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Aquaculture

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In 2013, the worldwide production of fishery products (including aquatic plants) amounted to 191 million tons. Aquaculture accounted for 51% (97.2 million tons) of the total production (figure 1), while in 1990 and 2000 it only accounted for 13.4% and 25.7% of the total production, respectively (*State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture, FAO 2014, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Information and Statistics Service 2015*). Aquaculture is globally the fastest growing food production sector with an annual growth of 6.6 % (compared to an annual growth of the human population of 1.8 %) (Figure 1). In 2013, the aquaculture production amounted to 46.6 million tons. The aquaculture sector of the European Union (EU) accounts for 1.27 million tons, while Europe produces 2.82 million tons in total, with Norway as the main producer (44%) (*FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Information and Statistics Service 2015*).

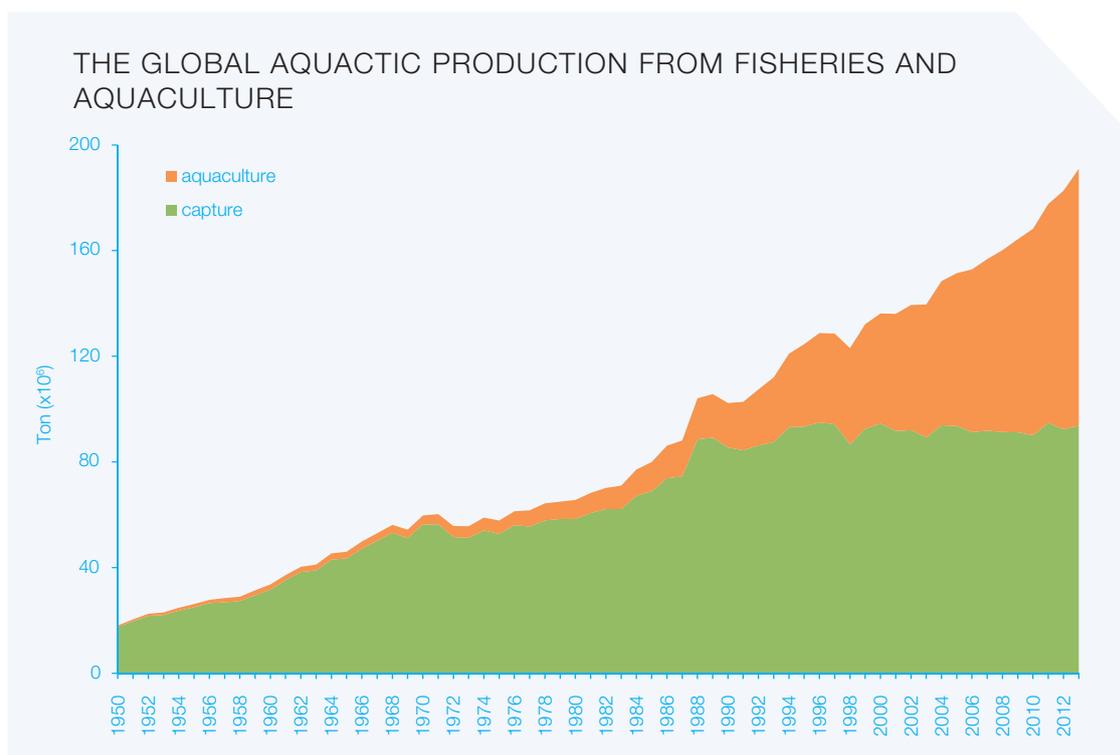


Figure 1. Global aquatic production from fisheries and aquaculture (Source: *FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Information and Statistics Service 2015*).

The importance of the Belgian aquaculture production is rather limited and constitutes a very small part of the European production volume and 0.01% in terms of value (*Facts and figures on the Common Fisheries Policy, 2014*).

The current text will primarily focus on marine aquaculture (offshore aquaculture) in the Belgian Part of the North Sea (BNS), as well as on developments with regard to aquaculture in the coastal zone.

7.1 Policy context

At the European level, the policy concerning aquaculture (incl. mariculture) is included in the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) (regulation (EC) No. 1380/2013). In September 2002, the European Commission (EC) published a communication concerning the strategy for a sustainable development of European aquaculture (COM (2002) 511). In 2009, this communication was renewed by communication COM (2009) 162 concerning a new impetus for the strategy for the sustainable development of European aquaculture. In communication COM (2013) 229, strategic guidelines have been published presenting common priorities and general objectives of European aquaculture. Furthermore, a sustainable aquaculture is one of the main priorities of the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF, the former European Fisheries Fund (EFF)) (website *EMFF, Belgische Operationele Programma (EMFF) 2014-2020*).

