



# European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)

## Germany

### Germany – overview

#### Coast, lakes and ports

The German coastline is 3 660 km long and the main inland waterbodies cover 1 200 km<sup>2</sup>. Hamburg, Bremerhaven and Wilhelmshaven are the biggest commercial ports, whilst Cuxhaven, Bremerhaven and Sassnitz are the most important ports for fishing.

#### Potential

The fisheries sector produces a healthy food item with a stable demand, which can be increased further through innovative marketing measures. Small-scale coastal fisheries can integrate tourism and diversify their activities to develop new sources of income.

The aquaculture sector has good potential for further growth and development. Marketing schemes can highlight the quality and benefits of locally produced fish. Innovation can increase the output and productivity of existing production sites, and new sources of income, such as the further development of marine aquaculture, can be explored.



#### Economic performance and employment

The fishing sector employs 1 372 full-time staff. Annual catches amount to around 211 000 tonnes of fish per year, with a landing value of around EUR 209 million. In the aquaculture sector, 1 063 full-time employees produce around 25 000 tonnes of fish per year, with a value of roughly EUR 80 million.

# Germany's Operational Programme



## Budget

**Total (EU + national):**  
**€284 598 180**

**EU contribution:**  
**€219 596 276**  
**(3.82 % of the total EMFF)**

The Operational Programme (OP) covers the six 'Union Priorities' defined in the EMFF, namely:

1. promoting environmentally sustainable, resource-efficient, innovative, competitive and knowledge-based **fisheries**;
2. fostering environmentally sustainable, resource-efficient, innovative, competitive and knowledge-based **aquaculture**;
3. fostering the implementation of the **Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)**;
4. increasing **employment and territorial cohesion**;
5. fostering **marketing and processing**;
6. fostering the implementation of the **In tegrated Maritime Policy (IMP)**.



## 1. Fisheries

### What?

The German fishing fleet consists of 1 490 vessels (around two-thirds of these being small-scale coastal fishing vessels with an overall length of less than 12 metres), and operates mainly in the North and Baltic seas, but also in the Atlantic.

### OP aim

Support for the transition to environmentally and ecologically-sustainable fisheries, for conservation measures as well as for the protection and restoration of marine biodiversity.

### Key result

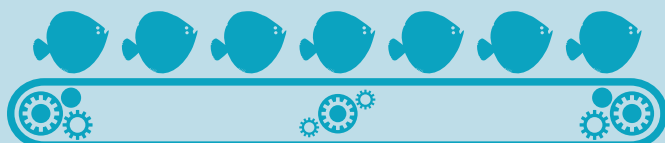
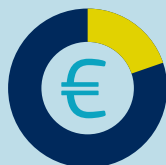
Reduction of the impact of fisheries on the marine environment; avoidance and reduction of unwanted catches; protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems; increase in the competitiveness and viability of fisheries enterprises and improvement of safety and working conditions; and development of professional training, new professional skills and lifelong learning.

### Budget:

**EMFF: €41 195 000**

**National contribution: €14 875 001**

(19.7 % of the OP allocation)



## 2. Aquaculture

### What?

Production takes place in flow-through and recirculation systems as well as in ponds, where extensive production methods can also yield environmental benefits.

### OP aim

Support for aqua-environmental measures, and productive investments in aquaculture and innovation.

### Key result

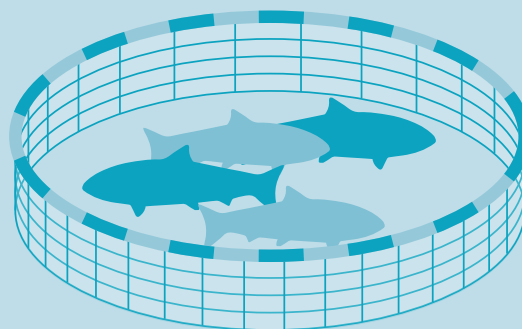
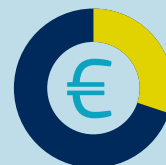
Strengthening technological development, innovation and knowledge transfer; increase in the competitiveness and viability of aquaculture enterprises, and improvement of safety and working conditions; protection and restoration of aquatic biodiversity, improvement to the ecosystems related to aquaculture, promotion of resource-efficient aquaculture and of aquaculture having a high level of environmental protection; and development of professional training, new professional skills and lifelong learning.

