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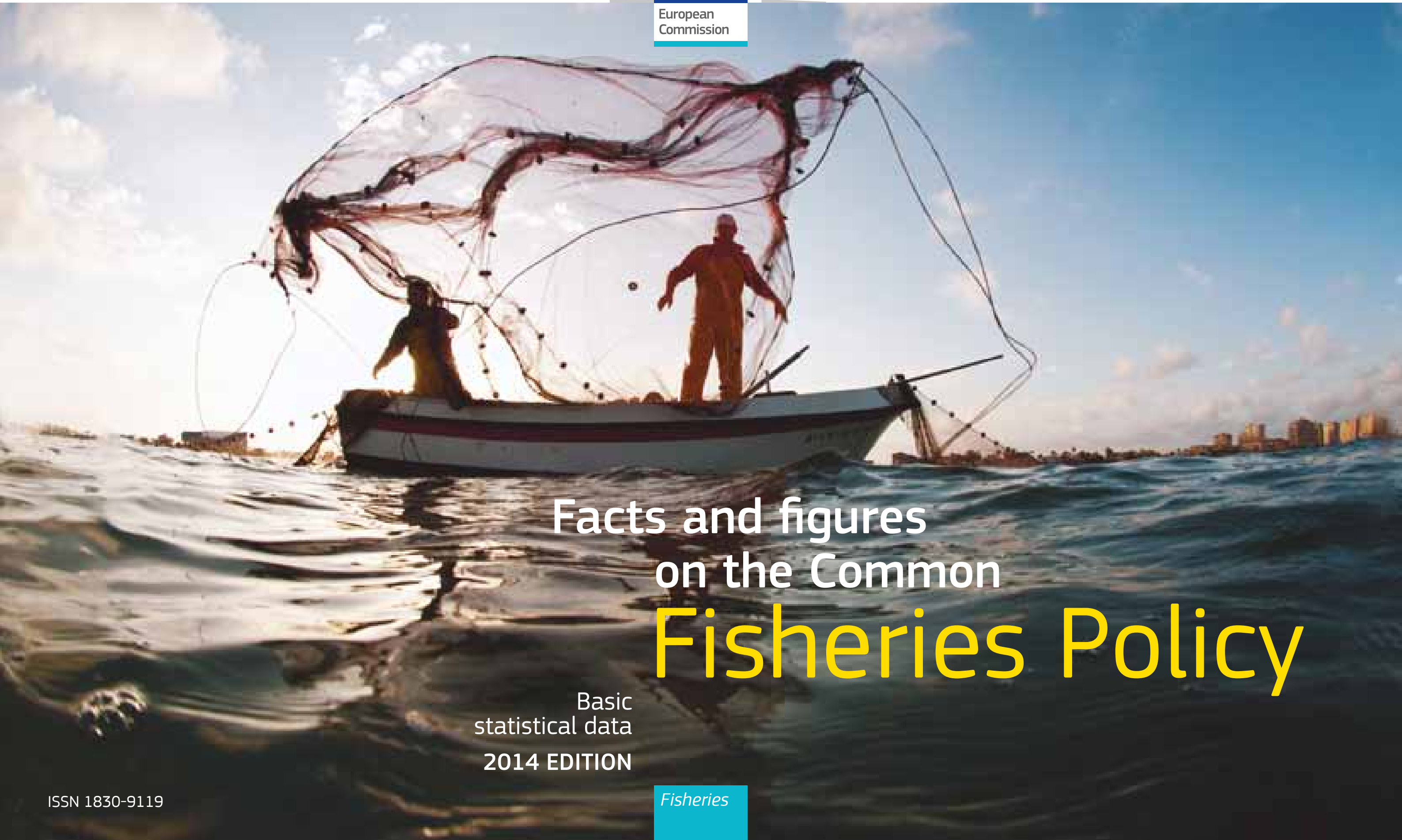

Facts and figures on the Common Fisheries Policy

Basic statistical data

2014 EDITION

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Fisheries

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EU-28
European Union of 28 Member States.

EU-27
European Union of 27 Member States before the accession of HR.

EU-25
European Union before the accession of BG, HR and RO.

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European Union before the accession of BG, CZ, EE, HR, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, FI and SE.

Foreword

Dear Reader,

As European Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, my approach to our seas and oceans has always been to prioritise sustainability and growth, or, even better, sustainable growth. This new edition of *Facts and figures on the Common Fisheries Policy* is an extra special one because these principles are now enshrined in our new Common Fisheries Policy, which came into force on January 1st 2014.

The new CFP is our door to a more sustainable future: a future in which fish stocks are not overfished, sharks are not finned and fish are no longer discarded at sea; a future in which fishermen get better deals and consumers get clearer labels; a future in which we also farm fish of outstanding quality and eco-friendliness; and in which the fish we import is just as safe.

One thing that has not changed this year is that this booklet is the one-stop shop for anyone interested in Europe's fisheries and seas. The information you will find in these pages has been compiled by experts working in scientific institutes, in European Union countries' administrations, in the European institutions and in international organisations. This 2014 edition includes the highest quality and widest data coverage we have ever had. This knowledge is the key to sound decision making when it comes to managing our seas and I am grateful we now have it at our fingertips.

Of course, fishing remains vital to many regions and communities throughout our continent. While our fleets fish sustainably and remain profitable, people need to know which fishing-related areas are the most promising and where the new jobs lie.

There is no better place to start finding those answers than this booklet.

Maria Damanaki
European Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

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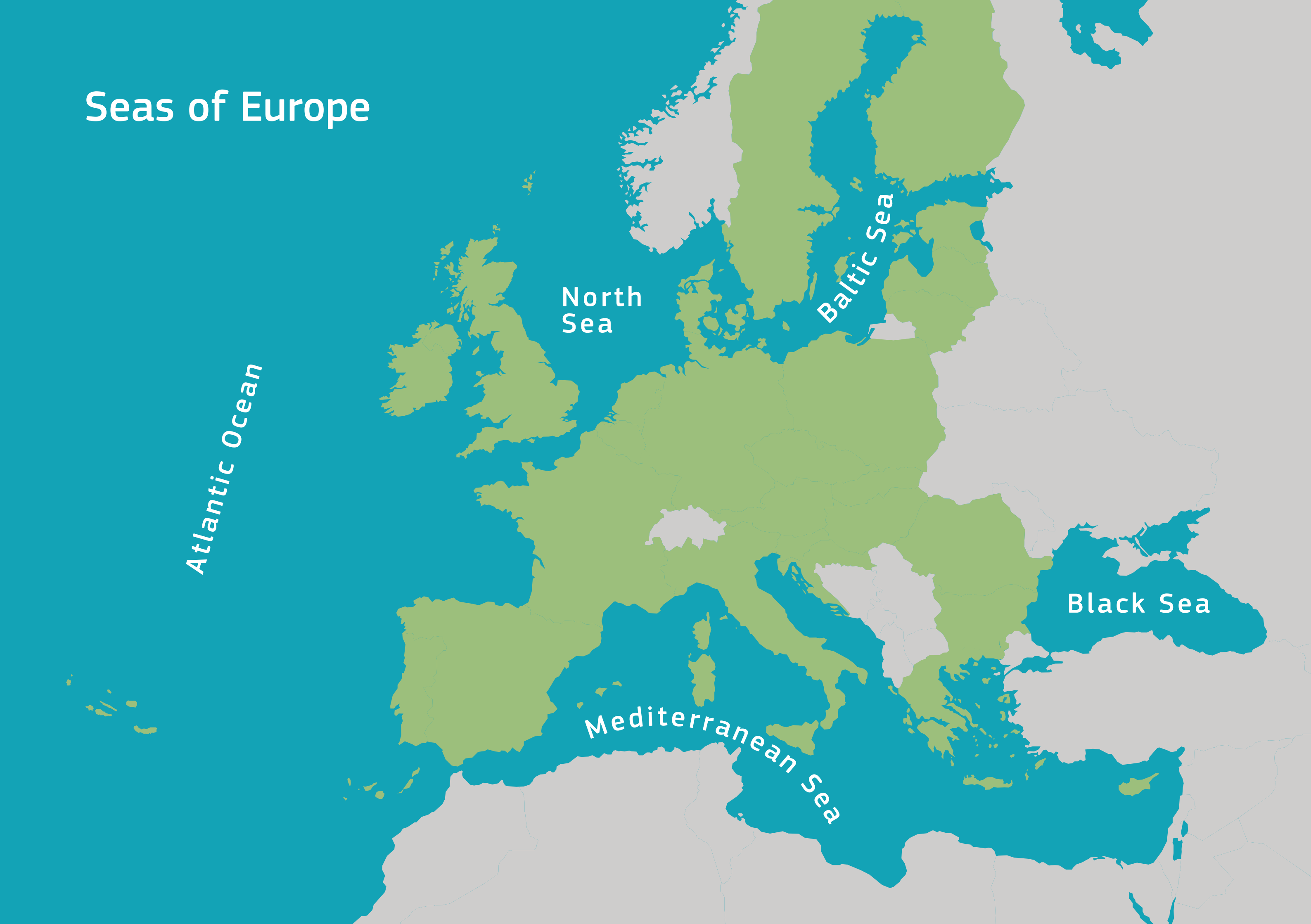


1 Responsible and sustainable fishing

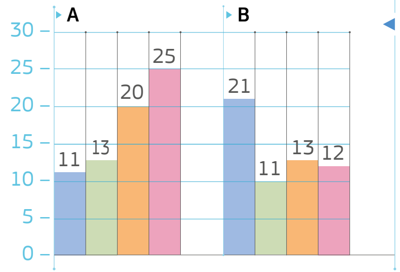
State of stocks

Responsible and sustainable management of fisheries requires decisions based on sound scientific findings and long-term management. Decisions about total allowable catches (TAC) and fishing quotas are based on scientific advice – we are finding out more and more about the stocks that are fished. The scientific knowledge on the state of the stocks is improving constantly – for example, in the Atlantic and adjacent waters, the number of data-poor stocks has decreased from 61 in 2011 to 41 in 2013. Fishing can therefore be better adapted to the state of stocks.

The European Union has agreed that, by 2015 where possible and by 2020 at the latest, all stocks should be exploited at a level that will let them produce the maximum sustainable yield for the long term (MSY). By limiting catches to scientifically set levels, we actually make sure that stocks are able to reproduce and ultimately provide higher yields for fishermen. Whilst good progress has been made in the north-east Atlantic, and progress in the Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea is expected soon, too many fish stocks are still overfished compared to this objective.

The Commission's long-term multiannual plans for specific fisheries or fish stocks aim at achieving MSY conditions and, where necessary, facilitating the recovery of stocks close to collapse. Some plans have already been introduced with this goal in mind, with more expected to follow.

