacts for specific drivers.

This question refers to drivers impacting wild aquatic genetic resources of farmed species, not about impacts on the entire aquaculture sector. Drivers should be seen from a national perspective.

Driver impacting aquaculture	Effect on AqGR <i>Mark appropriate box</i>	Comments <i>List examples or other relevant information</i>
Human population increase	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	eel might count as an exception here, the influx of glass eel has been greatly reduced due to infrastructural and water management constructions, but not so much directly because of human population growth
Increased wealth and demand for fish	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	most fish that is consumed in The Netherlands comes from fisheries or is imported (Norwegian salmon)
Governance (ability of government, industry and the public to work together in managing resources)	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	management plans to incorporate fish protection measures in water management are beneficial for fish populations, including the wild relatives of farmed species. Eel is a positive example here, with the eel management plan in place that ensures the release of produced eel in the wild, the release of glass eels behind the water infrastructural barriers in the water, and quota for glass eel.
Climate change	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Competition for resources, especially freshwater	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	

Driver impacting aquaculture	Effect on AqGR <i>Mark appropriate box</i>	Comments <i>List examples or other relevant information</i>
Changes in values and ethics of consumers	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	the general public is generally increasingly concerned for the effects that water management constructions have on fish populations, so that for instance fish traps have been realized in many occasions these days
Other <b>Add other drivers as necessary</b>	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Add Row	Remove Row	

17. What countermeasures might be taken to reduce adverse impacts on the aquatic genetic resources that sustain current aquaculture and/or provide for its future development?

*Describe countermeasures*

- Public campaigns to improve the image of aquaculture with consumers
- further investigate alternative methods for production of fish, in addition to RAS, in The Netherlands
- To reduce the dependency of wild seed for the production of mussels and oysters, since the wild seed originate from a protected nature area
- To reproduce the eel in captivity, so that the dependency of wild fish will be strongly reduced

**Biotechnologies**

18. To what extent have the following biotechnologies been used in your country for the genetic improvement of farmed aquatic organisms.

Biotechnology	Extent of use	Comments <i>main sources of information, important species for which the biotechnology is applied</i>
Selective breeding	<input type="radio"/> Not at all <input checked="" type="radio"/> To a minor extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> To a great extent	Developing for oyster and yellowtail kingfish. There was a breeding program for tilapia, but that is no longer running. For other species, there is domestication, but not a running breeding program
Hybridization	<input type="radio"/> Not at all <input checked="" type="radio"/> To a minor extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> To a great extent	Claresse catfish
Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Not at all <input type="radio"/> To a minor extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> To a great extent	
Monosex production	<input type="radio"/> Not at all <input checked="" type="radio"/> To a minor extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> To a great extent	tilapia, but exported, no grow-out in The Netherlands.
Marker assisted selection	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Not at all <input type="radio"/> To a minor extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> To a great extent	
Gynogenesis/androgenesis	<input type="radio"/> Not at all <input checked="" type="radio"/> To a minor extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> To a great extent	only tilapia
Other <b>Continue adding row as necessary</b>	<input type="radio"/> Not at all <input type="radio"/> To a minor extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> To a great extent	
Add Row	Remove Row	

19. Please indicate the ways aquatic genetic resources of the wild relatives of farmed aquatic species have been impacted by drivers that are changing aquatic ecosystems. Please give countermeasures that might be taken to reduce adverse consequences for the aquatic genetic resources that sustain capture fisheries on wild relatives of farmed species.

Drivers that are changing aquatic ecosystems	Effect on AqGR <i>mark appropriate box</i>	Countermeasures and effects
Habitat loss and degradation	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	<p>eel is an exception, population of eel is reduced due to human activities (disturbance of environment where the eels live in). These activities are mainly of infrastructural and water management source.</p> <p>However, it is unclear what the influx of glass eel is, or the population of glass eel in Dutch waters</p>
Pollution of waters	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	<p>Greatly improved in the last 20 or 30 years, nowadays pollution from agriculture is the main problem.</p> <p>in some areas, pollution due recreation is an issue</p>
Increased frequency of extreme climatic events and long-term climate change	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Establishment of invasive species	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	<p>invasive species are a problem, but not for the specific species that are the wild relatives of farmed species.</p> <p>The Japenses oyster was introduced some decades ago and is now the most cultured species in The Netherlands</p>
Introductions of parasites and pathogens	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	<p>eel parasites, and occasionally a pathogen occurs in shellfish farming on a local scale.</p>

Drivers that are changing aquatic ecosystems	Effect on AqGR <i>mark appropriate box</i>	Countermeasures and effects
Impacts of purposeful stocking and escapes from aquaculture	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	positive effect on eel, no effect on other species
Capture fisheries	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	eel, pike perch, but a local problem. For eel the goal is to reach a balance where there is (almost) no effect of the capture of glass eel, when fingerling eels are produced by the industry from the captured glass eel and released in the wild behind the infrastructural barriers.
Other	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive	
<b>Continue listing other driverst</b>	<input type="radio"/> Positive	
	<input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Add Row	Remove Row	

### Chapter 3: *In Situ* Conservation of Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction

The main objective of Chapter 3 is to review the current status and future prospects for the *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives within national jurisdiction for food and agriculture.

