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GEOGRAPHICAL VIEW OF THE FISHERIES OF MONTENEGRO: OVERVIEW

VUE GEOGRAPHIQUE DES PECHES DU MONTENEGRO: APERÇU

GORAN RAJOVIĆ[1], JELISAVKA BULATOVIĆ[2]

[1] International Network Center for Fundamental and Applied Research, Russian Federation
[2] College of Textile Design, Technology and Management**,** Belgrade, Serbia

dkgoran.rajovic@gmail.com ; jelisavka.bulatovic@gmail.com.

ABSTRACT

The paper analyzes some geographic aspects of fisheries of Montenegro. The total catch of marine fish by species was 741 tons, while the catch of freshwater fish amounted to 838 tons, which does not correspond to potential development of Montenegro. Specific problems related to the field of fisheries in Montenegro, according to the "Strategy of Fisheries Development Strategy of Montenegro (2006)" are: fishermen are reluctant to invest in their ships; the activities of ships confined to coastal waters, poor fishing tradition, almost no organized training of fishermen, ship repair problematic system to record the amount of fish caught is not good, lack of adequate fishing ports, lack of specialized stores for sale of fishing gear and equipment, the high cost of shipping fuels ... Ships the fishing fleet are very old (over 40 years old on average), it is impossible to catch them at greater depths, are quite uncertain for work, and is required to restore them. Compared with other countries in the Adriatic, Montenegro has an extremely small trawler fleet (0007 of ships per km² in the territorial sea). None of the fishing boats have not worked is outside 12 nautical miles. Membership in the European Union, Montenegro will receive direct access to the single market of the European Union; Montenegrin fishermen will get the option of an equal placing fish on the market. Using funds from the European Fisheries Fund, as well as better organization of the fisheries sector through the association in producer organizations, will enable

better positioning of Montenegrin fisheries market in the wider European context.

Key words: Montenegro, fisheries, geography, research.

RESUME

L'article analyse certains aspects géographiques de la pêche au Monténégro. La capture totale de poissons marins par espèce était de 741 tonnes, tandis que la capture de poissons d'eau douce s'élevait à 838 tonnes, ce qui ne correspond pas au développement potentiel du Monténégro. Selon la «Stratégie de développement de la pêche du Monténégro (2006)», les problèmes spécifiques liés au secteur de la pêche au Monténégro sont les suivants: les pêcheurs hésitent à investir dans leurs navires, les activités des navires sont confinées aux eaux côtières, la formation organisée des pêcheurs, le système de réparation des navires, la problématique pour enregistrer la quantité de poisson pêché n'est pas bonne, le manque de ports de pêche adéquats, le manque de magasins spécialisés pour la vente d'engins de pêche et d'équipement, la flotte est très ancienne (plus de 40 ans en moyenne), il est impossible de pêcher à plus grande profondeur, ils sont très incertains pour le travail, et il est nécessaire de les restaurer. En comparaison avec d'autres pays de l'Adriatique, le Monténégro a une flotte de chalutiers extrêmement petite (0007 navires par km² dans la mer territoriale) Aucun des bateaux de pêche n'a fonctionné à l'extérieur des 12 milles nautiques. Membre de l'Union européenne, le Monténégro recevra un accès direct au marché unique de l'Union européenne; Les pêcheurs monténégrins auront l'option d'une égale mise sur le marché du poisson. L'utilisation des fonds du Fonds européen pour la pêche, ainsi qu'une meilleure organisation du secteur de la pêche par le biais de l'association au sein des organisations de producteurs, permettront de mieux positionner le marché de la pêche monténégrin dans le contexte européen.

Mots clés : Monténégro, pêche, géographie, recherche.

