

General situation in the SSF fisheries in the Adriatic region

brief overview



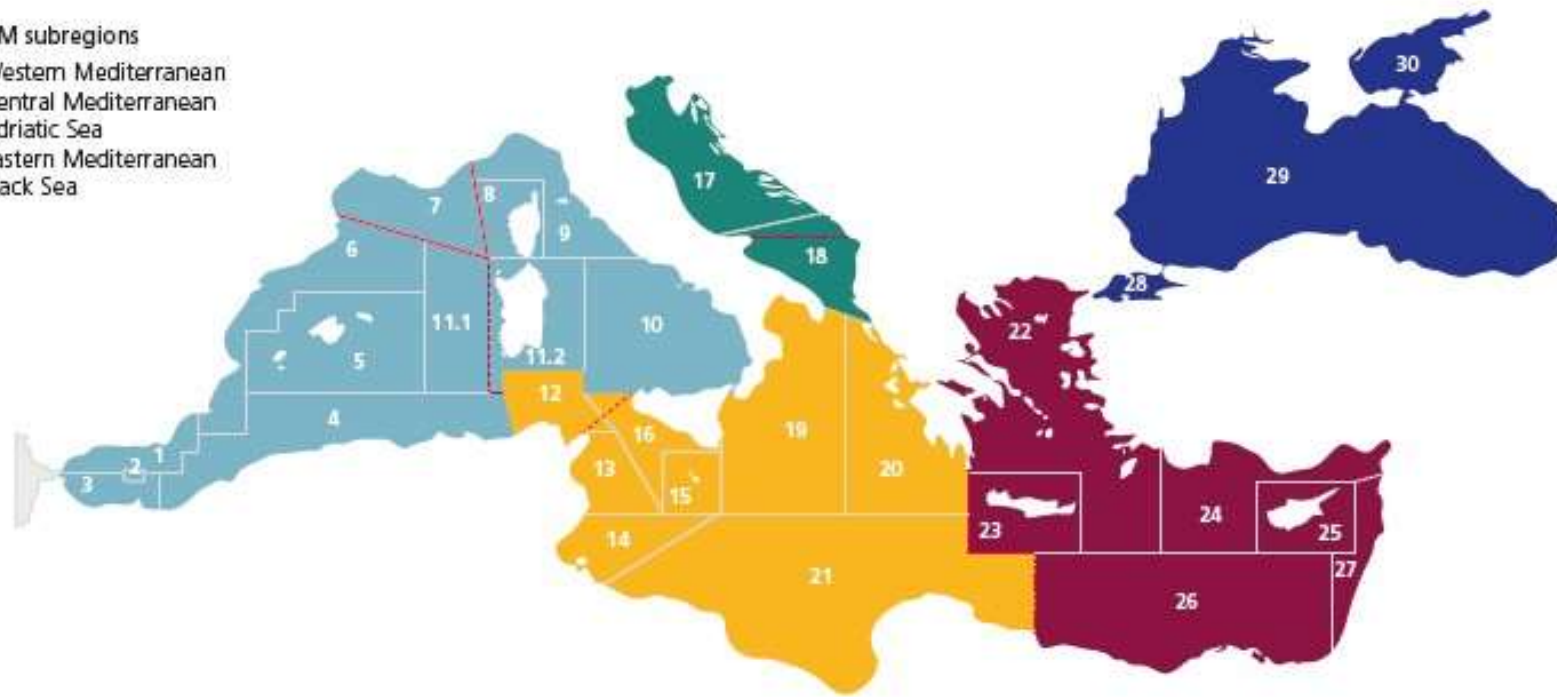
Fish-X project

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2022

GFCM subregions

- Western Mediterranean
- Central Mediterranean
- Adriatic Sea
- Eastern Mediterranean
- Black Sea



— FAO statistical divisions — GFCM geographical subareas (GSAs)

