#### CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE BLACK SEA AGAINST POLLUTION



## Overview on the Black Sea Fishing Fleet

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Permanent Secretariat
Black Sea Commission

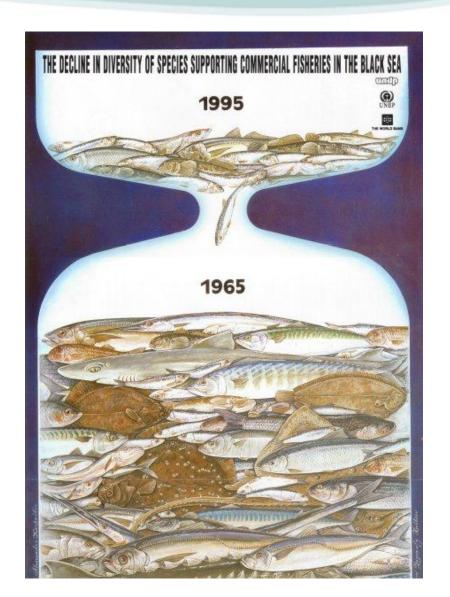
### Regional Environmental Problems in the Black Sea (TDA report 2007)



- Eutrophication/Nutrient Enrichment
- Chemical Pollution, including Oil
- Changes in Marine Living Resources,
   Overfishing
- Biodiversity Changes/Habitats Loss, including Alien Species Introduction
- Climate Change

#### **Overfishing**





Due to over-fishing in the early 1970s-1980s the structure of catches shifted significantly.

During this period, the number of commercially (valuable) exploited fish species declined from twenty to only five.



#### Black Sea Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation Protocol

14-Jun-2002, Ministerial Meeting, Sofia:

Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine signed

17-Apr-2009, Ministerial Meeting Diplomatic Conference in Sofia:

Georgia signed

#### Ratifications:

**Turkey** (12 August 2004)

Bulgaria (13 October 2004)

**Ukraine** (22 February 2007) notification sent on April 20<sup>th</sup>, 2011

Georgia (22 September 2009)

Romania (6 December 2011)

**Enforced: 20 June 2011** 

#### Black Sea Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation Protocol



#### **Article 1**

1. The purpose of this Protocol is to maintain the Black Sea ecosystem in the good ecological state and its landscape in the favorable conditions, to protect, to preserve and to sustainably manage the biological and landscape diversity of the Black Sea in order to enrich the biological resources.

#### **Article 4**

- 1. Each Contracting Party shall take all necessary measures to:
- a) protect, preserve, improve and manage in a sustainable and environmentally sound way areas of particular biological or landscape value, notably by the establishment of protected areas according to the procedure in Annex 1
- b) ensure that species occurring in the area to which this Protocol applies are maintained at favorable conservation status and habitats close to undisturbed;
- c) ensure that species of economic importance, especially living marine resources, are used sustainably;
- d) restore and rehabilitate damaged areas of previously high biodiversity and landscape value;
- e) restore and maintain in good conditions the landscape of high nature, historical, cultural and aesthetic value



#### Black Sea Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation Protocol

**ANNEX 1:** Protected Areas

**ANNEX 2:** Provisional List of Species of the Black Sea

**Importance** 

**ANNEX 3:** Conservation of Species and Management of

Their Habitats

**ANNEX 4:** Black Sea Species Whose Exploitation Should

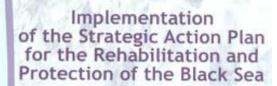
Be Regulated

### Strategic Action Plan for the Rehabilitation and Protection of the

Black Sea - BS SAP

- •Signed on October 31, 1996 (Black Sea Day)
- Adopted by all Black Sea countries
- •In 2009 updated BS SAP was adopted at Ministerial Conference in Sofia, BG
- Addressed to transboundary env.
   problems
- Ecosystem approach





(2002-2007)

A report by the

Commission on the Protection of
the Black Sea Against Pollution



Istanbul, Turkey 2009

# Strategic Action Plan for the Rehabilitation and Protection of the Black Sea – BS SAP (2009) Ecosystem Quality Objectives