The unintended effects of fishing on the marine environment and on ecosystems sometimes have to be mitigated. Where necessary, the EU adopts measures to protect vulnerable marine habitats such as deep-sea corals, and to reduce unintended catches of seabirds, seals and dolphins.



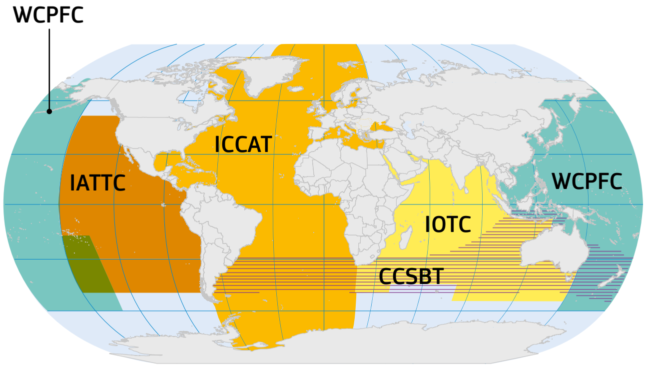
Number of stocks that are assessed as fished at the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) rate

Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs)

Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) are international organisations formed by countries with fishing interests in an area. Today, there are 20 RFMOs covering the majority of the world's waters. Their role is to guarantee the management, conservation and sustainable exploitation of the living marine species covered in their remit. As a result of the work of RFMOs in different regions, we have seen a marked improvement in the state of tuna stocks. Out of 16 stocks worldwide, only 6 were fished sustainably six years ago – in 2013 we have gone up to 13.

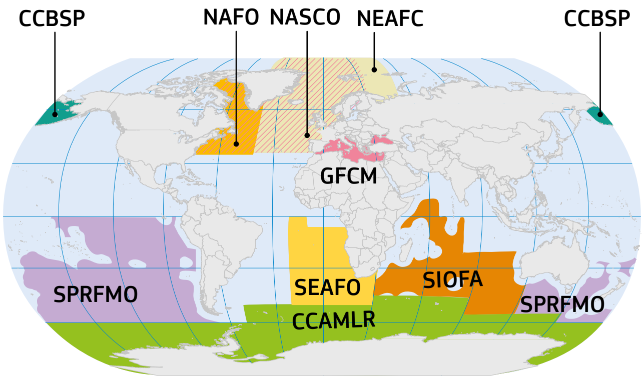
The RFMOs are open both to local countries ('coastal states') and countries who fish in the region. There are two types of RFMO: those which only manage highly migratory fish stocks, like tuna (tuna RFMOs), and those which manage other fish stocks (non-tuna RFMOs). Most RFMOs have the power to set catch and fishing effort limits, technical measures, and control obligations. The European Union, represented by the Commission, plays an active role in six tuna RFMOs (including the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Programme – AIDCP, sister organisation to IATTC) and 9 non-tuna RFMOs.

The EU is also a member of two Regional Fisheries Organisations (RFOs), which have a purely advisory role with no management mandate: the Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC) and the Fisheries Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF).



RFMOs for highly migratory fish stocks (tuna and associated species)

	CCSBT	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
	IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
	ICCAT	International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
	WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
	IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission



Source: European Commission – Eurostat/GISCO. Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics, © FAO (UN), © TurkStat.

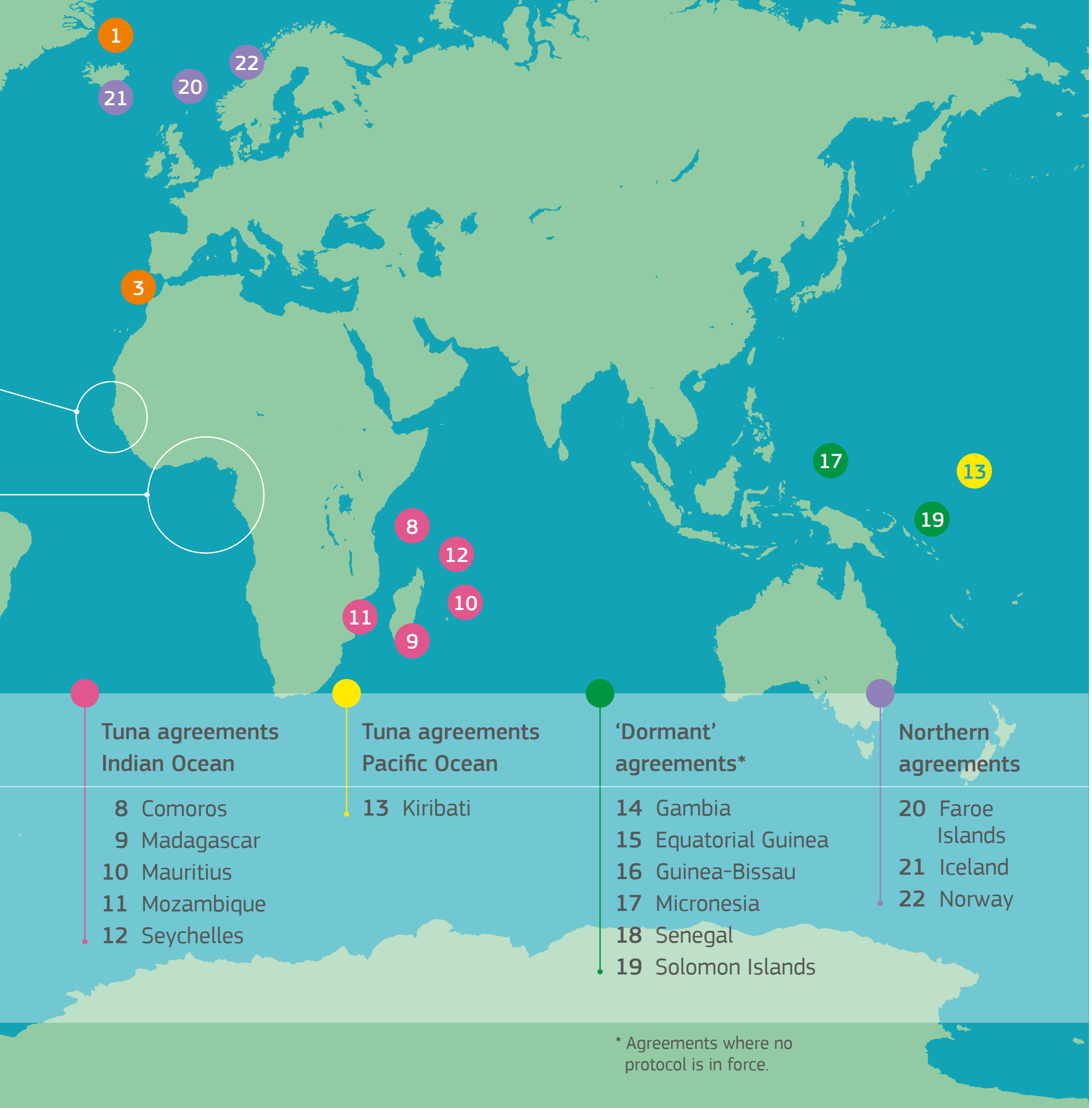
RFMOs for non-tuna species

	CCAMLR	Convention on Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
	CCBSP	Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea
	GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
	NEAFC	North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission
	NASCO	North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation
	NAFO	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation
	SEAFO	South-East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation
	SPRFMO	South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
	SIOFA	South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement

Fisheries partnership agreements and northern agreements

Fisheries partnership agreements (FPAs) with third countries are negotiated and concluded by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union. These agreements aim to allow EU vessels to exploit surplus resources in the third country's exclusive economic zone (EEZ), within a regulated and legally guaranteed environment. The tuna agreements allow European vessels to catch highly migratory fish stocks. The mixed agreements provide access to a wide range of fish stocks, especially ground fish species (mainly shrimps and cephalopods) and/or pelagic species. FPAs emphasise resource conservation and environmental sustainability, and guarantee that all EU vessels are subject to supervisory and transparency regulations. At the same time, a clause concerning respect for human rights has been included in all protocols to fisheries agreements.

In exchange, the EU pays partner countries a financial contribution comprising two different elements: firstly, the payment for access rights to the EEZ and, secondly, financial aid called 'sector support', which aims to help develop sustainable fishing in partner countries. The latter aims to strengthen the country's administrative and scientific capacity by emphasising the sustainable management of fisheries as well as monitoring, control and surveillance activities.



The EU, since the advent of exclusive economic zones in the North-east Atlantic in the late 1970's, has concluded fisheries agreements with Norway and the Faroe Islands, and in the early 1990's with Iceland. The agreements with the Faroe Islands and Iceland are based on the annual reciprocal exchange of fishing possibilities in each other's waters, in line with traditional fishing practices. In addition to the annual reciprocal exchange of fishing possibilities, the agreement with Norway provides for the joint management of shared stocks (total allowable catches and quotas notably) in the North Sea and Skagerrak areas. Currently, the management of most of these joint stocks is framed within long term management plans.

2 Fishing fleet

Fleet capacity management is an essential tool for the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources, one of the main objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy. The European Union fishing fleet is diverse, with vessels ranging from less than six metres to more than 75. Under EU law the total capacity of the fishing fleet may not be increased and any publicly financed decommissioning of vessels or fleet capacity reduction must be permanent.

For the last 19 years, EU fishing fleet capacity has declined in terms of both tonnage and engine power. Despite enlargements to the EU, the number of EU vessels in February 2014 was 87 445 – 19 284 fewer than in 1995.

Healthier stocks contribute to a more sustainable industry. Overall, the EU fleet was profitable in 2011, consolidating the slow recovery of recent years. Both the income and profit of the EU fleet increased between 2008 and 2011 whilst in relative terms, its net profit margin increased steadily from 1 % in 2008 to 6 % in 2011.

EU fishing fleet capacity by length category

(situation as at 28 February 2014)

Length				Average age
0 - 6	28 198	23 385	352 894	27
6 - 12	45 946	162 730	2 287 848	24
12 - 18	6 955	159 505	986 749	25
18 - 24	3 330	249 700	886 491	22
24 - 30	1 729	243 883	642 124	20
30 - 36	579	139 979	311 268	22
36 - 45	433	172 689	409 750	17
45 - 60	109	93 235	164 607	19
60 - 75	76	130 994	225 899	16
>75	90	349 840	414 945	20
	87 445	1 725 938	6 682 574	21.3

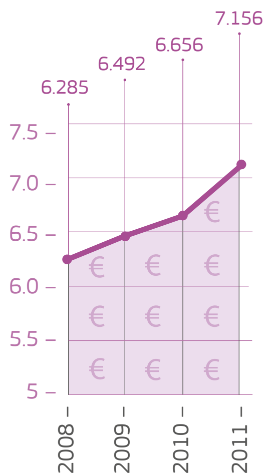
Number of vessels | Gross tonnage | Engine power in kW

NB: length refers to total length.

