

WORKSHOP ON ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED, UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

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Tunis, Tunisia 3-4 October 2013



OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

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

STATE OF THE ART

FAO
FISHERIES AND
AQUACULTURE
TECHNICAL
PAPER

ISBN 9789241005690

569

Review of the state
of world marine
fishery resources



Stock of fish has declined to 50% in the Mediterranean Sea in 2011 (Barros 2011).

Small pelagics ?
Scombrids?
Others?

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GFCM- WORKSHOP ON ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA (2-4 October, 2013 Tunis)

COUNTRY

Name/Institute

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?
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? If there is any scientific paper published regarding IUU problem in your country, please provide the list or attach pdf files.
4. Do you have any legal measures to reduce IUU fishing in your waters, such as fines, detention of boats or fishing gears?
5. Do you have any statistics for detained boats and fines for IUU fishing in the last 5 years in your country?
6. Are coastguards or fisheries authorities well-informed of IUU fisheries? If so, how are they informed?

7. Do you have any monitoring or controlling system for your fishing fleet, such as landing control or assigning on-board observers?
8. What are the social/economical impacts of IUU fishing to your society?
9. How can this problem be solved in your country and also among the Mediterranean countries?
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)
 - 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
 - A. Total number
 - B. 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 regarding IUU fishing?

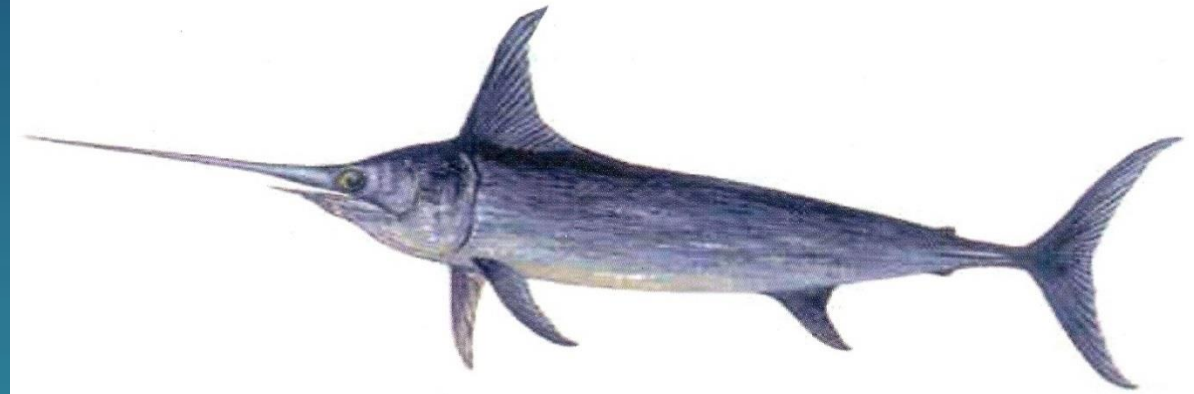
Thanks for your kind cooperation and contribution!

GFCM Members Corresponding for the Questionnaire

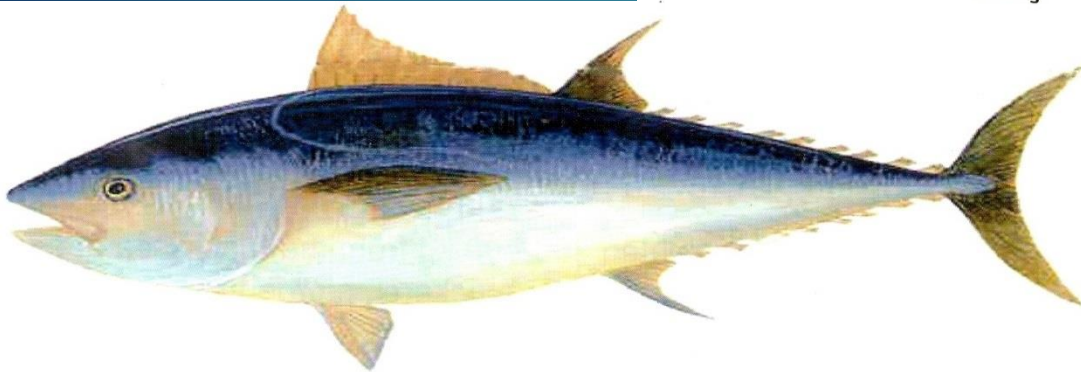
- Albania
- Egypt
- France
- Greece
- Italy
- Lebanon
- Montenegro
- Morocco
- Slovenia
- Tunisia
- Turkey

Thank you for your timely response!

