

TOURISMED

Fishing Tourism for a Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean area

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LIST OF TABLES.....	4
ABSTRACT	5
1 INTRODUCTION	6
2 RESULTS.....	7
2.1 COMMENTS ON THE STUDY	7
2.2 FEASIBILITY STUDY, GENERAL FINDINGS.....	7
2.3 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	10
2.4 A DYNAMIC MODEL IS REQUIRED	11
3 PRESENTATION OF THE CASE STUDIES.....	13
3.1 MUNICIPALITY OF TRABIA, DATA	13
3.2 UNIVERSITY OF PIRAEUS/RESEARCH CENTER, DATA	19
3.2 CYPRUS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, DATA	24
3.3 MUNICIPALITY OF DURRES, DATA.....	29
3.5 PETRA PATRIMONIA CORSICA, SUPPORTED BY THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN MARSEILLE, DATA36	
3.6 HALIÉUS, DATA.....	43
3.7 VALENCIAPORT FOUNDATION	49
4 CONCLUSIONS.....	57
5 BIBLIOGRAPHY	58

List of Tables

TABLE 1: MUNICIPALITY OF TRABIA, DATA	18
TABLE 2: UNIVERSITY OF PIRAEUS/RESEARCH CENTER, DATA	23
TABLE 3: CYPRUS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, DATA.....	28
TABLE 4: MUNICIPALITY OF DURRES, DATA	35
TABLE 5: PETRA PATRIMONIA CORSICA, SUPPORTED BY THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR FRANCE IN MARSEILLE	42
TABLE 6: HALIÉUS, DATA.....	48
TABLE 7: VALENCIAPORT FOUNDATION, DATA.....	56

Abstract

The project „Fishing tourism for a sustainable development in the Mediterranean area” (TOURISMED) was developed, aimed at testing and transferring a fishing tourism business model in the coastal areas of Italy, Cyprus, Greece, Albania, France and Spain as a tool to promote sustainable fishing tourism and to foster the preservation of the marine environment and the traditional fishing culture across the Mediterranean Sea.

In this report, the feasibility study and the results are presented in summary, followed by Annexes with the data of all partners (deliverable 3.2.1.).

1 Introduction

Since the ancient times, fishing has always been an important economic factor throughout the Mediterranean Sea with numerous communities depending on this sector. Moreover, it is an essential part of our cultural heritage both the tangible heritage such as fishing vessels and their equipment and intangible such as empirical knowledge, traditional practices, songs, feasts, food recipes, etc. Artisanal fishing in particular, has a long-standing tradition as a profession throughout the Mediterranean coastal communities and supplies the traditionally high fish and sea food consumption all over the coasts of the Mediterranean.

Professional fishing largely relies on a profound practical experience and cannot be learned from books. The accumulated knowledge on marine resources, the marine environment, weather conditions, fishing techniques, etc., is passed from generation to generation via oral transmission. A fisher's job is very hard: a 'real' fisher loves the sea and his profession, not only as a job but as a way of living from and with the sea.

Since the 1950's, when mass tourism started developing in the Mediterranean, tourists are mainly directed towards the coastal areas. Sea food is more and more in demand, not only by the inhabitants but also by the millions of visitors. As a result, marine resources are heavily over-fished. As stated by the Food and Agriculture Organization, in the Mediterranean, 90% of the species are exploited at unsustainable levels [1] and fishers have more and more difficulties to make their living and to maintain their life standards. Fishing is becoming more and more unattractive; especially young people prefer to search for job opportunities other than fishing and the average age of fishers is extremely high. The fisheries sector is facing a long-standing crisis that is impacting the sustainability of businesses (mainly family-based enterprises with only one fisher working on each vessel). The fleet of artisanal vessels is decreasing and, as a result, the typical small, often picturesque fishing ports of the Mediterranean are changing: fishing boats disappear in favour of recreational boats with a non-negligible impact on the cultural heritage: the 'original' inhabitants gradually disappear, replaced by foreigners. The traditional artisanal fishers are in danger of extinction and an entire intangible and oral heritage risks to disappear with them.

Since the 1990s and in order to face the growing crisis in the fishery sector, tourism officially started to emerge as a source of diversification in fisheries, according to the agri-tourism model. Several initiatives proved that fishers could profit from complementary sources of income arising from tourism, hence fishing tourism started being developed in several regions of the Mediterranean with a significant potential for growth in the short and medium terms.

It was in this context that the project „Fishing tourism for a sustainable development in the Mediterranean area” (TOURISMED) was developed, aimed at testing and transferring a fishing tourism business model in the coastal areas of Italy, Cyprus, Greece, Albania, France

and Spain as a tool to promote sustainable fishing tourism and to foster the preservation of the marine environment and the traditional fishing culture across the Mediterranean Sea.

2 Results

2.1 Comments on the study

In this chapter, the results of the feasibility study are presented. First, some general remarks about the study itself:

- In several cases, data of the official statistical services are not accurate.
- The case study areas are not quite comparable in size and complexity of structures: they involve rather small Municipalities (Trabia, Durres, Rafina) up to entire administrative regions (Valencia, Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur, Corsica, Puglia), or even states (Cyprus).
- The questions in the questionnaire were sometimes misleading or doubled: for instance, the question on regional/national funds followed by the next question on government funds which is actually the same as above.

2.2 Feasibility study, general findings

In spite of the above considerations, valuable insight has been gained and may be summarized as follows:

It should be stressed that a legislation allowing fishing tourism exists in all partner countries except for Cyprus and Albania. However, in most of the case study areas, the activity is rather recent. In Greece, for instance, the appropriate legislation for fishing tourism was issued in 2015.

In all case study areas, the majority of vessels belong to the category of artisanal fisheries. Trawlers and purse seines were also registered in all areas examined.

A significant decrease of fish resources was stated throughout the cases examined causing severe difficulties to fishers to start or continue this profession: the decrease of artisanal fisheries in the Mediterranean is a fact.

In all examined areas, fishing tourism was stated as a valuable tool for the reduction of the impact of fisheries on marine resources by decreasing fishing effort. According to a

study in Corsica in 2011-2012: “A decrease of 15% in catch may be linked to the fishing tourism activity” [2].

In all examined areas, there are attractive natural and cultural assets allowing the combination of fishing tourism with other resources and, thus, the diversification of the sector.

In all participating countries except for Albania (though not in all case studies, Valencia for instance) fishing tourism is already being practiced either by single enterprises, usually the fisher who is at the same time the owner of the fishing vessel and his family. In Cyprus, where the legislative framework is still under preparation, small vessels (but with non-professional fishers) do perform fishing tourism with a special license. In several cases, fishing tourism is managed by fishing cooperatives. In Albania, no legislative framework exists up to the present time.

In most cases, the lack of commercial and/or marketing networks was stated as one main problem in this sector.

In all cases, the will to establish a well-managed and successful form of fishing tourism or to improve the existing status in areas where fishing tourism is already being practised was expressed.

In all cases, bureaucracy was stated as the major problem in establishing and promoting fishing tourism. In Puglia for instance, both the demand of tourists and the requests for licenses are growing but the actual practice is declining because of more and more bureaucratic issues causing cost-benefit imbalances.

It was shown, however, that various factors related to fishing tourism significantly vary from country to country. For instance, there are eight categories of certifications for professional fishers in Valencia and only one in Greece. The same applies -even more- to the vessels' specifications as a prerequisite for a permit to carry out fishing tourism. The existing legislative framework is not always adequate and varies significantly between the examined areas.

To make things even more complicated, two different types of fishing tourism or tourism fishing exist in the Region of Valencia:

- **Fishing tourism (*Turismo Pesquero*):** activity carried out by groups of seafarer professionals, through monetary compensation, aimed at featuring and disseminating the activities and products of the marine environment, as well as the customs, traditions, marine cultural heritage, that go far beyond the mere activity of extractive commercial fishing.
- **Tourist fishing (*Pesca-Turismo*):** type of fishing tourism activity carried out aboard fishing vessels by professionals from the sector, through monetary compensation, the aim of which is to feature and disseminate their work in the marine environment, but where the tourists on board cannot take part in fishing operations.

Furthermore:

Methods of selling the catch vary significantly: in Valencia, the catch is sold in the fish market which is close to the vessels' harbour (by law) while in several other cases the fishers sell their catch themselves on the quayside.

Cooperatives are well functioning in several cases and play a key role in the development of the sector and the local economy in general (Valencia, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Corsica, etc.) while in others they rather play a minor role if at all (Rafina and Greece in general). In Valencia for instance, the Local Action Groups worked for the elaboration of Participatory Local Development Strategies: commercialisation of fishery products, growth of fishing tourism, promotion of the cultural and natural heritage, study of the sustainability of artisanal fishing and its impact on the environment, organisation of events in order to encourage interaction between fishing activities and the public, etc.

The taxation system varies significantly: for instance, in Puglia fishing tourism is considered a fishing activity, in France it is free of Value-Added Taxes up to 50% of the total income and in Valencia the VAT tax is 21%. In Greece it is considered a free-lance activity and the income has to be declared separately from fishery income and according to the rules for free-lance services with enormous taxes and other financial burdens (insurance, etc.).

Additionally, as stated by PP7-PP8, the consumers' behaviour has changed significantly. The general public's knowledge of fishery products is gradually changing and professionals notice a concentrated demand for the noblest species such as sea bream, European seabass, scorpion fish and whiting. Other varieties of fish largely consumed in the past such as bonito, horse mackerel, conger, greater amberjack, common snook and salema porgy have gradually been abandoned and their tariffs are sometimes three times lower than species with the highest prices.

A survey conducted in the Var Department, France, within the project Pescatourisme 83 [3] showed a general lack of knowledge of the public concerning artisanal fisheries. More specifically, artisanal fishing is very often confused with industrial fishing with large vessels or with fishing far off-shore and the known species of fish are only those sold in supermarkets.

It should be noticed here that in all case study areas, the diversification of fishing tourism and the combination of the various aspects involved, i.e. restaurants and gastronomy, cultural events and feasts, natural assets, etc., were stated as a major challenge and a valuable tool for the sustainable growth of the sector as also an excellent means for communicating rather unknown facts about artisanal fishing and the aspect of its intangible heritage in particular: recipes, songs, customs and the tradition of fishing in the Mediterranean in general.

An excellent example for further diversification of fishing tourism was given by the Region of Puglia, Italy: a new form of fishing tourism has recently been adopted by law, the so-called „ittiturismo“: fishers may host their guests at home as a sort of „private tavern“ where tourists can participate in a fisher’s normal daily life.

Last not least, another important issue was addressed, namely the invaluable intangible heritage regarding artisanal fisheries throughout the Mediterranean being at risk and to what extent can a fisher be versatile without risking to “get lost” by starting a reconversion process or risking to folklorize their activity - as correctly stated by PP7-PP8. However, it seems that the latter is a rather philosophical aspect that cannot easily be addressed through models and analyses.

The above variations are significant factors for the development of the tourism fishing sector. Thus, the model to be implemented within the framework of the present project should take into account these variations as also local peculiarities and existing or potential changes in trends and integrate possibilities for adaptation.

2.3 Final considerations

The main strengths regarding fishing tourism as stated by the participants were:

- Extra income for professional fishers in addition to their fishing activity.
- Diversification of labour opportunities by stimulating and supporting the adaptability of workers and businesses from the fishing sector as also bringing together businesses and individuals related to the fishing sector and tourism.
- Reduction the impact of fisheries on marine resources by decreasing fishing effort.
- Option for the young generation to be engaged in fishing by providing an extra income.
- Possibility for tourists to directly participate in professional fishing trips, be introduced to this traditional sector and experience fishing in practice, while at the same time gaining a deep insight into other aspects of the local natural and cultural heritage.
- Higher percentage of women directly involved in the activities via the diversification of the sector.

The main emerging weaknesses with respect to fishing tourism as stated by the participants were:

- The funding policy of the European Union does not support the construction of adequate vessels in the sector of fisheries.
- Often complicated and sometimes expensive bureaucratic procedures.
- Sometimes, the taxation system is prohibitively high (Greece).
- Lack of commercial and marketing networks.
- Difficult participation of disabled persons.

2.4 A dynamic model is required

All above considerations, in particular the differences and variations between our case study areas concerning several issues, a generic model should be implemented, capable to be modified according to the local conditions and to the changing demands. Thus, a dynamic model in order to be adaptable to emerging needs would probably be the best solution.

A major issue is the optimal size of a vessel engaged in fishing tourism: a vessel of less than 10 metres size seems to be the ideal size. As PP7-PP8 stated, *“The smaller the boat is, the more interesting the practice of pescatourism is. The bigger the boat is, the greater the maintaining costs are (gasoil, salary of the crew, maintenance of the vessel and fishing equipment), and the less interesting the practice of pescatourism is”* and *“The quantity of fish fished and carried away decreases proportionally to the place occupied by the passengers/tourists. Fishermen’s fishing effort cannot be maximal because of the attention that must be given to passengers/tourists to make them enjoy their trip”*.

On the other hand, a vessel of 5 metres length, for example, is relatively difficult to be modified in order to have a toilet and enough space for at least 2 persons plus crew and gear.

Another major issue is the adaptation to the demands of the tourists through an analysis of the demands in each destination. Among other issues, geographic/oceanographic conditions, available resources, etc., may directly affect the demand.

