



## **DIAGNOSTIC PHASE FOR THE FISHERIES THEME**

# **State of application of the principal maritime policies in the partnership**

**REGIONE MARCHE**

**FINAL REPORT**

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## Introduction

The first work phase of the MAREMED project, the so-called “diagnostic phase”, has been carried out through an information collection campaign among partners by means of specific questionnaires, one for each MAREMED thematic issue: maritime policy governance, integrated coastal zone management, fisheries, adaptation to climate change in coastal areas, efforts to reduce pollution, data management. The aim of the questionnaires is to understand the state of the art of EU policies and related legal instruments’ implementation and the consequent impacts on the territory.

The aim of the present report is to summarize the results of the diagnostic phase for the fisheries theme, in order to understand the state of application of the main maritime policies in the partnership regions and make a diagnosis of the regional fisheries dimension, as well as to provide the European Commission with useful information and tools to update the *Common Fisheries Policy* taking into consideration characteristics and peculiarities of the Mediterranean area.

## Partners involved

Regions involved in this activity are:



There are 14 regions from 5 Mediterranean European countries. Catalunya is involved as an associated partner, and Aquitaine is the representative of a similar project held in the Atlantic Coast: ANCORIM. The questionnaire was delivered to the whole partnership.

Partners from these regions are:

## FRANCE

- PACA Region: Service Mer
- Corsica Region: Environment Office of Corsica
- Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions and Mediterranean Intercommission
- Aquitaine: Atlantic Network of Coastal Risks Management ANCORIM

## SPAIN

- Port Institute for Studies and Cooperation of the Valencia Region FEPORTS
- Murcia Region: Department of Public Works and Land Planning
- Catalunya Region: Department of Land and Sustainability

## CYPRUS

- Larnaca District Development Agency

## GREECE

- Decentralized Administration Authority of Crete: General Direction of Spatial And Environmental Policy

## ITALY

- Regione Liguria: Dipartimento Pianificazione Territoriale
- Regione Marche: Assessorato alla Pesca. Servizio Agricoltura, Forestazione e Pesca
- Regione Emilia-Romagna: Direzione Generale Ambiente, Difesa del Suolo e della Costa.
- Regione Toscana: Sistema mare, cooperazione internazionale
- Regione Lazio: Department of Environment
- Regione Campania: European and Foreign Projects Study and Management Department

## Questionnaire Structure and weak points

The questionnaire includes a set of **open questions** on the following:

- A. Maps Of Coastal Communities Dependent On Fisheries Activities;
- B. Maps Of Main Fisheries Areas;
- C. Gathering Data On Regional Plans;
- D. Towards A New Conception Of Fishing Activities At Regional Level;



- E. Territorial Strand Of The CFP: A New Scenario For Fishing;
- F. Financial Aspects

The questionnaire was submitted to the 14 MAREMED partners by e-mail (except for CRPM, for whom the questionnaire is not applicable) in January 2011. The return situation by the end of October 2011 was of 8 complete answers (Lanarca District development agency; Murcia; Regione Toscana; Regione Marche; Regione Liguria; Regione Campania; Provence – Alpes- Cote d’Azur and Corse) and 1 incomplete (Kriti). Information and data provided were not always comparable and/or useful to understand the partners’ situation. For this reason, Marche Region put further pressure on the partners in order to receive the missing questionnaires as well as the missing data, reaching the situation below at 13<sup>th</sup> December 2011:

QUESTIONNAIRE STATE OF ART			
QUESTIONNAIRE SUBMITTED TO THE FOLLOWING PARTNERS	NOT ANSWERED	ANSWERED	MAIN comments
<b>CYPRUS</b>			
Lanarca District development agency		x	
<b>SPAIN</b>			
CATALUNYA (ASSOCIATED PARTNER)			Not requested
COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA		x	
MURCIA		x	
<b>FRANCE</b>			
AQUITAINE (ASSOCIATED PARTNER)			Not requested
CORSE		x	
PROVENCE – ALPES- COTE D’AZUR		x	
CRPM AND CIM			Not requested
<b>GREECE</b>			
KRITI		x	
<b>ITALY</b>			
CAMPANIA		x	ONLY IN ITALIAN LANGUAGE
EMILIA-ROMAGNA	x		
LAZIO		x	
LIGURIA		x	ONLY IN ITALIAN LANGUAGE
MARCHE		x	
TOSCANA		x	ONLY IN ITALIAN LANGUAGE

All returned questionnaires were analysed to complement and validate the findings, trends and recommendations, in order to outline the state of application of the principal maritime policies in the partnership territory.

In order to avoid the same errors in the future, the main weak points associated to information collection through the questionnaire are listed below:

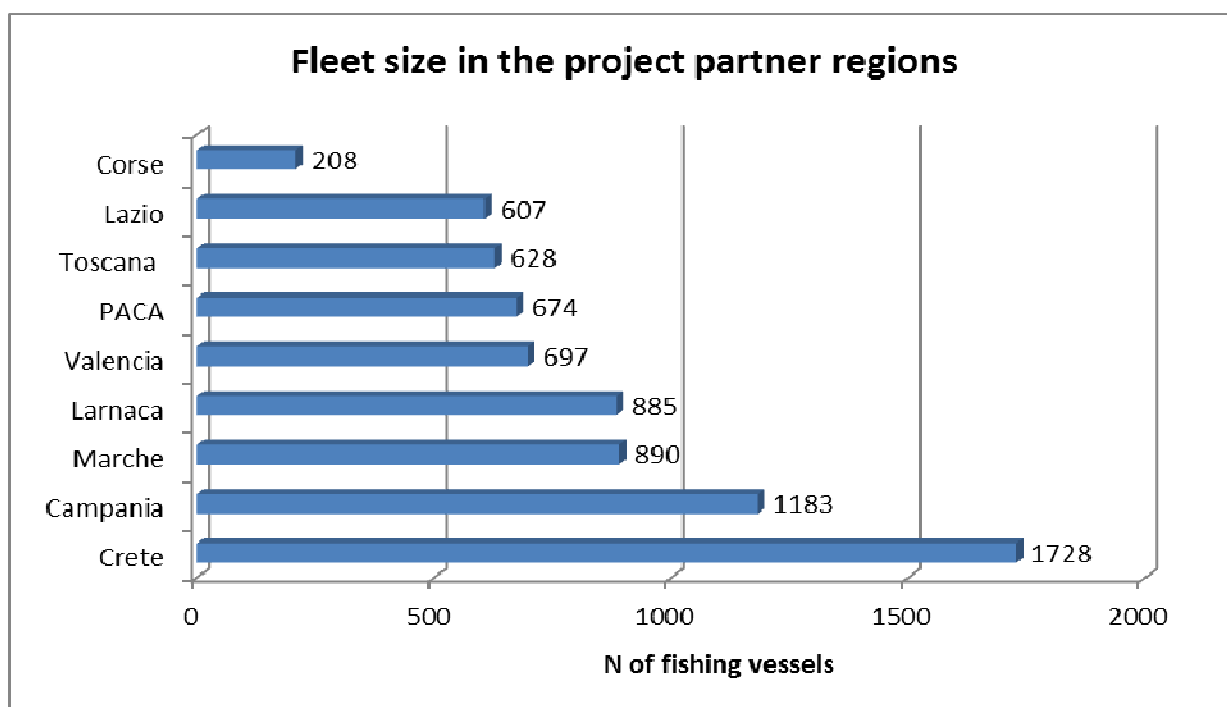
1. None common definition to describe the meaning of the questions;
2. Only open questions. Usually, closed questions could better lead the filling process;
3. Not all partners are fisheries experts;
4. No assistance has been provided to the partners;
5. No reminders have been sent to the partners to highlight the questionnaire's deadline.

## SECTION A - MAPS OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES DEPENDENT ON FISHERIES ACTIVITIES

This section aims at gathering information on the different types of areas which depend on fisheries activities, including islands, sparsely populated areas, remote small-scale fishing ports or main regional ports, considering the number of inhabitants, the surface as well as the size and type of fleet. The information collected has provided also an insight on the employment per sector (fishing, aquaculture, processing/selling) and on local fishing markets (size, species, volume of sales).

According to the information provided, in three cases none of the coastal communities result entirely dependent on fisheries activities (Provence – Alpes- Cote d’Azur, Murcia and Regione Liguria). For the other partners, the portion of coast (in kilometres) occupied by coastal communities dependent on fisheries activities is the following: Crete 8333 km; Corse 1050 km; Toscana 578 km; Valencia 476 km; Lazio 361 km; Larnaca 255 km; Marche 174 km. In order to further clarify these results, it is important to underline that Crete Region includes the island of Crete and some small islands and that two thirds of the coasts are rocky. With regard to the Valencia Community, out of 476 km of coastline, 176 km are sandy beaches and the rest are mainly low cliffs, a significant portion of the coast is suffering with high erosion. Finally, in the case of Toscana Region, out of 578 Km of coastline, 329 km are continental coast and 249 km are insular coast.

In the same section, information on the type and size of the fleet were also required. Nine partners provided the data summarized in the following graph (two partners did not provide any data). Even if most vessels are small (less than 15m length) and used by artisanal fishermen, Creta Region has the largest fleet, mainly located in the two main fishing ports, Chania and Heracleio. Three other ports shelter more than 100 fishing vessels and the rest (10) ports and fishermen’s shelters host less than 100 fishing vessels each. The second largest fleet is in Campania Region (1183), mainly used for small fishing activities (80.4%), followed by Marche Region (890) that represents the third-largest region in Italy by gross tonnage of shipping. Concerning Italy, Toscana and Lazio Regions have important fleets as well. In Toscana Region the fleet (628) is mainly used for trawl fishing (73.4%) while Lazio Region’s fleet (607) represents 4,3 % of the national fleet.



With regard to gender issues and when indicated, fisheries activities involve mainly men.

The vessel scrapping data was made available only in six cases.

According to Larnaca District Development Agency, the permanent cessation of fishing activities of a vessel can be achieved by scrapping the fishing vessel, and four trawls and 12 multipurpose vessels were indeed scrapped.

In Valencia Region, the Agriculture, Fishing and Food Department is trying to solve structural and business problems through the implementation of the 2007 – 2013 Fishing Plan, which consists in the permanent stop of 57 vessels. Such vessels will be scrapped in order to convert them to purposes other than fisheries, or will be sunk to transform them into artificial reefs. However, the implementation of this plan is quite difficult due to economic restrictions. In 2011 the Spanish Government approved a Royal Decree establishing a Scrapping Plan that will affect between 20 and 25 fishing vessels flying Spanish flag, aimed at reducing the capacity of this section of the fleet in two years (2012 and 2013). The decision affects all freezer trawlers and some bottom-set longliners, based in Canary Islands, Galicia, Andalusia and Basque Country, according to data provided by CEPESCA (Spanish Fishing Confederation).

Also in the case of Region PACA a decrease in ship numbers is strictly related to the National Scrapping Plan.

With regard to the Italian regions, the situation can be exhaustively analysed only for Toscana Region. During the period examined, the Regione Toscana fleet has undergone a strong restructuring process that has affected both small-scale fishing boats dedicated to traditional fishing and other types of vessels. Such scaling down of the fleet – under an entry/exit scheme - was related to the “exit” of a significant proportion of the fleet, partially associated to the “entry” of newly registered vessels in the Tuscany Maritime Compartments, so that only part of the scrapped fleet was recreated. Despite an overall scaling down of the regional fleet, it is possible to identify some production segments which are still in a balanced situation, with specific areas even showing a slight growth trend.

According to the data from 1999 to 2006, in the case of Regione Marche it is possible to state that the fishing fleets decreased of - 35,9% in numbers of vessels; - 38% of GT; - 28,3% of KW.

Despite no data is made available for Regione Campania, it is possible to determine that the average vessel age is 28 years. Regione Liguria has not provided any information.



## Section B - MAPS OF MAIN FISHERIES AREAS

In this section of the questionnaire, partners were required to provide data on sites of interest for fisheries (for instance Fish Aggregation Devices) and sites of environmental/conservation interest that can have a positive side-effect on fisheries (for instance due to spillover effects, repopulation value, etc), including areas recognized as Natura 2000 and/or Marine Protected Area. Information on area size and volume of catches for the most representative species (in the sites of interest where fishing is allowed) were also required.

The results are presented below for each project partner which provided relevant information. For a few partners (Corsica, Marche, Lazio), comprehensive maps on sites of interests and on relevant socio-economic data for coastal areas are also presented.

### a) Larnaca District Development Agency – CYPRO

In Cypro, the following Marine Protected Areas/Natura 2000 sites have been established, covering about 60 km<sup>2</sup>:

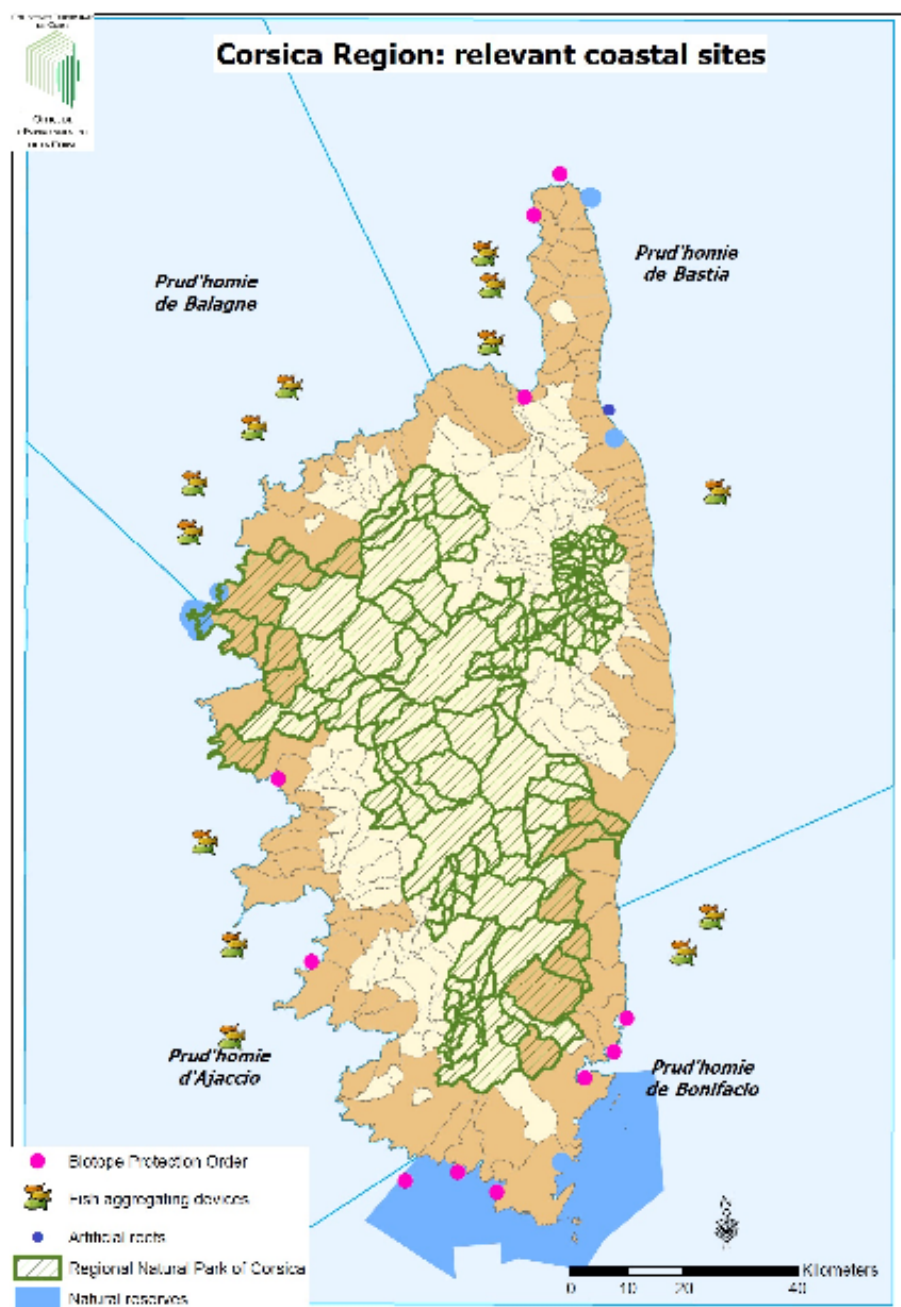
- Marine area “Nisia”;
- Area of “Kavo Greko”;
- Area of “Polis-Gialia”;
- Marine area “Moulia”;
- Akrotiri Aspro-Petra tou Romiou;

A further protected area, Lara-Toxeftra Reserve, is specifically devoted to the protection of marine turtles' breeding grounds. Since fishing is forbidden within protected areas, no data on the volume of catches exist.

