



La crescita blu è la strategia a lungo termine dell'Unione Europea per promuovere una crescita intelligente, sostenibile ed inclusiva dei settori marini e marittimo, evidenziando le enormi potenzialità che i mari e gli oceani rappresentano per l'innovazione e l'economia dei paesi europei.

Per il raggiungimento degli obiettivi, tenendo conto delle peculiarità di ogni bacino marittimo, l'Unione Europea ha avviato le Strategie Macroregionali tra cui la regione Adriatico-Ionica.

In Adriatico la pesca e l'acquacoltura sono i settori chiave della crescita blu che rientrano nelle priorità della Unione Europea consistenti nella promozione di una pesca e acquacoltura sostenibili sotto il profilo ambientale, efficienti in termini di risorse, innovative, competitive, ed inoltre, nell'aumentare l'occupazione e coesione territoriale e favorire la politica marittima integrata.

Tuttavia, tali scelte di sviluppo del settore ittico devono essere sostenibili e compatibili con le risorse degli ecosistemi marini.

La sostenibilità ambientale marina è sempre al centro delle politiche europee per garantire protezione, conservazione e qualità della natura.

Al workshop, organizzato dall'Università degli Studi di Urbino Carlo Bo, si incontreranno esperti, studiosi, operatori, amministratori pubblici per mettere a confronto idee, studi, progetti, esperienze per far convivere economia e ambiente nella macroregione adriatico-ionica.

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Workshop
Università degli Studi
di Urbino Carlo Bo



PESCA e BLUE GROWTH



**nuove sfide
e sostenibilità
ambientale**

FANO
Mercoledì
6 Dicembre 2017
ore 9,00
Fondazione
Cassa di Risparmio di Fano
Via Montevercchio 114



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PESCA e BLUE GROWTH

Programma

9.00	Registrazione dei partecipanti
9.30	Saluti delle Autorità Vilberto Stocchi Magnifico Rettore dell'Università degli Studi di Urbino Carlo Bo Massimo Seri Sindaco del Comune di Fano Mauro Magnani Prorettore allo Sviluppo Università degli Studi di Urbino Fabio Musso Prorettore alle Attività di Terza Missione Università degli Studi di Urbino Silvestro Girgenti Capo del Compartimento Marittimo della Capitaneria di Porto-Guardia Costiera e Comandante del Porto di Pesaro
	Introduzione Antonella Penna DISB - Università degli Studi di Urbino CONISMA, Consorzio Interuniversitario per le Scienze del Mare
	Sessione 1 BLUE GROWTH: LE NUOVE SFIDE DELLA BLUE ECONOMY NEL SETTORE PESCA Moderatore: Riccardo Santolini DISB - Università degli Studi di Urbino
10.00	Renata Brianò Vicepresidente della Commissione Pesca del Parlamento europeo Relazione introduttiva: Politica comune della pesca: problematiche e opportunità
10.30	Angelo Sciacchetti Regione Marche - Assessore Economia Ittica Il Fondo Europeo per gli Affari Marittimi e la Pesca 2014-2020: stato di attivazione e opportunità nella Regione Marche
10.50	Riccardo Strano Regione Marche Programmazione integrata, Commercio, Cooperazione e Internazionalizzazione Il ruolo e il piano d'azione della Regione Marche nella governance dell'EUSAIR e il suo pilastro Blue Growth
11.10	Coffee break Moderatore: Mauro Marini CNR ISMAR Ancona
11.50	Matteo Sabini APRE Agenzia per la Promozione della Ricerca Europea La performance italiana in Horizon 2020 - SC2 e le opportunità di finanziamento
12.10	Corrado Piccinetti Alma Mater Studiorum Università degli Studi di Bologna La situazione della pesca italiana
12.30	Gian Italo Bischi e Elena Viganò DESP - Università degli Studi di Urbino Modelli dinamici e di teoria dei giochi per la pesca
12.50	Silvia Angelini CNR ISMAR Ancona Lo stato delle risorse nel Mare Adriatico: i piccoli pelagici