#### **EcoQO 1: Preserve commercial marine living resources**

EcoQO 2: Conservation of Black Sea Biodiversity and

**Habitats** 

**EcoQO 3: Reduce eutrophication** 

EcoQO 4: Ensure Good Water Quality for Human Health,

Recreational Use and Aquatic Biota

# BS SAP 2009 EcoQO1: Preserve commercial marine living resources



### EcoQO 1a: Sustainable use of commercial fish stock and other marine living resources

- 1. Adopt and implement a Regional Agreement for fisheries and conservation of living resources of the Black Sea
- 2. Harmonize and improve methodologies for the collation of fisheries statistic data and for assessment of the fish stocks at a regional level
- 3. Increase resources to regulatory bodies responsible for fisheries management

# BS SAP 2009 EcoQO1: Preserve commercial marine living resources



### EcoQO 1b: Restore/rehabilitate stocks of commercial marine living resources

- 4. Improved regionally agreed system to match fishing efforts to stocks
- 5. Ban on non-precautionary fishing technologies in force (notably dredging and bottom trawling)
- 6. Introduce instruments including management, economic and legal to ensure increased production from environmentally friendly mariculture to encourage a decrease in fishing effort

# BS SAP 2009 EcoQO1: Preserve commercial marine living resources



EcoQO 1b: Restore/rehabilitate stocks of commercial marine living resources

- 7. Develop regulations aimed at decreasing by-catch level
- 8. Elaborate and implement measures for increasing of the fish recruitment for the protection of juvenile commercial fish
- 9. Minimize ghost fishing caused by discarded, abandoned or lost fixed and floating nets, including those used in illegal/unregulated fishing activities
- 10. Develop and introduce methodologies to assess the condition of populations of commercial marine living resources

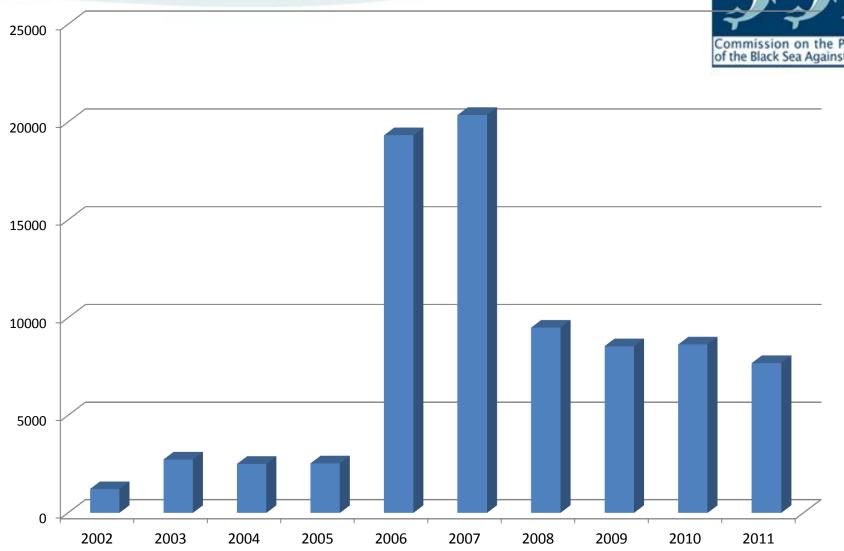
### AG FOMLR Reporting to BSC

Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution

- common and agreed reporting formats
- last updated in 2009
- Parameters reported:
  - type of gears used
  - catches per gear (quantities and species)
  - fishing fleet no and catches per vessel class
  - by-catch target and non-target species
  - marine mammals: by-catch and stranded
  - stocks and landings
  - illegal fishing
- economic indicators (employment, no of authorizations, fish consumption, average age of the fleet)

#### **Black Sea Fishing Fleet (total vessels)**





#### Number of vessels in the Black Sea in 2003

						-	<u> </u>
TYPE OF VESSEL	BG	GE (2002)	RO	RU (2002)	TR	UA (2002)	TOTAL
Trawler	872	25	9	48	300	16	1270 lu
Purse seiner		9		13	136		158
Gill netter	123	31					154
Longliner	17	6					23
Pound netter							
Hand netter							
Multi- purpose	112	5	889		283	150	1439
Others		350				33	383
TOTAL	1024	426	898	61	719	199	3327

