

## Chapter 1 : Malta Seafood Fishing Industry Companies | Info

*The Malta-EU agreement on the establishment of a specially managed nautical mile Fisheries Management Zone around the Maltese Islands offers some protection to the local fishing industry, to the sustainability of fisheries resources and the associated marine environment therein.*

The social and cultural importance of the Maltese fishing industry far outweighs its negligible economic contribution, which is equivalent to about 0. The livelihood of most of the local fishermen depends on the sale of highly prized species that made available to the consumer as fresh fish of highest quality caught by traditional artisanal methods during very short fishing trips. The variety and quality of the catch also contributes significantly to the important tourism industry, since local restaurants are proud of their high quality local seafood, which is a significant attraction, and the colourful traditional fishing vessels are a tourist attraction. The number of active vessels varies according to season, with minor ports having practically no active vessels during the winter months and as little as a quarter of registered vessels landing fish in major ports during this period. The aquaculture industry in Malta started in the late s, with culture of marine finfish in offshore cages. Maltese aquaculture produce is almost entirely exported to European and Asian markets. Trawling, bottom long-lining and swordfish longlining have similar importance in terms of both weight 7â€™10 percent of annual landings each and value 11â€™15 percent of annual value each. Trammel nets and other artisanal demersal gears account for about three percent of annual landings, whilst minor pelagic gears account for about four percent of the annual landings. Landing sites The main fishing port in Malta is Marsaxlokk Harbour, in the southeast of the island. About 40 percent of the vessels registered in Malta operate from the fishing villages of Marsaxlokk and the neighbouring Birzebbugia, which lie either side of harbour, separated by the promontory on which lies the historic Fort San Lucjan, which now houses the Malta Centre for Fisheries Sciences MCFS. This port is also the second largest in terms of number of fishing boats for the whole of the Maltese Islands. The other main ports are distributed around Malta. In order of importance they are: Fishing production means The average Maltese fishing vessel of which there were 2 registered in is well under 10 m LOA, with the exception of the trawlers, which exclusively use bottom otter trawls and average Most of vessels are traditional, i. Multi-Purpose Vessels MPVs are a relatively recent addition to the fleet, but form more than 35 percent of the fleet. Fibreglass has also become the preferred material for construction of kajjiks, which until a couple of decades ago used to be made of wood. The kajjik differs from the luzzu in being generally smaller and flat ended at the stern, whereas the luzzu is pointed fore and aft. The main engine power of the traditional vessel classes and their derivatives is generally very low, but MPVs have a higher average power rating, reflecting their larger size and different hull structure. Trawlers, as might be expected, have much more powerful main engines, although still comparatively small for their kind of fishing operations e. A quarter of the fishers use the hand trolling line locally known as rixa, which consists of a line and artificial lure, mainly made of hackle and neck feathers, covering different sizes of hooks. The main species targeted by the rixa are dolphin fish *Coryphaena hippurus* , frigate mackerel *Auxis hazard* and amberjack *Seriola dumerili*. Octopus traps are used by only 4. Bogue traps are made of strips of cane and are baited with balls of bean flour laced with essence of salted herring, whilst octopus traps are made of metal wire and are baited mainly with mackerel and pieces of larger fish. Drifting longlines are used by ten percent of the fishers. In this case, the vessels are larger, with lengths between 6 and 24 m. This is necessary because the target species are tuna and swordfish, which are caught from around 20 miles offshore and beyond. Each licensee must lay at least 35 Fish Aggregating Devices FADs â€™ known locally as kannizzati , which are anchored small floating rafts onto which a few palm fronds are attached, in a straight line along a given direction. The sites start from 7 miles offshore and FADs are laid at intervals of one-half to three-quarters of a mile, depending on the district. Aggregated dolphin fish and other species, such as pilot fish *Naucrates ductor* and amberjack *Seriola dumerili* are caught by a surrounding net similar to a purse seine. Both these species are targeted in the same way, with pelagic drifting longlines, but differ in the thickness of the snood and the size of the hook, with the tuna long-lines double the strength of swordfish long-lines. On an annual basis,