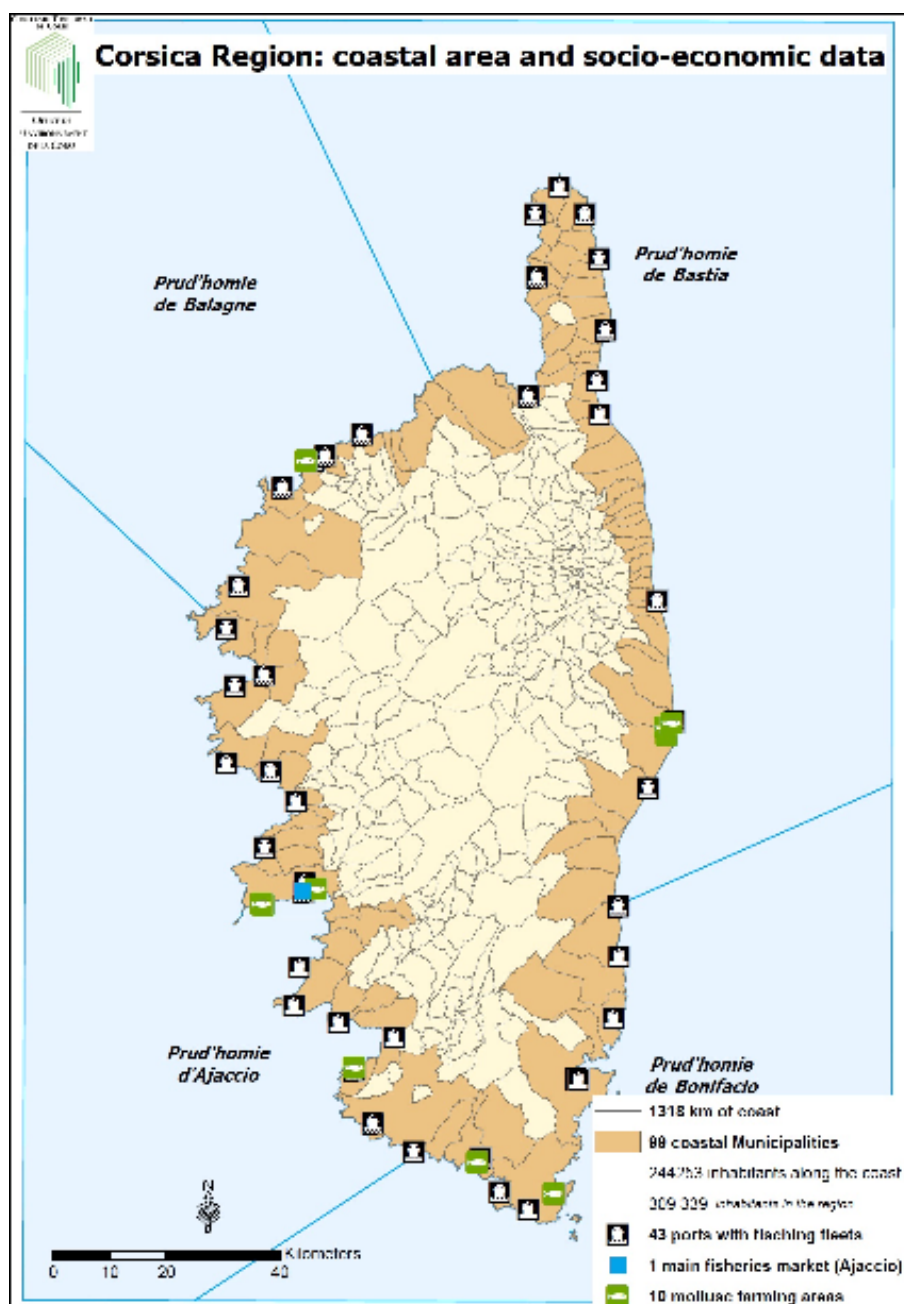
### b) Region Corse (Office de l'Environnement de la Corse) - FRANCE

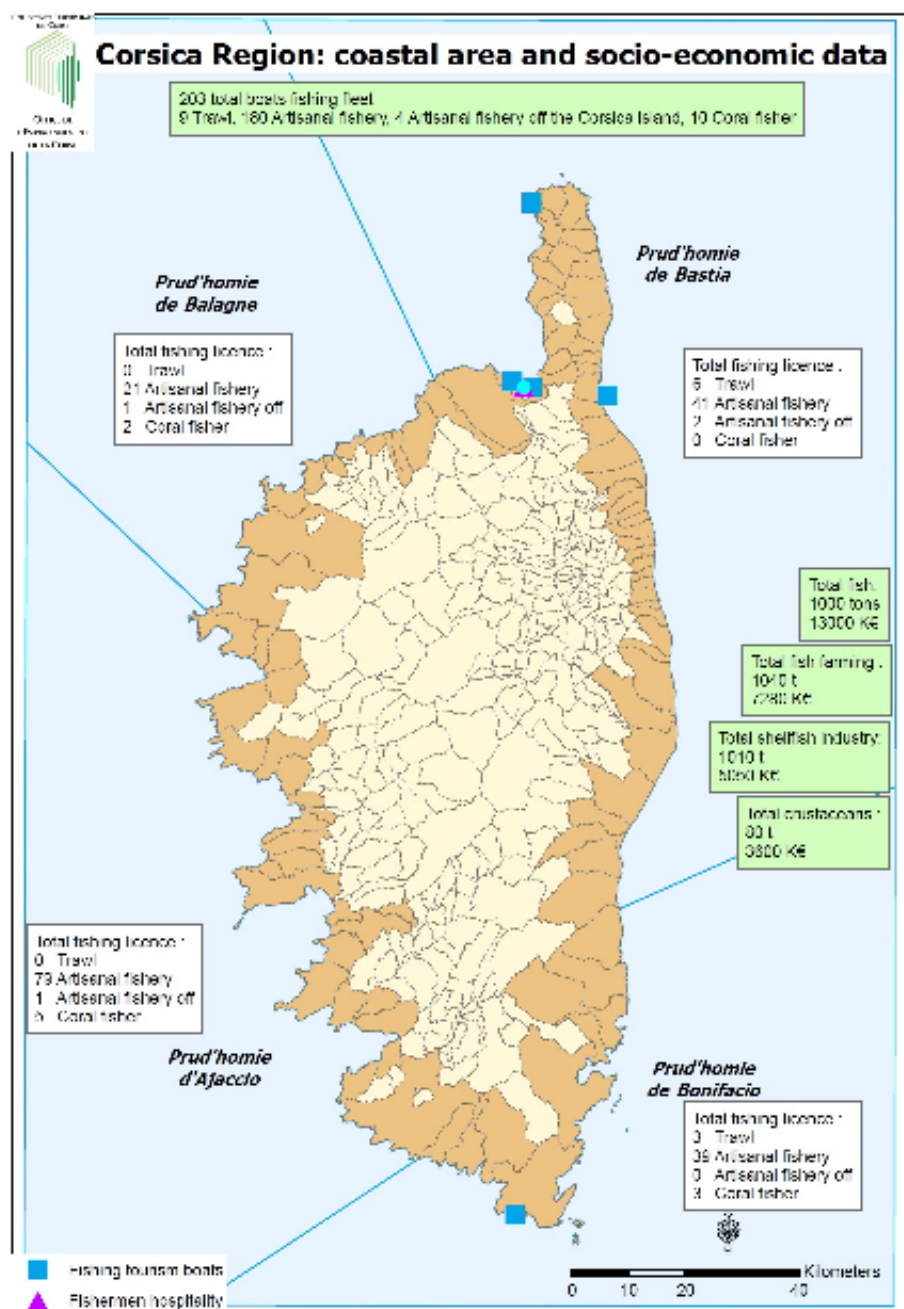
In Region Corse, all types of zones are recognized as protected areas and the volume of catches can be estimated between 50 and 60 tons of seafood, mainly lobsters.

The following three maps provide a detailed overview on the relevant coastal sites and on the socio-economic situation of coastal areas.









### c) Regione Toscana - ITALY

Five Marine Protected Areas/Natura 2000 sites have been established in Regione Toscana, all included in the Parco Nazionale dell'Arcipelago Toscano, around Capraria, Gorgona, Giannutri, Montecristo and Pianosa islands. Fishing is in general forbidden, even if residents may benefit of special permissions in the future.

In 1999 the International Marine Protected Area "Santuario Pelagos Internazionale dei Cetacei" has been established.

#### d) Region PACA - Provence – Alpes- Cote d’Azur - FRANCE

Almost 60% of the coastal region is under some form of environmental protection: Marine Park (national or regional), Natura 2000 site, Marine Protected Area, Fishery Restricted Area.

The following tables provide some data on marine protected areas and Natura 2000 sites in Region PACA:

Types of protected areas	Number of zones	Area of zone (hectares)
Natura 2000 at sea	18	315825
National park with maritime zone	1 (+1*)	1288
Regional park with maritime zone	1	34300
Natural reserve with maritime zone		
-national	1	Not specified
-régional	1	
Maritime public domain affected or secured at the Conservatory of the coastal area and Lakeshore	31	Not specified
Cantonment area	8	21819
Marine sanctuary	1	87500000
Marine park	1	18928
Total specified:		87892160**
* future Creeks National Park, with non-sampling areas.		
** this figure is the sum of all areas listed, although some types of protected areas show an overlap.		

Natura 2000 sites	
Sea Habitats Directive	Sea Birds Directive
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cap Martin</li> <li>2. Cap Ferrat</li> <li>3. Baie et Cap d'Antibes - Iles de Lenins</li> <li>4. Esterel</li> <li>5. Corniche Varoise / Les 3 Caps</li> <li>6. Rade d'Hyères</li> <li>7. Brusc Lagoon</li> <li>8. Cap Sicié - Six Fours</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hyères island</li> <li>2. Salins d'Hyères et des Pesquiers</li> <li>3. Marseilles island</li> <li>4. Camargue</li> </ol>

9. Embiez -Cap Sicié
10. La pointe Fauconnière
11. La Ciotat bay
12. Calanques and marseillaises island
13. Côte Bleue marine
14. Camargue

The detail on fished species is included in the table below:

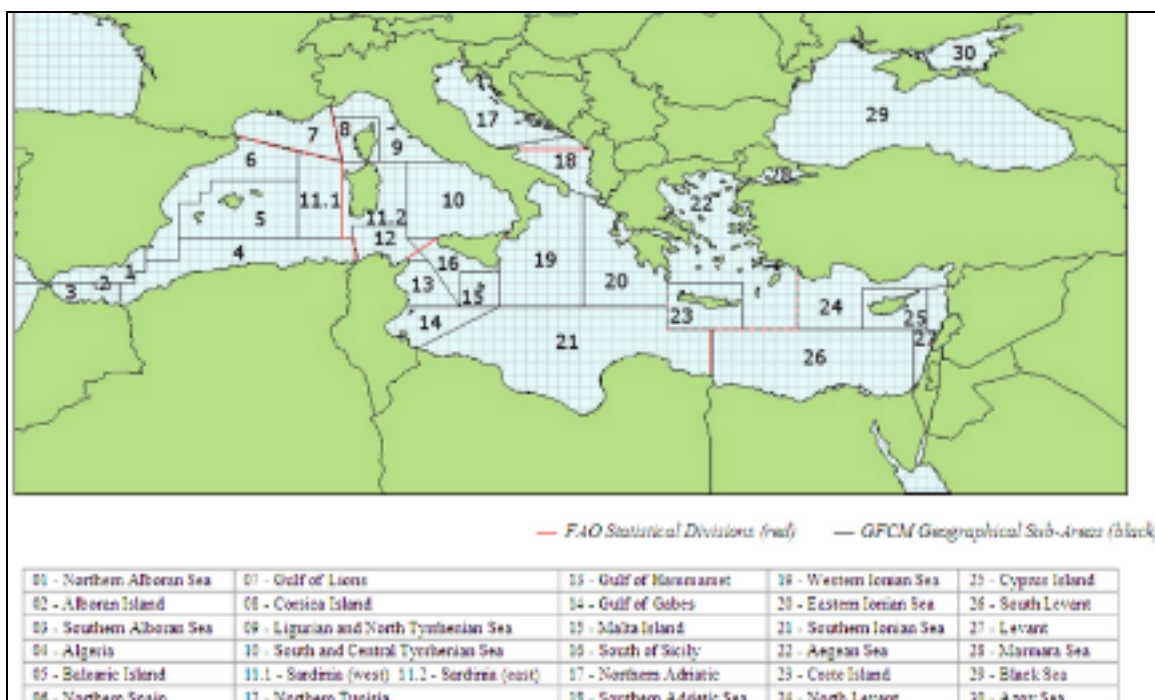
	Top 3 (tonnage)	Top 3 (value)
<b>PACA</b>	Common anchovy (30 %) Common sardine (23 %) Common hake (7 %)	Common sardine (62 %) Common anchovy (20 %) Common hake (3 %)
<b>Méditerranéen (except Corse)</b>	Common anchovy (17 %) Common sardine (15 %) Common hake (12 %)	Common sardine (49 %) Common anchovy (15 %) Common mackerel (6 %)
<b>Métropolitain France</b>	Anglerfish (12 %) Common sole (10 %) Saint-Jacquesshell (7 %)	Saint-Jacques shell (7 %) Anglerfish (5 %) Various cuttlefish (4 %)