The specific objectives are as follows:

- To review the current and likely future contributions to *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives by those who use them in responsible and well managed capture fisheries, aquaculture, and culture-based fisheries.
- To identify and describe any existing and planned aquatic protected areas that are contributing, or will contribute, to *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species.
- To identify and describe any major existing and planned efforts for the *in situ* conservation of threatened or endangered aquatic genetic resources (farmed and wild).
- To review needs and priorities for the future development of *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.

#### Overview of the current status and future prospects for the *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives

20. To what extent are responsible and well managed aquaculture and culture-based fisheries contributing to *in situ* conservation of the aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.

*Please mark appropriate box.*

- To a great extent  
 To a limited extent  
 Not at all  
 Not applicable

*Please include any additional information*

this accounts for the culture of mussels, oysters and eel.  
For all other species, it is not applicable

21. To what extent are existing facilities contributing to *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species?

**Please mark appropriate box.**

- To a great extent  
 To a limited extent  
 Not at all  
 Not applicable

**Please include any additional information**

this accounts for shellfish (mussels, oysters), whereas for the endemic fish species (eel, pike perch, turbot), it is only applicable for eel.  
The other endemic species (pike perch and turbot), are common species in Dutch waters, however, they do profit from more general protection regulations of the environment.

22. Please provide *examples* of current or planned activities for the *in situ* conservation of endangered or threatened farmed species and their wild relatives with demonstrated or potential importance for aquaculture, culture-based fisheries, and capture fisheries.

**Please describe examples**

The control plan for eel is dedicated to allow 40% of the adult eels in Dutch inland waters to be able to reach the sea. This will be achieved by reducing commercial and recreational fisheries for eel, measures to make the habitats more eel-friendly (e.g. at hydro-electric turbines and to realize passing's in rivers), release the of adult eel in the sea, reduce predation pressure and regulate the catch for aquaculture purposes.

For mussels and oysters, there are strict regulations concerning catching of the mussel and oyster seed from the wild. Healthy populations of mussels and oysters in the (protected) wild areas are vital for a healthy industry, since both catching of seedlings, and the grow out, occur in protected areas.

23. Please rank (from 1 to 10) the importance of the following objectives for *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives in your country.

Objectives of <i>in situ</i> conservation	Rank 1=Very Important 10=No importance
Preservation of aquatic genetic diversity	<input type="text" value="3"/>
Maintain good strains for aquaculture production	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Meet consumer and market demands	<input type="text" value="6"/>
To help adapt to impacts of climate change	<input type="text" value="9"/>
Future breed improvement in aquaculture	<input type="text" value="4"/>
<b><i>Please continue listing any other objectives as needed</i></b>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Add Row"/> <input type="button" value="Remove Row"/>	

**Review of the *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives through their use in responsible and well managed aquaculture and culture-based fisheries**

24. Is the *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources included in the policy as an objective in the management of aquaculture and/or culture-based fisheries in your country?

***Please mark appropriate box***

- Yes  
 Not yet, but planned to be included  
 No  
 Unknown

***If yes, please give examples***

only for shellfish culture and eel production (see above)

25. To what extent are collectors of wild seed and brood stock for aquaculture and culture-based fisheries contributing to the conservation of aquatic genetic resources by maintaining habitats and/or limiting the quantities collected?

***Please mark appropriate box***

- To a great extent  
 To a limited extent  
 Not at all  
 Not applicable

***Please include any additional details***

again only applicable for shellfish, and eel.

**Review of the *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives through their use in responsible and well managed capture fisheries**

26. Is the conservation of aquatic genetic resources of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species included as an objective in the management of any capture fisheries in your country?

*Please mark appropriate box*

*If yes, please give examples*

- Yes  
 Not yet, but under development  
 No  
 Unknown

again for eel, oyster, mussel. See above for explanation

**Review of the *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives through the establishment and management of aquatic protected areas**

27. Please list any aquatic protected areas in your country that are contributing to the *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species and an assessment of effectiveness

Add Row

Aquatic protected area	Effectiveness of conserving Aquatic Genetic Resources	Comments <i>provide any additional information</i>	
Wadden Sea	<input type="radio"/> Very effective <input checked="" type="radio"/> Somewhat effective <input type="radio"/> Not effective <input type="radio"/> Unknown	conservation of mussel and oyster populations	X
Eastern Schelde Estuary (marine/brackish)	<input type="radio"/> Very effective <input checked="" type="radio"/> Somewhat effective <input type="radio"/> Not effective <input type="radio"/> Unknown	conservation of mussel and oyster populations	X
IJsselmeer (lake with controlled connection to the sea and rivers)	<input type="radio"/> Very effective <input checked="" type="radio"/> Somewhat effective <input type="radio"/> Not effective <input type="radio"/> Unknown	conservation of European eel	X

Aquatic protected area	Effectiveness of conserving Aquatic Genetic Resources	Comments <i>provide any additional information</i>	
Bieschbosch estuary (fresh water)	<input type="radio"/> Very effective <input checked="" type="radio"/> Somewhat effective <input type="radio"/> Not effective <input type="radio"/> Unknown	conservation of European eel	X
rivers and lakes, ponds, ditches and other water bodies	<input type="radio"/> Very effective <input checked="" type="radio"/> Somewhat effective <input type="radio"/> Not effective <input type="radio"/> Unknown	conservation of eel. In general, all rivers and lakes in The Netherlands are protected in one way or another. The earlier mentioned eel recovery plan accounts for all natural waters where the eel occurs (question 22).	X

#### Chapter 4: *Ex Situ* Conservation of Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction

The main objective of Chapter 4 is to review the current status and future prospects for the *ex situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.