swordfish is the third most landed species in terms of weight, and it is the only species with landings of more than 1 t in every month of the year. It is targeted throughout the year, albeit to varying degrees and for different reasons. During the winter months December–April, most boats target lucrative demersal species, before reverting to tuna long-lining, which catches swordfish and albacore as secondary species. The peak fishing period for swordfish is between May and August. Landings of lampuki occur mainly between August and December, mostly from the FAD fishery, but, if weather conditions remain favourable, the season can extend into January. Other major species associated with the dolphin fish fishery are pilot fish, amberjack and small bluefin tuna, which are caught as secondary species. They occur in considerable concentrations under FADs. Landings of small gregarious pelagic and demersal species are generally not seasonal except for mackerel; species in these groups are landed in quantities of less than 5 t per month. Bogue is the most landed small pelagic species, caught mostly by traditional traps made out of cane strips, followed by mackerel. Prawns originate exclusively from trawling, which takes place throughout the year, with quantities reducing in winter months due to unfavourable weather. Landings of other demersal species originate from trawling, long-lining and fixed netting operations. The main goal of the FCCD is to implement sound fisheries management, ensuring the sustainability of living marine resources. In particular, the management of the unique Maltese mile Fisheries Management Zone is of highest priority for the effective conservation of local and sub-regional fisheries resources. Essentially, it limits the number, size and power of fishing vessels allowed in the zone, depending on the type of fishing activities in which they are engaged. Apart from the main Maltese Legal Act Act II of , Chapter dealing with the conservation and management of fisheries, a number of subsidiary regulations have been drawn up, including one on the registration and operations of fishing vessels L. Malta has adopted management measures compliant with the EU CFP and is currently participating in discussions in connection with the revision of EC legislation on management measures for the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources in the Mediterranean Sea. United Nations fisheries agreements and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries are thoroughly reflected in Maltese fisheries policy, and a Maltese version of the Code has recently been published. Malta is complying with the various International Plans of Actions in support of the Code of Conduct and is addressing the issues contained in the FAO Strategy to improve the status and trends in capture fisheries, as well as those of the Reykjavik Declaration on responsible fisheries in the marine ecosystem. Malta became a member of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean on 29 April and ratified the amendments to the Agreement on 23 December Għaqda Koperattiva tas-Sajd Ltd. According to national legislation, this category cannot practice any professional fishing operation and can only use only minor fishing gear, as listed in the fishing gear regulations. The second sector comprises vessels engaged in recreational fishing that are registered only in the National Maritime Register, and owners of such vessels can use only sport fishing gear for which licenses are not required. The market for these species is currently re-expanding and production is expected to increase once again. There are no hatcheries in Malta and all fingerlings are imported from European countries for growing on in offshore cages. The production of Bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus* through penning has been increasing over the past few years. During , two farms produced 1 t and production reached a peak of 3 t in The live tuna are exclusively imported from foreign purse seiners fishing in the central Mediterranean, and are re-exported to Asian markets after harvesting the fattened fish. The main sea bream and sea bass growing-on units use offshore floating cage technology in the form of Dunlop and Farmocean cages. Floatex and Kames type cages are used for the more protected, inshore units. All cages are moored on concrete mooring blocks. For bluefin tuna fattening, m diameter plastic double-collar offshore cages, manufactured in line with the latest offshore technology, are used. However, most bluefin tuna and an increasing percentage of swordfish caught by Maltese long-liners are exported to foreign markets. About 95 percent of Maltese mariculture finfish products are exported to European markets. The fish processing industry in Malta is practically non-existent and there is no utilization of fish-derived by-products. A few tonnes of locally caught small pelagic fish species, such as mackerel, are utilized as feed in the tuna farming industry, although most of the fish feed pelleted or whole fish is imported. Fish Markets Capture fishery products are mainly sold through the wholesale fish market in Valletta. Fish are sold by public auction carried

out by intermediaries belonging to five limited companies under the supervision of fisheries protection officers. Sales are usually made on credit and FCCD collects the monies due to the fishers. The fish are bought wholesale and are marketed by about registered fish vendors, each of which has an exclusive marketing zone. Fish products originating from small-scale artisanal fisheries are also frequently sold direct to catering outlets. The number of modern fish shops is increasing throughout the country. As mentioned earlier, highly priced bluefin tuna both caught and farmed and finfish mariculture products are almost exclusively exported to Asian and to European markets, respectively. The proportion of the working population depending, to varying extents, on this industry for its livelihood, is around 1. The average value of catches is around 0. From an international perspective, the value of the annual fish catch in Malta is around 0. Surveys of visitors to Malta have repeatedly identified the high value placed on culture as expressed in local artisanal crafts as a prime tourist attraction. The fishing industry is one of the more important artisanal crafts that has survived to an appreciable extent. Demand The local consumption of capture fisheries products is heavily supplemented by locally farmed fish, imported chilled and frozen fish products, as well as processed imported fish products. Supply The per capita consumption of fish products excluding canned and other processed products is estimated at 6. Food Security Fresh fish and other fisheries products form part of the national staple diet. Employment The estimated numbers of full-time and part-time professional fishers are and respectively, with less than one percent being females. The mariculture industry employed 84 full-time and 22 part-time persons, including technical and scientific experts, farm managers, farm operators, divers and maintenance staff. Rural Development The Maltese population involved in the fishing industry is economically, geographically and culturally dependent on artisanal fisheries. The introduction of industrial fishing methods and any further increase in artisanal fishing would have negative impacts for this sector of the population. Major fishing villages around the Maltese Islands, particularly Marsaxlokk, are attractions for both locals and tourists due to their picturesque characteristics and ongoing artisanal activities related to fishing. This reflects the predominantly non-industrial, part-time nature of fishing activities in Malta, based on artisanal methods. The small size and lack of resources of the Maltese economy have resulted in underinvestment in a number of sectors, of which the fishing industry is a prime example. Moreover, the small size of the industry has been an obstacle to the accumulation of significant amounts of capital for investment in technology, which could reap economies of scale. The main constraint for the mariculture sector is the limited coastal sea areas suitable for farm site installations, which greatly restricts the expansion of the industry and its viability. Development Prospects and Strategies The Malta-EU agreement on the establishment of a specially managed nautical mile Fisheries Management Zone around the Maltese Islands offers some protection to the local fishing industry, to the sustainability of fisheries resources and the associated marine environment therein. This implies the need for improved surveillance of fishing activities, such as through Vessel Monitoring Systems and patrolling for protection and enforcement. An ecosystem-based approach to fisheries is also being promoted to sustain fisheries resources through scientific monitoring and sound management measures. As a new member of the EU, Malta has the opportunity and support to modernize its fishing fleet and to monitor more efficiently the interaction between fishing operations, the environment and the living marine resources. The modernization process of the fishing fleet including fishing gear, equipment, health and safety, hygiene could utilize EU-FIFG funds to maximize local fishing industry outputs, expand the local commercial fishing potential, and exploit opportunities for sharing fishing yields from international waters. Mariculture is a long-term natural opportunity for Malta to supplement capture fisheries and ensure the continual provision of fresh fish at reasonable cost. Malta is involved in applied culture fisheries research, especially in fish farming engineering applications, fish pathology and husbandry, and species diversification, as well as in the field of environmental monitoring to ensure compatibility of mariculture practices with the marine ecosystem. MCFS is a key partner in an EU project dealing with the reproduction of and feasibility for domestication of *Thunnus thynnus*. Occasionally, courses for fishers and other persons involved in the fishing industry are also conducted.

