

Achieving Blue Growth in Aquaculture through Maritime Spatial Planning

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Blue Growth Project: objective

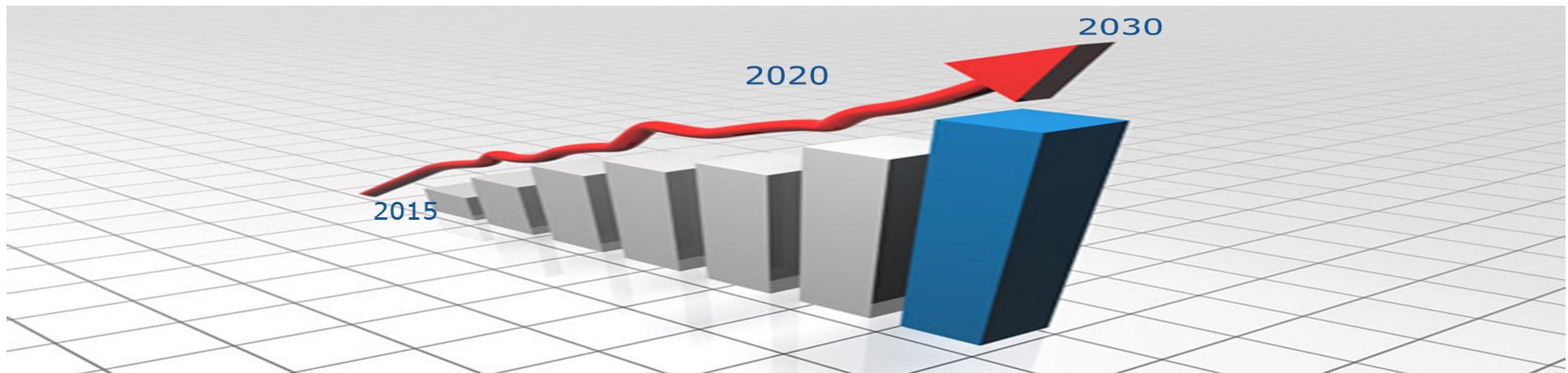
- Contribution of the blue economy
Europe's growth – maritime
dimension of Europe 2020
- Considerable potential for
sustainable growth in all maritime
areas:
 - *Where are these opportunities;*
 - *What are the bottlenecks;*
 - *Which are the facilitating policy
interventions.*
- Impressive growth rates:
Current: GAV €485 billion, 5.4 million
employed
2020: GVA € 590 billion, 7 million employed



Where are these opportunities?

Five areas of particular Blue Growth interest

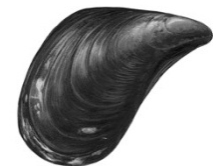
- ✓ Blue Energy
- ✓ Aquaculture
- ✓ Maritime, coastal and cruise tourism
- ✓ Marine mineral resources
- ✓ Blue biotechnology





Aquaculture in the EU

- 1.3 million tons production
- Worth 3.1 billion €
- 80.000 direct jobs



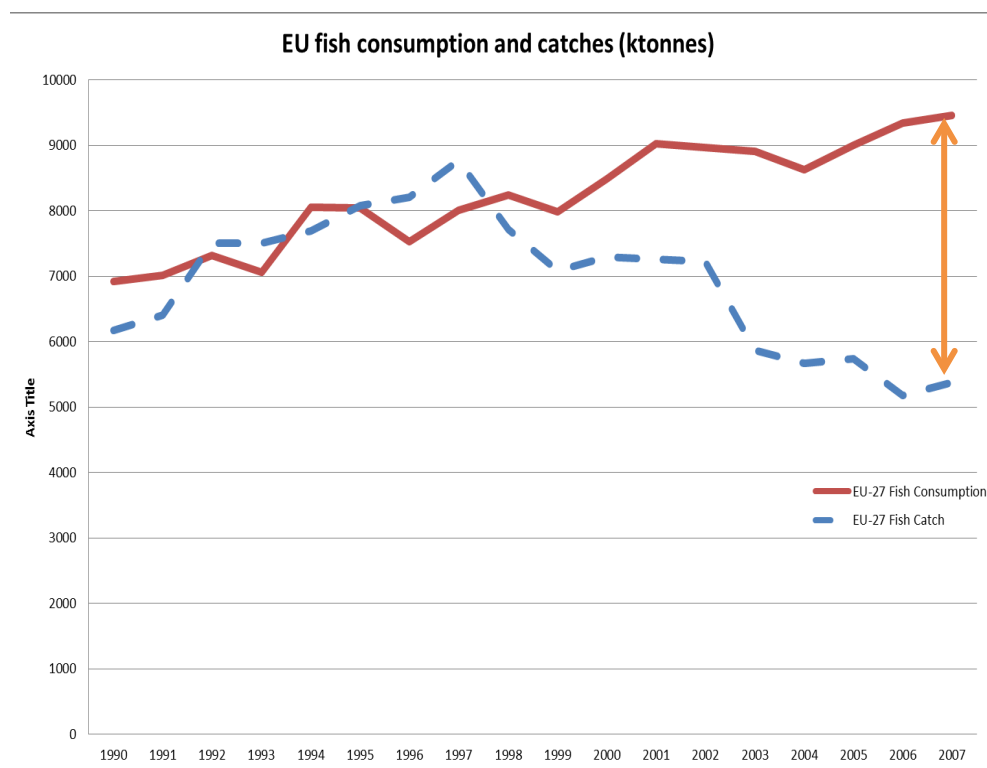
Blue growth: job creation in coastal and inland areas