INTRODUCTION

Examining the history of fishing and fisheries makes it abundantly clear that humans have had for thousands of years according to Pauly et al (2002) a major impact on target species and their supporting ecosystems. Indeed, the archaeological literature how emphasizes Pauly et al(2002) citing on research

Boyd(1990), Ludwig et al (1993), Rosenberg et al (1993), Orensanz et al (1998), Jackson et al (2001) indicates that contains many examples of ancient human fishing associated with gradual shifts, through time, to smaller sizes and the serial depletion of species that we now recognize as the symptoms of overfishing. This literature supports the claim that, historically, fisheries have tended to be non-sustainable, although not unexpectedly there is a debate about the cause for this, and the exceptions. The few uncontested historical examples of sustainable fisheries seem to occur where a superabundance of fish supported small human populations in challenging climates. „The fishing process became industrialized in the early nineteenth century when English fishers started operating steam trawlers, soon rendered more effective by power winches and, after the First World War, diesel engines. The aftermath of the Second World War added another 'peace dividend' to the industrialization of fishing: freezer trawlers, radar and acoustic fish finders. The fleets of the Northern Hemisphere were ready to take on the world. Fisheries science advanced over this time as well: the two world wars had shown that strongly exploited fish populations, such as those of the North Sea, would recover most, if not all, of their previous abundance when released from fishing“(Pauly et al, 2002).

However, today according to Anticamara et al (2011) on the basis of study Pauly et al (2002), World Bank (2009), FAO (2009) and (FAO, 2010) the world's marine fisheries resources are under enormous pressure, with global fishing effort estimated to exceed the optimum by a factor of three to four. This excess fishing effort then contributes to economic losses estimated at 50 billion US dollars annually - the "sunken billions". In 2007, 52 % of global fish stocks were fully exploited, 28 % were overexploited or depleted, 20% were moderately exploited, and only 1 % showed signs of recovery-a direct consequence of the fishing effort expansion from the 1970s onwards. Effective fisheries management requires an understanding of fishing effort around the world. For many countries, however, fishing effort data are patchy, non-existent, or inaccessible. Thus, there is a need to evaluate existing fishing effort data (at the country level), understand the data trends, identify and fill data gaps, and suggest improvements in effort data archival. These are essential elements for improving global fisheries production models, reforming global fisheries, and building a better global fishing vessel record system.

Currently the most important sector of the fisheries of Montenegro catches of demersal trawler resources, or catch benthic, demersal species of so - called of white fish. Ships of this fleet are very old (over 40 years old on average), it is impossible to catch them at greater depths, are quite uncertain for work, and is required to restore them. Compared with other countries in the Adriatic,

Montenegro has an extremely small trawler fleet (0007 of ships per km² in the territorial sea). An important component is a fleet of small coastal fishing which, using traditional tools, love of quality fish, crustaceans and shellfish. These traditional tools, networks are particularly centuries present in gulf Boke Kotorske (data on this fishing method dating back to the XII century - Archive of Kotor) and represent cultural and historical heritage of this part of the Adriatic coast. This method of fishing (pilchard and anchovies) and method of storage and preparation, represents a special cultural and gastronomic value, and in the tourist offer of Montenegro) (www.eu.me). Prospects for the development of fisheries are pelagic resources on the high seas, or the commercial catch of pilchard and anchovies, encircling nets. Efforts are needed for capacity building of the new fleet, as indicated by data from international scientific expeditions and evaluation of these biomass resources. As an important component, it is necessary to establish a market as well as processing facilities and marketing the finished product (smoked dried, marinated and canned fish). Membership in the European Union Montenegro will receive direct access to the single market of the European Union, one of the world's largest importers of fisheries products. Because of the direct placement of Montenegrin fishing, farming and fish processing, Montenegrin fishermen will get the opportunity of equal placement on the market. Using funds from the European Fisheries Fund, as well as better organization of the fisheries sector through the association in producer organizations, will enable better positioning of Montenegrin fishing in the wider European market context (www.eu.me).

Anticamara et al (2011) pointing to studies Swartz et al (2010), World Bank (2009) and Holt (2009) concludes that the increasing globalization and demands for fish products from a growing human population with higher incomes, and an insistent desire for seafood in developed countries, all contribute to increasing global fishing effort. Many important questions remain however. These include: (1) how much fishing effort the world is exerting; (2) what level of fishing capacity is required; and (3) how long can the water continue to support current fishing effort. These are difficult questions because of the low quality of available data, and the ecological, economic, political, and social complexity of fisheries management.