## Chapter 2 : Marsaxlokk - Wikipedia

*Commercial Fishing, Seafood, Aquaculture, Marine & Oceans in Malta* EuropÃ¢che - Association of national organisations of fishing enterprises in the European Union. European Commission - Fisheries - The Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) is the European Union's instrument for the management of fisheries and aquaculture.

See Article History Alternative Titles: A small but strategically important group of islands, the archipelago has through its long and turbulent history played a vital role in the struggles of a succession of powers for domination of the Mediterranean and in the interplay between emerging Europe and the older cultures of Africa and the Middle East. As a result, Maltese society has been molded by centuries of foreign rule by various powers, including the Phoenicians, Romans, Greeks, Arabs, Normans, Sicilians, Swabians, Aragonese, Hospitallers, French, and British. MaltaMalta The coast of Malta features many bays and ports. It was heavily bombarded by German and Italian aircraft, and by the end of the war Malta was devastated. In the island of Malta was presented with the George Cross , a British award for great gallantry, in recognition of the wartime bravery of the Maltese people. After the war, the movement for self-governance became stronger. The country of Malta became independent from Britain and joined the Commonwealth in and was declared a republic on December 13, It was admitted to the European Union EU in A European atmosphere predominates in Malta as a result of close association with the Continent, particularly with southern Europe. The Maltese are renowned for their warmth, hospitality, and generosity to strangers, a trait that was noted in the Acts of the Apostles, with respect to the experience of St. Paul, the Apostle , who was said to have been shipwrecked off Malta in 60 ce. Roman Catholicism is a major influence on Maltese culture. Various traditions have evolved around religious celebrations, notably those honouring the patron saints of towns and villages. The eight-pointed, or Maltese, cross, adopted by the Hospitallers of St. Valletta is the capital city. Land The country comprises five islandsâ€” Malta the largest , Gozo , Comino , and the uninhabited islets of Kemmaunett Comminotto and Filflaâ€”lying some 58 miles 93 km south of Sicily , miles km north of Libya , and about miles km east of Tunisia , at the eastern end of the constricted portion of the Mediterranean Sea separating Italy from the African coast. Relief The islands of Malta are dominated by limestone formations, and much of their coastlines consist of steep or vertical limestone cliffs indented by bays, inlets, and coves. They lie on the submerged Malta-Hyblean Platform, a wide undersea shelf bridge that connects the Ragusa Platform of southern Sicily with the Tripolitana Platform of southern Libya. The uplands are separated from the surrounding areas by blue clay slopes, while an undercliff area is found where the coralline plateau has fallen and forms a subordinate surface between the sea and the original shore. The total shoreline of Malta is about miles km. In northern Malta the escarpment is occasionally abrupt and broken by deep embayments. To the south, however, the plateau gradually descends from about to feet to metres into undulating areas of globigerina derived from marine protozoa limestone less than feet 90 metres in elevation. The western area is characterized by deeply incised valleys and undercliff areas, while to the east there are several valley systems that descend to the central plains. The west coast of Malta presents a high, bold, and generally harbourless face. On the east, however, a tongue of high ground known as Mount Sceberras , on which the capital city, Valletta, is built, separates Marsamxett Harbour and Grand Harbour. Because of tectonic activity, Malta has been tilted in a northerly direction, producing cliffs of up to about feet metres high on the south and southwestern coasts, while slopes descend to low cliffs and rocky shores on the northern and eastern coasts. Boats at harbour, Malta. Gozo has a gentle easterly dip, so the lower coralline limestone, which forms high cliffs on the west coast, declines to below sea level but reappears on the east coast at Qala Point. Semicircular bays have formed on coastal cliffs where sinkholes have been invaded by the sea. The rounded bays at Xlendi and Dwejra on the west coast of Gozo originated as underground caverns with roofs that have collapsed. Coastline of Gozo island, Malta. The impermeable blue clays provide two distinct water tables between the limestone formationsâ€”the perched and the mean sea-level aquifer. The principal source for the public supply of water has for several centuries been the main sea-level water table. The absence of permanent streams or lakes and a considerable runoff into the sea, however, have made water supply a problem, which has been