TARGET SPECIES FOR IUU FISHING IN THE MED.



Xiphias gladius - Swordfish
Kılıç



Thunnus thynnus - Bluefin tuna
Orkinos



Scomber scombrus - Atlantic mackerel
Uskumru

Illegal driftnet fishing is still a threat for swordfish.



Shrimps are one of the targets for illegal fishing.

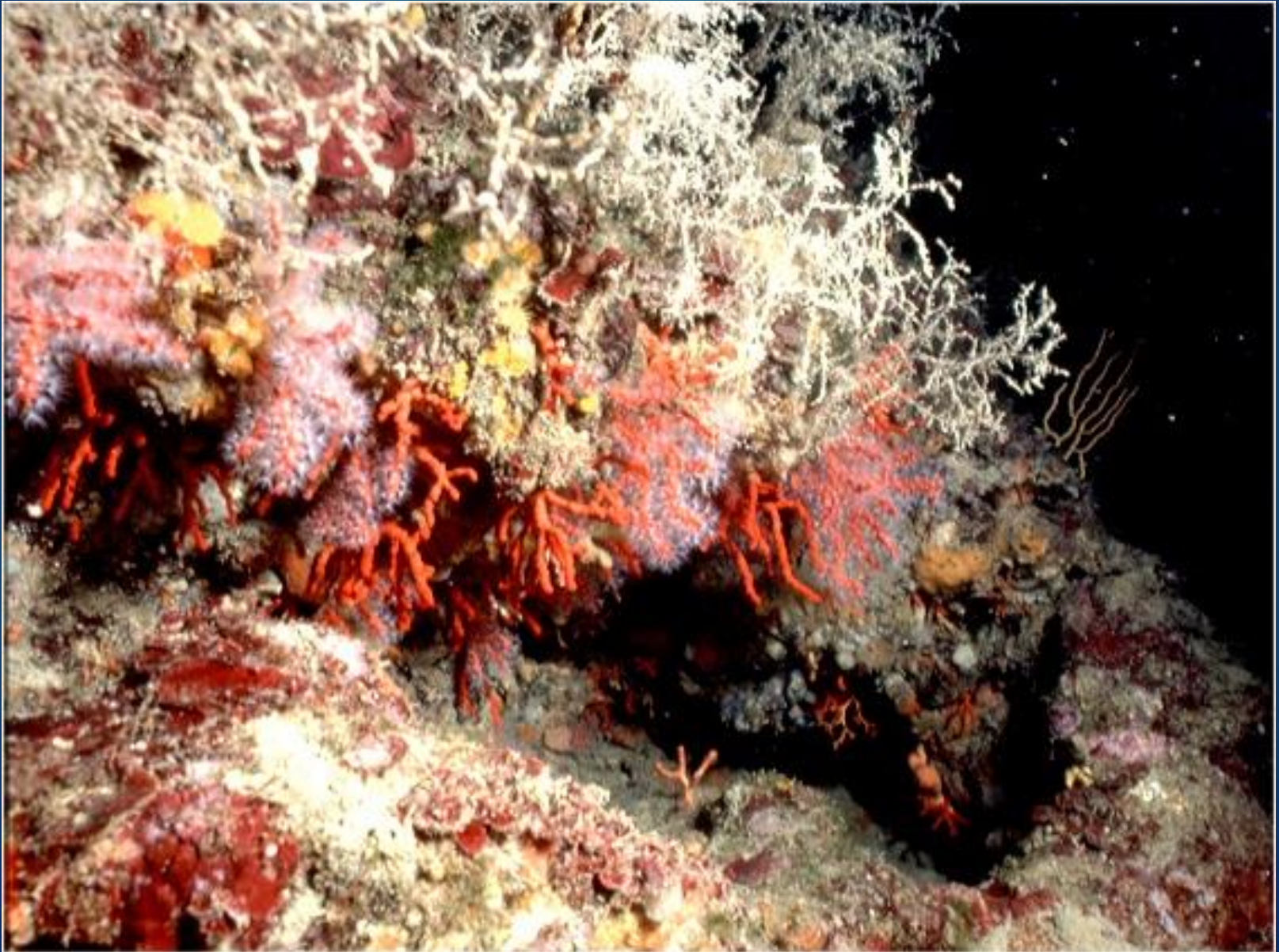


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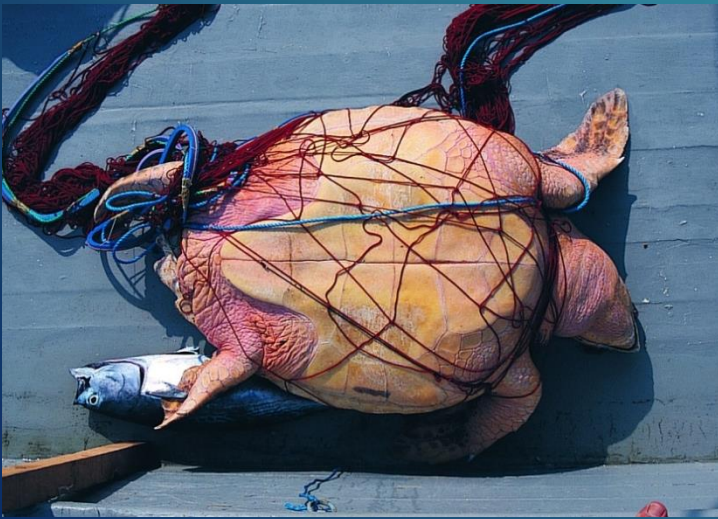
Illegal red coral harvesting is a threat for the species.



Posidonia oceanica, endemic to the Med.
Sea threatened by IUU fishing.



BYCATCH



BYCATCH



Soon, we will remove the ropes
in the head and tail area

Bluefin Tuna



HIGH DEMAND and PRICE

- Bluefin Tuna Sells For Incredible Record \$1.76 Million At Tokyo Fish Auction
- In **November**, the 48 member nations of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, or ICCAT, voted to maintain strict catch limits on the species

BLUEFIN TUNA



Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP)

The true producers of the toxin: dinoflagellates (*Alexandrium* spp., *Gymnodinium catanatum*, and others). The causative seafood: filter feeders, such as, mussels, oysters, scallops and clams.



In case of illegal fishing and marketing,
eating fish can be fatal...
Tetrodotoxin ..



Alien pufferfish.



WHY IUU FISHING? SOCIAL FACTS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

- No transparency for landing and catch in most countries
- High economical profit and demand for some fish species
- Low salary of fishermen and inspection officers
- Political uncertainty and conflicts

WHY IUU FISHING? TECHNICAL FACTS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

- Weak implementation of VMS and AIS
- Weak monitoring, control and surveillance system (MCS)
- Unefficient capacity and number of patrol boats
- Inexperienced staff for IUU issues

PROPOSED ROAD MAP-1

- For mitigating IUU fishing, clear and transparent information system should be established.
- Standardization of fishing gear.
- Coordination with other Stakeholders such as MPA's managers , harbour masters , NGO's and others .

PROPOSED ROAD MAP-2

- Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) system should be further 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...

