

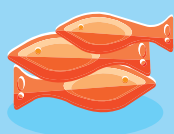


European Commission



# Germany: Multiannual national plan for the development of sustainable aquaculture an overview

## Current situation



**Total volume (2013):**  
23 287 tonnes



**Total value (2013):**  
70 million euro



**Germany's contribution to EU aquaculture:**  
1.76% volume  
1.92% value

## Main species by volume



● Freshwater finfish ● Shellfish

Source of data: Eurostat



## National Growth Objectives (2014-2020)



**Production volume** from 26 500 tonnes in 2012 to **52 000 tonnes** in 2020 (96% increase).

- **Freshwater fish farming** 148% increase in volume by 2020
- **Marine fish farming** increase in volume from <50 t/yr to 1,000 t/yr by 2020
- **Mollusc farming** 144% increase in volume by 2020, mainly in the Baltic Sea



# Response to the strategic guidelines



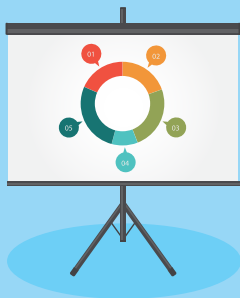
## Simplify administrative procedures:

- Holistic assessment of the relevant federal and federal states' legislation and development of proposals for the simplification of the licencing processes.
- Revision of the current provisions for construction law privileges for aquaculture projects.
- Appointing coordinators ('pilots') for aquaculture licencing procedures in the federal states (e.g. in organisations providing support to businesses, chambers of commerce, etc.).
- Development of guidelines for the licencing or expansion of aquaculture enterprises for the use by licencing authorities.
- Organisation of training for licencing authorities in order to shorten and harmonise the licencing processes.



## Level playing field:

- Regional and supra-regional information campaigns to improve the acceptance of aquaculture products among consumers.
- Expansion and improvement of the regional marketing of aquaculture businesses in cooperation with public bodies.
- Involvement of the stakeholders of the aquaculture sector in community-led local development (CLLD) strategies and in regional value chains.



## Best practices

The Plan identifies a number of examples of best practise covering different species, production systems and scales, including:

- Extensive pond-based aquaculture: Increasing income through the diversification of supply, e.g. by producing secondary fish such as tench or also grass, silver and bighead carp in polyculture.
- Trout production: Reducing energy and oxygen costs through the use of U-tube oxygenators or water-jet platforms (boxes).
- Blue mussel culture: Developing different types of systems for the collection of mussel seed.

## Enhance competitiveness:

- Development of an aligned and coordinated strategy for the aquaculture research landscape throughout Germany.
- Strengthened cooperation between research institutions and elimination of structural weaknesses in the federal research system.
- Creation, consolidation or expansion of networks for the transfer of know-how between research institutions and aquaculture enterprises.
- Launching of new breeding programmes for commercially important species as well as further research with established breeding lines.
- Financial support for the development of vaccines for important fish diseases
- Setting in place of efficient measures for the control of fish diseases by state fish health services.
- Research initiatives for the improvement of the production technology taking particular account of the avoidance and/or usage of effluent water and waste.



## Coordinated spatial planning:

- Establishment of a concept for a sustainable mussel production in the Baltic Sea.
- Designation of priority areas for integrated multi-trophic aquaculture systems (e.g. mussels and/or algae culture) in the Baltic Sea in the spatial development plans at the federal state level.

