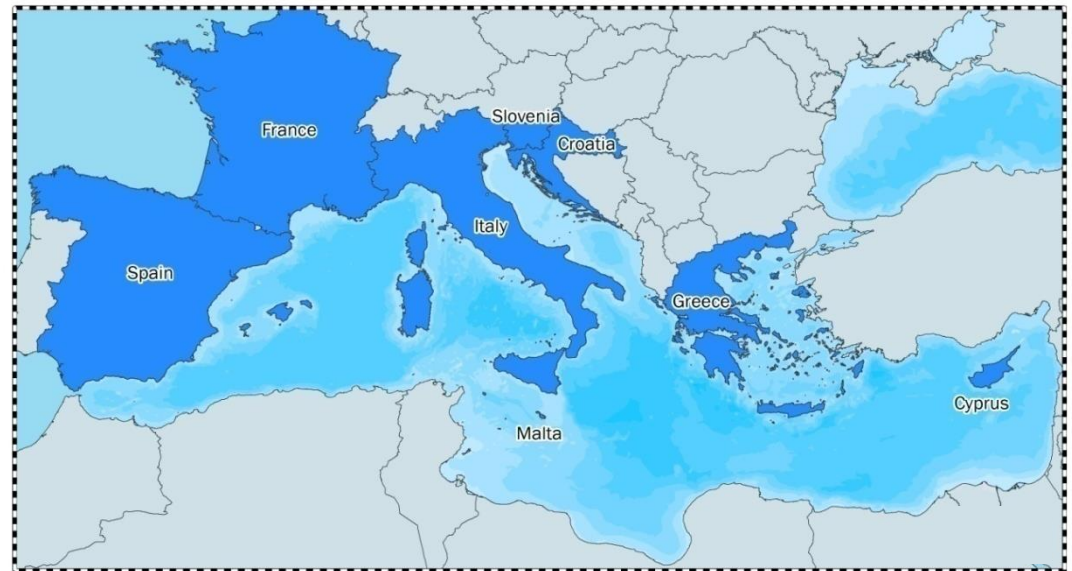


Involving artisanal fisheries in participatory approaches and decision-making processes



The role of fisheries organisations

In CROATIA



SSF and fishermen's organizations in Croatia

Coordination of fishermen using small fishing gear
At the Croatian Chamber of Trades & Crafts



- Croatia– 1.244 islands, islets and reefs
- Coastline without the islands - 1.777 km, including the islands >6.000 km
- Well-indented coast favoured the long tradition of the SSF
- Commercial SSF in Croatia consists of ~2.000 active vessels
- Two types of commercial fishermen - those to whom it is the basic / sole activity and those to whom fisheries are an additional activity
- SSF - average vessel length 7 m and average vessel age 33 years
- SSF - 15 different types of fishing gear, about 100 different fish species and other marine organisms are exploited, fishing has seasonal character with targeted species and mostly one-day trips
- Although it does not participate in a larger percentage of Croatia's total catch, SSF is significant due to its social, economic and cultural contribution, particularly in rural areas



It should also be emphasized:

- A large number of different users of the coastal area
- Competition with non-commercial fishing
- Market competition, and also for resources

