

JOINT GFCM-BSC WORKSHOP ON ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED, UNREGULATED FISHING (IUU) IN THE BLACK SEA

Bayram ÖZTÜRK, Ph.D.

GFCM Consultant

Istanbul University, Fisheries Faculty



OBJECTIVE OF THE JOINT WORKSHOP

- To improve knowlegde of the nature and extent of IUU fishing in theBlack Sea
- To collect and review information provided by Black Sea states on their fleet operating in the area as well as their experience in the figth of IUU fishing
- To inform participants on the measures available at international and regional level to figth IUU fishing, with particular reference to MCS related measures
- To draw up a roadmap to figth IUU fishing in the Black Sea .

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR JOINT GFCM-BSC WORKSHOP ON ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING IN THE BLACK SEA (25-27February 2013, Istanbul, Turkey)

1. Do you have any data or record for IUU fishing in your territorial waters or Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)? If so, since when?
2. Please provide the below information on IUU fisheries in your water as much as possible.
 - A) Season/months
 - B) Areas
 - C) Main fishing gear
 - D) Average size of fishing boats
 - E) Main target species
 - F) By catch records
 - G) Ghost fishing (abandoned nets)
 - H) Estimated revenues of the IUU products
3. Have there been or are there any on-going particular studies on IUU fishing in your country?
4. Do you have any legal measures to reduce IUU fishing in your waters, such as fines, detention of boats or fishing gears?
5. Are coastguards or fisheries authorities well-informed of IUU fisheries?
6. Do you have any monitoring or controlling system for your fishing fleet, such as landing control or assigning on-board observers?

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR JOINT GFCM-BSC WORKSHOP ON ILLEGAL,
UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING IN THE BLACK SEA (25-
27February 2013, Istanbul, Turkey)**

7. What are the social/economical impacts of IUU fishing to your society?
8. How can this problem be solved in your country and also among the Black Sea countries ?
9. If there is an international agreement on IUU fishing in the Black Sea, what is your opinion about it?
10. Which is the structure of your national fishing fleet operating in the Black Sea?

Please provide the below information:

- A) Total number of vessels (active and not active)
 - B) Number of vessels by
 - length classes (0-6, 6-12, 12-18, 12-24, >24m)
 - main categories of vessel type
 - main categories of fishing gear
 - C) Vessels equipped with VMS system or other technologies to track down their fishing activities
 - Total number
 - Number by length classes
11. Is there any national fleet management plans currently in place? If yes, kindly specify the main characteristics of the plan.
 12. Any other suggestions and comments?

HISTORICAL EVALUATION of THE BLACK SEA FISHING



Some demographic and fisheries data of the Black Sea countries

(Düzgüneş and Erdoğan 2008)