The specific objectives are:

- To review existing *ex situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives in aquaculture facilities, culture collections and gene banks, research facilities, zoos and aquaria;
- To review the contributions that various stakeholders are making to the *ex situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives;
- To review needs and priorities for the future development of *ex situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives, including any that are threatened or endangered.

#### Review of existing and planned collections of live breeding individuals of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives

28. Please list your country's existing collections of live breeding aquatic organisms that can be considered as contributing to the *ex situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources. This includes not only collections of species farmed directly for human use, but also collections of live feed organisms (e.g., bacterial flocs, yeasts, microalgae, rotifers and brine shrimp (*Artemia*)).

Add Row				
Species (include information on subspecies or strain in comments if available)	Type of use <i>Please mark all that apply</i>	Is the species (or subspecies) threatened or endangered for example in the IUCN Red List, CITES Appendices or national lists? <i>Please mark appropriate box</i>	Comments <i>Please list any additional information</i>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct human consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Live feed organism <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown		X

**Review of existing *ex situ* conservation activities of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives *in vitro*.**

29. Please list your country's *in vitro* collections and gene banks of the gametes, embryos, tissues, spores and other quiescent forms of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives, using cryopreservation or other methods of long-term storage. Describe the major examples, identifying the facilities in which the collections are held. Include examples of any such genetic material from your country that is being kept in *in vitro* collections outside your country on behalf of beneficiaries in your country.

Add Row

Species (include information on subspecies or strain if available in comments)	Users and managers <i>List all that apply</i>	Type of <i>ex-situ</i> conservation collection <i>in vitro</i> <i>mark all that apply</i>	Facilities where collection is located <i>mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>list all breeds, subspecies of the species and any additional information</i>	
Anguilla anguilla	DUPAN, WUR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of gametes <input type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of embryos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Spores <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture facilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research facilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universities <input type="checkbox"/> Zoos and aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Within the frame of the research on the reproduction of eel in captivity, the foundation of Dutch eel farmers, and researchers from Wageningen University are collaborating. Various tissues are being kept for this purpose	X
Seriola lalandi	Kingfish Zeeland, WUR	<input type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of gametes <input type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of embryos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Spores <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture facilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research facilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universities <input type="checkbox"/> Zoos and aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Other	For the reproduction of yellowtail in captivity in The Netherlands, tissues are being kept for the purpose of breeding programs	X
Tilapia sp.	tilaqua	<input type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of gametes <input type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of embryos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Spores <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Research facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Universities <input type="checkbox"/> Zoos and aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Other		X
clausse catfish	fish farmers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of gametes <input type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of embryos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Spores <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Research facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Universities <input type="checkbox"/> Zoos and aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Other	farmers keep tissues for reproduction purposes	X

Species (include information on subspecies or strain if available in comments)	Users and managers <i>List all that apply</i>	Type of <i>ex-situ</i> conservation collection <i>in vitro</i> <i>mark all that apply</i>	Facilities where collection is located <i>mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>list all breeds, subspecies of the species and any additional information</i>	
Crassostrea gigas	private companies, WUR	<input type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of gametes <input type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of embryos <input type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Spores <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture facilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Universities <input type="checkbox"/> Zoos and aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Within the frame of a research project to develop a selective breeding program, tissues are being kept	X

30. Please rank (from 1 – 10) the importance of the following objectives for ex situ conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives in your country

Objectives of <i>ex situ</i> conservation	Rank 1=Very Important 10=No importance
Preservation of aquatic genetic diversity	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Maintain good strains for aquaculture production	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Meet consumer and market demands	<input type="text" value="4"/>
To help adapt to impacts of climate change	<input type="text" value="9"/>
Future breed improvement in aquaculture	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Other	
<i>Continue adding row as necessary</i>	<input type="text"/>
Add Row	Remove Row

## **Chapter 5: Stakeholders with Interests in Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction**

The main objective of Chapter 5 is to provide an overview of the perspectives and needs of the principal stakeholders who have interests in aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives for food and agriculture. Stakeholder groups can be identified from existing institutional knowledge, from sectoral and sub-sectoral consultations conducted during the country reporting process and where necessary from expert opinions. Gender issues pertaining to the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives should be considered, as well as the perspectives and needs of indigenous peoples and local communities.

The specific objectives are:

- To describe the different principal stakeholder groups with interests in aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives To identify the type(s) of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives in which each stakeholder group has interests and why.
- To describe the roles of stakeholder groups and the actions they are taking for the conservation, sustainable use and development of the aquatic genetic resources in which they have interests.
- To describe the further actions that stakeholder groups would like to see taken for the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources in which they have interests, and the constraints that are hindering those actions, including lack of capacity and perceived threats.