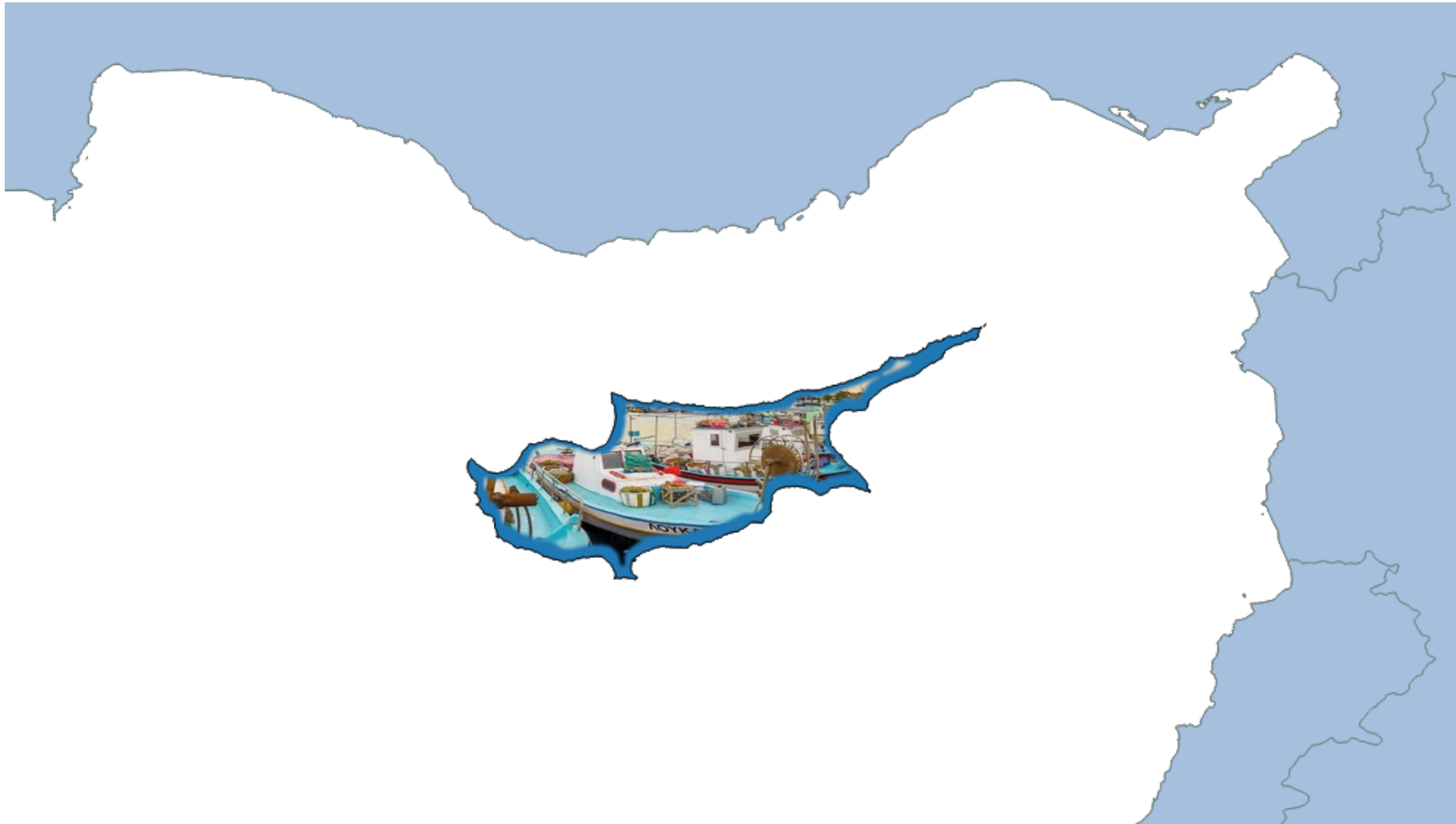


- Fishermen are organized through the Croatian Chamber of Trades & Crafts and Chamber of Commerce
- Chamber of Trades & Crafts comprises the largest part of the SSF sector
- Membership in the Crafts Chamber is compulsory for all tradesmen/artisan fishermen
- The Croatian Chamber of Trades and Crafts operates nationally, regionally and at the city level
- Within the Crafts Chamber the fishermen are organized in the Fishermen Guild
- Based on the fishing gear, additionally was established: "The coordination of fishermen using small fishing gear" (small tools meaning gill and trammel nets, traps, hooks, harpoons)
- The fishermen choose among themselves the representatives for the Chamber, their work is based on volunteering
- Chamber of Trades & Crafts provides logistical and legal assistance and advocates the interests of fishermen in state administration bodies and other organizations, gives opinions and suggestions to state bodies in adopting regulations of interest to fishermen

- The Fishermen Guild meets several times a year at the city, county and state levels, discussing current topics
- Fisherman → guild/coordination representative → Chambers' Legal Service → Department of Fisheries
- There is good communication between Croatian Chamber of Trades and Crafts and the Department of Fisheries, so joint meetings, workshops and lectures are organized
- Once a year, Chamber of Trades and Crafts organizes fishermen's meetings where representatives of authorities and ministries participate with fishermen and discuss about current fisheries topics
- All information coming from the Authorities is sent to fishermen from the Chamber by mail, SMS, and is also available on the Chamber's and the Department of Fisheries' websites
- Although there is good communication with the Chamber and the Department of Fisheries, we have to point out that some fishermen show lack of interest for collaboration
- There are 2 producer organizations and 23 fishermen cooperatives in Croatia, but they are not significant for the organization of SSF sector

- SS fishermen from Croatia provide great support to the Regional Plan of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries in the Mediterranean and Black Sea
- We believe that it will enable better market positioning and long-term survival of the SSF sector
- We hope it will help solve current problems but also the transitional problems that Croatia has with the EU legislation
- We will use this opportunity and ask the important question regarding the SSF action plan
- The SSF definition excludes vessels longer than 12 m with towed gear. However, we have vessels longer than 12 m using the same fishing gear as the SSF sector and also we have vessels with towed gear that simultaneously use passive gear. They all work in the same areas and catch the same species as the SSF.
- **This represents an obstacle in organizing, advocating and implementing the Regional Action Plan for SSF**

