

European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)

Denmark

Denmark – overview

Coast and ports

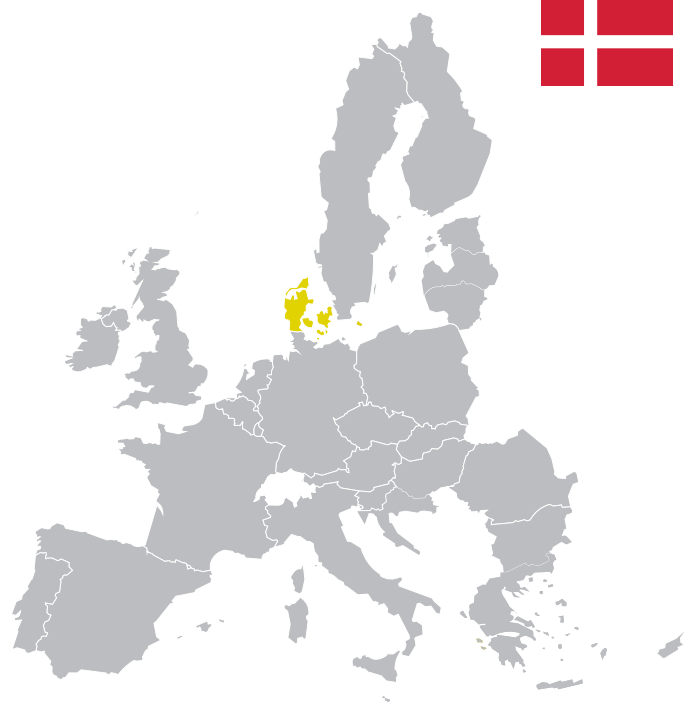
Denmark is bordered by waters with different ecosystems: from the North Sea through the Skagerrak and Kattegat to the Baltic Sea. The coast is 7 314 km long. The furthest distance from the coast of any site in Denmark is 52 km. In 2014, a total of around 600 fishing ports were registered, of which 58 host more than 10 vessels. The main Danish fishing port in terms of fleet capacity is Thyborøn in central Jutland, which accounts for around 19 % of the total gross tonnage. Other significant ports include Hirtshals and Skagen, both in northern Jutland, each with 16 % of the gross tonnage.

Potential

The fishing sector plays an important role in the Danish economy. In 2014, the fishing fleet comprised 2 455 vessels with a gross tonnage of 69 000 tonnes and total power of 226 000 Kw. Most fishing enterprises own a single vessel. In 2014, total landings amounted to 745 000 tonnes, around 42 % of which were for human consumption and 58 % for animal feed. Overall, fleet profit margins are relatively high and are expected to remain stable over the following years.

Denmark is one of the world's largest importers and exporters of fish and fish products; the processing industry produces a large variety of products based on many different species. Most of the Danish fisheries processing facilities are located in northern Jutland, close to the major landing sites.

In 2013, the Danish aquaculture sector produced 48 292 tonnes, mainly rainbow trout. Production is expected to grow by 25 % in the period from 2014 to 2020. There are currently around 230 aquaculture farms in Denmark.



Economic performance and employment

The fisheries sector net profit has exhibited a positive trend over the 2008-to-2013 period, driven by the large-scale fleet (net profit EUR 73.7 million in 2013) — the small-scale fleet, however, is experiencing losses. The sector counted 1 504 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees in 2013.

The processing industry is also profitable, presenting a net profit of EUR 10 million in 2013. Total production value was EUR 2 billion. The processing sector had 2 975 FTE employees in 2013.

The total aquaculture production value was EUR 169 million in 2013, with a net profit of EUR 11.9 million. The sector had 377 FTE employees.

Denmark's Operational Programme









Budget

Total (EU + national):
€267 599 842

EU contribution:
€208 355 420

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.  implementation of the **Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)**;
4.  increasing **employment and territorial cohesion**;
5.  fostering **marketing and processing**;
6.  implementation of the **Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP)**.



1. Fisheries

What?

Fisheries management in Denmark is largely based on transferable fishing rights, such as Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQ). This has resulted in fewer commercial vessels and increased profitability in many segments. Around 80 % of the Danish fleet use set gillnets (small scale fleet). The remaining 20 % of the fleet use bottom otter trawls (14 %), boat dredges (3 %) and other kinds of fishing gear. Species targeted for human consumption include herring, mackerel, cod, hake, haddock, whiting, sole, plaice, lobster and deep water prawns. Species caught for animal feed (industrial fishing) are sand eel, Norway pout, blue whiting and sprat.

OP aim

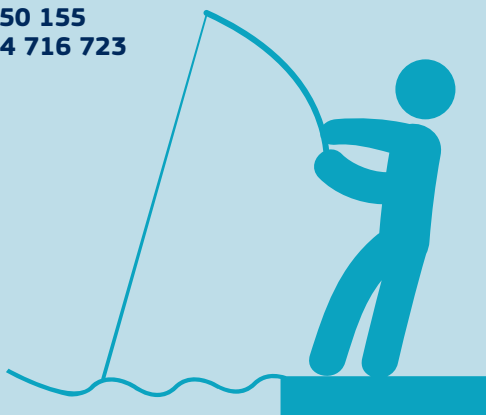
One of the main objectives of the Danish programme is to facilitate implementation of the discard ban. EMFF support will therefore target investments that aim at decreasing and handling unwanted catches. Other areas that will receive significant support are protection of marine biodiversity and restoration of rivers to protect biodiversity and facilitate fish migration.

Key result

Sustainable development of fisheries and environmental protection.

Budget

EMFF: €74 150 155
National: €24 716 723



2. Aquaculture

What?