**Overview of the principal stakeholder groups who have interests in aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives**

31. Please indicate the principal stakeholder groups who have interests in aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives including, *inter alia*: fish farmers; fishers in capture fisheries; persons involved in stocking and harvesting in culture-based fisheries; persons employed in postharvest chains; government officials; staff and members of aquaculture associations; managers of aquatic protected areas and others working for the conservation of aquatic ecosystems; researchers; and civil society.

Stakeholders	Role of stakeholder in regards og AqGR <i>mark all that apply</i>	Genetic resource of main interest <i>mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any information or explanation of stakeholders' role</i>
Fish Farmers	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <b>specify</b> ) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<p>The fish farmers are the key stakeholder group for aquaculture. The primary production companies are small (SME), and have close links to the policy makers. However, due to the limited organisation between the companies and the general small scale of the sector, there is also limited influence</p>
Fishers	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <b>specify</b> ) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Stakeholders	Role of stakeholder in regards og AqGR <i>mark all that apply</i>	Genetic resource of main interest <i>mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any information or explanation of stakeholders' role</i>
Fish hatchery people	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <b>specify</b> ) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DNA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Some production companies have their own hatchery, for other species, juveniles are imported from other countries. Therefore, this category can be placed under fish farmers
People involved in marketing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <b>specify</b> ) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Due to the small sector, this is not very well organized, and not very influential in The Netherlands
Government resource managers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <b>specify</b> ) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Stakeholders	Role of stakeholder in regards og AqGR <i>mark all that apply</i>	Genetic resource of main interest <i>mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any information or explanation of stakeholders' role</i>
Fishing or aquaculture associations	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <b>specify</b> ) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Aquaculture organizations are not very influential in The Netherlands, mainly due to the small scale of the sector. NGVA and DAE are the two best known associations
Aquatic protected area managers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <b>specify</b> ) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Policy Makers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <b>specify</b> ) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Stakeholders	Role of stakeholder in regards og AqGR <i>mark all that apply</i>	Genetic resource of main interest <i>mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any information or explanation of stakeholders' role</i>
Non-Governmental Organizations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <b>specify</b> ) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<p>These have very different interests. Some are pro-aquaculture, others are anti. the influence they have on policy makers and consumers is limited, although not to be underestimated.</p>
Intergovernmental Organizations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <b>specify</b> ) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Donors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <b>specify</b> ) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Stakeholders	Role of stakeholder in regards og AqGR <i>mark all that apply</i>	Genetic resource of main interest <i>mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any information or explanation of stakeholders' role</i>
Consumers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <b>specify</b> ) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<p>Consumers still see fish from aquaculture as less quality products compared to fish from fisheries.</p> <p>For shellfish, this is not an issue, and the public image is good.</p>

a) Please indicate the most important role of women in regards to AqGR

the aquaculture production sector is dominated by men, women that are involved in aquaculture, work mostly in research, as consultant, for NGO's, or as policy makers for the regional or national government.

b) Please indicate the most important role of indigenous and local communities in regards to AqGR

There is a strong community focus for shellfish in the province of Zeeland, in particular the town of Yerseke, and there is some focus of the community for the production of eel in the town of Volendam

## Chapter 6: National Policies and Legislation for Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction

The main objective of Chapter 6 is to review the status and adequacy of national policies and legislation concerning aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives including access and benefit sharing.

The specific objectives are as follows:

- To describe the existing national policy and legal framework for the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.
- To review current national policies and instruments for access to aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization.
- To identify any significant gaps in policies and legislation concerning aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives..

### Review of national policies and legislation for Aquatic Genetic Resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives within national jurisdiction

32. Please list national legislation, policies and/or mechanisms that address aquatic genetic resources of farmed species and their wild relatives (see question 47 regarding international agreements).

Add Row

National legislation, policy and/or mechanism	Date established	Scope <i>Select all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any additional information for example whether it has been effective or not; and main sources of information</i>	
EU 511/2014, on compliance measures for users from the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation in the EU	Jan 1, 2014	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Genes or molecules only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Importation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade and commerce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access and benefit sharing <input type="checkbox"/> Other		X
EU 1100/2007, measurements for recovery of European eel	Jan 1, 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> Genes or molecules only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property protection <input type="checkbox"/> Importation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade and commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Access and benefit sharing <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Deals with management measures for the recovery of the European eel population, such as ways to reduce mortality, restocking programs and fishing seasons or fishing quota's	X

National legislation, policy and/or mechanism	Date established	Scope <i>Select all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any additional information for example whether it has been effective or not; and main sources of information</i>	
EC 708/2007, concerning use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture	Jan 1, 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> Genes or molecules only <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture <input type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property protection <input type="checkbox"/> Importation <input type="checkbox"/> Trade and commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Access and benefit sharing <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Aquaculture operators that want to introduce an alien species or the translocation of a locally absent species have to apply for a permit. In cases where the risk of escapees can not be ignored, this includes an environmental risk assessment.	X
Animals Act (Dutch law)	May 19, 2011	<input type="checkbox"/> Genes or molecules only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture <input type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Importation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade and commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Access and benefit sharing <input type="checkbox"/> Other	deals with animals that are owned by people. This includes fish in fish farms (as well as pets, livestock, etc.)	X
The nature protection act (Dutch law)	Jan 1, 2017	<input type="checkbox"/> Genes or molecules only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property protection <input type="checkbox"/> Importation <input type="checkbox"/> Trade and commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Access and benefit sharing <input type="checkbox"/> Other	deals with protection of the nature, including the animals living in the wild.	X
Veterinary regulations		<input type="checkbox"/> Genes or molecules only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Importation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade and commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Access and benefit sharing <input type="checkbox"/> Other	deals with health and bio-security of the animals, but also humans	X