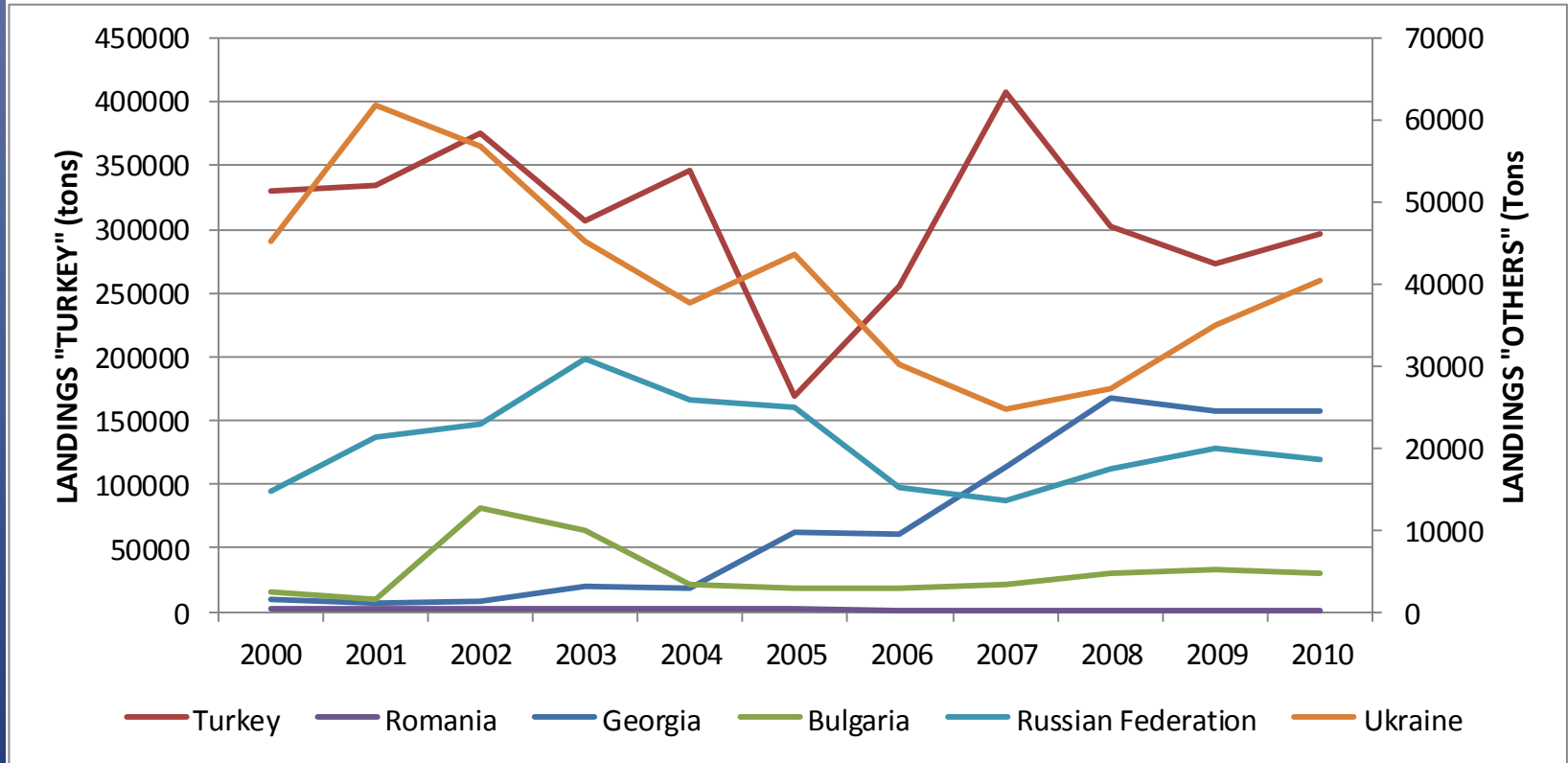
Data	Bulgaria	Georgia	Romania	Russian Federation	Turkey	Ukraine
Population ¹ (x1000)	7.965	5.177	22.387	144.082	70.318	48.902
Coastal Population (x1000)	714	650	746	1.159	6.700	6.800
Coastal Length (km)	354	310	225	800 ²	1.329	2.782 ²
Total Fish Production (t)	11.000	3.000	13.000	3.051.000 ³	644.000	229.000 ³
Black Sea Production (t)	2.843	2.837	1.824	24.922	342.455	63.161
Number of Fishing Vessels	1.261	360	436	2912	7.308	2.300

¹ Demographic data in 2000.

² Including Azov Sea.

³ Includes high seas fisheries.