Aquaculture production in Denmark can be divided into four main categories. The largest is the land-based production of trout, which primarily employs the production techniques of ponds, tanks, raceways and recirculation systems. The other categories are marine production of trout and trout eggs; land-based recirculation farms producing European eel, pike-perch and salmon; and production of blue mussels on long lines. In addition to fish farming, Denmark exports aquaculture technology and fish feed.

OP aim

The EMFF supports the implementation of the Danish multiannual aquaculture strategy by financing innovation and productive investments. The key objectives for the 2014-to-2020 period are:

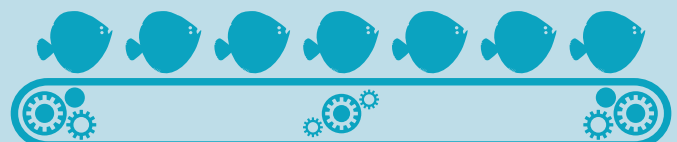
- increasing aquaculture production by 25 %;
- increasing ecological production to at least 10 % of total production;
- increasing the export of aquaculture production by 25 % and the export of aquaculture technology and fish feed by 200 %.

Key objective

Economic growth, competitive and environment-friendly aquaculture production.

Budget

EMFF: €25 750 497
National: €8 583 500



3. Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)



What?

Reliable data on fish stocks and effective control of fishing activities are crucial for implementing the revised CFP, in particular the implementation of the discard ban and fisheries management based on maximum sustainable yield.

OP aim

The Danish programme supports the implementation of the existing 2014-to-2016 data collection programme and the future programme for 2017 to 2020, which will include measures to improve the harmonisation of data collection through regional cooperation and the development of innovative data collection methods. As regards fisheries control, the programme mainly supports the development, purchase and installation of technology used for surveillance, data management and product traceability as well as modernisation and purchase of control vessels and devices. Support will also be provided for training, exchange programmes and regional cooperation.

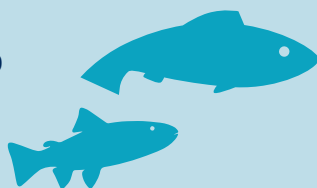
Key result

Sustainable fisheries through effective implementation of the CFP.

Budget

EMFF: €70 546 228

National: €15 023 770



4. Community-led local development (CLLD) strategies



What?

CLLD is complementary to other development support at local level. CLLD can mobilise and involve local communities and organisations in order to help fulfil the Europe 2020 Strategy goals of achieving smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, fostering territorial cohesion and reaching specific policy objectives. Denmark has designated 16 CLLD areas where Fisheries Local Action Groups (FLAGs) have been established. In many cases, these groups are integrated with local action groups financed by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD).

OP aim

The Danish EMFF programme supports initiatives by FLAGs to promote economic growth, social inclusion and job creation. Typical FLAG projects address marketing of fisheries products (local products, shorter distribution circuits, etc.) and diversification of fisheries businesses (coastal tourism, restaurants, etc.).

Key result

Creation of local businesses and jobs.

Budget

EMFF: €7 518 393

National: €1 326 776

5. Marketing and processing



What?

The Danish processing industry produces a large variety of products based on many different species. Raw materials for the industry are purchased principally on the global market for fish and fish products, but domestic landings of cod, herring and mackerel are an important resource. The fishmeal and fish oil factories also depend on local catches. There are two, relatively large, fisheries producer organisations that play an important role in fisheries management by proposing cooperation between Danish fishermen in their efforts to achieve the best possible conditions for marketing their catches. Supported by the EMFF, the producer organisations also prepare and implement production and marketing plans, an innovative instrument used to achieve market-oriented and sustainable production.

OP aim

The aim of the Danish EMFF programme is to reinforce processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products through innovation, certification, traceability and other suitable measures. This will strengthen the sector's competitiveness and ensure environmentally sustainable production. For example, the volume of Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)-certified aquaculture production is expected to increase significantly. EMFF investments will also have a positive impact on employment in the sector.

Key result

Strengthening the sector's competitiveness and sustainability.

Budget

EMFF: €19 868 147

National: €6 086 319

6. Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP)



What?

The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD), as the environmental pillar of the IMP, is the key component of the EU's policy for attaining healthy, clean and productive seas. The objective of the MSFD is for European marine waters to achieve 'good environmental status' (GES) by 2020. It aims to promote the sustainable use of seas and conserve marine ecosystems through implementation of an ecosystem-based approach to the management of human activities in the marine environment.

OP aim

The Danish EMFF programme primarily focuses on the collection, analysis and dissemination of marine data to support the implementation of the MSFD. For example, financing will be provided to schemes that improve our understanding of how marine activities affect sandbanks and reefs as well as species like porpoises, seals and seabirds.

Key results

Support implementation of the MSFD in order to achieve healthy, clean and productive seas.

Budget

EMFF: €2 500 000

National: €833 334

Ships in Nyhavn at sunset, Copenhagen.
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Simplification

Several measures will be implemented to reduce the administrative burden, for example simplification of regulations, better guidance to beneficiaries and improved IT support.

Synergies

Coordination across ESI funds is ensured through various mechanisms. As concerns the EMFF, synergistic effects are expected in the areas of innovation, environmental protection and CLLD.

Success stories

Fish processing

Increased product value and market potential through investments in innovative fish processing equipment.

EFF contribution: €26 244.

Fishing port logistics

Improved port facilities for landing, handling and first sale.

EFF contribution: €343 689.

Environmental protection

River restoration to optimise migration conditions for trout and salmon.

EFF contribution: €233 872.

Local development

Creation of a small-size cooperative trading company to ensure continuation of local retail and wholesale of locally landed fish.

EFF contribution: €40 486.

More information

- European Commission Fisheries
- Ministry of Environment and Food -The Danish AgriFish Agency
- European Maritime and Fisheries Fund
- Aquaculture multiannual national plan