ROAD MAP-3

Develop a regional plan of action to fight IUU fishing and related activities in the Mediterranean Sea

The lack of common rules shared by Mediterranean riparian states, coupled with the joint dimension of the problems posed by IUU fishing, calls for the elaboration of a regional plan of action to fight IUU fishing tailored for the Mediterranean Sea. This could be done on the basis of the FAO IPOA-IUU/other relevant instruments

Improve market control and traceability mechanisms and stop the trade of IUU products

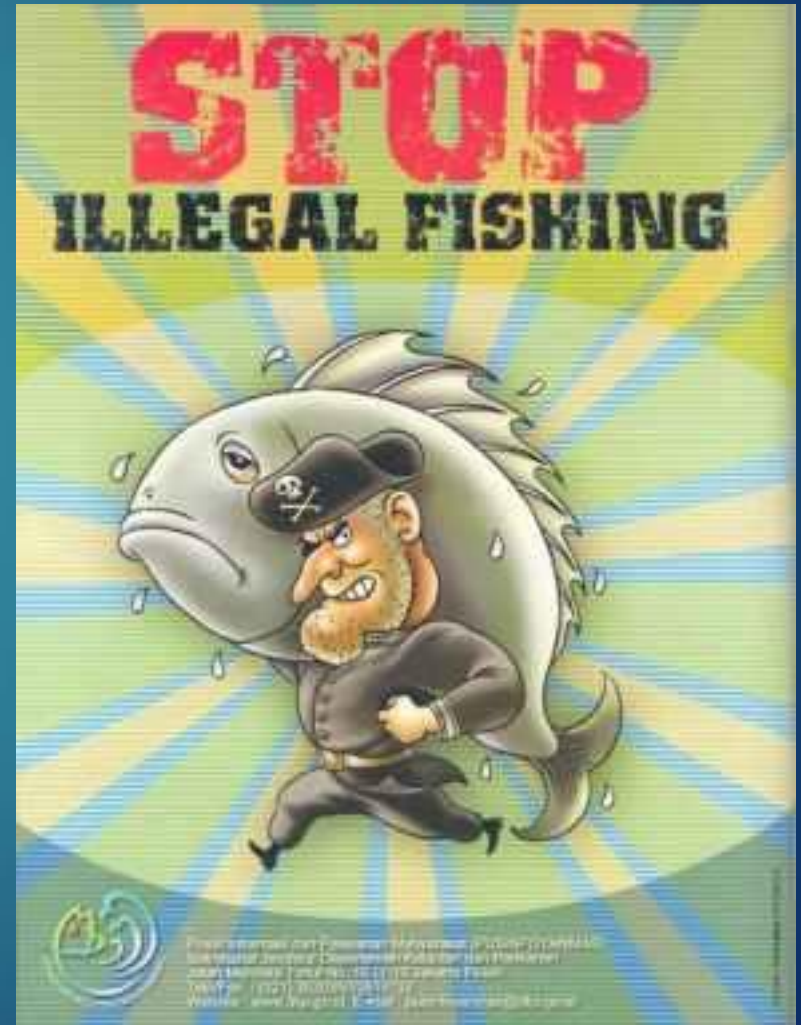
A deterrent system to fight IUU fishing would have to ensure that controls are performed from the net to the plate. Work done by the FAO and the GFCM could be taken into account as well as the requirements by EU regulations.

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 by all riparian states.
- Presence of GFCM non Members?
- A permanent working group for IUU fishing to be created within the GFCM would significantly help to address all these issues and more. It would be mandated with the implementation of the roadmap .

ROAD MAP-5

- Outreach and dissemination methods to halt IUU fishing by GFCM member states
- Public awareness for fishermen and other stakeholders
- Multinational languages
- Posters, brochures, videos.
- An annual dedicated day against IUU fishing such as **Clean Up The Med**