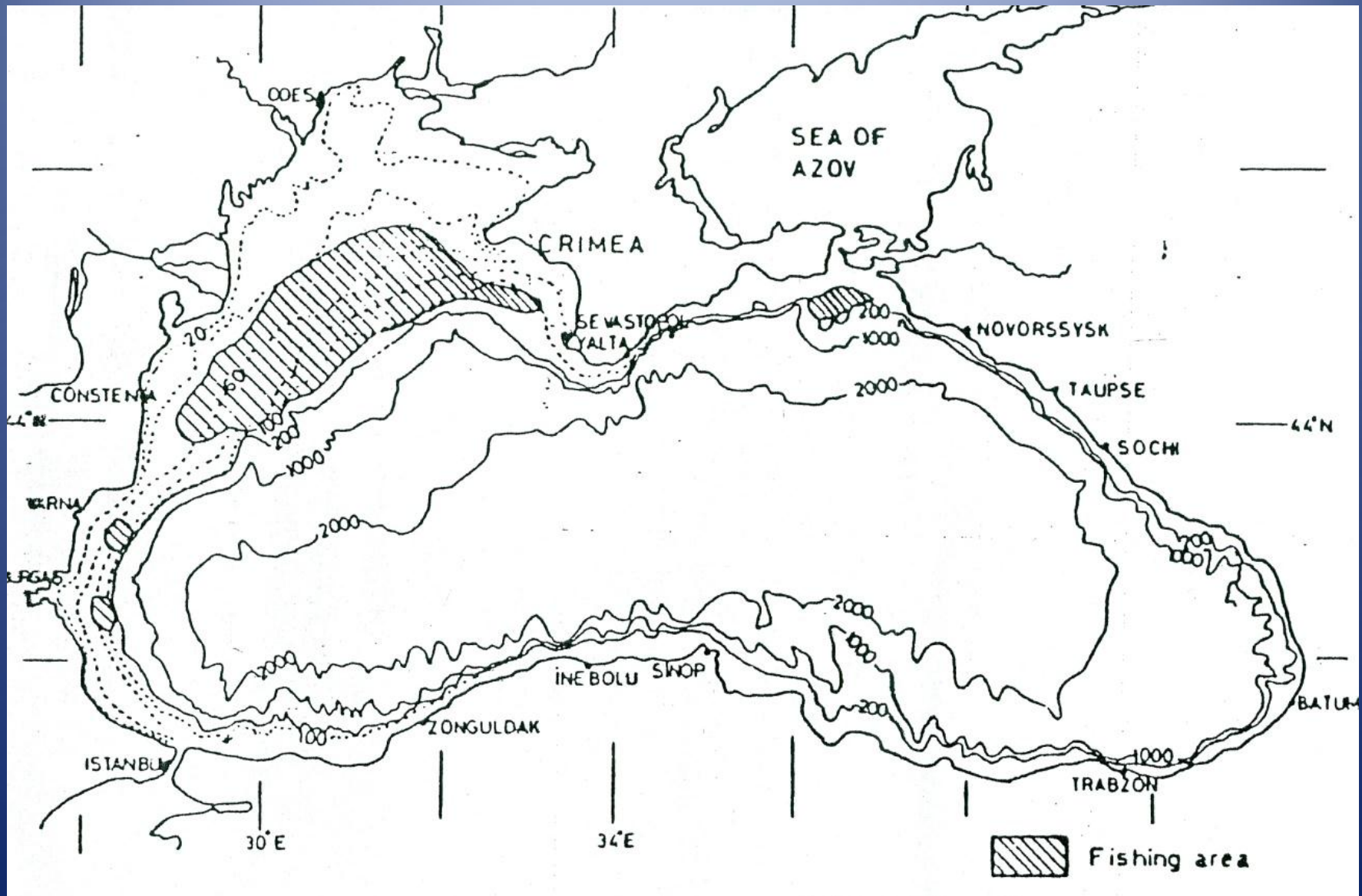
2000-2012 Fish Landings in the Black Sea countries



EEZ DELIMITATION IN THE BLACK SEA



Traditional turbot fishing grounds in the Black Sea



MAIN IUU TARGET FISH: TURBOT

Commercially the Black Sea turbot (*Psetta maxima*, *Scophthalmus maeticus*) is one of the most valuable species in the basin, and currently caught with gillnets and bottom trawls.