National legislation, policy and/or mechanism	Date established	Scope <i>Select all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any additional information for example whether it has been effective or not; and main sources of information</i>	
Fischeries act (Dutch law)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Genes or molecules only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Importation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade and commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Access and benefit sharing <input type="checkbox"/> Other	This law regulates all business related to fisheries, and because of the link with the capture of eel for aquaculture, it is mentioned here.	X

**Review of the current status and gaps in national policies and legislation for the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives**

33. Please list any gaps in the coverage or constraints in implementing national legislation, policies and/or mechanisms in regard to aquatic genetic resources.

Due to the small scale of the aquaculture sector in The Netherlands , there is only limited specific legislation for aquaculture. More general laws concerning livestock, animal protection or environmental laws cover the aquaculture sector.

34. Please indicate any national aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives for which your country restricts access.

Type of genetic resource (can be species name, DNA, gametes or other descriptor)	Comments <i>Please, provide verifiable main sources of information, effectiveness of the restriction, description of type of restriction and for whom does the restriction apply</i>
DNA	n.a.
Stock, breed or variety	n.a.
Species	n.a.
Other	
<b>Continue adding row as necessary</b>	
Add Row	Remove Row

35. Over the past 10 years, indicate the actions your country has taken to maintain or enhance access to aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives located outside your country; for example, by establishing germplasm acquisition agreements or material transfer agreements.

Add Row

Action taken to enhance access to aquatic genetic resources outside your country	Type of genetic resource <i>Mark all that apply</i>	Comment <i>for example other types of genetic resources</i>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Genes <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes <input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Embryos <input type="checkbox"/> Living specimens		X

36. Please indicate any obstacles your country has encountered when trying to access aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives outside of your country (including access for research purposes).

Obstacles to accessing aquatic genetic resources	Please describe type of genetic resource <i>mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>please include additional information as needed</i>
Intellectual property protection	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
National laws of your country	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<p>The nature protection act can be an issue when importing or exporting fish from abroad.</p> <p>Neighboring countries can have legislation that can limit access</p>
National laws of donor country	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<p>not known, but in most cases, animals are imported from neighboring EU countries.</p>
International laws or protocols	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<p>This depends on the level of administration in both countries.</p> <p>In addition, the Nagoya Protocol can limit access</p>
Too expensive	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Material transfer agreements required	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<p>Universities and research organizations have signed non profit agreements for the transfer of animals for research purposes.</p>
Knowledge gaps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DNA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<p>sometimes laws are not clear, especially because in the Netherlands there are no specific laws for aquaculture.</p>
Public perception	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Obstacles to accessing aquatic genetic resources	Please describe type of genetic resource <i>mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>please include additional information as needed</i>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
<b>Continue adding row as necessary</b>		
Add Row		

## **Chapter 7: Research, Education, Training and Extension on Aquatic Genetic Resources within National Jurisdiction: Coordination, Networking and Information**

The main objective of Chapter 7 is to review the status and adequacy of national research, education, training and extension, coordination and networking arrangements and information systems that support the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives for food and agriculture.

The specific objectives are:

- To describe the current status, future plans, gaps, needs and priorities for research, training, extension and education on the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives
- To describe existing or planned national networks for the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.
- To describe existing or planned information systems for the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.

### **Research**

37. Does your national research programme support the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives? If yes, give details of current and/or planned research; if no, explain the main reasons why not in box below.

*Please mark appropriate box*

- Yes  
 No  
 Unknown

*Please provide details*

The recovery plan for European eel, the reproduction research for European eel, research on the ecology of shellfish, reproduction and production of shellfish research into breeding programs for yellowtail kingfish and turbot

38. Please list main institutions, organizations, corporations and other entities in your country that are engaged in field and/or laboratory research related to the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.

Add Row

Main institutions, organizations, corporations and other entities	Area of research <i>Mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any additional information</i>	
HBO's van Hall	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Genetic resource management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources Characterization and <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> monitoring of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Genetic improvement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Communication on aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Access and distribution of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Other		X
Wageningen University and research (WUR)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Genetic resource management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources Characterization and <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> monitoring of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Genetic improvement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communication on aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Access and distribution of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	the WUR is involved in all aspects of research related to the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives. Either via research and education, or via contract research.	X

Main institutions, organizations, corporations and other entities	Area of research <i>Mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any additional information</i>	
University of Applied Research Zeeland (college)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Genetic resource management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources Characterization and <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> monitoring of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Genetic improvement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Communication on aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access and distribution of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Other	this college is involved in shellfish research, and in ecological research of the Zeeland and Waddenzee estuaries	X
Universities with aquatic ecology departments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Genetic resource management <input type="checkbox"/> Basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources Characterization and <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> monitoring of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Genetic improvement <input type="checkbox"/> Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Communication on aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Access and distribution of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	There are several universities in The Netherlands with an ecological department, the research here focuses mainly on ecological subjects, but species do profit from this. Some of the research is also dedicated to individual species in these habitats	X

Main institutions, organizations, corporations and other entities	Area of research <i>Mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any additional information</i>	
Several Universities of Applied research (college)	<input type="checkbox"/> Genetic resource management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources Characterization and <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> monitoring of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Genetic improvement <input type="checkbox"/> Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Communication on aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access and distribution of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	Several other colleges are involved in education programs and research that relate to the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives	X

39. What capacity strengthening is needed to improve national research in support of the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives?