#### Number of vessels in the Black Sea in 2010

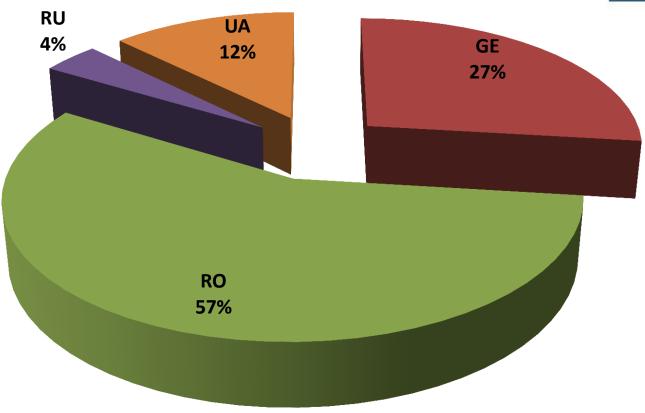
TYPE OF	BG	GE	RO	RU	TR	UA	TOTAL
VESSEL							
Trawler	13		1		280	17	311
Purse seiner					168		168
Gill netter	29		123			4	156
Longliner							
Pound netter			17				17
Hand netter			56				56
Multi- purpose	2298						2298
Others			9		5489	95	5593
TOTAL	2340	37	206		5937	116	8636

#### Number of vessels in the Black Sea in 2011

TYPE OF	BG	GE	RO	RU	TR	UA	TOTAL
VESSEL	ВС	GL	KO .	KO .	IK.	OA	
Trawler			1		285	16	302
Purse seiner					195		195
Gill netter			123			4	127
Longliner			30				30
Pound netter			17				17
Hand netter			29				29
Multi- purpose					4517	95	4612
Others							
TOTAL	2336	43	200		4993	115	7587

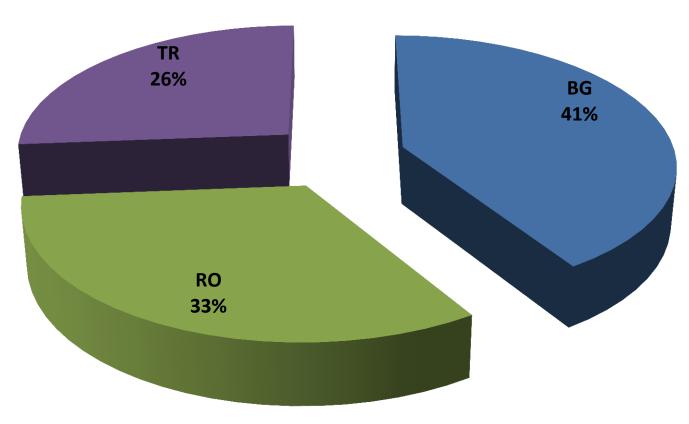
### Black Sea Fishing Fleet per country 2002