METHODOLOGY

Fishing based upon the application of the measures recommended for the good environmental practices, has a visible impact upon sustainable development, which is noticed in the economic, social, ecological and historic-cultural plan,

both at local and national level. The whole information volume in this article was obtained through specific methods for the selective research, respecting all its stages from the methodological point of view: identification of the researched issue, research framework delimitation, information collection, data processing, analysis and interpretation drawing up the conclusions. Research also played an important role in the article, which consisted, in the identification of other studies and articles on the same subject. Hence, the information sources used can be classified into national publications (research institutes, university...), and into non - governmental sources (independent publications) (Rajović and Bulatović, 2016). In a review of domestic literature, on this occasion we highlight the monograph "Hunting and Fishing" (Hunting Association and associations of sports fishing societies NR Montenegro 1963), "Fishing and water Montenegro (Zlatičanin, 2003). For us it is also a very interesting book "Secrets of fishing - a collection of articles on fishing" (Dakić, 2002) is dedicated to fishermen who want to be in one place, find all you need for successful fishing. At this point, mention and research articles Marić and Milošević (2009), Marić and Talevski (2009). A special place in the study takes text from the international literature, based on similar studies. The research results are based on a series of mainly qualitative analyses, on the one hand, and on a series of logical rationales, on the other hand. However, according to Caldwell et al (2016) frequently, the primary goal of fisheries surveys is increasing understanding of, and bettering, the health of our water resources. One of the most effective ways of achieving this goal is to provide scientists, managers, and policymakers with the most complete and comparable datasets possible; this may ensure that managers can measure the impacts of certain activities, compare these effects, and make the most effective and educated management decisions possible.

ANALYSIS RESULTS AND THEIR GENERALIZATION

Successful fisheries according to Beddington et al (2007) indicates that provide lessons on what ingredients can lead to biological and economic sustainability. We find that the primary determinants of success relate to institutional structure and incentives for participants. We argue that the key to successful management of marine resources is the establishment of appropriate institutions for governance that include a reward system, so that the individual welfare of fishermen, managers and scientists is maximized by actions that contribute to a societal desirable outcome. Beddington et al (2007) citing on research Christy Jr (2000) concludes that many of the world’s fisheries are characterized by a race -

to - fish, where individual fishermen compete to catch a limited number of fish. The number caught may be limited by government regulation or by the availability of the fish, but whenever a race-to-fish occurs, fishing pressure increases until it is no longer profitable to build a larger or faster boat. This recognition has led to management systems that include specific management measures (e.g. gear restrictions, regulation of catch and effort), access rights (e.g. limited entry, ITQs, TURFs) and various forms of governance.

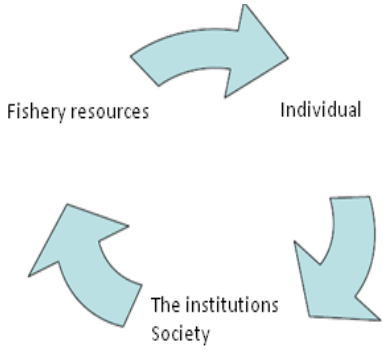

Figure 1: The most important factors affecting state in fisheries (Smederevac, 2007).

Traditional regulatory options (formal institutions) imposed by government agencies such as harvest and gear restrictions represent the standard in fisheries management, at least in developed countries. However, there exist a number of alternatives including the use of angler education programmes that attempt to evoke voluntary changes in angler behaviour, resulting in the emergence of voluntarily motivated resource-conserving informal institutions. These 'softer' approaches to aquatic stewardship and fisheries management can be developed in cooperation with stakeholders and in many cases are led by avid anglers and angling groups. Education efforts that provide anglers with knowledge on best practices and empower them to modify their behaviour hold great promise to meet formal management goals and objectives, but seem to be underutilized relative to formal regulations. Informal institutions that protect resources and help overfished stocks recover hold great promise in both developed and developing countries, particularly when there is a single stakeholder group or when the capacity to enforce traditional regulations or to invest in stock assessments is limited. Informal institutions may help make formal institutions more effective or can even be alternatives to costly institutions that depend on enforcement to be effective (Granek et al.,2008).