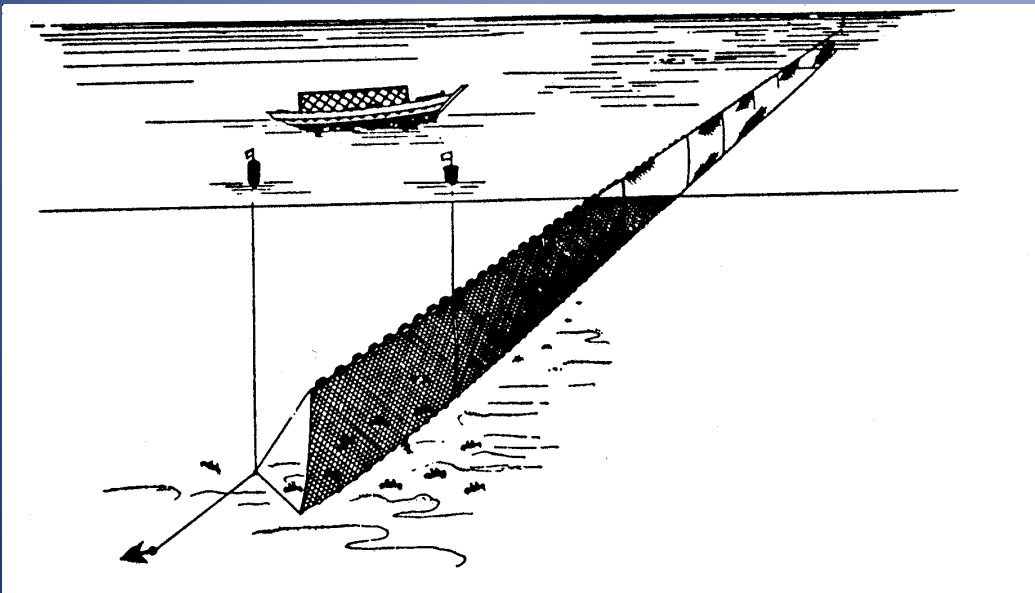


Turbot distribution in the Black sea





Bottom Gill Net for turbot fishing



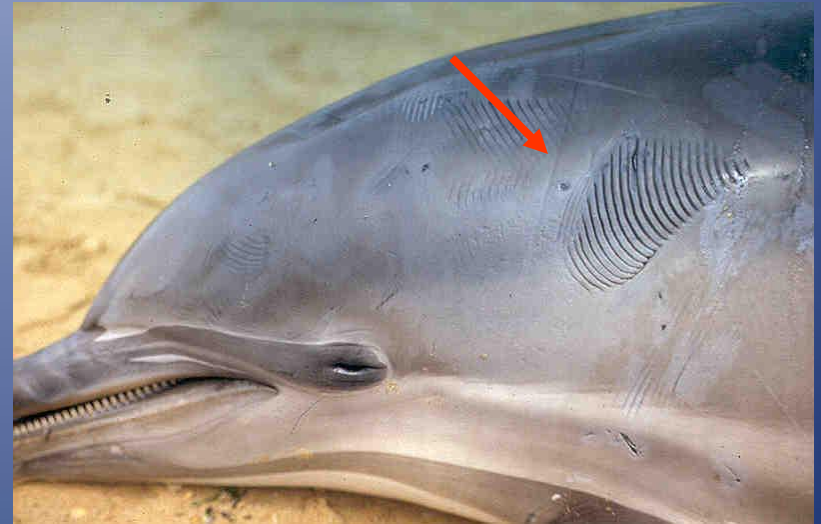
Season	April, May, June
Fishing depth	20-60 fathom (36-108m)
Soak time	10-30 days
Net height	1-2,2m
Mesh size	160-200mm

Number of boats, bottom gill nets and distance of fishing area from coast

Fishing Ports	Number of bottom gill nets	Number of boats	Distance of fishing area from coast (nautical mile)
İğneada	4.000	80	15
Kıyıköy	5.000	27	15
Karaburun	2.000	8	3-5
Şile	1.000	10	1
Ağva	2.000	10	10
	14.000	135	