In CYPRUS



COASTAL SMALL SCALE

The backbone of Cyprus fishing fleet comprising of 85% of the total registered professional fishing vessels

Coastal Small Scale Polyvalent Vessels with length : 0-12 m

Excursions up to 2-3 nm and up to 150m deep

Three sub-categories:

A (full-time-) and B (part- time)

C (periodic) and are limited to 70 fishing trips annually

Gears: set and trammel nets, benthic longlines, jigs and traps

In 2017

323 licenses - Category A & B

420 licenses – Category C

The Association's mission is to:

Represent and promote the general interests of coastal small scale fishermen

Actively participate in the development of regulations and law for managing resources at National Level, and through the CFP and EMFF

Participation at National level and Parliamentary level as the main fishing sector stakeholder

Is the only stakeholder from Cyprus to participate in MEDAC.

- Has led to an understanding of Mediterranean wide issues e.g. Interaction with Recreational Fisheries
- Has highlighted that participation at EU level is beneficial
- Has shown that some issues are local, e.g. invasive species, and reinforced spatial differences even within the Mediterranean
- Has shown that even fishers from the least productive areas in the Mediterranean, can have a role to play by participating

In FRANCE



The CNPMEM is a private entity responsible for public service assignments, including the representation, promotion, development and implementation of regulations.

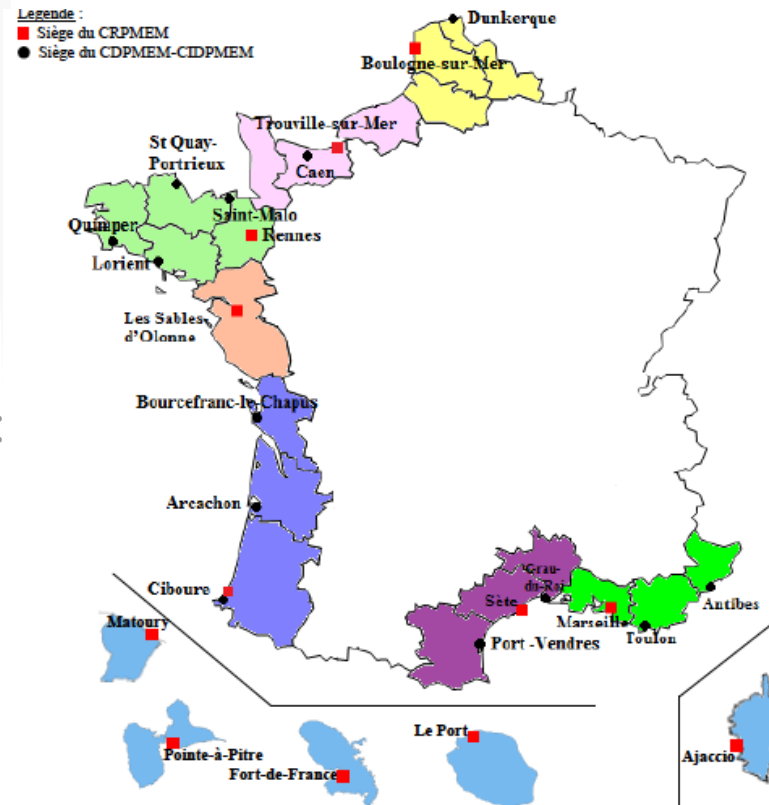
The CNPMEM represents **all fishermen**: from onshore Fishermen to ocean tuna seiners Trawling tropical tuna

The national organisation has three tiers:

