

FISHERIES SERVICES

ARGENTINA

Harvesting	
Services provided by administration ¹	Privately provided services
<p>Research. In charge of the National Institute for Research and Development of Fisheries and provinces fisheries administrations</p>	It can be done under the authorization and control of the fishery administration
<p>Fishing permits. They are issued by the Provincial and National Fisheries Administrations. <i>In some provinces, in order to fish some species, the permit has to be paid by the vessels operators</i></p>	
<p>Fishing rights. (fees) System controlled by the provincial and national fisheries administrations. <i>Vessel operators have to pay for each ton caught</i></p>	
<p>TACs. They are established through administrative regulations by the Federal Fisheries Council (CFP) and the Fisheries Administration. The Fisheries Administration controls the TACs. The capture of Patagonian toothfish in CCMLAR is ruled by the regulations of this organization.</p>	
<p>Quota administration. In some species, they are granted by the Federal Fisheries Council and the Fisheries Administration. Controlled by the Fisheries Administration.</p>	
<p>Data collection. It is compulsory to hand over fisheries reports. The Fisheries Administration receives and processes these data. <i>The private sector provides information through catch reporting and, in the case of Argentine hake, through reports of entry to and exit from plants.</i></p>	
<p>Dock-side monitoring. There are compulsory controls before the vessels departure in order to avoid the infringement of the rules in force (e.g. kind and characteristics of fishing gear). When arriving at port, the landings are controlled to verify that the data on the fisheries reports are real and that the regulations in force have not been infringed.</p>	
<p>Satellite monitoring. It is compulsory. The Fisheries Administration establishes its functioning, receives the data and analyses them. It also informs to the corresponding departments when a vessel has been fishing in forbidden areas and it informs the position of the vessels. The maritime authority (the patrol force) is continuously controlling -24 hours a day, receiving updated data every 20 minutes- through the satellite monitoring system. When there is something wrong with a vessel higher than 13 meters in length, they advertise the corresponding fishing authority.</p>	<p>The satellite service is provided by private companies which are approved and audited by the Fisheries Administration. The private sector pays the installation of the device that is placed on the vessel and the satellite service.</p>

¹ Not only Fisheries Administration

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<p>Observers program. At national level the INIDEP develops the observers program. People from the staff of this institution train the future observers and establish the regulations of its activity.</p> <p><i>The private sector pays the observers service when the Administration decides that it is necessary to have them on board.</i></p>	
<p>The on board control is carried out by inspectors that belong to the Fisheries Administration.</p> <p><i>Vessel operators pay for the inspectors.</i></p>	
<p>Port access</p> <p>It is controlled by the Argentine patrol force (Prefectura Naval Argentina - PNA). The fisheries administration informs to the patrol force when a vessel is forbidden to fish due to the infringement of fishing regulations.</p> <p>Concerning foreign vessels, there are regulations to entry to port.</p> <p><i>Vessel operators have to inform the dates of departures and arrivals</i></p> <p>Concerning foreign vessels, there are regulations to entry to port. According to the Fisheries Law, the person responsible of a foreign vessel willing to navigate in the waters that are Argentine jurisdiction, shall previously inform to the Argentine competent authorities about it and declare the catches and fishing products that are on board. While they are on Argentine waters, their fishing gears and tools must be stowed. They are also asked about the fishing areas in which they have been operating and their flag state permit. If the permit is not considered valid by the Argentine authority, the entrance to port is not allowed.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Fisheries Law national application authority, through the competent bodies, is empowered to inspect and verify the declared catches.</p> <p>Foreign vessels must comply with the same regulations than the national vessels, when the latter, with high seas permit, operate outside the E.E.Z.</p>	
<p>Rescue at sea</p> <p>The SAR (Search and Rescue) national authority in Argentina is the Argentine navy. The Search and Rescue service is established by a joint action of the Argentine Navy and the Patrol Force. The latter is the one in charge of the operative actions, through the SAR sub-centers. These sub-centers operate constantly -through their Security Coastal Stations- and immediately when a vessel in emergency needs help, making use of the air and terrestrial means or through the radio for medical advices.</p> <p>The patrol force (PNA) established a national center for medical advice in Buenos Aires for all along the maritime-fluvial coast.</p>	<p>There are also private services of rescue and medical urgency that can be hired by the companies.</p> <p>When the towing of a vessel is needed, the company of the vessel in emergency usually asks for help to a near vessel or sends another vessel of the company to the place of the accident and they pay for it.</p>

