



**MAREMED**

**MARITIME REGIONS  
COOPERATION FOR THE  
MEDITERRANEAN**



*QUESTIONNAIRE SUR LA PECHE*

**COMPONENT 2: DIAGNOSTIC PHASE**

**STATE OF APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPAL MARITIME POLICIES IN THE PARTNERSHIP**

**MARCHE REGION**

*We thank each partner to answer to this questionnaire in function of its reality and explain the situation in its coastal zone.*

*We will organize a meeting in April for this working group to valorize your answers and prepare our future actions.*

DIAGNOSIS OF THE REGIONAL FISHERIES DIMENSION:

a. MAPS OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES DEPENDENT ON FISHERIES ACTIVITIES. Please provide information about:

- The type of area (islands; sparsely populated area; remote small-scale fishing port or adjoining main regional ports; inland; etc...)
- number of inhabitants;
- surface;
- Size and type of the fleet;
- Employment per sector: fishing; aquaculture (shellfish aquaculture), processing/marketing;
- Type of Employment: % of young/male/women
- Is any regional/local indicator on fishing activities dependency available?
- Data on scrapping
- Main data and size of the local fishing market (how sale is managed; any input available on volume of sales
- Direct selling (where available)

Fisheries Area	Municipality/Community	Population	Surface	Number of fishing vessels	Employment in Fishing	Employment in Aquaculture
1	Municipality of Paralimni	29.976	50.40 km <sup>2</sup>	317	294	27
	Municipality of Agia Napa & Agia Thekla		31.33 km <sup>2</sup>			
	Liopetri (Potamos Liopetriou)		24.13 km <sup>2</sup>			
	Xyloymbou (includes Dekelia)		25.05 km <sup>2</sup>			
	Ormideia		21.43 km <sup>2</sup>			
	Xylofagou					
2	Municipality of Larnaka	46666	89.35 km <sup>2</sup>	158	117	0
3	Zygi	1142	2.1 km <sup>2</sup>	45	47	60
	Mari (includes Vasiliko)		10.68 km <sup>2</sup>			
	Pentakomo					
	Moni					
4	Municipality of Limassol	94934		185	167	69
	Akrotiri & Monastery of Agiou					

	Nikolaou					
5	Municipality of Pafos	28892		103	115	0
	Municipality of Peyias & Agios Georgios Peyias					
6	Kato Pyrgos	1715		34	35	0
	Pomos (includes Paliampela)					
7	Prodromi (includes Latsi)	585		43	54	0

CLASS/GENDER	INSHORE FISHERIES (A,B,T)		INSHORE FISHERIES (Γ)		MULTIPURPOSE	
	ASSISTANTS	OWNERS	ASSISTANTS	OWNERS	OWNERS	ASSISTANTS
FEMALE	18	3		2		
MALE	274	489	11	367	15	3
TOTAL	292	492	11	369	15	3

The Cyprus marine capture fishery (marine sub-sector) consists of the inshore fishery, the trawl fishery and the multipurpose fishery.

- The Inshore Fishery is practiced with small wooden boats of 6 to 12 m length overall (O.A.L), which mainly fish with bottom set nets and long lines (passive gears) and fish traps. In 2011 we had 500 licensed boats.
- The Trawl Fishery (mobile gears) consists of 12 bottom fishing trawlers. All of them are stern trawlers of steel or wooden hull. Four trawlers are licensed to operate in the waters of Cyprus, whereas the others exclusively operate in international waters in the Mediterranean.
- The Polyvalent Fishery is practiced with boats of about 16 m OAL in the waters of Cyprus and in international waters in the east Mediterranean. The polyvalent vessels fish with nets and bottom long lines but periodically also with surface long lines, fishing for swordfish/tuna. In 2011 we had 23 boats licensed for multipurpose fishing.

There is not any regional/local indicator available on fishing activities.

The permanent cessation of fishing activities of a fishing vessel can be achieved by the scrapping of a fishing vessel. Four trawls and 12 multipurpose vessels were destroyed.