addressed with an intensive reverse-osmosis desalination program. Soils Mainly young or immature and thin, Maltese soils generally lack humus, and a high carbonate content gives them alkaline properties. Human settlement and construction developments have altered the distribution and composition of soils. The Fertile Soil Preservation Act of requires that, when soils are removed from construction sites, they be taken to agricultural areas, and level stretches in quarries are often covered with carted soil. Climate The climate of Malta is typically Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers, warm and sporadically wet autumns, and short, cool winters with adequate rainfall. More than three-fourths of the total annual rainfall of about 22 inches mm falls between October and March; June, July, and August are normally quite dry. Winds can be strong and frequent; the most prevalent are the cool northwesterly the majjistral , the dry northeasterly the grigal , and the hot and humid southeasterly the xlokk, or sirocco. The relative humidity rarely falls below 40 percent. Aleppo pine has been successfully reintroduced. The steppe in Malta is dominated by various grasses, thistles, and leguminous and bulbous plants. Reed beds occur wherever there is abundant freshwater, and club mosses, sedges and grasses are found in wetlands. Glassworts, rushes, and seablites are native to the salt marshlands. The native mammals in Malta include a subspecies of the Sicilian shrew and several types of bats. Native reptiles include the Maltese wall lizard, the ocellated skink, the Moorish and the Turkish gecko, the western whip snake, and the leopard snake. The only amphibian in Malta is the painted frog, a species endemic to Sicily and Malta. Invertebrates, including insects, arachnids, and snails, are abundant. Although there are relatively few breeding birds, migrating species are plentiful. Attempts to form a unifying and homogenizing Maltese ethnicity can be traced back to the late 13th century; these efforts were consolidated in the nationalistic discourses of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Aside from the Maltese population, there are small communities of British nationals, Sindhis, Palestinians, and Greeks on the islands. Since the s, influxes of more transient but no less significant groups have arrived from North Africa and the Balkans and, in the early s, from countries of sub-Saharan Africa. Language Maltese and English are the official languages of Malta as well as official languages of the EU. It is the only Semitic language officially written in Latin script. English is a medium of instruction in schools. Italian was the language of church and government until and is still understood by a sizable portion of the population. Religion Roman Catholicism is the official religion of Malta, but there is full freedom of religious belief. More than nine-tenths of Maltese are Roman Catholic; however, only about three-fifths of these practice their faith. The islands are an independent province of the church, with an archdiocese in Malta and a diocese in Gozo. Very small numbers of Maltese are adherents of other Christian denominations or of Islam. By the midth century the Maltese lived mainly in the relative seclusion of clustered villages and hamlets; the fragmentation of farm holdings accentuated the individuality of the farming community. The zuntier, a parvis forming part of the church square, was the traditional focus of village life. During the British occupation of Malta , the growth of the dockyard complex resulted in the ongoing development of new settlements around Grand Harbour. In the 20th century the Sliema region, just north of Marsamexxt Harbour, became the most fashionable part of Malta and by the early 21st century had become a commercial and tourist centre. Overbuilding has been a cause for serious concern, spawning legislation meant to protect the environment. Victoria, in the south-central part of the island, is the administrative and commercial centre of Gozo. More rural still is Comino, which is mostly inhabited by tourists. At the same time, the death rate has remained fairly stable, having fallen only slightly, while the infant mortality rate has dropped significantly. Following World War II, mass emigration was encouraged and even financed by the government because of high unemployment on the islands. From until the mids about , people left Malta and Gozo and settled in other English-speaking countries the United States , the United Kingdom, Canada , and Australia. By the s, however, emigration had tapered off, and many Maltese expatriates began returning to their homeland. Economy Until the mids the Maltese economy depended heavily on the British military presence in Malta. In the s Britain began to withdraw its armed forces, which necessitated a drastic diversification of the economy. A series of development plans after were supported by government grants, loans, and other fiscal incentives to encourage private investment. Import and capital controls, which were extensive until the second half of the s, were progressively dismantled during the s, moving Malta toward a more market-driven economy as the Maltese government pursued a policy of gradual

privatization beginning in the 1990s. The Maltese economy faces major constraints because of its small domestic market, and it depends on other countries for many imported goods. Agriculture and fishing Agricultural development is hampered by land fragmentation that is, plots of land resulting from decollectivization that are too small or too irregularly configured to be farmed efficiently, shallow soils, and lack of adequate water supplies. Most farming is carried out on small terraced strips of land that preclude the introduction of large-scale mechanization. As a result of the growth of urbanization, the agricultural labour force has become increasingly older, and more farming is done on a part-time basis; nevertheless, production has risen gradually because of improved techniques in the cultivation of some crops, especially horticultural ones. The major crops are potatoes, tomatoes, and fruit especially citrus and drupes. Since the late 1980s there has been a substantial increase in grapevine and olive production. Malta is generally self-sufficient in food production, but beef is mostly imported. Fishing is seasonal and, to a large extent, undertaken on an artisanal basis. The common dolphin fish *Coryphaena hippurus* and the bluefin tuna *Thunnus*, however, are caught for export. Aquaculture, introduced in Malta in the late 1980s, has surpassed fishing as a source of income. The European sea bass *Dicentrarchus labrax* and the gilthead sea bream *Sparus aurata* are grown in floating sea cages, and the bluefin tuna from the sea are fattened on farms for four to six months before export. After Malta joined the EU, Maltese fishermen benefited from funding programs, particularly to promote the export of tuna. Resources and power Malta is poorly endowed with natural resources, and its only exploited mineral resource is limestone, which is quarried and used for construction. Offshore oil exploration has been under way since the mid-1980s, but no significant oil reserves have been discovered. There are thermal power stations on both Malta and Gozo. Manufacturing Industrial development began in earnest in the second half of the 20th century, and by the early 21st century the manufacturing sector was contributing about one-fifth of gross domestic product (GDP). Since the 1990s the manufacture of computer parts, instruments, and electronics, as well as of a large variety of consumer products toys, cosmetics, detergents, and foodstuffs, has been important. In the early 1990s, light manufacturing pharmaceuticals, semiconductors, and automotive and airplane parts, along with software replaced much of the low-cost labour-intensive production that had earlier played a more important role in Maltese manufacturing. Pharmaceutical production in particular has grown rapidly as a result of the patent law advantages that Malta gained upon EU membership. Since the mid-20th century, however, the shipbuilding industry has consistently operated at a loss and had been dependent upon government subsidies. Efforts aimed at engendering financial sustainability during the late 20th century were not successful. Upon EU accession, such subsidies were no longer permissible, and the Maltese government has taken steps to reduce and privatize the industry.