The diversification of the sector is also a major factor to be considered. As summarized by PP10, a total of 10 categories for diversification were identified: (1) Tourism accommodation linked to the fishing sector, (2) Bars and restaurants linked to the fishing sector (3) Adequacy of tourism infrastructures and fishing services, (4) Sales and marketing of fishing arts and crafts and fishing items, (5) Tourist fishing services, (6) Nautical tourism, scuba diving, tourist boat services, (7) Webs and applications to promote and disseminate

tourism, (8) Gastronomic food fairs and materials to promote fishing products, (9) Museums and permanent exhibitions and (10) School visits. Recipes for fish and sea food, songs and customs should be added here highlighting the cultural heritage of fishing (tangible, for example infrastructures and tools, and intangible, for example, knowledge and traditional practices).

Additionally, new forms of fishing tourism should be developed such as the recently adopted „ittitourismo“ in Puglia, Italy.

Furthermore, special attention should be given to Marine Protected Areas as the areas suitable for demonstrating an un-spoilt Mediterranean marine life *par excellence*. Marine Protected Areas are an ideal field for carrying out fishing tourism (wherever allowed) since activities are -or should be- strictly controlled and licenses might be issued by the Management Bodies of these areas. Fishing tourism is included in the objectives of marine parks in France, for instance, but no activity has been already developed yet. It is noteworthy to mention that fishers have co-operated in the conservation of the marine environment and in the management of Marine Protected Areas in several cases during the last decades [4], [5], [6].

The need for supplementary training of the staff members should be taken into account: safety, interpretation and dissemination of issues concerning the marine environment, environmental best practices, customer service or languages, etc.

With respect to the lack of commercial and/or marketing networks, the tools to successfully introduce the product as part of the local tourism assets should be taken into consideration.

Last not least, with respect to the preservation of the intangible cultural heritage, efforts should be made to incorporate related issues such as songs, fairy tales, feasts and recipes (especially those using the forgotten species).

With respect to the Municipality of Durres, Albania, the responsible authorities repeatedly stressed the need for help in establishing fishing tourism though expertise from other partners.

The detailed data from each case study area were summarized in Tables 1 to 6. For the original data from each case study area see Annexes I to VI.

3 Presentation of the case studies

In the following, the information collected by each partner are presented. In order to facilitate reading/comparing the data were summarized and organized in Tables.

3.1 Municipality of Trabia, data

LP: Municipality of Trabia (LP)			Case study: Cooperativa Madonna Assunta			
Tradition	Types of fisheries	Ports	Gear used	Catch, main species	Selling the catch	
<p>The economy is since ancient times based on fisheries.</p> <p>The main tradition in Trabia was the tuna fishing (not existing any more).</p>	<p>- "Small fishing": practiced using small boats, not bigger than 10 tons gross tonnage exclusively enabled to carry the following tools: drift-nets, "ferrettara" nets, trawls, lines, harpoons and hooks.</p> <p>- Coastal fishing</p> <p>- Trawl fishing</p> <p>Seasonality: fishing is performed throughout the year but with different target species.</p>	<p>1 port for both fishing and recreational vessels: San Nicola l'Arena</p>	<p>Long lines, drift nets, "ferrettara" nets (drifting trammel nets), harpoons, hooks, trawls (a long line with a large diameter, usually set in the evening and hauled in during the next morning).</p>	<p>Swordfish, sardinas, tunas, anchovies, mackerel, blue fish.</p>	<p>The catch is sold to private stores or to the fish market.</p>	
Qualifications and skills		Resources spent by fishers	Innovative strategies	Income decline	Market size	Numbers of fishers
<p>Fishing request besides the love for the sea a deep knowledge of the sector.</p> <p>In order to exercise vocational fishing activity it is mandatory to have a specific license released by the Provincial Public Authority, to certificate that fishing is the prevalent profession practiced.</p>		<p>Twice a year for the whole boat: hull, mechanical parts and equipment.</p>	<p>Currently, a strategy is being developed and tested for a sustainable approach to fishing.</p>	<p>Indication: in 2000-14, the No. of fishing boats decreased from 4.329 to 2.882</p>	<p><u>Entire Sicily</u>: large market size.</p>	<p>Trabia: 20 fishers with boats between 5 and 10 meters.</p> <p><u>Entire Sicily</u>: in 2003, there were ca. 18.000 fishers and, at the end of 2013, there were only 7.500 fishers. A positive side</p>

					effect is the reconversion to artisanal fishing.
Characteristics of vessels	Catch and value			Fuel costs	
Trabia: 0-6 m: 14 vessels 6-12 m: 6 vessels Sicily: 0-6 m: 26419 vessels (31,80%), ~10 GT 6-12 m: 43098 vessels (51,90%) 12-18 m: 7401 vessels (8,50%) 18-24 m: 3408 vessels (4,10%) 24-45 m: 2769 vessels (3,35%) 45-75 m: 279 vessels (0,35%) 30 years: 684 vessels (23,6%); 25-26 years: 2064 vessels (71,4%); 19-22 years: 144 vessels (~ 5%)	Main target groups are: Red shrimp with 16% of the total catch and 38% of the total revenues White or pink shrimp with 14% of the total catch and 16% of the total revenues Hake with 10% of the total catch and 10% of the total revenues Molluscs with 13% of the total catch and 7% of the total revenues Other fish with 39% of the total catch and 24% of the total revenues			€20-30 per hour Generally, 60% of the costs are spent only for fuel.	
Maintenance costs	Costs of legal requirements			Access to regional /national funds	
Maintenance (gear & equipment included): twice per year vessels are taken out.	Safety equipment: €180 €400 for the acquisition of the license			Generally: no governmental funds. The Region of Sicily fosters entrepreneurship for young fishers.	
Fishers Associations and trade unions	Dissemination & promotional activities			Financement of port infrastructure	
Coop. Himera, Cristoforo Colombo Soc. Coop., Coop. Vespucci A.R.L. and Cooperativa Madonna Assunta, active in the field of Fishing at Sea and Lake fishing as also related services.	Cooperatives and associations do organize dissemination and promotional activities with EU funds.			The municipality pays for port improvements, even through the use of regional funds.	

Local fishers joined free associations to promote and preserve fishing tourism in Trabia.		The Cooperativa Madonna Assunta promoted fishing tourism in the last two years. There is also an annual local fish festival.		
Ecosystems & species		Fishing places/fish near the port		Environmental pressures and decline of marine resources
The most common species in our sea are: Red shrimp , White or pink shrimp, Hake, bream, molluscs, cuttlefish, squid, octopus, tuna and swordfish, but there are over 550 species of fish in our sea, but only sixty species are consumed. among these, only about twenty are commonly found on supermarket counters, fish farms, or restaurants. There is, therefore, a variety of sea flavors nowadays little known and in the least considered to be of little value. The so-called “forgotten fish”, however, represents an extraordinary gastronomic heritage that is likely to be lost because there is no real demand from consumers, which, in many cases, have the only fault of ignoring their existence. Most of this “forgotten fish” is made up of oily fish such as sardines, mackerel, needlefish etc.		“Orlo di Caccamo”, a narrow rocky slope parallel to the coast about 2 km off the eastern coast of Trabia. Main catch: blue-fish, sword fish, tuna fish and crustaceans.		Even if actual data linking overfishing to the decrease of the catches do not exist, the sector is suffering a major crisis, due to the competition of the N. African fishers, to the overfishing itself and to the strict European regulations.
Marine pollution	Protected areas nearby	Laws respected?	Envir. Laws regarding fishing	Other environmental considerations
Pollution is a serious issue in the area of Trabia, caused by the major urbanization of the area, especially for the territories of Aspra, Porticello, Casteldaccia (Fondachello), Altavilla Milicia (mouth of the river Milicia and surroundings), Trabia (port and sewage discharge), Termini Imerese (mouth of the river S. Leonardo to the industry area). Besides the pollution caused by several illegal sewage discharges, there are many artificial breakwater which during	Bosco della Ficuzza, 55 km far from Trabia	In general, they are respected.	A strict regulation about the biological restoration of the sea life has been applied since many years.	In 2009, Sicily has adopted the “Guidelines bout Fishing Tourism” aiming to optimize fishing activities, the use of the boats & equipment, to build a direct contact between fishers and consumers, to let fishers get closer to the tourism sector and foster the respect of the regulation about

summertime are polluted by the discharge of the summer residents.				the environment and the marine ecosystem. After a major decline, fishing activity slightly increasing in the last few years.
Natural characteristics The city centre is 55 meters above the sea level. The geological features are with clay and sandstone soil. The study area is located in NW Sicily, from the mouth of the river Eleuterio to the mouth of the river Pollina in the territory of Palermo and it includes the gulf of Termini Imerese. The coast is low with sandy beaches with few rocky areas. There is a luxuriant prairie <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> as also “recif-barrieres”. Very interesting in this area is the so called “orlo di Caccamo”, a narrow rocky slope parallel to the coast ca. 2 km off the eastern coast of Trabia. Protected area: Bosco della Ficuzza, 55 km far from Trabia.				
Cutlural characteristics Trabia was founded in 1633 by the noble family Lanza, which owned the territory since 1509, and it is located near an ancient mill (XIV century). Churches: Chiesa di S. Maria delle Grazie, 1646, Chiesa S. Oliva, 1648, Chiesa Madre (SS. Crocifisso or S. Petronilla), 1790- 1800; Chiesa di S. Camillo (now SS. Sacramento), sec. XVIII There is also the Water spring, XVIII century, and the Gatto Palace, 1800. Porta Palermo, part of the ancient gate of the city of Trabia, and remnants of the city wall, XVII century. Besides, there are four engraved headstones: two of them are the original ones where the prince kindly invites the people passing by to come in and enjoy the hospitality, the other two are commemorating the soldiers of Trabia giving their life during the WWs. Lanza castle, XVI century: the residence of the Lanza prince family of Trabia. Nowadays a hotel. The „Tonnara“, XIV century, used by fishers for the preparation of nets, boats and harpoons for the tuna fishing, etc. until the 60’s. Nowadays a hotel. San Nicola: Castle and tower, XII century				
National legislation	Taxation of fishing tourism	Licenses for fishing tourism		
Law Decree no. 293, 13 April 1999 (G.U. n. 197, 23 August 1999) and D.L. no.4, 9 January 2012 (as modified by the law no. 134, 7 August 2012). The vessel can carry 10 persons maximum and the crew must be 3 persons maximum. Anyone can participate, children younger than 14 years must be accompanied. All year round; with particular infrastructure (accommodation) even during the night.	Fishing tourism activity has the same taxes as fishing. The touristic activity is considered as supplementary to the professional activity.	Process: modification of the vessel, verification and certification of the safety equipment by the public register of the naval fleet, issue a certification on how many passengers are allowed to embark (up to 12 maximum). Then, the Coast Guard verifies the certification		

		and issues the fishing tourism license.
Standards of vessels	Role/area of responsibility of the public administration – national fishing policy	
Minimum standards of a fishing tourism boat are stricter from that of a small tourist passenger boat which usually are limited to a number of life vests equal to the allowed number of tourists.	[For role/area of responsibility see above, licenses for fishing tourism]	
Established activity? Perception of fishers	Additional potential services and products	
<p>Fishing tourism is an established activity in Trabia.</p> <p>A previous ERDF project about fishing tourism has been implemented in Trabia in 2011/2012. It was a pilot project that showed the potential of this activity in the area, but no sustainable follow up activities have been carried out so far. Today only 1 vessel has the licence for fishing tourism in Trabia (licence to host 12 tourist on board).</p>	<p>Accommodation for tourists in the fishermen's or local's houses (Airbnb), creation of tourism infrastructures in the harbour (such as equipment for cooking the fish), scuba diving, creation of fishing tourism itineraries linked with the Arab-Norman route (UNESCO).</p>	
Economic viability, socioeconomic aspect	Potential trips in the region	
<p>Tourism always represented, for the territory of Trabia, one of the most important engines for the development of the local economy (together with fishing and agriculture). The attractiveness of, the beauty of the natural landscape, the mildness of the weather and a sufficient hotel and restaurant system, make a summer holiday to Trabia really unique.</p> <p>Trabia is experiencing a good time of tourist development that has led to the creation of new hotels and b&b. This trend represents a good base to test and implement fishing tourism</p>	<p>Trabia is halfway between Palermo and Cefalù, the two coastal cities that delineate the Arab-Norman route, which is a UNESCO heritage site.</p> <p>Located on the northern coast of Sicily, Arab-Norman Palermo includes a series of nine civil and religious structures dating from the era of the Norman kingdom of Sicily (1130-1194): two palaces, three churches, a cathedral, a bridge, as well as the cathedrals of Cefalù and Monreale. Collectively, they are an example of a social-cultural syncretism between Western, Islamic and Byzantine cultures on the island which gave rise to new concepts of space, structure and decoration. They also bear testimony to the fruitful coexistence of people of different origins and religions (Muslim, Byzantine, Latin, Jewish, Lombard and French).</p> <p>Therefore the fishing tourism itineraries starting from Trabia, can easily be integrated with this UNESCO heritage coastal site.</p>	

activities.	
Best practice in fishing tourism in Trabia	
<p>Fishing tourism in Trabia is practiced in the last few years by several boats. We chose to present the case study of the Cooperativa Madonna Assunta for the quality of its service and for the peculiarity of its catch.</p> <p>Another important project is the project <i>“Dal nostro mare alla vostra tavola” (From the Sea to your Table)</i> by the Municipality of Trabia. The project aims to develop appropriate information and training activities of the operators, of the users of fishing tourism and to promote and share best practices between enterprises in the field of fishing tourism.</p> <p>The cooperative Madonna Assunta (registered office in Trabia in Via Scalo Marittimo n, 20) is operational since 2010 but fostered fishing tourism activities only in the last two years. The fishing boat dedicated to fishing tourism has a size of 9,50 per 3, 35 metres with a capacity for 13 people in total (10 tourists plus max 3 of crew). It is equipped with a kitchen and n.1 toilet facility. The service offered on-board of “Pietro e Paolo” and which could be a model for the project includes an itinerary from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm along several marine areas of naturalistic interest where it is possible to catch a variety of fish and may be served for lunch. The quality of the catch-of-the-day and the kindness of the crew, explaining the fishing process from all viewpoints and describing the various marine areas, had very positive feedback from the tourists. Many of them want to come back in the next season to experience again this model of fishing tourism.</p>	
<p>General tourism data:</p> <p>Tourism in Trabia is a purely seasonal tourism, linked to the sea and the summer season. In addition, this is a residential tourism, as the holiday makers (coming from all over Sicily), in most cases, have a dwelling in the territory of Trabia, which only uses in the summer months (Late June – early September). This phenomenon leads to an increase in population during the summer months, of about 300% (ranging from 10,000 to 40,000 inhabitants in this period). In addition, also Restaurants, Hotels and Bed and Breakfasts operating in Trabia benefits from this seasonal tourism.</p>	
<p>Conclusions</p> <p>The fishing tourism sector is not a novelty in Sicily. In the last years, there are many initiatives of entrepreneurs and of fishing cooperatives. Nevertheless, the expected results have not been achieved yet because it was and still is hard to create enterprises paths with professional touristic sector.</p> <p>A main issue is to create an efficient network among receiving facilities, fishers and travel agencies to gain tourists from across the EU.</p>	