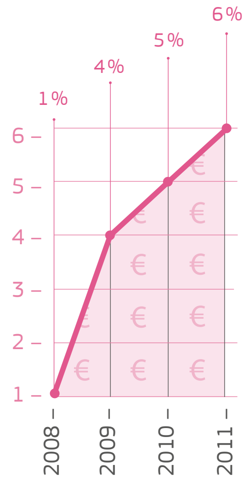
Source: EU Fishing Fleet Register.

EU Member States economic performance indicators between 2008 and 2011

Income
(in billions of EUR)



Net profit
(as percentage of income)



Source: Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF), *The 2013 Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet (STECF-13-15)*, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union, 2013 (Report EUR 26158 EN, JRC 84745).

The fishing fleet of the Member States (situation as at 28 February 2014)

Number of vessels

Gross tonnage

Engine power in kW

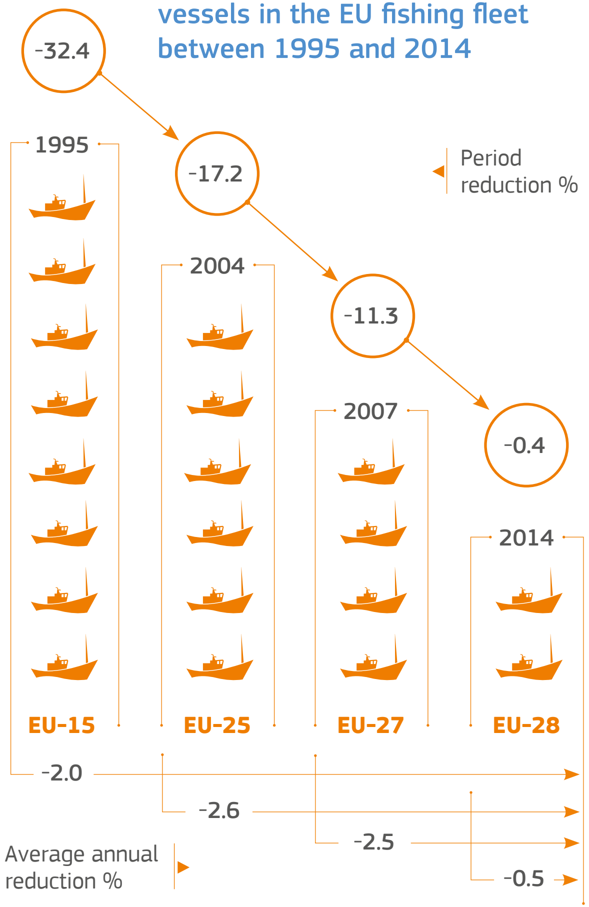
Non-trawlers

Trawlers

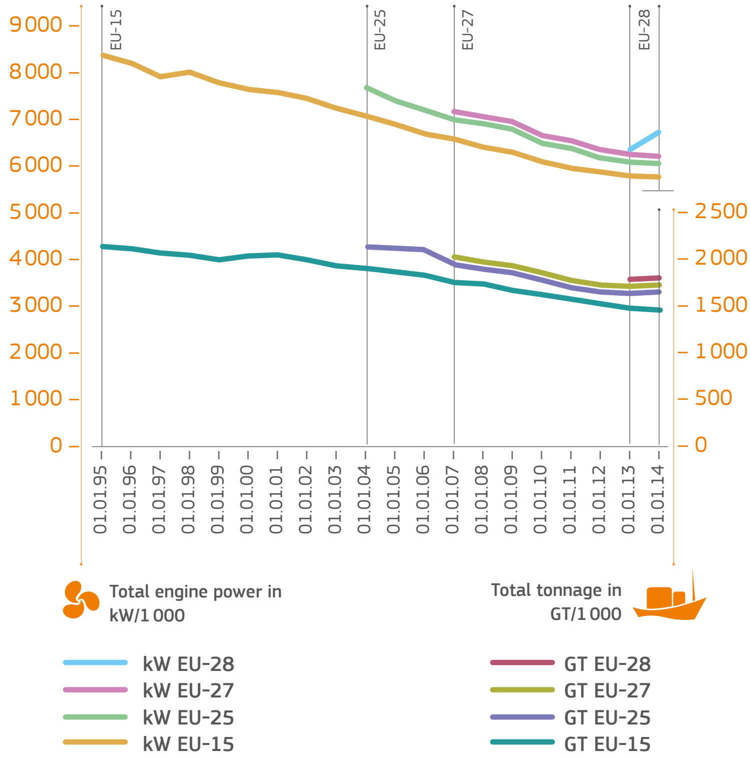
MS		%		%		%		%		%
BE	82	0,1%	14.985	0,9%	46.975	0,7%	2	2%	80	98%
BG	2.053	2,3%	6.657	0,4%	57.958	0,9%	1.939	94%	114	6%
DK	2.682	3,1%	66.680	3,9%	227.840	3,4%	2.004	75%	678	25%
DE	1.538	1,8%	61.794	3,6%	144.247	2,2%	1.180	77%	358	23%
EE	1.443	1,7%	13.513	0,8%	44.349	0,7%	1.339	93%	104	7%
IE	2.202	2,5%	64.251	3,7%	194.768	2,9%	1.291	59%	911	41%
EL	15.860	18,1%	78.103	4,5%	457.105	6,8%	15.189	96%	671	4%
ES	9.895	11,3%	379.209	22,0%	858.067	12,8%	8.811	89%	1.084	11%
FR	7.143	8,2%	177.860	10,3%	1.022.030	15,3%	5.581	78%	1.562	22%
HR	7.621	8,7%	51.710	3,0%	414.474	6,2%	6.597	87%	1.024	13%
IT	12.698	14,5%	163.905	9,5%	1.017.737	15,2%	8.899	70%	3.799	30%
CY	894	1,0%	3.478	0,2%	39.037	0,6%	888	99%	6	1%
LV	703	0,8%	29.945	1,7%	49.800	0,7%	635	90%	68	10%
LT	293	0,3%	76.108	4,4%	89.793	1,3%	217	74%	76	26%
MT	1.037	1,2%	7.692	0,4%	76.020	1,1%	1.014	98%	23	2%
NL	848	1,0%	150.687	8,7%	335.370	5,0%	265	31%	583	69%
PL	832	1,0%	33.729	2,0%	81.361	1,2%	669	80%	163	20%
PT	8.236	9,4%	99.953	5,8%	366.359	5,5%	7.629	93%	607	7%
RO	200	0,2%	618	0,0%	6.259	0,1%	190	95%	10	5%
SI	170	0,2%	598	0,0%	8.425	0,1%	154	91%	16	9%
FI	3.210	3,7%	16.467	1,0%	172.542	2,6%	3.118	97%	92	3%
SE	1.390	1,6%	29.399	1,7%	169.177	2,5%	1.128	81%	262	19%
UK	6.415	7,3%	198.598	11,5%	802.882	12,0%	4.385	68%	2.030	32%
EU-28	87.445	100,0	1.725.938	100,0	6.682.574	100,0	73.124	84%	14.321	16%

Source: EU Fishing Fleet Register.

Evolution of the number of vessels in the EU fishing fleet between 1995 and 2014



Evolution of EU fishing fleet capacity between 1995 and 2014



Source: EU Fishing Fleet Register.

3 Employment

The fishing sector plays a vital role in many European Union regions in terms of its contribution to local employment and economic activity – in some European coastal communities more than half of the local jobs are in the fishing sector (as shown in the map opposite). Employment in the fishing sector tends to be concentrated in a handful of countries. Spain alone accounts for a quarter of employment in the EU and the four countries with the highest levels of employment (Spain, Italy, Portugal and Greece) account for around 70%.

The aquaculture sector is also significant in socio-economic terms with a turnover of roughly EUR 3.5 billion and some 85 000 employees (including part-time and full-time jobs).

Source: Joint Research Centre, Eurostat and Scientific, Technical and Economic committee for Fisheries (STECF), *The 2013 Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet (STECF-13-15)*, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union, 2013 (Report EUR 26158 EN, JRC 84745).

Employment dependency on fishing in EU regions (2011)

Fishing dependency in NUTS3 regions (measured as the ratio between the fishing fleet employment and total employment in the region):

Very low to low
Low to moderate
Moderate to high
High to very high

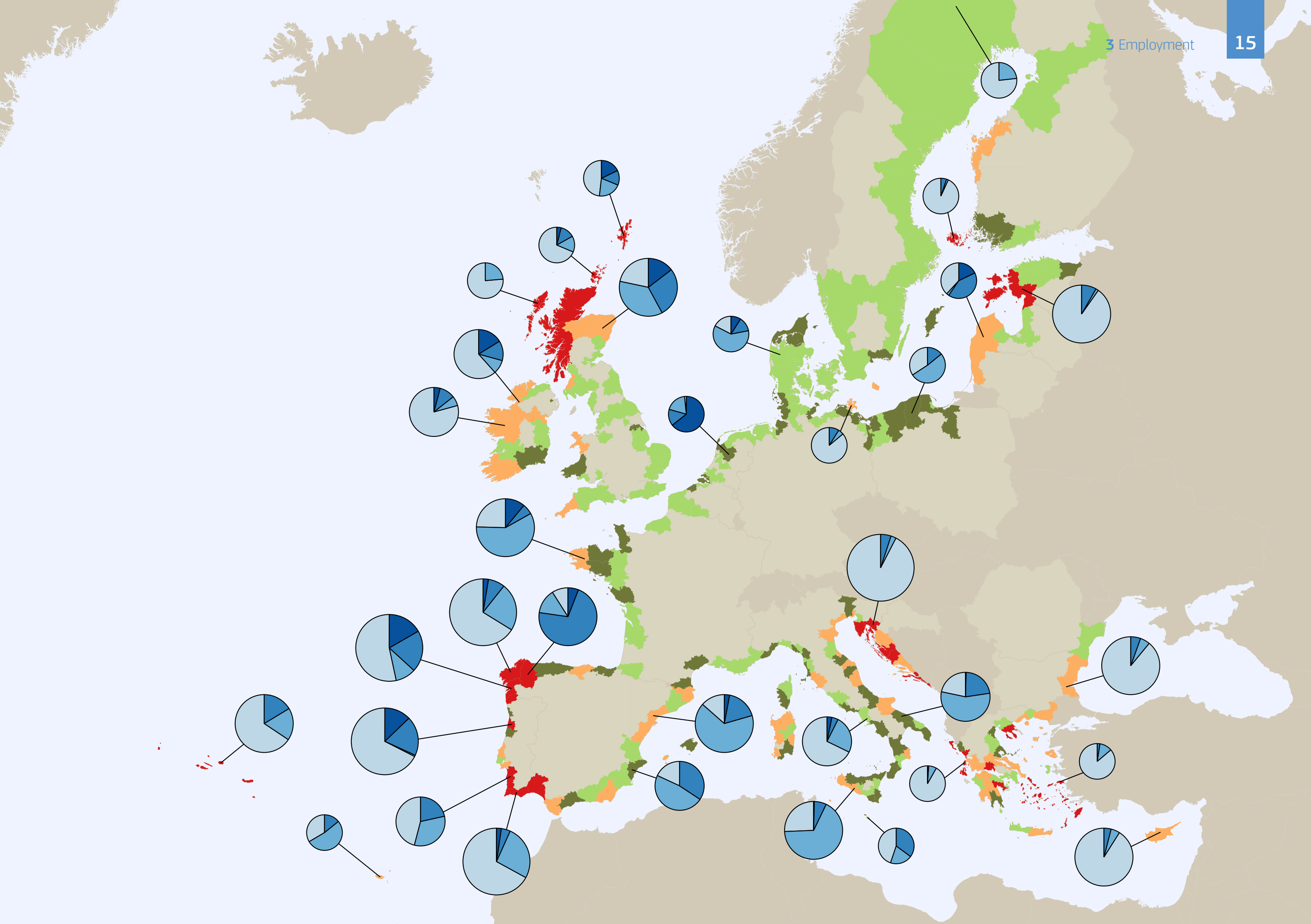
Top 10 NUTS 3 regions (regions at level 3 of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics):

