THE RIO DE LA PLATA AND ITS MARITIME FRONT FISHERY
The experience of the Joint Technical Commission of the Maritime Front

Daniel Gilardoni

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Co-organized with the Republic of Korea's Ministry of Ocean in Fisheries
The CTMFM was established by the Tratado del Rio de la Plata y su Frente Maritimo (Agreement on the Plate River and Ocean Areas Adjacent and Beyond the River) of 19 November 1973. The Commission is responsible for conducting studies and adopting and coordinating plans and measures for the conservation, preservation and rational exploitation of living resources and the protection of the marine environment of the Common Fishing Zone.

By arrangement with the Administrative Commision of the Rio de la Plata (Joint Resolution CARP-CTMFM 2/2006) the CTMFM extended its area of competence in relation to fishery research and management covering the entire area of the Agreement.
CONTENTS

✓ The fishery of the Río de la Plata and its Maritime Front (Atlantic Ocean)

✓ Fisheries management in the Treaty área

✓ CTMFM: mandate, terms of reference

✓ The management process

✓ Conservation and management measures
Territorio: 176.215 km²
Habitantes: 3.290.454

Territorio: 2.780.400 km²
Habitantes: 44.494.502
Limited Access and Closed industrial fishery with input and output controls

- Approx. year 1890, first licenses for steam trawlers
- Approx. year 1970, “new” development of fisheries for exports (Hake, Merluccius *hubbsi*)
- 1969, Law 13. 833, Riquezas del Mar, URUGUAY
- 1973, Treaty of Río de la Plata and its Maritime Front
- 1973, Law 20.136, state-owned fishery resources and licenses, ARGENTINA
- 1977, 1st Meeting of CTMFM
- 1997, Law 24.922, Ley Federal de Pesca, ARGENTINA
- 2013, Law 19.175, Law on Responsible Fishing, URUGUAY
Small scale fisheries

Limited & Closed
Input controls
Licenses
TURFs
Fishing zones
IEs
Units of nets
Size < 10 TRB
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>corvina</th>
<th>pescadilla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pescailla</td>
<td>pescailla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pez ángel</td>
<td>gatuzo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rayas costeras</td>
<td>rayas costeras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besugo</td>
<td>pez palo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lenguados</td>
<td>lenguados</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Las especies: merluza, anchoita, rayas altura, calamar, rubio o rouget.
Landings from the Treaty Area, tons, 1999-2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Especies PRINCIPALES</th>
<th>ARGENTINA</th>
<th>URUGUAY</th>
<th>TOTALES</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>CTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Merluza hubbsi</td>
<td>16.634</td>
<td>15.560</td>
<td>32.194</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>50.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corvina rubia, corvina blanca</td>
<td>10.564</td>
<td>12.614</td>
<td>23.178</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>40.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pescadilla de calada, común</td>
<td>7.049</td>
<td>3.992</td>
<td>11.040</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>17.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchoíta</td>
<td>7.747</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.748</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>80.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pez palo</td>
<td>5.412</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.412</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayas costeras</td>
<td>5.038</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>5.086</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5.600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayas de altura</td>
<td>3.113</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>4.027</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3.850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Besugo, Pargo rosado</td>
<td>3.023</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.036</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3.600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lenguados nep</td>
<td>2.882</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2.918</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubio, rouget</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.774</td>
<td>2.785</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caballa</td>
<td>2.027</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.027</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pez ángel, angelito</td>
<td>1.721</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>1.886</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2.400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gatuzo, Recorrecostas</td>
<td>1.585</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>1.730</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pescadilla real (A.), Pescadilla de red (U)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1.214</td>
<td>1.267</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pargo blanco</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>1.013</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resto de especies</td>
<td>2.691</td>
<td>4.851</td>
<td>7.544</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>70.028</td>
<td>42.862</td>
<td>112.891</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Desembarques 2017 - Landings 2017
Toneladas - tons

Corvina rubia, corvina blanca; 23178
Merluza hubbsi; 32194
Pescadilla de red (A.), Pescadilla de calada (U.); 11040
Anchoíta; 7748
Pez palo; 5412
Rayas costeras; 5033
Rayas de altura; 4013
Besugo, Pargo rosado; 3036
Lenguados nep; 2918
Rubio, rouget; 2785
Caballa; 2027
Pez ángel, angelito; 1886
Gatuzo, Recorrecostas; 1730
Pescadilla real (A.), Pescadilla de red (U.); 1267
Otras especies; 7611
Pargo blanco; 1013