Intentions are our a modest place for a detailed analysis of restricted, therefore do not pretend that we exhaust this issue more in this article point out the basic principles of fisheries in Montenegro presented by: statistical data on the breeding and production of fish and shellfish in the aviculture and aquaculture, marine fish catches by species, freshwater fish catches by species and fishing workers in industry, ships and boats. Thus, according to the Fisheries Development Strategy of Montenegro (2006) Aquaculture production in Montenegro comprises four sectors: trout, with production of about 450 tons; Mediterranean mussels, with production of about 150 tons; bass and sea bream with production of 50 tons of carp with production of only 5 tones. Bokokotorski bay is a major protected area, with good conditions for growing mussels using a system of floating buoys and ropes. In the 2006 Bay exists in 16 growers who practiced cultivation of mussels. All the growers supply the domestic market. Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat (2014) presents the total number of fish farms in aviculture 2014 in Montenegro amounted to 29 with an area of 2.7 ha, of which 5 fish cages with an area of 8 m^3, or in marine culture have 1 fish hatchery in a cage with an area of 11 m^3, while the number of farms mussels from the bottom - 17. Total production younger - Oncorhynchus mykiss in 2014 year amounted to 3153000, of which 548.000 were released into the water, while the total production in aquaculture Oncorhynchus mykiss amounted to 590 tons with the price of 3.9 €/kg, production Sparus aurata in marine culture the ranged from 38 tons with the price of 6 €/kg, or production Dicentrarchus labrax from 45 tons and price of 6.2 €/kg. On the other hand, production Mytilus galloprovincialis in 2014 year According to the data of the Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat (2014) amounted to 178 tons with the price of 1.4 € / kg.

Montenegro currently has few institutions that can support the development of mollusks. For now there is the Institute of Marine Biology, which has insufficient capacity for algal monitoring. The development of mussel farming will significantly increase the need for such monitoring. Specific problems growing sector trout are: main stock is very old (50 years); current farming methods are very inefficient; queen bee spawn in November / December; loss of water supply to some ponds is very strong; a need for novel variants of the parent material, in order to reduce the dependency on a single source; Fisheries is facing heavy competition from supplies from Bosnia and Herzegovina; the use of obsolete equipment in the ponds; HACCP system is not yet applicable; currently unfavorable lending policies ... (Fisheries Development Strategy of Montenegro (2006).

Table 1: Data on breeding and production of fish and shellfish in aquaculture and marine culture

Category water cultures	Aquaculture			Marine cultura		
	Number breeders	m³ in '000	Area in ha	Number breeders	m³ in '000	Area in ha
Fish						
Fish ponds and reservoirs	29		2.7			
Cages	5	8		1	11	
Clams						
At the bottom						
Above the bottom				17		
	Production younger (piece)					
Oncorhynchus mykiss	Total production			From that released		
	3153000			548000		
	Production fish and Clams					
Type of culture	Aquaculture			Marine cultura		
Fish (weight)	597					
Oncorhynchus mykiss						
Sparus aurata				38		
Dicentrarchus labrax				45		
Clams				178		
Mytilus galloprovincialis						

Source Statistical Office of Montenegro- Monstat (2014), information fish farms in aquaculture and marine culture, Podgorica and Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat (2014), sea fish catch by species, Podgorica.

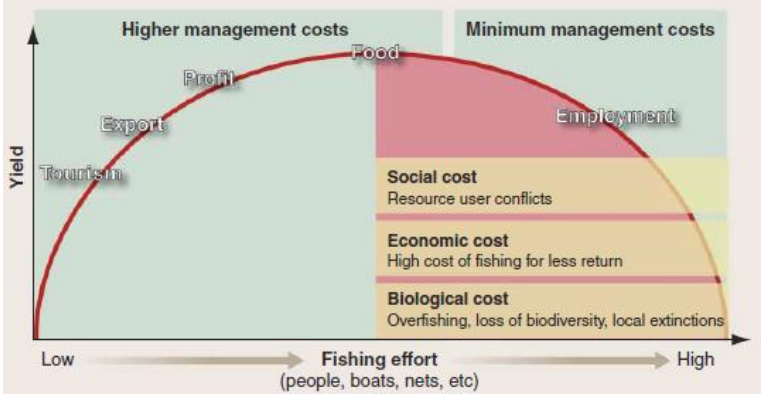

Figure 2: Fishery management dilemma (Beddington, et al , 2007 according to Mees and Arthur, 2006).

