



# Working group #1: Macro-algae cultivation

WG meeting 7 – November 2024

European Climate, Executive Agency









- 10h00 10h05: Welcome remarks
- 10h05 10h15: Latest news relevant to our WG
- 10h15 10h40: Licensing toolkit in practice: the Swedish case
- 10h40 11h20: Cultivating seaweed on land
- 11h20 11h30: Next steps for EU4Algae















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# Open call for proposal - EMFAF

- "Demonstrating feasibility and environmental benefits of regenerative ocean farming and boosting algae innovation"
  - Support the development of regenerative ocean farming by
    - Proving its feasibility and viability and generating knowledge on the environmental benefits
    - Testing these approaches in connection with marine protected areas (where possible)
  - Promote innovation in algae by supporting the development of, and bringing to market, new algae-based products and services, thus offering new green employment opportunities.
- **Deadline date:** 18 February 2025
- **Budget**: €M 5.7













# New seaweed project in the Med



Italy - Croatia



- "BIOBASED: Development support of blue biorefinery in the Adriatic Sea"
  - Seaweed production in Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA) to reduce environmental impacts and innovate aquaculture.
  - Valuing seaweeds and fisheries/aquaculture by-products using a Biorefinery Approach.
  - Producing high-value compounds and functional feeds for aquaculture.
- Pilot sites: Gargano and Chioggia in Italy, Mali Ston in Croatia
- Start date: 01/04/2024 End date: 30/09/2026
- **Budget**: €M 1.3













# Opening of North Sea Farm 1

- Led by North Sea Farmers with support from Amazon
- Official opening in September 2024
- Five hectares farm located between offshore wind turbines
- Objectives:
  - Test and improve seaweed cultivation
  - Pioneer scientific research to explore the potential of seaweed farms to capture and store carbon

















### Investment of IKEA in Nordic SeaFarm



- 25 Million SEK investment secured in August 2024 ( €M 2.1)
- Funds will primarily be used to further develop R&D capabilities and to scale up ocean cultivation in Europe













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# Algae cultivation in Sweden

Company name	Production location	Year founded	Produced seaweed species	Annual amount of processed biomass (wet weight, 2023, [kg])	Main application of biomass [e.g. food, feed, biochemicals, building material]	Wild harvest [W] or cultivation [C]	Sea-based [SB] or land- based [LB] cultivation
BlueFields	Glommen, Falkenberg	2021	Saccharina latissisma	N/A	Food	С	SB
Nordic Seafarm	Bohuslän, Tanum	2016	Saccharina latissima, Ulva fenestrata	70 000	Food	С	SB
Kaira Nordic	Hallands län	2021	Saccharina latissima	N/A	Food	С	SB
Koastal	Bohuslän [SE], [Stockholm, SE; [Storebaelt, DK in 2024]	2022	Saccharina latissima, Ulva fenestrata	3 000	Food	С	SB
Kobb	Bohuslän, Hakefjorden	2017	Saccharina latissima,	10 000	Food	С	SB
Souto Ocean Culture	Vik, Skåne	2022	Under development: Ulva sp., Monostroma sp., Fucus vesiculosus	N/A	Food	С	SB
Ten island seafarm	Bohuslän, Gotheburg archipelago (Hälsö, Öckerö)	2020	Saccharina latissima	1 000	Food, cosmetics	С	SB
Volta Greentech	Stockholm and Bohuslän,  Lysekil	2018	Asparagopsis armata*, Asparagopsis taxiformis*	2 000	Feed	С	LB



### Governmental assigment

To analyze and identify possible obstacles and development needs in order to increase the sustainable production, consumption and use of algae-based products in Sweden. The assignment will be reported to the Government Office (Ministry of Rural Development and Infrastructure) in November 2024