La partecipazione al Workshop è gratuita

13.10	Tommaso Russo Università di Roma Tor Vergata - CONISMA Sforzo di pesca e impatti: tendenze in atto per la pesca a strascico delle specie demersali in Mar Adriatico
13.30	Lunch Moderatore: Elena Viganò DESP - Università degli Studi di Urbino
14.30	Giuseppe Prioli Associazione Mediterranea Acquacoltori Cattolica L'acquacoltura e le opportunità della Blue Economy all'interno degli strumenti finanziari europei di settore (FEAMP-FLAG)
14.50	Simone Cecchettini Responsabile Regionale LegaCoop Marche Dip. Pesca La pesca dalla tradizione alla diversificazione. Pesce Azzurro un'esperienza di successo
	Tonino Giardini Imprese della Pesca COLDIRETTI La pesca tra sostenibilità economica e tenuta sociale
	Sessione 2 SOSTENIBILITÀ E PROTEZIONE DELL'AMBIENTE MARINO Moderatore: Maria Balsamo DISB - Università degli Studi di Urbino - CONISMA
15.10	Carlo Cerrano Università Politecnica delle Marche - CONISMA La conservazione come opportunità di sviluppo? La sfida del Progetto Adriatic Recovery Project
15.30	Claudio Zabaglia Regione Marche PF Biodiversità, Rete Ecologica Regionale Rete Regionale per la Conservazione della Tartaruga: Progetto Tartalife
15.50	Luigi Bolognini Regione Marche Servizio Acque Ambiente WFD e MSFD: una gestione integrata per la qualità ambientale delle acque costiere in Mare Adriatico
16.10	Sauro Pari Fondazione Cetacea Riccione Impatto delle attività antropiche sui grandi vertebrati in Mare Adriatico
16.30	Coffee break
17.00	Tavola Rotonda
18.00	Chiusura dei lavori Documento programmatico informativo. Definizione di linee guida di indirizzo delle Politiche Regionali di Sviluppo e Protezione dell'Ambiente *Seminario con CFU per gli studenti delle Scuole di Scienze Biologiche e Biotecnologie e di Economia

Workshop
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Comune di Fano

Fishery and Blue Growth: new challenges and environmental sustainability

Penna Antonella

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Abstract

Seas and oceans are important drivers for Europe's economy. The EU Societal Challenge 2 (SC2) Programme foresees sustainability using marine resources while protecting the oceans, such as biodiversity and clean water. The SC2 Work Programme is structured including also the call of the "Blue Growth". Blue growth is accelerating worldwide offering enormous economic opportunities through a sustainable way. Sustainability has long been at the heart of the EU legislation. The Blue Growth aims at sustainably harvesting the potential of resources of the oceans for different uses and across the range of marine and maritime industries, while protecting biodiversity and enhancing climate resilience. It supports sustainable growth in the marine and maritime sectors through a responsible management of marine resources for healthy, productive, safe, secure and resilient seas, which are essential for thriving ecosystems, climate regulation, global food security, human health, and economies. In the Adriatic Sea, fishery and aquaculture are the key sectors of Blue Growth based on their environmental sustainability, efficiency of resources, innovation and competition, including also occupation increase and reinforcement of co-operation with partners in cross borders regions by favoring the marine and maritime policy actions. Marche Region is developing its economy also along the coast and the coastal economy is also based on fishery and aquaculture sectors.

At this workshop, a panel of experts have been invited such as EU politicians, scientists, researchers, administrative staff and various stakeholders, which together will discuss the themes. The event is open to students and citizens as well.