#### e) Region of Murcia – SPAIN

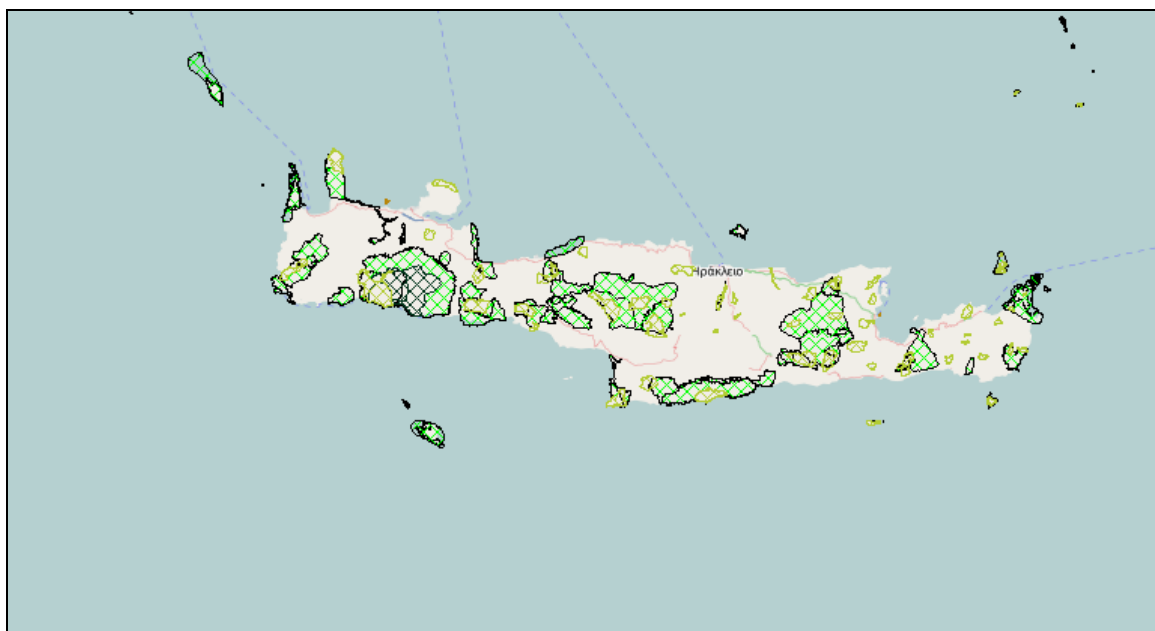
In Murcia Region there is 1 marine reserve covering a surface of 1998 hectar.

#### f) Kriti – GREECE

The General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean has categorized Crete fishing area as Geographical Sub-Area 23: Crete Island.



Crete fishing area comprises the shores near Crete and off shore areas with relevant depths and currents. Natura 2000 sites and other protected areas are only located near the shore.



The protected areas within Crete's fishing area. In green the Natura 2000 sites, in grey the areas of wildlife protection where fishing and hunting are not permitted.

The total surface includes approximately 50.000 km<sup>2</sup> of fishing areas, and the volumes of catches for the most representative species are listed below, representing around 2.2% to 3.2% of the national fishing production (in tons):

Fishing Area Crete	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
FISH	Tons				
Hake	95.2	115.3	*	174	201.3
Thornback ray	7.4	25.8	9.3	9.1	17
Stone bass	31.2	9.9	16.6	9.1	8.9
Gurnard	34.8	44.6	42.5	56.2	53.8
Black-mouthed godfish	22.4	19.6	19.4	39.6	31.2
Anchovy	1.1	52.5		1	22.2
Sole	4.9	5.4	9	8	7.4
Bogue	286.8	293.8	149.2	358.9	232.7
Bluefish	0			0.2	0.1
Garfish	*	0.3	0		
Brill	0		0	*	0.1
Tub fish	0.4	2.5	0.5	6	3.8
Common grey mullet	0.5	2.7	2.9	2.3	1.5
Shapper	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.3
Club mackerel	10.4	15	23.2	21.9	28.1
Goatfish	47.9	75.5	73.4	119.4	73.2
Bass	0.6	0.4		0.2	0
Red bream	8.1	10.9	12.4	22.2	11.2
Yellowtail	16.2	*	8	24.6	18
Pickerel	255.3	319.5	158	472.3	258.6
Black bream	12.3	7.2	4.1	8.6	1.8
Blotched pickerel	5	6.1	2.6	6.5	7.9
Large eyed dog's teeth	22.4	*	55.8	44	55.8
Red mullet	123.1	132.8	73.5	112.2	59.9
Croaker	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9
Daouki				0.6	0
Swordfish	181.1	286.2	256.3	350.1	228.7
Bonito	4.5	1.6	10.8	6	18.2
Sprat	3.5	*		6.8	0.7
Anglefish	5.2	1.7	*	6.1	6.2
Couch's whiting	0.2	*	0.1	1.5	*
Rassa	2.5	6.3	5.3	5.3	4.5
Grouper	28.2	11.1	9.8	14.3	12.9
Skipjack	85.8	20.3	13.6	8.7	*



Fishing Area Crete	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
FISH	Tons				
Guitarfish	*	0.1		0.5	*
Goldline	2.3	1.3	3.9	5.4	4.2
Jack mackerel	1.9	6	7	8.1	9
White bream	14.6	9	11.3	14	15
Pilchard	32.1	10.7	9.9	26.7	104.1
Horse mackerel	33.2	32.8	42	69.3	107
Black sea	1.3	4.1	1.6	2.4	2.1
Scorpion fish	.2	104.8	33.9	38	33.2
Mackerel	0.7	1	0.2	1.5	1.3
Dog fish	43.9	7.8	28.8	12.7	7.8
Couch's sea	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.9	1.1
Dog's teeth bream	16.8	12.5	12.6	15.1	16.1
Dusky sea	7.9	5.6	7	8.3	7.4
Tune fish	6.7	35.9	27.2	20.2	214
Blotched pickerel	13.4	4.8	3.9	23.2	11.9
Red sea bream	1.2	0		0.6	0.4
Common sea bream	55.5	36.9	38.4	69.9	81.7
Gilt sardine	*	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.3
Comber	10.5	17.2	23	26.7	17.7
Eel	2.7	0.9	0.3	*	1.4
John dory	3.3	3.5	2.8	5.5	5.2
Other fish	492	555.4	442.3	512.3	446.5
<b>MOLLUSKS</b>					
Flying squid	11.6	21.1	*	37.9	35
Common squid	11	32.2	21.8	48.5	39.1
Poulp	14.8	27.7	*	44.8	33.1
Cuttlefish	34	48.6	31.8	51.6	42.9
Octopus	16.3	18.2	21.2	31.4	31.1
Lobster	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.1
Common prawn	37	59.5	24.8	20.4	31
Common shrimp	42.6	73.2	61.2	75.1	53.2
Crab	*	*	*	0.1	*
Crayfish	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.2
Warty venus	0.8				
Oyster	1.4				
Bay scallop	0.4	0.2		0	0
Other shellfish	5.1	0	1.3		



### g) Comunidad Valenciana - SPAIN

In the waters of Comunidad Valenciana there are three types of artificial reefs:

- Artificial reefs aimed at protection: They have been created in order to protect marine habitats from illegal trawling fishing.
- Artificial reefs aimed at production: Designed for providing shelter and hosting inside their cavities fishing species, also protecting them during their reproduction and egg-laying phases. These artificial reefs are built with modules that create a considerable volume, cavities and a great development of surfaces suitable for the development of organisms.
- Mixed artificial reefs: They include special polygons which are used as production cores to study the reefs' effects in terms of repopulation.

The protected areas of fishing interest that have been administratively instituted along the Valencia Region coast, within the internal water limits, have been identified for their special interest for the preservation and regeneration of fishing resources. Extractive activities of marine flora and fauna and more in general, all activities disturbing the environment are restricted.

In general, all seagrass meadow bottoms are under protection. Areas covered with artificial reefs are protected for an initial period in order to enhance their repopulation potential.

#### **Marine Reserves:**

- Columbretes Islands: 19 Hectares
- Irta Mountains: 7744 Hectares
- Cape San Antonio: 110 Hectares
- Tabarca Island: 1400 Hectares

The volume of catches for the most representative species can be assessed for both aquaculture and fisheries.

#### Aquaculture

Valencia Region provides more than 29% of the total Spanish production of farmed fish. Valencia is the first region for farmed eel production (84% of the State's total), meagre (52%) and gilthead (39%). In addition, it is the second producer of sea bass.

Species	Production (tons)								
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Eel	260	260	317	300	186	261	370	399	200
Maigre	-	-	-	60	545	257	343	351	790
Gilthead	2778	3873	5496	4213	6652	6507	6254	5238	5986
Sea bass	497	376	508	589	1657	1336	1252	1255	2099
Mussel	238	240	222	299	272	209	82	83	200
Oyster	-	-	-	-	3	2,7	8,2	5	4,4
Tilapia	16	27	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Trout	-	-	120	120	-	-	-	-	-
Scallop	-	-	-	-	0,005	-	-	-	-
Variegated Scallop	-	-	-	-	0,3	0,7	1,4	0,2	0,4

### Fisheries

The table below shows the total amount of caught fish per province (2008 data):

CAUGHT FISH (TONS) YEAR 2008				
	CASTELLÓN	VALENCIA	ALICANTE	TOTAL CV
<b>TOTAL</b>	2.320.658	2.274.130	16.485.918	<b>31.080.70</b>

### h) Regione Marche – ITALY

For Marche Region, fishing has always been an important socio-economic activity. In this Region, the fisheries sector is based on a well-established system of trade Associations which represent, protect and support the workers. The Associations provide technical, legal, administrative, tax and insurance support. The Producers' organisations have set up procedures for responsible management of the fish stocks.

Research, development and training activities are also active in the region. The sector can count on three university institutes and on the CNR-ISMAR (National Research Council - Institute of Marine Science), which is specialised in marine and aquaculture research.

Quality, health and freshness of the catch and compliance with European market regulations are all monitored by the Fish Market administration. There is a consolidated network of 6 fish markets in the region. In addition to this there are pioneering commercial concerns, well-known at national level, with fishery operators involved in the management and integrity of the market.

The processing of fish products is the second most important type of industrial processing in the Region. Treatments used for fish in the industry are: fresh, frozen, and preserved in marinades or under oil. The companies have processing lines which are largely automated, and laboratories for quality control. They take an innovative approach to packaging and preservation to maintain the freshness of the product. Aquaculture plays an important role too, in particular for freshwater fish,

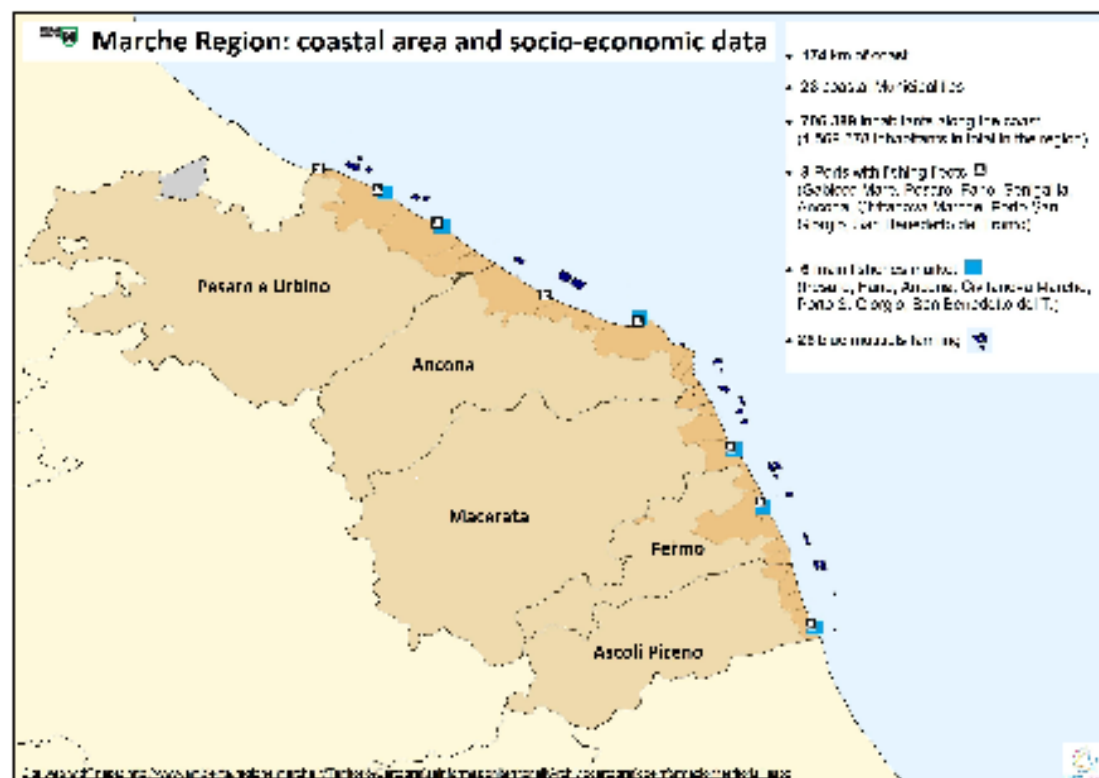
especially trout farming, and for inshore cultivation of shellfish, principally mussels and oysters. In addition to the fish farm facilities, there are storage buildings and laboratories for breeding and experiment, and for the production of food for stock raising.

Aquaculture is a well-established industrial sector for the production of technologically-advanced plants, buildings and on-board equipments, and it gives an important input to the modernization of the regional fisheries and related industries. A strong point is the fisheries zone, which is set up as a network of specialised companies integrated with each other to form a supply chain.

In Marche Region fisheries is an ancient vocation. The major ports of the coastal municipalities have developed throughout the centuries around seafaring villages, contributing to the economic development of the coastal areas. Nowadays, fisheries is the only vital activity along the coast of Marche capable of clustering many activities, including the wide availability of services (e.g. fish markets and direct selling, ice production, ship reparations, on-board equipment productions, aquaculture industry, transports, restaurants, tourist promenades, fairs, research institutions and laboratories). It is not exaggerated to say that fisheries in Marche Region preserves 107 km of coast from decay and social exclusion and of course unemployment and impoverishment (also culturally speaking) in 8 small and medium-sized towns of the coast.