1 bottom gill net \approx 100m

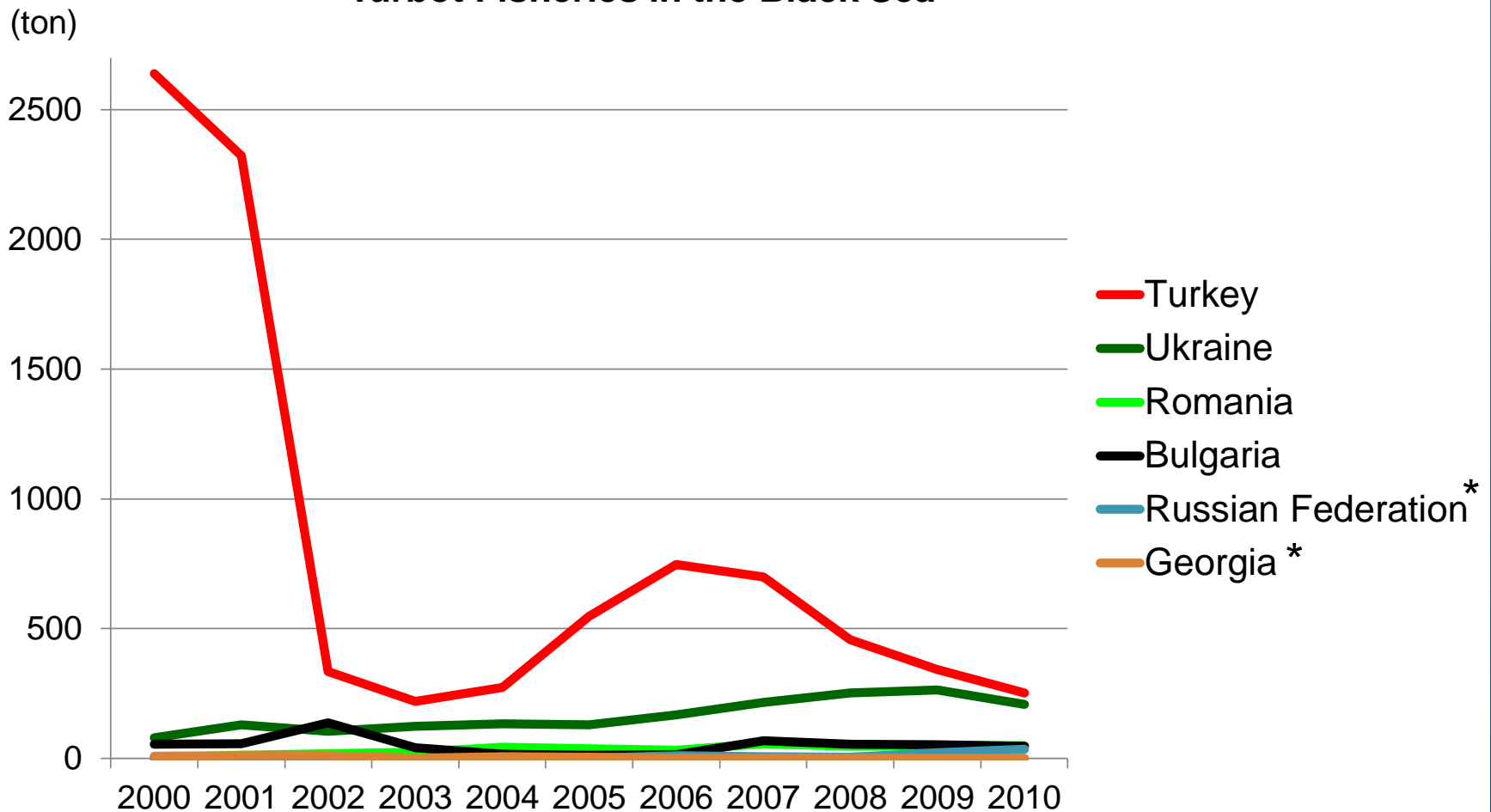
40 harbour porpoises, one bottlenose dolphin and one common dolphin were examined in 2003-2004 bycatch study (Tonay and Ozturk 2004).



15,000 nets have been used in the Turkish Western Black Sea approximately in 3500 km.



Turbot Fisheries in the Black Sea



* All flatfish fisheries were considered in the cases of Russian Federation and Georgia

Fisheries data are obtained from global production database, FIGIS, FAO



TURKISH TURBOT ENHANCEMENT PROJECT



Sturgeon Enhancement Project



GHOST FISHING



BYCATCH - DOGFISH



BYCATCH – DISCARD , TRAWLING





A good cooperation case against ghost fishing and bycatch between Romania and Turkey 2001

Name of the boat	Licence Kod Number	Owner
Hüseyin Reis	34 22 TG 1965	Yaşar Sert
Kaplan Kardeşler	34 01 G 0827	Hüseyin Kaplan
Mekke	34 22 TG 0989	Hayri Deniz
Güvenler-2	35 30 TG 0830	Dursun Güven
Giritler-3	36 22 TG 0071	Suphi Mustafa Girit
Suat Reis	37 22 TG 0912	Salih Girit
Burhan Reis-2	38 22 TG 0434	Durhan-Burhan-Cemil Celikkıran

I. REGION	II. REGION	III. REGION
44. 16. 50 N (0)-029 14 50 E (1)	44. 26. 60 N (2)-029 33 60 E (3)	44. 43. 60 N (1)-030 03 50 E (1)
44. 09. 45 N (6)-029 07 50 E (3)	44. 18. 00 N (7)-029 33 60 E (3)	44. 08. 00 N (6)-029 42 50 E (2)
43. 57. 90 N (8)-029 10 90 E (1)	44. 18. 00 N (7)-029 39 00 E (3)	43. 52. 50 N (9)-029 19 50 E (6)
44. 13. 50 N (7)-029 23 50 E (1)	44. 26. 60 N (2)-029 39 00 E (3)	43. 46. 50 N (2)-029 19 50 E (6)
		44. 01. 30 N (1)-029 46 50 E (6)
		44. 43. 60 N (1)-029 19 50 E (8)