Considering that mariculture is an offshore activity, it is a federal competence (minister or state secretary competent for the North Sea / *FPS Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment*). Aquaculture on land, however, is a Flemish

competence. In this regard, the division *Visserijbeleid en Kwaliteit Dier* of the department of Agriculture and Fisheries (*Departement Landbouw en Visserij*) is the management authority of the Operational Programme (EMFF) 2014-2020, which also includes measures to support aquaculture. The regulations and competent authorities for mariculture and aquaculture are discussed in the publication *Aquacultuur in Vlaanderen (2013)* and on the website of the *Flemish Aquaculture Platform* (more information: *Coppens & Stoop 2003*).

In 2011, a first attempt was made to develop a Flemish aquaculture policy (*Visserijrapport (VIRA) 2012*). In this context, the existing initiatives were mapped and a vision note was drafted by the Flemish government to better disclose the sector and the relevant research. In 2012, a *Flemish Aquaculture Platform* was established to create sufficient support from policy and research and to raise awareness to create synergies between research actors and to stimulate sustainable aquaculture.

7.2 Spatial use

7.2.1 Marine spatial plan and mariculture

The possibility for sustainable mariculture activities (under strict conditions) in the Belwind I and C-Power wind farms has been included in the marine spatial plan (royal decree of 20 March 2014, see also *Van de Velde et al. 2014*) (figure 2). A coordinated spatial plan on EU level is considered necessary to ensure the sustainable development and growth in aquaculture by reducing uncertainties, facilitating investments and tackling the lack of space (COM (2013) 229). The compatibility of mariculture and passive fisheries in the wind farms has already been investigated in the context of the MARIPAS project (*Verhaeghe et al. 2011*). To date, no other areas in the BNS have been designated for mariculture. However, this situation might change during the next revision of the marine spatial plan. The *AquaValue project* investigates the integration of aquaculture with offshore structures such as wind farms and the energy atoll, but also with other functions such as coastal protection. Special attention goes to the possibility of a multitrophic integration (i.e. combination of multiple trophic levels) with supplementary species in the food chain. The project aims to develop a roadmap of integrated mariculture and to indicate what changes should be made during the next revision of the marine spatial plan regarding the available space for mariculture.

7.2.2 Restocking in the North Sea

Farm-raised turbot and sole were released in the coastal waters between Nieuwpoort and Bredene (westside of the Stroombank sandbank) in 1998 and 2000 respectively for the restocking of the fish population. Each time, this zone was closed for fisheries on a voluntary basis (*De Wachter & Volckaert 2005*, *GAUFRE project BELSPO*). The restocking of cultured turbot was continued in the *GAUFRE project (BELSPO)* in which the impact on the quality of the turbot was evaluated in view of the restocking success in the North Sea. In this context, the possibility to establish a turbot farm at the Belgian Coast was investigated (*Dierckens et al. 2004*, *project BELSPO*). Although the results were positive, both restocking programmes were stopped as most of the restocked animals were fished outside the BNS by foreign fishing vessels. This demonstrates that this kind of restocking programmes needs to be organised on a European level. Hence, a European Ecosystem-based Stock Enhancement Workshop was organised in Bruges in 2007, but has not been followed up.

7.2.3 Mussel farming in the North Sea

Between 1997 and 2011, a number of initiatives took place to cultivate mussels in the BNS. Several production systems and seed capture installations were tested in the 5b project *Vlaamse mosselkwekerij* (1998) and the PESCA project. From 2002 until 2006, the offshore mussel cultivation experiments were continued by private funding (José Versluys) and were scientifically supported by CLO-DVZ (now ILVO). Besides this private initiative, production of bivalve molluscs took place in the BNS between 2005 and 2010 using hanging structures in cages, spread over 4 zones (*Milieu-effectenbeoordeling Mosselcultuur 2005*, *Delbare 2005*, *Report of the Working Group on Marine Shellfish Culture (ICES WGMASC), 2011*). Those areas were planned as shellfish production areas based on the presence of obstacles (Z1: Wreck, Z2 and Z3: Towers, Z4: wind farm concession zone), and had respective surfaces of 0.21 km², 0.27 km², 0.23 km² and 277.14 km². The permit for the production of bivalve molluscs was granted by the ministerial decree of 7 October 2005, following the *environmental impact assessment* (EIA) cf. the law of 20 January

1999 and its royal decrees of 7 and 9 September 2003. The ministerial decree of 8 July 2005 stipulated a simplified procedure and a model form for the determination of the EIA. The foundation for Sustainable Fishery Development (SDVO) actively cultivated mussels within the 4 zones, while zone 1 was shared with Reynaert-Versluys. At the beginning of the construction of the C-Power wind farm (Thornton Bank), SDVO and the Management Unit of the North Sea Mathematical Models (BMM – MUMM) mutually decided to remove the cage in Z4 in order not to hinder the construction works. The mussel cultivation activities in the other three zones ended in 2011.