The main resources exploited by the fisheries of Cyprus can be divided into two categories of fish species: the demersal and the large pelagics. Small pelagic species can not be considered as principal stocks. The demersal species are targeted by the inshore and the trawl fishery (Cyprus and international waters) and include the species *Spicara smaris*, *Boops boops*, *Mullus surmuletus*, *M. barbatus* and the groups Octapodidae, Mulluscs and

other demersal species . The large pelagic species are targeted by the polyvalent fishery in the waters of Cyprus and the international waters of east Mediterranean and include the species *Thunnus thynnus*, *Xiphias gladius*, and *Thunnus alalunga*.

The total production of marine fisheries in 2009 is estimated about 1900 tons. The production of fish from coastal fisheries is estimated about 1000 tonnes (of which 10 tons came from the multipurpose vessels - reducing the scrapping of vessels), worth € 8 million production by trawling in the territorial waters reached 169 tonnes estimated value of € 578.671, and the production of trawl fishing in international waters to 269 tonnes, worth € 1,9 million production pelagic fish (tuna, swordfish and albacore tuna) reached approximately to 253 tons of the total value of € 1.25 .

Direct selling does not exist.

b. MAPS OF MAIN FISHERIES AREAS. Please provide information about:

- The type of area (Natura 2000; close to marine reserve or park; etc...)
- Surface;
- Volume of catches for the most representative species;
- Volume of catches for the most representative species in % of European/national/regional average (where available);

The 5 Marine Protected Area Natura 2000 are: 1) Marine area "Nisia", 2) Area of "Kavo Greko", 3) Area of "Polis-Gialia]", 4) Marine Area "Moulia" and 5) Akrotiri Aspro-Petra tou Romiou. There is another one protected area, Lara-Toxeftra Reserve for the protection of Marine Turtles' breeding grounds. The total area of the above protected areas is about 60 km<sup>2</sup>.

We do not have the volume of catches for the most representative species and is not available the % of those catches in European/national/regional average in these 5 areas because are protected areas and fishing is forbidden.

c. GATHERING DATA ON REGIONAL PLANS. Please provide information about:

- legal framework covering regional management plans for the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources (hierarchy and links with national and European legislation; any possible legal problem etc...); English version

The national fisheries legislation is : a) Cyprus Fisheries Law (Chapter 135 and subsequent amendments of 1961 to 2007) and b) National Fisheries Regulations 1990-2009 (based on Article 6 of the Fisheries Law).

The National and Community legislation provide for a number of management measures for the regulation of the Cyprus fisheries, including:

- Restrictive access to the fisheries (limited number of licenses for each fleet segment)
- Effort control
  - Restrictions on the use of fishing gears (quantities, soaking time, depth and distance off shore)
  - Restriction of number of fishing days
  - Regulation of fishing capacity (scrapping, assignment for other uses than fishing, engine restrictions, ceiling of the fleet vessel register).

- Market restriction measures: minimum landing sizes.
- Technical conservation measures: minimum mesh sizes and type of nets or longlines
- Seasonal and area closures.

The national management measures employed within the territorial waters for each fishery, in addition to the measures imposed by the Community legislation, are mainly based on the *Adjustment Plan* (see Section 6). More specifically, the national management measures imposed for each fleet segment are the following:

### Small scale inshore fishery

- Restriction of the maximum number of licenses. Since 2008 assignment of licensed fishermen in 3 categories (A, B, C), based on their fishing activity and certain criteria. Licenses A&B restricted up to 500 and Licenses C restricted up to 1200. [Legal base: Article 13 (3) (a) (i) of Fisheries Law (Chapter 135 and Laws from 1961 to 2007)].
- Change of activity. 58 small scale fishing vessels have changed their activity during 2010-2011. *This measure is part of the Adjustment Plan, aiming the reduction of fishing licenses [Section 4.4 of Adjustment Plan].*
- Restriction of maximum licenses of category C at 30%. *This measure is part of the Adjustment Plan, aiming the reduction of fishing licenses [Section 4.4 of Adjustment Plan].*
- Restrictions on the use of fishing gears depending on the fishing license category.
  - For licenses A & B:
    - Until 10<sup>th</sup> of March 2011, minimum mesh size of nets was set at 32mm (open mesh size). [Legal base: [Article 13 (3) (a) (ii) of Fisheries Law (Chapter 135 and Laws from 1961 to 2007) and relevant decision]. **From 10<sup>th</sup> March 2011 minimum mesh size of nets is set at 38mm for all types of nets (twine or monofilament), measured in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 517/2008.** (Legal base: [Administrative Act 70/2011- Decision based on Article 13(3)(a)(ii) of Fisheries Law]. *The increase of the minimum mesh size is one of the measures of the Adjustment Plan (Section 4.2.1 – Use of more selective tools)*
    - Maximum length of nets for boats with license B, independently of the number of fishermen on-board: 3000m. [Legal base: Fisheries Regulations 1990-2009, Regulation 21 (4)].
    - Maximum length of nets for boats with license A: 5000m (even in the case of a third fisherman on-board) [Legal base: Fisheries Regulations 1990-2009, Regulation 21 (3)].
    - Restrictions on the time and duration of fishing, depending on type of nets and area. [Fisheries Regulations 1990-2009, Regulation 8(1)].
    - Restriction on the allowable fishing depth of nets from 1<sup>st</sup> of June – 30 September each year at 5 m [Fisheries Regulations 1990-2009, Regulation 8(2)]
  - For licenses C:
    - Until 10<sup>th</sup> of March 2011 minimum mesh size of nets at 36mm (open mesh size) [Article 13 (3) (a) (ii) of Fisheries Law (Chapter 135 and Laws from 1961 to 2007) and relevant decision]. From 10<sup>th</sup> March 2011 minimum mesh size of nets is set at 38mm, measured in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 517/2008. (Legal base: [Administrative Act 70/2011- Decision based on Article 13(3)(a)(ii) of Fisheries Law]. *The increase of the minimum mesh size is one of the measures of the Adjustment Plan (Section 4.2.1 – Use of more selective tools)*

- Prohibition of the use of monofilament nets [Article 13 (3) (a) (ii) of Fisheries Law (Chapter 135 and Laws from 1961 to 2007) and relevant Decision].
- Restriction on the use of set longlines: Maximum number of two with maximum number of 200 hooks [Article 13 (3) (a) (ii) of Fisheries Law (Chapter 135 and Laws from 1961 to 2007) and relevant Decision].
- Prohibition of the use of surface longlines [Article 13 (3) (a) (ii) of Fisheries Law (Chapter 135 and Laws from 1961 to 2007) and relevant Decision].
- Maximum length of nets: 600 m. [Article 13 (3)(e)(iii) of Fisheries Law (Chapter 135 and Laws from 1961 to 2007)].
- Restriction of number of fishing days at 70 days annually, during weekends of certain months [Article 13 (3) (e) (i), (ii) of Fisheries Law (Chapter 135 and Laws from 1961 to 2007)].

- Control measures – use of VMS

The use of VMS is compulsory to all professional fishing vessels with license of small scale inshore fishery A' and B' Category. [Fisheries Regulations 1990-2009, Regulation 10(A)].

### Polyvalent vessels

- **From 10<sup>th</sup> March 2011 minimum mesh size of nets is set at 38mm for all types of nets (twine or monofilament), measured in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 517/2008.** [Administrative Act 70/2011- Decision based on Article 13(3)(a)(ii) of Fisheries Law].
- *It is noted that under the "Adjustment Programme for part of the Fishing Fleet of the Republic of Cyprus within the scope of Regulation (EC) 744/2008", which was approved by the European Commission, 12 polyvalent vessels were permanently withdrawn in the period 2009-2010. Furthermore, there is a **reduction of fishing licenses of polyvalent vessels at 15%** (from a total of 25), for a period of at least 4 years. This measure is part of the Adjustment Plan, aiming the reduction of fishing licenses [Section 4.4 of Adjustment Plan].*
- Control measures – use of VMS  
The use of VMS is compulsory to all professional fishing vessels with polyvalent license (even less than 15m length). [Fisheries Regulations 1990-2009, Regulation 10(A)].

