

GUIDE FOR ABSTRACTS – EIFAAC Symposium 2024

The University of Zagreb, Faculty of Agriculture, the host of the EIFAAC International Symposium: **Building a sustainable future for inland fisheries and aquaculture in a time of multiple stressors**, and FAO intend to produce an EIFAAC occasional paper with the proceedings of the 2024 symposium. This will include a summary of the symposium with the abstracts of papers presented at the symposium. Some examples EIFAAC occasional papers can be found [here](#) and [here](#).

Those authors that are interested to have their abstracts included in this EIFAAC occasional paper, which will be published online and printed by FAO in early 2025, should submit their abstracts to Ivan Špelić, PhD by e-mail: eifaac2024@gmail.com or to Prof. Marina Piria by e-mail: invasive.aquatic@agr.hr **before 15 July 2024**.

Please note that abstracts submitted will only be lightly edited before publication. If the quality of the abstract submitted is insufficient, then FAO may decide to exclude an abstract from the proceedings.

The EIFAAC occasional paper will be produced with a selected number of articles presented at the symposium. The aim of the occasional paper is to provide an opportunity to all presenters at the 2024 EIFAAC symposium to have their abstracts published.

Guidance for the preparation of your abstracts

Abstracts submitted for the occasional paper should not be longer than 2 pages, and not include more than 2 figures/graphs or pictures.

Abstracts should describe or summarise the presentation made or paper presented by participants, the character for the title of the abstract of the presentation/paper should be **ARIAL 11** all in capital letters and bold.

Below the title, please insert the authors names, first name followed by the surname in **Arial 11** bold and each name with capitalized first letters. The corresponding author should have an (*) behind his/her name. Please also add the organization name, city and country, in **Arial 11** Italic bold.

The body (text) of the abstract should be written in Times New Roman 11.

Paragraphs:

- i. Only the first line is indented;
- ii. single space between lines;
- iii. double space between paragraphs;
- iv. There should be consistency throughout. It is preferable to leave one single line between headers and paragraphs but you may also keep them stuck if the reading is not difficult.

Fonts:

- i. Times New Roman 11 for text.
- ii. Times New Roman 10 for footnotes;
- iii. Times New Roman 11 for titles of figures/graphs/pictures.

Margins:

- i. Maximum 2.5 cm for all margins;
- ii. Minimum 2 cm for all margins;
- iii. Justified text on both sides

Photos/imagines/graphics/figures:

Insert a caption or title at the bottom of a photo, graph or map, and add the source/author and year in brackets.

If a picture is inserted, please make sure it is .jpg or .tif and with a minimum file size of 500kb. Please do not insert very high resolution (above 3 MB) pictures either. If a graphic/figure is inserted, then please send along with the abstract the excel file with the original figure.

References:

Please try to limit the number of references in the abstract.

If references are used, then please use the following style in the text (Costa and Gilles, 2016).

Insert at the bottom of the abstract the full reference, using the following style in Times New Roman 11:

Allison, E. & McBride, R. 2003. Education reform for improved natural resource management: Fisheries and aquaculture in Bangladeshi Universities. *Society and Natural Resources*, 16(3): 249–263.

World Bank. 2019. Understanding poverty. In: *The World Bank*. Washington, DC. Cited 3 April 2019. www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/overview

For full information about FAO style, please visit: https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/faoterm/PDF/FAOSTYLE_2021_EN.pdf
Section 9.6.2 provides examples for the most common types of references.

Corresponding author:

Please insert the e-mail address at the bottom of the abstract below any references, starting with an asterix *, followed by the e-mail address, if so desired.

Please find below an example of an abstract with a picture

REDUCING MARINE LITTER – A PRACTICAL EXAMPLE OF THE ICELANDIC FISHERIES

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As the general public is waking up to the issue of our polluted oceans, legislators and government agencies in many countries are scrambling to find mitigation measures. While many sources contribute to the waste in our oceans, lost and discarded gear is in focus especially in countries with large and active fishing fleets. As the recent study on the voluntary uptake of proven fishing gear by fellow FTFB members Eayrs and Pol (2018) pointed out, engaging with fishermen for a behaviour change is difficult and unpredictable which extends to environmental awareness and practices. However, the Icelandic fishing industry seems open to engaging on environmental issues associated with lost or discarded fishing gear.

Recent data shows that up to 90% of all Icelandic fishing gear that has reached its end of life has been sent to be recycled. Several factors contribute to achieving this remarkable number. Laws prohibit the discard of gear at sea. They further implement that vessel operators are liable and responsible for gear recovery and have a duty to report it. In 2005, the organization of companies of the marine sector of Iceland (SFS) signed a contract with the fund to provide gear collection facilities in all major harbours.



Figure 4. Gear collection facility at a fishing harbour in Iceland (Georg Haney, 2019)

These facilities take old fishing gear from the Icelandic fleet without additional fees. Large companies and net makers take responsibility to sort disused gear by material and send it to facilities in Denmark and Lithuania. Foreign vessels can use the facilities as well but must pay for recycling. This voluntary commitment by the Icelandic fishing industry paired with the existence of a fund mandated by law led to nearly 1200 tons of fishing gear being sent to recycling facilities in 2016 alone.

While it is promising to see a scheme like this working effectively there are many questions regarding the role of the fishing industry as a polluter still to be answered. Of the debris washed up on beaches around Iceland a large proportion can be linked to the fishing industry. During cleanup of remote areas several tons of gear waste are removed from short sections of beaches. Is this only indicative of a past mindset of discarding gear or are we still not fully able to tackle the issue?

References

Eayrs, S. & Pol, M. 2018. The myth of voluntary uptake of proven fishing gear: investigations into the challenges inspiring change in fisheries. ICES Journal of Marine Science.

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