Lefkada (EL), Shetland Islands (UK), Eilean Siar (Western Isles) (UK), Samos (EL), Zadarska županija (HR), Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija (HR), Orkney Islands (UK), Preveza (EL), El Hierro (ES), Kefallinia (EL).

Employment according to vessel size categories (size of pie charts depends on the total amount of people employed):

<12 m
12-24 m
24-40 m
>40 m

Up to 5 000 fishermen
Up to 1 500 fishermen
Up to 1 000 fishermen
Up to 500 fishermen



Employment in the fisheries and aquaculture sector (2011)

(measured in full-time equivalents)

Fisheries [1]

ES	32 194
IT	20 599
PT	16 773
EL	12 169 [2]
UK	11 277
FR	7 447
IE	3 428
NL	1 768
BG	1 668
DK	1 661
PL	1 576
DE	1 258
SE	974
CY	911 [3]
LT	575
EE	521 [3]
LV	378
BE	341
FI	316
MT	155
SI	77
RO	28

Aquaculture [4]

FR	10 658
ES	6 639
EL	5 559 [5]
UK	2 671
IT	2 116
PT	1 749
RO	1 047
IE	958
FI	349
DK	299
CY	276
BG	270
SE	263
MT	165

1 Data not available for AT, CZ, HR, HU, LU and SK.

2 2010 data taken from the Hellenic Statistical Authority.

3 2010 data.

4 Data not available for AT, BE, CZ, EE, HR, HU, LT, LU, LV, NL and SK. For the following Member States data only cover marine aquaculture: DE 18, PL 49 and SI 32.

5 Total employment (full-time and part-time).

Source: STECF, *The 2013 Annual Economic Report...*, op.cit.

4 Processing sector

The overall value of the output of the processing industry amounts to around EUR 30 billion. The United Kingdom, France, Spain, Italy and Germany are the leading countries in terms of production. The sector employs around 116 000 people. The mainstay of European production is conserves and ready meals of fish, crustaceans and molluscs.

Value of the output (2011) (in thousands of EUR)		Number of persons employed (2011) (measured in full-time equivalent national)
375 600	BE	842
7 650	BG	325
80 700	CZ	836
1 858 701	DK	3 043
1 966 462	DE	6 509
128 611	EE	1 810
558 655	IE	2 829
268 341	EL	2 265
4 646 394	ES	17 702
4 802 316	FR	15 662
75 300	HR	1 442
2 231 651	IT	5 517
8 400	CY	75
170 757	LV	4 998
308 830	LT	3 699
2 900	HU	61
37 700	MT	28
803 738	NL	2 537
36 400	AT	137
1 806 317	PL	15 051
1 131 578	PT	6 913
44 504	RO	1 178
35 400	SI	351
31 900	SK	655
262 798	FI	777
599 415	SE	1 837
7 544 785	UK	18 572
29 825 802	**EU-28**	**115 651**

NB: Figures are not relevant for LU.

Source: Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF), *The Economic Performance Report on the EU Fish Processing Sector (STECF-13-31)*, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union, 2013 (Report EUR 26444 EN, JRC 87692) and Eurostat for AT, BE, CZ, HR, HU and SK.

5 Fisheries and aquaculture production

The European Union is the fifth largest producer worldwide. It represents about 3.5 % of global fisheries and aquaculture production, as compared to 4.4 % in 2009. This relative decrease is due both to the growing total world production and to a slight drop in EU production.

Spain, the United Kingdom and Denmark are the three largest producers in terms of volume in the EU.

Main world producers (2011) (catches and aquaculture)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

Total	**177 632 194**	**100 %**
China	65 903 381	37.1 %
Indonesia	13 601 723	7.7 %
India	8 879 499	5.0 %
Peru	8 346 461	4.7 %
EU-28	**6 143 294**	**3.5 %**
United States	5 559 838	3.1 %
Vietnam *	5 555 000	3.1 %
Philippines	4 971 799	2.8 %
Japan *	4 755 093	2.7 %
Chile	4 436 484	2.5 %
Russia	4 391 154	2.5 %
Myanmar	4 150 091	2.3 %
Norway	3 572 608	2.0 %
South Korea	3 260 930	1.8 %
Bangladesh	3 124 677	1.8 %
Thailand	2 868 436	1.6 %

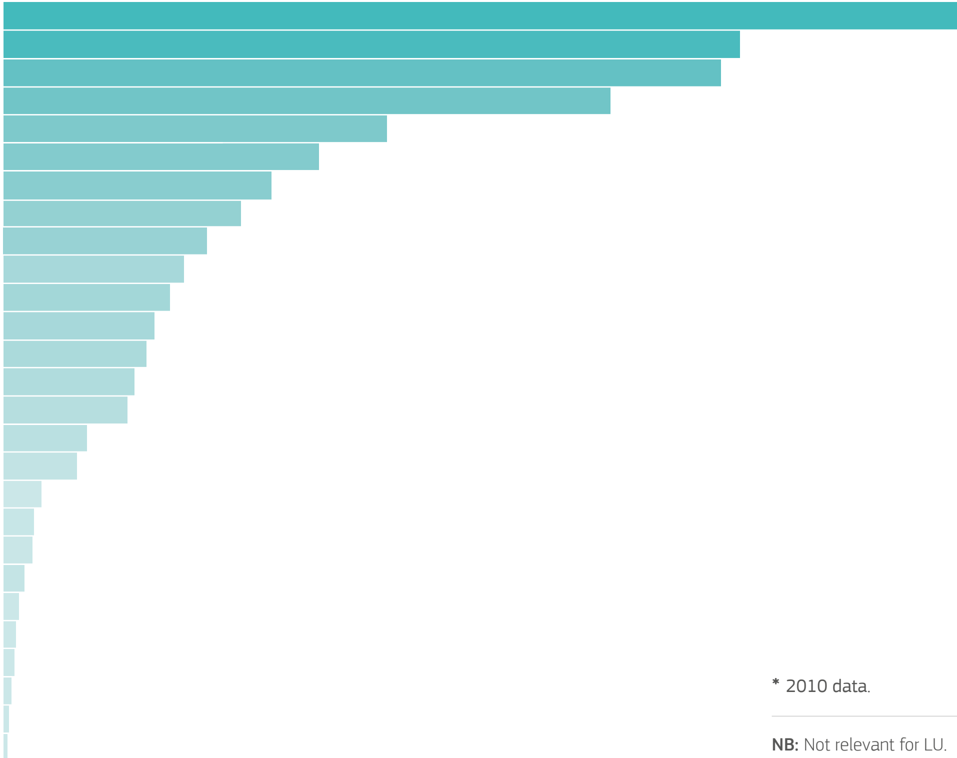
* FAO estimate.

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa for EU-28 and FAO for other countries.

Production per Member State (2011) (catches and aquaculture)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

ES	1 134 255	18.46 %
UK	798 492	13.00 %
DK	770 643	12.54 %
FR	650 458	10.59 %
NL	408 684	6.65 %
IT	376 858	6.13 %
DE	263 690	4.29 %
IE	250 467	4.08 %
PT	223 945	3.65 %
PL	197 578	3.22 %
SE	193 277	3.15 %
EL	169 430	2.76 %
LV	156 677	2.55 %
LT	140 297	2.28 %
FI	130 961	2.13 %
HR	84 993	1.38 %
EE	78 361	1.28 %
CZ *	25 000	0.41 %
BE	22 227	0.36 %
HU *	21 725	0.35 %
BG	16 050	0.26 %
RO	11 607	0.19 %
CY	5 829	0.09 %
MT	4 875	0.08 %
AT *	2 820	0.05 %
SK *	2 521	0.04 %
SI	1 574	0.03 %
EU-28	6 143 294	100.00 %



* 2010 data.

NB: Not relevant for LU.

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

5.1 Catches

The European Union accounts for just over 5 % of total fisheries production worldwide, a decrease compared to previous years.

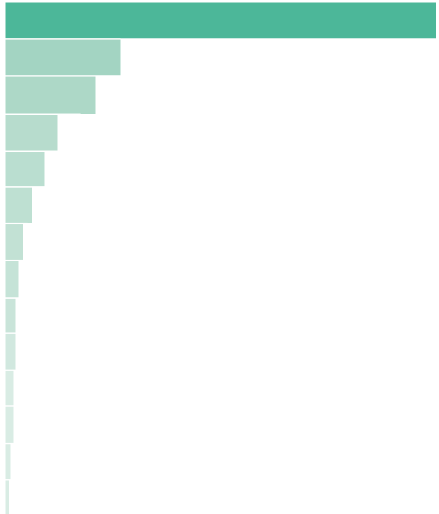
Catches represent around 80 % of the total volume of the EU production. Although the European fleet operates worldwide, EU catches are taken primarily in the north-east and eastern central Atlantic and in the Mediterranean, and are mainly made up of sprat, herring and mackerel.