01. Northern Alboran Sea	07. Gulf of Lion	13. Gulf of Hammamet	19. Western Ionian Sea	25. Cyprus
02. Alboran Island	08. Corsica	14. Gulf of Gabès	20. Eastern Ionian Sea	26. Southern Levant Sea
03. Southern Alboran Sea	09. Ligurian Sea and northern Tyrrhenian Sea	15. Malta	21. Southern Ionian Sea	27. Eastern Levant Sea
04. Algeria	10. Southern and central Tyrrhenian Sea	16. Southern Sicily	22. Aegean Sea	28. Marmara Sea
05. Balearic Islands	11.1. Western Sardinia 11.2. Eastern Sardinia	17. Northern Adriatic Sea	23. Crete	29. Black Sea
06. Northern Spain	12. Northern Tunisia	18. Southern Adriatic Sea	24. Northern Levant Sea	30. Azov Sea

Note: At its forty-fifth session in November 2022, the GFCM agreed to divide GSA 21 (Southern Ionian Sea) into three marine subareas. The subdivision of GSA 21 into GSAs 21.1, 21.2 and 21.3 will be applied in 2023.

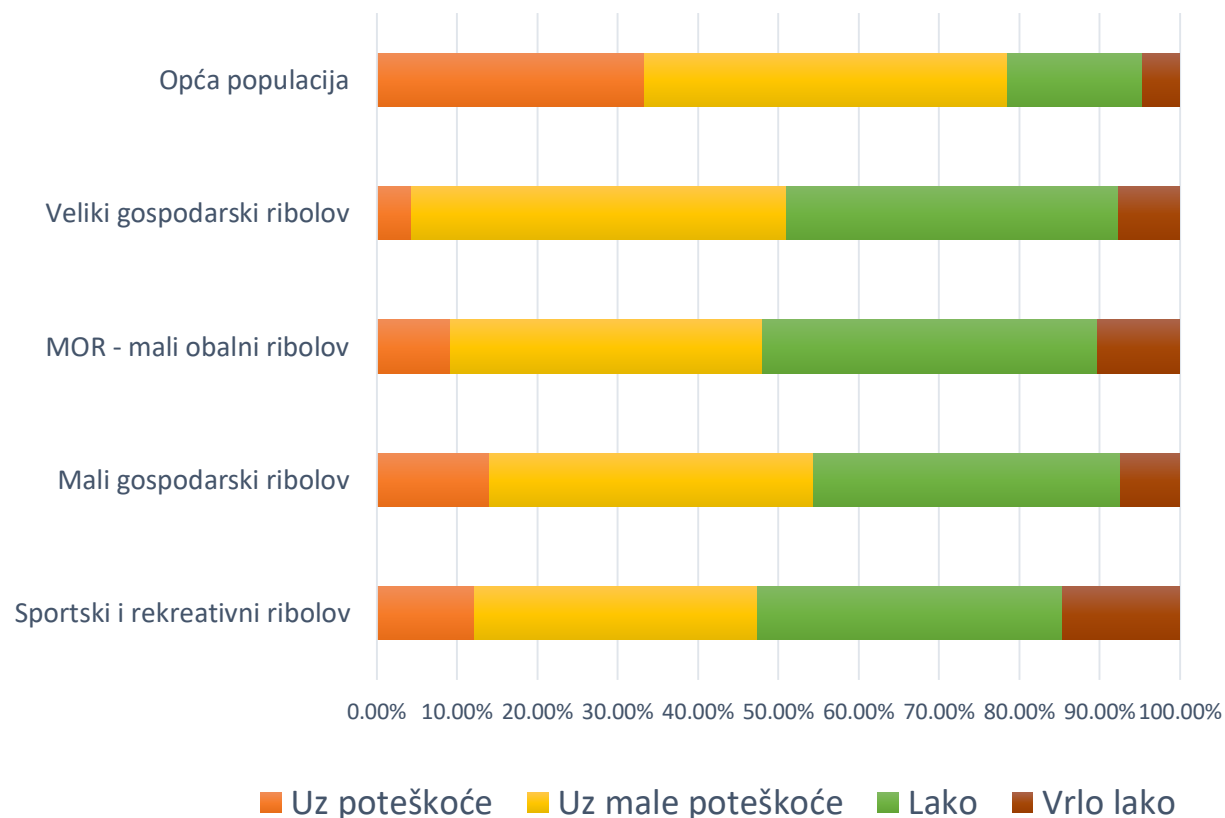
National SSF fishery statistic for Croatia