Beddington, et al (2007) according to Mees and Arthur (2006) indicates that the fishery management dilemma is illustrated with a simple stock production curve showing sustainable yield varying with effort. Low effort reduces biological risks and enhances economic profits at the cost of low employment and higher management costs. High effort increases employment at the cost of low economic profits and increased biological and social risks, but with low management costs. "The bionomic equilibrium is the stock size at which it is no longer profitable to fish. When the fishing gear is efficient and/or the price of the product is high relative to the cost of fishing, then the stock will be fished down to very low levels in an unregulated fishery. Such situations are much less likely to produce a sustainable biological outcome than a system where the costs of fishing are high relative to the fish price or the gear is inefficient and fishing becomes unprofitable at large population sizes" (Beddington et al,2007).

Marine fisheries are of particular importance for the EU, so it is essential that countries that are joining, including Montenegro to harmonize its policies with the common fisheries policy. The necessary legislative and institutional support will be significant, despite the fact that the fisheries sector in Montenegro (see table 2 - catch of saltwater fish by species in 2013) proportionally very small. According to the Fisheries Development Strategy of Montenegro (2006) specific problems related to the sector are as follows: the fishermen are reluctant to invest in their ships; investment to improve quality on board in poor; the activities of ships, due to their age and poor technical equipment, limited to the coastal waters of Montenegro is limited fishing tradition; not organized Fisher training and taking of fisher examination, places to increase the intensity of trawling does not have; the chances of exploitation lie in the sector of oily fish (sardines and anchovies), but the fishermen do not have enough experience in this type of fishing and the market opportunities for these species appears to be limited to only a few options; ship repair is often problematic; fishermen are reluctant to co-operate; system to record the amount of fish caught is not good; the lack of adequate fishing ports, lack of specialized stores for sale of fishing gear and equipment for commercial fishing; there are not enough places on the coast where they would be able to draw ships; Although fuel used by fishers is exempted from excises, its price is high, and about € 0.68 / l.

Table 2: Catch of saltwater fish by species

Fish by species	Total
	741
Pelagic fish	226
Sardelle	38
Sprat	76
Anchovy	14
Mackerel	10
Chub mackerel	15
Scad	11
Tuna	9
Other Pelagic fish	53
Other fish	269
Hake	21
Red mullet	13
Dentex	7
Grey mullet	30
Eels	1
Picarel	15
Bogue	15
Saupe	7
Dogfish	7
Catfish	7
Scate	13
Other fish	133
Cephalopods	44
Squid	11
Cuttlefish	11
Octopus	12
Musky octopus	10
Shellfish	180
Crayfish	22

Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro- Monstat (2014), production of fish and shellfish - aquaculture and marine culture, Podgorica.

Fisheries play an important role in the global provision of food, according to Mora et al (2009) pointing to studies (see FAO,2009; Naylor et al,2000; Delgado et al,2003; Watson and Pauly, 2001; Conover and Munch ,2002; Hutchings, 2000; Worm et al,2006; Myers et al, 2007; Pauly et al,2005; World Health Organization, 2005; Pauly et al,2002, FAO, 2000; Pitcher et al,2009; DeYoung ,2006; Rosenberg et al 2006) indicates that directly accounting for at least 15% of the animal protein consumed by humans and indirectly supporting food production by aquaculture and livestock industries. Demand for fish is expected to grow given escalating animal protein demands in

developing countries and the rapidly increasing human population. However, reported global marine fisheries landings have declined by about 0.7 million tonnes per year since the late 1980s, with at least 28% of the world's fish stocks overexploited or depleted, and 52% fully exploited by 2008. Severe reductions in abundance can change population genetic structure, harm the recovery potential of stocks, trigger broader ecosystem changes, threaten livelihoods, and endanger food security and efforts towards the reduction of hunger. Given the different ecological and socioeconomic consequences of a global fisheries crisis, a number of international efforts have sought to improve management in the hope of moving towards sustainable marine fisheries. Some of these initiatives, which incorporated to varying degrees the improvement of marine fisheries management, include the United Nations Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries from the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. Although these initiatives have received broad acceptance, the extent to which corrective measures are implemented and effective remains poorly known.

Table 3: Catch of fresh water fish by species

Fresh water fish by species	Total
	838
Trout	363
Carp	240
Mixed fish	
Pike	
Eel	10
Bleak	31
Other fish	194

Statistical Office of Montenegro- Monstat (2014), Catch of freshwater fish by species, Podgorica.