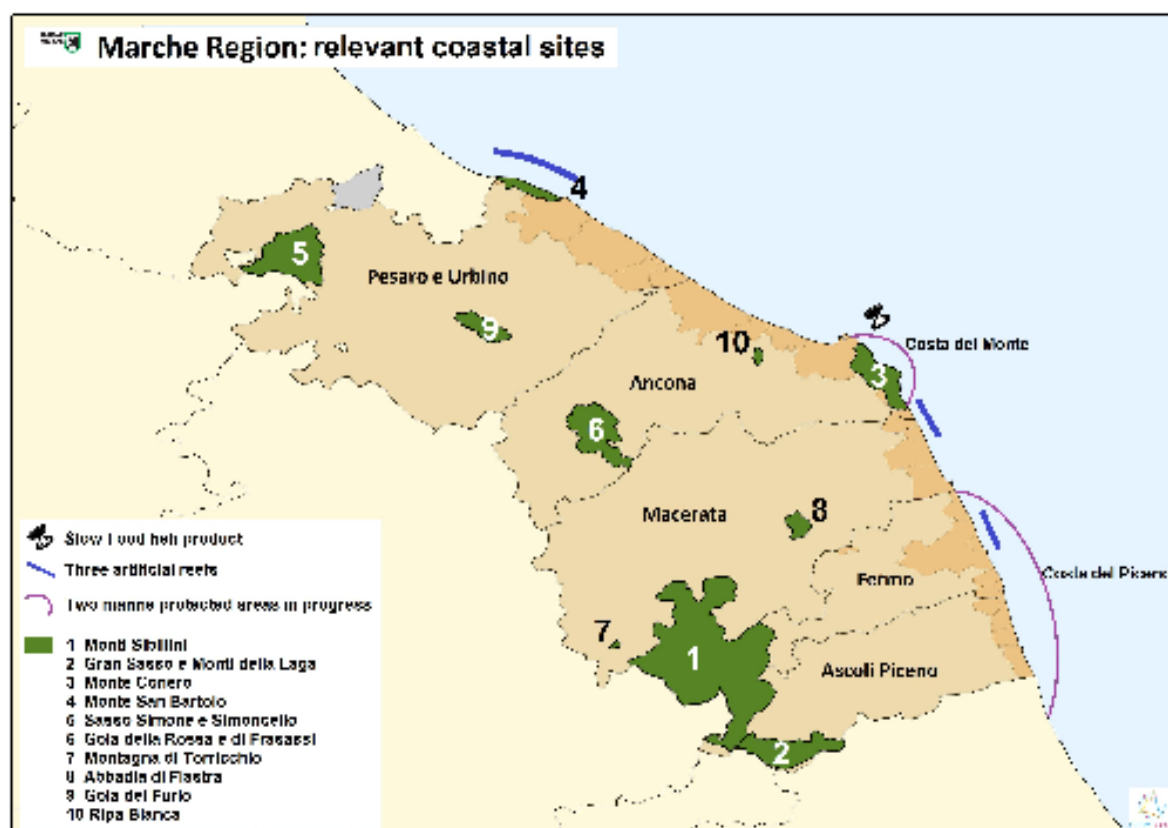
The most significant data (Regional source, 2007-2011 years) on relevant sites and socio-economic activities developed along the coasts of Marche Region are listed in the following three maps.

#### FIRST MAP: COASTAL AREA AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA



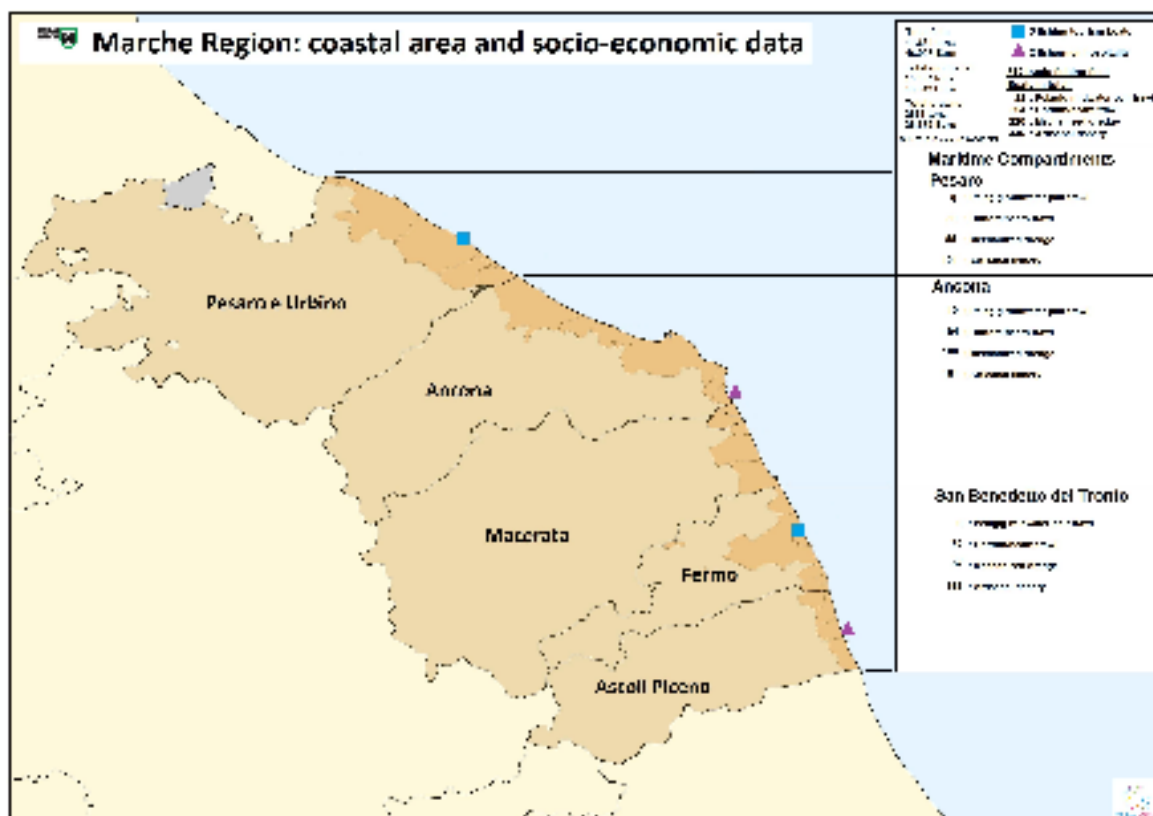
- 174 KM OF COAST
- 705.389 INHABITANTS ALONG THE COAST
- 35 COASTAL CENTERS (23 ON THE COAST AND 12 NEAR THE COAST)
- 315.075 OF EMPLOYED IN THE ALL REGION IN OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY CONNECTED TO FISHERIES (processing/marketing, production of technology for the sector)
- 8 MAIN PORTS FOR INDUSTRIAL FISHING FLEET
- 6 FISH MARKETS AND ELECTRONIC AND REMOTE AUCTION TECHNOLOGY
- 26 MARINE GRANTS/CONCESSIONS (BLUE MUSSEL FARMING)

## SECOND MAP: RELEVANT COASTAL REGIONAL SITES



- 2 COASTAL REGIONAL PARKS (“CONERO” AND “SAN BARTOLO” PARKS)
- 2 MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (“COSTA MONTE CONERO” AND “PICENO”) IN PROGRESS OF INSTITUTION
- 3 ARTIFICIAL REEFS AGAINST ILLEGAL OTTER TRAWLING
- 1 SLOW FOOD FISH PRODUCT (MOSCILO SELVATICO DI PORTONOVO)

### THIRD MAP: REGIONAL DATA ON FISHERIES



- 2.100 FISHERMEN
- A FLEET CONSISTING OF ABOUT 890 BOATS
- 3 MARITIME COMPARTMENTS (Pesaro, Ancona, San Benedetto)
- THIRD-LARGEST REGION IN ITALY BY GROSS TONNAGE OF SHIPPING
- FLEET EQUIPPED WITH PELAGIC/MIDWATER PAIR TRAWLS (22 boats), BOTTOM TRAWLS AND BEAM TRAWLS (204 boats), MECHANISED DREDGES (220 boats), ARTISANAL FISHERY (purse seines, set nets and pots for 446 boats in total).
- A THIRD OF THE NATIONAL FLEET OF CLAM DREDGES
- A TOTAL FISHERY PRODUCTION OF 29.622 TONS WITH A PROFIT OF 120.353 € (in reference to the total catches year 2010)
- 5 BOATS EMPLOYED FOR FISHING TOURISM
- 2 HOSPITALITY OFFERED BY FISHERMEN

In Marche Region, 10% of the total surface is protected. Along the coast there are 2 regional parks:

1. Monte Conero
2. San Bartolo

The Natura 2000 network covers 14 % of the territory, and 3388 ha of coastal areas are included in the network. Catches include a large number of species, some of which are of crucial commercial value at the regional level. The most important species are:

- anchovies, sardines, mackerel, bogue, horse mackerel, mullet (small-size pelagic fish - the so-called “pesce azzurro” - cover 48% of the total catches);
- gobies; cod; dogfish; blue whittings, rays, turbot, soles, redfish, mullet (demersal and benthic fish cover 28% of the total catches);
- squid, octopus, cuttlefish (cephalopods cover 14% of the total catches);
- shrimps, Corn on the cob, lobsters (crustaceans cover 9% of the total catches).

#### i) Regione Liguria - ITALY

The following marine protected areas (Zone A) have been established in Liguria Region:

- Portofino
- Bergeggi
- Cinque terre
- Parco Naturale Regionale Portovenere
- Area di Tutela Marina Capo Mortola;

Trawling fishing activities are forbidden inside such areas.

#### j) Regione Campania – ITALY

The following types of protected areas have been established in Campania Region:

Regione Campania				
ZPS Zone	SIC Zone	Marine Park	Marine Reserve	ZTB Zone
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IT8010018 Variconi</li> <li>• IT8030010 Fondali marini di Ischia Procida Vivara</li> <li>• IT8030011 Fondali marini Punta Campanella e Bacoli</li> <li>• IT8030012 Isola di Vivara</li> <li>• IT8030024 Punta Campanella</li> <li>• IT8030038 Corpo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IT8030002 Capo Miseno</li> <li>• IT8030006 Costiera amalfitana tra Nerano e Positano</li> <li>• IT8030009 Foce di Licola</li> <li>• IT8030010 Fondali marini di Ischia Procida e Vivara</li> <li>• IT8030011 Punta Campanella e Capri</li> <li>• IT8030012 Vivara</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parco sommerso di Gaiola</li> <li>• Baia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Punta Campanella</li> <li>• Punta Infreschi</li> <li>• Santa Maria di Castellabate e Secche di Punta Licosa</li> <li>• Regno di Nettuno</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banco di Santa croce</li> <li>• Penisola sorrentina</li> </ul>



centrale e Rupi costiere occidentali dell'isola di Capri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IT8030013 Isolotto di San Martino e dintorni</li> <li>IT8030015 lago del Fusaro</li> <li>IT8030016 Lago di Lucrino</li> <li>IT8030017 Lago di Miseno</li> <li>IT8030018 lago di Patria</li> <li>IT8030023 Porto Paone di Nisida</li> <li>IT8030024 Punta Campanella</li> <li>IT8030026 Rupi costiere dell'isola di Ischia</li> <li>IT8030027 Scoglio del Verbece</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IT8030039 Settore e rupi costiere orientali dell'isola di Capri</li> <li>IT8050008 Capo Palinuro</li> <li>IT8050009 Costiera Amalfitana tra Maiori ed il torrente Bonea</li> <li>IT8050036 Parco marino di S.Maria di Castellabate</li> <li>IT8050037 Parco marino di Punta degli Infreschi</li> <li>IT8050047 Costa tra Marina di Camerota e Policastro Bussentino</li> <li>IT8050048 Costa tra Punta Tresino e le Ripe rosse</li> </ul>				

#### k) Regione Lazio – ITALY

Regione Lazio has provided information on marine protected areas and other sites of relevance, on coastal features and socio-economic aspects of the coasts, and on the fisheries sector, as detailed below. Fish production includes red mullet, hake, sea bream, sole, octopus, squid, cuttlefish, prawns, shrimps and other species. The presence of valuable species and a growing demand allow this segment to reach a gross marketable production (PLV) of more than 42 million euros, with an average value per kg (PMP) of 10.3 €/kg.

Socio-economic data, relevant sites including artificial barriers, marine protected areas and coastal parks, and fisheries data are presented in detail below.



## I - SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

### 1. Coastal extension (km)

The coast of Lazio is regular, low and sandy, except for a few promontories such as “Capo Linaro” south of Civitavecchia, Anzio and Nettuno Promontory, Monte Circeo and Gaeta Promontory.

The coastal extension is 361 km spanning from Pescia river mouth (North) and Garigliano river mouth (South).

### 2. Number of coastal towns

Along the coast there are 22 municipalities, whose economies are all more or less closely related to fisheries.

### 3. Number of coastal inhabitants and % of the regional population

Number of coastal inhabitants: 1.053.765 (18,39% of the regional population).

(Data source: Istat 2010)

### 4. Number of harbours

There are the following 20 ports and harbours: Montalto di Castro, Tarquinia, Civitavecchia, Santa Marinella/Santa Severa, Ladispoli/Cerveteri, Fregene, Fiumicino, Ostia, Torvajonica/Ardea/Tor San Lorenzo, Anzio/Nettuno, Foce Verde, San Felice Circeo, Terracina, Sperlonga, Gaeta, Formia, Scauri, Foce del Garigliano, Isola di Ventotene, Isola di Ponza.

### 5. Number of fish markets and/or landing sites

Each of the harbours mentioned above is a landing site.

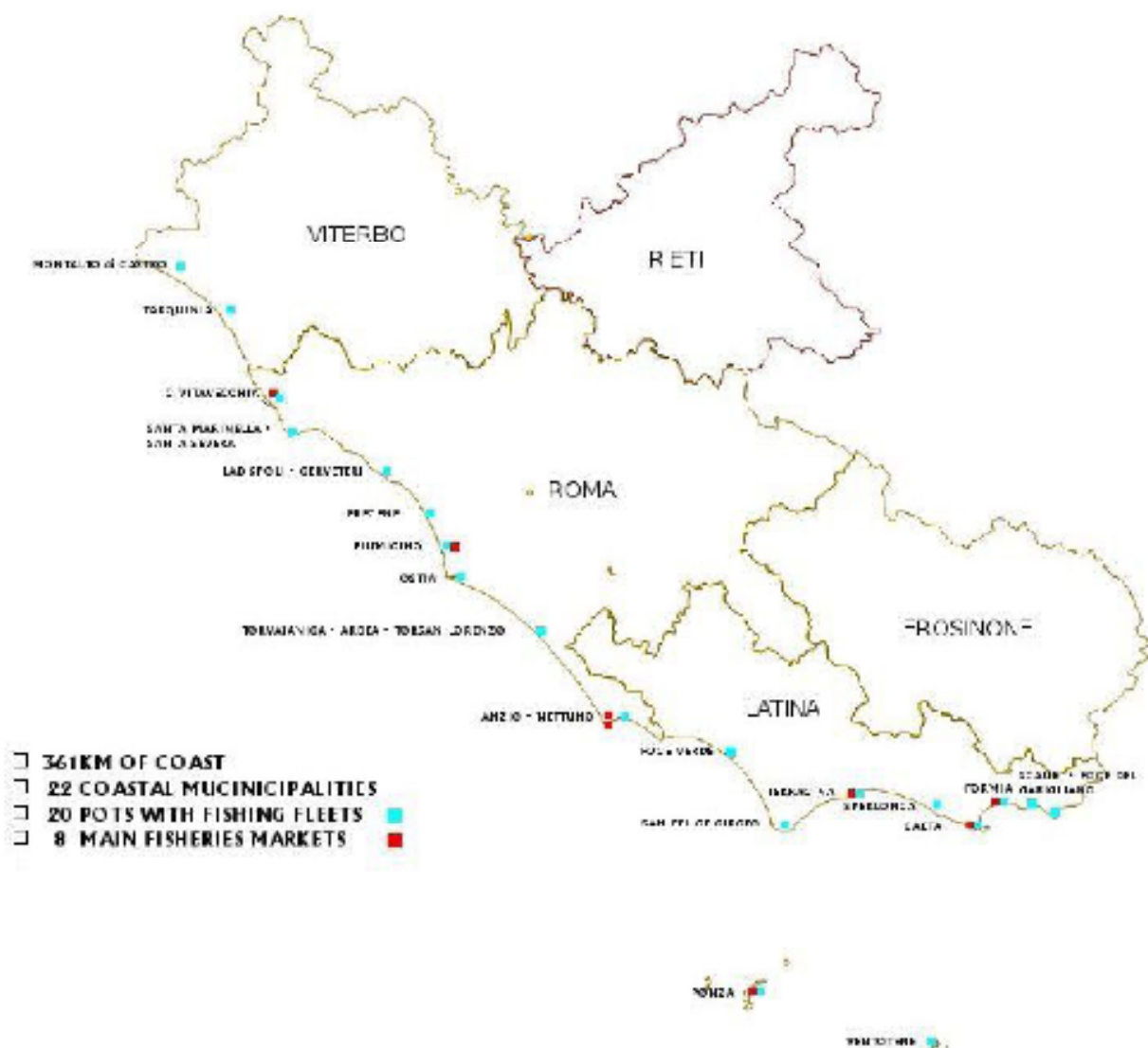
Relevant fish markets are located in Civitavecchia, Fiumicino, Anzio (n. 2), Terracina, Gaeta, Formia, Ponza.

