



**MedFisis**

Fishery Statistics and  
Information System in  
the Mediterranean

## Working strategy of the MedFisis-TCP Component

Enabling Participation in the fishery statistics and  
information system in the Mediterranean (TCP/INT/2904)



MedFisis Technical Document No. 2  
GCP/INT/918/EC - TCP/INT/2904/TD-2



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### **Abstract:**

This document reports on the first coordination meeting of the TCP project 'Enabling participation in the fishery statistics and information system in the Mediterranean (TCP/INT/2904)'. The meeting was held to establish a working strategy and planning for the project.

Countries of the Eastern Mediterranean (Cyprus, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey) are participating in this project. The project aims to prepare participating countries to set-up and harmonize their fishery statistics systems and participate in full in the activities of the MedFisis project. The General Fishery Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), at its Twenty-sixth Session (Ischia, September 2001), endorsed a project proposal to develop a Mediterranean Fishery Statistics and Information System (MedFisis), as presented by the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) Sub-Committee on Statistics and Information (SCSI). The three year project MedFisis is jointly financed by FAO and the European Union. Such a regional system is recognized to be necessary to complement other fisheries management means and serve as the basic vital tool for international bodies to monitor the state of the Mediterranean fisheries and the well-being of the whole ecosystem in the basin.

During the meeting the five participating countries presented an overview of the national statistical systems, organizations involved presented their work (FIDI, GFCM, FIRM), several options for upgrading national statistical system were presented, some examples of countries where the MedStat approach was applied presented their experiences, and finally a strategic working paper was produced and a planning for implementation was agreed upon.

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## **Background:**

The General Fishery Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), at its Twenty-sixth Session (Ischia, September 2001), endorsed a project proposal to develop a Mediterranean Fishery Statistics and Information System (MedFiSis) as presented by the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) Sub-Committee on Statistics and Information (SCSI), and emphasized the importance and urgency of setting-up an integrated statistical system. The three year project MedFiSis is jointly financed by FAO and the European Union. Such a regional system is recognized to be necessary to complement other fisheries management means and serve as the basic vital tool for international bodies to monitor the state of the Mediterranean fisheries and the well-being of the whole ecosystem in the basin. For the system to be of effective regional use, all countries around the Mediterranean should have a national system that collects, processes, stores and disseminates an agreed common set of data; i.e., with the same data standards and definitions (unit of measurement, frequency, classification, terminology, etc.).

Moreover, a standardized methodology is already being introduced in countries in the Western Mediterranean and on the Adriatic Sea, through the activities of two donor-supported FAO projects (Copemed and Adriamed).

The countries of the Eastern Mediterranean (Cyprus, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey) , which are not benefiting from the aforementioned assistance, are participating in the TCP-project 'Enabling participation in the fishery statistics and information system in the Mediterranean' (TCP/INT/2904) in order to be in a position to upgrade their national systems and enable their affiliation in the regional network. The implementation of the project will be in accordance with FAO rules and regulations and financial procedures and according to the approved project documents.

## **Introduction**

During the first Coordination Meeting of the project, attended by qualified national representatives, project staff and the project coordinator (Beirut, Lebanon, 19 – 24 January 2004), country representatives decided to draw up a strategic paper. This exercise was proposed to institute in this project a participatory way of working and to guide and monitor project activities to achieve results as close as possible to countries' expectations. This document is the result of a joint attempt of all participants and contains objectives, tasks, activities, input/output characteristics and assignments to each party (participating countries, FAO-TCP/INT/2904 project) to meet the projects' objectives. It is believed that this planning document could also help participating countries to prepare their national plans in order to establish, improve or consolidate a data collection programme at national level. Following the guidelines of this paper, the project management will apply a step-by-step implementation process, in order to gradually secure consolidated results according to an established plan.

As far as the spectrum of data and information to be treated are concerned, it is anticipated that the project's activities should target statistical data collection and processing issues related to all kinds of types and classes of marine fishing units (vessels, gear, fishermen) operating in the Mediterranean areas (subsistence, traditional, commercial). The oceanic fishery (distant water), sport and recreational fishing are not covered by the project.

## **Recalling the objectives of the project (TCP/INT/2904)**

The longer-term development objective is to contribute to the maintenance of the Mediterranean Sea ecosystem, of its living marine resources and fish production, through sustainable and responsible fisheries management.

The medium-term objective is to create a sustainable basis for the operation of a Mediterranean Fishery Statistics and Information System, which will provide a sound basis and contribute to the optimum management of living marine resources of the Large Marine Ecosystem of the Mediterranean.