Problems related to the fisheries sector are the following: data on the state of fish resources, despite the fact that the fishermen catches recorded in the logbook, are very poor and do not provide a definitive view as to whether they are few or excessively exploited; full potential overfishing of some fish species is not used, for example, bleak, possibly because of poor activity in the peak period - the winter months. The only fish processing plant in Montenegro is

"Fishing" (Rijeka Crnojevića, Cetinje). The Company produces 5 million cans of sea fish and 960 tons of sardines and mackerel, where 1kg of raw material produces 5.2 cans. The Company also processes smoked Lake fish: 0.9 m cans (of which 0.8 million bleak (147 tons) and 0.1m cans of carp cans (70 tons). There are also three small companies that are engaged in trade of small quantities of fish: one in Kotor and two in Bar (Strategy of development fisheries Montenegro, 2006).

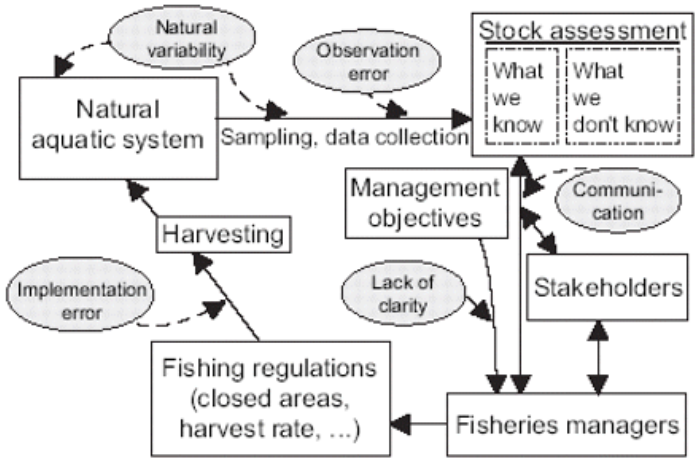

Figure 3: A conceptual diagram of the flow of information and actions in a typical fishery system. Rectangles represent components of the system, solid arrows indicate flows of information and actions between components, and ellipses represent major sources of uncertainty (According to Peterman (2004) adapted from Walters (1994) pers. comm.; Hilborn and Peterman (1977) & de Young et al (1999).

Sometimes, decision makers become unjustifiably worried about the reliability of biological information provided by fish stock assessment scientists because of the numerous uncertain components that are included in analyses. However, managers and stakeholders should keep these detailed descriptions of uncertainties in perspective. They should not put low weight on biological information simply because fisheries scientists have been so explicit about describing major sources of uncertainties. Such uncertainties also exist for economic and social factors; they are just not usually described as well as uncertainties associated with physical and biological factors (Peterman, 2004). Fisheries managers and stakeholders should according to Peterman (2004)

citing on research Hilborn (1985) and Dorn (2001) & Ulrich et al (2002) indicates that therefore set the same standards for accepting information as evidence for economic and social indicators as they do for physical and biological indicators. Of course, the response will be, "we don't have the same rigorous data on economic and social indicators." This may be true, but economic factors such as discard rate and price per tons of fish show considerable variation. Clearly, therefore, there should be a united call for more research on economic and social processes, such as movement of vessels and discarding behaviour of vessel crews.

Table 4: Workers in fishing industry, ships and boats

	Employees in the Sea Fisheries		**Employees in freshwater fisheries**		**Sea fishing ships**		**Sea fishing boats**		**Boats in freshwater fisheries**	
Total	Full time	Add-hoc	Ful time	Add-hoc	Number	m^3	Motorboat	Rowboat	Motorboat	Rowboat
	90	179	44	5	20	2694.8	101	6	16	166
Enterprises and coll. farms	-	-	44	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual fishers	90	179	-	-	20	2694.8	101	6	16	166

Statistical Office of Montenegro- Monstat (2014), workers in the fishing and shipping, Podgorica.

According to the Fisheries Development Strategy of Montenegro (2006) all fishing vessels and boats have permits for fishing and in them are the types of fishing gear they can use. However, only 4 ships, has the ability to fish offshore. In fact, none of the fishing boats have not worked outside is 12 nautical miles. The situation is similar of boats whose age is about fifty years. Boat owners are mostly citizens of Montenegro, but most of the crew on them, because it is very difficult to find local crews, consisting of workers from Serbia or Albania.