Table 1: Municipality of Trabia, data

3.2 University of Piraeus/Research Center, data

University of Piraeus/Research Center (PP4)			Case study: the town of Rafina, Regional Unit of East Attica, Region of Attica, Creece			
Tradition	Types of fisheries	Ports	Gear used		Main species	Selling the catch
Long standing tradition in fishing (since ancient times)	Mainly artisanal fisheries fishing up to 6 n.m. from the coast. Only few trawlers. Purse seines from elsewhere according to catch availability (10 in 2017). Seasonality: income highly affected by seasons. Bad weather conditions in winter and August with strong seasonal winds.	1 fishing port 1 port for recreational activities	Trammel nets, gill nets, bottom long lines, traps, „Syrti“, fishing with lights („pirofani“)		Red mullet, striped mullet, groupers, common pandora, octopus, etc.	The catch is directly sold to 7 local fish shops through mediators at a wholesale price. Catch not sold goes to the fish auction in Athens, no local fish auction.
Qualifications and skills		Resources spent by fishers	Innovative strategies	Income decline	Market size	Numbers of fishers
Professional fishers must have a personal professional fishing license and must be members of the local Fishers Association. They must prove 2 years of experience on another fishing vessel (certification issued by the local Fishers Association). Vessels must have a license for professional fishing and must meet strict specifications.		Resources are spent by fishers mainly for the maintenance of the vessels and their equipment.		Nos. of vessels and of fishers decreased significantly during the last 10 years	Medium-sized fish market	<u>Artisanal fishing</u> : 36 persons, 1-3 persons/vessel, mainly relatives, aged 27-65 years <u>Trawlers</u> : 7 persons per vessel, mostly Egyptians except for the captain and engineer
Characteristics of vessels		Catch and value			Fuel costs	
No. of artisanal vessels: 40 mostly 7-14 metres long, primarily family-owned No. of trawlers: 3. A wooden boat (14m) has 35 tons GT.		<u>Artisanal fisheries</u> : average daily catch is ca. 40 kg of various species. Annual catch is estimated at ca. 10 tons. Annual income: €100,000 to 180,000.			A medium-sized vessel consumes 15 lt fuel/hour, thus, €18. Ca. 50% of the costs are returned to the owner by the state after bureaucratic procedures lasting 6-9 months.	

Maintenance costs		Costs of legal requirements		Access to regional /national funds	
Medium boats: €2.500 including the official annual technical inspection <u>Port costs:</u> small vessels: €120; medium-sized vessels: €300; trawlers: €2,000		Costs for equipment are included in the price upon purchase Insurance is not obligatory but fishers of Rafina pay €100 annually on a voluntary basis		Fishers can participate in EU subsidy programmes for the modernization of their vessels. However, fishers don't apply, mainly because of the long bureaucratic procedures and the own contribution required.	
Fishers Associations and trade unions		Dissemination & promotional activities		Common business model	Financement of port infrastructure
Association of professional fishers "Rafina" with ca. 80 members (ca. half of them are owners of vessels; the rest are mostly relatives working on the vessels. No representation in trade unions.		Professional fishers don't organize events nor promotional activities -the association of amateur fishers "Arafin" is organizing every year in August the „Sardine Festival“.		No. They reported that: „fishers are rather competitors“	The municipality pays for port improvements
Ecosystems & species		Fishing places/fish near the port		Environmental pressures and decline of marine resources	
South Evoikos Gulf: a large and relatively shallow basin with several small islets, large sandy beaches, sometimes with sand dunes, rocky coasts, wetlands, river mouths, sea caves, etc. Great variety of marine ecosystems and species: sandy areas on the sea floor, large seagrass meadows of <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> , areas with a rocky bottom as also the open waters of the Gulf. Species: sea birds/waterfowl in wetlands, benthic & neritic species, 3 marine mammals		Several places suitable for visiting, "Kokkinonisia" islets, for instance Species: groupers, red mullets, striped mullets, common two-banded sea bream, the greater amberjack, etc.		Overfishing & pollution remarkably decreased the available fish resources; Pollution/trawlers affect the seagrass meadows; amateur fishing is an important pressure: amateurs often fish large quantities of fish with professional gear; overfishing both legal and illegal is contributing to the decline of marine resources. Example: in former times, there were 30-40-50 kg common pandora caught in bottom long lines – nowadays the catch is approximately only 10% of these amounts.	
Marine pollution	Protected areas nearby	Laws respected?	Envir. laws regarding fishing	Other environmental considerations	

<p>Main source of pollution: the heavily polluted river Asopos in Boeotia, the waters of which come into the South Evoikos Gulf. There are recent activities to solve this problem. Other sources of pollution derive from the 5 ports along both coastlines (ferry traffic), pollution from small rivers along the mainland coasts and plastic debris.</p>	<p>Schinias-Marathon National Park (NATURA 2000 site, GR 3000003) Archaeological site of Brauron (NATURA 2000 site, GR 3000004)</p>	<p>Regulations are not always implemented</p>	<p>No special laws at the local level. Day-time purse seines were prohibited in the past. All types of fisheries are prohibited off the NATURA 2000 sites.</p>	<p>With respect to the severe over-exploitation of marine resources, the establishment of protected areas (no-take zones, etc.) should be considered.</p>
<p>Natural characteristics</p> <p><u>Around Rafina:</u> (1) Valanaris river, beautiful landscape, high biodiversity of the area, especially the bird fauna. (2) Several beaches with many invertebrate fossils.</p> <p><u>In the vicinity:</u> (1) The Schinias-Marathon National Park (NATURA 2000 GR 3000003, 1.296 ha) and a landscape of special natural value. It is one of the most important remaining wetland in the southern Aegean Sea and contains several threatened habitats such as reedbeds, saltmarshes, low sand dunes, brackish marshes, etc. A particular feature inside the park is the Olympic Rowing Center established in 2004. (2) The small wetland of Brauron is included in the NATURA 2000 GR 3000004, 4.000 ha) which partly overlaps with the archaeological site of the goddess Artemis. Species: bats, freshwater tortoises, reptiles and birds.</p>				
<p>Cultural characteristics</p> <p><u>Around Rafina:</u> (1) The archaeological site of the “Roman Baths – balneae”, located at the entrance of Rafina city. (2) The “Marikes” beach with small ‘blockhouses’ – fortifications with loopholes from where soldiers fired in various directions, built by the Germans and the Italians during the Second World War. (3) The so-called “Cement ship”, one of the twenty or so, ships built by the Germans with cement hulls rather than iron. Rafina played an important role during the German occupation (1941-1945): several well-known politicians of that time escaped from Rafina’s port to the Middle East. (4) Agios Nikolaos, a picturesque chapel (1947) very close to the coastline.</p> <p><u>In the vicinity:</u> (1) The archaeological museum in Marathon and the Tomb of Marathon built in memory of the famous battle of Marathon in September 490 BCE between Greeks and Persians. (2) The Temple of the ancient Greek goddess Artemis in Brauron. (3) The Sanctuary of the Brexiza Egyptian Gods at Nea Makri. (4) The archaeological site of Ramnous. (5) The Mineralogical Museum of Lavrio close to cape Sounion. (6) The temple of Poseidon at cape Sounion.</p>				
National legislation	Taxation of fishing tourism		Licenses for fishing tourism	
<p>Fishing tourism is allowed since 2015 only for owners of a professional fishing vessel up to 15 metres max. with a license for</p>	<p>Professional fishers belong to the category „farming“. Fishing tourism is considered as a free-lance activity. Fishers would have to declare two</p>		<p>No specific license is required; a fisher’s license is suitable under the condition that the fisher owns a professional vessel.</p>	

professional fishing gear (trawlers, beach seines excluded) and parallel to their professional fishing activities. 12 persons can be on board during one trip. Joint Ministerial Decision 414/2354/2015/12-01-2015)	types of income: one from farming activities and a second one from free-lance. The taxes are calculated according to the category the income comes from.	Official announcement to the local Regional Unit declaring the start of the new activity. The Regional Unit decides after collaboration with the local port police.
Standards of vessels	Role/area of responsibility of the public administration – national fishing policy	
There must be enough space for the passengers' accommodation without hindering the fishing activity; the fishing gear must be accommodated in a way that does not hinder the passengers' free and safe movements on-board; the passengers are allowed to fish only with hooks on nylon lines (pulled by the vessel or set from the vessel); they are allowed to participate in fishing activities only if their safety is not at risk; the captain is responsible for the passengers' safety.	<p>General governance in fisheries: the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food is the authority supervising the entire fisheries sector. Laws concerning fisheries follow the Common Fisheries Policy of the EU and are mainly issued by the responsible Ministry.</p> <p>The Dept. of Fisheries is also issuing the licenses for professional fishing vessels. The Fisheries Service of each Regional Unit is for keeping a Vessel Cataster.</p> <p>Implementation of the laws and regulations: the local port police authorities are responsible for controlling the implementation of the laws and regulations concerning fisheries at sea. Additionally, they are in charge of issuing the personal professional fishing licenses of each fisher.</p>	
Established activity? Perception of fishers	Additional potential services and products	
Fishing tourism is not applied in East Attica yet. Local fishers believe that fishing tourism is not allowed; they don't have an own perception.	<p>Achaeological sites: Marathon, Brauron, Thoriko, cape Sounio, monasteries/churches, etc. as also important sites of the modern Greek history: the "Marikes" beach and the islands of Petalioi and Makronissos.</p> <p>Natural assets: National Park of Schinias-Marathon, "Megalo Rema" river, prehistoric site of Pikermi.</p> <p>Wineries in the wider area to be visited, combined with wine tasting; introduction to the local gastronomy, in cooperation with local restaurants.</p> <p>Outdoor activities such as walking, snorkeling/diving, sailing, etc., as also several types of courses such as sailing, diving, cooking of local dishes and, of course, fishing.</p>	
Economic viability, socioeconomic aspect	Potential trips in the region	
There is no established fishing tourism yet; thus, to estimate its economic viability	Fishing tour to the islets "Stouronisia" on the island of Euboea, combined with visits to the Egyptian Gods Sanctuary in the town of Nea Makri nearby and the Schinias-Marathon National Park and/or the archaeological sites of Marathon (at least 4-5 hours). A shorter trip would include just the Schinias-Marathon National Park. Fishing tour to the islands called "Petalioi": these 10 verdant islands close to the town of	

needs a special study.	Marmari on the island of Euboea, 12 miles away from Rafina and about 1.5 hours away by boat. Petalioi is a wonderful place for swimming and fishing but has also an interesting history in modern Greece.	Fishing tour to “Kokkinonisia” combined with a visit to the Temple of Artemis at Brauron (ca. 3 hours).
Professional fishers are often old persons and young people who often do not wish to be involved.	Makronisos island, in front of the port of Lavrio: it may be interesting because of its history in modern Greece (a place where persons opposed to the government(s) were kept in exile during the 20 th century). The marine environment is also rich in biodiversity offering opportunities for snorkeling and diving.	
Best practices in fishing tourism in Greece		Projects and best practices in East Attica
The best-known fishing tourism industry in Greece based in Corfu island in the North Ionian Sea was established in 2015. According to own reports, it is managing about 120 vessels of all types throughout Greece: from big speedboats of more than 20 metres length to small fishing boats. More than 3.000 itineraries in marine, brackish and freshwater habitats are offered including big game fishing (swordfish, tuna, amberjack,), angling, speargun-fishing and also dolphin watching.		Fishing tourism is not established yet.
General tourism data Tourism is not well developed in Rafina although there are 5 hotels and some rental apartments. Rafina is known as the principal harbour for visitors taking the ferries to the NW. Cyclades.		
Conclusions Fishing tourism is allowed since 2015 and it is not practiced in the study area yet but it may be fully developed through the present project. The study area is rich in cultural and natural resources for visits to be combined to fishing tours. Main problems are: (1) the considerable decline in numbers of professional fishers during the last decades as also the small numbers in young fishers and (2) the type of tourists passing through Rafina: they are mostly persons who just want to take a ferry to other places and do not intend to stay in Rafina. <u>One important problem identified is the need for fishers to add a new tax category</u> – this would hinder many fishers to start a fishing tourism activity. A realistic approach would be to identify 1-2 persons, preferably young, english-speaking people already involved in professional fisheries and willing to develop a fishing tourism business, to support them with know-how and administrative aid and to educate them in marine biology and marine conservation issues. In addition, a well-developed campaign should be elaborated in order to attract the type of tourists who would rather stay in the area and would enjoy to get introduced to fishing and to local culture and nature. It seems necessary to promote the demand for fishing tourism in the study area parallel to any effort for supporting the fishers to develop fishing tourism in Rafina. Another option would be to closely collaborate with the above-mentioned fishing tourism business based in Corfu and operating throughout Greece.		