The leading fishing countries are Spain, Denmark, the United Kingdom and France, who together account for more than half of EU catches.

Total EU catches in major fishing areas (2011)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

Atlantic, north-east	3 344 352	69.62 %
Atlantic, eastern central	618 901	12.88 %
Mediterranean	462 029	9.62 %
Indian Ocean, west	110 061	2.29 %
Atlantic, south-west	101 108	2.10 %
Atlantic, north-west	61 547	1.28 %
Pacific, south-east	26 532	0.55 %
Atlantic, south-east	19 323	0.40 %
Atlantic, western central	11 060	0.23 %
Pacific, western central	10 957	0.23 %
Pacific, eastern central	9 713	0.20 %
Black Sea	9 493	0.20 %
Pacific, south-west	2 466	0.05 %
Indian Ocean, east	1 022	0.02 %



Source: Eurostat.

Total catches of world's leading producers (2011)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

China	16 046 114	17.02 %
Peru	8 254 261	8.75 %
Indonesia	5 713 101	6.06 %
United States	5 162 997	5.47 %
EU-28	**4 889 188**	**5.18 %**
India	4 301 534	4.56 %
Russia	4 261 503	4.52 %
Japan *	3 848 955	4.08 %
Chile	3 466 945	3.68 %
Myanmar	3 332 979	3.53 %
Vietnam	2 502 500	2.65 %
Norway	2 433 811	2.58 %
Philippines	2 363 679	2.51 %
Thailand	1 862 151	1.97 %
South Korea	1 761 785	1.87 %
Bangladesh	1 600 918	1.70 %
Mexico	1 571 437	1.67 %
Malaysia	1 378 799	1.46 %
Iceland	1 154 199	1.22 %
Morocco	964 704	1.02 %
Taiwan	903 892	0.96 %

* FAO estimate.

Source: Eurostat for EU-28; FAO for other countries.

Total catches per Member State (2011)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

ES	860 030	17.59 %
DK	738 846	15.11 %
UK	599 523	12.26 %
FR	443 549	9.07 %
NL	364 964	7.46 %
DE	224 592	4.59 %
PT	214 779	4.39 %
IT	212 730	4.35 %
IE	206 177	4.22 %
SE	179 836	3.68 %
PL	169 593	3.47 %
LV	156 130	3.19 %
LT	137 063	2.80 %
FI	119 686	2.45 %
EE	77 942	1.59 %
HR	70 534	1.44 %
EL	62 847	1.29 %
BE	22 191	0.45 %
BG	8 956	0.18 %
HU *	6 216	0.13 %
CZ *	3 990	0.08 %
RO	3 254	0.07 %
MT	1 920	0.04 %
SK *	1 608	0.03 %
CY	1 163	0.02 %
SI	719	0.01 %
AT *	350	0.01 %
Total EU-28	**4 889 188**	**100.00%**

* 2010 data.

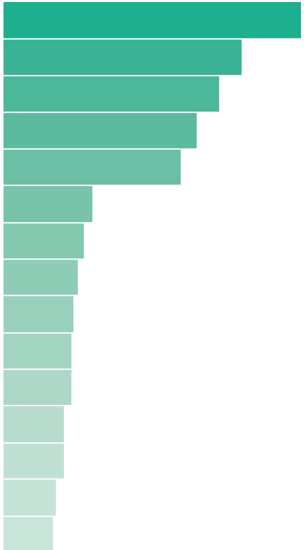
NB: Not relevant for LU.

Source: Eurostat.

The 15 main species caught by the European Union (2011)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

Herring	509 951	10.46 %
Sprat	413 415	8.48 %
Mackerel	376 333	7.72 %
Sandeels	335 023	6.87 %
Sardine	307 963	6.31 %
Horse mackerel	159 756	3.28 %
Cod	146 634	3.01 %
Jack and horse mackerels	133 531	2.74 %
Anchovy	126 115	2.59 %
Round sardinella	123 600	2.53 %
Skipjack tuna	121 056	2.48 %
Yellowfin tuna	102 132	2.09 %
Blue shark	100 270	2.06 %
Hake	85 256	1.75 %
Plaice	82 668	1.70 %



Source: Eurostat.

Main species caught per Member State (2011)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

BE		
Plaice	6 344	28.6 %
Sole	3 530	15.9 %
Anglerfishes	1 279	5.8 %

BG		
Sprat	3 955	44.2 %
Sea snails	3 935	43.9 %

CZ*		
Carp	3 161	79.2 %
Freshwater bream	170	4.3 %

DK		
Sandeels	282 948	38.3 %
Sprat	171 212	23.2 %
Herring	87 408	11.8 %

DE		
Herring	38 191	17.0 %
Jack and horse mackerels	28 756	12.8 %
Mackerel	24 088	10.7 %
Cod	18 966	8.4 %
Common shrimp	17 036	7.6 %

EE		
Sprat	34 976	44.9 %
Herring	25 325	32.5 %
Northern prawn	9 919	12.7 %

IE		
Mackerel	61 670	29.9 %
Horse mackerel	38 465	18.7 %
Herring	24 807	12.0 %

EL		
Anchovy	8 896	14.2 %
Sardine	5 809	9.2 %
Hake	4 113	6.5 %
Bogue	3 404	5.4 %

* 2010 data.

ES		
Blue shark	86 180	10.0%
Skipjack tuna	77 709	9.0%
Yellowfin tuna	62 675	7.3%
Jack and horse mackerels	50 763	5.9%
Sardine	49 830	5.8%

FR		
Yellowfin tuna	38 754	8.7%
Skipjack tuna	37 099	8.4%
Great Atlantic scallop	27 820	6.3%
Hake	24 062	5.4%
Sardine	22 955	5.2%

HR		
Sardine	46 051	65.3%
Anchovy	14 387	20.4%

IT		
Anchovy	46 237	21.7%
Striped venus	19 668	9.2%
Sardine	14 377	6.8%

CY		
Albacore	243	20.9%
Picarels	129	11.1%
Bogue	109	9.4%

LV		
Sprat	33 056	21.2%
Jack and horse mackerels	26 942	17.3%
Herring	25 789	16.5%

LT		
Round sardinella	32 877	24.0%
Cunene horse mackerel	25 588	18.7%
Sardine	25 565	18.7%

HU*		
Carp	3 247	52.2%
Cyprinids	1 113	17.9%
Freshwater fishes	371	6.0%

* 2010 data.

MT		
Swordfish	532	27.8 %
Common dolphinfish	349	18.2 %
Bluefin tuna	142	7.4 %

NL		
Horse mackerel	80 923	22.2 %
Sardine	52 111	14.3 %
Herring	45 400	12.4 %
Round sardinella	44 705	12.2 %

AT*		
Freshwater fishes	350	100 %

PL		
Sprat	50 477	29.8 %
Herring	29 296	17.3 %
Horse mackerel	19 369	11.4 %

PT		
Sardine	57 286	26.7 %
Scomber mackerels	32 994	15.4 %
Blue shark	13 774	6.4 %
Horse mackerel	11 269	5.2 %

RO		
Goldfish	1 105	34.0 %
Pontic shad	423	13.0 %
Freshwater bream	267	8.2 %

SI		
Sardine	306	42.6 %
Anchovy	163	22.7 %
Whiting	56	7.8 %

SK*		
Carp	1 159	72.1 %

FI		
Herring	97 645	81.6 %
Sprat	15 762	13.2 %

SE		
Herring	60 879	33.9 %
Sprat	60 574	33.7 %
Sandeels	32 690	18.2 %

UK		
Mackerel	182 214	30.4 %
Herring	61 571	10.3 %
Norway lobster	34 532	5.8 %
Great Atlantic scallop	29 996	5.0 %

* 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat.

5.2 Aquaculture

Aquaculture is an important activity in many European regions. European Union aquaculture produces around 1.25 million tonnes, more than 20 % of total EU fisheries production, with a total value of EUR 3.6 billion. Its share of total world aquaculture production is 1.5 % in terms of volume and just under 4 % in terms of value.

Total aquaculture production per Member State (2011)
(value in thousands of EUR, volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

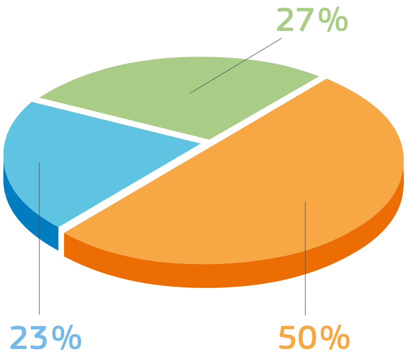
	value	% value	volume	% volume
UK	739 685	20.55 %	198 969	15.87 %
FR	666 730	18.53 %	206 909	16.50 %
EL	452 976	12.59 %	106 583	8.50 %
ES	447 361	12.43 %	274 225	21.87 %
IT	404 021	11.23 %	164 128	13.09 %
IE	124 901	3.47 %	44 290	3.53 %
DK	95 593	2.66 %	31 797	2.54 %
HR	93 954	2.61 %	14 459	1.15 %
DE	82 728	2.30 %	39 098	3.12 %
NL	73 960	2.06 %	43 720	3.49 %
PL	62 806	1.75 %	27 985	2.23 %
PT	62 629	1.74 %	9 166	0.73 %
MT	45 109	1.25 %	2 955	0.24 %
FI	43 105	1.20 %	11 275	0.90 %
SE	42 442	1.18 %	13 441	1.07 %
CZ	39 865	1.11 %	21 010	1.68 %
HU	30 294	0.84 %	15 509	1.24 %
CY	26 561	0.74 %	4 666	0.37 %
BG	17 114	0.48 %	7 094	0.57 %
RO	15 890	0.44 %	8 353	0.67 %
AT	14 334	0.40 %	2 470	0.20 %
LT	6 886	0.19 %	3 234	0.26 %
LV	2 804	0.08 %	547	0.04 %
SI	2 615	0.07 %	855	0.07 %
SK	2 421	0.07 %	913	0.07 %
EE	1 971	0.05 %	419	0.03 %
BE	202	0.01 %	36	0.00 %
EU-28	3 598 955	100.00 %	1 254 106	100.00 %

NB: Not relevant for LU.