Total landings 112.891 t
## Fisheries management in the Treaty area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country members</th>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Resources evaluation</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Surveillance &amp; Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                 | • Researchers  
|                 | • Lab`s and infrastructure  
|                 | • Research vessels  
|                 | • Papers  | Yes | • Vessels registry  
|                 | | | • Fishing licenses  
|                 | | | • Catch quotas  | Yes |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CTMFM</th>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Resources evaluation</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Surveillance &amp; Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|       | • Coordinates joint research surveys  
|       | • Joint data validation  
|       | • Training  
|       | • Scientific Symposia and workshops  
|       | • Papers  | Joint evaluations for the treaty area | • TACs  
|       | | | • Temporal and spatial closures  
|       | | | • Effort restrictions  
|       | | | • Minimun legal landing sizes  
|       | | | • Best practices regulations  
|       | | | • PARs  | No |
Fisheries management in the Treaty area

The CTMFM was established by the Tratado del Rio de la Plata y su Frente Maritimo (Agreement on the Plate River and Ocean Areas Adjacent and Beyond the River) of 19 November 1973. The Commission is responsible for conducting studies and adopting and coordinating plans and measures for the conservation, preservation and rational exploitation of living resources and the protection of the marine environment of the Common Fishing Zone.

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The management process

*To comply with its objectives the Commission coordinates research plans of the member Parties, promotes joint stock assessments and based on the principles of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, it establishes regulatory management measures.*

*The Commission compiles fishery statistics from its members (landings by fleet type, authorized vessel register and VMS information).*

*At present landing of some 80 species are registered out of which 20 % are shark and ray species.*
The robust technical advice needed was obtained by promoting the meeting of six working groups for the assessment of the different resources and environmental studies, and by sponsoring scientific workshops, training courses and joint surveys with 4 research vessels in the area.

Over the last five years the Commission has shown significant progress in the adoption of science based management decisions with the precautionary approach and the ecosystem approach to fisheries management as guiding principles.
Joint surveys are an important component of the scientific activity promoted by the Commission on the fishery resources and the marine ecosystem of the Common Fishing Zone.
Management measures

To ensure resources sustainability the Commission implements science based management measures, in the form of:

- TAC’s;
- temporal and spatial area closures;
- by imposing fishing effort restrictions;
- establishing minimal legal landing size;
- promoting good practice rules for catch operations for some species.

At present the resources that account for over 88% of landings from the area are reached by management measures.
Management measures (closures)

- **Seasonal closure area** CROAKER
- **Seasonal closure area** SHARKS
- **Effort restriction area**
Management measures (closures)

Closed areas for the protection of hake juvenile concentrations. In a clockwise: a) autumn; b) winter; c) spring; d) summer.
FRENTE MARÍTIMO
Publicación de la Comisión Técnica Mixta del Frente Marítimo

VOLUMEN 24  MAYO 2016

EL RECURSO MORUZA (Muraena helena) EN LA ZONA COMUN DE PESCA ARGENTINA-URUGUAY
DIAGNÓSTICO POPULAR 2016-2018

PLAN DE ACCIÓN REGIONAL PARA LA CONSERVACIÓN Y PESCA SUSTENTABLE DE LOS CONDICIONES DEL ÁREA DEL TRATADO DEL RÍO DE LA PLATA Y SU FRENTE MARÍTIMO

CTMFM
Comisión Mixta de la Plata del Frente Marítimo

DINARA
ECOSISTEMA DEL MAR ATLÁNTICO URUGUAYO

INIBEP
Ministerio de Agroindustria
Presidencia de la Nación

MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA
INTERINSTITUCIONAL
Novedades

Resolución CTMFM Nº 9/18
Artículo 1º. Prohíbese la pesca dirigida a la especie calamar (Illex argentinus) en la Zona Común de Pesca, a partir del 31 de agosto de 2018.

Distribución de la Captura Total Permisible de rayas para el semestre julio-diciembre 2018 (en ...)
Conforme lo normado por el artículo 1º de la Resolución n° 18/17, que estableció la Captura Total Permisible (CTP) para las rayas costeras y de altura en la Zona Común de Pesca para el año 2018 y el artículo 5º de tal resolución, que establece que los saldos y excedentes que se hubieren de

Buques autorizados
Se ha actualizado la flota de buques autorizados

República Oriental del Uruguay

República Argentina

ZCP AU
Conclusions

• 88% of the fishery resources caught in the Río de la Plata and Common Fishing Zone are regulated by specific management measures including total allowable catch (science based management decisions)

• 11 species or groups of species (rays) are evaluated every year and have TAC resolutions

• None of them are overfished

• 70% of the assessed stocks are within biologically sustainable levels.
Challenges

• adjust the effort to the availability of resources

• distribute the volumes of catch by species in the way that the treaty fixes, as it was done for croaker, which will allow in the future to work in quotas allocation

• improve knowledge of statistics in adjacent waters and improve coordination (abnj and ZEE others countries)

• improve knowledge of socioeconomic parameters to have reliable indicators

• competitiveness with overseas fleets (decent work, no subsidies, etc.)
with subsidies to IUU and overexploited fisheries and without decent work for fishermen there will be no sustainable fishery resources

My personal opinion

thanks