### Budget:

**EMFF: €64 232 000**

**National contribution: €21 410 667**

(30.1 % of the OP allocation)



### 3. Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)



#### What?

Data collection and fisheries control are essential for efficient administration of the fisheries sector and management of fish stocks, especially in marine protected areas.

#### OP aim

Support for data collection, control and enforcement.

#### Key result

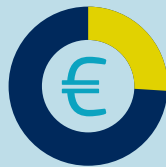
Improvement and supply of scientific knowledge and collection and management of data, and provision of support for monitoring, control and enforcement.

#### Budget:

**EMFF: €59 695 225**

**National contribution: €14 338 567**

(26 % of the OP allocation)



### 4. Community-led local development strategies



#### What?

Under the European Fisheries Fund, 23 Fisheries Local Action Groups have been set up in Germany. They have proven to be a successful instrument in fostering strengths and opportunities for fisheries and aquaculture areas.

#### OP aim

Support for the implementation of local development strategies.

#### Key result

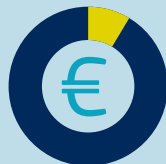
Promotion of economic growth, social inclusion and job creation; providing support for employability and labour mobility in coastal and inland communities depending on fishing and aquaculture; and diversification of activities within fisheries and into other sectors of the maritime economy.

#### Budget:

**EMFF: €20 910 000**

**National contribution: €3 690 001**

(8.6 % of the OP allocation)



### 5. Marketing and processing



#### What?

The German processing sector employs more than 6 500 full-time staff, producing some 500 000 tonnes of fisheries products. It has an annual turnover of around EUR 2 billion. There are 13 producer organisations and 2 associations of producer organisations active in Germany.

#### OP aim

Support for marketing measures and the processing of fishery and aquaculture products.

#### Key result

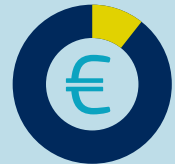
Improvement of market organisation for fishery and aquaculture products; and encouragement of investments in the processing and marketing sectors.

#### Budget:

**EMFF: €23 081 051**

**National contribution: €7 193 334**

(10.6 % of the OP allocation)



### 6. Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP)



#### What?

The main challenges in the field of IMP are the better use of its potential, the increase of cooperation between stakeholders, and the development of IT systems and data in the context of marine surveillance, especially as regards implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC).

#### OP aim

Support of environmental measures, notably knowledge on the state and promotion of the protection of the marine environment.

#### Key results

Promotion of the protection of the marine environment and the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources; and protection and improvement of knowledge on the state of the marine environment.

#### Budget:

**EMFF: €2 500 000**

**National contribution: €833 334**

(1.2 % of the OP allocation)





Image of the port in Hamburg  
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## Success stories



The website Experience fish in Schleswig-Holstein provides a vast array of information on the fisheries sector in this Northern German region, ranging from tourism and practical advice to the background of the profession and fisheries ecology. The website also features fisheries ports, museums and information centres. Hands-on information is provided for prospective anglers, as well as guidance on where to buy fresh fish — be it from fishmongers or straight from the vessel. A selection of specialised fish restaurants and local recipes offer inspiration for savouring the freshly caught (or bought) fish.

## More information

- [European Commission Fisheries](#)
- [Fischerei in Deutschland](#)
- [European Maritime and Fisheries Fund](#)
- [Aquaculture multiannual national plan](#)
- [Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture](#)