Fish markets to production: Civitavecchia, which is part of the monitoring network ISMEA .

More than 60% of the regional fish product is commercialized directly by fishermen through collective stock-market selling based in the markets of Civitavecchia, Fiumicino, Anzio, Terracina, Gaeta, Formia.

With the exception of Fiumicino and Formia, all stock markets are managed by fishermen through cooperatives and consortia or connected commercial structures.

The main socio-economic data are summarized and geographically visualized in the following map.



## 6. Number of coastal concessions (mussels, clams, fish, etc)

There are n. 10 state-owned concessions, and specifically: n. 8 in “Golfo di Gaeta” and n. 2 close to Anzio and Nettuno municipalities.

Further n. 4 state-owned concessions were about to be given in “Golfo di Gaeta” in April 2012.

Details of concessions in “Golfo di Gaeta”:

1. Concessione Repertorio n. 6364 del 30/07/2009 (Rif. ex GA066, ex GA068 ed ex GA070), Soc. Coop. ILLIANO MARE, squared meters 173.560,80;
2. Concessione Repertorio n. 6368 del 30/07/2009 (Rif. ex GA 061), Soc. Coop. BLUMARE, squared meters 21.304,20;
3. Concessione Repertorio n. 6369, (Rif. ex GA 062 ed ex GA 159), Soc. Coop. Pescatori Subacquei Professionisti, squared meters mq. 65.342,40;

4. Concessione Repertorio n. 6370 del 30/07/2009 (Rif. ex GA 145 ), Soc. Coop. MITILCAPOSELE, squared meters 5.400;
5. Concessione Repertorio n. 6365 del 30/07/2009 (Rif. ex GA 063), Soc. Coop. LA MAREA , squared meters 31.158;
6. Concessione Repertorio n. 6366 del 30/07/2009 (Rif. ex GA 064), Soc. Coop. LA MAREA, squared meters 34.146;
7. Concessione Repertorio n. 6367 del 30/07/2009 (Rif. ex GA 160), Soc. Coop. LA MAREA, squared meters 24.307;
8. Concessione Repertorio n. 6401 del 30/10/2009 (Rif. ex CA 158), Soc. Coop. MITILGAETA squared meters 21.304,20;

For the other n. 4 concessions the bureaucratic procedure is ongoing:

9. (Rif. ex GA 150) to be given to Soc. Coop. Allevamento Acquacoltura, squared meters 28.578;
10. (Rif. ex GA 133, ex GA 134, ex GA147 ed. ex (IA163) to be given to Soc. Coop. Piscicoltura del Golfo di Gaeta, squared meters 91550,40;
11. (Rif. ex GA162) to be given to Soc. Coop. La Sirena, squared meters 43.350;
12. (Rif. ex GA 161) to be given to Soc. Coop. Molluschicoltura Gaeta, squared meters 43.350.

In addition, the situation of Società Gaeta Itticoltura S.r.l. (which was the owner of two previous concessions GA058 and GA 157) is under evaluation for the release of new concessions of squared meters 64.957,20 and 24.608,40.

Concessions in front of Anzio and Nettuno municipalities:

1. IL FARO – sub ingresso SEAFARM Srl, marine area in front of Anzio Municipality:
  - Latitude Nord: A 41°25'20", B 41°25'12", C 41° 25'00", D 41°25'07" ;
  - Longitude Est: A 12°35'38", B 12°36'00", C 12° 35'52", D 12°35'30" ;
2. SUPERCOZZA, marine area in front of Anzio Municipality and Nettuno Municipality:
  - Small area Latitude Nord: A 41°25'17", B 41°25'17", C 41° 25'00", D 41°25'00" ;
  - Big area Latitude Nord: A 41°26'39", B 41°26'56", C 41° 26'43", D 41°26'25" ;
  - Small area Longitude Est: A 12°38'00", B 12°38'22", C 12° 38'22", D 12°38'00" ;
  - Big area Longitude Est: A 12°35'57", B 12°35'38", C 12° 35'19", D 12°35'41" .

## II - RELEVANT SITES, INCLUDING ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS, MARINE PROTECTED AREAS, COASTAL PARKS, ETC

Artificial barriers are located in Fregene, Ponza, Sabaudia, Terracina.

Dunes along the coastal area (since dunes are high naturality sensitive areas, they are good indicators of the state of conservation of coasts): a description of each physiographic unit is provided, with the identification of each dune system and an indication of its trend over the last 50 years:

- UF1 SD1a: foce del Chiarone – foce del Marta (increasing);  
UF2 SD2a: Santa Severa – Ladispoli (disappeared);  
SD2b: Palidoro – Fiumicino (extremely reduced);  
UF3 SD3a: foce del Tevere – Tor Caldara (reduced and fragmented);  
UF4 SD4a: Nettuno – Torre Astura (reduced);

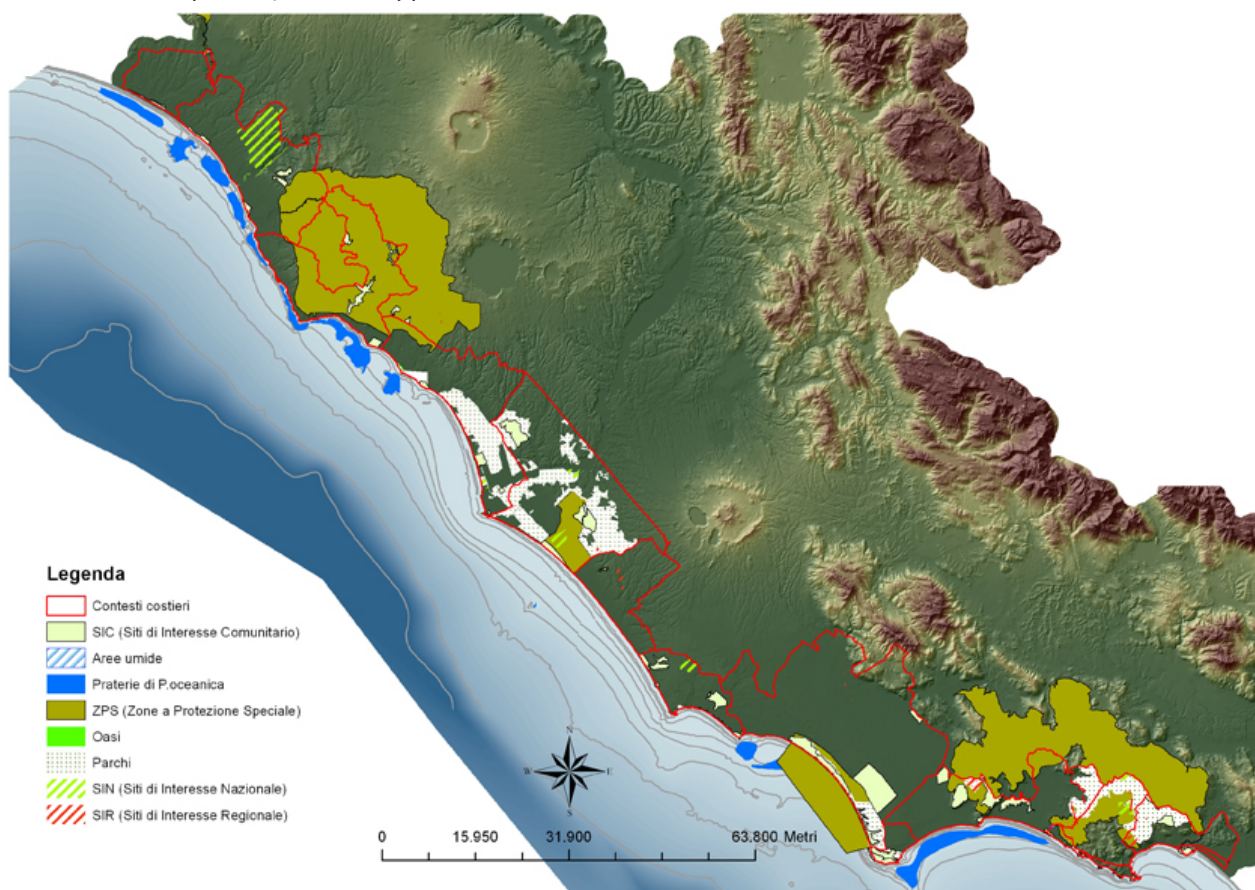
SD4b: Foce dell'Astura – Torre Paola (in slight decrease);  
 UF5 SD5a: San Felice Circeo – Terracina (disappeared);  
 SD5b: tra Terracina e Sperlonga – Torre Truglia (extremely reduced);  
 SD5c: spiaggia Torre Capovento (disappeared);  
 SD5d: spiaggia di Sant'Agostino (extremely reduced);  
 SD5e: spiaggia dell'Arenauta (extremely reduced);  
 SD5f: spiaggia Arianna (disappeared);  
 SD5g: spiaggia di Serapo (disappeared);  
 UF6 SD6a: Scauri – foce del Garigliano (disappeared).

(Source "Coastal dunes – Study for the identification of new Protected Areas along the coastal dune system of Lazio" carried out by the Regional Park Agency)

For information on other relevant sites, please refer to the regional website: [www.parchilazio.it](http://www.parchilazio.it) (the web portal of Lazio protected areas).

The different types and locations of protected coastal sites are detailed in the map below.

Source: Litorale Spa, 2009. Uno sviluppo sostenibile delle coste del Lazio.



### III - FISHERIES DATA

#### 1. Maritime compartments

The Regional maritime fishing fleet is located, from the administrative point of view, in the three maritime compartments of Civitavecchia (including the harbours of Montalto di Castro, Tarquinia, Civitavecchia, Santa Marinella, Santa Severa, Cerveteri, Ladispoli), Roma (Fregene, Fiumicino, Ostia, Torvajonica, Ardea, Tor San Lorenzo, Anzio, Nettuno) and Gaeta (San Felice Circeo, Terracina, Sperlonga, Gaeta, Formia, Scauri, Foce del Garigliano, isola di Ventotene, isola di Ponza).

#### 2. Total number of fishing vessels

The fishing fleet of Lazio Region is composed of 582 vessels.

(Source: MIPAAF – Pemac III Fleet Register, last data update September 2012)

#### 3. Number of fishing vessels per maritime compartment and per fishing system

Fisheries segments in the different marineries (2006 data)							
	SEGMENT	Artisanal	Purse seine	Hydraulic dredge	Bottom trawl (clams)	Trawling	Multigear
MARINERY							
Montalto di Castro		12	0	0	0	0	0
Tarquinia		3	0	0	0	0	0
Civitavecchia		9	2	0	0	18	3
S. Marinella / S. Severa		11	0	0	0	0	1
Ladispoli		12	0	0	0	0	0
Fregene		1	0	0	3	0	0
Fiumicino		21	1	7	7	33	0
Ostia		10	0	5	7	0	0
Torvajonica / Ardea / Tor S. Lorenzo		7	0	7	31	0	0
Anzio / Nettuno		27	2	2	1	27	1
Foce Verde		8	0	1	2	0	0
S. Felice Circeo		20	0	0	0	0	0
Terracina		32	0	0	0	26	0
Sperlonga		5	0	0	0	0	0
Gaeta		28	0	1	0	20	0
Formia		44	1	0	2	6	2
Scauri		13	0	1	1	0	0
Foce del Garigliano		6	0	1	5	0	3
Isola di Ventotene		3	0	0	0	0	0
Isola di Ponza		31	6	0	0	4	2



#### 4. Number of vessels carrying out fishing tourism and/or sites of fishermen hospitality

In Lazio Region, n. 32 fishing vessels have been authorized to carry out fishing tourism activities, and they are located as follows:

- n. 20 are located in Civitavecchia, Roma, Livorno compartments, and n. 5 are located in Gaeta, Roma, Napoli maritime compartments.

For further n. 7 fishing vessels, Harbour Authorities in charge of releasing the authorization are indicated (Civitavecchia for n. 5 and Roma for n. 2), but compartments are not indicated, although it is likely that they are the same as mentioned above.