The immediate project objectives are:

- To promote the introduction of agreements on standardization of statistical and information parameters and of the necessary intergovernmental arrangements according to FAO and the GFCM mandatory conformity;
- To strengthen the capacity of the fisheries institutions of the Eastern Mediterranean countries in marine fishery statistics and information systems, with a view to meeting the relevant national needs and requirements for participation in and complementing in its entirety the Mediterranean Fishery Statistics and Information System - MedFisis

As a main result, the national marine fisheries statistics systems will be apt to meet both the national and regional statistical requirements, which would enable the Eastern Mediterranean countries' participation in the MedFiSis regional project. This would enhance the common monitoring of the Mediterranean fisheries resources and the decision-making process for the management and preservation of the Mediterranean marine ecosystem

## Primary expectations and outputs

The project activities will be carried out in three phases. This paper refers to the first two phases. It was agreed that the third phase would be conceived after completion of the present period and taking into account results achieved and consolidated. The following are expected outputs from the project:

- **A preliminary national assessment report.** Before any intervention will take place, a detailed technical report to describe the present situation of the data collection and information system as well as the organizational structure of the fishery and the fishery institutions for each of the participating countries needs to be prepared by national staff. National human and financial resources to be assigned to the project activities should be part of the narrative as should the deficiencies and constraints that could limit the expected results. The legislative framework in each country concerning fishery and fishery regulations (including data collection, data ownership, responsibilities, dissemination and publication) should also be clearly reported.

This assessment document will form the basis for a further joint evaluation of the situation by the Project staff and the national scientist to formulate a tailored programme of work focussing feasible targets and meeting concrete needs.

In order to have an assured level of knowledge and standardization in reporting national issues, the project staff will prepare, as soon as possible, an outline of this paper, listing issues to be considered, content headings, tables and figures needed.

- **An operational National Statistical System** (tailored to national methodology and ensuring national and international standards and requirements), able to provide detailed and accurate information on the size, structure and spatial distribution of the primary fishing industry (marine capture), i.e., number of fishing vessels by type category, fishing methods and equipment used, fishing labour force, etc., and the distribution pattern of the fishing vessels in space.
- **A computerized Fishing Vessel Register** in each participating country and fleet analysis for key fleet segments.
- Availability of Periodic Statistical National and International Reports.
- **A post project national assessment report.** This document should parallel the preliminary one and should be prepared at the end of the project activity. It should contain, among other issues, a critical analysis of the work done, describing the original plan, decisions taken, objectives accomplished, problems encountered (solved and unsolved), constraints, opportunities met, etc. If possible, the “new” “status of the national fishing industry” as a result of the project effort will be produced.
- **Increased Staff Capability** in the fisheries departments of the participating countries with considerably enhanced skills and ability in fisheries statistics and information systems and methodologies, and
- **Awareness** of the importance of data and information reliability for sound research and application of optimum fisheries management options.

It was agreed that the data collected would remain the property of the country concerned and that the level of aggregation and the exchange protocols of the data and information to be shared would be agreed upon according to the GFCM and FAO mandates.

## Tasks identified by the participating countries

Having reiterated the main objectives of the project and identified the possible outputs, a chain of tasks needs to be considered in order to make achieving the above-mentioned primary outputs possible. The following appear to be the most urgent and essential:

- Establish a network/task force of scientists/involved staff/etc.
- Assess the ongoing data collection and information systems at the beginning of the Project.
- Review the system, by proposing adjustments and assisting in implementing solutions.
- Design an agreed national statistical system covering fishing vessels and Catch and Effort data.
- Design a computerised register of the fishing fleet through upgrading existing systems or developing entirely new ones.
- Develop a national/regional reporting system for the fishing fleet.
- Design and run a Pilot Catch and Effort assessment survey.
- Produce a joint follow-up programme to continue the work in the countries within the MedFisis project.

## Immediate Activities

The project, from its part, will re-assess the approach, priorities and resources allocations according to guidelines from the national focal points. In the meantime, undertaking a preliminary assessment of the fishery infrastructure and the current data collection system in each country is considered a prerequisite for the task to be undertaken. This crucial activity will be followed by the validation of the national statistical system and all the administrative, methodological, technical and functional issues interacting with it.

The appraisal of the Census and the Computerised Fishing Fleet Register of the country will be done by means of a “Quality Check Survey” aimed at providing all the measurements needed for achieving the abovementioned objectives. Following results of the Quality Check Survey, suggestions will be put forward presenting possible solutions and a plan to assist in their implementation as appropriate.