*Please rank the following in regard to capacity strengthening.*

Capacities	Rank 1=Very Important 10=No importance
Improve basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources	2
Improve capacities for characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources	1
Improve capacities for genetic improvement	1
Improve capacities for genetic resource management	3
Improve capacities for economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources	4
Improve capacities for conservation of aquatic genetic resources	3
Improve communication on aquatic genetic resources	7
Improve access to and distribution of aquatic genetic resources	5
Add other rows as appropriate and rank <div data-bbox="207 1434 833 1591" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 75px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div data-bbox="984 1461 1227 1514" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 25px; width: 150px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
Add Row	Remove Row

*Please describe any other capacity building needs in regards to aquatic genetic resources*

n.a.

**Education, training and extension**

40. Please indicate the extent that education, training and extension in your country covers the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives? List the main institutions involved and the types of courses offered.

Add Row

Institution	Thematic Area	Type of courses mark all that apply	Comments	
Wageningen University and Research	Genetic resource management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Genetic improvement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extension		X
	Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Conservation of aquatic genetic resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extension		

University of Applied Science Zeeland	Genetic resource management	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Genetic improvement	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		X
	Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Conservation of aquatic genetic resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
Universities with aquatic ecology departments	Genetic resource management	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Genetic improvement	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		X
	Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Conservation of aquatic genetic resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		

Several Universities of Applied research (college)	Genetic resource management	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Genetic improvement	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		X
	Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Conservation of aquatic genetic resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		

### Coordination and networking

41. Please list any mechanisms within your country responsible for coordinating the aquaculture, culture-based fisheries and capture fisheries subsectors with the other sectors that use watersheds and coastal ecosystems and have impacts on aquatic genetic resources of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species (e.g., agriculture, forestry, mining, tourism, waste management and water resources).

If no mechanism exists check here:

Add Row	
Name of mechanism	Description of how mechanism operates
common fisheries policy of the EU (CFP)	sustainable aquaculture is part of the CFP and MS can use EMFF to develop aquaculture. MS have to make a multi-annual plan for the EMFF.
Habitats directive/natura 2000	Natura 2000 is a network of nature protection areas in the territory of the European Union. It is made up of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated respectively under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive. The network includes both terrestrial and marine sites (Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)). The protection of habitats and the fauna in these habitats include the aquatic genetic resources. Management plans should ensure the conservation of the aquatic habitats and fish species.
EU water framework directive (Kaderrichtlijn water)	This directive deals with the water quality within the European Union. Since many water bodies are cross border waters, protection and improvement of the water quality is a multi national task, and therefore, the EU has set out this directive.
EU marine strategy framework directive (MSFD)	The Marine Directive aims to achieve Good Environmental Status (GES) of the EU's marine waters by 2020 and to protect the resource base upon which marine-related economic and social activities depend. It is the first EU legislative instrument related to the protection of marine biodiversity, as it contains the explicit regulatory objective that "biodiversity is maintained by 2020", as the cornerstone for achieving GES. The Directive enshrines in a legislative framework the ecosystem approach to the management of human activities having an impact on the marine environment, integrating the concepts of environmental protection and sustainable use.
Nationaal Strategisch Plan Aquacultuur (National Strategic Plan Aquaculture)	sets out the priorities for aquaculture for the coming years in relation to EMFF, such as producing high value species and optimization of the production.

42. Please indicate how capacity strengthening can be improved in intersectoral coordination in support of the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources.

*Please rank the following in regards to capacity strengthening.*

Capacities	Rank 1=Very Important 10=No importance
Increase awareness in institutions	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Increase technical capacities of institutions	<input type="text" value="5"/>
Increase information sharing between institutions	<input type="text" value="4"/>
Add other rows as appropriate and rank <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Row"/> <input type="button" value="Remove Row"/>	<input type="text"/>

*Please specify in box below*

43. Please list any national networks in your country or any international networks your country belongs to that support the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources.