**Chapter 3 : FAO Fishery Country Profile - THE REPUBLIC OF MALTA**

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Toponymy[ edit ] The name Marsaxlokk comes from the Arabic word marsa, which means port and xlokk, which is the Maltese word for south-east. The word is related to the name for the dry sirocco wind that blows from the Sahara, comparable to the equivalent Catalan word, xaloc. The inhabitants of the village are called the Xlukkajri and are, traditionally, fishermen by trade. The Marsaxlokk floodplain is one of the smaller ones on Malta. This may indicate that the bay may have been larger in the past and gradually silted up since antiquity. Although there are no sources from the medieval and early modern period to prove the existence of marshes in the area, a marshy environment survives at the head of the fishing harbour. Researchers hypothesize that vessels of all sizes could have sought shelter here. A sandy beach may have provided a landing place for small boats. A freshwater supply exists in the valley that lies between two of the three hills dominating the bay - namely to the north-east, north and north-west. While the bay could only have been used as a temporary anchorage without human intervention, a simple sea wall may have enabled the harbour to be used as an all-weather anchorage. In antiquity, its main function would have been to serve the agricultural sites in the surrounding areas. Little is known about the area during the Middle Ages, with all the casali of the south-eastern side of the island being exposed to frequent raids and attacks by Saracen pirates and, later, raiders from the Barbary coast. The most prominent fortification of this chain, Fort San Lucian was built by and may have prevented a landing in the bay by Ottoman forces in 1693. It was built as a fulfilment of a promise made by Marquess Rosalia Apap Viani Testaferrata after she was saved from a violent storm at sea. Marsaxlokk became an independent parish in 1814. The feast of our lady is held on the last Sunday of July. It includes a procession with the statue and a firework display. Cultural tradition[ edit ] Marsaxlokk is also famous for the national boats which are the luzzu and the kajjik. They serve the fisherman on fishing near the shore and for fishing away from the shore they use another type of boat. On weekdays, the catch is taken to the fish-market in Marsa , but on Sundays, fresh fish is sold by fishermen directly on the quay.

**Chapter 4 : fishing industry Companies and Suppliers serving Malta | Agriculture XPRT**

*Marsaxlokk's fishing industry Marsaxlokk fishing village is the largest fishing harbour of Malta. It has been so since antiquity and today the greater part of fish sold on the islands are caught by fishermen coming from this village.*