The status of the resources in the Adriatic Sea: the small pelagic species

Angelini S., Belardinelli A., Biagiotti I., Canduci G., Colella S., Costantini I., Croci C., De Felice A., Domenichetti F., Donato F., Martinelli M., Panfili M., Tesauro C., Leonori I., Santojanni A.
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Abstract

Small pelagic species, in particular anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) and sardine (*Sardina pilchardus*), represent the most important species for the Adriatic Sea both for an ecological point of view and for the fishing activity. Anchovy and sardine represent a key-component of the Adriatic ecosystem, being also the most abundant species in this area; they are also the most fished species in the Adriatic Sea, assuming a relevant commercial importance. Since 1975, CNR-ISMAR Ancona monitors these resources carrying out research on the dynamic of these populations, as well as on their biology, ecology and genetic structure. In particular, and thanks to the collaboration with the other countries facing on the Adriatic Sea, the stock assessment of anchovy and sardine is performed and presented annually to international meetings, e.g. the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), with the aim of evaluating the status of these resources and help the management of these species. The stock assessment models are based on mathematical and statistical approaches, that starting from information collected from the fishery (e.g. catches, length frequency distributions), the biology (e.g. growth parameters, natural mortality) and the scientific survey (e.g. indexes of abundance/biomass), are able to estimate the biomass at sea, as well as the fishing mortality affecting these species. The last evaluations underline the overexploited status of these stocks suggesting the need of reducing the fishing pressure on these species.

Dynamic and Game Theoretic Modelling of Fisheries

Bischi Gian Italo, Viganò Elena

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Abstract

Mathematical modelling of renewable resources exploitation, based on the methods of dynamical systems, and game theory, can be applied to the description of fisheries. This is not an easy task, as fisheries are conditioned by the trade-off of biological, economic and social issues. Starting from simple assumptions of homogeneous fish population, homogeneous space and continuous time, these models can be improved by the introduction of fish heterogeneities (e.g. different species/ages/sizes within a given population), space heterogeneities (e.g. the presence of regions with different kinds of fishing restrictions), different fishing methods or different kinds of strategic interactions. Moreover, some discrete-time scales should be considered to represent decisions occurring at given time periods as well as non-overlapping fish generations. In this talk, we show an overview of some models proposed within a research project developed at the University of Urbino, along the lines indicated by the following references.

Antonelli G., Bischi G.I., Viganò E. (Eds), *La sostenibilità nel settore della pesca*, FrancoAngeli, 2005

Bischi G.I., Lamantia F., Sbragia L., *Strategic interaction and imitation dynamics in patch differentiated exploitation of fisheries*, *Ecological Complexity*, 6 (2009) 353–362

Bischi G.I., Lamantia F., *Harvesting dynamics with protected and unprotected areas*, *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, 62 (2007) 348-370

Bischi G.I., Lamantia F., Radi D., *Multi-species exploitation with evolutionary switching of harvesting strategies*, *Natural Resource Modeling*, 26 (2013) 546-571

Bischi G.I., Lamantia F., Viganò E., *Evolutionary oligopoly models of commercial fishing with heterogeneities*, in P. von Mouche, F. Quartieri (Eds), *Contributions on Equilibrium Theory for Cournot Oligopolies and Related Games*, Springer, 2016

WFD e MSFD: una gestione integrata per la qualità ambientale delle acque costiere in Mare Adriatico