Table 2: University of Piraeus/Research Center, data

3.2 Cyprus University of Technology, data

Cyprus University of Technology (PP5)			Case study: Cyprus [fishing tourism not established yet]		
Tradition	Types of fisheries	Ports	Gear used	Main species	Selling the catch
In Cyprus, fishing has always been a tradition but fisheries are not a major component of the Cypriot economy (0,3%).	Small scale fishing, purse seines (day and night) and bottom trawlers. Large companies are also fishing. Seasonality: in May through to July, fish are significantly less.	16 ports for fishing boats; several ports for recreational activities	Mostly static nets but also bottom and surface long lines.	Bogue, striped red mullet, comber, common pandora, European barracuda.	The catch is sold to stores or in fish markets. Large companies have their own stores.
Qualifications and skills		Resources spent by fishers	Innovative strategies	Income decline	Market Size
Fishers need a license from the Dept. of Fishery and their boat must be registered as a fishing boat. A license is required depending on the fishing technique or the use of a boat. Licenses are available online or in-person from the Dept. of Fisheries and Marine Research. In Larnaca, fishers attend private schools, recognized by the Dept. of Merchant Shipping. The Larnaca District Development Agency organizes seminars to educate fishers.				In 2010 - 2015, the annual production in marine fisheries was generally stable.	The median production in fisheries is estimated at 1195 tons per year.
Characteristics of vessels		Catch and value			Fuel costs
The total number of licenses is limited to 327 nationwide (large and medium-sized vessels). Small vessels are practically not used.		The median production in fisheries is estimated at 1195 tons per year.		Medium boats: up to €30 per hour. Large boats: approximately €35 (both sizes have similar engines). Small boats are practically not	

		used.	
Maintenance costs	Costs of legal requirements	Access to regional /national funds	
Annual expenditure: approximately €800 (including services, repainting and minor repairs).	Almost no costs for legal requirements apart of logistics which may be approximately €100 annually (accounting services).	The fisheries business program 2007-2013, co-funded by the EU, has a public expenditure of approximately €36.15 million (EU: 54,6 %). Funds are also given by the government (improve the boats, invest in sele-ctivity, withdrawal). In 2016, 688 projects were completed with a total cost of €3.249.663.	
Fishers Associations and trade unions	Dissemination & promotional activities	Common business model	Financement of port infrastructure
The Pancyprrian Association of Professional Fishermen represents all professional fishers. The“LARNACA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY” provides for the financing of projects in the fisheries sector, giving emphasis on supporting small-scale coastal fishing, development of fishing areas as well as enhancement of the fishing tourism and measures for the marine environment. It also organizes seminars on first aid and safety.			State pays for several improvements of the ports to ensure their adequate operation: breakwaters, rebuild of the platform, anchorage, deepening of the port, etc.
Ecosystems & species	Fishing places/fish near the port	Environmental pressures and decline of marine resources	
Cyprus, located in the East of the Mediterranean Sea, is the 3rd largest island in the Mediterranean Sea and blessed with a mild climate with hot, dry summers and cool winters, a relatively high number of habitats and a significant altitude range (0 – 2000 metres).	<p>Fishers reported that they prefer to sail further off shore in order to have larger catches.</p> <p>The type of fish found near the fishing ports are <i>Boops</i></p>	According to studies, the majority of the species which were studied seem to be under high fishing pressure. But reproduction rate is stable for most of the species with main	

<p>The Eastern Mediterranean Sea has warm temperature, high concentration of salt and is low on nutrients. This results to a rather low production of marine organisms and fish. There are more than 300 species as a result of the distinctive morphology of the seafloor. Many of the species came into the Mediterranean from Red Sea through the Suez Canal. Recent alien fish species are <i>Sphyraena chrysotaenia</i> and <i>Sphyraena obtusata</i>.</p>		<p><i>boops</i>, <i>Mullus barbatus</i>, <i>Serranus cabrilla</i>, <i>Pagellus erythrinus</i>, cuttlefish, <i>Sphyraena sphyraena</i> as fishermen have reported.</p>		<p>exceptions for <i>Mullus surmuletus</i>, <i>Spicara smaris</i> (low fishing pressure) and <i>Sparisoma cretense</i> the populations of which are declining. In contrast, the populations of <i>Boops boops</i> and <i>Pagellus erythrinus</i> (low fishing pressure) are increasing.</p>
Marine pollution	Protected areas nearby	Laws respected?	Envir. laws regarding fishing	Other environmental considerations
<p>In general, there is not much pollution. The EU-indicators Biodiversity and Ecosystem Integrity are in a good state; only Fisheries is not in a good state. Invasion of alien species is also an issue.</p>	<p>ected areas near the port of Limassol, Protara, Paphos and Polys Chrysochous ports.</p>	<p>Some professional fishers withdrew their boats (funded by the EU structural funds), but these fishers continue to fish illegally.</p>	<p>Several provisions in the Fisheries legislation. Bottom trawlers must operate only at certain depths and distances from the shore and only in December-May.</p>	<p>The Marine Environment Division developed a significant activity in the field of monitoring and research of the marine environment in the framework of the implementation of several European and National laws and International and Regional conventions, the establishment of marine protected areas with artificial reefs and the study and monitoring on the emergence and spread of invasive alien species.</p>
<p>Natural characteristics</p> <p>National Parks such as Cape Greco and Akamas (hopefully a park soon)</p> <p>Numerous Beaches (more than 50 have been awarded the Blue Flag eco-label)</p> <p>Dams and lakes such as Akrotiri and Larnaca wetlands, Lefkara, Xyliatos, Evretou dams</p> <p>Walks and Trails such as in Troodos mountains, Akamas and Cape Greco</p> <p>Platres Waterfalls (Troodos Mt.) and Ancient trees (30 trees have been declared as “Natural monuments”)</p>				
<p>Cultural characteristics</p> <p>Due to its long history, Cyprus has a great variety of cultural assets ranging from Neolithic sites to medieval churches and castles and Venetian bridges (on Troodos mountains). There are more than five medieval castles</p>				

but the three most popular are the Limassol, Kolossi and Paphos castles. The Limassol castle host an excellent medieval museum. Cyprus has more than sixty churches painted with Byzantine and post-Byzantine wall paintings, from which the ten of them are protected by UNESCO world heritage. The most popular churches are the St. Lazarus Cathedral in Larnaca and the monastery of Ayia Napa. Other monuments in Cyprus are the walls of Nicosia, the tombs of the kings in the necropolis close to Paphos and the well-preserved neolithic site of Choirokitoia.

Festivals: Carnival in Limassol. Annual wine festival in Limassol (end August - beginning September). Cataclysm is a religious festival which is celebrated every year 50 days after the Easter all over Cyprus (three-day event). The event is based to the biblical story of Genesis which it was raining for 40 days and 40 nights.

National legislation		Taxation of fishing tourism	Licenses for fishing tourism
No legislation for fishing tourism yet. A legislation is under preparation by the Dept. of Merchant Shipping. Presently it is prohibited for fishers to carry passengers.		Not applicable yet.	Legislation is under preparation. A fisher’s license is not suitable for carrying passengers.
Standards of vessels		Role/area of responsibility of the public administration – national fishing policy	
No procedure established yet.		No procedure established yet. The Dept. of Fishery gave permits for fishing to small boat owners (they are not professional fishers) in order to carry tourists in their boat and promote traditional fishing.	
Established activity? Perception of fishers	Additional potential services and products		
Not established. During interviews, the fishers were very interested and eager to see this activity established.			
Economic viability, socioeconomic aspect	Potential trips in the region		
Fishers believe that fishing tourism will be a sustainable economic model. They are willing to invest in safety and education in order to start fishing tourism.			
Best practices in fishing tourism in Cyprus			
There are no past or current fishing projects in Cyprus since there is no legislation allowing this. Some companies offer fishing along with other recreational activities, tuna fishing combined with leisure cruises, for instance, or packages for cruises from Paphos and Latchi to popular destinations such as the Blue lagoon, Akamas, Lara bay, Coral bay and Aphrodite’s rock. A company also offers fishing activities in dams where a variety of fish can be caught but they have to be released afterwards. Some companies arrange dinner in fishing restaurants for the tourists or they arrange eating fish on board.			

General tourism data

The Cypriot economy is highly dependent in tourism. The tourism industry in Cyprus is continuously growing and as a result new markets are opening. In 2016 the gross domestic product (GDP) was up to 12% with a record breaking number of 3,18 million visitors compared to the previous record of 2.696,700 in 2001. The main tourist districts in Cyprus are Famagusta, Paphos, Limassol, Larnaca and Nicosia. Tourism Revenues in Cyprus averaged 155304.10 EUR thousand from 2001 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 402200 EUR Thousand in July of 2016.

According to the EU annual bathing water report that Cyprus has the greatest number of 'excellent' beaches for swimming amongst all the 28-member states. Diving tourism is another area where growth is confidently predicted. An estimated 50,000 divers visit the island each year, many attracted by the opportunity to explore one of the top five dive sites in the world, the Swedish cargo vessel Zenobia, sank off the coast of Larnaca in 1980.

Conclusions

There is no legislation for fishers to carry tourists for fishing lessons. A legislation is under preparation by the Department of Merchant Shipping. The Department of Fishery gave a permit for fishing to small boat owners (not professional fishers) in order to carry tourists in their boat and promote traditional fishing. The Department of Merchant Navigation might issue exceptional permits to fishers for carrying tourists.

During interviews with fishers, we concluded that fishers are very interested in this issue and they are very anxious to see this activity happening.

Table 3: Cyprus University of Technology, data

3.3 Municipality of Durres, data

Municipality of Durres (PP6)			Case study: Municipality of Durres, Albania [fishing tourism not developed yet]		
Tradition	Types of fisheries	Ports	Gear used	Main species	Selling the catch
<p>Fishing is an ancient tradition in the area of Durres, especially in Ishmi. Fishing activities concentrate in the area of Durres.</p> <p>Fishing is a very important economic factor.</p>	<p>(A) Industrial fisheries (trawlers, purse seines) and (B) artisanal fishery (often based in small municipalities around Durres).</p> <p>Fleet: relatively old (structure & technology) with limited viability in financial terms. Most vessels do not have the capacity to fish off the 12 n.m. waters (some vessels operate with no engines). Recently, there are some initiatives for buying vessels with new technology.</p> <p><u>Lack of facilities:</u> slipways, maintenance areas, landing points, sale points for gear.</p> <p>In general, all fishery methods are affected by seasonality: the best season is summer time (good selling opportunities).</p>	<p>One old port for fishing boats. Since 3 months: new port, no space for more than the existing vessels.</p> <p>No extra port for recreation vessels.</p>	<p>Trawlers: hake, scomber, red mullet, shrimps, mullet, sea bass, bogue, sea bream, San Pietro, rays, etc.</p> <p>Purse seines: sardines, anchovy, tuna, mackerel, etc.</p> <p>Artisanal fisheries: a great variety of species.</p>	<p><u>Trawlers:</u> hake, sea bass, rays, scomber, red mullet, shrimps, mullet, bogue, sea bream, San Pietro, etc. <u>Purse seines:</u> sardines, anchovy, tuna, mackerel, etc.</p>	<p>Most fishers sell the catch to 4 stores with an EU licence, that have already implemented the EU regulations (HACCP, etc.). No auctions exist. The catch is often sold directly on the vessel. Most products are marketed & distributed by processing establishments with own buyers' networks collecting fish at the landing sites based on periodic (not daily or weekly) agreements or private treaties. Similar to "cartels".</p>

