

ShARed Governance of Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture activities as leverage to protect marine resources in the Adriatic sea

WP3– Governance framework

Act.3.1 – D.3.1.3 Application document for the Deliverable D3.2.1

*Analysis for the harmonisation of legal framework between the
regulation on fisheries and aquaculture between Italy and Croatia,
within the general EU regulatory framework*

WP3 - Governance framework

- ❖ **WP Leader:** Veneto Region
- ❖ **WP goal:** the WP intends to set-up a common framework for governance where partnership Adriatic Institutions competent for fisheries and aquaculture act as a whole in protection and management of shared fish resources, under the best scientific guidance. As regards the specific studies and investigations provided by the WP (Act. 3.2), one expected output is the increase of the knowledge base of the different component of the MSP and on their interactions tailored in the Adriatic partnership area.

ACT: 3.2 Maritime Spatial Planning assessments

- ❖ **D.3.2.1** Num. 1 comparative analysis by P3 for the harmonisation of legal framework between the regulation on fisheries and aquaculture between Italy and Croatia, within the general EU regulatory framework
- ❖ **PP in charge:** Marche Region (PP3), Studio Petta (external expertise hired for the Report preparation)

D.3.2.1 Num. 1 comparative analysis by PP3 for the harmonization of legal framework between the regulation on fisheries and aquaculture between Italy and Croatia, within the general EU regulatory framework