In order to guarantee an appropriate follow-up of the expected work to be undertaken, it is strongly recommended that the following items be considered as fundamental

1. Making an objective assessment of the situation in all countries concerned relating to the field of application of the project.
2. Designing a data collection and statistical programme based on short-medium term requirements
3. Securing, through upgrading the infrastructure (staff, resources, methodologies), the self sustainability of long-term implementation of the data/information component within the Fishery Departments.

Therefore, during the months following the Beirut meeting, national Governments will be requested to (according to the schedule, and if applicable):

- establish a statistics and information unit in the Fishery Department (or equivalent);
- identify staff for this new unit, and assign them to the new duties;
- draw up terms of reference for a scientific officer to cover the statistics and data processing domain, and put forward a request for his/her secondment, recruitment, assignment, (depending on the national situation);
- identify and assign adequate computer resources to the unit;



- inform the Central Statistical Office and the Fishermen's Cooperative/Associations as required.

Simultaneously, the Project staff will elaborate with the national counterparts a detailed statistical programme (through visiting each country), identify supporting expertise, and carefully evaluate and select the most appropriate methodological approach to be applied.

The national statistical programme should then be presented to the national authorities, discussed in depth and endorsed. As far as the methodological design for implementation of the Census and the Catch and Effort Sample Survey was concerned, the Beirut meeting recommended that the already-tested approach "MedStat" applied in the Copemed and Adriamed area should be used as the starting model.

It is recommended that the staff of the Central Statistical Office or any other entity in the country deputed to the national statistical plan should also be invited to join the discussion. They can provide a valuable contribution to the discussion and, simultaneously, guarantee the compatibility of the statistical system within the national framework.

In order to support and speed up the above activities, the project staff will prepare a general template to be used by the country experts to start the desk assessment and distribute it as soon as possible (Appendix 1). Also, a detailed work plan and its timetable, also concurring with phases one and two of the TCP project document has been drafted (Appendix 2).

## **General problems and constraints in the region identified by the participating countries:**

Participants to the Beirut meeting recalled some long-standing problems and constraints present in some countries and/or in the region. The following is a list of those well known problems that emerged during the meeting, more problems and constraints will be added in the course of the implementation phase.

Among others the following are the most immediate:

- Lack of on-the-job training
- Insufficient financial resources
- Lack of a network (Human)
- Lack of regional/institutional relations, active participation SAC
- Lack of an information network (PC)
- Inadequate data definitions
- Codification gaps
- Meeting national standards (which level of precision is needed)
- Meeting regional standards (which level of precision is needed)
- Lack of a strategic national plan for data collection programme
- Deficiencies of legislative provisions
- Limited skilled human resources
- Lack of communication with stakeholders
- Lack of documentation
- Limited knowledge of the fisheries sector by some national authorities
- Limited communication capacity
- Conflicts between administration competencies

## Specific recommendations

Participants reviewed some immediate necessities that should be considered as prerequisites for the smooth running of the project. Some are listed below, others will certainly crop up during implementation:

- The TCP should benefit from the experience of other projects dealing with fishery statistics (Copemed, Adriamed, etc.)
- Promote active participation in the SAC meetings
- Reinforcement of South - South cooperation
- Use of resources available for partnership programmes, like the Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) programme.
- It is desirable that the work, as much as possible, should progress simultaneously in all countries, to ensure balanced development of the statistical systems in the region and facilitate data exchange.
- Find synergy with other national/regional/international initiatives.
- Make use, whenever possible, of local or regional expertise.
- Use/apply the best technological, methodological means according to local conditions.
- Consider the national capacity building as a priority.
- During the project life investigate possible future sources for the maintenance of the system.
- For technical development reasons, the computer system will be developed in English.
- Whenever needed, user interfaces for data entry routines or other parts of the computer system may be developed or translated into the local language by the countries under their own responsibility.

## Technical needs and requirements

Apart from the specific recommendations, immediate action is also sought to enable all the countries concerned to actively participate in this project, i.e., to favour starting and, afterwards, continuing the activities as appropriate. Therefore immediate action is needed to provide the following:

- An advanced PC-based workstation, complete with computer, printer, scanner, data comm. Access, should be available or provided to all participating countries and dedicated to the system.
- All centres/premises (at least one per country) must be connected to internet, and must have an e-mail account and facilities.
- Appropriate office space needs to be allocated to the national project staff.
- The most convenient statistical package must be identified and appropriate training for that software must be provided.
- Training in database management and networking.
- FTP facilities must be available.