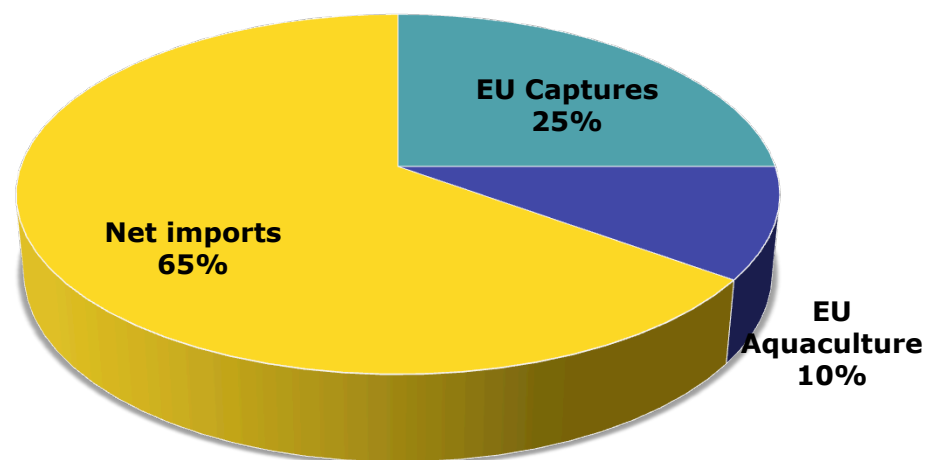
- With current labour productivity, every **1% of our seafood consumption** produced by EU aquaculture will help creating **3-4.000 full-time jobs**
- Mostly in coastal and rural areas, important local impact



Aquaculture and Food security: filling the gap



EU seafood consumption



Some of the bottlenecks



- 1.Reduce administrative burdens**
- 2.Facilitate access to water and space**

1. Reduce administrative burdens

- Time to get a licence for a new...
 - Agricultural farm: **4-6 months**
 - Offshore wind farm: **18 months**
 - Aquaculture farm in Norway: **6 months**
 - Aquaculture farm in the EU: **often 2-3 years, sometimes even 7 years**



2. Facilitate access to space and water

- "Lack of space" or "No access to space"?
- Use of spatial planning to identify best location and make aquaculture development:
 - More sustainable
 - Less uncertain (and more interesting for investors)





MSP and ICM proposal

*Proposal
for a Directive
of the European Parliament and of the council
establishing a framework
for
maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal
management
(COM(2013) 133 FINAL)*

Objectives of MSP and ICMS

▷ ***Promote sustainable growth and sustainable use of resources***

Application of an ecosystem-based approach in plans/strategies to facilitate co-existence and prevent conflicts between sectorial activities and contribute to achieving goals of EU policies: *Energy, Maritime transport, Fisheries and aquaculture, Environment, Climate change*





What will Member States have to do?

Key obligations of the proposed Directive:

- Develop and implement maritime spatial plans and coastal management strategies.
- Mutually coordinate or integrate plans and strategies to ensure land-sea connectivity.
- Cooperate with MS and third countries to ensure coherent approaches across sea-basins.
- Appropriate consultation of stakeholders.
 - *All obligations are of procedural nature.*



Proportionality and subsidiarity

- *Member States retain the full competence of what and where to plan;*
- *Implementation in accordance with the Member States' local or national governance structures;*
- *MS continue to tailor the content of the plans and strategies to their specific economic, social and environmental priorities, and national sectorial policy objectives;*
 - ✓ The EU will not take part in these processes and will not interfere with the Member States' prerogatives for town and country planning.



To sum up

- *Blue Growth is a motor for Europe's economy*
- *MSP and ICM are essential tools for sustainable growth of the maritime economy*
- *Commission proposes a framework for Maritime Spatial Planning and Integrated Coastal Management that ensures transparency, predictability and stability across all sea basins*
- *Significant economic gains, and administrative benefits*
- *Full respect of subsidiarity and proportionality*

Thank you for your attention!

