

Aquaculture Advisory Council WG3 Meeting

31st January 2023







# Introduction to Aquaculture Assistance Mechanism





## **EU Aquaculture Assistance Mechanism**

**Goals and Aims** 



To support the Commission, Member States, the aquaculture industry and other stakeholders in the implementation of the strategic guidelines by providing logistic, administrative and technical support and by enhancing cooperation between Member States and stakeholders for the development of sustainable aquaculture in the EU



Addressed to all Member States, particularly to authorities and policy makers working in the aquaculture sector at the national, regional and local levels



Collect and share knowledge about aquaculture policy and guidance Provide technical expertise on sustainable aquaculture



Organize events (technical meetings and trainings, workshop, and conferences)



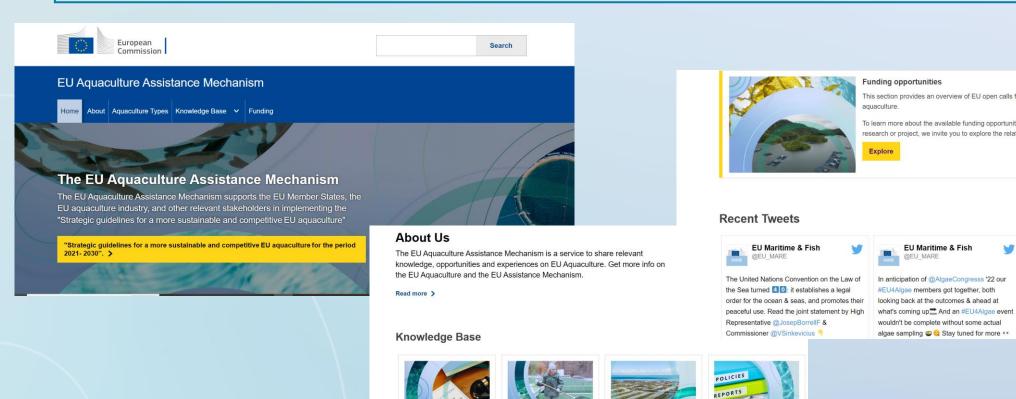
Develop an aquaculture assistance mechanism website: https://aquaculture.ec.europa.eu

## Creating the EU Aquaculture website

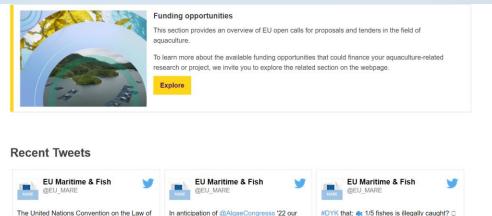


The goal of the website https://aquaculture.ec.europa.eu is to provide a one-stop-shop to support the sustainable development of EU aquaculture and the Assistance Mechanism activities.

Allow the dissemination of the contents related to the **Knowledge Base**, as well as to host **Communication** Products and facilitate the interaction with the Public & Member States (User Directory), etc.



international instruments



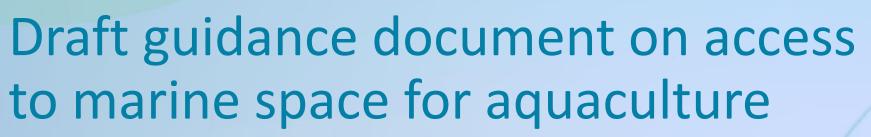
Coral reefs - the nurseries of many

#COP15 pic.twitter.com/o2kWJi9Yrl

underwater creatures - are disappearing?

10 million tons of plastic enter the sea, every

vear? We must turn the tide #ForOurPlanet at







### Overview



The key objective of this guidance document is to present the approach and key elements on access to space for marine aquaculture with concrete examples and case studies in order to support Member States in the implementation of the Strategic Guidelines on Aquaculture



Addressed to all Member States, particularly to authorities and policy makers working in the aquaculture sector at the national, regional and local levels



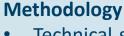
Available in the knowledge base of the EU Aquaculture Assistance Mechanism website in the second quarter of 2023

## Structure



#### Introduction

- Objectives and scope of the document
- How to read/use the document





- Technical study on "Access to space and water for marine aquaculture" carried out by the EU MSP Platform under the Assistance Mechanism for the Implementation of Maritime Spatial Planning
- Literature review/ desk study (i.e., FAO guidelines, scientific publications, EU project deliverables, etc.)
- Interviews with coordinators of two EU projects: TAPAS (Trevor Telfor) and AQUASPACE (Paul Tett)
- Discussions from 16<sup>th</sup> EU MS Aquaculture Technical Seminar and the Aquaculture Advisory Council Working Group 3



#### **Spatial planning: Phases and key elements**

Description of the phases and associated key elements pertaining to spatial planning, with a focus on environmental considerations and policy and management options available considering the importance of aquaculture in the MS