## **Appendix 1: Template for the pre-project Country report**



### **Fishery Statistics and Information System in the Mediterranean MedFisis**

#### **The present Status of the Fishery and Information System in “Country”**

An assessment study before the implementation of MedFisis Regional Project

#### **Contents**

Executive summary  
Introduction  
Acknowledgements

#### **Overview of general country information**

Country's rationale  
Geographic, demographic and international context

#### **Fishery Administrative Structure**

National, sub-regional, and regional structures  
National Fishery Organizational Chart  
Fishery law and obligations vis-à-vis the statistical issue  
Roles and responsibilities

#### **The Present National Fishery Survey Programme**

Ongoing research activities  
Fishery statistical system.  
Biological fishery surveys.  
Economical or Socio-Economical Surveys  
Other Fishery Surveys.  
National and International Synergies

#### **The Present Statistical System**

Introductory considerations  
Objectives  
Definitions and Context  
Staffing; office and field staff  
Financial considerations  
Political will and commitment  
Achievements and results

#### **Marine Fishery Sector**

Brief overview  
The main components of the Marine Fishery  
The data collection programme  
Information exchange between offices/institutions  
The system design and its implementation plan  
Catch disposition

### **Last Completed Fishery Census**

Objectives and Coverage  
Fishing fleet census results  
Main data elements  
Small-scale (Artisanal) Fishery  
Commercial (Industrial) Fishery

### **Last or ongoing Catch and Effort Survey**

Objectives and Coverage  
Catch and Effort results  
Data collection model:  
    Marketing approach  
    Census approach (LogBook)  
    Landing approach.(Sampling)

Main data elements  
Small-scale (Artisanal) Fishery  
Commercial (Industrial) Fishery

### **Statistical Electronic Data Processing**

Data Processing Resources  
Computer equipment  
Internal data exchange model  
Local and Networked Workstations  
The database structure and software packages used  
The Statistical Reporting System  
National and International Reporting  
Analytical Tools

### **Main Findings and Conclusions**

Constraints and drawbacks  
Recommendations

### **Biographic References**

### **List of annexes**

People participating involved in the preparation of the document  
Fishing Vessel Class and Category with national codes  
Fishing gear classes and national codes  
Major commercial fish species and national codes  
The area stratification  
Maps and Pictures

Other useful material

**List of Sample Documents**

Sample Register book for the commercial fishery

Sample Questionnaire for the Census of Industrial Fleet .

Sample Questionnaire for Census of Artisanal Fishery

Sample Logbook form for the Industrial Fishery

Sample LogSheet form for the Industrial Fishery

Sample Daily Landing Form for Artisanal Catch and Effort Survey

Sample Annual Report for Catch and Effort Statistic – Industrial Fishery

Sample Annual Report for Catch and Effort Statistic – Artisanal Fishery

Sample Fishing Vessel Licence – Industrial Fleet

Sample Fishing Vessel Licence – Artisanal Fleet

Sample Fishing Licence

## ***Appendix 2: Work plan and timetable***

### **(Phases one and two [till July 2004]):**

Project will send the final draft of the strategic paper

Project staff to visit the countries

Preparatory work finished before GFCM-SAC meeting in Madrid (May 2004)

MedFIsis meeting can be combined with the GFCM-SAC in Madrid (back to back)

One day during SAC can be MedFIsis day

Presentation of summaries of national reports (concerning the status of statistics system) prepared for SAC

Preliminary work should be done before visit Lebanon and Syria (end of February, early March)

End of February project staff visit Lebanon and Syria (preliminary visit).

Whenever applicable: soon after this visit, a training course will be run to assist field staff to fulfil the tasks required coming out of the preliminary visit.

The field work should start immediately after this training. Resources to be provided by the project will be tailored at that moment.

The data processing component will be developed in parallel with the fieldwork.

Preliminary work should be done before visit Egypt (end of March)

End of March visit Egypt (preliminary visit).

Whenever applicable: soon after this visit, a training course will be run to assist field staff to fulfil the tasks required coming out of the preliminary visit.

The field work should start immediately after this training.

Resources to be provided by the project will be tailored at that moment. The data processing component will be developed in parallel with the fieldwork.

The project will support the countries for the preparation of the preliminary reports by making available resources.

Cyprus and Turkey will communicate possible dates at their earliest convenience.

Allocation of working station according to requirements supplied by project.