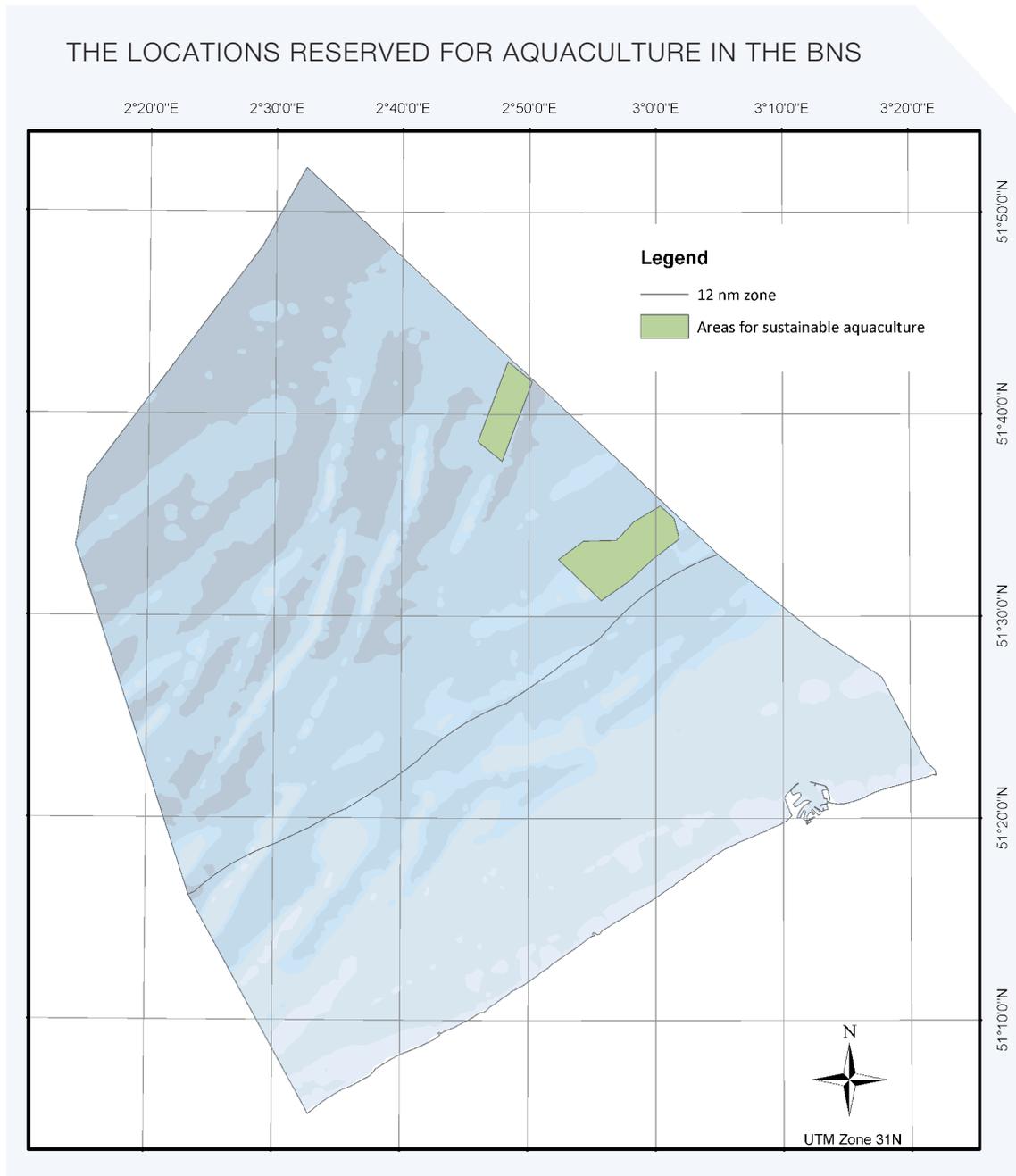


Figure 2. The locations reserved for aquaculture in the BNS (Source: RBINS/IRSNB, marineatlas.be, based on RD of 20 March 2014).