Accomplished soon ©





### Development needs

 General needs for changes better cooperation within the industry and between the industry and relevant authorities

collection of data/statistics/database

a long-term formulated vision and a strategy for a profitable algae production in Sweden

regulatory simplification

- Technology development
- Product development, market measures

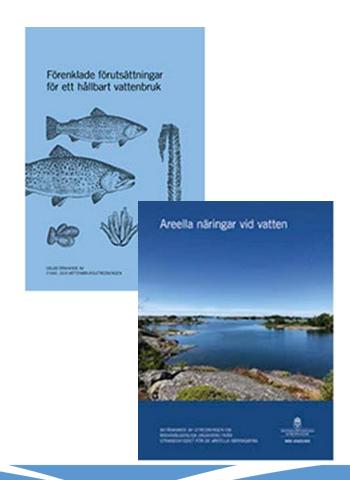






# Changes in the licensing process coming

- Governmental investigation how to adapt regulations and simplify administration in the aquaculture licensing/permission giving process.
- The report from this work has been delivered to the Swedish Government in November 2024.







### KOASTAL - The Seaweed Franchise, with cofinancing from Swedish Board of Agriculture

Project, co-financed by Swedish Board of Agriculture, commenced in September 2023 and will continue until September 2025.

Aims to test an innovative business model in real conditions for deploying small-scale sea-based seaweed farms. KOASTAL provides customers, such as fishers, with a turnkey farm package and a buy-back guarantee for their crops, fostering the growth of local small-scale seaweed farming.





Duration: highly variable (6 months to 2 years) | Validity: variable (on request) | Legal cost: Depends on the cost of the water activity plus deposit | Authority in charge: Länsstyrelsen (County Administrative Board) and/or Mark och Miljödomstolen (Land and Environment Court)

Process phase	<u>Duration</u>	Overview of tasks
<b>Preparation</b>	1-3 months	Project definition (location, target size, type of equipment and techniques, potential impacts, etc.) Pre-engagement with stakeholders Documentation preparation (prepare application and pay application fee)
Public consultation & licence draft	Minimum 9 months (high variable)	Advertisement and public consultation Remediation / address feedback Licence draft including conditions
Installation	Minimum 1 months	Pre-installation Installation

Process phase	Duration	Key tasks	Challenges
Project definition		<ul> <li>Assess the farm's expected impacts on the environment, natural resources, and social impact.</li> <li>Define the project including location, target size, type of equipment and techniques to be used and create a conceptual farm sketch. Understand the current land use plan of the envisioned site of your seaweed farm.</li> <li>Ensure you have or can obtain the right to the water.</li> <li>Any activities with a surface area below 0.3 do not need a licence. However, a notification must be submitted and accepted by Länsstyrelsen before the water activities can start. This process takes around 4 months.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Is it often unclear were the exact boundary's of private/public waters are, as described by this report: https://www.lantmateriet.se/contentassets/4a728c7e9f01455 69edd5eb81fececa7/lm-rapport-2012-1_allmant-vatten.pdf</li> <li>Developing an in-depth understanding of the year-round characterises of your side is challenging due to the limited available data, and difficult to measure metrics. This can cause a limited understanding of location specifications and impact of the water activity.</li> </ul>
Pre-engagement with stakeholders		<ul> <li>Pre-engagement with local stakeholders is not mandatory, but highly encouraged since a local objection can block your license application.</li> <li>Involve authorities like the municipality, Sjöfartsverket and authorities for protected areas.</li> <li>Plan to reach out to local interest groups, like fish farmers, fishers, be ating, and harmony groups are significant.</li> </ul>	
Documentation preparation		<ul> <li>fishers, boating- and homeowners associations.</li> <li>Compile the information required Section 8 of the Environmental Assessment Ordinance (2017:966) as an application for water activities and submit to the e-service of Länsstyrelsen.</li> </ul>	