Qualifications and skills	Resources spent by fishers	Innovative strategies	Income decline	Market Size	Numbers of fishers
<p>Agricultural University of Tirana: the only higher education establishment for fisheries and aquaculture but for academics.</p> <p>Since 1950, a professional course of 11 months was established for fishers but it was closed in 1990. Since 1980, a vocational course was established.</p>	<p>Vessels are privately bought by the fishers as also the equipment.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No such studies exist so far. The ADRIAMED/GFCM project started such a study.</p>	<p>In Durres, with the largest fleet in Albania, the market is the biggest in Albania.</p>	<p>Ca. 500 fishers.</p>
Characteristics of vessels	Catch and value			Fuel costs	
<p>National Fleet Register:</p> <p>205 professional vessels (36% of the total Albanian fishing fleet) of which 142 are actively fishing (~70%): 2 trawlers, 3 purse seines, 4 dredges, 95 bottom trawlers, 38 other vessels.</p> <p>Average fishing days per active vessel: ~150 days per year.</p>	<p>Durres, production 2017: 1461 tons in the marine area and 91,5 tons in the coastal area.</p> <p>2002, total production in Albania: 4.000 tons</p> <p>2006-2014, total production in Albania: 7.000 tons or more per year</p>			<p>The price of 1 litre of fuel for professional vessels is 70 ALL (170 ALL for normal use). This price is given upon formal declarations i.e., accuracy of log books, certification of the origin of the catch, etc. The consumption depends on the type and size of the engine.</p> <p>Trawlers & bottom trawlers: ca. 30-50 l/hr. Purse seines: ca. 20-40 l/hr. Artisanal vessels of 20 HP: ca. 15 l for setting and hauling in nets and 10 l/hr in long lines or hooks.</p>	
Maintenance costs	Costs of legal requirements			Access to regional /national funds	
<p>The costs depend on the type of works to be done, on the</p>	<p>Port authorities control the safety standards.</p>			<p>No access to such funds yet. Supporting</p>	

type of the vessel (wooden, metallic, etc.) and on the condition of the vessel.		regulations are under preparation.	
Fishers Associations and trade unions	Dissemination & promotional activities	Common business model	Financement of port infrastructure
<p>Fishery Management Association of Durres, established by the fishing law (Shoqata e peshkatavere profesioniste – Durres). Aim: to protect the fishers' rights and interests. It acts rather in terms of co-management of the fishery resources and of infrastructure given by the government, i.e. fishing ports, freezing stores, buildings, etc.</p>	Not existing at present.	<p>All fishers use the same methods for fishing.</p>	<p>Regarding the old port of Durres, this was the responsibility of the Municipality.</p> <p>The management of the new fishing port was given by Government Decree to the Fisheries Management Organization that will put taxes on the port's utilisation.</p>
Ecosystems & species	Fishing places/fish near the port	Environmental pressures and decline of marine resources	
	<p>The area around the new fishing port is suitable for a visit. Species caught: mullet, sea bass, sea bream, dentex, red mullet, hake, octopus, squid, sardine, anchovy, swordfish, tuna, shrimps, lobster, etc.</p>	<p>Over-fishing is one factor that caused the decline of catches, mainly for demersal fish, the target fish of trawlers.</p> <p>Degraded coastal marine environment: violations of the law (fishing by tawlers within the 50 m isobath), pressure through development (construction) and ineffective or absent</p>	

				controls.
Marine pollution	Protected areas nearby	Laws respected?	Envir. laws regarding fishing	Other environmental considerations
Marine pollution, especially in coastal waters is a big issue and includes solid waste along riversides, etc. Sources of pollution are dispersed.	There are no protected areas close to the fishing port of Durres.	In general, the authorities try to respect the law.	Fisheries are ruled by laws for the environment by several Ministries: e.g. trawlers are not allowed to fish in shallow waters and close to the shore. Limitations close to the port; limitations concerning fishing gear.	Albania co-operates with the CFCM as a regional member. Accordingly, some GFCM recommendations have been put into legal acts, such as the operation of trawlers, quotas in tuna fishing and mitigation of numbers of fishing vessels.
<p>Natural characteristics: The water system in the Durres Municipality consists of marine waters, river and stream waters, surface waters (mainly reservoirs) and subterranean waters. The most important river that crosses the Durres Municipality is Erzeni (the fairy river touches the village Gjericaj on the border with Krujë). Its catchment area is mainly on the Mountain of Kërrabë and in the highland of Tirana. Erzeni is fed by some underground sources but mainly through rainfall. Along the riverbank, residents of the area exercise sporadic tourism activities.</p> <p>Among other water reservoirs, the most prominent are Lake of Topana in the hills of Ishmi; Lake Fush-Kruja which is located at the border of Shkafana and extends to the municipalities of Durres and Kruja; and Lake of Manza, the smallest one. In recent years, local residents increasingly use these areas, mainly for sporadic tourism activities and for the growth of freshwater fish.</p> <p>The Durrës Municipality has a coastline of about 61 km with several big beaches, places with scenic beauty and a rich terrestrial and marine biodiversity. Furthermore, in Albania, several ecosystems can be found such as mountains, lakes, rivers, lagoons, etc.</p> <p>Cultural characteristics: The city of Epidamnus - Dyrrah (Durres) was built by Illyrians, Taulants in XIII-XI centuries BC. and became soon a very important harbour: the gate for the Balkans. According to ancient authors, this city was founded by two kings with Illyrian origin named Dyrrah and Epidamn. At the time of Emperor Anastasius I (491-519) and Justinian I (527-565), the city experienced significant transformations in its urban structure by taking the features of a typical Christian-byzantine city.</p> <p>In Durres: amphitheatre, the Byzantine Fences, the Venetian Tower, the surrounding Wall of the Castle, the Royal Villa, the Observation Tower, the cultural and religious centre of the Basilica in Arapaj ruins, the castle of Rodoni nearby, the Cemetery and Mausoleum of the Martyrs of WW II, etc. Furthermore: several museums such as the Archaeological Museum and the Ethnographic Museum (traditional wearing, etc., belonging to the culture of Middle Albania) and the Museum "Alexander Moisiu", the house of the famous Albanian actor Alexander Moisiu (1884 - 1889). Songs and dances are part of the rich cultural heritage of Middle Albania. Markets are also of interest such as the Shkozë market and the agricultural market Sukth on a weekly basis. There are also national/international sports fishing championships.</p>				

National legislation	Taxation of fishing tourism	Licenses for fishing tourism
<p>LAW ON FISHERIES (64/2012): Definition: Recreational/sport fishing means non-commercial fishing activities by exploiting marine resources for recreation, sport or tourism purposes.</p> <p>This legislation introduced the category of fishing tourism <u>as a subcategory under the recreational/sport fishing category</u>. Its completion requires the issue of by-laws, the preparation of regulatory acts and monitoring schemes and facilitating the schemes for licensing.</p>	<p>It will be established in the legislation to come.</p> <p>Taxes will obviously be higher than for professional fishermen.</p>	<p>A fishing vessel (not the person) may be authorized for recreational fishing if it officially requested by its owner and the technical specifications fulfill the requirements which will be specified in the laws to come. Vessels are allowed to carry only their approved crew but not people for recreational fishing unless the vessel is licensed for this specific fishing activity.</p> <p>Thus, joining the fishing activity of this Recreational Fishing Vessel will be possible for tourists. Details are planned to be described and ruled through by-law promulgation.</p>
Standards of vessels	Role/area of responsibility of the public administration – national fishing policy	
<p>Not applicable up to the present time.</p> <p>Technical criteria will be set in the legislation to come.</p>	<p>The Fishery Directorate under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is the responsible authority for fisheries. It should establish and administer the Professional Fishermen Register (PFR, not yet established).</p> <p>All fishing policies follow the EU rules and are developed with EU assistance. Albania is active member of GFCM, ICCAT and tries to reflect their recommendations in all fishery policies</p>	
Established activity? Perception of fishers	Additional potential services and products	
<p>Fishing tourism is not yet established but in some cases, sporadic activities have already started in Durres and the entire Albanian coast. It is considered as a good option although it is not developed yet.</p>		
Economic viability, socioeconomic aspect	Potential trips in the region	
<p>Most fishermen agreed in discussions that fishing tourism should better connected with</p>	<p>Potential trips in the area are not presented in this report; potential trips were discussed in several meetings of focus groups.</p>	

Small Scale and Traditional Fishing and less with industrial fishing.	
Best practices in fishing tourism in Durres	
Not applicable up to the present time.	
General tourism data	
No data provided.	
<p>Conclusions</p> <p>Fishing is a priority economic sector in Albania. Fishing tourism for Albania is a visionary alternative that helps diversify fishing activities within the context of marine ecotourism. This type of tourism is expected to increase incomes generated from the use of fishing activities for recreational-tourism purposes without intensifying fishing and without adversely affecting fishing resources that are under the threat of shrinking day-by-day.</p> <p>The fishing community of Durres welcomed the proposal and participated in meetings organized by the Municipality. Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently the fishing activity in Durres coast is of small scale and use more traditional techniques compared to industrial ones. • Therefore, the majority of the fishermen agreed during the discussions that fishing tourism should better connect to Small Scale/Traditional Fishing and less to industrial. • The scenarios offered in the framework of the initiative are various and this fact challenges the implementers to a careful selection. • Undoubtedly, the adaption of the model will directly affect the service infrastructure by which is meant the fishing vessels and service personnel (crews). Fulfilling of the minimum standards, as required to this type of activity exceeds the board safety elements. These interventions/investments should focus more on the necessary facilities and equipment like communication, cooking equipment, information and guiding services, up to on-board-accommodation elements. • The exchange of experiences between Albanian operators and those of other countries that share similar features with the coast of Durres will give immediate effect to this process. • Expertise is a necessity that should be supported by any financial initiative from the government (local or central). <p>With respect to the above, the Municipality of Durres has to attain a leading and facilitating role. In order to ensure the sustainability of the initiative, at the end of this project, the Municipality should ensure:</p> <p>a. know-how & innovation transferring to a broader entrepreneurs community of the fishing domain;</p> <p>b. coordination with tour operators to tailor these products to their requirements and to adapt products to the</p>	

- operators' programs;
- c. extensive promotion of the initiative and results;
- d. designing and constructing facilitating infrastructure for this activity such as berths in bays identified as optimal anchorage points, temporary cooking platforms/structures nearby the disembarking spots along the coast, marine and ground orientation signaling system that guides to stations/anchorages and departure points, informative and promotional system of local, cultural, natural, culinary, archaeological, marine resources and assets, etc.
- e. Along with the fishermen's community, advocate the inclusion of fishing tourism in the vocational education system.
- f. Suggest a technical consulting system where feasibility aspects of the scheme/model are handled in order that the model results profitable for the local entrepreneurs, visitors and the community.

Table 4: Municipality of Durres, data

3.5 Petra Patrimonia Corsica, supported by the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Marseille, data

Petra Patrimonia Corsica (PP8) supported by the Italian Chamber of Commerce for France in Marseille (PP7)			Case study: Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (PACA) and Corsica, France		
Tradition	Types of fisheries	Ports	Gear used	Main species	Selling the catch
Fishing is a long tradition in the area.	<p>Each fishing vessel has to comply with a certain category of navigation: <u>No. 1</u> navigation not in other categories <u>No. 2</u> for navigation up to 200 miles from a port or place where passengers & crew can be safely placed and 600 miles from the point of departure and arrival <u>No. 3</u> for up to 20 miles from the land <u>No. 4</u> for up to 5 miles beyond the sheltered waters of the port of departure <u>No. 5</u> for navigation in sheltered waters (unexposed lakes, salt water ponds, etc.)</p> <p><u>Both areas</u>: professional fishing is composed by 90% of vessels smaller than 12-meters that practice coastal, in-shore and traditional fishing within the 3 n. m. coastal zone. Fishing trips usually occur one hour before sunrise for a period of between 4 and 6 hours (on average). Sometimes, the gear is set at night and hauled-in during the next day.</p> <p><u>Corsica</u>: trawlers represent 4,3%, coral fishing 4,7% and off-shore artisanal fishing 1,9% of the local fleet.</p>	Trawlers purse seiners & red tuna boats are based in the Port of Saumaty, Marseille, the only fishing port for the entire PACA region.	<p><u>PACA</u>: nets, long lines, traps, rods and line fishing.</p> <p><u>Corsica</u>: small-sized nets (on 80% of boats), shellfish nets (78% of boats), long lines (34% of boats).</p>	Anchovy, sardines, other small and large pelagics, mullets, rockfish, swordfish, lobsters and other crustaceans, cephalopods, sea urchins, etc.	<p>The sale is managed by the fishers directly on the quayside (90% of the total sales) or on the fish markets near to the port. Restaurants: 1/3 of the total customers.</p> <p>Absence of fish auctions The last fish auction in the PACA area was in the Port of Bouc: its activity stopped in 2010 due to lack of ships.</p>