Next actions will be formulated according to requirements coming from phase one.

The project will take care of the participation of one officer (of the participants) per country to the GFCM-SAC

- ◇ establish a unit in the fishery department (or equivalent);
- ◇ identify staff and assign them to the relevant duties;\
- ◇ draw up terms of reference for a scientific officer to cover the statistics and data processing domain, and put forward a request for his/her secondment, recruitment, assignment (depends on the national situation);
- ◇ identify and assign adequate computer resources to the unit'

- ◇ inform the central statistical office and the Fishermen's Cooperative/Associations as required.

Simultaneously, The TCP component of the MedFIsis project will elaborate with the national counterparts a detailed statistics programme (thought visiting each country), identify supporting expertise, and carefully evaluated and select the most appropriate methodological approach to be applied.

The proposed national statistical programme should then be presented to the national authorities, discussed in depth and endorsed. As far as the methodological design for implementation of the Census and the Catch and Effort Sample Survey was concerned, the Beirut meeting recommended the already-tested approach applied in the Copemed and Adriamed area could be used as the starting model.

### ***Appendix 3: GFCM standards***



**Fishing Vessels by Vessel Types**  
**Bateaux de Pêche par Types de Bateaux**  
**Embarcaciones de Pesca por Tipo de Embarcación**

Code Código	<u>FISHING VESSELS</u>	<u>BATEAUX DE PECHE</u>	<u>EMBARCACIONES DE PESCA</u>	Code Código	<u>FISHING VESSELS</u>	<u>BATEAUX DE PECHE</u>	<u>EMBARCACIONES DE PESCA</u>
01.00	<b>TRAWLERS</b>  Factory Trawlers Freezer Trawlers Wet-fish Trawlers Outrigger Trawlers Beam Trawlers Trawlers nei	<b>CHALUTIERS</b>  Chalutiers usines Chalutiers congélateurs Chalutiers pêche fraîche Chalutiers à tangons Chalutiers à perche Chalutiers nca	<b>ARRASTREROS</b>  Arrastreros factoría Arrastreros congeladores Arrastreros pescado fresco Arrastreros de tangones Arrastreros de vara Arrastreros, nep	06.00	<b>LONG LINERS</b>  Freezer Long Liners Factory Long Liners Wet-fish Long Liners Long Liners nei	<b>PALANGRIERS</b>  Palangriers congélateurs Palangriers usines Palangriers pêche fraîche Palangriers nca	<b>PALANGREROS</b>  Palangreros congeladores Palangreros factoría Palangreros pescado fresco Palangreros, nep
02.00	<b>PURSE SEINERS</b>  Tuna Purse Seiners Purse seiners nei	<b>SENNEURS A SENNE COULISSANTE</b>  Thoniers-senneurs Senneurs à senne coulissante nca	<b>CERQUEROS CON JARETA</b>  Cerqueros-atuneros Cerqueros con jareta, nep	07.00	<b>OTHER LINERS</b>  Jigging Line vessels Handliners Pole and Line vessels Trollers Liners nei	<b>AUTRES LIGNEURS</b>  Ligneurs à turlutttes Ligneurs à ligne à main Canneurs Ligneurs à lignes de traîne Ligneurs nca	<b>OTRAS EMB. CON LINEA</b>  Emb. con calamareras Emb. con línea de mano Emb. con caña y línea Curricaneros Emb. con línea, nep
03.00	<b>OTHER SEINERS</b>  Seine Netters Seiners nei	<b>AUTRES SENNEURS</b>  Senneurs à senne de fonde Senneurs nca	<b>OTROS CERQUEROS</b>  Cerqueros sin jareta Cerqueros, nep	08.00	<b>MULTIPURPOSE VESSELS</b>  Trawlers-purse seiners Multipurpose vessels nei	<b>BATEAUX POLYVALENTS</b>  Chalutiers-senneurs Bateaux polyvalents nca	<b>EMB. POLIVALENTES</b>  Arrastreros - cerqueros Emb. polivalentes, nep
04.00	<b>GILL NETTERS</b>	<b>TREMAILLEURS</b>	<b>EMBARCACIONES CON REDES DE ENMALLE</b>	09.10	<b>DREDGERS</b>	<b>DRAGUEURS</b>	<b>RASTREROS</b>
05.00	<b>TRAP SETTERS</b>  Pot vessels Trap setters nei	<b>BATEAUX POUR PIEGES</b>  Caseyeurs Bateaux pour pièges nca	<b>EMB. CON TRAMPAS</b>  Embarcaciones con nasas Emb. con trampas, nep	9.00	<b>OTHER FISHING VESSELS</b>  Lift netters Lift net. using boat operated net Lift netters nei Vessels using pump for fishing Platforms for mollusc culture Recreational fishing vessels Fishing vessels nei	<b>AUTRES BATEAUX DE PECHE</b>  Bateaux pêchant au filet soulevé Bateaux manoeuvrant un filet soulevé Bateaux filets soulevés nca Bateaux pêchant à l'aide de pompes Barges pour l'aquaculture (mollusques) Bateaux de pêche sportive Bateaux de pêche nca	<b>OTRAS EMB. DE PESCA</b>  Emb. con redes de izado Emb. con una red de izado Emb. con redes de izado, nep Emb. con bombas de absorción Balsas para acuic. de moluscos Emb. para pesca deportiva Embarcaciones de pesca, nep