Add Row

Network	Objectives of the network <i>Please mark all that apply</i> to your country	Comments	
<p>ICPR • International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine</p> <p>International commission for the Maas (Muese)</p> <p>International commission for the protection of the Schelde</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Improve basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for genetic improvement</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for conservation of aquatic genetic resources</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve communication on aquatic genetic resources</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Improve access to and distribution of aquatic genetic resources</p>	<p>For the benefit of the rivers and of all waters running into the rivers, international commissions successfully co-operate in order to harmonize the many interests of use and protection of the rivers. Focal points of work are sustainable development of the main water bodies, its alluvial areas and the good state of all waters in the watershed.</p> <p>The co-operation along the Rhine was also behind the Water Framework Directive and the Floods Management directive of the EU.</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>Regional Fisheries organisations (RFOs) Northwest Atlantic</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Improve basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for genetic improvement</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for conservation of aquatic genetic resources</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve communication on aquatic genetic resources</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Improve access to and distribution of aquatic genetic resources</p>	<p>RFOs are international organizations formed by countries with fishing interests in an area. Some of them manage all the fish stocks found in a specific area, while others focus on particular highly-migratory species, notably tuna, throughout vast geographical areas.</p> <p>The organizations are open both to countries in the region ("coastal states") and countries with interests in the fisheries concerned. While some RFOs have a purely advisory role, most have management powers to set catch and fishing effort limits, technical measures, and control obligations. The EU, represented by the Commission, plays an active role in six tuna organizations and 11 non-tuna organization.</p>	<p>X</p>

Network	Objectives of the network <i>Please mark all that apply</i> to your country	Comments	
DUPAN (Foundation for sustainable production of European eel)	<input type="checkbox"/> Improve basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for genetic improvement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for conservation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve communication on aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve access to and distribution of aquatic genetic resources	This foundation is strongly involved in the research program to reproduce the eel in captivity, and also in protecting and improving the habitats and natural population of eel	X

## Information systems

44. Please list any information systems existing in your country for receiving, managing and communicating information about the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.

Add Row

Name of information system	Type of information stored <i>mark all that apply</i>	Main stakeholders <i>mark all that apply</i>	
sportvisserij Nederland	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA sequence <input type="checkbox"/> Genes and genotype <input type="checkbox"/> Breeds, strains or stocks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species names <input type="checkbox"/> Production figures <input type="checkbox"/> Distribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Level of endangerment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Fishers in capture fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Fish hatchery people <input type="checkbox"/> People involved in marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Government resource managers <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing or aquaculture associations <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic protected area managers <input type="checkbox"/> University and academic people <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Donors <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Politicians <p><b>Please list other stakeholders as necessary</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	X

Name of information system	Type of information stored <i>mark all that apply</i>	Main stakeholders <i>mark all that apply</i>	
Dutch Aquaculture Experts	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA sequence <input type="checkbox"/> Genes and genotype <input type="checkbox"/> Breeds, strains or stocks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species names <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production figures <input type="checkbox"/> Distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Level of endangerment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Fishers in capture fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Fish hatchery people <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People involved in marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Government resource managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fishing or aquaculture associations <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic protected area managers <input type="checkbox"/> University and academic people <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Donors <input type="checkbox"/> Consumers <input type="checkbox"/> Politicians <b>Please list other stakeholders as necessary</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 70px; width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"></div>	X

Name of information system	Type of information stored <i>mark all that apply</i>	Main stakeholders <i>mark all that apply</i>	
NeVeVi (Dutch association of fish farmers)	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA sequence <input type="checkbox"/> Genes and genotype <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Breeds, strains or stocks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species names <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production figures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Level of endangerment <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Fishers in capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish hatchery people <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People involved in marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Government resource managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fishing or aquaculture associations <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic protected area managers <input type="checkbox"/> University and academic people <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Donors <input type="checkbox"/> Consumers <input type="checkbox"/> Politicians <p><b>Please list other stakeholders as necessary</b></p> <div data-bbox="1057 1276 1446 1434" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 75px; width: 100%;"></div>	X

Name of information system	Type of information stored <i>mark all that apply</i>	Main stakeholders <i>mark all that apply</i>	
NGvA (Dutch association for Aquaculture)	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA sequence <input type="checkbox"/> Genes and genotype <input type="checkbox"/> Breeds, strains or stocks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species names <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production figures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Level of endangerment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Fishers in capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish hatchery people <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People involved in marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Government resource managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fishing or aquaculture associations <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic protected area managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University and academic people <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organizations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental Organizations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Donors <input type="checkbox"/> Consumers <input type="checkbox"/> Politicians <p><b>Please list other stakeholders as necessary</b></p> <div data-bbox="1057 1276 1446 1434" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 75px; width: 100%;"></div>	X

Name of information system	Type of information stored <i>mark all that apply</i>	Main stakeholders <i>mark all that apply</i>	
Nederlandse Vissersbond (Dutch organisation of Fishers)	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA sequence <input type="checkbox"/> Genes and genotype <input type="checkbox"/> Breeds, strains or stocks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species names <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production figures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Level of endangerment <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish farmers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fishers in capture fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Fish hatchery people <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People involved in marketing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government resource managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fishing or aquaculture associations <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic protected area managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University and academic people <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Donors <input type="checkbox"/> Consumers <input type="checkbox"/> Politicians <p><b>Please list other stakeholders as necessary</b></p> <div data-bbox="1057 1276 1446 1436" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 76px; width: 240px;"></div>	X

Name of information system	Type of information stored <i>mark all that apply</i>	Main stakeholders <i>mark all that apply</i>	
Vereniging Producentenorganisatie van de Nederlandse mosselcultuur (Dutch organisation for the production of mussels)	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA sequence <input type="checkbox"/> Genes and genotype <input type="checkbox"/> Breeds, strains or stocks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species names <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production figures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Level of endangerment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Fishers in capture fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Fish hatchery people <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People involved in marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Government resource managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fishing or aquaculture associations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquatic protected area managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University and academic people <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Donors <input type="checkbox"/> Consumers <input type="checkbox"/> Politicians <b>Please list other stakeholders as necessary</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 70px; width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"></div>	X

45. What capacity strengthening is needed to improve national information systems to support the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources?