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Abstract

La tutela ambientale delle acque marine dell'Adriatico è perseguita con l'implementazione di due direttive europee e vari leggi e decreti nazionali. La direttiva quadro acque (WFD - 2000/60/CE) e la Strategia Marina (MSFD – 2008/56/CE) rappresentano gli indirizzi principali delle politiche comunitarie sulla tutela delle acque. Le due direttive di tutela si integrano proprio sulla fascia costiera marina, laddove i corpi idrici superficiali costieri sono sovrapposti nelle valutazioni e per le azioni di tutela. La WFD ha tra le principali azioni di salvaguardia, l'integrazione degli aspetti qualitativi e quantitativi dei corpi idrici attraverso la conoscenza degli usi della risorsa, utilizzando lo strumento degli obiettivi di qualità ecologico e chimico, e quantitativo come finalità da perseguire e raggiungere; analogamente la MSFD attraverso i servizi ecosistemici, ha individuato i propri descrittori ed obiettivi ambientali. Entrambe le direttive individuano gli obiettivi, adottano programmi di monitoraggio che permettono la valutazione dei traguardi del "Buono stato ambientale" e l'efficacia delle misure da adottare attraverso opportuni programmi di interventi ed azioni che agiscono direttamente sulla variazione degli indicatori prescelti. Tale approccio avviene attraverso il modello concettuale DPSIR (Determinanti, Pressioni, Stato, Impatti e Risposte) che permette di valutare in modo integrato molti aspetti che vengono sviluppati specificatamente e singolarmente. Queste direttive permettono di correlare aspetti che la Comunità Europea ha già sviluppato attraverso specifiche direttive come quella sul trattamento delle acque reflue urbane, quella sull'utilizzo agronomico dell'azoto prodotto dagli allevamenti, quello sulla gestione delle acque di balneazione, ma anche la protezione delle risorse idriche sotterane e le acque dalle sostanze prioritarie e pericolose, e soprattutto la tutela della biodiversità specificatamente riferita al mondo acquatico. I programmi devono tener conto dei traguardi ambientali ed essere economicamente sostenibili, comprendendo sempre una valutazione del rapporto costi/benefici.

The Common Fishery Policy (CFP): problems and opportunities

Briano Renata

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Abstract

The Common Fishery Policy (CFP) is a set of rules for managing European-fishing fleets and for conserving fish stocks. The CFP aims to provide EU citizens with healthy food and to ensure that fishing and aquaculture are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable. In order to realize those objectives, the CFP is based on the precautionary principle and the ecosystem approach. Moreover, the 2013 reform has ensured the involvement of all relevant actors in the decision-making process through the regionalization.

Currently, fishermen are facing a number of problems which endanger the future of the sector. A sustainable and alternative solution is provided by the diversification of the fishing activities, namely through fisheries-related tourism. In particular, the so-called "pescaturismo" can help to maintain and create jobs, promote social inclusion and revitalize communities that depend on fishing. At the same time, these activities are sustainable in terms of resources, helping to reduce the impact on fish stocks and increasing both fishermen's and tourists' awareness of environmental protection.



Coomarpesca, Pesceazzurro e Cibidamare: una storia di pesce

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Abstract

Nel 1939 in seno alla società di Mutuo Soccorso di Fano nasce la Coomarpesca – cooperativa dei pescatori di Fano – per fornire ai suoi associati beni e servizi, dai carburanti all’attrezzatura per la manutenzione dei pescherecci alla commercializzazione del prodotto ittico. Attraverso un automarket, la cooperativa si organizza per portare il pescato nei paesi dell’entroterra marchigiano, offrendo anche degustazioni di pesce azzurro. Da lì all’inaugurazione del primo ristorante self-service a Fano nel 1979 il passo è breve. Seguono negli anni le aperture degli altri 4 punti: Cattolica, Milano Marittima, Rimini e Senigallia. Tutti i ristoranti self-service sono posizionati lungo la costa, a pochi metri dal mare, in cui i pescatori cucinano e servono un menù completo a base di pesce a 13€. Oggi Pesceazzurro è una Spa controllata all’80% dalla Cooperativa pescatori di Fano. Attraverso un’operazione di brand extension, nel 2013 Pesceazzurro Spa ha lanciato una linea di sughi di pesce pronti, attualmente composta da 6 referenze, distribuite e commercializzate nei punti vendita Pesceazzurro e online attraverso il sito pesceazzurroshop.com. A fronte del successo dell’iniziativa, nel 2017 è nata la Cibidamare Srl, società dedicata alla produzione e alla commercializzazione dei sughi, interamente partecipata da Pesceazzurro Spa. Contestualmente alla nuova società, nasce la marca autonoma Cibidamare, che identifica la linea dei sughi di pesce pronti. Il nuovo stabilimento produttivo, dotato di attrezzature all'avanguardia, dalla linea di pastorizzazione all'invasettamento, sarà operativo per la primavera 2018. Per tale data verrà lanciata la nuova linea con un nuovo packaging, ampliando il numero delle referenze entro la fine del 2018.

