









ADRIATIC SEA: Italy

SSF is an important fishing segment of Italian fishing fleet in the Adriatic Sea (50%)

Main gears: gillnets (Solea solea, Squilla mantis, demersal species), trammel nets (Sepia officinalis, demersal species), pots and fyke nets (S. officinalis), traps (Nassarius mutabilis), longlines (Merluccius merluccius)

SSF is regularly monitored at national level in terms of fishing effort, landings, socio-economic aspects The technological aspects (i.e. efficiency and selectivity) of the main fishing gears have been assessed



Gaps:

- Management of human activities (SSF, aquaculture, tourism, gas extraction, etc.) in the coastal area is not integrated <u>Priorities</u>:
- New management approach with the possibility of comanagement between fishermen and central authority
- Fishery management system able to combine resources protection with economic and social objectives
- General Adoption of Local Management Plans











ADRIATIC SEA: Slovenia

SSF is the main fishing segment of Slovenian fishing fleet (80%)

Fishing grounds are limited to national waters (46 km of coastline)

Main gears: gillnets (demersal species), drift nets (Sardina pilchardus), trammel nets (Solea solea, Platichthys flesus, Sepia officinalis)

Fishing is not the main activity for some fishermen, representing only a supplementary activity Data series available from 2004



Gaps:

- Improve the collection of scientific data on fisheries
- · Need of technological studies on fishing gears

Priorities:

- Sustainability of fishing activities in the Slovenian fishing grounds
- Multi-annual regional plan for the management of shared stocks
- Alternative treatment for traditional fishing techniques in the coastal area of specific sub-regions





ADRIATIC SEA: Croatia

SSF is the main fishing segment of Croatian fishing fleet (around 80%)

More than 50 fishing gears (gillnets, trammel nets, beach seines, longlines, hooks and lines, etc.) targeting about 150 different species of commercial interest

Widespread presence of subsistence fishery, which is still considered a socio-cultural activity for most of the island and shoreline inhabitants (12,000 vessels), this category will be phased out by 31/12/2014 Data series available since 1993 for gillnets, extensive scientific monitoring from 2007



Gaps

- Lack of appropriate and complete fishing statistics (including socio-economic aspect)
- Lack of knowledge on distribution, behaviour and biomass of some commercial species
- Data on SSF landings are incomplete and inaccurate, and therefore unreliable

Priorities:

 As no enough resources are available for a basic monitoring system at national level, case-study could be a realistic approach to collect data on SSFs





ADRIATIC SEA: Montenegro

SSF is the main fishing segment of Montenegrin fishing fleet (65%) Main gears: gillnets (mixed species), trammel nets (mixed species), beach seine (mixed species) The first data collection on SSF started in 2012 (MORMONT Project, 2012-2014)



- Unreported number of unlicensed fishing vessels
- SSF is poorly known and monitored

Priorities

- Establishment of a basic monitoring system for a proper management of this sector
- Estimation of the economic performance of SSF (employment, income, etc.)