1 CNPMEM

12 CRPMEs (including 3 in the Mediterranean)

12 C(I)DPMEs (including 4 in the Mediterranean)



Responsibilities of the committees

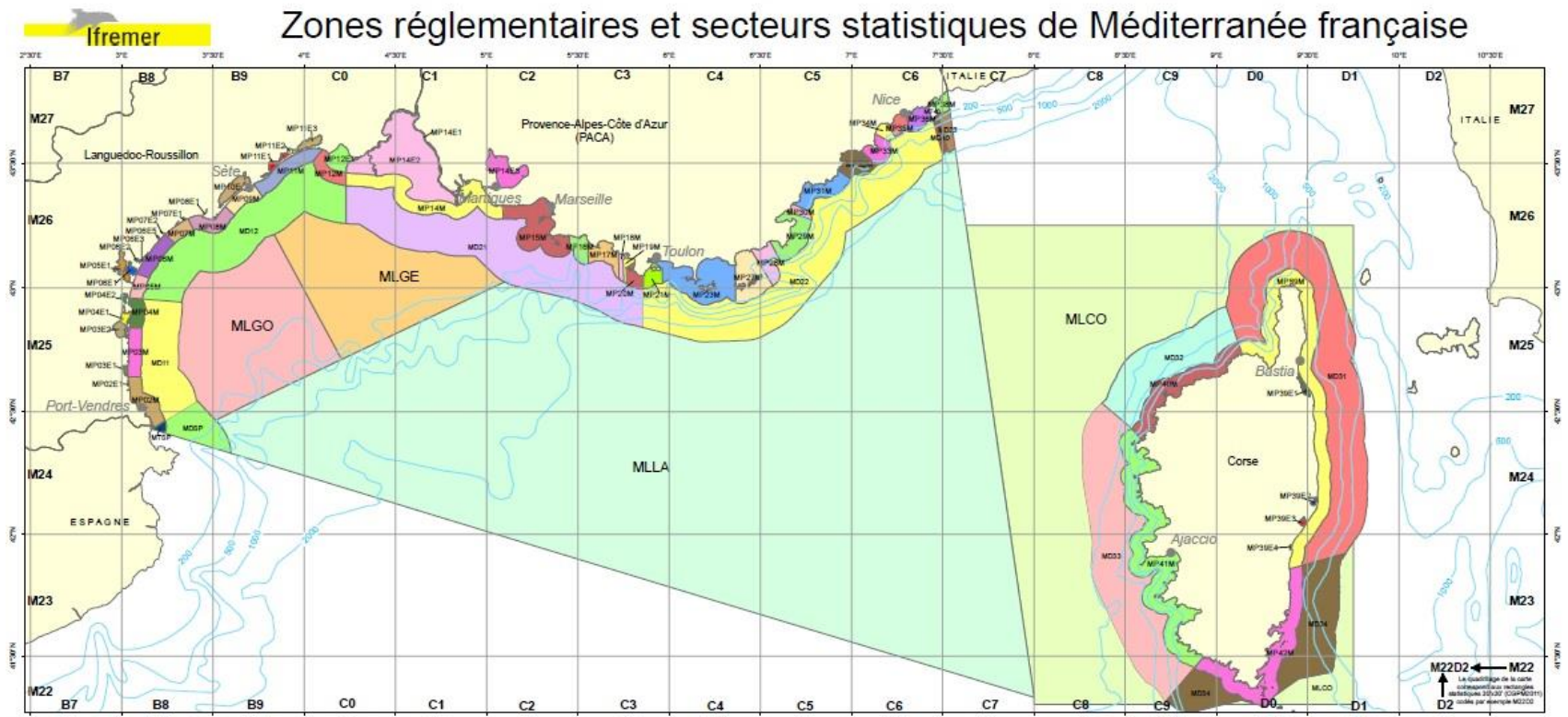
- To represent and promote the general interests of fishermen and marine fish farmers
- To take part in the drafting of regulations on resource management and marine plant harvesting
- To be involved in the implementation of economic and social actions
- To be involved in the implementation of public policies for the protection and development of the environment

Composition of the committees:

- Representatives of fishing unions
- Representatives of maritime cooperatives
- Representatives of producer organisations (there are 2 for the Mediterranean)
- Representatives from the lower tier committees

The committees are organised around a Board and several thematic working commissions.

In addition to the committee structure, there are also prud'homies, which are fishing collectives with jurisdictional powers and only exist on the Mediterranean coast



Note how dense the network of prud'homies is!

Created in **1431**, the jurisdiction of the prud'homies was set in law by the decree of 19 November 1859, which established their functions, duties and powers. This decree is still, to some extent, in force today.

Prud'homie members, or *prud'hommes*, are boat-owning fishermen who have been in their profession for a minimum of one year. There are also age and activity limitations for prud'hommes.

The main role of the prud'homies is to **demarcate fishing zones**, which are then allocated by lot in a traditional ritual. It is interesting to note that the prud'homies have always stayed out of politics and endeavour to defend only those interests that are strictly professional

In ITALY



- **Article 45 of the Italian Constitution states that:** «The Republic recognises the social function of cooperation of a mutually supportive, non-speculative nature. The law promotes and encourages cooperation through appropriate means and ensures its character and purposes through appropriate checks.»
- The following are included among the statutory tasks:
- **Contributing to the birth of new cooperatives and to the growth of existing ones, to the creation of conditions for cooperative development, especially in the most disadvantaged areas from a socio-economic point of view;**
- Viewing the spread of cooperation as an activity of general interest, to be carried out with the highest possible level of responsibility towards local communities.