### Bottom Trawl Fishery

- Restriction of the maximum number of licenses [Article 13 (3) (a) (i) of Fisheries Law (Chapter 135 and Laws from 1961 to 2007)]. Since 2006, the maximum number of licenses is restricted to 4 (see Section 7 for new restriction measure).
- Closed trawling period from 1st of June until the 7th of November [Fisheries Regulations 1990-2009, Regulation 21(1) (a)]
- Prohibition of bottom trawling in the Zygi coastal area, at a distance of 3 nautical miles from the coast [Administrative Act 465/2008 - Order based on Article 5A of the Fisheries Law].

- how to make compulsory the management plans for everybody (interregional & transnational dimension)?

Direct application through the European Council regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006: concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea, amending Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1626/94.

- any regional plans already implemented at regional level (duration of the plan; areas covered; procedure for selecting area; targeted resources; etc...);

The present Fishing Effort Adjustment Plan presents the measures programmed by the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment of the Republic of Cyprus, which are aimed at reducing the fishing effort for all categories of professional vessels that are active in the territorial waters, under the exclusive control of the Republic of Cyprus. Under Article 21 of Regulation (EC) No. 1198/2006, the European Fisheries Fund 2007–2013 provides support in implementing the fishing effort adjustment plans or programmes. The present Fishing Effort Adjustment Plan is based on Article 21 (a) (v) of Regulation (EC) No. 1198/2006 (measures as referred to in Articles 9 and 10 of Regulation (EC) No. 2371/2002). The measures, which will be applied by the Republic of Cyprus in compliance with the Common Fisheries Policy, are aimed at recovering demersal and mesopelagic fishing stocks in the coastal zone of Cyprus and to adjust the fishing fleet to the availability of such stocks. Many of the most important stocks, of a high market value, are depleting and continue to be targeted by the professional fishing fleet in Cyprus (small scale coastal fishing vessels, multi-purpose vessels, territorial water trawlers).

- type of consultation established with private sector and scientific world;

In order to finalise management plans the fishery department invite stakeholders for consultation.

- any documents or guide dealing with procedure for setting up, idea development and implementation of the plans in your region (if they are available);

A guide was created that is dealing with procedure for setting up, idea development and implementation of the plans in Cyprus. **Please find it in the attached documents.**

- please indicate if any idea of interregional management plan is being explored. If it so, could you go through details about:
  - ✓ if any public consultation has been made to involve the private sector and scientific world before the launch of the management plans;

They invite the stakeholders and listen their ideas in a public consultation before the launch of the management plans.

- ✓ which joint methods allowed for selection of the fisheries areas (if this was the case);

They had consultancy services for setting of fishing areas from Lamans management services and they redact the offer on March 2006.

- ✓ who is responsible for management and follow-up of the plans (e.g. new interregional bodies; regional developments agencies; private organisation; etc...)

The Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR) is responsible for management and follow-up of the plans.

d. TOWARDS A NEW CONCEPTION OF FISHING ACTIVITIES AT REGIONAL LEVEL. Please provide information about:

- any ex ante evaluation or study made to figure out how to better link fishing to ICZM and the local economy;

We have not done any ex ante evaluation or study to figure out how to better link fishing to ICZM and the local economy.

- any possible legal problems affecting coordination between fishing activities and all other activities playing a role in the coastal economy (e.g. tourism; energy production; environmental protection; marine transport; etc...)

No, we do not have any possible legal problems affecting coordination between fishing activities and all other activities playing a role in the coastal economy.

- any experimentation underway of ICZM taking also into account fishing activities (please add further information about strategies and main objectives expected);

We have not done any experimentation underway of ICZM taking also into account fishing activities.

- any Pilot action developed in your region to better link fishing to the local tourist economy;

We have not done any Pilot action developed in your region to better link fishing to the local tourist economy.