Fishing activity	Total no. vessels	Total GT	Total kW	Share in fleet	Share in days at sea	Share in landing weight	Share in landing value
LSF	869	23.214,26	125.505,57	13,9%	32,4%	97,3%	82,9%
SSF	5.336	8.933,77	128.014,51	86,1%	67,6%	2,7%	17,1%

Overall fleet characteristics of active vessels by fishing activity in 2021

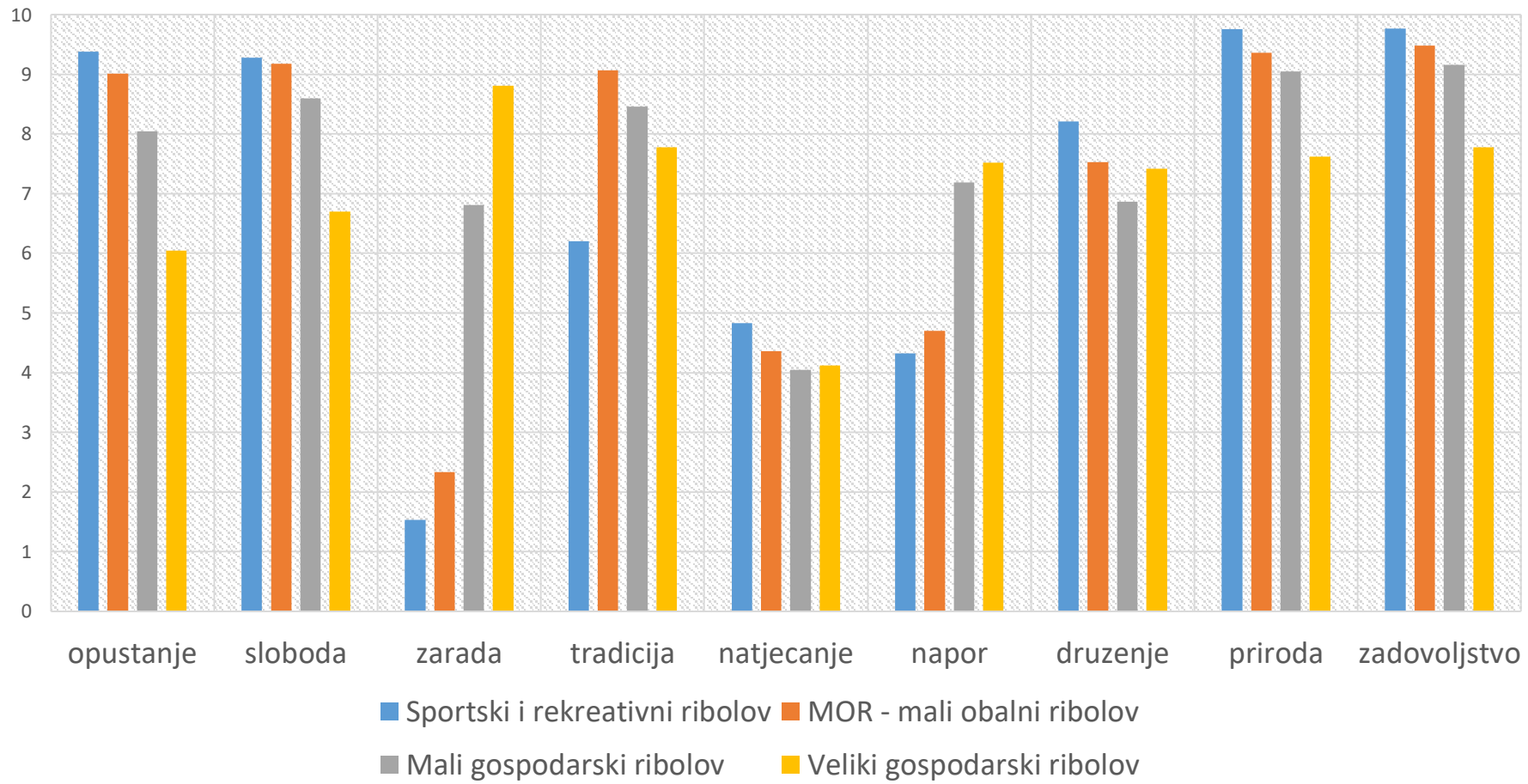
Socioeconomic status of SSF in Croatia

"does fishing enables decent livelihood"



