Macroalgae

Country Focus: Germany

Licensing and Permitting

Both federal and Länder legislation exist for aquaculture but while federal exclusive competences extend to waters beyond the 12 nautical mile zone, the Länder have concurrent powers over activities in inland coastal waters and onshore. The federal body responsible for aquaculture is the Federal Ministry of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture (Bundesministerium für Verbraucherschutz, Ernährung und Landwirtschaft – BMVEL).

The contacts are provided here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main implementing legislation</th>
<th>Primary implementing agency</th>
<th>Permit types</th>
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<tr>
<td>Raumordnungsgesetz (ROG) – marine planning</td>
<td>Bundesamt für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie (BSH)</td>
<td>Approval by competent authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National and Lander fisheries laws</td>
<td>Bundesministerium für Verbraucherschutz, Ernährung und Landwirtschaft – BMVEL</td>
<td>Lander aquaculture licence</td>
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<td>Lander fisheries agencies</td>
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Planning

For developments on land and in coastal zones, state regulations on land use planning apply. Aquaculture facilities require a building permit and may be subject to an EIA. However, for offshore developments, macroalgal production will be subject to marine planning. Introduced under amendments to the federal Land Use Planning Act 1997 (the Raumordnungsgesetz (ROG)) planning, the German system of planning extends from 12 nautical miles offshore to the limit of the EEZ in both the Baltic and North Sea. Three types of zones are designated: ‘priority areas’ for activities such as shipping; ‘reservation areas’ which privilege specific use functions; and ‘marine protected areas’ designated under EU and national nature protection measures. Activities generally require approval which differs according to use function. Energy production, mostly wind farms, and aquaculture/mariculture is subject to assessment by the competent authority. Research facilities do not require a licence.

Regulatory Issues

Regulatory issues are very much dependent on end use of biomass. Please consult the relevant factsheet for further information.

15. Algae as Feedstock for Energy Generation
   - European fuel quality and other bioenergy legislation are explained
16. Algae as Feedstock for Chemicals
   - this covers REACH and other pertinent legislation
17. Algae as Feedstock for Food or Feed
- FEMAS and other regulations for entering the food chain are described in more detail.