7.2.4 Aquaculture in the coastal zone

In the Belgian coastal zone, aquaculture can be found in the Sluice Dock of Ostend where the European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and the Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) are farmed. The current aquaculture activities are distributed over two zones of 4 and 5 ha respectively (website [Oostendse Spuikom](#)). The permits for aquaculture are granted by the [Coastal division](#) of the department for Maritime Services and Coast (MD&K). The consultation platform *Spuikom* aims for an optimal coordination of the different users based on a consensus and provides advice to the actual administrator/owner, i.e. the [Coastal division](#).

7.3 Societal interest

In 2012, 12,466 aquaculture companies were active within the EU, 90% of which counted less than 10 employees. These enterprises account for a total of 69,196 jobs ([EU Data Collection Framework](#)). In 2013, Europe produced 2.82 million tons of which the EU-Member States accounted for 45% ([FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Information and Statistics Service 2015](#)). The European production of sea fish and diadromous fish (salmon, sea bass and seabream) together account for 83% of the total production. Shellfish represents 21% and fresh water fish (*inter alia* trout and carp) 9%. The aquaculture production in Europe accounts for 2.9% of the global production in terms of volume and 8% in terms of value ([FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Information and Statistics Service 2015](#)).

In Belgium, the importance of aquaculture is rather limited. It mainly concerns the cultivation of freshwater species. Employment in the primary Belgian aquaculture sector is estimated at around 60 full-time equivalents (FTEs), while the supply sector accounts for an extra 78 FTEs ([VIRA 2014](#)). The production in 2011 was estimated at 50 tons with a corresponding value of 218,480 euros ([FOD Economie, KMO, Middenstand en Energie](#)) (see regulation (EG) No. 762/2008 regarding the data collection). The short revival in 2009 (575.9 tons) was the result of one extra aquaculture company, a tilapia farm, that ended its activities in 2010 (figures 3 and 4).

The Belgian aquaculture sector is mainly situated in Wallonia, which is not further discussed in the text. The Flemish aquaculture sector is represented by approximately 20 enterprises. The main species are the common carp, sturgeon (mainly production of caviar), oysters, angling fish and ornamental fish. New species are: pike-perch, omega perch and Penaeid shrimps (prawn) ([VIRA 2014](#)). An overview of the Flemish aquaculture companies is listed on the website of the [Flemish Aquaculture Platform](#). Only two companies are situated in the coastal area, namely the oyster farm in the Sluice Dock of Ostend and the smokehouse of multinational Marine Harvest (farmed salmon).

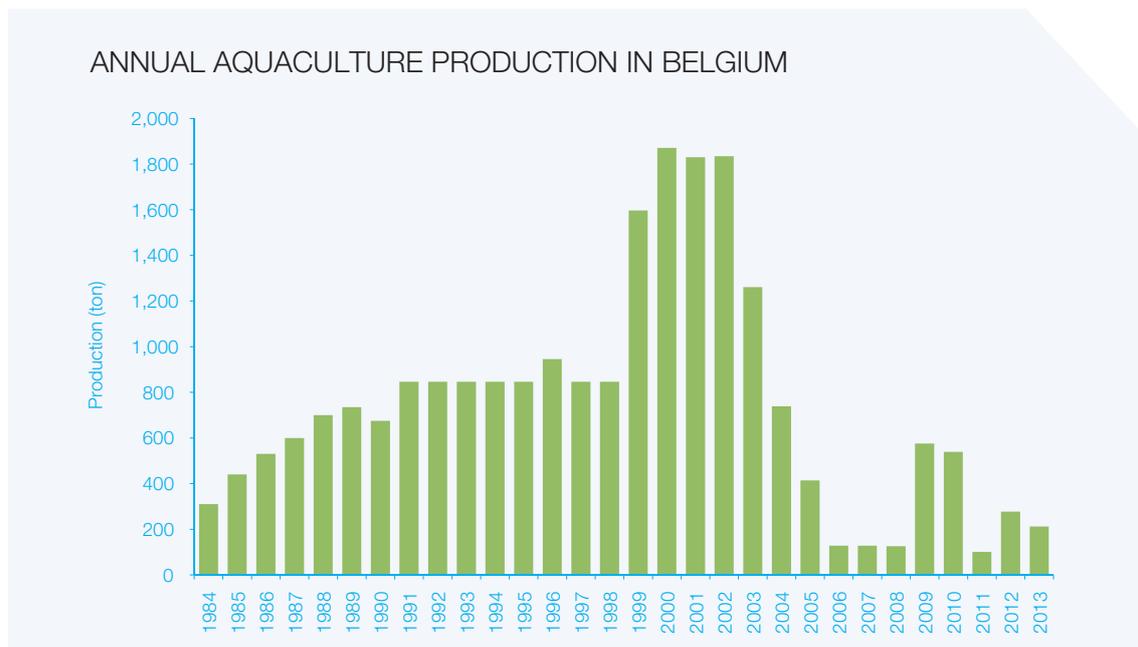


Figure 3. Annual aquaculture production in Belgium (Source: [FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Information and Statistics Service 2015](#)).