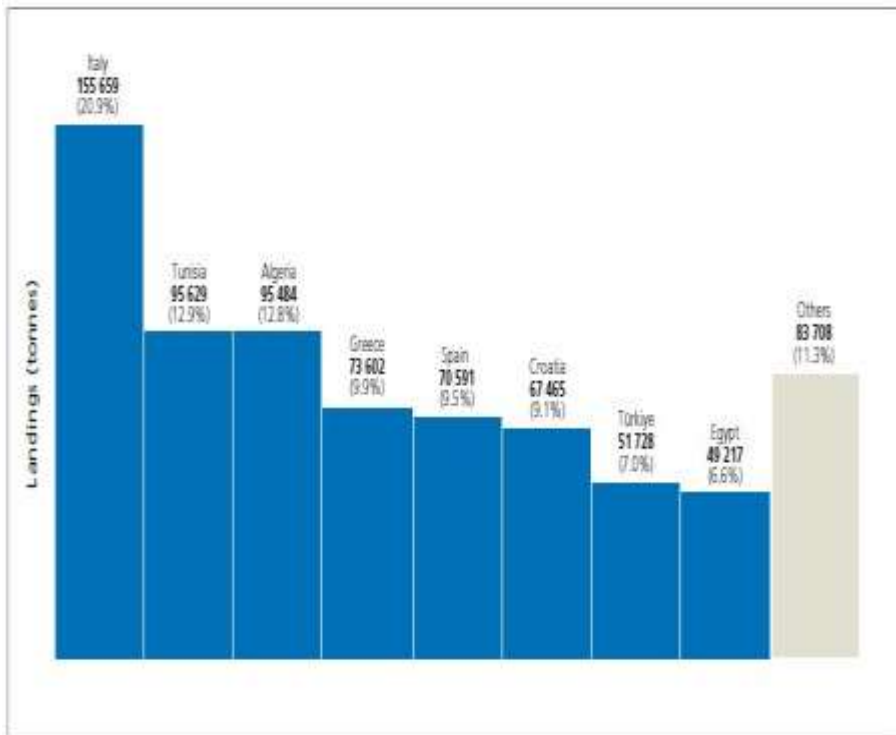
In framework of SOCFISH project, sociological research through questionnaires, SSF fishers stated that they are satisfied with their overall work (significantly higher than the rest of the population) and that they see themselves this industry in next 5 years.