Qualifications and skills	Resources spent by fishers	Innovative strategies	Income decline	Market size	Numbers of fishers
The profession of a fisher is often passed over within the same family from generation to generation. Currently, a captain's license is required to work as fisher. This diploma, which is taught in the Maritime Secondary Schools (12 throughout France), is a vocational qualification for a captain for vessels up to 200 UMS (100 tons) and up to 20 miles from the coasts (including small fishing boats/inshore fishing vessels or as a second captain on an offshore fishing vessel.			Indications for a decline of income: more days of work and longer work to maintain their standards of life.	Average annual turnover: €30,000-€70,000.	<u>PACA</u> , 2016: 932 fishers, 4.26% of the total No. of French fishers. <u>Corsica</u> : 314 fishers (1,5 per vessel), 50 years average age. Fishers can practice various jobs during the same day. Recently, an increase of the average fisher's age is registered.
Characteristics of vessels	Catch and value		Fuel costs		
<u>PACA</u> : 602 vessels, 91% of these are smaller than 12 m and practice coastal, in-shore and traditional fishing within 3 n.m. Average vessel: 9,2 metres aged 26 years, 101 kw, 12 tons gross tonnage and a crew of <2 persons aged 45 years. <u>Corsica</u> : 209 vessels, 89,1% fish within 3 n. m. Average vessel: Average vessel: <10 metres, 95,7 kw and a crew of 1,5 persons (314 fishers), aged 50 years. The majority of vessels are registered under the 4th category of navigation, i.e. up to 5 miles beyond the sheltered waters where the port of departure is located.	<u>PACA</u> , 2010 (fresh and frozen fish): 2729 tons for a value of € 7 million. In 2013, the total fishing production was 2000 tons. <u>Corsica</u> : average annual production: close to 1200 tons for all species (noble fish, rockfish, lobsters and other crustaceans, small and large pelagics, cephalo-pods, sea urchins, etc.) with an estimated turnover of € 17 million.		Fuel costs on an average boat is €1500 on an annual basis. One trips costs between €30 and €80, depending on the power of the engines.		
Maintenance costs	Costs of legal requirements		Access to regional /national funds		
Average vessel, 8,5 m length, 159 kw	Compliance of safety		In both areas: no specific		

representative for most vessels in the area: maintenance of fishing gear (nets, longlines, etc.): €1000, annual fairing of the ship's hull: € 1000, technical inspection of engines and fishing gear (twice per year): €1200	equipment (mainly liferafts): € 1600 Insurance: € 2400	state aid. Construction of new vessels or the increase in vessel power is no longer part of the EU policy. Grants available at local level come mainly from the Regional Councils (modernization of fishing gear).	
Fishers Associations and trade unions	Dissemination & promotional activities	Common business model	Financement of port infrastructure
<p>People working in fisheries must be members of a professional organization. There are Committees of Maritime Fisheries and Marine Fish Farming at the local/interdepartmental, regional & national level.</p> <p><u>PACA</u>: 1 Regional Committee (CRPMEM PACA), 2 Local Committees (CDPMEM Var and CDPMEM Alpes-Maritimes).</p> <p><u>Corsica</u>: 1 Regional Committee (CRPMEM Corse).</p> <p>Fishers of the Mediterranean coast (only) are organized in corporations (Prud'homies de Pêche), very old organizations common under the Old Regime in France, based on a communitarian management system and on equal management of the sea and ponds' resources. They are bodies acting at judicial, regulatory and disciplinary level to manage all disputes relating to professional fishing on their territory.</p> <p><u>PACA</u>: 18 Prud'homies but some of them are not active due to lack of candidates.</p> <p><u>Corsica</u>: 4 Prud'homies: Bastia/Cap-Corse, Ajaccio/Propriano/Cargèse, Balagne and Bonifacio.</p>	<p>The CRPMEMs of PACA and Corsica as well as CDPMEMs Var and Alpes-Maritimes participate actively in the promotion of fishery products and of their enterprises. They are not in charge of local development but thanks to a good strategy in the EFF axis 4 and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund / Community-led local development, they were able to lead several projects.</p> <p>A national <u>network to represent pescatourism has been promoted in all French coastal regions</u> thanks to activities of the Association Marco Polo EA.</p>		<p>Because of the decrease of the trawler activity, the managing authority of the Great Seaport of Marseille – the Aix-Marseille-Provence Metropolis- decided to start an important renovation plan for the whole port infrastructure.</p>
Ecosystems & species	Fishing places/fish near the port	Environmental pressures and decline of marine resources	
The coasts of PACA (>800 km) and Corsica (>		Both areas suffer from	

<p>1043 km) are mainly rocks but a wide variety of backgrounds are present (rocks, sands, etc). Compared to other French regions, less fish is abundant but several varieties are present. More than 5% of the world's marine species can be observed here. PACA but mainly Corsica are considered Hot Spots for marine biodiversity in the Mediterranean. Blue Dolphins, White Dolphins, Grand Dolphins, Fin Whales, etc. but also Loggerhead turtles may be observed in both areas.</p>				<p>overexploitation of the fishery resources.</p> <p>More than 83% of the French Mediterranean fleet is concentrating its fishing effort in the coastal zone. In recent years, fishers find it increasingly difficult to make a living from fishing. They have difficulties maintaining their income.</p>
Marine pollution	Protected areas nearby	Laws respected	Envir. laws regarding fishing	Other environmental considerations
			<p>In 2007, fishery quotas were imposed for bluefin tuna. For sea urchins, fishing is allowed from 15th December to 15th April in Corsica and from 1st November to 15th April in the PACA region. In the last Years, the dusky grouper is protected by a moratorium.</p>	<p>In 2011-12 the impact of pescatourism on fishery resources was analysed by the Environmental Office of Corsica. The following should be noted: <i>"During the years 2011 and 2012, 5 tons of fish were collected by "Lestrygon II" thanks to 203 days of fishing, of which 46 days of pescatourism and 157 of professional fishing. It means that if "Lestrygon II" was not involved in pescatourism, its production could be estimated in 6 tons. It means that a decrease of 15% can be linked to the pescatourism activity"</i>.</p>
<p>Natural characteristics</p> <p><u>PACA</u>: Port Cros and Porquerolles National Park (1700 ha of land and 2900 ha of marine surface), Calanques National Park (8500 ha of land and 43500 ha of marine surface), Regional park of the Camargue (>100 000 ha; 75 km of coasts), Marine Park of the Blue Coast west of Marseille.</p> <p><u>Corsica</u>: the Natural Reserve of the Mouths of Bonifacio (80000 ha between Corsica and Sardinia), the Scandola Nature Reserve., a Natural World Heritage Site (1669 ha), the Marine Natural Park of Cap Corse and Agriate. In Corsica there are 21 marine Natura 2000 sites in total.</p>				
<p>Cultural characteristics</p>				

[Comm: here, the various festivals are described, see Local Context]

National legislation		Taxation of fishing tourism	Licenses for fishing tourism
<p>After Italy in the 90's (the first country to promote a legislative framework), PACA and Corsica adopted this practice. In 2012, it was officially recognised by the French government as an activity to diversify income in the fishery sector.</p> <p>Decree of 9th May 2011 amending the Decree of 23th November 1987 and Decree of 13th March 2012 amending the Decree of 23th November 1987.</p>		<p>Fishing tourism belongs to fishing activities and it is not subject to the Value-Added Tax (VAT). Being carried out concomitantly with the usual fishing activity, fishers can benefit of a VAT-based franchise. It can be applied if the turnover is lower than 50% of the total turnover and/or that it is lower than €32 000.</p>	<p><u>Official data are not available</u> neither for the number of vessel nor for the number of passengers hosted. The only data available are those collected by the Association Marco Polo Ea before 2014. After that date, in PACA and in Corsica the CRPMEMs are in charge for the management of fishing tourism.</p> <p>Nowadays about 12 ships in PACA and 12 ships in Corsica are active in this field.</p>
Standards of vessels		Role/area of responsibility of the public administration – national fishing policy	
<p>Main provisions: maximum number of passengers set in 12; unaccompanied juniors are not permitted on board, except for trainees as part of their maritime training; trawling and dredging vessels are not allowed to carry passengers; passengers cannot participate in the operation of the vessel; a minimum area of 0.5 m2 and a seat of at least 45cm must be reserved to each passenger; only boats equipped with toilet are allowed for trips lasting more than 6 hours; the passengers' area must be protected by boat rail (1 meter); all passengers are required to wear a life jacket; before the embarkment, all passengers must be registered.</p>		<p>Fishers wanting to start fishing tourism are requested to apply to the Regional Security Commission of the Mediterranean DIRM. A specific approval will be release following an on-board control carried out by DIRM's inspectors. Each boat must be equipped with a DSC-VHF radio and a lifeboat for all passengers.</p>	
Established activity? Perception of fishers	Additional potential services and products		
<p>Fishing tourism is practiced in PACA & Corsica since 2009. In May-October each fisher organizes 2-3 trips per week, hosting annually a total of 60-100 people (depending on weather conditions).</p>	<p>The south of France is culturally characterized by gastronomic, religious and sportive traditions grounded on fishing activities. Festival of "oursinades" (sea urchins) and "sardinades" (sardines) in several ports: two important and very well known festivals with open-air tastings, concerts and other cultural activities. <u>In recent years, this tradition has been debated because of the poor state of the resource of these two species.</u> In fact, local stocks are not sufficient to meet the demand. <u>PACA</u> in all ports: Traditional annual feast of the patron saint of fishers, St. Peter, one of the most important religious</p>		

	feasts. In <u>Corsica</u> : the same tradition is organized to celebrate Saint Erasme (in Corsican: Sant'Erimu). <u>PACA</u> : Provençal marine jousting and the Provençal historical regatta.
Economic viability, socioeconomic aspect	Potential trips in the region
2014: 12 vessels in PACA and 9 in Corsica authorized for fishing tourism. In 2009-14, economic & environmental indicators were developed to assess the economic importance of fishing tourism and its impact on fishing activities.	
Best practices in fishing tourism in PACA and Corsica	
<p>Usually only 2 passengers are hosted on board since the boats used are < 10 metres and because the crew is mostly just one fisher. In PACA, each trip costs € 60,00 and in Corsica €40,00-60,00. <u>In PACA a regional tariff system was adopted to avoid any price conflict.</u> Fishers in Bonifacio, Corsica, host 12 people on board and have the highest turnover of both regions. <u>Usually they are forced to stop tourism activity by July because they overcome the 50% of their total turnover.</u> On average, they host more than 400 people each year.</p> <p>The quantity of fish fished and carried away decreases proportionally to the place occupied by the passengers: the fishers' effort cannot be maximal because of the attention that must be given to the passengers to make them enjoy their trip. Moreover, the smaller the boat is, the more interesting the practice of fishing tourism is. The bigger the boat is, the greater the maintaining costs are (fuel, salary of the crew, maintenance of the vessel and fishing equipment), and the less interesting the practice of fishing tourism is. These indicators show how fishing tourism can be beneficial to both the economy and the environment.</p> <p>In 2012, within the framework of the project "Pescaturismu", the Association Marco Polo EA supported by the Environmental Office of Corsica and the CRPMEM Corse. A set of proper conditions to practice fishing tourism using traditional fishing boats was defined. In 2008, the CRPMEM Corse supported the project "Pesca 1100", funded by the axis 3 of the EFF with the aim to develop a hybrid boat (conceived as a 11 meters catamaran made by aluminium) to be used both for fishery and for tourism, as well as to protect the marine environment of the area. The commercialisation of that boat was impeded by two main factors, its high cost (around € 350.000) and the fact that shipbuilding can not be funded by the financial aid instruments of the European Union.</p>	
<p>General tourism data France is the most popular tourist destination in the world with 84.5 million foreign tourists in 2015. Globally, France is forth in income from the tourism sector (€41.4 billion in 2015). In 2015, tourism directly contributed €158.6 billion to the French GDP (7,3%). PACA is the second most important region in France hosting about 31 million of tourists annually with a total income of 14 billion (11% of the regional GDP). In 2012, Corsica hosted more than 3 million tourists with a total income of 1.8 billion (13% of the regional GDP.)</p>	
<p>Conclusions</p> <p>In France, the testing phase of pescaturism has ended with success, both in PACA and Corsica. Several boats are allowed to host tourists and to practice fishing tourism. Fishing tourism is included in the objectives of the</p>	

marine parks as well as in certain harbour areas, but no activity has been developed yet. Now, a second phase should be kicked off to mainstream this activity. In fact, several activities could be “spinned off” from fishing tourism, such as restaurant activities using fishery products (as piloted in Italy under the name of “Ittiturismo”), activities related to the tangible and intangible heritage, whale and dolphin watching, etc). Fishery is an intangible heritage of humanity that must be preserved and adapted to the challenges of tomorrow, namely the sustainable management of fishery resources and the preservation of the marine coastline. However, two questions arise: (1) is the regulatory framework adequate and (2) to what extent can a fisher be versatile without risking of “getting lost”, starting a reconversion process or risking to folklorize their activity?

In France, the regulatory framework needs to be updated. The principle of diversification must be recognized for fishers. The law for the Blue Economy (called Law Leroy) was adopted in 2016 and a report on the state-of-art pescaturism is foreseen (article 79). This study is under development - currently the fishery is waiting for conclusions to be discussed in the French Parliament. One of the main problems is that fishing tourism combines a service activity (tourism) with a primary production activity, namely fishing, and this is not a matter of all fishers. Other problems: are linked to the fact that in recent years, professional organizations seem to encounter difficulties in promoting fishing tourism. Then, some turnover could be observed but, since 2014, data and information are not updated. Fishing tourism is included in the objectives of the marine parks as well as in certain port areas, but no activity has been developed there yet.

The consumers’ behaviour has changed significantly: professionals notice a concentration of demand on the noblest species such as sea bream, European seabass, scorpion fish, and whiting. Other fish species consumed in the past (bonito, horse mackerel, conger, *Seriola* sp., *Sarpa salpa*, etc.) have gradually been abandoned, their tariffs are sometimes 3 times lower than the species with highest prices.