Enforcement	
Services provided by administration ¹	Privately provided services (*)
<p>Harbour and port services</p> <p>Main ports with fishing activity: (ports consortium participate on both, the private and the public sectors).</p> <p>MAR DEL PLATA: it is provincial, public, and is arranged by a Regional Port Consortium. It is a commercial and industrial port with a strong fishing activity.</p> <p>QUEQUÉN: it is provincial, public, managed and exploited by an arrangement consortium whose members are province representatives, the town council, the workers and the private sector. It is a commercial and industrial port.</p> <p>BAHÍA BLANCA-ING WHITE: It is provincial, public, and managed by an arrangement consortium. It is commercial and industrial.</p> <p>SAN ANTONIO ESTE: it is provincial, public. It is managed and exploited by a private entity. It is commercial and industrial.</p> <p>PUERTO MADRYN: it is provincial, public. It is commercial and industrial and managed by a non-governmental public entity.</p> <p>RAWSON: It is provincial, public. It is managed by a public entity. Exclusively for coastal vessels.</p> <p>COMODORO RIVADAVIA: It is provincial, public, commercial and industrial. It is managed by a non-governmental entity.</p> <p>CALETA PAULA: It is provincial, public commercial and industrial. It is managed and exploited by the provincial entity of ports control. There is an important fishing activity, and activity of merchant vessels.</p> <p>PUERTO DESEADO: It is provincial, public, commercial and industrial managed by provincial administration. There is an important fishing activity.</p> <p>PUERTO DE SANTA CRUZ-PUNTA QUILLA. There is an important fishing activity. It is provincial, public and commercial.</p>	<p>In every harbour the services are offered by private companies. Mooring and in some cases electricity and water provisions are offered by the port administration.</p> <p>Dockyards, naval repairing shops, fuel provision, laundry, and garbage withdrawal are private.</p>

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<p>Training The INIDEP offers courses on fisheries management. The National School of Fisheries (that depends on the Argentine Navy) offers training courses on navigation and fisheries. The patrol force, through the Training Schools of the national merchant marine staff (EFOCAPEMM), trains and issues the people of the sea (seamanship, engines assistants and shipyard workers) certificates concerning the basic knowledge (according to international requirements) and particular knowledge for being on board of a fishing vessel. Furthermore, the patrol force registers and authorizes the staff holding a title issued by authorized organisms.</p>	<p>Many NGOs offer training courses especially on artisanal fisheries.</p> <p>Companies train their staff.</p> <p>Some Labour Unions have their training Institutes.</p>
<p>Retraining- There is none.</p>	<p>There is none.</p>
	<p>Services of storage, transportation, fuel, repairing, equipment and provisions.</p>
	<p>Financial and risk management.</p>
	<p>Stock certification (in industrial plant)</p>
	<p>Ecolabeling.</p>

Veterinary Services	
Services provided by administration ¹	Privately provided services (*)
<p>The National Agrifood Health and Quality Service (SENASA) controls every stage of the fishing activity and certifies each operation.</p>	
<p>Fishing vessels must be authorized by SENASA <i>Private sector pays a monthly rate that is established according to the harvest volume.</i></p>	
<p>Processing plants must be authorized by SENASA in order to export or to transport products throughout provincial territories (federal transit). <i>The private sector pays for service.</i></p>	
<p>SENASA issues a sanitary certification for every export. <i>In the case of needing the issuance of the certification too soon, they have to pay a rate</i></p>	
<p>Provinces and town councils authorize the processing plants whose harvest is sold either inside the provinces or inside the town councils. <i>Private sector pays a rate for that authorization.</i></p>	

Aquaculture	
Services provided by administration ¹	Privately provided services (*)
The state works on research, development, and training (the provincial authorities take part in this)	Veterinary services (for the moment)
The national and provincial authorities work on the environmental impact assessment	Research
The location is approved by the provinces and the national state has a registry of those approvals.	Farm management
Provincial and state legal framework	Infrastructure
The Law of Waters regulates the water usage	Cleaning
Environmental monitoring	Environmental monitoring
	Labor
	Electricity provision
	Fresh water provision (they pay a rate for the water in the case of using reservoirs and sea areas)

Storage and Transportation	
Services provided by administration ¹	Privately provided services (*)
	In the harbours there are private cold-storage plants that are rented for conservation The companies have their own cold-storage plants.
	Transportation is completely private.