- **Small-scale fisheries represent about 70% of the whole national fleet, with over 8500 fishing vessels**
- **There are very many fisheries cooperatives in the small-scale sector:**
 - In the south, the cooperatives tend to concern ownership (the cooperative is the owner of the fishing license and therefore manages the whole product and the fishers are working members of this cooperative)
 - In the center-north, we find more service cooperatives (fuel purchase, bait purchase, collective sales, general and accounting services)
- **Legal references:**
 - **Social security: Italian Law 250/58 (vessels under 10 GT)**
 - **The application of the specific National Collective Labour Agreement for small-scale fisheries workers in cooperatives**

How the SSF sector participates in the decision-making process

- The fishers are brought together in cooperatives (for small-scale fisheries)
- Representatives of the fishers are in the governing bodies of the cooperatives
- Appointment to the positions is renewed periodically (3/4 years)
- In the central cooperative associations there are representatives of fisheries cooperatives
- The small-scale fisheries sector takes part in and is represented during the decision-making process in the various institutional bodies, such as the MIPAAFT Permanent Consultation Forum for Fisheries and Aquaculture, through the presence of the central cooperatives' top management

The characteristics of small-scale fisheries in Italy

Small-scale fishing is carried out by vessels with an LOA that does not exceed 12 m and which do not use towed gear.

Fisheries operatives (on board) in the small-scale sector: 18.000/20.000 out of 28.000 in total

Average number of operatives on board each vessel: between 1 and 2

The fishing vessels are multi-purpose
They employ different gear according to the **target species** or the **season**

The most commonly used gear are:
Gillnets, bottom long-lines, traps, harpoons, seine nets without mechanical closure.

Target species (pots):
cuttlefish, octopus, lobster, crab, shrimp, mullet, European conger, sea snails, eel

Target species (longlines): hake, grouper, European conger, moray eel, pandora, turbot, angler fish, ray, common smooth-hound and seabream
Longlines are used in the Adriatic and Tyrrhenian seas

Target species (gillnets – fixed and drift nets):
Grey mullet, bream, seabass, anchovy, garfish, mackerel, frigate tuna, Atlantic bonito, lobster, mantis shrimp and cuttlefish.
*Gillnets are used in all Italian seas, mostly in Sicily, the Adriatic and Tyrrhenian seas.
Drift gillnets are mainly used along the coast of the Liguria region and in the central and southern Tyrrhenian sea.*

Albacore and swordfish are caught from May to July

Target species (harpoon): swordfish
Harpoons are only used in the Strait of Messina (felucca)

- Strengths: the quality of the fish products landed, the selectivity of the gear used, consumer confidence, employment in coastal areas, environmental sustainability, this trade is closely connected to the local culture, traditions and the ability of the fishers
- Weaknesses: the lack of structures on land (markets), economic sustainability, fishing days strictly linked to sea and weather conditions (on average 100 days per year), low generational turnover, extreme variability in the quantities caught and the specific catch composition

- Bureaucratic difficulties (for example: designated ports for swordfish landing)
- Regulations that are difficult to understand
- Very low profitability, only just sustainable
- Difficulty accessing credit
- Regulations that take into due account the specific issues concerning the Mediterranean
- The development of infrastructure and services for small-scale fisheries in ports
- Professional qualifications

In MALTA



➤ Number of small scale fishing vessels which are less than 12 metres:

- 638 active vessels;
- 230 inactive vessels;
- 935 registered vessels.



➤ Maximum number of crew on each fishing vessel ranges from 1 to 4 persons.

➤ Designated ports in Gozo

- Marsalforn
- Imġarr.