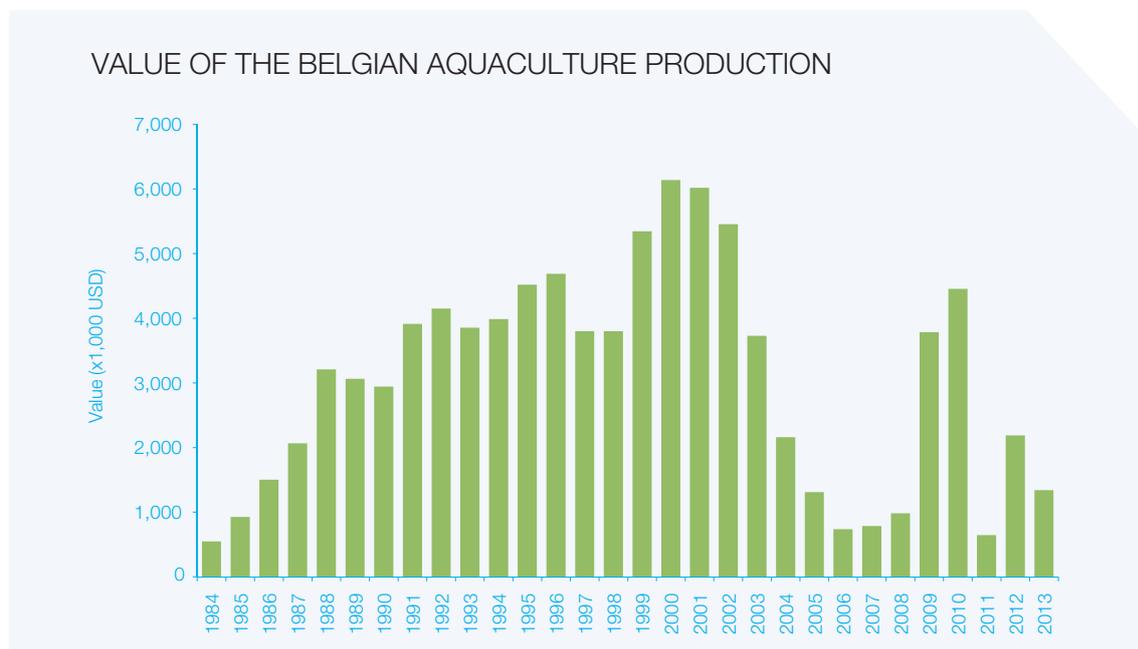


Figure 4. The value of the Belgian aquaculture production in the period 1984-2011 (Source: *FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Information and Statistics Service 2015*).

From a historical perspective, the oyster farms along our coast were of significant commercial importance. In particular the ‘Ostend Oyster’ (l’Ostendaise or Royal Ostendaise) gained worldwide fame. Prior to the First World War, oyster farming reached a peak with 26 oyster farms along the Belgian coast. Every year, 30 to 35 million oysters were imported from England and further cultivated in the Belgian oyster farms (*Halewyck & Hostyn 1978, Polk 2002*). An overview of the history of the Belgian oyster farms is presented on the following website: http://www.vliz.be/wiki/Historiek_van_de_Belgische_oesterkweek (more information: *Pirllet 2012*). Since 1996, oysters have been commercially farmed in the Sluice Dock of Ostend (*Curé et al. 2000*) (see **Spatial use**).

7.4 Impact

Mariculture has a number of effects on the environment and the users of the sea (*Milieu-effectenbeoordeling Mosselcultuur 2005, De Wachter & Volckaert 2005 (GAUFRE project BELSPO), Goffin et al. 2007, Strategische Milieubeoordeling van het Nationaal Operationeel Plan voor de Belgische visserijsector, 2007 - 2013*). In the *environmental impact assessment*, drafted prior to the installation of the offshore mussel cages, the following specific (local) effects on the marine ecosystem and users of the sea were listed:

- Effect on the quantity of suspended matter: mussels feed on suspended particles;
- Effect on the primary production: consumption of the phytoplankton;
- Effect on the secondary production: competition with other organisms;
- Modifications in the natural nutrients flux: excretion of organic nitrogen compounds (ammonium compounds);
- Transfer of material from the planktonic towards the benthic food web and the organic enrichment of sediments: excrements of mussels;
- Accumulation of mussel shells below the farm;
- Presence of a fouling community that settles on artificial hard structures;
- Attraction of birds, fishes and parasites;
- Diseases;
- Loss of parts of the mussel farm;
- Danger to shipping due to mariculture structures.