Table 5: Petra Patrimonia Corsica, supported by the Italian Chamber of Commerce for France in Marseille

3.6 Haliéus, data

Haliéus (PP9)			Case study: Region of Puglia, Italy			
Tradition	Types of fisheries	Ports	Gear used		Main species	Selling the catch
Fishing is a long standing tradition in Puglia.	<p>Puglia: mainly artisanal fisheries. Also trawlers and purse seines.</p> <p>Seasonality: fishing activity is largely affected by seasons</p>	11 ports with sections for fishing boats: Manfredonia has a specific port for fishing boats, mainly trawlers.	The gear used in artisanal fisheries (<i>i.e. static nets, long lines, traps, etc.</i>)		Principal species are: Deep-water rose shrimp, European conger, Atlantic cod, Mantis shrimp, octopus, Angler (=Monk), Norway lobster, Cuttle fish, European seabass, European flying squid, Red mullet.	The catch is mostly sold to wholesaler. Fishers don't have the direct management of fish markets: wholesalers have consequently a significant influence in fixing the prices.
Qualifications and skills		Resources spent by fishers	Innovative strategies	Income decline	Market size	Numbers of fishers
Specific qualifications both on the mechanics aspects and on the driving of boats are required. A fishing license is usually linked to a fishing boat specifying the kind of gear. Each fisher has the license to drive the boat, to use satellite radio and a first aid skill. A fishing license does not authorize to carry on board		The law provides financial help for adequate security measures on board; the fishers	Fishing-tourism and fishing hospitality (itti-tourismo) may be considered an innova-		Puglia: the annual production is 55.4% of the national production. It increased this year	80 fishers and 240 fishers' relatives aged 45 years on average with 42% more than 54 years and only 11% less

people different from the crew.	contribute with own funds.	tive strategy		about 4%.	than 25 years.
Characteristics of vessels	Catch and value			Fuel costs	
Only numbers of boats available: No. of artisanal vessels (2015): 35 Mainly boats under 14 meters dedicated to small fishing activities. Characteristics depending mainly from the fishing gears in license.	An average catch is 35 kg/day a €15 Fish, average production value: €3.12. Crustaceans, average production value: €3.12. Molluscs, average production value: €3.12. The total value at production level was €1.117 millions.			Fuel costs are not depending on the vessel's dimensions - they depend on the kind of fishing gear used.	
Maintenance costs	Costs of legal requirements			Access to regional /national funds	
Fuel costs are not depending on the vessel's dimensions - they depend on the kind of fishing gear used, on the region of the vessel and on the power unit.	For the same reasons, it is difficult to find an average annual cost for legal requirements and safe standards.			Public financing is foreseen at regional, national and European level for the fishing sector (withdrawal of a boat, premature retirement etc. excluding motor power increase). The possibility of funding is ruled from the EU reg (FEAMP) declined in regional rules. Mainly this funding refers to different items but it is impossible to get financing for gears and power units.	
Fishers Associations and trade unions	Dissemination & promotional activities		Common business model	Financement of port infrastructure	
FEDERPESCA (mainly industrial fishing boats) and three National Cooperative Associations (mainly artisanal fishing boats): LEGA PESCA, AGGI PESCA, FEDERCOOPESCA. An interesting experiment are the Producers' Organizations that are working for finding common business and marketing experiences mainly in	Usually, dissemination and promotional activities are left to the National Associations and to the Cooperatives.			Sometimes some cooperatives are involved in the planning of port restructurations	

blue fish sector. Fishers have trade unions which sign contracts with the associations above.				but is unusual to finance the intervention.
Ecosystems & species		Fishing places/fish near the port		Environmental pressures and decline of marine resources
The Region of Puglia, in the south-east of Italy, has 865 km of coastal lines on two different seas (Adriatic and Ionian). In the entire Mediterranean Sea, there are 712 species of fish; unfortunately, less than 50 of them are object of market interest.		All principal species can be caught within 6 miles from the coast line.		There is no scientific evidence of environmental pressure in the Puglia Region area (except Taranto Gulf) and of catch reduction. But fishers are adopting measures to reduce catches even acting on market policies.
Marine pollution	Protected areas nearby	Laws respected?	Envir. laws regarding fishing	Other environmental considerations
No scientific evidence of environmental pressure in the Puglia Region marine area except for the Gulf of Taranto where the ILVA plant is causing high pollution levels.	Marine Protected Area (MPA) of Porto Cesareo; MPA near the port of Brindisi; MPA Torre Guaceto.	Answer: If the question refers to the boats: Boats should be fishing boats, i.e. boats fulfilling fishing boat standards; in addition to practice fishing tourism activity, the boats should adequate, with certification, the standards changed for having tourists on board. (mainly security)		The Regional Producers' Organizations developed a management plan for the blue fish [<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i> : IUCN status: vulnerable].
Natural characteristics Marine Protected Area (MPA) near the port of Gargano (Peschici, Vieste, Manfredonia) and MPA Parco di Gargano – Tremi Islands MPA near the port of Porto Cesareo and MPA Porto Cesareo MPA area near the port of Brindisi and MPA Torre Guaceto				

Cultural characteristics

The Region of Puglia offers a wide range of historical places: from prehistory to Magna Graecia, from the Imperial Age to the Renaissance and the Baroque splendor of Lecce and of Salento.

The trulli, ancient and peculiar stone houses with a conical roof, built without mortar- is so unique that it has been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, in Alberobello and surroundings are a must.

Numerous castles dot the coasts of the southern coast, hinting at an era when both perils and commerce landed on these shores.

Castel del Monte, another UNESCO World Heritage site in the town of Andria and unrivalled masterpiece of Medieval architecture, commissioned by Frederick II of Hohenstaufen in the 13th century.

National legislation	Taxation of fishing tourism	Licenses for fishing tourism
Since 1992, the Italian Law 164/92 is ruling the use of fishing boats for tourism and the security rules. In 2015, there were 32 fishers using their boat in fishing-tourism activities that are mainly managed by cooperatives (sometimes with a direct management of the boats). The law also allows fishers to practice a form of hospitality in their own houses called itti-turismo (different from fishing-tourism) but this is just at the beginning. Since 2011, the Puglia Regional Law is ruling the use of fishing boats and fisher's houses bus for tourism. 12 persons at maximum are allowed to participate in one travel. Anyone can participate, children younger than 14 years must be accompanied.	The issue is under discussion in Italy. As the law considers „Pescaturismo” and “Ittiturismo” as fishing gear, fishermen apply same taxation of fishing activity.	The only possibility to carry tourists on-board is to issue a fishing tourism licence by the Coast Guard. Safety qualifications are needed in particular if fishers want to carry tourists on board.
Standards of vessels	Role/area of responsibility of the public administration – national fishing policy	
Minimum standards of a fishing tourism boat are stricter from those of a small tourist boat; these are usually limited to a number of life vests equal to the number of tourists.	Process and necessary approvals: (a) modify the boat according to legal requirements, (b) have a check by the public register of the naval fleet to verify and certificate security systems on board and to issue how many passengers (apart from the crew) are allowed to embark (up to 12 maximum) and (c) to ask the Coast Guard to verify the certification and issue of the fishing tourism license.	
Established activity? Perception of fishers	Additional potential services and products	
Since 1992, fishing tourism is established.	The involvement of fishers' relatives add potential services and	

<p>1992-1996: 147 boats were licensed but 58% performed the activity.</p> <p>1997: licenses reduced up to 15%.</p> <p>1998-2000: 300 licenses with a high reduction of boats performing activity.</p> <p>Today: ca. 500 licenses but less than 50% performing the activity.</p> <p>FISHING TOURISM DATA: 52% aged less than 35. Women involved in higher percentage than the national average. School level higher. Fishers more involved in ecological issues.</p>	<p>products related to fishing tourism (e.g. local gastronomy, visits to natural assets, fishing lessons, etc.)</p> <p><i>[10 examples of chosen enterprises are listed]</i></p>
Economic viability, socio-economic aspect	Potential trips in the region
<p>The lack of a definition of fishing tourism at the European level has the consequence that it is difficult for this sector to find financing at that level. The demand and the request for licenses is growing. But the activity is declining as effective practice because bureaucratic issues are growing causing imbalances in cost-benefit.</p>	<p><i>[10 examples of chosen enterprises are listed]</i></p>
Projects and practices in fishing tourism in Puglia	
<p>The ENPI-CBC-MED READY MED FISH project, “Qualification of Employment And Diversification for Youth in the Mediterranean” had the specific objective to enhance the professionalization of young fishery operators and train the officers of the Public Administrations and Fishery Associations in order to boost the private entrepreneurship and the normative improvement in the framework of the fishery sector multifunctionality. The activities have been carried out in 4 Mediterranean Countries (Italy, Tunisia, Lebanon and Egypt). Thanks to a solid partnership, the project has actively and effectively contributed to the enhancement of a cultural dialogue and local governance in the Mediterranean small-scale fisheries sector.</p> <p>READY Med Fish fostered a fruitful exchange of best practices concerning the spread and development of the concept of multi-functionality. Such work implied a multi-layered strategy, involving different sector stakeholders and aimed at involving both the technical and legislative aspects of multi-functionality. Following a deep analysis on the socio-economic context of the target areas, the project allowed almost N. 320 people (members of Public Administrations, Fisheries Associations, Cooperatives, sector stakeholders, etc.) to join ad hoc training courses concerning activities such as direct sale, fishing tourism, ichtyotourism and aquaculture.</p>	
General tourism data	

In 2016, the region of Puglia received nearly 850.000 tourists (more than 600.000 in hotels) from more than 30 European countries as also from more than 15 countries from other continents.

Conclusions

Fishing tourism has a great potential to reach a variety of achievements often related to those so-called cross-cutting issues, mainly equality of opportunities, community empowerment and environmental sustainability. All field activities should be opened both to male and female operators and representatives of Public Administrations or Fisheries Associations. Diversification activities, given their characteristics, usually need the involvement of more than one member of the household, allowing women and young people (generally considered vulnerable target groups) to be directly involved and therefore improve their social role. The promotion of diversification as integrative source of income can be then consider as a support to the social empowerment of large parts of coastal community members. Such members, by enhancing the living conditions (including education, participation, etc.), automatically gain a more equal role inside their community while providing useful services that foster the growth of the society. Fishing tourism has also contributed to strengthening the environmental sustainability of small-scale fisheries by reducing the impact on fish stocks, providing new income from an activity different of that in primary production. Second, such activity may be directly connected to the delivery of touristic services, etc.

Fishing tourism is authorized and ruled by national and local law; the only problem is to overcome the bureaucratic procedures. **This should be strictly beared in mind in the confrontation of the rules to be set up in other countries.** The most important specific issue should be that **fishing tourism should be considered a fishing activity** and the safety issues that should be released on the basis of different seas. The Region of Puglia can help in the fishing tourism activity that has no evidence of a crisis and is an important additional income for professional fishers.

Table 6: Haliéus, data

3.7 Valenciaport Foundation

Valencia-port Foundation (PP10)			Case study: Autonomous Region of Valencia			
Tradition	Types of fisheries	Ports	Gear used		Main species	Selling the catch
Fishing has a long tradition and is a key factor in the region's economy.	Artisanal fisheries, trawlers, purse seines Ca. 50% of fisheries belong to artisanal fisheries, mostly family-based. Agriculture and fishing represents 2.1% of business activities, behind construction (6.9%), industry (17.9%) and the services sector (73.1%).	In 22 ports there are sections for fishing boats.	Long lines both bottom and surface, drift nets, gill nets, <i>marisqueo</i> for shell-fishing, etc. Trawler and purse seine equipment		Anchovy, hake, sardine, sardinella, octopus, red mullet, sea bream, amberjack, pandora, horse mackerel, anglerfish, swordfish, etc.	The catch is sold <u>only</u> in fish markets (Law 3/2001, of 26 March 2001) and Law 5/2017 of the Valencia Regional Government.
Qualifications and skills		Resources spent by fishers	Innovative strategies	Income decline	Market size	Numbers of fishers
8 different licenses for fishers, issued by the government: fishing captain, high-sea skipper, coastline skipper, polyvalent coastline skipper, local fishing skipper, sailor/fisherman, senior naval		Resources are spent mainly for the technical inspection and the certification	„Strategic Innovation & Technology Development Plan“ 2014-2020 by the General	Since 2000: catch declining, mainly hake, red mullet,	20 fish markets. Increase in the prices per unit in the first sale (€/kg) by ca. 20%.	3000 people directly involved. 7% of jobs indirectly created through fishing activities.

engineer and naval engineer. In some cases, certifications such as a specialisation or a first aid qualification are required.	and for the yearly “self-certification”	Secretariat of Fisheries	sardines. Fleet decreased by 30%.		
Characteristics of vessels	Catch & value			Fuel costs	
In total 588 vessels: 321 vessels in artisanal fisheries, 215 trawlers, 37 purse seines and 16 long line vessels. Size: ca. 270 vessels up to 12 m, ca. 145 vessels with 12-24 m, ca. 75 vessels with 24-40 m.	22.130 tons and €85.6 million in 2015 <u>Anchovy</u> : 6,3 million kg; <u>Sardine</u> : 1,8 million kg; <u>Red mullet</u> : 1,1 million kg; <u>Octopus</u> : 0,9 million kg			Average price €0.5 per liter diesel. Daily fuel: 6-12 metres with 62.22 litres a €29.87 12-18 metres with 219.34 litres a €104.84	
Maintenance costs	Costs of legal requirements			Access to regional /national funds	
Maintenance costs include: The initial inspection and certification The intermediate control 23 years later The annual “self-certification”	The costs for legal requirements mainly depend on the vessel’s age, length and type of equipment.			Available subsidies include incentives for the diversification and new forms of revenue, giving its backing to activities that are supplementary to the fishery activity themselves, including sports fishing tourism, educational activities linked to fishing, etc.	
Fishers Associations and trade unions	Dissemination & promotional activities			Common business model	Financement of port infrastructure
22 „Fishing guilds“ as provincial federations, 8 Local Action Groups and La Marina Alta Producers’ Organisation based in Denia. Local Action Groups received subsidies for groundwork for the creation and	General promotion activities: some fishery guilds organise guided tours of the fish markets & fishing facilities showing tourists how a fish auction operates. Fishing tourism: incipient activity in the area, thus no promotion activities			Initiatives of fishing collectives have led to improvements in the commercialisation of products, brands for local fish, for instance.	Port infra-structures and buildings for the fishing sector are usually financed by public bodies. Fishers, as port users, have to