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

EU aquaculture production per product type (2011)

(percentage of total volume)



Molluscs and crustaceans

Seawater fish (including salmon and trout farmed in seawater)

Freshwater fish (including trout and eels farmed in freshwater)

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

Total aquaculture production by other major producers (2011)

(value in thousands of EUR, volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

	value	% value	volume	% volume
China	44 993 188	48.49%	49 857 267	60.75%
India	6 678 302	7.20%	4 577 965	5.58%
Indonesia	5 357 979	5.77%	7 888 622	9.61%
Chile	4 554 318	4.91%	969 539	1.18%
Vietnam *	4 094 379	4.41%	3 052 500	3.72%
Norway	3 764 608	4.06%	1 138 797	1.39%
EU-28	**3 598 955**	**3.88%**	**1 254 106**	**1.53%**
Japan	3 244 949	3.50%	906 138	1.10%
Bangladesh	2 426 456	2.61%	1 523 759	1.86%
Thailand	1 833 910	1.98%	1 006 285	1.23%
Philippines	1 426 590	1.54%	2 608 120	3.18%
Egypt *	1 410 610	1.52%	986 820	1.20%
South Korea	1 357 971	1.46%	1 499 145	1.83%
Ecuador *	1 026 713	1.11%	308 900	0.38%
Brazil	981 366	1.06%	630 034	0.77%
Taiwan	971 318	1.05%	315 799	0.38%
United States	791 991	0.85%	396 841	0.48%
Myanmar	769 359	0.83%	817 112	1.00%
Malaysia	559 866	0.60%	526 526	0.64%
North Korea *	83 491	0.09%	508 350	0.62%

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO.

Top 10 species in aquaculture in the European Union (2011)

(value in thousands of EUR and percentage of total)

	value	% value
Salmon	752 116	20.90 %
Trout	499 904	13.89 %
Oyster	438 512	12.18 %
Mussel	428 773	11.91 %
Gilt-head seabream	370 251	10.29 %
Seabass	369 812	10.28 %
Clam	171 597	4.77 %
Bluefin tuna	145 374	4.04 %
Carp	136 467	3.79 %
Turbot	70 949	1.97 %

Top 10 species in aquaculture in the European Union (2011)

(volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total)

	volume	% volume
Mussel	492 413	39.18 %
Trout	185 539	14.76 %
Salmon	170 591	13.57 %
Oyster	98 751	7.86 %
Carp	73 860	5.88 %
Gilt-head seabream	72 900	5.80 %
Seabass	67 809	5.40 %
Clam	37 028	2.95 %
Other freshwater fish	13 989	1.11 %
Turbot	10 799	0.86 %

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

Main species in aquaculture per Member State (2011)

(value in thousands of EUR and percentage of total value - volume in tonnes live weight and percentage of total volume)

BE	value	% value	volume	% volume
Trout	202	100.0%	36	100.0%

BG	value	% value	volume	% volume
Trout	8 078.48	47.2%	2 339	33.0%
Carp	5 396.49	31.5%	3 109	43.8%
Mussel	725.30	4.2%	747	10.5%

CZ	value	% value	volume	% volume
Carp	34 210	85.8%	19 156	91.2%
Trout	2 747	6.9%	815	3.9%
Other freshwater fish	1 660	4.2%	832	4.0%

DK	value	% value	volume	% volume
Trout	83 623	87.5%	29 885	94.0%
Eel	10 388	10.9%	1 137	3.6%

DE	value	% value	volume	% volume
Trout	33 554	40.6%	10 062	25.7%
Mussel	17 497	21.2%	20 830	53.3%
Carp	11 435	13.8%	5 082	13.0%

EE	value	% value	volume	% volume
Trout	1 368	69.4%	355	84.7%
Carp	127	6.4%	46	11.0%

IE	value	% value	volume	% volume
Salmon	73 295	58.7%	12 196	27.5%
Oyster	29 655	23.7%	7 937	17.9%
Mussel	16 226	13.0%	22 671	51.2%

EL	value	% value	volume	% volume
Gilt-head seabream	241 552	53.3%	48 974	45.9%
Seabass	184 382	40.7%	36 058	33.8%
Mussel	6 766	1.5%	17 193	16.1%

ES	value	% value	volume	% volume
Mussel	112 402	25.1%	208 583	76.1%
Seabass	87 256	19.5%	17 548	6.4%
Trout	42 058	9.4%	16 547	6.0%

FR	value	% value	volume	% volume
Oyster	394 750	59.2%	84 454	40.8%
Mussel	140 406	21.1%	74 750	36.1%
Trout	61 940	9.3%	30 477	14.7%

HR	value	% value	volume	% volume
Bluefin tuna	53 479	56.9%	3 223	18.8%
Seabass	14 666	15.6%	2 775	16.1%
Carp	5 043	5.4%	3 666	21.3%
Mussel	3 133	3.3%	3 000	17.5%

IT	value	% value	volume	% volume
Clam	126 534	31.3%	32 276	19.7%
Trout	93 309	23.1%	36 275	22.1%
Mussel	60 257	14.9%	79 520	48.4%

CY	value	% value	volume	% volume
Other seabreams	18 336	69.0%	3 056	65.5%
Seabass	7 774	29.3%	1 495	32.0%

LV	value	% value	volume	% volume
Carp	933	74.5%	462	84.5%
Other freshwater fish	220	17.6%	56	10.2%

LT	value	% value	volume	% volume
Carp	6 527	94.8%	3 158	97.6%

HU	value	% value	volume	% volume
Carp	23 435	77.4%	13 139	84.7%
Other freshwater fish	5 945	19.6%	2 197	14.2%

MT	value	% value	volume	% volume
Bluefin tuna	38 594	85.6%	1 759	59.5%
Gilt-head seabream	4 837	10.7%	1 082	36.6%

NL	value	% value	volume	% volume
Mussel	49 376	66.8%	36 700	83.9%
Eel	16 503	22.3%	2 050	4.7%
Oyster	3 082	4.2%	2 680	6.1%

AT	value	% value	volume	% volume
Trout	10 195	71.1 %	1 664	67.4 %
Carp	2 302	16.1 %	634	25.7 %
Other salmonids	1 427	10.0 %	140	5.7 %

PL	value	% value	volume	% volume
Trout	33 600	53.5 %	14 000	50.0 %
Carp	29 206	46.5 %	13 985	50.0 %

PT	value	% value	volume	% volume
Clam	26 246	45.0 %	2 315	25.3 %
Turbot	19 294	33.1 %	3 197	34.9 %
Trout	2 585	4.4 %	1 113	12.1 %

RO	value	% value	volume	% volume
Carp	9 053	57.0 %	6 374	76.3 %
Trout	6 111	38.5 %	1 710	20.5 %

SI	value	% value	volume	% volume
Trout	1 852	70.8 %	611	71.5 %
Carp	438	16.8 %	188	22.0 %
Seabass	325	12.4 %	56	6.5 %

SK	value	% value	volume	% volume
Trout	1 640	67.8 %	578	63.3 %
Carp	678	28.0 %	310	34.0 %

FI	value	% value	volume	% volume
Trout	33 174	77.0 %	9 981	88.5 %
Other salmonids	9 228	21.4 %	1 211	10.7 %

SE	value	% value	volume	% volume
Trout	34 249	80.7 %	10 752	80.0 %
Other salmonids	6 446	15.2 %	1 128	8.4 %
Mussel	895	2.1 %	1 470	10.9 %

UK	value	% value	volume	% volume
Salmon	678 562	91.7 %	158 310	79.6 %
Trout	32 974	4.5 %	12 679	6.4 %
Mussel	20 702	2.8 %	26 158	13.1 %

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

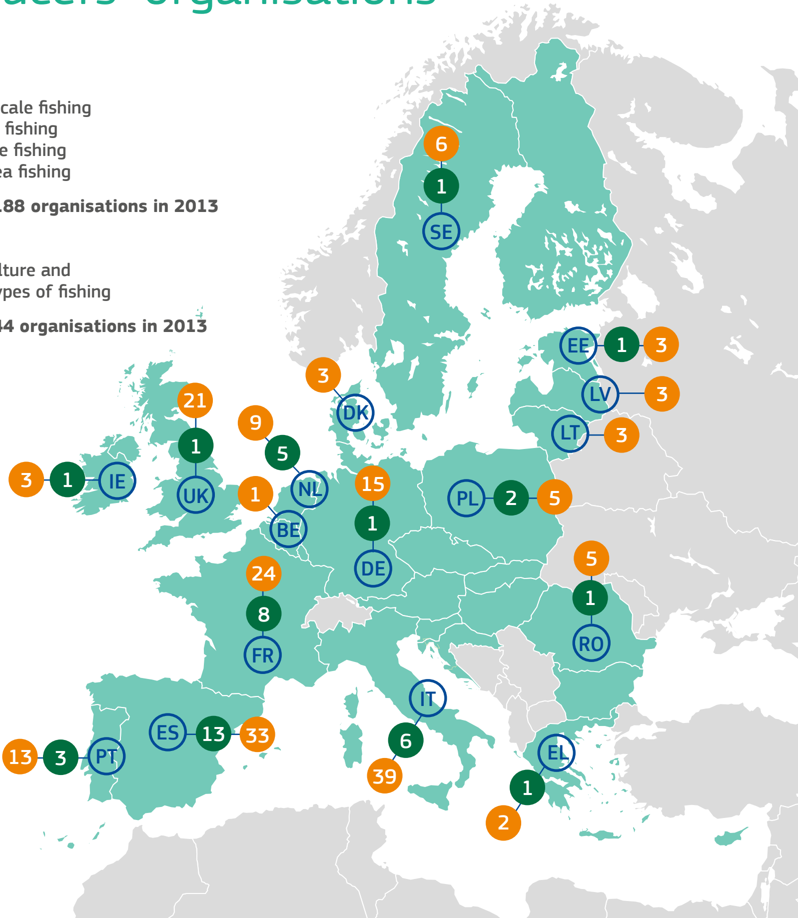
5.3 Fisheries and aquaculture producers' organisations

Small-scale fishing
Coastal fishing
Offshore fishing
Deep sea fishing

Total: 188 organisations in 2013

Aquaculture and
other types of fishing

Total: 44 organisations in 2013



Producers' organisations are made up of fishermen and fish farmers who choose to join together to take measures aimed at ensuring a rational approach to production and creating the best possible conditions for marketing their products. They are a fundamental part of the common organisation of the market in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. In 2013, there were 232 producers' organisations in 17 EU Member States.

NB: In AT, BG, CY, CZ, FI, HR, HU, LU, MT, SI and SK, there are no producers' organisations.

Source: *Official Journal of the European Union*, C 68, 8/3/2013.

6 External trade

In terms of value, the European Union is the leading importer of fishery and aquaculture products in the world. Norway, China, Iceland and Ecuador are the EU's main suppliers. Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom are the leading importing Member States.

