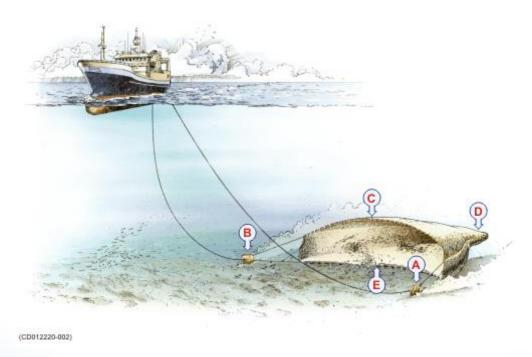








# GFCM workshop on ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA (2-4 October, 2013 Tunis)

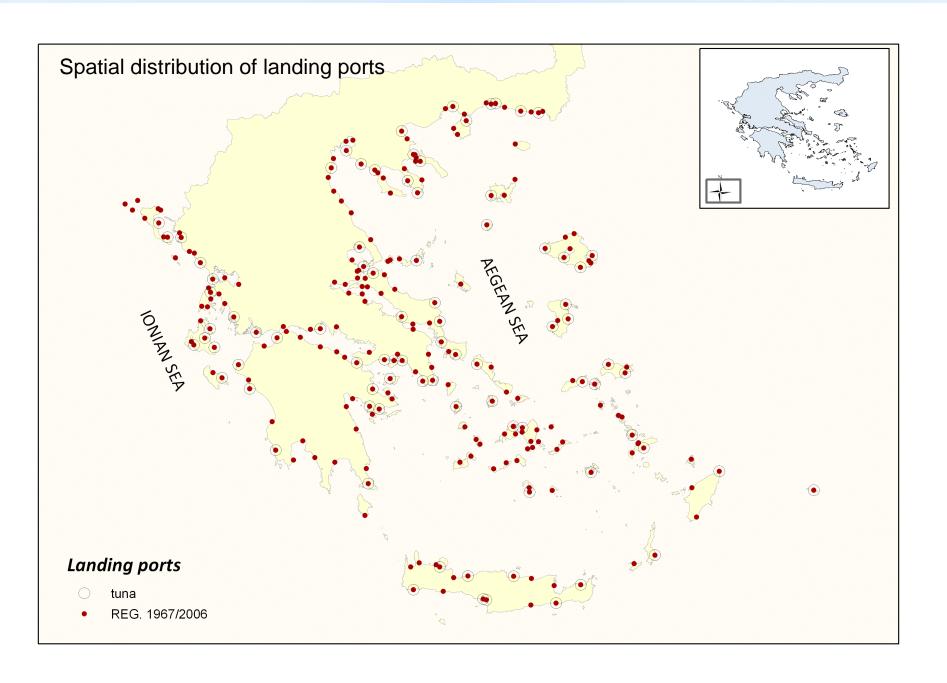


Stefanos Kavadas











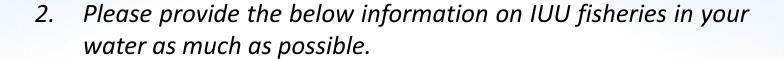
1. Do you have any data or record for IUU fishing in your territorial waters or Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) by your fishermen or by fishermen of other nationalities? If so, since when?

Data are available for IUU fishing by Greek fishing vessels in territorial waters. These data have been recorded in a national electronic database since 2000.









## A) Season/months

An increasing trend towards IUU fisheries can be detected during spring, summer and early autumn

## B) Areas

The IUU fishing is scattered throughout Greece as fishing license, issued to fishing vessels, is valid throughout the territory, in accordance with national legislation, so a fishing vessel can work in any area with certain fishing gears. Sanctions are imposed by the local port authorities. There are a large number of penalties imposed on fishing vessels berthed in major fishing ports in the Aegean Sea.







The largest number of infringements is detected in amateur fishers. Fishing vessels with various gears (except dynamic tools) are coming second in the rate and bottom trawlers follow. It should be noted that beyond the particular emphasis on monitoring fishing activities by dynamic tools such as bottom trawler, VMS is very helpful in identifying and demonstrating infringements.

## D) Average size of fishing boats

The average size of fishing boats involved in IUU fishing varies widely.

## E) Main target species

They cannot be determined (mainly demersal species)











## F) By catch records

There are data for blue-fin tuna by-catches that are included in the blue-fin tuna recovery plan.

## G) Ghost fishing (abandoned nets)

There are no data available until now. In collaboration with public Research Institutes this information can collected.

## H) Estimated revenues of the IUU products

There are no data available









3. Have there been or are there any on-going particular studies on IUU fishing in your country? If there is any scientific paper published regarding IUU problem in your country, please provide the list or attach pdf files.

There are no relevant studies or published scientific papers.



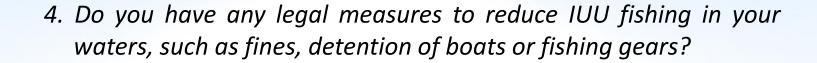












It is applied by law an enforcement system of administrative and criminal sanctions for fisheries offences. Administrative sanctions include fines, temporary or permanent withdrawal of the fishing license, seizure of illegal fishing gear and species. Soon, a point system for serious infringements will be applied in accordance with EU legislation.

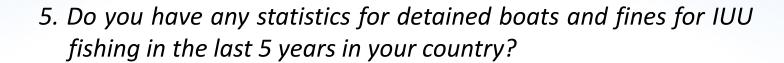












Yes, data can be provided under a formal request.