Can conservation be an opportunity of development? The challenge of the “Adriatic Recovery Project”

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Abstract

A suite of marine sectors supports the marine economies of the Adriatic region. The most valuable sectors include coastal and maritime tourism, transport, fisheries, offshore oil and gas activities, ship building and repair, and aquaculture. The Adriatic region is one of the most visited sectors of the Mediterranean for tourism. In Italy, Adriatic tourism is worth almost 2.5 times the value generated by fisheries. Unfortunately, the Adriatic Sea is suffering dramatic changes since the last decades, including habitat degradation, biodiversity loss and stock decline. In particular, bottom trawling is considered one of the most destructive fishing practices that, compromising sea floor integrity, prevent the recovery of commercial stocks and habitats. Essential Fish Habitats (EFHs) and Vulnerable Habitats (VHs) are facing high pressures but are in need of urgent protection. A no-trawl zone, could promote recovery of these habitats, which are important attractions for tourists interested in nature-related activities. Whale and shark watching, recreational and touristic fishery, educational activities are only some of the possible economic processes a no trawl area could trigger. There are also potential political benefits derived from a transboundary no-trawl area that could act as ‘peace parks’ and create an important dialogue between states. The recent creation of a Fishery Restricted Area in the Jabuka/Pomo pit is an important first step towards this direction.

Economic sustainability in fishery management: production and market

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Abstract

The lecture covers fishery production and fish farming at a global, regional and national scales. Problems arising from the structural crisis in the fish production system will be tackled and critical points will be highlighted. The crisis of fishery resources will be discussed with particular emphasis on the target species living in the Mediterranean Sea.

associated with the coexistence between European Union Member States and neighboring countries and the management and safeguard of common resources considered "common heritage" will be addressed.

The defense of the "price of production", the seeking of income opportunities in the fishery chain, the multifunctionality of fishery enterprises working on wild-catching and/or on reproduction of specimens through breeding systems will be discussed.

Lastly, issues related to the market will be addressed. Different ways of "selling" fishery products meeting the needs of new consumers will be illustrated.

TartaLife: a multiple approach to reduce sea turtle mortality in the professional fishing

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Abstract

The Regional Network for the Conservation of the Maritime Turtle was established in 2010 by the Marche Region with the participation of several Entities. In this context the Marche Region co-finances TARTALIFE project (LIFE12 NAT/IT/000937), coordinated as lead partner by CNR-ISMAR of Ancona. TARTALIFE aims at reducing sea turtle mortality in the professional fishing through a multiple approach.

An interview-based approach was applied to estimate sea turtle bycatch in Italian waters; around 52,000 capture events and 10,000 deaths were estimated in the Italian waters alone in 2014 highlighting a more alarming scenario than earlier studies.

The most harmful fishing gears resulted trawl nets, showing the highest probabilities of turtle bycatch with a hotspot in the Adriatic Sea.

In the framework of TartaLife, a series of Bycatch Reducer Devices (BRDs) have been developed and tested in order to reduce sea turtle bycatch. Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) were tested in bottom trawling; UV Leds were used in passive net fisheries as a deterrent for sea turtles approaching the nets; innovative collapsible pots were used as alternative gear to replace passive nets; circle hooks were used in longlines to replace the traditional J hooks.

Finally, TartaLife have stimulated the activity of Regional networks through awareness campaigns with schools and tourists and training courses for fishermen and operators of the rescue centers, on methods for rescue and rehabilitate injured sea turtles.