Recreation fishery and processing and marketing are of minor importance. Marine Sub-sector The marine capture fishery consists of the inshore fishery, the trawl fishery and the multipurpose fishery. There is also one purse seiner operating in Cypriot waters. Sport fishery is included in capture fishery, but it is not reflected in the fishery statistics. Catch profile The most important species is Picarel *Spicara smaris*, which is the dominant catch. In , the most significant species by weight were: Marine capture production for is shown in Table 1. Catches showed a clear decline in , related to the civil unrest and the loss of control by the Cypriot government over some fishing grounds. A similar increase was noted after the management measures. However, since there has been a steady decline in landings, falling to less than 1 t in Landing sites The catch is landed in all the fishing ports, as well as in the three main harbours. There are 15 recently constructed small ports for fishing purposes, which are sufficient for coastal boats, providing protection and safe harbouring. However, trawlers and certain large multipurpose vessels cannot use the small fishing ports and use the main harbours. The most important landing place is the harbour of Limassol, followed by the port of Pafos. Larnaca, Latchi, Paralimni and Peyia are important fishing shelters. Cyprus marine capture production in Fishing production means The segments of the Cyprus fishery are the inshore, the trawl and the multipurpose fishery. Inshore fishery involves small wooden boats of 6 to 12 m LOA, which mainly fish with bottom set nets and longlines passive gears and fish traps. In , persons were occupied as fulltime fishermen in licensed boats. Trawl fishery mobile gears consists of 22 bottom fishing trawlers of All of them are stern trawlers with steel or wooden hulls. Eight trawlers are licensed to operate in the waters of Cyprus, and the others operate exclusively in international waters in the Mediterranean. In , fishermen were fully employed on these 22 trawlers. Multipurpose fishery operates with boats of about 16 m LOA in the waters of Cyprus and in international waters in the eastern Mediterranean. They use nets and bottom longlines, but periodically also use surface longlines, fishing for swordfish and tuna. In , fishermen were fulltime on 38 boats licensed for multipurpose fishing. Table 2 gives detailed data on the Cyprus fleets and their activities. Main resources The main resources exploited are demersals and large pelagics. Small pelagic species are of minor importance. The demersal species are taken by the inshore and the trawl fishery national and international waters and include *Spicara smaris*, *Boops boops*, *Mullus surmuletus*, *M.* It also can be noted that *Siganus* spp. Large pelagic species are targeted by the multipurpose fishery in national and international waters of the eastern Mediterranean, and include *Thunnus thynnus*, *Xiphias gladius* and *Thunnus alalunga*. The last-named species has been increasingly targeted by the multipurpose and sport fisheries in the last two years and has shown a sharp increase in landings. Management applied to main fisheries Cyprus applies a fishing policy that aims at: These priorities are sought through institutional, economic and financial interventions via administrative and operational activities, as well as control measures. Fisheries management is regulated through the Fisheries Law and the relevant fisheries regulations. In the trawl fishery, the vessel numbers and power are restricted. Also, it is forbidden by GFCM to tow beyond m depth. In the inshore fishery, the number of licensed boats is capped by law at Monofilament nets are banned and trammel nets must have a minimum stretched mesh size of 32 mm. The time of day for setting nets is also regulated. Fishing licence limitations also control the multipurpose fishery. The fishing season for large pelagics lasts from spring to autumn. Sport fishery is also being regulated, with limitations on the quantity of gear that can be used, time spent on fishing and quantities caught. Furthermore, the minimum size of fish caught is defined for all fisheries. Aquaculture subsector The Republic of Cyprus policy towards aquaculture aims at sustainable and balanced development in order to maximize its contribution to the local fish supply, in accordance with the requirements of the Cypriot and local markets. Aquaculture in Cyprus mainly refers to marine aquaculture, which has considerable potential for expansion. Open sea cage culture is used. Four private marine fish hatcheries and one shrimp hatchery and fattening unit on land, as well as six private offshore cage farms, are in operation. In addition, one farm for the

fattening of bluefin tuna started operating in The main species of marine fish farmed on a commercial basis are Gilthead seabream *Sparus aurata*, European seabass *Dicentrarchus labrax* and Bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus*, with much smaller quantities of Sharpsnout bream *Puntazzo puntazzo*, Shi drum *Umbrina cirrosa*, Japanese seabream *Pagrus major* and Red porgy *Pagrus pagrus*. Indian shrimp *Parapenaeus indicus* is also produced. The only freshwater fish cultured in Cyprus on a commercial basis is Rainbow trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss*. Six small trout farms and two small farms for the culture of ornamental freshwater fish are in operation. Even though the production of trout has been stable in recent years, it is directly influenced by weather conditions, such as drought, which can have an impact on the availability of water and consequently on production. The production of marine fish and fry has been increasing in recent years. In , total aquaculture production reached 3 t of market-size fish and 14 million marine fish fry. Recreational subsector Recreational fisheries occur in the sea and in freshwater reservoirs. All sport fishermen need a licence for fishing, with the exception of persons who fish with rod-and-line and with speargun. The categories of sport fishing that require a licence are: Its catch is not yet reflected in the fishery statistics, as the attention of the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research DFMR has only recently focused on this fishery. The reservoirs of Cyprus are stocked with freshwater species trout, carp, etc. In about 2 licenses were issued for reservoir angling. Post-harvest use The fish captured by the fishermen are all used for human consumption and are marketed fresh in Cyprus. According to the current fish trading system, the prices of the various species and grades of fish are mostly fixed in Cyprus, where the majority of fishermen sell their catch to fish retail shops, which sell directly to consumers. Across Cyprus, the same species or category of fish are offered at the same price by all retail fish shops. There is no system of price fluctuation, like an auction, or any other process that is based on the market forces of supply and demand. It is not common for fishermen themselves to be engaged in the marketing of their catch. Fishery Sector Performance Despite its small contribution 0. Currently there are 1 individuals directly involved fulltime in the fisheries sector as fishers or in the processing sector. Approximately 1 individuals are occupied in ancillary professions, such as boat building, retail fish sales, boat chandlery and fishing gear and equipment maintenance. In aquaculture, approximately individuals are directly occupied in marine aquaculture and more than 21 individuals are occupied indirectly. Marine aquaculture employs specialized scientific personnel, as well as specialist technical staff, whereas the trout culture farms employ staff with a minimum of technical knowledge. The trout farms, in conjunction with local trout restaurants, create employment and thus provide employment opportunities in mountain areas. Fishery Sector Development The overexploitation of the main stocks, the narrow continental shelf and the oligotrophic ecosystem are some major constraints faced by the fishery sector of Cyprus. Fisheries are included in the government development programme, to be promoted and rationally exploited through management measures. Research on the inshore and trawl fisheries of Cyprus has been done for more than two decades, in order to monitor the state of the stocks. The data are collected by surveys with the research vessel of the Department and by commercial trawler surveys. Furthermore, data are collected from private boat catches by random visits to all fishing stations of the government controlled coast. The species assessed annually are: Research on small pelagics is carried out by purse seine surveys in order to assess the effect of fishing by the purse seiner on the total catch. Research on marine ecology is undertaken through various national and EU-funded projects. The Turtle Project, which aims to protect and conserve marine turtles and their biotopes. Research in marine biodiversity and identification of natural sites of ecological interest. Studies on the ecological relationships among marine macrobenthos and the ambient environment, especially in areas affected by activities such as aquaculture and desalination plants, as well as studies on marine alien and invasive species. Wetland monitoring, which is an ongoing activity that includes wetlands such as the Larnaca Salt Lake complex and others. MEDVEG, assessing the effects of nutrient release from Mediterranean fish farms on benthic vegetation in coastal ecosystems. Oceanographic research DFMR participates in a number of ongoing 5th frame EU oceanographic research projects, most of them aiming to develop operational oceanography in the Mediterranean Sea. Reproduction and development of good quality and large quantity of eggs, larval rearing and mass production of fry for the species *Pagrus pagrus*, *Umbrina cirrosa*, *Siganus rivulatus*, *Dentex dentex*, *Puntazzo puntazzo*, *Accipenser baeri* and others. Development of broodstock populations for *Pagellus*