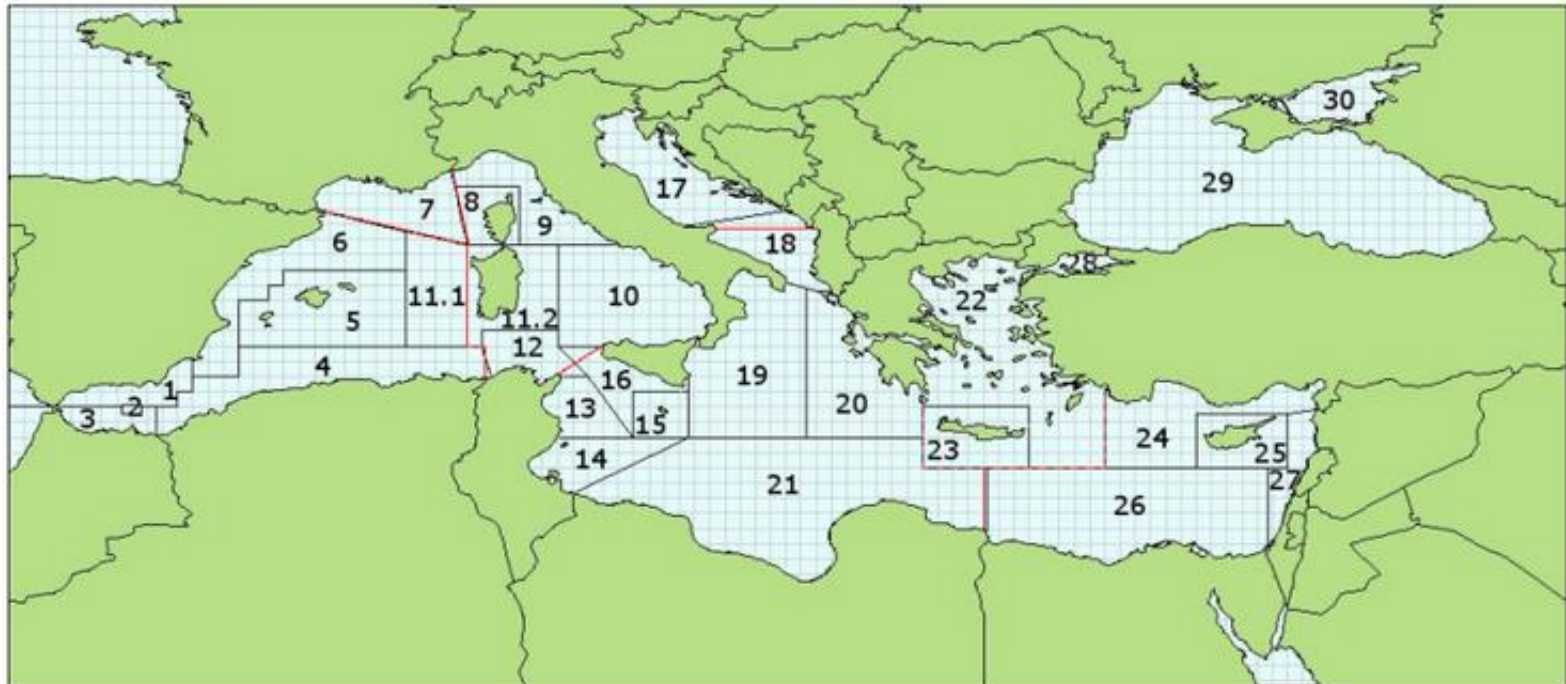
ROAD MAP-6

- Encouraging traditional fishing,
- Encouraging marine stewardship and slow food initiatives,
- Encouraging designation of marine protected areas (MPAs).
- Special study is required on IUU fishing for similarities and differences on all GFCM subareas.

KEY PLAYERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA FOR IUU ISSUES –COMPROMISE - CONSENSUS FOR IUU?

- GFCM
- ICCAT
- ACCOBAMS
- EU
- NGO's
- Fisheries cooperatives and unions
- State research institutions
- Universities
- Industry
- Fishing companies and fishermen**

Preliminary findings on different characteristics for IUU fishing in GFCM geographical sub-areas or no uniform patterns.



— FAO Statistical Divisions (red) — GFCM Geographical Sub-Areas (black)

01 - Northern Alboran Sea	07 - Gulf of Lions	13 - Gulf of Hammamet	19 - Western Ionian Sea	25 - Cyprus Island
02 - Alboran Island	08 - Corsica Island	14 - Gulf of Gabes	20 - Eastern Ionian Sea	26 - South Levant
03 - Southern Alboran Sea	09 - Ligurian and North Tyrrhenian Sea	15 - Malta Island	21 - Southern Ionian Sea	27 - Levant
04 - Algeria	10 - South and Central Tyrrhenian Sea	16 - South of Sicily	22 - Aegean Sea	28 - Marmara Sea
05 - Balearic Island	11.1 - Sardinia (west) 11.2 - Sardinia (east)	17 - Northern Adriatic	23 - Crete Island	29 - Black Sea
06 - Northern Spain	12 - Northern Tunisia	18 - Southern Adriatic Sea	24 - North Levant	30 - Azov Sea

Several casualties in the Black Sea but fortunately not in Mediterranean.