(Source: Lazio Maritime Direction: fishing tourism authorization census, last data update August 2012)

#### 5. Total catches of fish, mollusks and crustaceans (tons) and related economic value (€)

Table on catches, gains and prices per species, Lazio Region - Year 2010

(Source: Mipaaf-Irepa data "Osservatorio IREPA 2010")

Species	Quantity		Gains		Prices
	tons	% on total	000 €	% on total	€/Kg
<b>FISH</b>					
Anchovies	357	6,6	1.216,58	2,6	1,58
Sardines	126	2,3	215,57	0,5	1,71
Mackerels	52	1,0	132,94	0,3	2,57
Atlantic bonito	30	0,6	169,21	0,4	5,63
Swordfish	96	1,8	1.170,57	2,5	12,22
Bluefin tuna	1	0,00	6,14	0,00	9,11
Other tuna	6	0,1	27,79	0,1	4,93
Boops	30	0,6	12,88	0,0	0,43
Trigla lucerna	70	1,3	737,59	1,6	10,60
Trisopterus minutus	62	1,1	196,27	0,4	3,17
Mullets	103	1,9	456,10	1,0	4,41
Spicara maena	18	0,3	61,68	0,1	3,40
Hakes	953	17,5	7.663,13	16,4	8,04
Common pandora	105	1,9	697,22	1,5	6,66
Blue whittings	25	0,5	91,18	0,2	3,62
Rajiformes	69	1,3	428,35	0,9	6,18
Anglerfish	57	1,1	652,08	1,4	11,38
Greater amberjack	9	0,2	119,12	0,3	13,78
Brills	26	0,5	623,76	1,3	24,34
Soles	83	1,5	1.930,87	4,1	23,20
Sharks	5	0,1	29,18	0,1	6,14
Atlantic horse mackerels	93	1,7	136,53	0,3	1,47
Red mullets	288	5,3	1.887,14	4,0	6,54
Striped red mullets	119	2,2	2.017,99	4,3	16,91
Other fish	904	16,6	7.902,22	16,9	8,74
<b>Total Fish</b>	<b>3.687</b>	<b>67,8</b>	<b>28.582,09</b>	<b>61,1</b>	<b>7,75</b>

Species	Quantity		Gains		Prices
<b>MOLLUSKS</b>	tons	% on total	ooo €	% on total	€/Kg
European squids	165	3,0	2.367,94	5,1	14,32
Edible sea snails and muricidae	5	0,1	12,36	0,0	2,55
Lesser octopus	299	5,3	1.463,11	3,1	5,05
Curled octopus	82	1,5	331,03	0,7	4,02
Octopus	144	2,6	1.329,92	2,8	9,25
Cuttlefish	142	2,6	1.822,56	3,9	12,80
European flying squids	102	1,9	689,78	1,5	6,77
Clams	61	1,1	319,29	0,7	5,22
Other mollusks	180	3,3	1.409,78	3,0	7,82
<b>Total Mollusks</b>	<b>1.172</b>	<b>21,5</b>	<b>9.746,59</b>	<b>20,8</b>	<b>8,32</b>
Species	Quantity		Gains		Prices
<b>CRUSTACEANS</b>	tons	% on total	ooo €	% on total	€/Kg
Lobsters	3	0,1	152,95	0,3	49,70
White prawns	240	4,4	2.703,08	5,8	11,26
Red prawns	41	0,8	1.318,50	2,8	31,92
Purple prawns	11	0,2	336,67	1	31,13
Caramote prawns	78	1,4	1.341,94	2,9	17,20
Mantis shrimps	157	2,9	908,90	1,9	5,79
Norway lobsters	37	0,7	1.464,80	3,1	39,52
Other crustaceans	15	0,3	248,51	0,5	16,29
<b>Total Crustaceans</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>10,7</b>	<b>8.475,35</b>	<b>18,1</b>	<b>14,55</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>5.441</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>46.804,03</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,60</b>

The main fisheries data are summarized and geographically visualized in the following map.



The map illustrates the Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantine Empire) in yellow, the Sassanid Empire in purple, and the Hittite Empire in white. Major cities like Rome, Athens, and Jerusalem are marked. The map also shows the Black Sea, Aegean Sea, and Mediterranean Sea. A legend at the bottom identifies the colors for the Eastern Roman Empire, Sassanid Empire, and Hittite Empire.

## SECTION C - GATHERING DATA ON REGIONAL PLANS

This section aims at identifying the legal framework of regional management plans for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources which is adopted in the partners' regions, as well as obtaining any additional details on plans already implemented and the type of consultation process established with the private sector and the scientific world.

Corse, Crete and Regione Campania has not provided any information on this issue.

### a) Larnaca District Development Agency – CYPRO

Cypro Fisheries Law and National Fishery Regulations 1990 - 2009

The National and Community legislation provides a number of management measures for the regulation of Cyprus fisheries, including:

- Restricted access to the fisheries sector (limited number of licenses for each fleet segment)
- Effort control:
  - Restrictions on the use of fishing gears (quantities, soaking time, depth and distance off shore)
  - Restriction on number of fishing days
  - Regulation of fishing capacity (scrapping, assignment for uses other than fishing, engine restrictions, restricted access to the fleet vessel's register).
- Market restriction measures: minimum landing sizes.
- Technical conservation measures: minimum mesh sizes and type of nets or long lines.
- Seasonal and area closures.

The national management measures adopted within territorial waters for each fishery type are based on the measures imposed by the Community legislation, and are mainly defined in the Adjustment Plan.

### b) Region Corse (Office de l'Environnement de la Corse) - FRANCE

Not answered

### c) Regione Toscana - ITALY

The fishing and aquaculture activities are coordinated at International, European, National and regional level.

The regional legislative and administrative competence is restricted to the maritime and internal fisheries activities.

In 2005 Regione Toscana has adopted a regional law to regulate fisheries activities (66/2005), identifying some sustainable and innovative measures and resource management measures. The regional policy aims at taking into account the real needs of the territory, and consequently the management plans should be strictly connected to the local requirements.

All actors who have an interest in fisheries activities have been involved, including the Public Administration, research centers, and producers and suppliers.

This new management model implies a strong participation of all fishermen, which become active parts in resource management and protection actions, and not just part of the production process.

The Fishery District, as defined by the Regional law, represents the operative instrument to achieve a better management and administrative decentralization of fisheries resources. This management instrument should act on a territorial basis, which could correspond to a “regional level”, where both environmental protection and productive chain issues are homogeneous.

The Fishery District, similarly to other districts at national level, should include several categories such as ship owners, fishery cooperatives, representatives of transformation industries, fishing traders, public authorities, banks and financial Institutions, research centers, universities, Trade Associations, fishing technical and administrative service operators, shipbuilding operators, aquaculture operators and all fish complementary activities.

The main objectives of the Fishery District are:

- To guarantee a sustainable exploitation of resources
- To promote initiatives that can increase the level of integration between production and services
- To realize initiatives to reduce production costs
- To carry out scientific and technological research to improve fish production
- To carry out pilot projects and management initiatives at local level
- To create quality brands and production origin labels in order to increase the value of local products
- To guarantee the compliance to rules by increasing operators' responsibilities and effective surveillance actions
- To promote fish product economic valorization and commercialization

In Tuscany Region, the Management Plan is submitted directly by the fishermen. The Plan is approved by the Region after ensuring that it is in line with the regional policy objectives and financial capabilities.

Consequently, they are approved by the Italian Ministry which verify the coherence with the national plans.

Potential regulations and measures indicated in the management plan should be adopted by Harbour Authority Ordinance in the respective territories.

This management plan approach is based on sharing, networking and harmonization actions, which could all facilitate the subsequent adoption of the management plan.

At the moment, specific management plans have not been developed. The Region is implementing a series of procedures for the call publication in order to evaluate and select the plans.

The Region has already organized a series of preliminary meetings with trade association and research institutions. The management plans are expected to be drafted by fishermen with a scientific support from research institutions and evaluated by the Regional Authority.

#### **d) Provence – Alpes- Cote d’Azur - FRANCE**

The Region PACA has no regional management plans. The management plan for the French Mediterranean (Region LR, PACA and Corsica) has been forwarded to the European Commission for approval (it has already been rejected once).

It covers the various activities of fishing: trawl nets, dredges (Ganguise), small businesses, seiners. Regions have no powers in regulation (development or control) which remain the responsibility of the State.

#### **e) Region of Murcia – SPAIN**

The Region of Murcia provided only official and administrative documents in Spanish language and did not reply to this part of the questionnaire.

#### **f) Kriti – GREECE**

The national legal framework on management plans for the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources is the Operational Programme “Fisheries 2007-2013”. It is in compliance with the European legislation and European Fisheries Policy and it has been validated by EC regulation 1198/2006.

The Programme actions and funding are managed at the national level, and thus no regional quotas have been assigned.

Each Region has a Regional General Directorate for Agriculture, Economy, and Veterinary with three divisions:

1. Division of programming
2. Division of plant and animal production
3. Division of fisheries

The division of programming is responsible for the preparation and implementation of annual and multiannual Regional Fisheries Development Programmes, always in accordance with the National Operational Programme and the national and international legal framework. These divisions were created in December 2010 and no Regional Fisheries Development Programmes have been prepared yet.

The Regions are responsible for the local implementation of the National Operation Programme “Fisheries 2007-2013”. They inform the local shareholders (municipalities, fishermen’s associations) about the actions of the Programme. They collect applications for participation in the Programme and they control the good use of the allocated funds.

The choice of individual projects to be funded by the Programme takes place at the national level and there is no allocation of funds at the Regional level.

In order for management plans to be compulsory, two main tools are used in Greece:

1. Controls and fines attributed by the coastal guard and the hygiene commissions (too small fish, fish that should not be fished, fishing without the appropriate licence, fishing in protected areas, etc.)
2. Aids for fishing vessel destruction, fishing vessel change of use, use of more environmental friendly fishing techniques, improvement of fish processing activities, environmentally friendly aquaculture, etc.

In general this policy is producing positive effects in Greece, the fishing fleet is decreasing and the contribution of aquaculture to fish production is increasing. More viable and steady jobs are created.

The National Operation Programme “Fisheries 2007-2013” and all related actions pass through a consultation process at the national level. The different regional and local authorities, fishing associations, industry associations, NGOs, scientific teams and all interested public participate in the consultation process.

#### **g) Comunidad Valenciana - SPAIN**

The Fishing Director Plan 2008-2013 aims at increasing competitiveness, modernization, promotion, production and research in the fishing sector, trying to improve the marine environment, and it is part of the measures adopted by the Regional Government for boosting the Valencia economy. In this plan basic issues for the development, growth, competitiveness and a better welfare of the fishermen are

prioritized, with measures addressed at the integral enhancement of the production chain, products optimization, improvement of incomes and aids to reduce costs.

The central axis of this plan are the cost reduction, the development and promotion of new markets, the foster of R+D+i, the sustainability of fishing resources, the differentiation of fishing products of the Valencia Region through the brand “Pezcológico” and quality labels of the Valencia Region.

The main actions addressed by the plan are:

## 1. INTEGRAL IMPROVEMENT OF FISHING PRODUCTS’ PRODUCTION CHAIN, TRANSFORMATION AND COMMERCIALIZATION

- Modernization of fishing boats
- Definitive stop of fishing boats
- Equipment of fishing ports and commercialization in the origin
- Socioeconomic measures
- Training of fishing sector

## 2. INDUSTRIALIZATION OF FISHING PRODUCTS

- Commercialization in destiny and transformation of fishing products
- Transformation and canning sectors
- Introduction and boosting of non-traditional species, less valued but without problems of capture decrease
- Integration of the Fishing Guilds in the industrial sector, facilitating the relationships between the fishing and industrial sectors

## 3. OPTIMIZATION OF FISHING RESOURCES

### a. Protection of fishing resources .

- Biological monitoring of artificial reefs
- Marine Reserve monitoring
- Programme for shellfish fishing planning
- Water quality control in mollusk production areas
- Agreement between the University of Valencia and the Department of Agriculture, Fishing and Food for the study of phytoplankton in the mollusk production areas
- Improve the studies on fishing resources

### b. Production of Statistics

- Agreements with fishing guilds and provincial federations

#### c. Fishing activities planning

- Regulation of fishing activities. Revision, adaptation and renovation of rulings
- Control and authorization of changes in vessels, fishing activity or base ports

#### d. Biological Rest Periods, aimed at guarantee the sustainability of fisheries and the fleet profitability

- Establishment of management plans and closure periods
- Aids to temporary cessation of the fishing fleet

#### 4. PROMOTION AND COMMUNICATION OF FISHING SECTOR

- Creating of "pezcológico, la mar de natural" ("eco-fish, really natural"), a brand of the Agriculture, Fishing and Food Department that commits to the valencia products, sustainability and fosters the responsibility and commitment with the sector
- Presentation in the media

#### 5. FISHING RESEARCH CENTRE

- Research Centre for the Fishing Sector Development: Creation of a mixed unity between IVIA and the Catholic University San Vicente Mártir, aimed at carrying out research and technological development projects.
- Work lines
- Assessment of the present state of the main commercial interest populations that are captured in the Valencia Region
- Study of the biology, behavior and dynamics of the Swordfish populations in Castellón
- Environmental Study of the commercial interest bivalve mollusk exploitation areas, by means shellfish fishing activities in Valencia Province
- Study of the red shrimp fishing developed in the Ibiza Channel by the Alicante province's fleet

#### 6. FUEL CENTRAL PURCHASING BODY

- Measures to get fuel cost reduction for the fishermen guilds
- Facilities for obtaining permits from harbour authorities
- Intermediation between suppliers/concessionaires and fishermen associations
- Information and support to the stakeholders (fishermen associations)

#### h) Regione Marche – ITALY

In the framework of the Fisheries Common Policy, the EC Regulation N. 2371/2002 represents the legal baseline at European level on the use and conservation of fisheries resources.



Chapter II (art. 6) refers to the use of management plans in order to conserve fish stocks within all biological security thresholds.

The EC Regulation N. 1967/2006 regulates the sustainable use of Mediterranean fishing resources, and it provides also indications on management plans at European and regional level.

With regard to funding instruments, the main regulatory tool is the EC Regulation 1198/2006 on the EFF and in particular the art. 37 and 41 on management plan experimentation and applications according to the EC Regulation N. 498/2007.

According to its own Regulation N. 1850/2010, Regione Marche has requested a manifestation of interest by stakeholders in the fishery sector, both in terms of proposals and ideas, in order to elaborate a model for local management plans which are tailored on the local context and needs.

Such management plans are drafted by trade associations, enterprises and others organizations, in collaboration and with the support of scientific research bodies.

After having been prepared, the plans shall be approved by Regional Decree and validated by MiPAAF – Italian Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies.

At this stage the elaboration of 4 different management plans is ongoing, for the small fisheries activities, for trawling, for seiner/Larsen and for clams. The latter has been developed by the Ancona Compartment, especially drawing on its consolidated experience on the clam sector management.

After document submission by fisheries trade associations, a set of meetings have been organized in order to draft a management plan on trawling activities and seiner/Larsen.

The management plan will be drafted by fishermen with scientific support and assessed by Regione Marche. Consultation with operators from different fisheries and research categories are currently in progress.

The area size included in the plan depends on the type of fishing activities, and it is in general at compartment level or at a single harbour authority level.

#### **i) Regione Liguria - ITALY**

The Liguria Region has drafted three different management plan proposals to regulate catches of Bianchetto (“novellame” of *Sardina pilchardus*), Rossetto (*Aphia minuta*) and Cicerello (*Gymnammodites cicerelus*) using the “sciabica” method. These plans are aimed at obtaining:

- A community derogation on the coastal distance and novellana fishing (only for bianchetto);
- A national derogation on mesh dimension.

Such proposals have been included in two National Plans for the management of Bianchetto and Rossetto and have already been sent to the EC for discussion and approval.

#### The Giuridical Framework

As already stated, the so called “special fishing activities” like Bianchetto, Rossetto and Cicerello are made using the “Sciabica”, operating in zones very close to the coast with depth of -20, -30 mt and with a 3mm mesh net.

Since the “Sciabica” is comparable to a trawl-net, the Community regulation foreseen the following restrictions:

- Coastal distance not less than 0,7 miles;
- Depth not less than 50 mt;
- Mesh dimension not less than 50 mm or 40 mm.

According to these restrictions, the sciabica cannot be used anymore. However, it is possible to obtain special derogations for sciabica and fishing activities included in a “General Plan” with particular conditions.

In this case the “sciabica” derogations are:

- The derogation on net -mesh dimension, admitted by the Italian Member state;
- The derogation on coastal distance and depth, admitted by the European Union.

#### Consultation with private sector and scientific world

Following Reg. CE 1967/2006, consultations have started with harbour authorities in order to assess the fleet consistency and collect economic data. In this process the University of Genova has been involved in order to start a set of propedeutical studies for drafting the Management Plan.