#### **Case Studies**

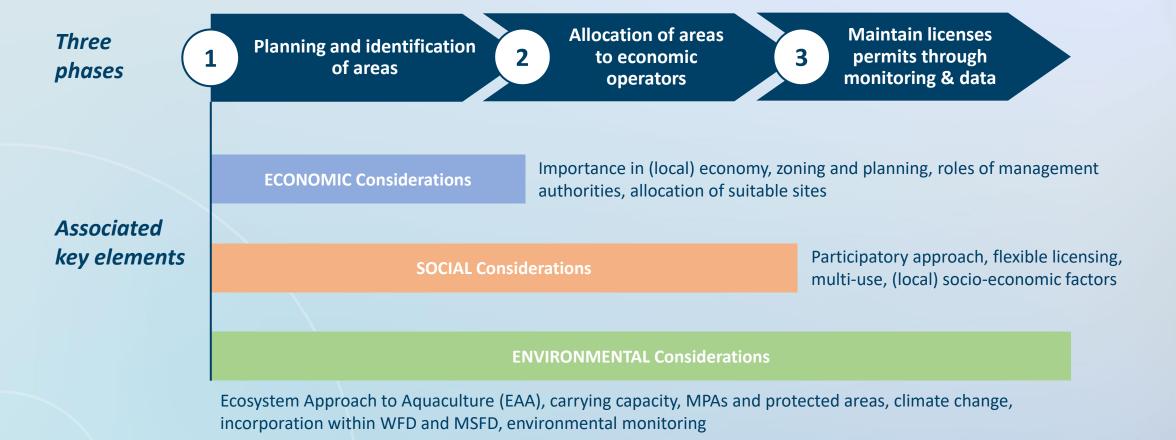
Good practices presented in the form of a factsheet providing key information, a description of the implemented solution in various MS, as well as the main benefits and challenges encountered in its implementation



#### **Annexes**

References; About the Aquaculture Assistance Mechanism; the European MSP Platform

## Phases and key elements



# Case studies

| Considerations | Key Element                         | Factsheet  |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| ECONOMIC       | Zones and Areas                     | Identification of AZAs – Nationally and Regionally (inc. offshore)                     |
|                |                                     | (Low-trophic) allocation within MPAs and Natura2000                                    |
|                |                                     | Impact of MSP on the Environmental Impact Assessment                                   |
|                | Roles of Authorities                | Implementation of MSP – including climate change and incorporation within WFD and MSFD |
| SOCIAL         | Participatory approach              | Coordinated Local Aquaculture Management System  |
|                |                                     | Social Licence (for seaweed production)  |
|                | Flexible licensing                  | Regulation to allow for multiple species or new species                                |
|                |                                     | "Eco-technology" and "Green" licences  |
|                | Multi-use and co-location           | Multi-use (windfarms and offshore aquaculture)   |
| ENVIRONMENTAL  | Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture   | Shellfish production   |
|                |                                     | Finfish production   |
|                | <b>Ecological Carrying Capacity</b> | Carrying capacity data to reduce the burden of EIA                                     |
|                | Maintaining licenses and permits    | Using existing site data to support new applications in that zone/area                 |







## Overview



The key objective of this guidance document is to consolidate good practices on regulatory and administrative procedures along with concrete examples, solutions and pilots in order to **support Member States** in the implementation of the **Strategic Guidelines** on Aquaculture



Addressed to all Member States, particularly to authorities and policy makers working in the aquaculture sector at the national, regional and local levels



Presented as a visual document of about 30 pages written in a user-friendly English



The guidance document will be distributed and made available on the EU aquaculture website in the **second quarter of 2023** 

## Structure



#### Introduction

- Objectives and scope of the document
- How to read/use the document



#### Methodology

- Desk research and documentation review to identify most frequent bottlenecks, including MNSPs and results from EU-funded projects (e.g. H2020 TAPAS)
- Survey targeting MS to identify and select good practices



#### **Key bottlenecks**

Most frequent bottlenecks in regulatory and administrative procedures faced by national and regional authorities



#### **Good practices**

Selection of a number of good practices presented in *ad-hoc* factsheets describing the solutions implemented by Member States to tackle a specific bottleneck, key benefits, and implementation challenges encountered



#### **References & Annexes**

- References and list of existing guidance documents and tools on administrative procedures
- AAM project in a nutshell

## Methodological approach

#### **Documentary review**

26 final Multi-annual National Strategic Plans (MNSPs) as well as 1 draft version for the period 2021-2027/30

#### Web-based search

- Results and outputs of EU-funded projects, such as H2020 TAPAS
- Relevant EU policies and regulations
- Technical studies, such as the interim evaluation of the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) for the sustainable development of EU aquaculture

#### Survey

Online survey launched in October 2022 via the EU Survey tool, targeting all 27 Member States representatives working in the aquaculture sector

# Methodology: selection criteria for good practices



A balanced geographical coverage



Expected benefits and/or actual impacts of the good practice, and its knock-on effects