The impact of aquaculture on the ecosystem and other users strongly depends on the chosen technique. The potential effects are further elaborated in publications such as *State of World Aquaculture (FAO 2006), OSPAR QSR (2010), Report of the Global Conference on Aquaculture 2010 (FAO 2012), Guidance on aquaculture and Natura 2000*

(2012), Brenner et al. (2014), *Strategische Milieubeoordeling van het Nationaal Operationeel Plan voor de Belgische visserijsector, 2014 - 2020* and include:

- Eutrophication due to nutrient enrichment by food and excretion products of aquaculture organisms;
- Introduction of non-indigenous species;
- The demand for wild fish;
- Pollution of the bottom due to accumulation of organic material;
- Competition of escaped aquaculture species with wild fish;
- Use of chemicals;
- The impact on wild fish, seals, birds and other fauna as a result of the measures to prevent predation of aquaculture species;
- The alteration and destruction of natural habitats and ecosystem functions;
- Competition for the use of fresh water;
- Competition with livestock for food;
- Impact due to the collection of seed;
- The potential spreading of diseases and parasites in cultivated and wild stocks.

7.5 Sustainable use

7.5.1 Mitigation of the environmental impact

In COM (2009) 162 and COM (2013) 229, the European Commission (EC) has committed itself to guarantee an environmentally friendly aquaculture. The EC has promised to emphasise the importance of an ecologically sustainable aquaculture development in its policies and measures. Furthermore, Europe has imposed directives for an aquaculture-friendly environment in order to guarantee the health of the aquatic animals and the safety and quality of the aquaculture products. The European legislation that is relevant in this context is listed in table 1 (not exhaustive).

Table 1. A selection of relevant European legislation with regard to a sustainable aquaculture.

EUROPEAN LEGISLATION	SUBJECT
<i>Directive 91/676/EC</i>	Nitrates Directive - The protection of water against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources
<i>Directive 92/43/EC</i>	Habitats Directive - The conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora
<i>Directive 2000/60/EC</i>	Water Framework Directive - Establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy
<i>Directive 2006/88/EC</i>	Animal health requirements for aquaculture animals and products thereof, and the prevention and control of certain diseases in aquatic animals
<i>Directive 2006/113/EC</i>	The quality required of shellfish waters
<i>Regulation (EC) 708/2007</i>	The use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture
<i>Regulation (EC) 762/2008</i>	The submission by Member States of statistics on aquaculture
<i>Directive 2008/56/EC</i>	Marine Strategy Framework Directive - A framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy
<i>Directive 2008/1/EC</i>	Integrated pollution prevention and control
<i>Directive 2009/147/EC</i>	Birds Directive - The conservation of wild birds

Furthermore, Europe has published guidelines dealing with the relation between aquaculture and natura 2000 areas: [Guidance on aquaculture and Natura 2000 \(2012\)](#). These guidelines aim to (1) give a clear view of the protection goals, (2) promote good practices and (3) indicate how sustainable aquaculture and nature protection are compatible.

On the Belgian level, the mariculture activities have to comply with the law of 22 April 1999 (the EEZ law) concerning the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of Belgium in the North Sea and the law of 22 April 1999 concerning the protection of the marine environment and the organisation of marine spatial planning in the BNS (see theme **Nature and environment**). Associated with these laws, a number of royal decrees are of specific importance for mariculture such

as the royal decree of 9 September 2003 in the context of the EIA, the royal decree of 7 September 2003 concerning the permit procedure, the royal decree of 23 June 2010 concerning the marine strategy and the royal decree of 23 June 2010 concerning the achievement of a good condition of the surface water. The royal decree of 18 May 2008 stipulates that in the context of the national operational plan, a strategic environmental impact assessment is required with regard to the mariculture activities in the BNS. For certain offshore activities, such as the production of bivalve molluscs by means of hanging structures, a simplified procedure may be applied (ministerial decree of 8 July 2005).