*Please describe what capacities need to be strengthened*

The information that is available is very fragmented, and not very easily accessible. There is no information point that has the overall and up to date information.

An issue that makes this difficult is that the information on production is not reliable and varies from year to year

*Please describe any other capacity building needs in regards to information systems for aquatic genetic resources*

## Chapter 8: International Collaboration on Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and Their Wild Relatives

The main objective of Chapter 8 is to review the mechanisms and instruments through which your country participates in international collaborations on aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.

The specific objectives are:

- To identify your country's current participation in bilateral, sub-regional, regional, other international and global forms of collaboration on aquatic genetic resources. List national memberships, status as a Party and other forms of affiliation in agreements, conventions, treaties, international organizations, international networks and international programmes.
- To identify any other forms of international collaboration on aquatic genetic resources.
- To review the benefits from existing forms of international collaboration on aquatic genetic resources.
- To identify needs and priorities for future international collaboration on aquatic genetic resources

International collaboration includes bilateral arrangements and the sharing of particular waters and stocks of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species.

### International, regional or sub-regional agreements, conventions and treaties concerning aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives

46. Please list the international, regional or sub-regional agreements your country subscribes to that cover aquatic genetic resources of farmed species and their wild relatives, such as the Nagoya Protocol<sup>2</sup> the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol and how they have impacted aquatic genetic resources and stakeholders in your country. Examples could include:

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.cbd.int/abs/nagoya-protocol/signatories/>

- Establishment and management of shared or networked aquatic protected areas as far as wild relatives of farmed aquatic species are concerned
- Aquaculture and culture-based fisheries in transboundary or shared water bodies
- Sharing aquatic genetic material and related information
- Fishing rights, seasons and quotas as far as wild relatives of farmed aquatic species are concerned
- Conservation and sustainable use of shared water bodies and watercourses as far as wild relatives of farmed aquatic species are concerned
- Quarantine procedures for aquatic organisms and for control and notification of aquatic diseases

Add Row

International, Regional, bilateral or Sub-Regional agreement	Year your country ratified or subscribed to the agreement	Impact on aquatic genetic resources	Impact on stakeholders	Comments
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, UNCLOS)	1984	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	X

International, Regional, bilateral or Sub-Regional agreement	Year your country ratified or subscribed to the agreement	Impact on aquatic genetic resources	Impact on stakeholders	Comments	
Convention of Biological Diversity	1993	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	In the Strategic Plan of the CBD, Target 6 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets is especially important: by 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	X
International associations for the protection of rivers		<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect		X
OSPAR commission	1972	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	OSPAR is the mechanism by which 15 Governments & the EU cooperate to protect the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic.	X
Nagoya Protocol	Ratified in The Netherlands in April 2016	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	More administration, and trade of AqGR can be limited. However, when all stakeholders are used to the new rules, effects should be limited	X

47. Please list the priority needs regarding collaboration on conservation and sustainable use of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives. Are they being addressed, i.e. are there any critical gaps?

Collaboration is needed in order to ...	Rank 1=Very Important 10=No importance	To what extent are the needs being met	Comments <i>For example any critical gaps</i>
Improve information technology and database management	2	<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input checked="" type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Improve basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources	3	<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input checked="" type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Improve capacities for characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources	2	<input checked="" type="radio"/> To a great extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Improve capacities for genetic improvement	2	<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input checked="" type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Improve capacities for economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources	4	<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input checked="" type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Improve capacities for conservation of aquatic genetic resources	2	<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input checked="" type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Improve communication on aquatic genetic resources	4	<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input checked="" type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Unknown	

Collaboration is needed in order to ...	Rank 1=Very Important 10=No importance	To what extent are the needs being met	Comments <i>For example any critical gaps</i>
To improve access to and distribution of aquatic genetic resources	3	<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input checked="" type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Other		<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
<b>Continue adding row as necessary</b>			
		<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Add Row	Remove Row		

48. Please describe the types of collaboration that have been most beneficial for your country, and why?

The international associations for the protection of the rivers (Rhine, Maas, Oosterschelde) function very well. A reason for this might be that there is a great mutual goal (water quality), and economic values associated with this (tourism, drinking water, agriculture).

49. Is there a need for your country to expand its collaboration concerning the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources? If yes, give details, including any requirements for capacity strengthening in box below

Yes

No

***If yes, please give details***

Since many water bodies are crossing borders, collaboration is always, and will always be, important.

50. Describe important roles that your country performs within its region (and/or sub-region) and globally in terms of being a keeper, user and sharer of aquatic genetic resources.

The Netherlands has probably the best water management in the world. This is because most of the country is basically a delta, with around 30% of the surface well below sea level, including the major cities (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague)

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