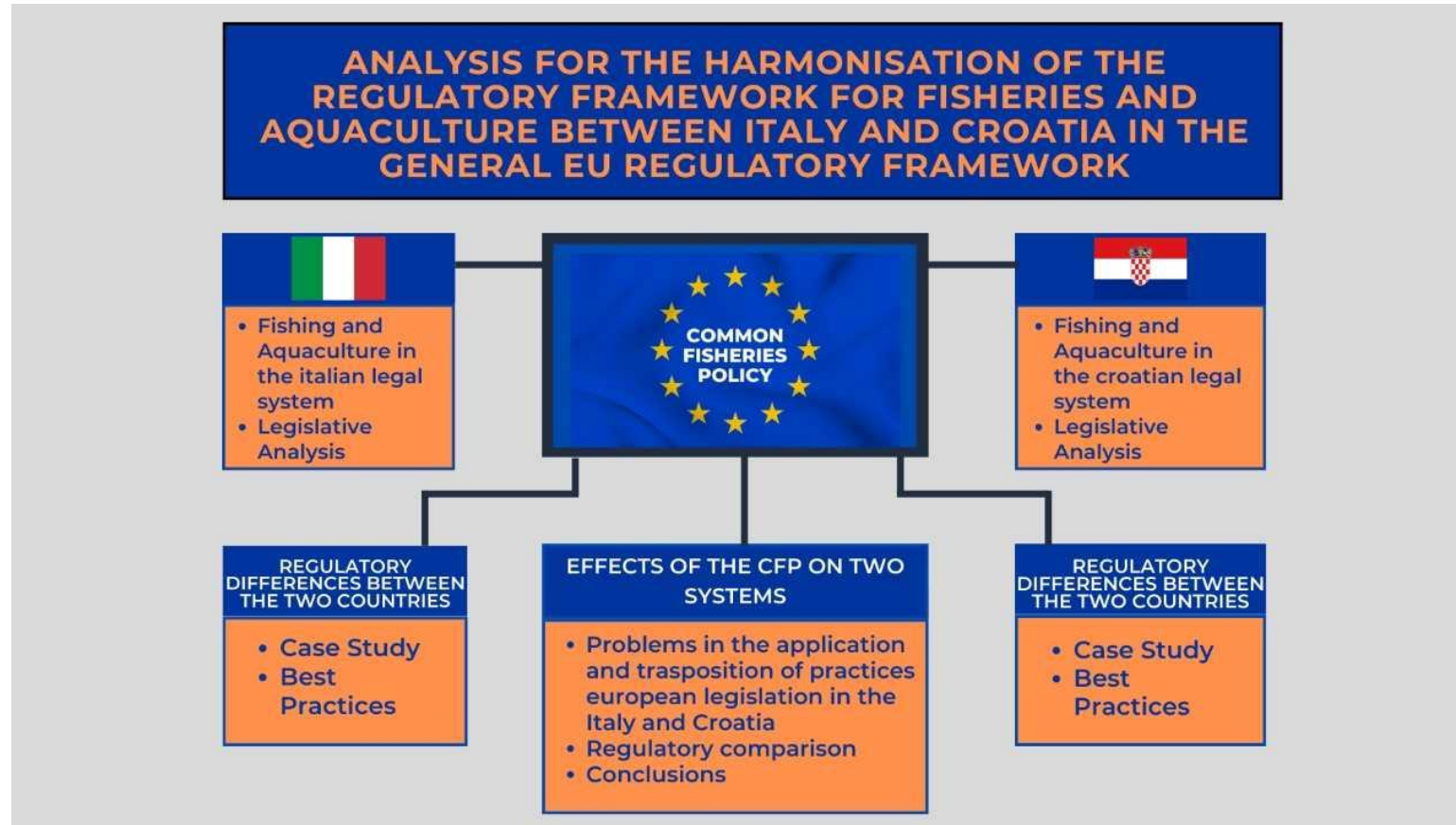


D. 3.1.3 Application Document

The Report ambitions:

- aims at providing information on the current and prospective status of fisheries and aquaculture policies in the Adriatic regions of Italy and Croatia.
- is based on a comparative analysis of the regulatory contexts that characterize the sectors of the two States, also focusing on the natural, social and economic characteristics, in order to obtain a decisive objective framework for future and common policies regarding the Adriatic Sea.
- highlights the internal peculiarities of their systems in relation to the difficulties of transposition and application of EU legislation
- outlines the tools available to the two governments in a future planning perspective and to face the difficult challenges that will arise in the light of the current community geopolitical situation.

THE REPORT STRUCTURE



The Report structure:

CHAPTER 1 analyzes the state of Community and international law concerning fisheries and aquaculture, the evolution of the legislation over the last two decades and the influence of Community legislation within the Italian and Croatian national legal systems.

CHAPTER 2 & 3 focuses on the national legislation of fisheries and aquaculture in Italy and Croatia, analyzing the main regulatory aspects governing the two sectors and with attention paid to specific case studies and best practices of the two contexts.

CHAPTER 4 is based on the results of the previous Chapters and highlights the differences, the similarities and the peculiarities of the two legal systems in the light of the recent report of the European Commission on the state of fishing and aquaculture in the two realities.

CROATIA

- Croatia's political and legislative centralization has made it easier for the Country to transpose Community law into its legal system, harmonize it, and adapt it to its planning and reform perspective. From a legal point of view, Croatia has made part of its regulatory system elastic in order to ensure gradual adoption of Community legislation, minimizing the traumas of change while making significant changes in the strategic sectors of fisheries and aquaculture. It is therefore evident that the last decade has been fundamental for Croatia in terms of structural and regulatory harmonization of the sector, through a gradual and targeted legislative intervention aimed at introducing the Community parameters established by the CFP, as mentioned above. A change of course that, according to the latest data on the Croatian coastal economy, encourages more and more foreign investors in shipbuilding and local sustainable tourism.

ITALY

- On the Italian side, the legislator has set in place a fruitful programming process in which the various stakeholders have confidence, especially within the framework of the EMFAF programming 2021/2027. The EU itself has expressed itself positively on the programming approach, especially through the elaboration of multi-annual management plans, which are seen as a challenge for the world of research and sectoral associations, precisely because they require a concrete exercise of knowledge integration and competences. This gradual evolution towards an ecosystem approach was the result of a profound strategic innovation for scientific research in coordination with the central management structure. Therefore, the implementation was harmonious.

AQUACULTURE

As for aquaculture, its key role in the two countries is reaffirmed. The sector is expanding thanks to persuasive EU policies aimed at increasing production, developing new types of farming that respect the environment as much as possible, minimizing impacts and certifying production with sustainability marks such as BIO and ASC.

Also in this case, as in the case of fishing, Croatian legislation was created and developed from the beginning by applying the European directives.

As far as Italy is concerned, the European legislation has been applied for a longer time, since the Italian legislation is more complete and had to be modified in the parts concerning the critical points highlighted by the EU.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Against the background of the comparative regulatory analysis of the two systems and taking into account the post-pandemic response conditions of both economies, the community standardization process of the two Countries under study should be considered at an advanced level with regard to post-pandemic uncertainties.

From the comparative analysis of the Italian and Croatian fisheries and aquaculture legislations, concise elements have emerged that allow to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the respective administrative and programming policies and, above all, the quality of legislative support in the harmonization of sectoral legislation in Italy and Croatia.

The interventions of the Countries are an expression of the sensitivity that the two jurisdictions have shown to two sectors that, despite a periodic decline in economic substance, remain crucial to the socioeconomic balance of coastal areas.

In terms of shared governance at the level of the Adriatic basin, the fundamental role of support from legislators, peripheral authorities, socio-economic and scientific actors and direct participatory approaches in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors is highlighted to ensure planning, stability, innovation, and sustainable development.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!

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