The state of Italian fishery: Anthropic activity impacts on marine vertebrates in the Adriatic Sea

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Abstract

The Adriatic Sea is populated by several species of Cetaceans. Unfortunately, human activities, especially those related to fisheries (i.e. bycatch, direct killing, etc.), marine traffic (i.e. ship strikes), coastal tourism etc. represent the main threat to their survival. Cetaceans interactions with fishing activities are complex and usually happen in areas of high prey density; within such areas, humans and dolphins compete for the same resource. Data obtain within the NETCET project revealed that in two years six bottlenose dolphins died because of direct interactions with fishing gears (five in Italy and one in Slovenia); furthermore, four animals were observed alive entangled in fishing gear in Croatian waters. Other human indirect impacts can be related to biological and chemical pollution and military sonar, seismic surveys and other sound sources. Adriatic Sea basin is also an important habitat and a key foraging area for young loggerhead sea turtles. The main anthropic threats for sea turtles are more or less the same as for Cetaceans; even if bycatch due to fishing activities is considered one the most important. In recent years, the collection of reports on standings and by-catch events have led to accurate estimates. These data have been obtained within regional networks and scientific projects like TARTALIFE. Sea turtle's mortality seems to be influenced not only by-catch, but also by the bacterial presence in the water. Conversely, and differently from what expected, pollutants like plastic or POP's do not seem to be a problem in the Adriatic basin.

The state of Italian fishery

Piccinetti Corrado

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Abstract

In the last 15 years, Italian fishery showed a continuous reduction of the fleet from 19.000 to 12.000 vessels and a decrease of 17.000 fishermen. The total annual catch decreased from 400.000 to 180.000 tons. The loss of the value of production is more than 1 billion of euro each year. The current trend is to continue reducing fishery, vessels, fishermen, catch and value, such as the application of new rules for swordfish, small pelagics in the Adriatic Sea, and hake and shrimps in Sicily Channel. All the management measures of the reduction are supported by a general view on the status of Italian fishery that both in the past and present has been considered non-sustainable. The current value of fishing intensity and catch can be compared with fishing effort and catch referring to MSY (maximum sustainable yield) level for the total production and for few selected species. The classic models of production/effort have been widely used in the last 50 years. These models consider the variation of the total catch in relation to the variation of fishing effort and permit to determine the situation of the catch and effort relative to the MSY value.

The application of the Fox model at the Italian fishery data, shows that fishing effort value is lower than the MSY value both in the present and in the past. This for the global Italian fishery, for the trawl catch and also in the Adriatic fishing area. The current data show that the fishing policy in the last 20 years has been based on non-correct hypothesis.

Aquaculture and Blue Economy opportunities within the European Maritime and Fisheries Funds (EMFF)

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Abstract

Blue Growth is the long-term strategy to support sustainable growth in the marine and maritime sectors as a whole. Within Blue Growth aquaculture is one of the sectors considered strategic, together coastal tourism, marine biotechnology, ocean energy and seabed mining. The European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) supports EU maritime and fisheries policies for 2014-2020. To this end, it promotes competitive and environmentally friendly, economically viable and socially responsible fisheries and aquaculture, and promotes balanced and inclusive territorial development of fisheries and aquaculture areas complementary to Cohesion Policy and PCP. The allocation for the EMFF for 2014-2020 amounts to EUR 6.4 billion, 11 % of which is managed by the European Commission and 89 % by Member States in the framework of operational programs. As far as Italy is concerned, the EU contribution amounts to around € 537 million, of which about € 110 million is allocated to aquaculture. The aquaculture development lines are defined by each Member State within national plans following four key strategic objectives set out by the EU: simplify administrative procedures; securing sustainable development and growth of aquaculture through coordinated spatial planning; enhancing the competitiveness of EU aquaculture and promoting a level playing field for EU operators by exploiting their competitive advantages.