➤ Designated ports in Malta

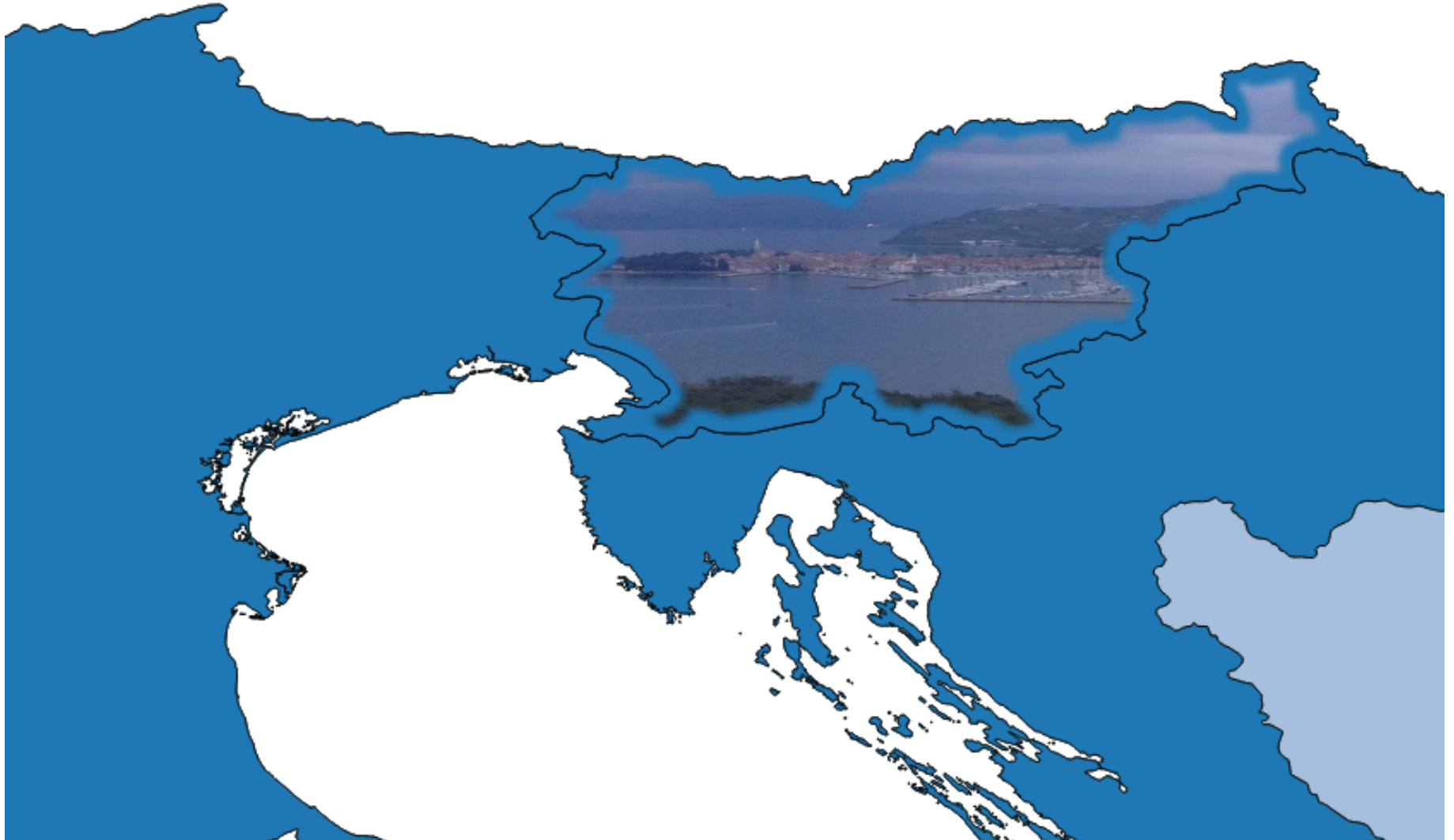
- Belt Valletta;
- Ċirkewwa;
- Marfa;
- Marsa;
- Imsida;
- Marsamxett;
- Marsaskala;
- Marsaxlokk;
- San Julian's;
- St. Paul's Bay;
- Freeport terminals.

- Locally all represented by two (2) Cooperatives namely:
 - ✓ Koperattiva Nazzjonali tas-Sajd
 - ✓ Għaqda Koperattiva tas-Sajd.
- Holding regular meetings with all the members;
- Attending meetings both locally and abroad with other stakeholders, administration and politicians in order to ensure that in every decision the position of small scale fishermen is taken into consideration.

- 90% of the commercial fleet in Malta is smaller than 12 metres;
- The Maltese fleet is very important for the social fibre of coastal communities;
- Good scientific data is fundamental in order to ensure the sustainability of the shared stocks.