Rapana sp. in the Black Sea



Dredging is harmful for benthic communities



IUU fishing attracted media

YAŞAM

Sabî 30 Mayıs 2000 11

Karadeniz'de ateşli av

Ukrayna'dan sonra Romanya da Türk teknesine ateş açtı



LEVENT CİNEMRE

lcinemre@milliyet.com.tr

Karadeniz'de avlanmak, Türk balıkçıları için artık bir çölim - kalam meselesi haline geldi. Geçtiğimiz ay Ukrayna sahil güvenlik birimleri tarafından bir Türk balıkçının öldürülmesinin ardından, bu ay da Romanya sahil güvenlik botu Rumelienerli balıkçıların üzerine ateş açtı. Dursun Güven'e ait, 17 tayfının çalıştığı Güvenler adlı tekne, Romanya'da birkaç gün mahsur kaldı. Balıkçılar, Ukrayna olaylarının ardından o taraflara pek gidemiyor. Alternatif avlanma alanları ise, Romanya civarı. Ancak balıkçılara göre bir ay öncesine kadar 12 mîlden açık sularda avlanmalarına karşın Romanya sahil güvenlik yetkilileri, geçtiğimiz



Fotoğraf: Mine Tudok

Romania Libera - 20-21 April

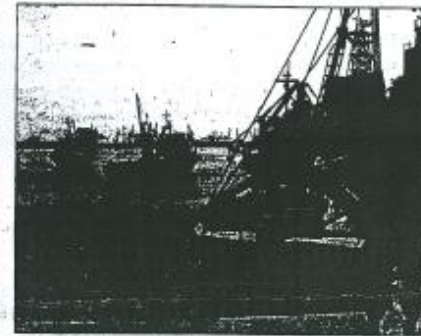
page 16

Pescarii turci au vrut să ajungă la Odessa, dar au nimerit... Constanța!

După cum v-am informat, braconierii turci, năvăliți la calcanul românesc, au reapărut, și nu oicum, ci în forță, în largul Mării Negre, în apele teritoriale ale României, făcând din nou ravagii cu plasele și scutele lor moderne de pescuit. Deși nu are o dotare pe măsură, ba, dimpotrivă, la capitolul nave se plasează cu mult sub nivelul de care dispun pescarii turci, Poliția de Frontieră Constanța a reușit să rețină nu mai puțin de șapte ambarcațiuni cu semănanță, dintr-un total de opt, surprinse de radarul de coastă. Cele șapte nave arestate sunt: "E. Ogulari", "Ozcan Ali", "Derya J", "Sahis Reis", "Pirlant K", "Kadâr Kapkan" și "Erem ler", cu un total de 40 de marinari.

A început ancheta

Cei 40 de marinari turci se află sub arest la bordul propriilor nave, care, începând de ieri, sunt puse cu strânsime de lucrători ai Poliției de Frontieră. Nimeni nu are voie să coboare sub nici un pretext pe uscat. Ei se vor afla în această situație până când vor fi încheiate toate investigațiile demarate încă din seara zilei de joi de autoritățile române. Echipa de anchetatori este alcătuită din reprezentanți ai Parchetului Constanța, ofițeri de la Poliția de Frontieră și inspecțori ai Căpităniei Constanța. Marinarii trecușeri deja într-o primă fază prin mâna procurorului case-i se-



diază. Autoritățile române au luat legătura și cu Consutul Turc de la Constanța, dar la fața locului s-a prezentat doar un translator. Marinarii turci s-au dovedit a fi cooperanți, numai că motivațiile invocate de ei privind pescuirea ilegală în apele teritoriale ale României sunt de-a dreptul puzile. Unul dintre comandanți a declarat că România nu era inclusă în itinerariul navelor, destinația fiind portul Odessa, dar nu a putut explica de ce și cum au poposit în zona noastră economică. Cum însă condițiile de navigație au fost dintre cele mai bune în ultimele zile, varianta cu rătăcirile pe mare nu are nici o susținere. O altă variantă, la fel de glumeată, ar fi că după ce au pescuit într-o altă zonă

ar fi poposit acolo pentru a se odihni. Culmea, tocmai într-un sector unde calcanul se găsește din abundență! În paralel cu celelalte investigații, Căpitănia Constanța a început, după cum ne-a declarat directorul general al acestei instituții, domnul Alexandru Mezel, propria sa anchetă, efectuând cercetări privind autenticitatea și valabilitatea documentelor oamenilor și ale navei. Două pescadoreanse au cerut certificate de siguranță asiguratei expirate. Căpitănia a solicitat Autorității Maritime Turce să furnizeze cât mai urgent decât persoanele incluse pe listele de echipaj și dreptul să conducă respectivele nave.

