



Your contacts in the Saxon fishing administration

The Saxon State Office for Environment, Agriculture and Geology (LfULG) is the competent body for all technical, sovereign and executive issues under the Saxon Fishing Act. Contact one of the following regional offices depending on the location of your rural district:

Rural districts in the Regional Directorate of Dresden

Königswartha

Gutsstraße 1, 02699 Königswartha

Telephone: +49 35931 29610, Facsimile: +49 35931 29811

Rural districts in the Regional Directorate of Leipzig

Köllitsch

Am Park 3, 04886 Köllitsch

Telephone: +49 34222 46160, Facsimile: +49 34222 46109

Rural districts in the Regional Directorate of Chemnitz

Chemnitz

Altchemnitzer Straße 41, 09120 Chemnitz

Telephone: +49 371 5322849, Facsimile: +49 371 5321819

Supreme fishing authority

Sächsisches Staatsministerium für Umwelt und Landwirtschaft
(Saxon State Ministry for the Environment and Agriculture)

Wilhelm-Buck-Straße 2, 01097 Dresden

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www.smul.sachsen.de

www.landwirtschaft.sachsen.de/fischerei

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Fishing "Up To Date"

Legal background information
on fishing legislation in Saxony





Fishing right – what does that mean?

A fishing right covers the right to stalk, catch, appropriate and kill wild unowned fish, the obligation to maintain and protect such fish, and the right to remove fish food organisms. In managed fish breeding and fish farming facilities, including but not limited to managed fishponds, the fish is privately owned by the managing person. Said facilities do not fall under the fishing right definition. Fishing rights can be granted or transferred via leases or permission agreements (angling permits).

What are fishing licenses and angling permits?

The fishing licence ("Fischereischein") is the global fishing approval granted by the fishing authority. In Saxony a personal fishing licence is required for any type of fishing activities and for obtaining angling permits. To be allowed to angle for fish in a river, lake or pond and to remove fish or fish food organisms, the holder of the fishing licence always needs an additional permission agreement with the private owner or leaseholder of such water: the angling permit ("Erlaubnis-schein"). The owner or leaseholder of the fishing water can issue such permits only to persons having a fishing licence. Fishing licences are subject to specific legal form requirements. Angling permits must fulfil the conditions laid down in Art. 32 of the Saxon Fishing Ordinance (SächsFischVO).

How to obtain a fishing licence?

All types of fishing licences are issued exclusively by the fishing authority on the basis of a specific application form (which can be obtained via Internet or from the office). Persons having their main residence in the Free State of Saxony need a fishing licence from the Saxon fishing authority.

Fishing licences with a validity of several years up to "life-long" validity are issued either against presentation of a certificate proving that the fishing examination was passed or when the other requirements under Art. 21 of the Saxon Fishing Act (SächsFischG) are met. Youth fishing

licences with a validity between 1 and 7 years, special fishing licences and guest fishing licences can be issued without the need to pass a prior fishing examination. Persons certified as disabled can apply for special fishing licences and persons having their main residence outside Germany can request guest fishing licences.

The fishing examination

The fishing examination is held by electronic means by the fishing authority in the place of examination determined for the applicant's place of residence. To be admitted to the examination, the applicant must complete a 30-hour preparatory training course. Said training course is held by teachers registered with the fishing authority. Training applications are filed directly with the respective teacher. More detailed information can be obtained from the fishing authority. The fishing examination is a 90-minute multiple-choice test covering 60 questions from general ichthyology, specific ichthyology, hydrology, fishing gear and legal knowledge. The achievement of the examination is recorded in an official certificate having life-long validity. The examination certificate provides evidence of fishing knowledge and implies the right to obtain the fishing licence.

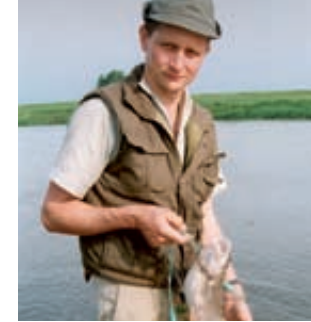
Sanctions against violations of fishing legislation

Any breach of any of the provisions laid down in the fishing law such as failure to report and file fishing right leases, fishing without holding or without carrying a valid fishing licence and valid angling permit, non-respect of close seasons and minimum sizes, etc. is liable to punishment, either to administrative fines as offences, or to fines or imprisonment under criminal law.



Youth and angling

Special fishing regulations for children and teenagers.



Children under the age of 9

Children who have not completed the 9th year of age may accompany an adult angler with a valid fishing licence and angling permit, but their participation in fishing activities is very limited. Children at the age of 9 or younger are not allowed to carry their own fishing rod, but they may cast the line for the adult angler and may, under supervision, "play" the fish. They are not allowed to unhook a living fish and to stun or kill it. The adult angler is responsible for the child.

At the age of 9 to 16

The young adolescent must hold a youth fishing licence and an angling permit for the given fishing water. The holder of the youth fishing licence is allowed to angle for fish only under permanent supervision of an adult person holding a valid fishing licence. Supervising persons need an angling permit only when fishing themselves. No permanent supervision by adult anglers is required for youth fishing licence holders who have been members of a fishing or angling association for at least one year.

At the age of 14, respectively 16, and older

Adolescents must have completed the 14th year of age to be admitted to the state fishing examination to provide proof of their fishing knowledge and to obtain a fishing licence after passing the examination. Then they are allowed to fish without a supervising adult provided they also have a valid angling permit for the fishing water. Proof of fishing knowledge is mandatory for adolescents having completed the 16th year of age. For this purpose, they must pass the fishing examination and obtain the examination certificate.

Youth fishing licence holders having been members of an angling association for at least two years will be admitted to the fishing examination without preparatory training.