Industrial fishing is more harmful than small-scale fishing. **Shared Stocks?**



Traditional fishing should be promoted.



Traditional Fishing should be encouraged.



Small-scale fishing should be promoted.



More stringent measures for fisheries inspection at the market and sea is needed.



From hatchery to market; sustainable aquaculture should be encouraged.



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先端理工学部、工学部、産業理工学部
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法学部、短期大学部

研究内容
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富澤、法政経済研究所、人間国際研究所
農学研究所、産学総合研究所、国際人文科学研究科
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Ghost fishing should be monitored.



Red Data Book species should be known by fishermen.



Cooperation with relevant international organizations, NGOs and stakeholders

**ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF MARINE VEGETATION IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA**

**PLAN D'ACTION POUR LA CONSERVATION
DE LA VEGETATION MARINE
EN MER MEDITERRANEE**



**ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
CETACEANS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA**

**PLAN D'ACTION POUR LA CONSERVATION
DES CETACES EN MER MEDITERRANEE**



**ACTION PLAN
FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN MONK SEAL
(*Monachus monachus*)**
**PLAN D'ACTION
POUR LA GESTION DU PHOQUE MOINE DE MEDITERRANEE
(*Monachus monachus*)**



Document publié par le Centre d'Etudes Biogéographiques
pour les Alpes, Spécialement Protégées
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Document edited by the Regional Activity Centre
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**ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF MEDITERRANEAN MARINE TURTLES
PLAN D'ACTION POUR LA CONSERVATION DES TORTUES MARINES DE MEDITERRANEE**



ENCOURAGEMENT to FILL THE GAPS

- 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

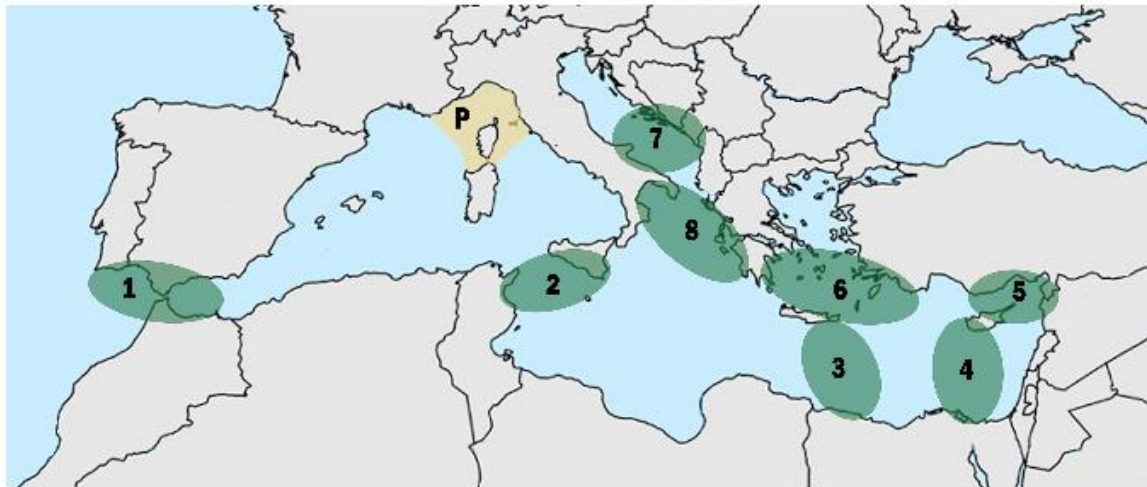
Are artificial reefs the solution against the IUU fishing in Mediterranean?



Area based management tools and MPAs should be encouraged

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION

Coast-to-coast International Marine Parks suggested by CIESM



P indicates Pelagos Sanctuary
(France, Italy, Monaco)

FOR INTERNAL
USE ONLY

Thank you very much!



from the Black Sea Workshop 2013