<p>implementation of four <u>Participatory</u> Local Development Strategies: promotion, commercialisation of fishery products, growth of fishing tourism, promotion of the cultural and natural heritage, study of the sustainability of small-scale fishing and its impact on the environment, organisation of events for encouraging interaction between fishing activities and the public, etc.</p>		<p>exist yet.</p> <p>From a commercialisation point of view, local fish can be identified in the supermarkets' fish stores under a specific brand.</p>		<p>pay fees to the port authority for the use of the land and for the activity carried out within the port.</p> <p>Fishery guilds have to have the necessary facilities for the reception of waste, bilge water, oils and other contaminating products.</p>
Ecosystems & species		Fishing places/fish near the port		Environmental pressures and decline of marine resources
<p>The Spanish Mediterranean coast is generally brusque, tectonic in origin and associated with a narrow platform. The largest areas are located on the Castellón-Valencia platform. Regarding the structure of the sea bed. Of note are the Straits between the Cape of La Nao Cape and the Island of Ibiza, 800 m deep, and a major fishing ground for prawns.</p>		<p>Shoreline and coastal fishing is carried out just a few hours sailing from the base port.</p>		<p>In general, the pressures over the Valencian coastal waters are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Point sources discharges from land to sea: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Urban or assimilable o Industrial o Thermals from cooling water o From desalination plants - Diffuse pollution sources (from urban, industrial, agricultural and livestock installations and from other activities close to the coast, as well as from fish farms, discharges from ships). - Morphological alterations (mainly due to the presence of coastal defense structures, artificial reefs, pipelines, presence of ports and mooring areas, sand removal and beach nourishment activities among others).
Marine pollution	Protected areas nearby	Laws respected?	Envir. laws regarding fishing	Other environmental considerations
(see above)	7 protected			Other pressures on the marine

	fishing areas, 4 marine reserves. Areas of phanerogam seagrasses are protected. Areas for setting artificial reefs are protected temporarily.		environment are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of alien species - Motor sailing
Natural characteristics <p>Serra d'Irta (Castellón): SCI, SPA, Natural Park, Marine Reserve. Fishing ground for the small-scale fleet</p> <p>Columbretes Islands (Castellón): SCI, SPA, Natural Park, Marine Reserve. Volcanic origin, endemic species/subspecies, protected sea grasses, cetaceans.</p> <p>Montgó-Cape of San Antonio (Alicante): SCI, SPA, Natural Park, Marine Reserve. High cliffs, many protected species such as the langoustine, grouper and gorgonian corals.</p> <p>Penyal d'Ifac: SCI, SPA, Natural Park. Limestone rock, 1 km long and >332 m high with various species.</p> <p>Penya-segats de la Marina: SCI and SPA. Cliffs with underwater caves and <i>Posidonia</i> and <i>Cymodocea</i> sea grasses.</p> <p>Tabarca island: SCI, SPA, Marine Reserve. <i>Posidonia</i> meadows in an excellent condition. Professional fishing and underwater activities require permission.</p> <p>Illots de Benidorm and Serra Gelada: SCI, SPA, Natural Park. A 6 km-long coastal range. Ecosystems with significant ecological and environmental importance.</p>			
Cultural characteristics <p>More than 50 towers and defensive fortifications; Port heritage linked to navigation (maritime signals); Elements linked to economic activity: salt flats, <i>almadrabas</i> and other forms of fishing, fish farms or quarrying; History of maritime communities and cities, museums, etc.</p>			
National legislation	Taxation of fishing tourism	Licenses for fishing tourism	
2014: introduction of fishing tourism in the Spanish legal framework (Law 33/2014 of	With respect to Value Added Tax (VAT), in fishing-tourism activities developed in Spain	Fishing tourism can be carried out by: (1) Holders of permits, concessions or	

<p>26 December, amending the Sate Maritime Fisheries Law 3/2001, of 26 March).</p> <p>Fishing tourism (<i>Turismo Pesquero</i>): activity carried out by groups of seafarer professionals, through monetary compensation, aimed at featuring and disseminating the activities and products of the marine environment, as well as the customs, traditions, marine cultural heritage, that go far beyond the mere activity of extractive commercial fishing.</p> <p>Tourist fishing (<i>Pesca-Turismo</i>): <u>type of fishing tourism activity carried out aboard fishing vessels</u> by professionals from the sector, through monetary compensation, the aim of which is to feature and disseminate their work in the marine environment, but where the tourists on board cannot take part in fishing operations.</p> <p>In the Region of Valencia, it is an incipient activity and no boats are dedicated to this activity yet.</p>	<p>until now, the standard tax rate (21%) is valid.</p>	<p>professional fisheries, aquaculture or shellfish licences.</p> <p>(2). Fishery guilds</p> <p>(3). Fishery Producer Organisations.</p> <p>(4). Companies providing services linked to tourist, leisure, educational and cultural activities together with (1), (2) or (3).</p>
Standards of vessels	Role/area of responsibility of the public administration – national fishing policy	
<p>Recommendations for Valencia: necessary lifesaving elements, zones for the location of tourists during navigation and fishing manoeuvres, protective elements and restricted areas, improvements for the comfort of tourists, radio-communication equipment, fire prevention and bilge pump equipment, stability and partitioning requirements.</p>	<p>The Spanish State establishes the basic provisions while the Autonomous Regions take charge of policy development and implementation within the basic legal framework established by the State.</p> <p>The Regional Government of Valencia is responsible for policy development and implementation, such as sea fishing in inshore waters, fishery guilds, nautical and fishing vocational training, legislating in terms of planning for the fishing sector, promoting tourism and boosting economic activities.</p>	

<p>The number of passengers should correspond to the size of the vessel. It is not recommended to board passengers on open-top boats. Vessels must strictly comply with the safety regulations (stability, lifesaving elements, communications, sanitation, etc.). The activity should be restricted to covered areas, and limited based on the forecast weather conditions.</p>	
<p>Established activity? Perception of fishers</p>	<p>Additional potential services and products</p>
<p>In Spain, only 4 of the 10 coastal Autonomous Regions, Galicia, Catalonia, the Balearic Islands and Valencia have their own policy on fishing tourism activities. In Valencia Region, this policy development occurred in April 2017.</p>	<p>A total of 10 categories were identified: (1) Tourism accommodation linked to the fishing sector, (2) Bars and restaurants linked to the fishing sector (3) Adequacy of tourism infrastructures and fishing services, (4) Sales and marketing of fishing arts and crafts and fishing items, (5) Tourist fishing services, (6) Nautical tourism, scuba diving, tourist boat services, (7) Webs and applications to promote and disseminate tourism, (8) Gastronomic food fairs and materials to promote fishing products, (9) Museums and permanent exhibitions and (10) School visits.</p>
<p>Economic viability, socio-economic aspect</p>	<p>Potential trips in the region</p>
<p>Activities linked to fishing tourism are among those with greatest potential to improve and expand fishing economic activities and their diversification. However, fishing</p>	<p>In the Valencia Region, tourist fishing is determined by the non-fishing season, given that during these periods, boats are unable to carry out their activity or leave the port.</p>

<p>tourism has a limited impact regarding its contribution to the total income of the fishing activity.</p>	
Projects and practices in fishing tourism in Spain	Best practices in Valencia
<p>The General Secretariat of Fisheries has drafted a Strategic Innovation and Technology Development Plan 2014-2020, which sets out the guidelines to steer the development of public policy in Spain during the 2014-2020 period: growth of innovation and technology in fishing and aquaculture, identification of main actions, etc. Among the strategic aims, fishing tourism is included. The SAGITAL Project 2005-07 “Services for the Adaptation of the Management of Fishing Tourism in Coastal Regions”, within the framework of the EQUAL II initiative of the European Social Fund, aimed at boosting the generation of viable alternatives to labour diversification in the fishing tourism sector, stimulating and supporting the adaptability of workers and businesses from the fishing sector.</p> <p>In 2013 , the General Secretariat of Fisheries carried out a Strategic Diagnostics of Fishing Tourism Activities in Spain to analyse the growth of this activity in Spain, considering: regulations and legislation; identifying aspects that shape or limit the growth of the activity; analysing the set of factors to be considered so that it is a potentially sustainable activity from an economic, social and economic perspective; assessing the perception of the fishing sector, identifying their interests, concerns, capabilities and resources for its implementation; and defining the key guidelines for the suitable structuring and development of Tourist Fishing on the Spanish coast.</p> <p><i>[Several examples from Andalusia, Galicia, Catalonia and the Balearic islands are listed]</i></p>	<p>Trip and Feel: a business initiative that has begun to operate in the port of Peñíscola. It provides different experiences of tourist fishing and fishing tourism and also advisory, consultancy and training services to fishery guilds, ship owners, skippers and fishers, as well as assistance within managing reserves and attracting tourists. They also develop fishery diversification plans adapted to the different coastal territories and municipalities. For the summer of 2017, activities are also expected to start aboard vessels.</p> <p>Denia Pesca Turisme: A tourism product allows one to experience what it is like to go out fishing in one of the professional fishing vessels of the local fleet, a guided tour of the fish market and facilities and the fishing net workshop, as well as the option of buying the caught fish, or even sample it at one of Denia’s restaurants taking part in this initiative. Participants can also collect data on whale & migratory bird sightings. Scheduled to start in summer 2017.</p>
General tourism data	
<p>The Region of Valencia is the third tourism destination in Spain after Andalusia and Catalonia, for the number of visitors and overnight stays in both domestic and foreign tourism. Currently in Spain, only 4 of the 10 coastal autonomous regions (Galicia on the Atlantic and Catalonia, the Balearic Islands and the Valencia Region in the Mediterranean) have their own policy development that contemplate fishing tourism activities.</p>	
Conclusions	

Fishing tourism is a recent arrival in Spain: until 2014, the activity lacked any legal coverage. Within the Spanish legal framework, tourist fishing is formally acknowledged as yet another type of fishery tourism, that takes place aboard professional fishing vessels and which, like the remaining types of fishing or fishery tourism, cannot be carried out without the involvement and control of the tourism by professionals from the sector. Currently, in Spain, only 4 of the 10 coastal Autonomous Regions, Galicia on the Atlantic and Catalonia, the Balearic Islands and the Valencia Region in the Mediterranean, have their own policy developments that contemplate the practice of fishing tourism activities. In the case of the Valencia Region, this policy development occurred in April 2017. It is therefore a subsector of an incipient activity which, although only recently regulated, currently provides case studies and best practices in Catalonia and Balearic Islands, and certain initiatives in the Valencia Region. The changes and the evolution that has taken place in neighbouring regions, all point to the fact that there is a significant potential for growth in the short to medium term. Nevertheless, progress still needs to be made in defining and subsequently creating the tourism product.

In this respect, the need for supplementary training (safety, interpretation and dissemination of the marine environment, environmental best practices, customer service or languages, among others) and the routes to suitably and successfully introduce the product as part of the local tourism resources should be taken into consideration.

Table 7: Valenciaport Foundation, data

4 Conclusions

1. Artisanal fishery is a valuable heritage of all Mediterranean countries, especially from a cultural and a socio-economic point of view, that should be preserved along with natural ecosystems as also ecosystem services such as marine resources.

2. In almost all partner countries a legislation permitting fishing tourism does exist, practiced either by single fishers or by cooperatives. It seems, however, that the regulatory framework is not always adequate.

3. Fishing tourism is a significant tool for boosting the economy of rather small communities, for improving the attractiveness of artisanal fisheries, for diversifying the decreasing artisanal fisheries sector as also the touristic product, for fostering equal opportunities, sustainability of the marine environment, etc. In almost all countries involved in the present project, fishing tourism is already being practiced successfully.

4. All partner countries have rich natural marine resources and an important cultural heritage including special festivals and gastronomy. Thus, the implementation of a fishing tourism model is feasible for all partners except for Cyprus unless the required legislation is going to be issued soon.

6. A dynamic and adaptable model would probably be the best solution in order to successfully address variations between the examined areas and potential changes.

7. New options such as “ittitourismo” (fishers may host guests at home) should be incorporated in the model. Ittitourismo is already a legal option in Italy. Marine Protected Areas are an ideal field for carrying out fishing tourism and should be given special attention.

8. New trends in the touristic demand, changes in the demand of certain species as food, for instance, should be incorporated bearing in mind that there will always be changes and they must be taken into consideration within the framework of a dynamic model as described above.

9. The lack (a) in knowledge of fishers about ecological issues, (b) in commercial and marketing networks and (c) in knowledge of the general public about fisheries in the Mediterranean needs to be addressed adequately.

10. The need to preserve the intangible cultural heritage and know-how of the artisanal fisheries sector should be taken into account.

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