erythrinus and other species. Development of practical feeds for mass cultivation of *Siganus rivulatus*. Development of alternative live food for hatcheries and improvement of existing live food. DFMR was founded in , with a mandate for the development of fisheries and the rational management of marine resources. There are also two research stations in operation at Meneou and Kalopanayiotis, which are specialized in research and development of marine and freshwater aquaculture, respectively. DFMR consists of five divisions: The activities of DFMR concern the development and management of fisheries and aquaculture, marine ecology, the protection of endangered species and habitats, physical and chemical oceanography and the prevention and combat of marine pollution. Furthermore, the Department promotes supporting programmes for fishers, including the construction of fishing shelters. It is also responsible for the enforcement of the relevant legislation. General Legal Framework Further to the Acquis Communautaire, the legislation of Cyprus includes the following laws and regulations: Law to regulate fishing in the waters of Cyprus:

**Chapter 5 : AQUACULTURE DIRECTORATE**

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The problem is the future disposition of the Kurile Islands. They also have appreciable economic value for Japan. They have an area of approximately 3, square miles. The permanent population 17, , all Japanese, is increased during the summer months by 20, to 30, seasonal workers in the fishing industry. Japan has been in possession of the southern Kuriles since about The Kuriles are considered to be a part of Japan proper and for administrative purposes are under the Hokkaido prefecture. The Kurile fishing industry will be of increasing importance to Japan if the Soviet Union further restricts or closes to the Japanese access to the inshore fishing grounds of Eastern Siberia. The Kuriles are important strategically to both Japan and the Soviet Union because they are a connecting chain between the two countries and provide bases for both defense and attack. They are also important to the Soviet Union because they form a military screen to the ocean approach to the Okhotsk Sea and the Maritime provinces. They are important to the United States because they are near the Aleutians, form part of the land-bridge between Japan and Alaska, and are situated on the great-circle route between the United States and Japan. Japan has established a number of fortified air and naval bases on the islands. The Kuriles may be divided into three groups: The southern group, which extends about miles north from Hokkaido up to and including the island of Etorofu, contains 90 percent of the total population of the Kuriles and has been admittedly Japanese territory since about The nearest point in the group is only about 12 miles from Hokkaido. The people are Japanese and their life is the same as that in the main islands of Japan. The strategic value of these islands is limited by the fact that for about half of the year the waters of Okhotsk Sea to the west of the Kuriles is largely filled with ice and almost impassable. The central group, beginning with the large island of Uruppu, extends north about miles, is largely unpopulated and has almost negligible economic value. It is important strategically; the islands lie across the entrance into Okhotsk Sea, and Shimushiru, 31 miles long and 5 miles wide, encloses Broughton Buroton Bay, which can be developed into an important base and possible fleet anchorage. The engineering task of making the entrance passable for any ships is not insurmountable. The area of the bay is not fortified. The central islands have the further strategic value of constituting stepping stones from the southern to the northern group. The northern group, comprising three principal islands, Paramushiro, Shimushu and Araitto, is important both for its fisheries and for its air and naval bases. Geographically, the group represents a continuation of Kamchatka, the strait separating Shimushu from Kamchatka being only seven miles wide. Important factors which may affect the decision as to the disposition of the Kuriles are 1 the desire of the American Navy that a United Nations base or bases should be established on some of the islands, 2 possible pressure from the Soviet Government, whether or not it enters the war against Japan, for the acquisition of the northern and central groups and possibly of all the Kuriles, and 3 the desirability of extending the principle of international control to all of the islands detached from the Japanese Empire as a result of the war. Claims and Possible Solutions 1. Japan Japan has a strong claim to the southern group of the Kuriles on the basis of nationality, self-determination, geographic propinquity, economic need and historic possession. If, as it may be assumed, the southern and central islands should be demilitarized and subject, for such a period as may appear adequate, to a system of military inspection by an international agency, their retention by Japan would appear not to constitute a threat to other states. Ownership of the islands would be more satisfactory to Japan than a grant of fishing rights in territory under control of one or more other powers. However, whatever disposition may be made of the Kuriles, Japan might be permitted to continue to carry on its fishing industry throughout the islands. The Soviet Union The Soviet Union has a substantial claim to the northern group, Shimushu, Paramushiro and Araitto, on the grounds of propinquity and the consequent desirability of controlling these islands to prevent them from becoming a military menace if in the possession of a hostile power. Possession of the northern and central islands would give the Soviet Union control of passages into the Okhotsk Sea which are practically ice-free throughout the year There would seem, however, to be few factors which would justify a Soviet claim to the southern islands;