EU exports are almost entirely composed of products from captured fisheries, whilst EU aquaculture products stay in the European market. EU exports to third countries increased by 50 % in value between 2009 and 2012 to reach EUR 4.1 billion. Spain, the Netherlands and Denmark are the leading exporting Member States to third countries.

Trade between EU countries is very significant and plays an essential role in the EU's fishery trade. Its value is comparable to that of imports coming from outside the EU. The main exporters to other EU Member States are Denmark, Spain, Sweden and the Netherlands. The main importers are France, Italy, Germany and Spain.

The supply of the EU market is ensured by EU catches, aquaculture production, and imports. EU self-sufficiency - the ratio of EU production to total apparent consumption - is around 45 % (2011).

Trade of fishery and aquaculture products between the European Union and third countries (2012)

(volume in tonnes and value in thousands of EUR)

	Imports		Exports	
	T	€	T	€
Pelagic fish	1 047 394	3 364 170	997 210	1 429 726
Salmonids	763 386	3 229 625	97 673	512 407
Other fish	1 861 906	6 030 289	453 687	1 275 047
Crustaceans	605 378	3 660 981	72 048	306 439
Molluscs	571 401	2 025 962	44 239	215 155
Non-food use products	728 605	927 390	311 884	431 539
Total EU-28	5 578 068	19 238 417	1 976 740	4 170 313

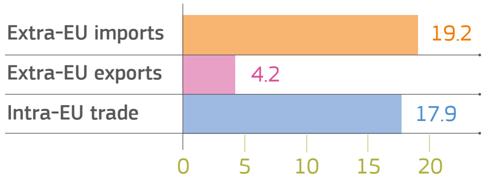
T Volume in tonnes

€ Value in thousands of EUR

- Pelagic fish: Tuna, sardine, mackerel, herring, anchovy, etc.
- Salmonids: Salmon, trout.
- Other fish: Cod, hake, pollock, haddock, panga, sole, halibut, seabream, etc.
- Crustaceans: Shrimp, spiny lobster, scallop, etc.
- Molluscs: Mussels, cuttlefish, squid, etc.
- Non-food use products: Products not intended for human consumption, fish meal, decorative fish.

Extra- and intra-EU trade (2012)

(value in billions of EUR)



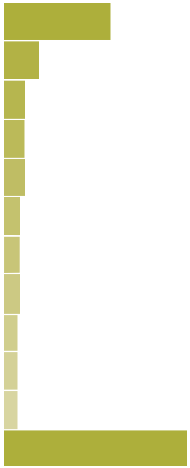
Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

Trade of fishery and aquaculture products between the European Union and third countries (2012)

(value in thousands of EUR)

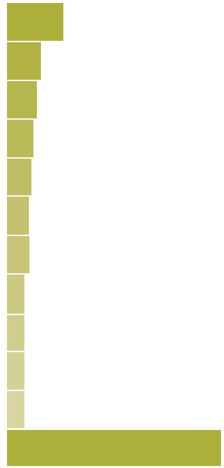
The European Union's main suppliers

Norway	3 874 711	20%
China	1 565 995	8%
Iceland	968 758	5%
Ecuador	952 646	5%
United States	873 906	5%
Vietnam	852 395	4%
Morocco	850 901	4%
Thailand	823 830	4%
Peru	642 270	3%
India	626 541	3%
Argentina	519 778	3%
Other third countries	6 686 687	35%
Total	**19 238 417**	**100%**



The European Union's main customers

United States	415 326	10%
Norway	394 023	9%
Switzerland	334 653	8%
China	278 389	7%
Nigeria	248 482	6%
Japan	228 089	5%
Russia	224 320	5%
Egypt	132 779	3%
Vietnam	112 449	3%
Seychelles	106 072	3%
Mauritius	106 014	3%
Other third countries	1 589 718	38%
Total	**4 170 313**	**100%**



Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

Trade of fishery and aquaculture products between the European Union and third countries (2012)

(value in thousands of EUR)

Main Member States importing from third countries

ES	3 341 905	17 %
SE	2 433 147	13 %
UK	2 224 135	12 %
DE	1 993 497	10 %
FR	1 841 564	10 %
DK	1 822 683	9 %
IT	1 802 126	9 %
NL	1 569 991	8 %
Other Member States	2 209 369	11 %
Total	**19 238 417**	**100 %**

Main Member States exporting to third countries

ES	883 443	21 %
NL	577 482	14 %
DK	571 447	14 %
UK	494 178	12 %
FR	359 720	9 %
DE	289 595	7 %
PT	166 403	4 %
IE	161 640	4 %
Other Member States	666 404	16 %
Total	**4 170 313**	**100 %**

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

Imports and exports of fishery and aquaculture products (2012) – Extra-EU trade

(volume in tonnes and value in thousands of EUR)

	Imports		Exports	
	Volume (T)	€	Volume (T)	€
BE	130 141	665 166	6 750	28 696
BG	9 600	13 618	2 030	10 903
CZ	17 082	47 143	2 459	7 946
DK	664 394	1 822 683	268 605	571 447
DE	708 407	1 993 497	131 397	289 595
EE	7 071	14 073	92 351	72 546
IE	32 968	16 999	173 223	161 640
EL	92 203	205 528	11 479	63 604
ES	1 020 165	3 341 905	400 891	883 443
FR	451 654	1 841 564	113 497	359 720
HR	12 920	43 186	11 759	35 892
IT	432 515	1 802 126	24 530	123 145
CY	8 158	30 675	2 701	13 688
LV	15 556	26 429	69 313	62 524
LT	50 461	109 850	14 728	21 706
LU	71	1 158	154	1 981
HU	2 703	6 033	1 437	4 664
MT	8 207	19 038	2 151	32 101
NL	428 061	1 569 991	403 434	577 482
AT	11 364	58 546	2 601	13 205
PL	162 202	374 328	29 639	88 475
PT	118 564	377 499	34 496	166 403
RO	17 816	28 314	662	1 828
SI	4 543	13 481	2 028	10 253
SK	4 593	9 848	1 177	3 335
FI	41 697	148 456	23 845	15 254
SE	595 503	2 433 147	15 116	54 657
UK	529 453	2 224 135	134 289	494 178
EU-28	**5 578 068**	**19 238 417**	**1 976 740**	**4 170 313**

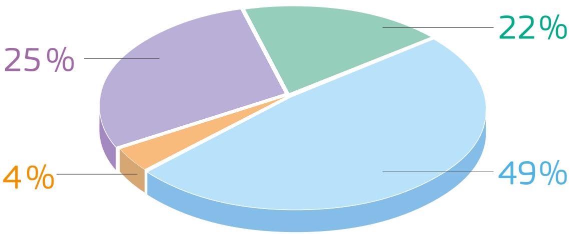
(continue) ▶

T Volume in tonnes   € Value in thousands of EUR

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

Imports of fishery and aquaculture products (2012) Extra-EU trade

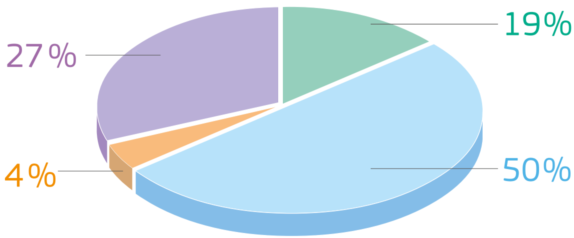
(value in thousands of EUR)



Fresh and chilled products	4 186 877	22 %
Frozen products	9 384 515	49 %
Smoked, salted and dried products	766 240	4 %
Ready meals and conserves	4 875 611	25 %
	19 213 243	100 %

Exports of fishery and aquaculture products (2012) Extra-EU trade

(value in thousands of EUR)



Fresh and chilled products	794 875	19 %
Frozen products	2 063 801	50 %
Smoked, salted and dried products	173 145	4 %
Ready meals and conserves	1 131 434	27 %
	4 163 254	100 %

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

Imports of fishery and aquaculture products (2012) – Extra-EU trade

(value in thousands of EUR)

Pelagic fish	
ES	867 072
IT	549 767
FR	462 727
UK	428 526
DE	314 127
NL	218 342
PL	107 641
DK	80 512
Other Member States	335 457
Total EU-28	**3 364 171**

Salmonids	
SE	1 826 999
DK	538 009
DE	264 238
UK	242 283
FR	83 088
FI	82 831
PL	46 867
NL	44 407
Other Member States	100 903
Total EU-28	**3 229 625**

Other fish	
DE	877 908
UK	834 015
NL	825 363
ES	786 631
DK	541 850
FR	497 291
SE	428 573
IT	347 312
Other Member States	891 345
Total EU-28	**6 030 289**

Crustaceans	
ES	744 024
UK	565 989
FR	524 982
NL	390 329
DK	347 814
BE	309 004
IT	302 175
DE	257 119
Other Member States	219 546
Total EU-28	**3 660 981**

Molluscs	
ES	859 073
IT	554 787
FR	215 619
PT	79 674
EL	65 891
UK	57 018
NL	52 054
BE	49 150
Other Member States	92 696
Total EU-28	**2 025 962**

Non-food products	
DK	281 005
DE	243 096
UK	96 304
ES	68 220
FR	57 856
EL	55 747
NL	39 496
IT	29 239
Other Member States	56 427
Total EU-28	**927 390**

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

Exports of fishery and aquaculture products (2012) – Extra-EU trade

(value in thousands of EUR)

Pelagic fish	
ES	482 643
NL	320 301
FR	130 842
IE	96 339
UK	69 907
IT	54 360
LV	54 271
DE	38 258
Other Member States	182 805
Total EU-28	1 429 726

Salmonids	
UK	317 213
DK	41 531
PL	30 237
DE	27 407
FR	25 362
NL	18 059
SE	11 692
EE	8 416
Other Member States	32 490
Total EU-28	512 407

Other fish	
ES	274 278
FR	150 421
NL	144 402
DK	142 948
DE	109 248
PT	106 476
EL	54 848
IE	47 561
Other Member States	244 863
Total EU-28	1 275 047

Crustaceans	
DK	107 233
NL	74 090
UK	21 091
EE	20 915
ES	18 474
FR	17 902
DE	14 093
BE	11 374
Other Member States	21 268
Total EU-28	306 439

Molluscs	
ES	99 153
UK	28 572
FR	25 474
PT	13 914
IT	12 181
IE	11 449
BG	6 801
NL	4 184
Other Member States	13 428
Total EU-28	215 155

Non-food products	
DK	272 028
DE	101 674
NL	16 447
UK	10 019
FR	9 725
ES	4 386
PL	3 269
SE	3 093
Other Member States	10 899
Total EU-28	431 539

Source: Eurostat and Eumofa.

7 Consumption

As a source of protein, fishery and aquaculture products are an important part of a healthy diet.