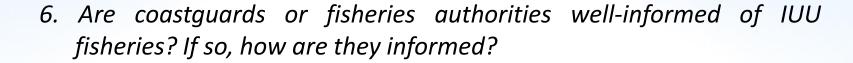












The entire personnel of Hellenic Coast Guard are involved in fisheries control. Besides, there is also specialized personnel in dealing with fisheries inspections and they are nominated national, Union and ICCAT inspectors. These people are informed of the entire fisheries legislation in the context of their duties and are continuously informed through orders and circulars issued by the Administration of the competent Ministries, and, furthermore, through organized seminars.



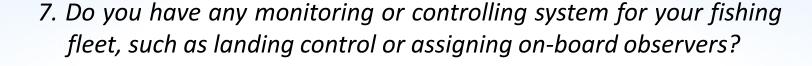












There is control in landings at fishing ports as well as mandatory inspection for every blue-fin tuna landing. For monitoring purposes of landings and within the scope of RFMOs recommendations and EU legislation, there are certain designated fishing ports for landings of tuna, coral catches, landings by third country vessels, by bottom trawlers, by longlines, by purse seines and by dredges. An observer scheme is applicable for live tuna fishery.

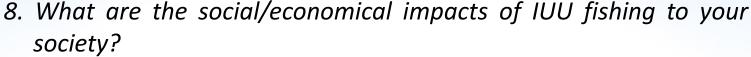












The social and economic effects of IUU fishing are important as the use of illegal activities have a significant impact on stocks leading to non viable fishing activities. This often contributes towards to the abandonment of the fishing profession, especially in areas directly dependent on fishing with eventual wilting of these areas.





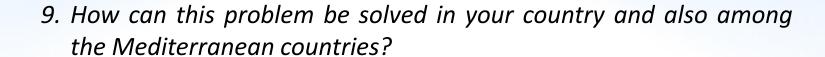








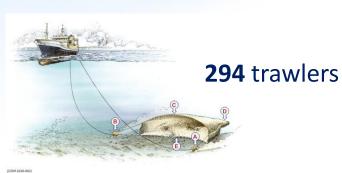


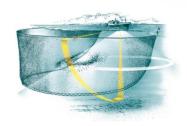


Strengthening of international cooperation, strengthening of control mechanisms, addressing legal problems regarding the control in international waters, securing all the necessary means for the purposes of monitoring and inspection and increase in technical means (such as patrol vessels) through financing.



## Greek professional fishing fleet





252 purse seines



**15374** coastal fishing vessels



Reduction of the total fishing fleet in terms of: number 28.21% engine power (KW) 37.02%

GT 34.89%

All trawlers are equipped with VMS, while 225 purse seiners and a small number of coastal vessels have total length greater than 15 meters and therefore are equipped with VMS.





- 10. Which is the structure of your national fishing fleet operating in the Mediterranean Sea? Please provide the below information:
- A) Total number of vessels (active and not active) 15920
- B) Number of vessels by

length classes 0-6m	6-12m	12-18m	12-24m	>24m
5769	9218	467	260	206

#### main categories of vessel type

towed gears (OTB, SB)	Purse seiners	nets & liners
556	252	15112

#### main categories of fishing gear

PS	252	SB	262
DRB	44	LHP	255
DRH	5	GNS	2487
FPO	375	LLS	4167
GNC	14	GTN	673
GTR	6900	LTL	29
LLD	163	OTB	294



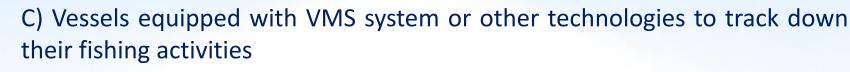












#### **Total number** 577

#### **Number by length classes**

0-6 m

6-12 m 0

12-18 m 120

12-24 m 255

> 24 m 202



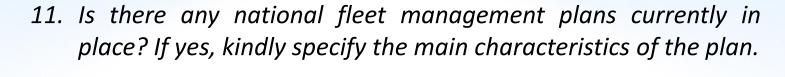












Implementation of multiannual management plan for purse seiners for small pelagic species (anchovy and sardine). A multiannual plan for bottom trawlers is in the process of being established.















## 12. Any other suggestions and comments regarding IUU fishing?

Good and timely communication between flag States. Devise of realistic and easily implemented and controllable measures. IUU fishing has a very broad definition, so that any kind of violation is characterized as serious infringement. This must be re-defined, so that a serious infringement should be a violation that has a direct impact on stocks. Serious infringements for industrial scale fisheries and for small-scale fisheries should be treated differently.











In Greece there is satisfactory implementation of the EU MCS and its provisions. It can be mentioned for example, the VMS, AIS and the recording and monitoring of fishing activities and landings. Monitoring and inspection is highly systematic and covers 100% the blue-fin tuna fishery which is under a recovery plan











Gear Type	Length Class	Number GT		KW)	Average Age	Average Length 9	6
Coastal	VL0006	5797	3859	53986	31.2	4.9	38.27
Coastal	VL0612	9002	24674	218668	25.1	7.8	59.43
Coastal	VL1218	337	5675	30316	20.7	13.7	2.22
Coastal	VL1824	12	526	1735	18.2	19.3	0.08
PurseSeine	VL0612	1	4	95	59.0	8.7	
PurseSeine	VL1218	86	1876	11977	38.7	15.7	
PurseSeine	VL1824	134	6469	27472	23.4	21.0	
PurseSeine	VL2440	30	2724	7131	14.6	26.3	
Trawlers	VL1218	6	185	1189	41.7	16.6	
Trawlers	VL1824	114	5880	30671	32.3	21.5	
Trawlers	VL2440	167	21710	52040	19.7	27.9	
BeachSeine	VL0006	2	1	9	60.5	4.4	
BeachSeine	VL0612	227	1180	12007	48.3	9.5	
BeachSeine	VL1218	38	564	3972	45.1	13.1	
BeachSeine	VL1824	1	27	154	37.0	18.2	