

NATIONAL AQUACULTURE LEGISLATION OVERVIEW

I - Profile

a) Basic fisheries and/or aquaculture legislation

Briefly describe basic fisheries and/or aquaculture legislation and determine the place of aquaculture in the national legal framework; competent authority and institutions responsible for administration of the legislation; describe national institutions, if any, for aquaculture policy development and planning.

b) Legal definition

Mention the legal definition of aquaculture, if any.

c) Guidelines/codes of conduct

Describe aquaculture guidelines/codes of conduct, if any. Possible issues: self monitor and control systems, product certification and quality schemes, membership of aquaculture organizations etc.

d) International arrangements

List membership of international organizations/arrangements that are relevant to aquaculture (including aquaculture products). Mention sub-regional and bilateral arrangements only if they have particular relevance to aquaculture.

II - Planning

a) Authorization system to engage in and set up an aquaculture facility

Licence/permit/lease/concession; competent authority and institutions involved in the process; terms and conditions; procedure; site identification (if not covered under 4); designation of lead decision-making agency.

b) Access to land and water

Lease of land and water (abstraction permit) for aquaculture (mention land and water legislation, if relevant); competent authority and institutions involved in the process; terms and conditions; procedures; coastal zone management.

c) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Establish if aquaculture is subject to an EIA; terms and conditions; procedure; guidelines, if any; competent authority and institutional arrangements (decentralized systems).

III - Operation

a) Water quality and discharge of wastewater

Establish if there are specific references to water quality and pollution in relation to aquaculture. Establish if aquaculture is subject to a wastewater discharge licence/permit; competent authority and institutions involved in the process; terms and conditions; procedure.

b) Fish movement

Licence/permit; competent authority; terms and conditions; procedure; introduction of non-native/exotic species (including GMOs); quarantine requirements; prior information procedure. Fish movement takes place:

- Within the country from one place to another (e.g. between aquaculture facilities)
- Export of live fish
- Import of live fish

c) Disease control

Mention measures, if any, to control diseases within the aquaculture facility/site; surveillance and zoning systems; early warning systems etc. (may overlap with Fish movement under III-b) above); mention if separate legislation for fish (aquatic) disease or if fish disease is dealt with in general legislation on animal diseases.

d) Restrictions on the use of chemicals and veterinary drugs

Mention legislation, if any, on the use, sale, storage, import/export etc. of chemicals (including pesticides) and veterinary drugs. Mention specific measures, if any, that limit the use of chemicals and drugs in aquaculture. Competent authorities.

e) Restrictions on the use of feed

Mention specific measures, if any, that limit the use of fish feed in aquaculture; feed quality assurance; import of feed ingredients; mention general legislation on animal feed, if applicable.

IV - Food safety

Mention rules on food (fish) production and food (fish) processing; establishment of product quality control systems (HACCP); imposition of limits upon levels of residues in aquaculture food products; competent authorities; mention general food law, if applicable.

V - Miscellaneous

Aquaculture investment: describe if aquaculture is included in investment legislation.

Development/restoration fund: describe the presence of such funds, if any.

Other issues

VI - References

Legislation (with FAOLEX identification number and/or link to official website where text can be found).

Related resources (official websites and Literature, preferably with links).