The Meetings of the Leaders of the Black Sea Littoral States Border/Coast Guard Agencies and Black Sea Cooperation Forum



**Black Sea Littoral States
Border/Coast Guard Cooperation Forum
BSCF**

**ON COOPERATION AMONG THE BORDER/COAST GUARD
AUTHORITIES OF THE BLACK SEA LITTORAL STATES**

**про співробітництво між прикордонними відомствами
чорноморських прибережних країн**

**о сотрудничестве между пограничными ведомствами/береговыми
охранами прибрежных стран Черноморского региона**

**ЗА СЪТРУДНИЧЕСТВО МЕЖДУ СЛУЖБИТЕ ЗА ГРАНИЧНА/ БРЕГОВА
ОХРАНА В ЧЕРНО МОРЕ**

**შავიზღვისპირა ქვეყნების სასაზღვრო/სანაპირო დაცვის უწყებებს შორის
თანამშრომლობის შესახებ**

**privind cooperarea între autoritățile de frontieră/gardă de coastă
din statele riverane Mării Negre**

Fisheries inspection at the market and Sea



(C) CIHAN

BRIEF CASES BETWEEN 1992-2012

	BULGARIA	GEORGIA	RUSSIA	ROMANIA	UKRAINE
DEAD	1 (2008)	1 (1997)	-	-	1 (2000)
WOUNDED	-	-	-	1 (2011)	1 (2000)
SUNK				1 (2011)	1 (2000)
CASES	7	16	8	8	20
DETAINED	UNKNOWN	32(?)	UNKNOWN	19(?)	30 (?)

* : Plus, a Bulgarian Fishing Boat reported from Romania.

Total cases: 60

Responsible Fisheries Booklet For The Black and Azov Seas



"An informative booklet
for communities with The
Black and Azov Seas"



Scientific Name	ROM	TUR	GEO	BUL	RUS	UKR
1- <i>Squalus acanthias</i>	Rechin	Mahmuzlu Camgöz	ქისკვიანი ზვიგენი	Морско куче	Катран	Катран
2- <i>Raja clavata</i>	Vatos	Vatoz	ზღვის მელა	Ватус	Морская лисица	Морська лисиця
3- <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedti</i>	Nisetru	Mersin	ზუოსი	Есетра	Осетр	Осетер
4- <i>Alosa pontica pontica</i>	Scrumbie de Dunare	Tirsi	შავი ზღვის ქაშაყი	Карагъоз	Дунайская сельдь	Дунайський оселедець
5- <i>Sprattus sprattus sprattus</i>	Sprot	Çaça	ჩვეულებრივი ქარხალა	Цаца	Шпрот	Шпрот
6- <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	Hamsia	Hamsi	ქაფშია	Хамсия	Хамса, анчоус	Хамса, анчоус
7- <i>Belone belone euxini</i>	Zargan	Zargana	ხარღანი	Зарган	Сарган	Сарган
8- <i>Merlangius merlangus euxinus</i>	Bacaliar	Mezgit	მერლანგი	Меджид	Мерланг	Мерланг
9- <i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Laban	Has Kefal	კეფალი	Кефал	Лобан	Лобан
10- <i>Liza aurata</i>	Singhil	Altınbaş Kefal	ოქროსფერი კეფალი	Платерина	Сингиль	Сингиль
11- <i>Atherina boyeri</i>	Aterina	Gümüş	მისვილხვინი კეფალი	Сребърка	Атерина	Атерина
12- <i>Pomatomus saltator</i>	Lufar	Lüfer	შავი ზღვის ათურინა	Лефер	Луфарь	Луфар
13- <i>Trachurus mediterraneus ponticus</i>	Stavrid	Sarıkanat istavrit	ლუფარი	Черноморски сафрид	Черноморская ставрида	Черноморська ставрида
14- <i>Trachurus trachurus</i>	Stavrid	İstavrit	შავი ზღვის სტავრიდა	Сафрид	Средиземноморская ставрида	Средиземноморська ставрида
15- <i>Mullus barbatus ponticus</i>	Barbun	Barbunya	ხმელთაშუაზღვის სტავრიდა	Барбуна	Барабуля	Барабуля
16- <i>Scomber scombrus</i>	Scrumbie albastra	Uskumru	სკუმბრია	Скумрия	Скумбрия	Скумбрия
17- <i>Sarda sarda</i>	Palamida	Palamut	პელამიდა	Паламуд	Пеламида	Пеламида
18- <i>Mesogobius batrachocephalus</i>	Hanos	Kayabalıç	გომბეშოსიოვა ღორჯო	Лихнус	Бычок-кнут	Бичок-жаба
19- <i>Neogobius melanostomus</i>	Strunghil	Kayabalıç	შავპირი ღორჯო	Стронгил	Бычок-кругляк	Бичок-кругляк
20- <i>Neogobius ratan</i>	Ratan	Kayabalıç	ჭყირი ღორჯო	Попче	Бычок-ротан	Бичок-ротань
21- <i>Psetta maxima maotica</i>	Calcan	Kalkan	შავი ზღვის კალკანი	Калкан	Калкан	Калкан
22- <i>Platichthys flesus luscus</i>	Cambula	Derepisisi	მდინარის კამბალა-გლოსა	Писия	Глосса	Глось
23- <i>Solea nasuta</i>	Limba de mare	Dil	ზღვის ენა	Морски език	Морской язык	Морський язык

