

Fishing-tourism

The Italian Pescaturismo Model:
Turning Fishermen into Sustainable Tourism Pioneers

Bluedots - Blue Tourism Economy and Responsible Tourism

Milano, 13 march 2026

Montedoria Building

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ROPE And FISHING

WHAT DO EUROPEAN CITIZENS THINK ABOUT FISHERIES?

(Europêche survey)

80%	Ignore the Common Fisheries Policy	He is much more familiar with the existence of common agricultural policies.
44%	Think to fishing activity as a not sufficiently regulated one	European fishermen are subject to 977 legislative regulations Fishing vessels longer than 15 meters are monitored via satellite
50%	Believe that fishing activity has increased significantly over the last 20 years	The number of fishing boats has decreased by 30%.

WHAT IS PESCATURISMO?

- Non-crew members may board fishing vessels for tourism and recreational purposes to learn about maritime culture and fishing, to appreciate the coastal environment and the world of professional fishing (excursions, fishing observation, catering).
- Sport fishing is also practiced using equipment permitted by law.



Why PESCATURISMO?



- It supplements the income of a sector in difficulty.
- It diversifies fishing activities.
- It reduces fishing effort.
- It contributes to opening up a share of the tourism market in accordance with the principles of “responsible tourism.”
- It rediscovers and enhances marine and coastal resources and culture.
- It reevaluates the image of fishermen.

FISCATURISMO HOW!

What fishing gear can be used?

Those authorized in the fishing license, with the exception of trawling gear.

When?

It can be carried out throughout the year, day and night, even on public holidays, in the Maritime District of registration and in neighboring districts, **Provided that weather and sea conditions are favorable.**

Authorizations (maximum number of passengers: 12)

To obtain these, safety equipment must be upgraded and, from November 1 to April 30, fishing boats must have facilities (including removable ones) for sheltering passengers indoors.

Who?

Open to everyone, including children under 14 if accompanied by an adult. .



FISHING TOURISM is economically viable?



FISHING TOURISM:

- ❑ 10 tourists per boat
- ❑ Revenue per passenger €80 - 140 800-1.400
- ❑ Management fees 10% 80-140
- ❑ Fuel*200 200
- ❑ Staff 2X80** 160
- ❑ Total net income € 360-900



FISHING:

- ❑ 70 kg of fish caught
- ❑ Proceeds per kg € 10.00 700
- ❑ Management costs 15% 105
- ❑ Fuel * 200 200
- ❑ Staff 2X80** 160
- ❑ Net total income € 235

But not every day and not all year round: due to weather conditions, seasonal demand, and the concentration of demand on public holidays.

FISHING TOURISM: environmentally friendly?

FISHING TOURISM:

- 10 pieces of net lowered (approx 80 m)
- 2-3 hours of fishing
- The net may also be in poor condition
- The net is lowered in the evening and retrieved in the morning
- More selective and less impactful gears such as traps are used

FISHING ACTIVITY:

- 100 pieces of net lowered (approx 800 m)
- 18 hours of fishing
- equipment must be in excellent condition
- the net is immediately re-cast into the water
- fishing gears that are not permitted for fishing tourism (trawlers) are also used

FISHING EFFORT REDUCED BY UP TO 80%

FISHING TOURISM Strengths and weaknesses

STRENGTHS

For fishermen:
it is a supplementary income to fishing.

For the environment:
it reduces fishing effort.

For the public:
it offers direct and authentic contact
with the world offishing.

For women:
it is a sector in which the percentage
of women is higher

WEAKNESSES

The bureaucratic process for obtaining authorizations is still long, complex, and costly.

The maximum number of 12 people makes it difficult to operate at “coach” capacity

The offer is fragmented, seasonally distributed and lacks a promotion and marketing network.

It does not exist in other European countries.

Difficult participation for people with disabilities.

LITTITURISMO



Littiturismo: hospitality, catering, recreational services, cultural activities aimed at the proper use of aquatic ecosystems and fishing resources, enhancing the socio-cultural aspects of the fishing world, carried out by individual or associated fish entrepreneurs, through the use of their own homes or facilities at their disposal..

The Italian Regions responsible for regulating this area have adopted the relevant laws.

In some cases, there are still critical issues regarding the obligation to use in-house proprietary products.

FISHING AND FISHING-TOURISM: Some Figures

SINCE 1992
1992)

IN ITALY, FISHING TOURISM IS A FISHING ACTIVITY (DM 19 giugno

1992 - 1996

147 authorized companies, of which 58% were active

1997

Decrease by 15%

1998 - 2000

300 boats authorized, but the number practicing the activity is decreasing

Today:
50% about 500 boats authorized, boats practicing the activity are less than

AVERAGE AGE
45 YEARS

FISHING
(dati 2004)

11% of employees is under 25 years old
47% of employees 25 - 54 years old
42% of employees is over 54 years old

PESCA
TURISMO

52% of employees is under 35 years old
Women account for a higher percentage than the national average.
The level of education is higher.

SWG LEGA PESCA: Fishermen employed in fishing tourism

new greater sensitivity to environmental

Why should PESCA TURISMO remain a fishing activity?

Because, in addition to establishing a unique direct relationship between tourists and ancient crafts, traditions, knowledge, and flavors of the sea, it simultaneously and directly reduces fishing effort.

Moving it to the “TOURISM” sector, on the other hand, means:

Losing the heritage of history, traditions, and culture of the sea, of which small-scale fishermen in particular are the custodians;

Creating an opaque activity that would impact stocks even in sectors other than fishing, circumventing regulations and effectively creating IUU (Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated) fishing.

If, on the other hand, fishing tourism operators have to operate without fishing, it would not be any need to define the activity and to differentiate it from charter and recreational fishing, and Europe would lose an important opportunity.

“For these reasons, AITR supports the requests that the fishing cooperation world is making through the Mediterranean RAC to the European Commission to propose the definition of fishing tourism as an activity that is complementary to and not a substitute for fishing, within the fishing sector and its regulations and not outside it.” **Assembly of the Italian Association for Responsible Tourism of June 1, 2012**

Grazie per l'attenzione

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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