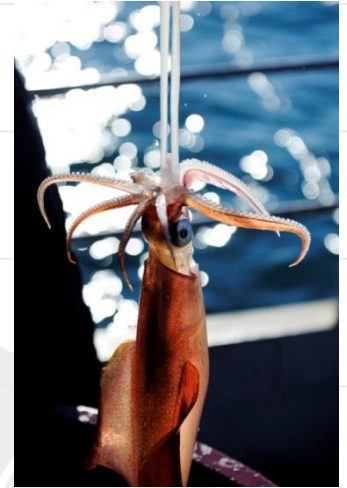
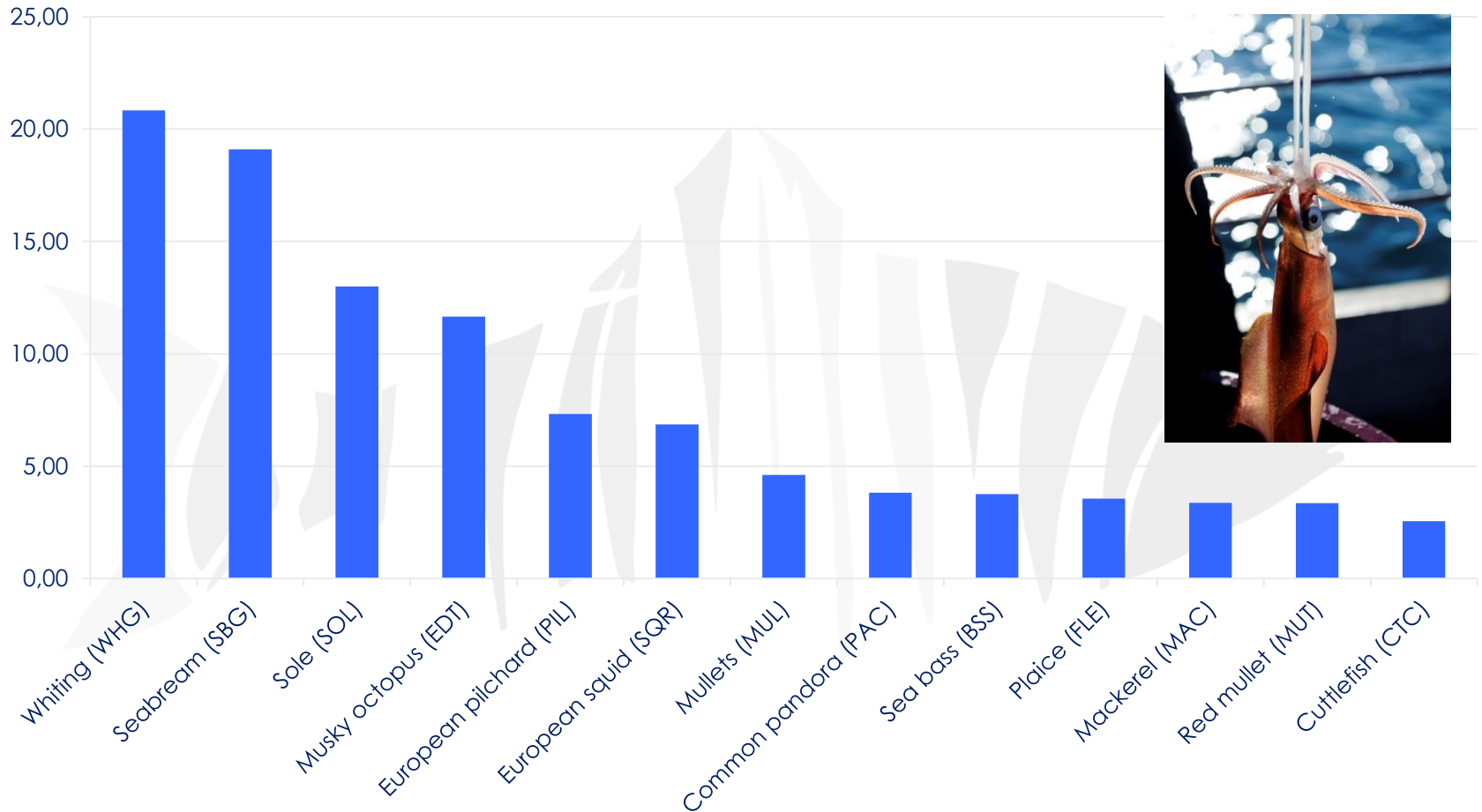
In SLOVENIA





- 122 registered fishermen
- 88 active, 40 very active
- 171 fishing boats, 157 (92%) under 12 m
- 5(4) fishing ports
- Main fishing gear: GTR, GNS, OTB
- Total catch 2017: 128 metric tons
- Biodiversity, different species caught (fish, molluscs, crustaceans): 87
- Value: 888.000 €, 0.02 ‰ BDP
- Strong local community, cultural heritage and tourism importance