this transfer to the Soviet Union would create a situation which a future Japan would find difficult to accept as a permanent solution. It would deprive Japan of islands which are historically and ethnically Japanese and of waters which are valuable for fishing. If the southern islands should be fortified they would be a continuing menace to Japan. It is not clear whether such a base would be under international administration or whether it would be a Russian base open to American ships and planes under designated conditions. The Projected International Organization The northern group or both the northern and central groups might be placed under the authority of the projected international organization. This solution would most completely remove the military menace from their use by any one power. It would also make possible the establishment on the northern group, which is of particular strategic importance, of an international base or bases. The international organization might designate as administering authority either an international mixed commission, or more likely the Soviet Union. In the latter case the Soviet Union would doubtless establish the base or bases which, it is hoped would be available for the use of the United States and other United Nations. It would appear undesirable for the United States to be sole administrator of these islands or to have sole possession of bases, since it would place this country in a distant and dangerous position in case of future difficulties with the Soviet Union. Recommendations It is recommended that: Prepared by George H. This memorandum was not included in the Yalta Briefing Book and no evidence has been found to indicate that it was brought to the attention of Roosevelt or Stettinius.

### Chapter 6 : Learn about the fishing industry - Review of Tunnara Museum, Mellieha, Malta - TripAdvisor

*Nor-Fishing has been an important national and international meeting place for the fisheries industry. Today it is one of the largest fisheries technology exhibitions in the world.*

Tuna Fishing - It-Tunnara By Doris Fenech There is no doubt that tuna fishing was practiced in the Mediterranean since BC, as blue fin tuna "tonn", vertebrae are found in ancient archaeological sites in Greece. The blue fin tuna "thunnus thynnus" can grow to 3. The tuna net was elevated and posited at "il- Fgura" in Mellieha Bay, known for schools "gliba", of full-blown blue fin tuna swims few kilometers away from the coast. In the months of May, June and July, blue fin tuna migrate from the Atlantic ocean to the warmer Mediterranean sea, through the Straits of Gibraltar original spawning grounds and return back after the season has completed in September until October. For many Mellieha fishermen "sajjieda", the tuna industry was their only livelihood. When the "tunnara", was fully raised, the villagers would go down to the bay to assets for the blessing of the net. The parish priest was rowed on a boat to the "tunnara", site and bless the net to have a prospect fishing season and recite prayers for the safety of the men. The fishermen became very skillful and the "tunnara", was very prosperous, that other "tunnaretti", were erected. The nets were anchored "ankrati", to secure the maze nets to the seabeds. The largest anchor "l-kaprajjes", weighted kg and was coasted at "ix-Xquq" known as "kap il-rajjes", and later as Anchor Bay. The net was set in the position of the tuna migratory habits. This chamber had a horizontal floor of netting called the cradle "kampina". A large number of fishermen toil at the same time, on three different types vessels - "ix-Xieru", "Luzzu", "Barkazza". The "Xieru", had a crew of 40 and was strongly build to withstand the stress of sixteen men struggling at one side raising the net full of tuna. The "Luzzu" a Maltese traditional type of fishing boat, which was propelled by sails or oars and later by motor engines. The boat was brightly painted in shades of yellow, red, green and blue. The "Luzzu" prow "pruwa", has the most prominent feature, a pair of carved and painted eye of Osiris or Horus. The "Barkazza", was a strong boat which accompanied the "xieru" when trapping the tuna fish. It was build strong to withstand the hard work of the "tunnara" and was equipped with a wooden windless amidships for the purpose of stretching the heavy tunny net. The men receives the tuna in the contrive chamber and signal to the "padrun", the arrival of the tuna. When the net was full with tuna, the padrun would shout "rise! The tuna was let to swim to get feeble before they were hooked one by one with long-poled hooks. They were carefully handled to avoid bruising and with great difficulty, the large fish was pulled by several men with a hitch "ingassa", and placed in the edge of the boat. When all the tuna was pulled out, they sink and anchored the empty cradle net into the seabed and anchored, this movement was called "metanza". A red flag would signal the rise! In, a warehouse was build at Anchor Bay to be used for the "tunnara" needs. The manager "il-manager", was the owner of the "tonnara" equipment and the holder of the fishing permit. He was responsible for the transaction of the selling of the catch and payed a quarter of the profit in tax. After the manager had his share, the rest of the gain was divided equity between the fishermen. Women helped the men in the repairing and layout of the nets in the Sanctuary square, to let dry before stored for winter. Children gave a hand with selling of the tuna and assisted with the storing of the nets, in the small rooms at the Mellieha Sanctuary and at the homes of the "rajjes", and crew. Owing to financial difficulties the owner and crew, refrained from rebuilding the "tunnara".

### Chapter 7 : Nice to see the fishing industry - Review of Tunnara Museum, Mellieha, Malta - TripAdvisor

*MALTA - Malta is getting ready to oppose a possible EU proposal to ban the international trade of bluefin tuna as it would deal a blow to the lucrative multi-million euro industry and have a devastati.*

### Chapter 8 : Malta | The Fish Site

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*Fisheries Operational Programme For Malta fishers to the industry. Over-fishing is deemed to be negatively affecting stocks within the Mediterranean. It.*