Fishing effort and related impacts: trends for trawling fisheries of demersal species in the Adriatic Sea

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Abstract

The Adriatic Sea is a semi-enclosed basin that, for a series of reasons, is one of the most productive and intensely trawled area world-wide. Although other causes have been suggested, the trawling fishery surely contributed to the decline in stock biomass of several demersal stocks, as largely documented by stock assessments with a longer time series. Recently, the fishing capacity of the Adriatic fleets has been significantly reduced, attempting to set the actual fishing effort to a level suitable for a sustainable exploitation of demersal resources. However, the analysis of fishers' behaviour at sea allows detecting a series of patterns and trends that partially weaken the reduction of fleet size and, above all, evidence the high complexity of biomass fluxes from fishing grounds to harbours. In this way, some areas such as the Jabuka-Pomo pits are of high importance and, accordingly, have been selected for an innovative and promising management approach based on spatial and temporal ban of trawling. This approach, inspired to the Marine Spatial Planning in the framework of Blue Growth, is supported by scientific evidences and tools, including modelling platforms, that could represent an actual step towards the achievement of better exploitation pattern of living resources and socio-economic conditions for fishers.

Horizon 2020 – Societal Challenge 2: Italian performance and funding opportunities

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Abstract

Fisheries and Blue Growth are addressed by Horizon 2020 – the European research and innovation funding programme – in the framework of the Societal Challenge 2 (SC2) with specific topic calls. In the first three years of Horizon 2020, Italy had a meaningful performance in the SC2. The country is in second place regarding the number of organizations retained for funding. In addition, Italy obtained 10% of the budget distributed by the programme. However, some gaps emerged in the Blue Growth call, where the Italian performance is lower than in the other SC2 sections. Despite this, research and innovation activities in the Blue Growth thematic are considered as priorities by Italy that created and now is leading the BlueMed initiative. In this framework, the new Horizon 2020 Blue Growth calls for funding – with a budget of 77.5 million euro in 2018 and 89 million euro in 2019 – represent a considerable opportunity for the implementation of innovative project proposals put in the field by Italian organizations.

Il Fondo Europeo per gli Affari Marittimi e la Pesca 2014-2020: stato di attivazione e opportunità nella Regione Marche

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Abstract

I fondi strutturali e di investimento europei (fondi SIE) si integrano a vicenda e mirano a promuovere una ripresa basata sulla crescita e l'occupazione in Europa e sono: il Fondo europeo di sviluppo regionale (FESR), il Fondo sociale europeo (FSE), il Fondo di coesione (FC), il Fondo europeo agricolo per lo sviluppo rurale (FEASR) e il Fondo europeo per gli affari marittimi e la pesca (FEAMP). Il FEAMP 2014/2020 finanzia misure rivolte all'attuazione delle seguenti 6 priorità dell'UE:

- 1) promuovere una pesca e acquacoltura sostenibili sotto il profilo ambientale, efficienti in termini di risorse, innovative, competitive e basate sulle conoscenze;
- 2) promuovere l'attuazione della PCP;
- 3) aumentare l'occupazione e la coesione territoriale;
- 4) favorire la commercializzazione e la trasformazione;
- 5) favorire l'attuazione della politica marittima integrata;
- 6) assistenza tecnica.

Collegata a ciascuna priorità identificata vi è una dotazione finanziaria, all'interno della quale si inseriscono le diverse misure.

Nella Regione Marche, l'attuazione del PO FEAMP 2014/2020 nella Regione Marche ha a disposizione un budget di €15.863.515,25 per il sostegno al settore così suddiviso nelle quattro priorità principali:
sviluppo sostenibile della Pesca €9.304.443,00;
sviluppo sostenibile dell'acquacoltura €11.107.776,07;
sviluppo sostenibile delle zone di pesca e di acquacoltura €4.659.726,91;
misure connesse alla commercializzazione e alla trasformazione €5.061.457,09.





gioCOMIT

FANO
Mercoledì
6 Dicembre 2017
ore 9,00
Fondazione
Cassa di Risparmio di Fano
Via Montevercchio 114

www.uniurb.it/pesca-e-blue-growth