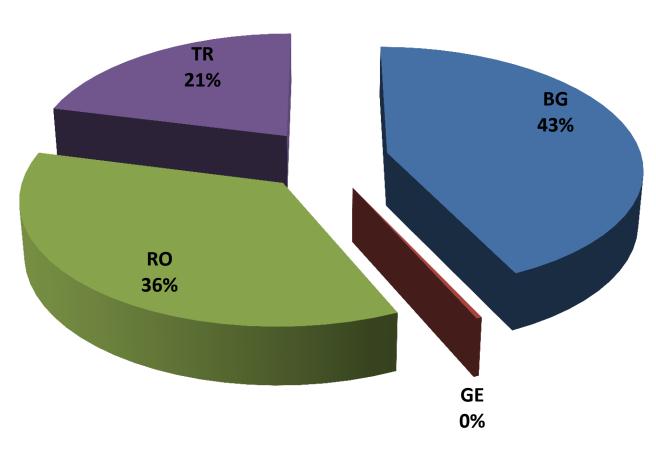


### Black Sea Fishing Fleet per country 2003

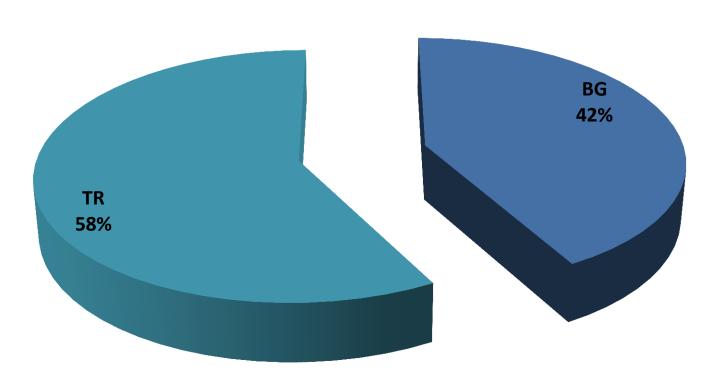


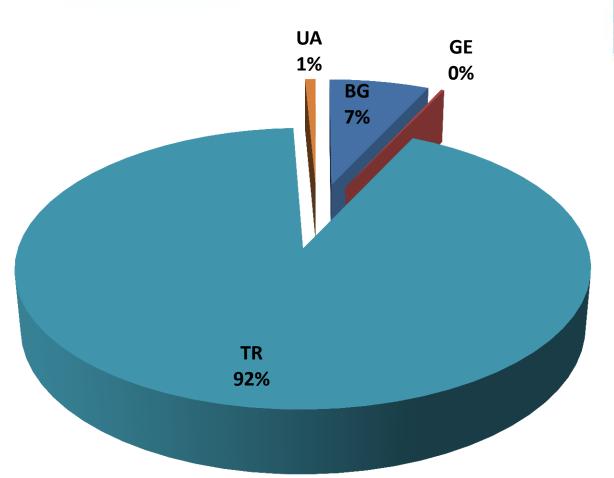






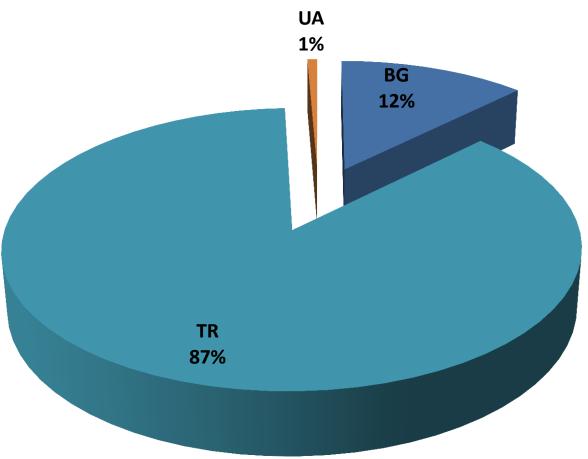




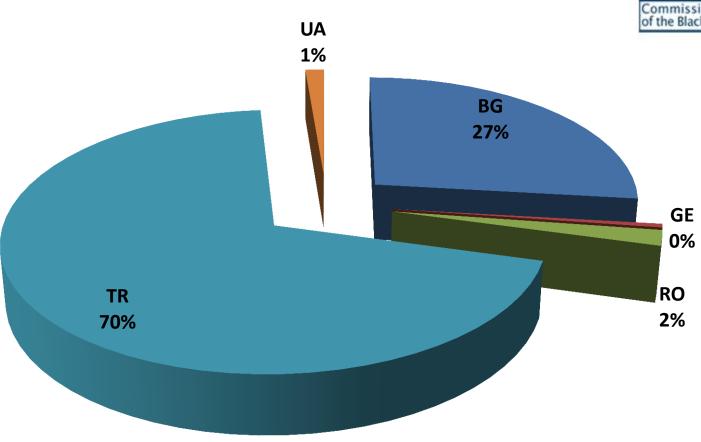