A list of the Belgian/Flemish regulations to minimise the environmental impact of aquaculture and mariculture installations is given in [Coppens & Stoop \(2003\)](#), [Wettelijke Europese en Belgische regelgeving voor aquacultuurinrichting \(2008\)](#) and [Aquacultuur in Vlaanderen \(2013\)](#) (website www.aquacultuurvlaanderen.be).

7.5.2 A sustainable development of aquaculture

The FAO discusses the large contribution of environmentally friendly extractive aquaculture in Asia (removal of organic material by shellfish culture, removal of inorganic nutrients by macro-algae culture) to the total aquaculture production. It also highlights the possibilities of integrated (multitrophic) mariculture systems that aim for a more sustainable aquaculture and a reduction of the impact on the ecosystem ([Soto 2009](#), [Report of the Global Conference on Aquaculture 2010 \(FAO 2012\)](#), [Sorgeloos 2013](#)). Moreover, recent FAO publications express the need to shift from land-based and coastal aquaculture production to a sustainable offshore production to meet the demand for food and to reduce the competition for space and clean water ([Lovatelli et al. 2013](#), [Kapetsky et al. 2013](#)). Within this context, it is recommended to make the effort to cultivate species of lower trophic levels and to optimise food and feeding in order to minimise the impact on the ecosystem and to pursue sustainability on the long term. Recommendations regarding offshore aquaculture, fish food and aquaculture technologies have also been formulated in the Bremerhaven Statements of 2012 ([Part I](#), [Part II](#)) and 2013 ([Part I](#), [Part II](#)).

Sustainable development and implantation of aquaculture facilities at sea and at the coast are discussed in the context of the Integrated Maritime Policy (COM (2007) 575). To unlock the potential of aquaculture in the EU and to counteract the stagnation, 4 priorities have been stipulated in COM (2013) 229:

- Simplification of administrative procedures;
- Coordinated spatial planning to reduce uncertainties and to facilitate investments;
- Enhancing the competitiveness of EU aquaculture;
- Promoting a level playing field for EU operators by exploiting their competitive advantages (e.g. high environmental, animal health and consumer protection standards).

The strengthening of the competitiveness needs to be done by a better market organisation and by an optimal use of the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF, see also theme [Fisheries](#)) for production and sales plans and for a better relation between R&D and the sector. Union priority 2 of the EMFF aims at stimulating sustainable, resource-efficient, innovative, competitive and knowledge-based aquaculture.

A SWOT-analysis and draft policy priorities for the Belgian aquaculture sector have been included into the Operational Programme 2014-2020. The aquaculture strategy in the operational programme includes the following aspects:

- Stimulation of technological developments, innovation and knowledge transfer;
- Promotion of competitiveness and viability of aquaculture companies, including an improvement of safety and work conditions;
- Protection and recovery of aquatic biodiversity and aquaculture-related ecosystems and promotion of resource-efficient aquaculture;
- Promotion of aquaculture with a high level of environmental protection, animal welfare, public health and safety;
- Development of professional training and skills.

On a Flemish level, a bottleneck analysis as well as a recommendation to facilitate sector development, have been published by the Belgian Court of Audit (*Rekenhof*): [Aquaculture in Flanders \(2013\)](#).

The [Flemish Aquaculture Platform](#) aims (1) to stimulate and facilitate the development of the Flemish aquaculture sector, (2) to map the aquaculture landscape (trends and developments) in Flanders and (3) to be the main communication channel concerning aquaculture for entrepreneurs and researchers. The [Flemish Algae Platform](#) is a network and innovation-stimulating project within the framework of [vzw FISCH](#). The latter aims to identify, stimulate

and catalyse innovation for a sustainable chemistry in Flanders. Within this framework, research is conducted on microalgae as new providers of alternative resources, as a resource for waste disposal or for applications in cattle feed, chemicals and biofuel. The aim of this algae platform is to establish a facilitating framework, to inform about innovation possibilities and to create synergies between scientists and companies.

Several groups and institutes conduct research on the sustainable development of aquaculture in Flanders and in the BNS (see the list on the website [Flemish Aquaculture Platform](#) and [Visserijrapport \(VIRA\) 2012](#)). Specific examples are the MARIPAS project, which investigated the compatibility of mariculture and offshore wind farms ([Verhaeghe et al. 2011](#)), and the [Aquavalue project](#) (2014-2015), aiming to create a roadmap for integrated aquaculture in Flanders in order to optimally valorise the available expertise in Flanders. The final goal of this roadmap exercise is to initiate some promising pilot projects in consultation with all relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, the project [De Blauwe Keten](#) (Interreg Flanders – The Netherlands, 2015-2018) aims to develop a total supply chain for the salt water algae *Spirulina* (from the culture of algae until the end product).