- fisheries data collected in your GIS system if you have, or in a special database

There is not a GIS system. The department works with Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). The basic function of VMS is to provide reports of the location of a fishing vessel at regular intervals. VMS tracks the vessel movements and may provide information on its speed and course. The monitoring authorities can check a range of factors including whether the vessel operates in an area where fishing activities are not allowed, holds the necessary licenses and quotas to fish in the relevant area and whether it has sailed to a port without declaring its landings. VMS will not replace existing monitoring methods, but it will make them more effective by providing the authorities with the location of vessels suspected of having committed infringements thus enabling inspectors on patrol vessels to carry out checks at sea. Additionally, if suspected infringements are not immediately detected, irregularities can still be spotted later by cross-checking data. Satellite tracking devices ("blue boxes"), are installed on board vessels. These devices automatically send data to a satellite system which transmits them to a land base station which, in turn, sends them to the Fishing Monitoring Centre. The information received is monitored by cross-checking it with other data. On specific request, the Commission can have access to these data files to ensure that the Member States are fulfilling their monitoring obligations. All fishing vessels exceeding 15 meters in length have been equipped with blue boxes.

e. TERRITORIAL STRAND OF THE CFP: A NEW SCENARIO FOR FISHING. Please provide information about:



- system at the basis of the implementation of Axis 4 in your country/region (who is responsible for what) how your region could improve its role in the implementation of the EFF/Axis 4;
- to what extent and how do regional and/or local government and their development strategy take into account Axis 4 and its eligible actions;
- any aspects you would like to change in Axis 4 management and eligible actions;
- what is your opinion about the current role played by Axis 4: should Axis 4 cover broader areas on 2014-2020? If it so, which criteria should be at the basis of their selection?
- any coordination done between the territorial strand of the CFP and the other European policies (namely relationships between ERDF/ESF/EARDF/EFF (Axis 4). Please provide concrete examples or make reference to debates/reflections developed in your region on this.
- adding value to fisheries and aquaculture/shellfish products and diversification activities (e.g. pescaturism; ittiturismo; etc). Please specifically focus on:
  - ✓ any specific national or local regulation supporting adding value and diversification;
  - ✓ local systems to adding value to fisheries and aquaculture and shellfish products: direct selling; marketing; participation in fisheries fairs; etc...
  - ✓ budget and the share of regional, national and European co-financing. If the activity is run under Axis 4 of the EFF, please add further information about:
    - nature of the partnership (role played by the FLAGs; level of involvement of the private sector etc...)
    - any project supporting Inter-Flags cooperation;

The Managing Authority (MA) is the Planning Bureau. The MA is responsible for managing and implementing the operational programme in accordance with the principle of sound financial management. The MA assigns the DFMR (which is the Intermediate body) specific tasks which are under the departments responsibilities as part of the OPF's management scheme.

The Intermediate Body (IB) is the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR). The department has the jurisdiction to manage and implement the programme properly.

The IB has the responsibility to

1. Inform the public about the schemes
2. Announce public notice for submitting proposals
3. Inform all interested parties about the schemes
4. Collect the proposals
5. Evaluate and select the proposals that are in line with the relevant criteria of each scheme
6. Approve or reject a proposal
7. Sign a contract with the beneficiaries
8. Track, evaluate and control the progress of a proposal
9. Pay the beneficiaries
10. Observe and control the beneficiaries to meet the terms of the signed contact before and after the payment

The IB consists of three Units: Co-ordination unit, Approval and follow-up unit and Verification and payment unit. All three units collaborate with each other for the implementation of the IM responsibilities based on the assigned procedures of the MA managing and control system, under which there is clear separation of each unit's responsibilities. The Manager of the DFMR is the head of the IB and has the responsibility to supervise all units.

The Audit Authority is the Internal Audit Service of the Republic of Cyprus. The audit authority has the responsibility to conduct controls on the IB for ensuring that the management and control system of the operational programme is functioning effectively and that the operations are carried out on the appropriate sample for on the basis of evaluation and verification.

The Treasury of the Republic of Cyprus is the Certifying Authority. The CA has the responsibility to prepare and submit statements of expenditure and payment to the Commission.