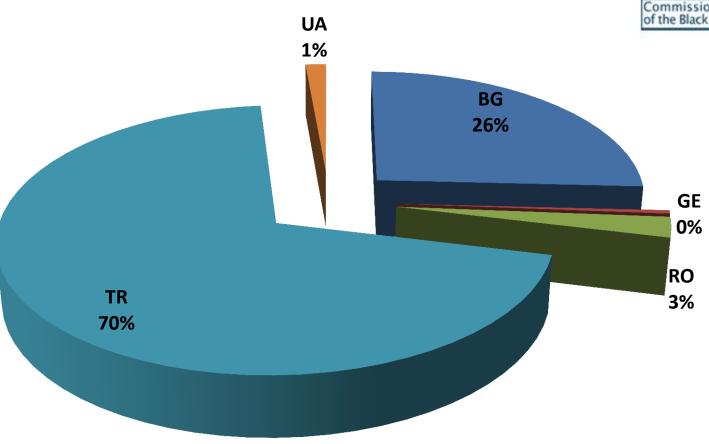




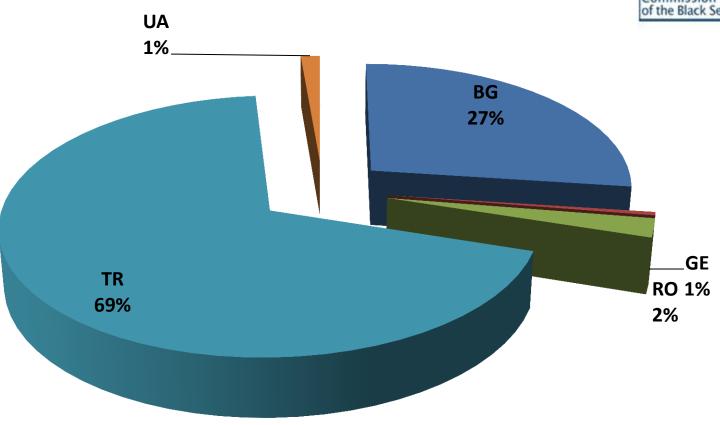




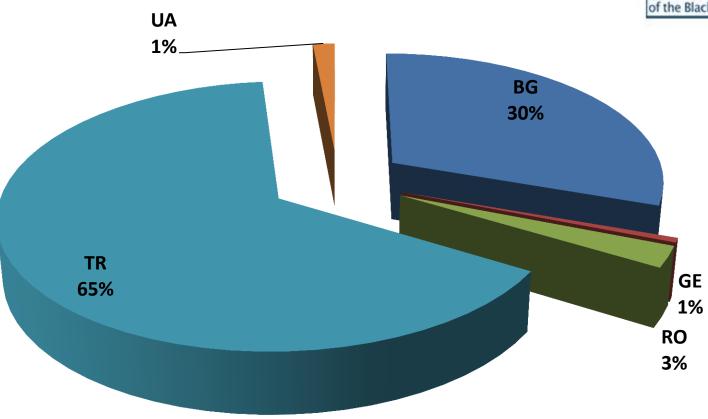




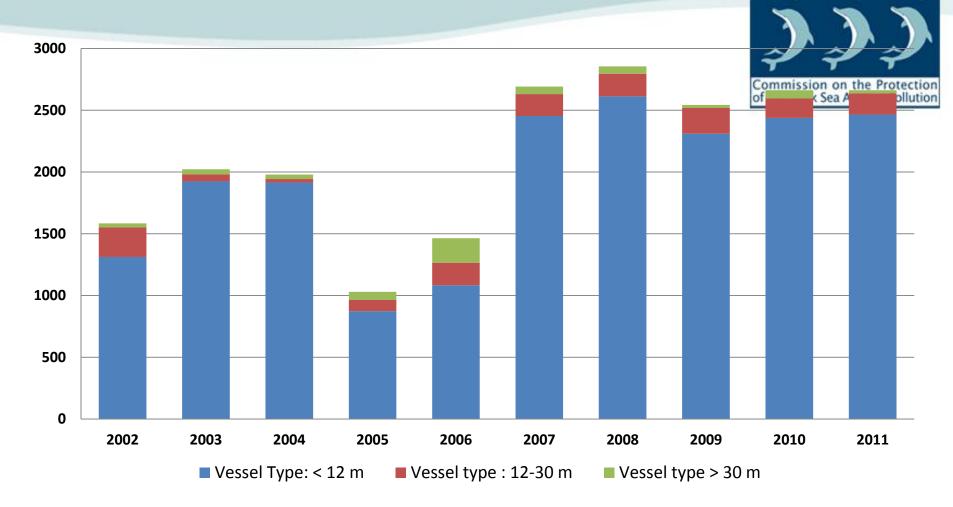








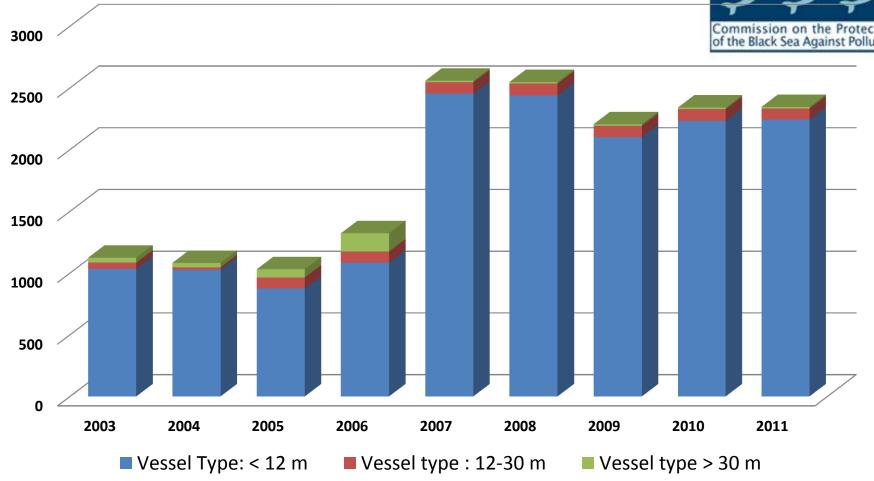
#### **Black Sea Fishing Fleet structure**