Slovenian fisheries - facts 2017



Catch of major species in Slovenia in metric tons, 2017

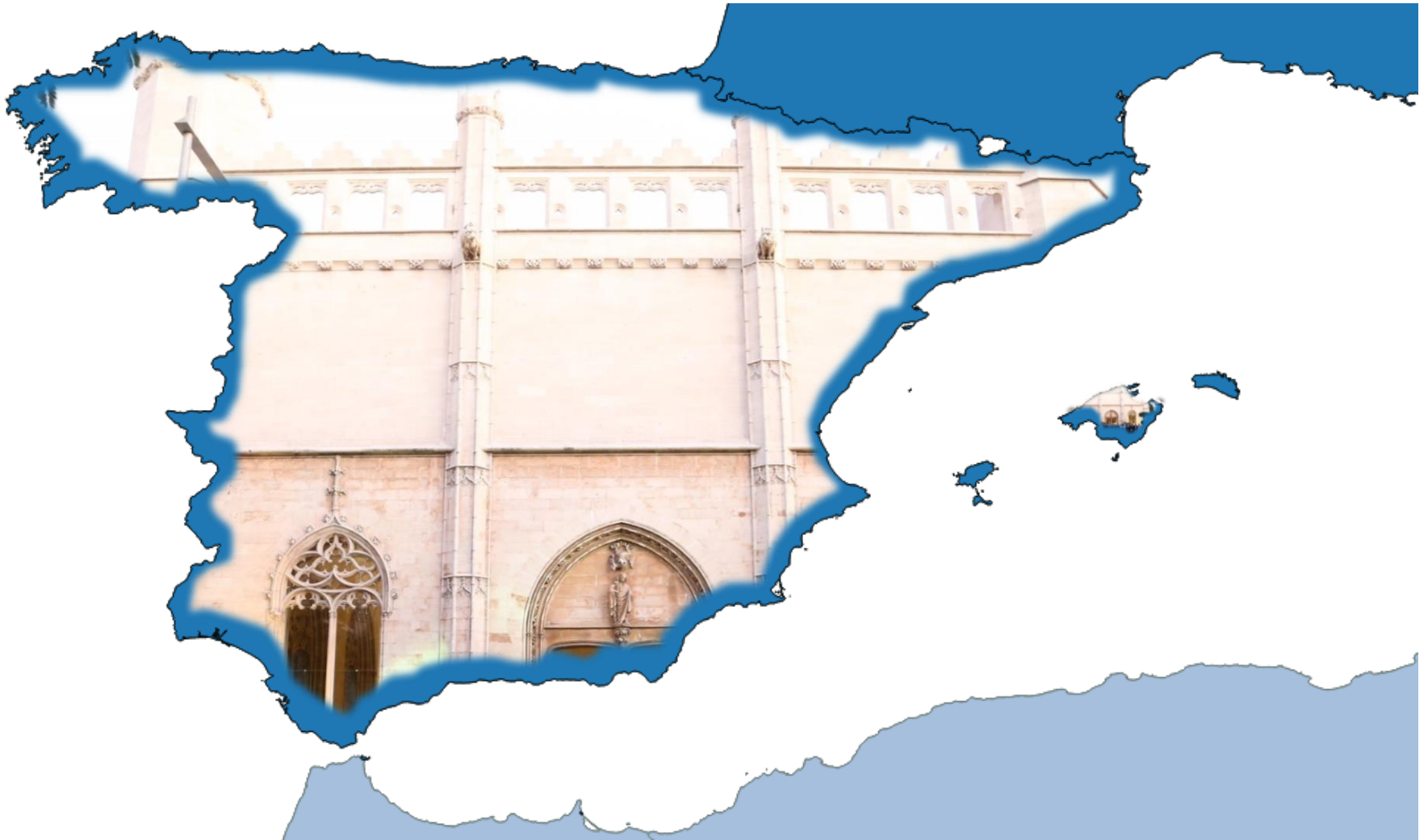
“SHAREHOLDERS”

- No producer/fishermen organisation
- Fishermen in each fishing port
- Fishermen representatives for each type of fishing gear in each port
- Fishermen consultant
- (Fisheries inspection)
- Ministry of agriculture (Fisheries)



- Small - limited fishing ground: loss of major fishing grounds in 1991 after Slovenia independence
- Extreme oceanographic parameters (temperature, salinity, oxygen content...)
- A significant proportion of migratory species
- Occurrence of jellyfish, ctenophora, dolphins
- Tourism

In SPAIN





Total Spanish
in the Mediterranean

2,623

< 12 mts = 60%

By region (excluding
trawlers)

	Total	< 12 mts	%
Minor arts (artesanal)	1.644	1502	91
Purse Seine	230	22	10
Bottom longline	72	46	63
Longline (Surface)	56	6	10
Trawlers	621	21	3
	2.623	1.597	

	Nº. Vessels	%
Andalucía	445	28,24
Cataluña	377	23,91
Baleares	305	19,36
Valencia	289	18,34
Murcia	145	9,20
Ceuta-Melilla	15	0,95
	1.576	



Cofradías de Pescadores in the Spanish Mediterranean coast

Cataluña	32
Baleares	16
Valencia	22
Murcia	4
Andalucía	11
	85

Characteristics of the
artisanal fleet

MICROENTERPRISES

FAMILY NATURE

POLIVALENCE SEASONAL
GEARS

CIRCUMSCRIBED TO THE
TOWN

The case of Spain: the role of Cofradías de Pescadores



Technical measures

- Progressive reduction of number of vessels
- Daily catch limit
- Reduction of fishing days
- Establishment of temporary 60-day closure
- Reduction size and number of hooks

Marketing measures



- The Cofradías de Pescadores have the greatest representation in artisanal fishing.
- The role of these organizations should be strengthened from the Commission.
- Es It is necessary to go a step further: co-management in artisanal fisheries.

Thank You for your attention