Stage of the solution's implementation (e.g., idea/pilot, ongoing, implemented)



Availability of information and documentation

## Key bottlenecks



#### Legislation

- Complex system of legislation (from wide EU Directives to national MS law and regional regulation not always aligned or consistent)
- There is often an absence of specific or coordinated legislative framework for aquaculture development



#### **Zoning, Planning and Site Selection for Aquaculture Activities**

- Coherent policies on marine spatial planning (MSP) remain to be developed across multiple MS
- Insufficient use of clear tools (e.g., GIS) for the identification of potential sites
- Insufficient provision of information on site modelling and carrying capacity



#### **Licensing Process**

- The process is often lengthy, costly, and frequently requires provision of extensive data and modelling
- Absence of a standardised approach concerning Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Involvement of numerous agencies with different timelines and operating procedures leading to delays



#### Communication

- Insufficient communication between aquaculture producers and authorities and within the competent authorities themselves
- Communication between different stakeholder interests needs also to be improved ('social license')

# Preliminary list of good practices

| Broad bottleneck area covered                | Good practice   | Solutions  | Country   |
|--|---|--|-----------|
| Legislation                                  | Harmonisation of legislation under a single law           | Adoption of Law 4282/2014 'Development of Aquaculture and Other Provisions'  | Greece    |
|  |   | Adoption of Law N.117(I)/2000 'The Aquaculture Act'  | Cyprus    |
|  |   | Adoption of Law NN 130/2017 'The Aquaculture Act'  | Croatia   |
| Zoning, Planning and                         | Identification of suitable areas for                      | Agreement on a National Plan for the Localisation of Aquaculture   | Finland   |
| Site Selection for<br>Aquaculture Activities | aquaculture activities                                    | Implementation of the Strategic Line 'Sectoral planning and site selection' of the Andalusian Strategy for the Development of Marine Aquaculture (2014-2020) | Spain     |
|  | Creation of a one-stop-shop for licencing procedures      | Establishment of one-stop-shops at the Ministry of Rural Development and Food in every decentralised local administration                                    | Greece    |
|  |   | Establishment of a one-stop-shop at the County Council   | Norway    |
|  | Preparation of an aquaculture licencing guidance document | Guidelines for the construction and operation of aquaculture facilities  | Austria   |
| Licencing Process                            |   | Guide on the procedures required for securing a 'Licence for the Establishment and Operation of a Fish Farm'   | Cyprus    |
|  |   | Guide of the administrative procedures and requirements applicable to operators wishing to set up a business in the aquaculture sector                       | Lithuania |
|  |   | List of guidance documents and summary fiches on the main procedures for the authorisation of aquaculture farming in each Autonomous Community               | Spain     |

| Broad bottleneck<br>area covered | Good practice   | Solutions  | Country          |
|----------------------------------|---|--|------------------|
| Licencing Process                | Establishment of a mandatory environmental monitoring programme                         | Adoption of a framework for the instalment, development, and operation of sustainable marine offshore aquaculture units  | Cyprus           |
|                                  |   | Adoption of regulation no. 17 for aquaculture on "The water protection requirements for aquaculture as well as the limit values for pollutant concentration of effluent water from aquaculture and the requirements for discharge of such water into a recipient and monitoring" | Estonia          |
|                                  |   | Revision of the Environmental Monitoring Programme (EMP) and development of Environmental Quality Standards (EQS)  | Malta            |
|                                  | Digitalisation of services (provision of information, support and technical assistance) | Establishment of the Flemish Aquaculture Platform  | Belgium          |
|                                  |   | Establishment a website for Sweden's aquaculture and creation of a digital licensing registration checklist  | Sweden           |
|                                  |   | Setting up of the 'Balcão Electrónico do Mar' (BMar)   | Portugal         |
|                                  |   | Creation of the Electronic Environmental Registry (EER)  | Greece           |
|                                  |   | Establishment of REPAMO, the online network for monitoring the state of health of marine molluscs in France  | France           |
| Communication                    | Establishment of a single national aquaculture entity                                   | Establishment of the National Aquaculture Council  | Greece           |
| Communication                    |   | Establishment of the Aquaculture Advisory Committee  | Cyprus           |
|                                  |   | Establishment of the National Advisory Boards for Marine (JACUMAR) and Inland (JACUCON) Farming  | Spain            |
|                                  | Launch of an aquaculture communication campaign   | Launching of the communication campaign 'Aquaculture of Spain'   | Spain            |
|                                  |   | Development of the national communication campaign 'Farmed in the EU'  | Lithuania        |
|                                  |   | Promotion of aquaculture through 'Ryba domácí- Fish at Home', the 'Ryba na talíř- Fish on a plate' and the campaign 'What with fish?'  | Czec<br>Republic |
|                                  |   | Adoption of the Program for the Promotion of Domestic Fish   | Finland          |