small-scale fishery in all the Black Sea countries

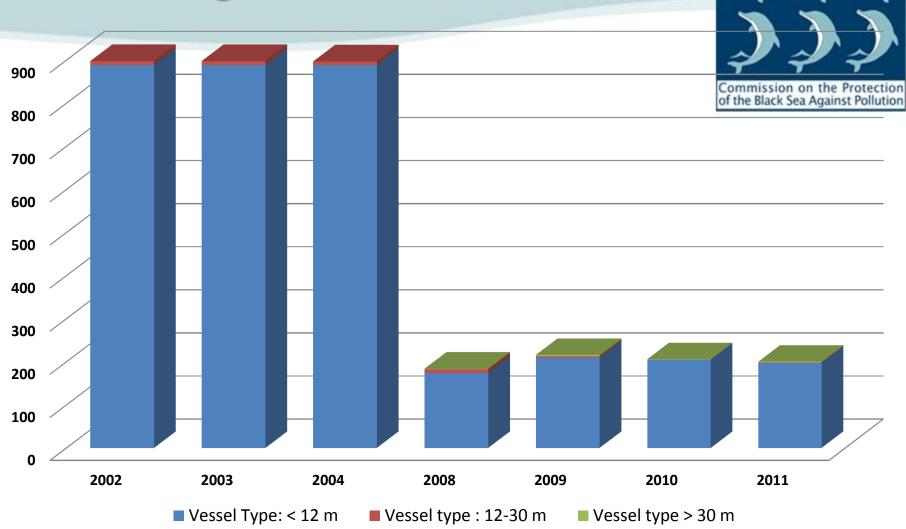
#### **Fishing Fleet structure - BG**





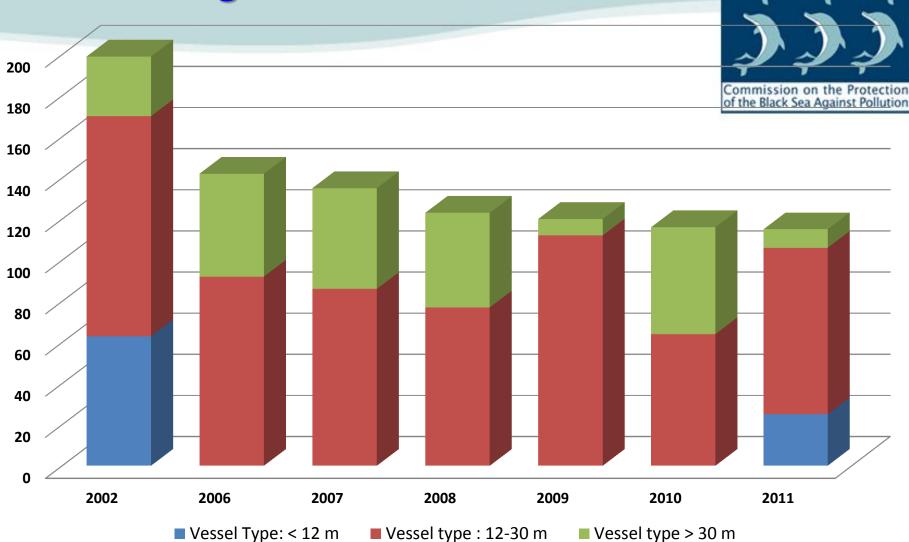
dominant fishing vessels smaller than 12 m

#### **Fishing Fleet structure - RO**



dominant fishing vessels smaller than 12 m

#### **Fishing Fleet structure - UA**



dominant fishing vessels of medium size: 12 – 30 m

#### **Conclusions and gaps**



- •data reported to BSC don't show the real situation in the BS countries not only related to the status of the fishing fleet, but also for the other parameters — illegal fishing not properly attended
- •analysis of the size and structure of the fishing fleet on approximately 10 years show a decrease both in fleet and vessel size as result of fish stocks reduction and changes in target species.
- small scale fishery better developed

# Thank you for your attention!

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