WHY IUU FISHING?

SOCIAL FACTS FOR THE BLACK SEA

- No transparency for landing and catch in most of the countries
- High economical profit and demand for some fish species → Black market for some species
- Low salary of fishermen and inspection officers
- Political uncertainty and conflicts
- Lack of environmental consciousness
- Weak NGO involvement

WHY IUU FISHING?

TECHNICAL FACTS FOR THE BLACK SEA

- Weak implementation of AIS regulations
- Weak monitoring, control and surveillance system
- Unefficient capacity and number of patrol boats
- Inexperienced staff

KEY PLAYERS IN THE BLACK SEA IUU ISSUES

- **GFCM**

- ACCOBAMS

- Black Sea Commission

- Black Sea Economic Cooperation

- Port State Control of the Black Sea

- Black Sea Coast Guard Agreement, 2011

- NGO's

- Fisheries cooperatives and unions

- State research institutions

- Universities

- **Fishing companies and fishermen**

PROPOSED ROAD MAP -1

- For mitigating IUU fishing, clear and transparent information system should be established.
- A technical cooperation project for the Black Sea could be established building upon the FAO practice of Regional Projects and it could be executed under the 1st GFCM Framework Programme.
- Standardization of fishing gear
- Turbot stock assessment in the entire Black Sea
- Particular study for anchovy in the Caucasian shores
- All necessary precautions against sturgeon poaching in some countries

PROPOSED ROAD MAP -2

- Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) system should be developed to reduce illegal fishing practices.
- All fisheries associations and cooperatives should take an initiative for mitigation or zero tolerance against IUU fisheries among member fishermen.
- IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL RULES, LAWS, REGULATIONS FOR FISHING
- SO IMPORTANT...

PROPOSED ROAD MAP -3

- Lack of studies on IUU fishing
- Lack of bycatch records
- Lack of ghost fishing records
- Lack of coordination among states and concerted actions
- Lack of estimated revenue of IUU products
- Lack of analysis on social, economical impacts for IUU fisheries

PROPOSED ROAD MAP -4

- A scientific monitoring program is needed for creating a database of the IUU fishing in the region.
- Similarly, GFCM Rec. GFCM/33/2009/8 “On the establishment of a list of vessels presumed to have carried out IUU fishing in the GFCM Area, amending Recommendation GFCM/2006/4” should be implemented in a way that special attention is given to the Black Sea.
- A permanent working group for IUU fishing to be created within the GFCM would significantly help to address all these issues and more. This working group could work under the remit of the GFCM Working Group on the Black Sea

OUTREACH and DISSEMINATION METHODS TO HALT IUU FISHING

- Public awareness
- Multinational languages
- Posters
- Brochures
- Videos



Thank you for your attention....