The Fisheries Local Action Group (FLAG) in Cyprus is Larnaka District Development Agency and is setting up and operating in the region of Larnaka District and Famagusta District (SE coast of Cyprus). The area is composed of 3 Municipalities and 5 Community Councils distributed across the Larnaka (West) and Famagusta (East) districts. Hosting 8 of the 13 fisheries shelters of the Island, 49% of Cypriot fishermen live in this area. Valuing the local potential, improving the attractiveness and the Quality of Life and Services are the main challenges of this area. The FLAG strategy will focus on four main priorities: the balanced development of the local economy; improving the attractiveness of the area; enhancing the competitiveness of fisheries products and services; and developing the skills of the area's inhabitants.

The only district of cyprus that participates in the Axis 4 is the Larnaka District.

Organizations in the partnership: Community Councils, Municipalities, Commercial and Industrial Chamber of Larnaka, Association of Cypriot Fishermen, Women association of rural Larnaka. No Municipalities in LEADER but 4 of the Community Councils participate in LEADER.

Axis 4 measures the development and improvement of the quality of life in fisheries areas, of which there is proof that the local economy depends on fishing activities. The measures to support sustainable development of fisheries areas shall be implemented on a given territory by local entities or groups (the group) representing public and private partners from the various local relevant socio economic sectors. The group shall propose and implement an integrated local development strategy based on a bottom-up approach.

In my opinion Axis 4 should cover broader areas on 2014-2020 and the criteria should be the areas near the fisheries shelters, how many fishermen live in the area and the population of the area.

There are Development Agencies that are LAG of EARDF and at the same time are FLAG of EFF (Axis 4). Meanwhile they have programs and occupations that are relative with the ESF and ERDF for example Interreg programs. The Development Agency ensures that the various programs are complementary.

There is no specific national or local regulation which supports added value and diversification.

There is no local systems of an added value to fisheries and aquaculture and shellfish products, they are on the way.

There is one FLAG in Cyprus under Axis 4 and the budget is 2 000 000€, the 50% is EFF and the other 50% is national funding.

The 60% on the decision voting level comes from private sector and the 20% from fisherman associations.

There are under preparation of international cooperation projects on pescaturism and diving trails.

f. FINANCIAL ASPECTS. Please provide information about:

- Volume of public aid:

- regional,
- national
- European aids

The total amount of the Public aid reaches 39,5 million euro approximately, of which the community and the national contribution reaches a percentage of 50% respectively.

- Could you quote a couple of best practises of EFF implementation in your Region?

The largest investment under Measure 3.3, is the construction of the fishing shelter at Zygi. The construction of the shelter is expected to complete by 2010 and is materialized by the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research and the Department of Public Works.

The Zygi fishing shelter is expected to improve the fishing activities of fishermen. It will also act as the centre of a number of different activities contributing to the communities' socioeconomic development and the improvement of the local and foreign tourism. The financial cost for the construction of the Zygi fishing shelter will approximately be 15 million euro. It's capacity will be of 220 boats and the coastal line along with the two seawalls, the pavements, parks for leisure walks and organizing celebration events will be of a good place for fishermen and visitors to visit. Additionally, the construction of an artificial reef at the Amathounta sea area is also funded by priority axis 3. A small environmentally protected area will be established of a total ectasis of 264 hectares (ha). The area will cover the artificial reef site, the ancient Amathounta port and the *Pocidonia oceanica* meadows. The protected area will cover approximately 1200 m of the coastal line and will extend to the sea at depth of – 50 m and a distance of 2.1 km from the shore. The design creation and administration of the aquatic protected areas, including the artificial reefs, are under the responsibility of the DFMR.

- To what extent is EFF a value added for your region?

We have one FLAG in Cyprus under Axis 4 and the budget is 2 000 000€, the 50% is EFF and the other 50% is national funding.

- Which main pillars or axis should be expected from EFF after 2013?

Our expectation from EFF after 2013 is that it will be good to focus on Axis 2 because it aims to promote financial, environmental and social aspects in the sectors of aquaculture, processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products. Also further actions on Axis 4 in order to be developed the fisheries areas and then to improve the quality of life in those areas. The main focus is the construction of sustainable development in all fishery areas.