Fishing for me represents

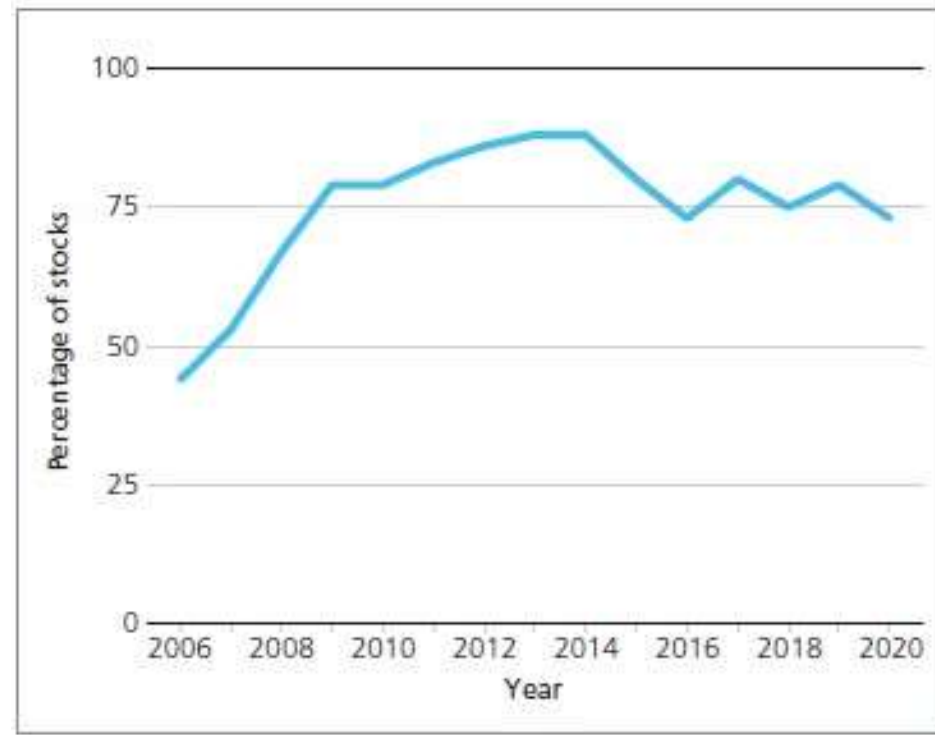


Status of the SSF fishery resources in Adriatic Sea (FAO)

Average annual landings of Mediterranean countries (GFCM)

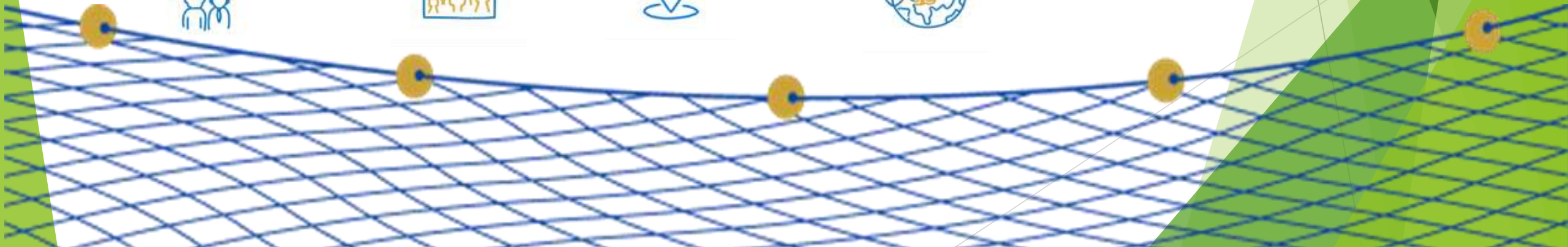


Percentage of stocks in overexploitation in the Mediterranean Sea



Political commitments towards sustainability

The FAO Regional Plan of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea



COP 15

15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the UN
Convention on Biological Diversity

- ▶ NATIONS ADOPT FOUR GOALS, 23 TARGETS FOR 2030 IN LANDMARK UN BIODIVERSITY AGREEMENT - By 2030: Protect 30% of Earth's lands, oceans, coastal areas, inland waters; Reduce by \$500 billion annual harmful government subsidies; Cut food waste in half

Technological solutions in fisheries management for better future applicable in Croatia

- ▶ Large sums are spent annually collecting and, increasingly, electronically encoding field data, making them widely accessible. Earlier data were recorded on paper, and archived at a few institutions, which eventually discard them. Data recovery and distribution is a valuable contribution to science, as it counters the 'shifting baseline' syndrome and ensures long-term returns on funds society invested in data gathering

Daniel Pauly

1. Electronic logbooks
2. GPS buoys
3. Seafood traceability and transparency in pilot SSF cooperatives and FIP-s
4. REM on purse seine and SSF
5. Sensitive species tagging and monitoring
6. Underwater BRUV
7. eDNA
8. Ghost gear removal with ROW - s (remotely operated vehicles)

A close-up photograph of a translucent shrimp, possibly a ghost shrimp, resting on a white flower with purple tips. The shrimp is positioned in the center of the frame, facing left. The flower's petals are white with distinct purple tips, and the background is a soft, out-of-focus green. The text "Thank you for your attention" is overlaid in the center of the image.

Thank you for your attention