#### Documents and/or guidelines

At the moment, regions are using the documents provided by MiPAAF – Italian Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies and containing the guidelines to draft local management plans.

The Rossetto management plan contains a governance framework and scientific procedures and activities for resource management. The management plan includes Liguria and Toscana Regional Administration Bodies, Ministry, fishermen and associations, as well as research centres.

#### **j) Regione Campania – ITALY**

Not answered.

### **k) Regione Lazio – ITALY**

This measure has not been developed yet.

## **SECTION D - TOWARDS A NEW CONCEPTION OF FISHING ACTIVITIES AT REGIONAL LEVEL**

Section D investigates whether ex ante evaluations or studies have been carried out in order to better conjugate fishing activities with ICZM and the local economy, highlighting legal issues that could enhance the coordination between fishing activities and all other activities playing a role in the coastal economy (e.g. tourism; energy production; environmental protection; maritime transport).

### **a) Larnaca District Development Agency – CYPRO**

No evaluations or studies have been done to understand how to link fisheries to ICZM and the local economy. No pilot actions to connect ICZM and fishing activities, or to link fisheries to local tourism have been put in place either. Moreover, in Larnaca there is not a GIS system. The department works with Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). The basic function of VMS is to provide reports on the location of a fishing vessel at regular intervals. VMS tracks vessel movements and provides information on its speed and direction. The monitoring authorities can check a range of factors including whether the vessel operates in an area where fishing activities are not allowed, holds the necessary licenses and quotas to fish in the relevant area, and whether it has reached a port without declaring its landings. VMS will not replace other existing monitoring methods, but it will make them more effective by providing the authorities with the location of vessels which are suspected of having committed infringements, thus enabling inspectors on patrol vessels to carry out checks at sea. Additionally, if suspected infringements are not immediately detected, irregularities can still be spotted later by cross-checking data. Satellite tracking devices ("blue boxes"), are installed on board of vessels. These devices automatically send data to a satellite system which transmits them to a land base station which, in turn, sends them to the Fishing Monitoring Centre. The information received is monitored by cross-checking it with other data. On specific request, the Commission can have access to these data files to ensure that the Member States are fulfilling their monitoring obligations. All fishing vessels exceeding 15 meters in length have been equipped with blue boxes.

### **b) Region Corse (Office de l'Environnement de la Corse) - FRANCE**

Even if regulatory and legal problems can still affect the coordination between fishing activities and all other activities which play a role in the coastal economy (e.g. tourism; energy production; environmental protection; marine transport), studies have been carried out in Region Corse in order to understand how to link fishing to ICZM and the local economy. As part of the EFF axes 4, a pilot action to better associate fisheries to the local tourism economy has been developed.

Finally, due to the difficulty to obtain reliable data from the GIS system, no fisheries data have been collected.

### **c) Regione Toscana – ITALY**

In Toscana Region, the fishing sector is affected by several problems. The main issues related to professional fishing are infrastructural development, marine resource maintenance, environmental protection, research and innovation as well as protection and maintenance of a maritime culture.

Fishing activities should be put into frame within a complex system, where all developed actions are intertwined and affect each other. For this reason, it is important to bear in mind that the planning of interventions shall be put in perspective through the adoption of an integrated maritime policy.

The Community policy orientations and their applications at the national level cannot be set apart from a knowledge of the local system and of the connections between different neighborhoods.

Moreover, the definition of national and regional competences is not always clear, and therefore the national legislative framework should be amended accordingly.

Further issues are related to the coordination and harmonization, at regional level, of all sectors which have a connection with fishery-related activities and management (health, education, environment, etc). With regard to the maritime government property, it is necessary to harmonize the regulatory framework of specific zones (protected marine areas, SCIs, etc) taking into account fishing activities.

### **d) Provence – Alpes- Cote d’Azur – FRANCE**

In Region PACA, no ex ante evaluations or studies have been done to understand how to link fishing to ICZM and the local economy.

The PESCATOURISME project (Province of Var) represents the Pilot action aimed at better linking fisheries to the local tourism economy. The objective of the project "Pescatourisme 83" is to transfer to the Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur the Italian experience in the field of tourism with fishermen, and specifically to determine and achieve the conditions for its implementation in Var, which has been chosen as a pilot area. Based on the findings of this experimental process, this practice will be extended in the coming years to the entire regional coastline and even at national levels.

The project was developed during a period of three years: 2009-2011.

The implementation of the 2011 Action Programme has helped to determine the final framework for fishing tourism and to provide professional fishermen with an effective operational tool.

The Action Programme has been subdivided into 5 sub-objectives:

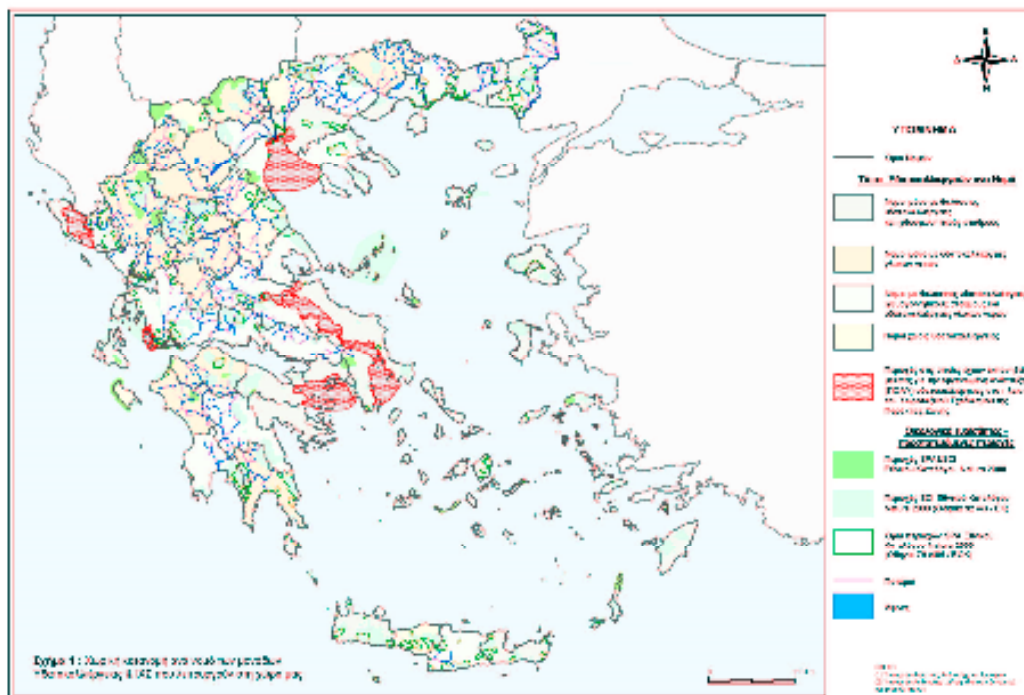
- Test fishing tourism activities during summer 2011, from mid-May to mid-October
- Strengthen communication on fishing tourism to the general public
- Determine the final framework for the exercise of fishing tourism (adoption of a charter, recognition of the activity at the national level....)
- Identify and implement complementary activities to fishing tourism, such as ichthyotourism (hinterland)
- Determine the procedure and business model for promoting fishing tourism

#### e) Region of Murcia – SPAIN

Not answered

#### f) Kriti – GREECE

The picture below shows in red the areas where Studies of Organized Development of Aquacultures have taken place in the framework of ICZM (Οργανωμένη ανάπτυξη υδατοκαλλιέργειας στο πλαίσιο του Χωροταξικού Σχεδιασμού Παράκτιας Ζώνης). In green are shown the protected areas. None of the above studies included parts of the Region of Crete.



The National Special Spatial Plan for Aquaculture, which is in progress (consultation ended in May 2011 and it is expected to be published soon), is taking into consideration ICZM, protected areas (Natura 2000 and Posidonia fields) and other economic activities (urban centres, maritime transport, agriculture etc.).

In this plan Crete aims at proposing the development of punctual aquaculture plants in Northern Crete.

Data on catches are collected by the National Statistical Service and are available on [www.statistics.gr](http://www.statistics.gr). The Coast Guard is installing GPS devices on fishing vessels more than 15m long and is monitoring their activities.

#### **g) Comunidad Valenciana - SPAIN**

In the case of Comunidad Valenciana no direct links between fishing and ICZM as well as experimentation exist.

Fisheries data are collected using the GIS system only in the following cases:

- Sea bottom biocenosis
- Reefs (natural/artificial)
- Marine fishing farms
- Marine reserves
- Fishing protected areas

#### **h) Regione Marche – ITALY**

The management of the maritime domain as a tool for coastal management.

According to Legislative Decree n. 112 (dated 31.03.1998, Art. 105 paragraph 2), functions related to the grant of licenses for purposes other than energy supply have been finally delegated to the regions, both for inland waterway domain property, the maritime domain, and the territorial sea.

This provision does not operate in harbours and areas of national interest identified with the aforementioned DPCM.

Subsequently, Regione Marche has adopted its own regional law - LR No 11 of 13.05.04 - which regulates maritime and domain concessions, stating that:

- The same Regional Council identifies areas of territorial sea and other areas of the maritime domain that could be used for aquaculture and scientific activities related to production and protection of fisheries resources. In addition, it determines mode, duration and criteria for the release, management, decline and withdrawal of state-owned concessions.



- Concessions are issued by the director of the regional structure responsible for marine fisheries. The grant establishes the obligations of its holder.
- The Regional Council establish a set of criteria and procedures in order to obtain the data using the information system of the state property under Article 104, paragraph 1, letter qq) of Legislative Decree no. March 31, 1998, No 112.

In 2005 the Regional Council has started to plan a series of activities aimed at rationalizing the territorial sea areas relevant for the development of aquaculture activities and scientific research. For this purpose, the Council has started to put in place a sea area zonation between the two and three miles.

This zonation, currently revised, provides the identification of specific areas in which state-owned concessions can be issued for the installation of new aquaculture facilities or to carry out special research activities, which were the subject of a specific regional plan.

Examining the distribution of these areas along the coastal region it is possible to understand that ensuring a more rational use of space, together with the areas in which they were installed, the repopulation barriers are able to create a more or less continuous protection against illegal fishing.

#### **i) Regione Liguria – ITALY**

In Regione Liguria, a set of preliminary studies have been done in order to link fishing activities to the local economy.

Regione Liguria has started several studies in order to integrate fisheries and aquaculture with the other activities developed along the costal zone, such as:

- Census of the local navy spaces and services in order to ensure the presence of appropriate structures and necessary infrastructures to develop all complementary activities (for example, catering, fishing tourism, education). The regional law ratifies the safeguard of fishing activities, regulates marine aquaculture and defines:
  - The guidelines to preserve maritime fishing inside harbours and landing place;
  - The regional guidelines to regulate maritime aquaculture;
- Event promotion activities with the involvement of local bodies (Municipality; Provinces and Chamber of Commerce), fishing, aquaculture and agriculture local producers.
- Interregional project promotion and direct management with the involvement of fishing and agricultural activities.
- Fishing tourism and Ichthyotourism valorization and promotion.

Coordination problems between fishing and other economic activities in Liguria

A set of problems exist because the fishing economy operates in an area - the coastline – which is highly anthropized, where many human activities operate and exercise a pressure, and where the recent increase in environmental awareness requires a sustainable use of maritime resources.

To try and solve such issues, the Regione Liguria has established the Regional Advisory Committee for Fisheries and Aquaculture, an authoritative advisory body that discusses all projects (either economic or environmental) which have an interaction with fishing and/or aquaculture activities in order to find an overall agreement and harmonize the needs of all involved parties.

#### Testing of coastal zone management taking into account fishing activities in Liguria

Regione Liguria has not carried out specific tests on ICZM issues. However, as mentioned above, projects that may have interactions with fishing activities are submitted to the Regional Advisory Committee for Fisheries and, at the regional level, there is a strong collaboration between the offices dealing with land management and those responsible for fisheries issues.

#### Existence of pilot actions to better link the fishing activities to the economy or local tourism in Liguria

Regione Liguria, together with Toscana, Sardegna and Corsica Regions have launched the cross-border cooperation project "Rural-MA.R.TE. + Mare-Ruralità-Terra - sviluppare l'unitarietà strategica" in order to create greater synergies between primary activities located inland and at sea, thus strengthening these two sectors also from a tourism point of view.

#### Database on fishing activities in Liguria

In order to analyse in detail the situation of Liguria fishing fleet, and thus to implement adequate instruments for planning and to define criteria for the protection and enhancement of the sector, the Region has developed a specific database to monitor and cense the fleet. The development of the recording data system on professional fishing activities and aquaculture responds to a series of regional needs in order to:

- support planning activities related to the fishing and aquaculture sectors;
- improve the management of sea spaces and on land in the port area;
- support the ordinary activities of the regional offices responsible for management funding, educational practices, etc.).

In particular, it highlights the need to have accurate and timely information on the number of vessels in service for the aquaculture activities, and their deployment and landings in the ports.

The database has been subdivided into several sections:

- Information on the fishing boat fleet, including the identification and technical data, as well as the data about the localization of the license with all information on owners of vessels;

- Information on the port berths reserved for commercial fishing vessels and aquaculture and related service areas on land concessions, including geo-referencing of data acquired from other regional systems. These allow to map into the regional mapping system the location and the size of the fleet.
- Information related to funding.

The data collected, standardized and computerized by Regione Liguria, come from the Harbour and associations. In order to provide useful data regarding the consistency of the Liguria fleet, those data are updated quarterly.

**j) Regione Campania - ITALY**

Not answered.

**k) Regione Lazio - ITALY**

No direct links between fishing and ICZM have been put in place.

## SECTION E - TERRITORIAL STRAND OF THE CFP: A NEW SCENARIO FOR FISHING

Section E is aimed at analysing the system at the basis of the implementation of Axis 4 in the involved regions and countries, also understanding how the regions could improve their role in the implementation of the EFF/Axis 4. At the same time the partners are called to describe how their regional and/or local government and development strategy take into account Axis 4 and its eligible actions, providing the aspects that they would like to change on the Axis 4 management and eligible actions.

The partners have to express their opinion about the current role played by Axis 4, stating if it should cover broader areas in 2014-2020 and in case, which criteria should be at the basis of their selection.

### a) Larnaca District Development Agency – CYPRO

The Managing Authority (MA), responsible for managing and implementing the operational programme in accordance with the principle of sound financial management, is the Planning Bureau. The MA assigns to the DFMR (which is the Intermediate body) specific tasks which are under the departments' responsibilities as part of the OPF's management scheme. The Intermediate Body (IB) is the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR). The department has the jurisdiction to manage and implement the programme properly.

There is no specific national or local regulation providing added value to fisheries and aquaculture and shellfish products, but they are on the way. There is one FLAG in Cyprus under Axis 4 and the budget is 2 000 000€, the 50% is EFF and the other 50% is national funding. The 60% on the decision voting level comes from the private sector and 20% from fisherman associations. International cooperation projects on fishing tourism and diving trails are in preparation.