Montenegro is in 2016 obtained its first national association of professional marine fishermen that brings together members of the four fishing associations (*"Južni Jadran"* and *"Sidro"* from Bar, *"Škver"* from Herceg Novog and *"Udruženje ribara" from Ulcinj*) from the territory Bar, Ulcinj and Herceg Novi.

Figure 4: A fishing boat referred to in the fishing fleet of Montenegro (www.vijesti.me).

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Coastal areas reflect many of the central challenges facing the EU. Altogether they cover 10% of its territory and contain 16% of its population. This includes some of Europe's most competitive centers of economic growth and much of its most precious environmental heritage. Many coastal areas are the preferred locations for new leisure and residential uses. Their very success can place enormous pressure on traditional activities like fishing and on natural resources. At the other extreme, more remote coastal areas and those fisheries areas (including lakes, ponds and river estuaries) that are heavily dependent upon fishing face a range of new problems as they enter the 21st century. Among other things, they have to cope with "changes in the fisheries (see Cooke et al, 2013; Ommer and Paterson, 2014; Gupta et al, 2014; Gupta et al, 2015; Caldweel et al, 2016) and aquaculture sector, developments on world markets, dwindling fisheries resources and the need to exploit natural resources and the environment in a sustainable manner, paying particular attention to the quality of fishing and aquaculture waters". The Commission realizes that the complex and rapidly-changing forces affecting fisheries areas and communities cannot be dealt with by traditional policies and tools on their own. It argues that the Community "must be able to provide accompanying measures in conjunction with the conversion of areas affected by the restructuring of the fisheries sector" (European Commission, 2006).

According to Coffey (2005) points that despite the recognized importance fisheries the sector faces a number of pressures, many of which are set to continue and even worsen in the coming years, at least in the absence of effective EU and national intervention. The following are key amongst these: a continued downward trend in the status of EU fish stocks - of the assessed stocks, most fish stocks of commercial importance in European waters are outside safe biological limits; reduced fishing opportunities offshore and subsequent vessel decommissioning are displacing increasing investment and fishing capacity, so threatening to impose greater pressure on inshore resources (which, by contrast with offshore, are often at relatively more sustainable levels). Coffey (2005) citing on research Symes (2004) and European Commission (2002) concludes that the pressure arises in various ways, egg the emergence of greater nomadic by some vessels seeking fishing opportunities over an ever wider geographical inshore area, the building of new, powerful and technically efficient inshore vessels (replacing decommissioned offshore vessels) and also increased investment in static gear declining employment and erosion of the skills base - the EU fisheries sector has lost as many as 8.000 jobs each year for the last 10 years, and this trend is expected to continue. The trend is linked to a number of factors, including an active EU policy of decommissioning vessels and at the same time, supporting the introduction of new, more 'efficient' vessels. The combination has speeded up a more widespread tendency for labour to be substituted with technology. Future reductions in public aid for vessel modernisation, and increased costs of fuel and environmental management, could precipitate further diversification out of the sector. At the same time, Member States are facing a labour shortage in the harvesting sector, with fishing becoming less attractive for young entrants.

European Fund for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (European Maritime and Fisheries Fund - EMFF) provides resources fishing industry and coastal communities with a view to their adjustment to changed conditions in the sector and achieving economic and environmental sustainability. The fund is designed to ensure sustainable fishing and aquaculture industry (farming of fish, shellfish and underwater plants). In 2009, the Commission launched a public consultation on the reform of the Common Fisheries Policy with a view to including new principles on which to manage fishing EU in the 21st century. The first agreement on the new regime was achieved on 1 May 2013 and is based on three main pillars: new ZRP-u (Regulation no. 1380/2013), the common organization of the market in fishery products and aquaculture (Regulation no. 1379/2013) and the new European Fund for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (Regulation no. 508/2014)(www. *europski-fondovi.eu*).

At the end, membership in the European Union Montenegro will receive direct access to the single market of the European Union, one of the world's largest importers of fisheries products. Because of the direct placement of Montenegrin fishing, farming and fish processing, Montenegrin fishermen will get the opportunity of equal placement on the market. Using funds from the European Fisheries Fund, as well as better organization of the fisheries sector through the association in producer organizations, will enable better positioning of Montenegrin fishing in the wider European market context.

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