Process phase	Duration	Key tasks	Challenges
Application initiation	60 days	<ul> <li>Send in the developed application to Länsstyrelsen including all information per Section 8 of the Environmental Assessment Ordinance (2017:966)</li> <li>The local municipality will validate the completeness of your aquaculture application and that it is in accordance with the land use plan.</li> <li>In case the area in located in public water, request the right to the water at Kammarkollegiet.</li> </ul>	If any information is missing, the local municipality will contact you. Be sure to respond promptly.
Advertisement and public consultation  Governmental	>3 weeks	<ul> <li>Länsstyrelsen will provide details on the required size of the consulting circle. Send out information regarding the planned activities to all public, business and individual stakeholders.</li> <li>Advertise the consultation in local newspaper</li> <li>Organise a consulting meetings to give stakeholders the opportunity to ask questions regarding the water activities.</li> <li>Send a repost of the received comments to Länsstyrelsen. Any adjustments for the planned water activities based on the received comment must be reported as well.</li> </ul>	Large consulting circle is required to ensure all impacted stakeholders are given the opportunity to comment.
validation	>6 months (variable)	<ul> <li>Land and the Environment Court is in charge of evaluating the planned activities according to the Swedish Environmental Code. Pay the administration fee (varies based on the planned activities).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>If any questions arise, be sure to respond promptly (a court ruling typically takes 6-9 months).</li> </ul>
Remediation / address feedback	3 months	Stakeholders are given the opportunity to provide feedback and comments are the licence.	Be sure to respond promptly.

Process phase	Duration	Key tasks	Challenges
Pre-installation	3-5 weeks	<ul> <li>Apply for SSA (sjösäkerhetsanordning) at Transportstyrelsen. Place SSA buoys and submit installation report to Sjöfartsverket.</li> <li>Place the required bank guarantee (depending on size of water activity). In case of bankruptcy, this bank guarantee is used to clean the infrastructure of water activity.</li> </ul>	It takes several weeks before the safety markers appear on the sea charts. For optimal safety, they are installed a month before the water activity starts.
Installation		Install the infrastructure for the water activity as descripted in the licence, within the determined area.	<ul> <li>Any major change to the infrastructure or design of the water activity must be reported to Länsstyrelsen. Länsstyrelsen will decide if a new impact assessment process must be started.</li> <li>Länsstyrelsen has the right to revoke the license at all times according to the miljöbalken Ch. 24 § 1</li> </ul>



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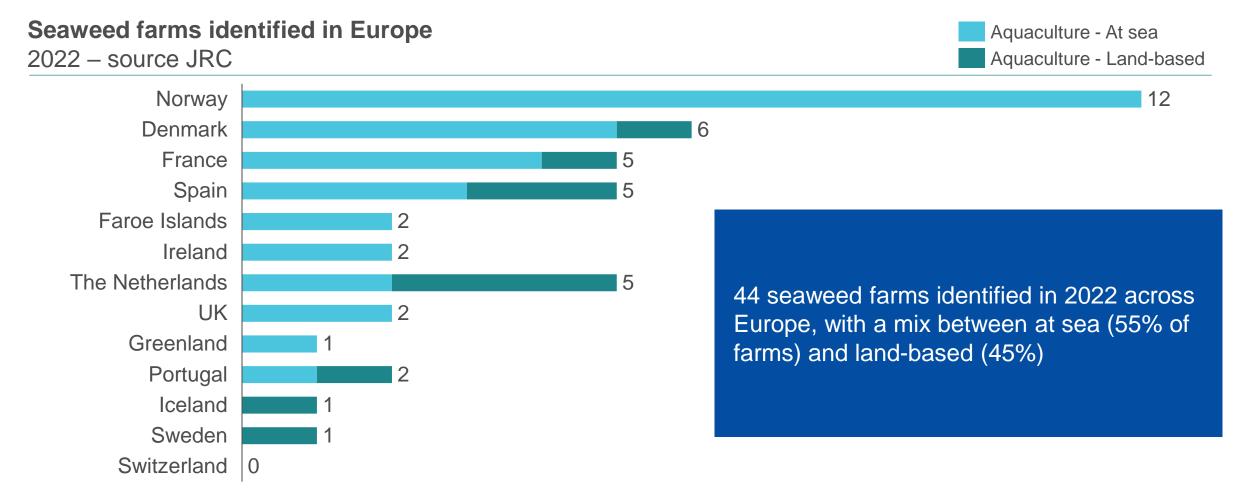








# Seaweed farms are emerging in Europe











technopolis



# Two European companies presenting their landbased cultivation strategy for seaweed















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# Thank you



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