### b) Region Corse (Office de l'Environnement de la Corse) - FRANCE

The implementation of Axis 4 is based on the sustainable development group, which consists of four colleges that bring together stakeholders through local authorities: the main coastal towns, scientific experts and associations for the protection of the environment. The Chairman of the regional fisheries committee is the President of the Corsican GRDD. The office environment of Corsica is the lead applicant GRDD, it ensures the animation. The role of professionals in the social control group (majority votes in the programming committee) will allow greater involvement of the holders of private projects.

The bottom-up consensus driven through Axis 4 will contribute to the development of a regional strategy for fisheries development. Four areas were selected, covered by the Fisheries "prud'homies" and all coastal communities. There is a plan to connect FLAGs and GALs through the development of joint promotional activities and local product valorization.

The promotion of direct sales channels is an action selected under the project Corse. A pilot action has been developed for fishing tourism, and carried out by the association FEP Var Marco Polo. Transnational co-operation is scheduled on the same subject and more in general on the diversification of fisheries activities.

### c) Regione Toscana – ITALY

The EFF axis 4 of the EFF is activated in Regione Toscana through the guidelines agreed by MiPAF – Regione Toscana. The Department in charge is "Agriculture and Forestry", Directorate General "Regional system competitiveness and skills development", department of "agricultural and zoo technical productions". It is hoped to increase the financial resources for the implementation of the interventions. The regional working hypothesis has recently been exposed during public meetings.

The measures are complete and open new horizons in the world of traditional measures. In Regione Toscana one of the main difficulties is related to the creation of administrative structures with adequate financial capacity, which could have an estimated budget able to ensure their survival in the absence of additional public funding. Another problematic aspect is related to the role of FLAG/CAG (Coast Action Group) in the EFF management.

The introduction of regulations concerning fish entrepreneurs and related activities provided the opportunity for fishermen to increase their income through fishing tourism and related tourism.

The regulations identify the persons authorized to carry out these activities as well as the implementing rules and permitted means. The D.Lgs. 154/2004 defines the fish entrepreneur equalizing it to the agricultural entrepreneur. The same regulation states that fishing tourism activities should not be prevailing respect to fishing, and that the activities must be carried out by the entrepreneurs mainly using products directly related to the fishing activities.

Fishing tourism consists of embarking on fishing vessels people which are not part of the crew for tourism and recreation. The Ichthyotourism includes all activities of hospitality, recreational, educational, cultural and service performed by contractors through the use of its home or structure. The fishing tourism and Ichthyotourism are regulated by regional law 66/95, Chapter III, Section I (regulation of fishing tourism) and Chapter II (Ichthyotourism regulation).

In Regione Toscana about seventy vessel are authorized for fishing tourism, but only twenty of them carry out such activities in a professional way throughout the year or at least during the summer season.

In addition to fishing tourism and Ichthyotourism, GAS (fair trade group) are rising both for aquaculture and fishery products (domestic products and products of the coast).

Several initiatives have been made in Regione Toscana in order to exploit low-value fish and its marketing as a product of the supply chain, thus increasing the diversification of farmed and fished

species. The local promotion and initiatives aimed at raising awareness with schools on the importance of good nutrition habits and the traceability of fish have given good results.

Another important project is aimed at establishing the Producer Organisations, which aims at giving greater strength, even contractual, to a class which is still "weak" when compared to the wholesalers / processors. It is also planned to establish a fish market for direct management.

With respect to the axis 4 of the EFF, there is a public co-financing of EUR 1,078,112, of which:

- 539,056 euros C.E.;
- Euro 431,244.80 State;
- Euro 107,811.20 regional shares.

#### **d) Provence – Alpes- Cote d’Azur – FRANCE**

The State is responsible for selecting and monitoring EFF groups at the national level (11 groups selected for a budget of € 5 million from the EFF).

The Region has intervened in support for the realization of the application and it is an important financial partner in some projects under the group EFF. Regional strategy for the sea and coastline is under development in the Region. Taking into account the axis 4 in terms of territorial development strategy and in consultation with the various users of the sea and land (coast and hinterland) Governance, the Regions should have a more leading role in this area (development, monitoring and payments).

#### **e) Region of Murcia – SPAIN**

Not answered.

#### **f) Kriti – GREECE**

For Axis 4: “Sustainable development of fisheries areas”, 8 fisheries areas were selected at the national level. These areas are not situated in the Crete fishing area.

#### **g) Comunidad Valenciana – SPAIN**

According to the competencies structure of the Spanish political system, the constitution of local development groups for the implementation of the Axis 4 belongs to the Regional scope, and, according to the decisions taken and expressed in the Operational Programme, only 5 Regions have reserved part of the EFF for the Axis 4, and they are: Andalucía, Principado de Asturias, Cantabria, Cataluña and Galicia. Comunidad Valenciana do not have any funds dedicated to the Axis 4.



Valencia Region does not take into account Axis 4 because its waters are out of the selected areas for the implementation of Axis IV. However, The Valencia Fishing Director Planning 2008-2013 has among its objectives the improvement of the marine environment through the promotion of the sustainable use of fishing resources.

Spain participates in the Project MEFEP0 aimed at studying how to implement the management plan of the community fisheries with an ecosystem-based approach in South-western European waters. It aims at providing a strategic plan for shaping an intervention framework with the objective to keep the required quality standards: maintenance of biodiversity and good health of commercially exploited populations, conservation of sea-bottom integrity and exhaustive species growth description.

The creation and implementation of the brand “Pezcológico” for diversifying the Valencia fish is also planned.

#### **h) Regione Marche – ITALY**

Regione Marche is directly responsible for the application of the Axis 4 with a procedure of evidence. It is the second region in Italy to have selected groups and strategies. Marche Region has 2 FLAGs with a budget of around 1 MI each.

In 2009, Marche Region has started a participatory process throughout the territory in order to promote axis 4, also covering more internal regional area (not only coasts) to increase the possibility to unite FLAGs and LAGs.

Marche Region has developed specific regulations on Fishing tourism and Ichthyotourism, adopted according to art. 12 of L.R. 11/2004 "Norme in materia di pesca marittima e acquacoltura". A regional quality brand has also been developed for some fisheries products:

<http://www.agri.marche.it/Aree%20tematiche/marchio%20qm/>

#### **i) Regione Liguria – ITALY**

Liguria Region has not activated any procedures related to Axis IV.

#### **j) Regione Campania - ITALY**

Not answered.

#### **k) Regione Lazio – ITALY**

In Regione Lazio the call drafting process is starting and the managing authorities are at different level of government.

## SECTION F - FINANCIAL ASPECTS

### a) Larnaca District Development Agency – CYPRO

In Larnaca the total amount of the Public aid reaches 39,5 million euro approximately, of which the community and the national contribution reaches a percentage of 50% respectively.

The largest investment under Measure 3.3, is the construction of the fishing shelter at Zygi, under the authority of the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research and the Department of Public Works. The Zygi fishing shelter is expected to improve the fishing activities of fishermen. It will also act as the centre of a number of different activities contributing to the communities' socioeconomic development and the improvement of local and foreign tourism. The financial cost for the construction of the Zygi fishing shelter will approximately be 15 million euro. Its capacity will be of 220 boats and the coastal line along with the two seawalls, the pavements, parks for leisure walks and organizing celebration events will be a good place for fishermen and visitors to visit. Additionally, the construction of an artificial reef at the Amathounta sea area is also funded by priority axis 3. A small environmentally protected area will be established, with a size of 264 hectares (ha). The area will cover the artificial reef site, the ancient Amathounta port and the *Posidonia oceanica* meadows. The protected area will cover approximately 1200 m of the coastal line and will extend to the sea at depth of – 50 m and a distance of 2.1 km from the shore. The planning, creation and administration of the aquatic protected areas, including the artificial reefs, are under the responsibility of the DFMR.

Larnaca has one FLAG in Cyprus under Axis 4 and the budget is 2 000 000€, the 50% is EFF and the other 50% is national funding.

The partner expectation from EFF after 2013 is that it will be good to focus on Axis 2 because it aims to promote financial, environmental and social aspects in the sectors of aquaculture, processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products. Further actions on Axis 4 are expected to be developed in order to improve the quality of life in fisheries areas. The main focus is the enhancement of sustainable development in all fishery areas.

### b) Region Corse (Office de l'Environnement de la Corse) - FRANCE

The Region Corse provided the volume of public aid only as follow:

- Regional: 500.000,00 euro
- National: 300.000,00 euro
- Public Aid: 250.000,00 euro (EFF = european fund for fishing and FEP = fond européen pour la pêche)

### c) Regione Toscana – ITALY

In Regione Toscana, during the Programming Period 2007 – 2013 the following financial resources have been allocated:

- Regional: 1.400.000,00 euro for each year (L.R. 66/95);
- The EEP provided 12.383.064,00 euro of which 6.191.532,00 from the EU, 4.953.225,60 from the State and 1.238.306,40 from the region.

The EEP best practices are linked with the reorganization and modernization of trout farming and sea farming systems.

The EEF is focused on the local context providing the macro objective to be implemented taking into consideration the local needs. For that reason the EEF represents the main opportunity in order to implement the fishing regional policy.

#### **d) Provence – Alpes- Cote d’Azur – FRANCE**

In case of Region PACA the volume of public aid can be summarized as follow:

- Regional: 1.500.000,00 euro
- National: 200.000,00 euro
- Public Aid: the regional allocation for PACA amounts to € 3.6M Euro for the duration of the EFF (off-axis 4). Halfway through the programmed amounts are as follows: € 0,159 million (18 cases) on measures 1.3 (Investment in ships) and 3.1 (collective actions). Programming a rate of 4.5%. For measurements 1.1/1.2 (adjustment of fishing effort /temporary cessation) whose envelope credits EFF is managed by the state, there is a programmed amount for the ships of the PACA region of 2.1 million €. This includes outputs fleet of tuna seiners and trawlers (fishing experiencing difficulties because of the state of the resource and operating costs). Note 1.9M € funding EFF programmed by the state measure 3.2 (protection and development of wildlife and aquatic vegetation) for the PACA region, corresponding mainly to finance the case « Coral Prado » (artificial reefs in Rade of Marseilles).

In Region PACA there are a group of projects or pilot actions implemented by professional organizations which are lacking fundings.

About the EEF added value, the professionals rarely take advantage of it because of administrative difficulties and too long delays in payments (up to two years). For their investment projects on land, professionals rather rely on the local governments like the Region, the Province, the Municipalities. With regard to investments to modernize the fishing fleet, only the Region can intervene. It is often the national counterpart to solicit additional EU aid. This competency (for ships under 18 meters) is transferred to the regions by the French state.

Concerning the EFF after 2013, the following can summarize according to Region PACA’s expectations:

- Development of groups EFF (axis 4) with regional management of European funds. On the basis of a territory development strategy, the goal is to implement measures to promote sustainable fishing to support collective actions to better manage fishing areas, to protect resources and reduce the impact of nets on the ecosystem.
- Maintaining current investments on board for fishing ships and selectivity for coastal fishing, emphasizing adaptation to new constraints: the renewal of obsolete ships (42% of vessels over 25 years), the integration of security measures, improve the workspaces and living aboard, wrapping fish (especially if, as desired by the European Commission, we are moving soon to a prohibition of any release, it will need more space on board and this will also translate into additional work for fishermen), processes to reduce energy costs.

**e) Region of Murcia – SPAIN**

Not answered.

**f) Kriti – GREECE**

Kriti provided the volume of public aid as follow:

- National: 66.272.906 euro
- Public Aid: 207.832.237 euro

**g) Comunidad Valenciana – SPAIN**

For Comunidad Valenciana the volume of public aid can be summarized as follows:

- Regional: Comunidad Valenciana 33.558.608 €
- National: 939.430.026 €

**h) Regione Marche – ITALY**

For Regione Marche the public aids can be listed in 1 M Euro from the region and National public aids. Moreover around 3,142 M Euro comes from European aids every year.

**i) Regione Liguria – ITALY**

Concerning Regione Liguria the volume of public aid is listed below:

- Regional: even if in the 2011 only 300.000,00 euro, about 900.000,00 euro for each year.
- Public Aid: 1.000.000,00 euro for each year.

**j) Regione Campania - ITALY**

In case of Regione Campania the EFF Campania 2007/2013 provides 98.094.470,00 euro, the other public aid are listed below:

- Regional: 9.809.447,20 euro;
- National: 39.237.787,80 euro.

**k) Regione Lazio - ITALY**

Regione Lazio has provided some information on EFF expectation after 2013. The most relevant Axis are considered to be 2, 3 and 4, while Axis 1 is not regarded as significant for future actions.

## CONCLUSIONS OF THE DIAGNOSTIC PHASE

This report presents the results of the diagnostic phase for the fisheries theme, whose aim was to understand the state of application of maritime policies at the Mediterranean level, especially focusing on a diagnosis of the fisheries dimension in Regions partners of the MAREMED project. The final aim of this work is to provide the European Commission with useful information and tools to update the Common Fisheries Policy in consideration of the features and peculiarities of the Mediterranean area.

The results of the diagnostic phase have been subdivided into several sections, following the questionnaire scheme that was submitted to all project partners to gather relevant data and information: (A) maps of coastal communities dependent on fisheries activities; (B) maps of main fisheries areas; (C) gathering data on regional plans; (D) towards a new conception of fishing activities at the regional level; (E) territorial strand of the CFP: a new scenario for fishing; (F) financial aspects.

**Sections A and B** have provided an exhaustive **overview on geographical, environmental, social and economic features related to coastal fisheries activities** in Regions partners of the project. It is interesting to note that Crete has the largest fleet, although it is mainly composed by small artisanal fishing vessels. Two Italian Regions follow: Campania and Marche. Cyprus, PACA, Toscana and Lazio Regions have also considerable fleets, followed by Corse Region. With regard to areas under some form of environmental protection, which could act as repopulation zones with spillover that is beneficial for fisheries, Region PACA and Corse in France have the highest number of protected areas, followed by Cyprus and by Italian Regions, especially Toscana and Liguria.

**Section C** has provided a **preliminary overview on the state of development and implementation of regional management plans** for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Regions partners of the project. The results of this section, although preliminary, have highlighted the crucial importance of this issue at the Mediterranean level. For this reason, a specific pilot action has been carried out on management plans, and results are thoroughly discussed in a dedicated report.

**Section D and E** have investigated the **degree of integration and coordination among fishing activities, Integrated Coastal Zone Management and the local economy, including the implementation of EFF/Axis IV aimed at supporting fishing communities**. Overall, the results have highlighted that there is not a very effective integration between ICZM, fisheries and all other activities that play a role in the coastal economy (e.g. tourism, energy production, environmental protection, maritime transport). However, the planning of interventions should be put in perspective through the adoption of an integrated maritime policy, and through a strong interrelation between fishery activities and a territory's features, potential and vocation. For this reason, two intertwined pilot actions have been carried out on Fishing Tourism and on EFF/Axis 4 on sustainable development of coastal zones and Fisheries Local Action Groups, and results are thoroughly discussed in a dedicated report.

**Section F** has provided an overview on **financial aspects related to fisheries activities**, including main investment orientations and funding tools. Funds are mainly allocated at the national level, with some support from Regions, and the main funding source is related to EFF measures (Axis 4 and to a lesser extent Axis 2 and 3). Resource allocation usually reaches several millions of euro.

END OF REPORT