7.5.3 Monitoring in the BNS

A monitoring programme has been elaborated to review the environmental impact of the mussel farming installations ([Milieu-effectenbeoordeling Mosselcultuur 2005](#)). This monitoring programme was not retained in the permit and was therefore not executed.

Legislation reference list

Table with European legislation. The consolidated version of this legislation is available on [Eurlex](http://eur-lex.europa.eu).

EUROPEAN LEGISLATION			
Abbreviations (if available)	Title	Year	Number
Directives			
<i>Nitrates Directive</i>	Council Directive concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources	1991	676
<i>Habitats Directive</i>	Council Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	1992	43
<i>Water Framework Directive</i>	Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy	2000	60
	<i>Council Directive on animal health requirements for aquaculture animals and products thereof, and on the prevention and control of certain diseases in aquatic animals</i>	2006	88
	<i>Directive on the quality required of shellfish waters</i>	2006	113
	<i>Directive concerning integrated pollution prevention and control</i>	2008	1
<i>Marine Strategy Framework Directive</i>	Directive 2008/56/EC establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy	2008	56
<i>Birds Directive</i>	Directive on the conservation of wild birds	2009	147
Regulations			
	<i>Council Regulation (EC) concerning use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture</i>	2007	708
	<i>Regulation (EC) on the submission by Member States of statistics on aquaculture and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 788/96</i>	2008	762
<i>Common Fisheries Policy</i>	Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC	2013	1380
Other (Decisions, Communications, White Papers, etc.)			
	<i>Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament - A strategy for the sustainable development of European aquaculture</i>	2002	511
	<i>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - An Integrated Maritime Policy for the European Union</i>	2007	575
	<i>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council - Building a sustainable future for aquaculture - A new impetus for the Strategy for the Sustainable Development of European Aquaculture</i>	2009	162
	<i>Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (29/04/2013): Strategic Guidelines for the sustainable development of EU aquaculture</i>	2013	229

Table with Belgian and Flemish legislation. The consolidated version of this legislation is available on [Belgisch staatsblad](#) and the [Justel-databases](#).

BELGIAN AND FLEMISH LEGISLATION		
Date	Title	File number
Laws		
Wet van 20 januari 1999	Wet ter bescherming van het mariene milieu en ter organisatie van de mariene ruimtelijke planning in de zeegebieden onder de rechtsbevoegdheid van België	1999-01-20/33
Wet van 22 april 1999	Wet betreffende de exclusieve zone van België in de Noordzee.	1999-04-22/47
Royal decrees		
KB van 7 september 2003	Koninklijk besluit houdende de procedure tot vergunning en machtiging van bepaalde activiteiten in de zeegebieden onder de rechtsbevoegdheid van België	2003-09-07/32
KB van 9 september 2003	Koninklijk besluit houdende de regels betreffende de milieu-effectenbeoordeling in toepassing van de wet van 20 januari 1999 ter bescherming van het mariene-milieu in de zeegebieden onder de rechtsbevoegdheid van België	2003-09-09/30
KB van 18 mei 2008	Koninklijk besluit tot vaststelling van het feit dat een beoordeling van de gevolgen op het milieu vereist is voor het nationaal operationeel programma voor de visserijsector en dat een beoordeling van de gevolgen op het milieu niet vereist is voor het nationaal strategisch plan voor de visserijsector	2008-05-18/32
KB van 23 juni 2010	Koninklijk besluit betreffende de vaststelling van een kader voor het bereiken van een goede oppervlaktewatertoestand	2010-06-23/04
KB van 23 juni 2010	Koninklijk besluit betreffende de mariene strategie voor de Belgische zeegebieden	2010-06-23/05
KB van 20 maart 2014	Koninklijk besluit tot vaststelling van het marien ruimtelijk plan	2014-03-20/03
Ministerial decrees		
MB van 8 juli 2005	Ministerieel besluit betreffende de bepaling van een activiteit van publicitaire en commerciële ondernemingen onderworpen aan de vereenvoudigde procedure en de vaststelling van het modelformulier voor de opstelling van het milieueffectenrapport	2005-07-08/31
MB van 7 oktober 2005	Ministerieel besluit houdende verlening aan de AG haven Oostende van een vergunning voor de productie van tweekleppige weekdieren door middel van hangstructuren in de zones Z1, Z2, Z3 en Z4 in de zeegebieden onder rechtsbevoegdheid van België	