Worldwide, 18.9 kg of fish or seafood is consumed per person per year, as compared to a European Union average of 23.1 kg.

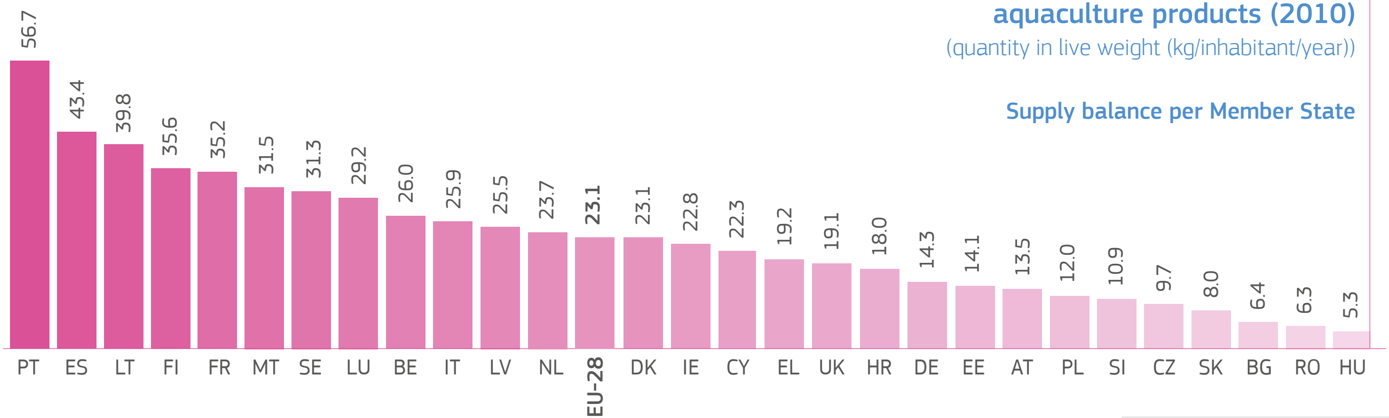
Consumption varies from 5.3 kg per person in Hungary to 56.7 kg in Portugal.

Three quarters of EU fish or seafood consumption is from wild fisheries with a quarter coming from aquaculture.

Consumption of fishery and aquaculture products (2010)

(quantity in live weight (kg/inhabitant/year))

Supply balance per Member State

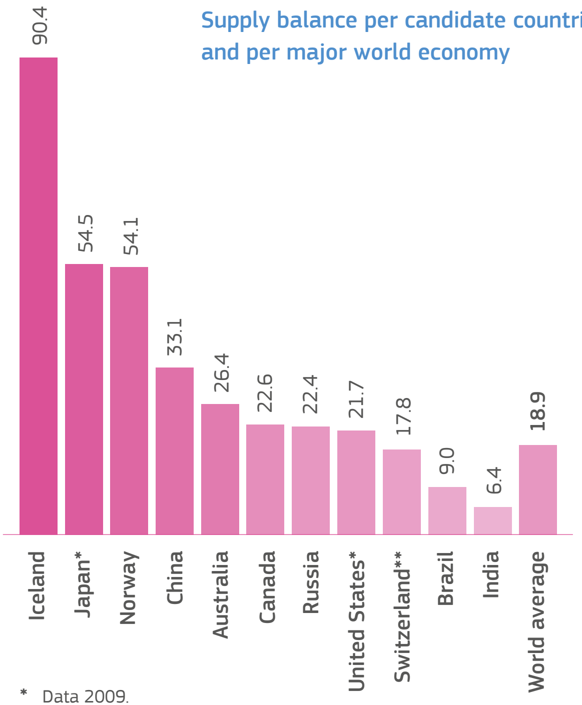


Source: FAO, Eurostat and Eumofa.

Consumption of fishery and aquaculture products (2010)

(quantity in live weight (kg/inhabitant/year))

Supply balance per candidate countries and per major world economy



* Data 2009.

** Including Liechtenstein.

Source: FAO.

The main species consumed in the European Union (2011)

(quantity in live weight (kg/inhabitant/year))

Supply balance at EU-27 level

		% wild	% farmed
Tuna (canned)	2.14	100 %	0 %
Cod	1.96	98 %	2 %
Salmon	1.72	2 %	98 %
Pollack	1.64	100 %	0 %
Herring	1.18	100 %	0 %
Mussel	1.16	10 %	90 %
Hake	0.94	100 %	0 %
Mackerel	0.87	100 %	0 %
Pangasius	0.80	0 %	100 %
Tropical shrimps	0.75	46 %	54 %
Sardine	0.71	100 %	0 %
Squid	0.70	100 %	0 %
Scallop	0.58	87 %	13 %

Source: Eumofa, *The EU fish market*, 2014 edition.

8 European Union aid

Structural policy in the fisheries sector contributes to the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) while strengthening economic and social cohesion. The European Fisheries Fund (EFF), in operation since 1 January 2007, is the financial instrument of this policy. With a budget of around EUR 4.305 billion for 2007-2013, including 75 % for regions whose development is lagging behind, the EFF helps to finance projects presented by companies, public authorities, or representative bodies.

The EFF has been replaced from 2014 by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF), which has a budget of around EUR 5.749 billion for the period 2014-2020.

Among the changes from the previous regulation, the EMFF will support the rebuilding of fish stocks and the progressive elimination of wasteful discarding. Improving fisheries data collection to allow decisions to be based on robust evidence, and reducing the impact of fisheries on the marine environment will be a priority for the new fund. It will also focus on fisheries control programmes to ensure that the rules on responsible and sustainable fishing are respected and complied with. The EMFF will also focus on the Integrated Maritime Policy by investing in identifying and addressing barriers that hinder growth in coastal communities and emerging maritime sectors.

Axis 1

Adaptation of the Community fishing fleet to the available resources (aid for permanent or temporary cessation, for small-scale coastal fishing, for investments on board fishing boats, etc.)

Axis 2

Aquaculture, inland fishing, processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products (measures for productive investments in aquaculture, aqua-environmental measures, public health measures, etc.)

Axis 3

Measures of common interest (protection and development of aquatic fauna and flora, promotional campaigns, transformation of fishing vessels for a different use, etc.)

Axis 4

Sustainable development of fishing areas (local projects for sustainable development, diversification of economic activities, etc.)

Axis 5

Technical assistance intended to facilitate the implementation of aid from the EFF (financing the work of public services that manage the funds, etc.)

European Fisheries Fund (EFF) – Distribution per Member State for the 2007-2013 programming period – Per axis

(in thousands of EUR)

	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3	Axis 4	Axis 5	Total per country	% per country
BE	14 259	800	8 502	1 900	800	26 262	0.61 %
BG	8 001	36 004	20 002	12 001	4 000	80 010	1.86 %
CZ	0	14 427	11 324	0	1 355	27 107	0.63 %
DK	32 980	23 289	57 991	15 960	3 456	133 675	3.11 %
DE	3 347	43 171	72 946	23 539	3 579	146 582	3.41 %
EE	15 265	24 584	21 210	19 282	4 228	84 568	1.97 %
IE	29 937	6 246	5 047	788	250	42 267	0.98 %
EL	77 272	59 690	32 320	33 300	5 250	207 832	4.83 %
ES	473 719	327 624	258 259	52 790	19 499	1 131 891	26.30 %
FR	70 728	43 109	94 574	5 454	1 784	215 650	5.01 %
HR	4 507	3 757	0	0	435	8 699	0.20 %
IT	163 905	110 778	97 181	31 275	21 204	424 343	9.86 %
CY	6 150	2 600	9 474	1 000	500	19 724	0.46 %
LV	26 197	52 320	30 300	11 238	4 961	125 016	2.91 %
LT	4 869	30 795	9 684	6 694	2 672	54 713	1.27 %
HU	0	30 209	2 519	0	2 041	34 770	0.81 %
MT	2 935	910	3 982	0	545	8 372	0.19 %
NL	16 913	7 379	16 903	4 987	2 395	48 578	1.13 %
AT	0	5 202	12	0	45	5 259	0.12 %
PL	124 184	173 757	164 537	234 910	36 705	734 093	17.06 %
PT	62 865	74 187	83 408	17 403	8 622	246 485	5.73 %
RO	6 222	123 719	29 991	53 978	16 736	230 646	5.36 %
SI	2 164	7 141	7 574	2 164	2 597	21 640	0.50 %
SK	0	11 432	896	0	684	13 012	0.30 %
FI	2 495	18 430	14 220	3 606	698	39 449	0.92 %
SE	13 111	10 933	20 133	7 755	2 733	54 665	1.27 %
UK	17 269	40 365	62 119	14 187	3 890	137 828	3.20%
Total per axis	1 179 295	1 282 857	1 135 107	554 210	151 665	4 303 134	
Total in %	27.41 %	29.81 %	26.38 %	12.88 %	3.52 %	100.00 %	100.00 %

NB: Not relevant for LU.

Source: Operational programmes adopted by the European Commission. Latest update: 8/1/2014.

European Commission

Facts and figures on the Common Fisheries Policy –
Basic statistical data – 2014 Edition

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union

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To find out more

European Commission, *European Maritime Affairs & Fisheries* (magazine; former *"Fisheries and aquaculture in Europe"*)

http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/maritimeaffairs_fisheries/magazine

Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF), *The 2013 Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet (STECF-13-15)*, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union, 2013 (Report EUR 26158 EN, JRC 84745).

http://stecf.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/43805/581354/2013-09_STECF+13-15+-+AER+EU+Fleet+2013_JRC84745.pdf

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http://stecf.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/43805/631667/2013-12_STECF+13-31+EU+Fish+processing+report_JRC87692.pdf

Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF), *The Economic Performance of the EU Aquaculture Sector (STECF 13-29)*, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union, 2013 (Report EUR 26366 EN, JRC 86671)

http://stecf.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/43805/622206/2013-12_STECF+13-29+-+Aquaculture+economics_JRC86671.pdf

Eumofa, *The EU fish market*, 2014 edition

http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/market-observatory/documents/10157/c8cdfc29-91dc-42f5-88cd-0886f4c97cbb

FAO, statistics on fisheries:

http://fao.org/fishery/statistics/en

European Commission websites

Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries:
Common Fisheries Policy: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries
European Atlas of the Seas: http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeatlas

Eumofa - European Market Observatory for Fisheries and Aquaculture products

http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/market-observatory/

Eumofa is an on-line multilingual database which provides access to real-time comprehensive data on price, value and volume of fisheries and aquaculture production across the EU as well as market information and analysis.

Eurostat, statistics on fisheries:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/fisheries/introduction

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