**Please note:** The above list has been prepared to assist the reporting authority in identifying the correct vessel type to assign to each vessel.  
**Veillez noter:** La liste ci-dessus a été établie pour aider les autorités chargées de communiquer les statistiques à le type de bateau auquel correspond chaque bateau.  
**Nota:** La lista que procede se ha preparado para ayudar a la autoridad informante a determinar el tipo de embarcación correcto que habrá de asignarse a cada embarcación.

## ***Appendix 4: FAO/GFCM regional codification***

### **GFCM/FAO Gear classes**

<b>id_gear_class_FAO</b>	<b>name</b>
1	Surrounding Nets
2	Seine Nets
3	Trawls
4	Dredges
5	Lift Nets
6	Falling Gear
7	Gillnets and Entangling Nets
8	Traps
9	Hooks and Lines
10	Grappling and Wounding
11	Harvesting Machines
20	Miscellaneous Gear
25	Recreational Fishing Gear
98	Other Gear
99	Gear Not Known or Not Specified

## FAO Vessel Types

id_vessel_type_FAO	name	vessel_type_FF_FAO
0200	Purse Seiners	02
0298	Seiners others	03
0300	Trawlers	01
0700	Gill Netters	04
0800	Trap Setters	05
0900	Long Liners	06
0998	Liners others	07
8800	Multipurpose vessels	08
9800	Other fishing vessels	9.0
9801	Other nonpowered vessels	9.0
9900	Unknown	9.0

## GFCM - FLEET SEGMENTATION

Groups	< 6 metres	6-12 metres	12-24 metres	More than 24 metres
1. Minor Gear without engine	A	←		
2. Minor Gear with engine	B	C		
3. Trawl	⇒	D	E	F
4. Purse Seine		G	H	←
5. Long line			I	
6. Pelagic Trawl		⇒	J	←
7. Tuna Seine			K	←
8. Dredge		⇒	L	
9. Polyvalent			M	

### Segments Description

A - **Minor Gear without engine**. All vessels less than 6 metres in length without an engine (wind or oar propulsion). Exceptionally, vessels without engine longer than 6 metres can be included.

B - **Minor Gear with engine less than 6 m. length**. All vessels under 6 metres length with engine, excluding trawl vessels.

C - **Minor Gear with engine between 6 to 12 metres**. All vessels between 6 to 12 metres length with engine, excluded specific gears as demersal trawl, purse seine, pelagic trawl and dredge.

D - **Trawlers less than 12 m. length**. All demersal trawlers less than 12 metres. Exceptionally, trawl vessels under 6 metres can be included.

E - **Trawlers between 12 to 24 m**. Demersal trawl between 12 to 24 metres.

F - **Trawlers of more than 24 m**. Demersal trawl with length of more than 24 metres

G - **Purse Seines between 6 to 12 m**.

H - **Purse Seines between 12 to 24 m**. Excluded Tuna Seine. Exceptionally, Purse Seines vessels of more than 24 metres, can be included

I - **Long line of more than 12 m.** Long line as exclusive gear more than 12 m. Exceptionally, vessels more than 24 metres, can be included.

J - **Pelagic Trawlers.** All Pelagic Trawl vessels, but normally this group is between 12 to 24 metres.

K - **Tuna Seine.** II Tuna Seine vessels.

L - **Dredge.** All Dredge vessels. Normally this group is between 12 to 24 metres, but exceptionally dredges under 12 metres can be included.

M - **Polyvalent (and Other) longer than 12 m.** All vessels longer than 12 metres, that use different gears along the year or use a gear not already listed in this classification.

*Source: Report of the fifth session of the Scientific Advisory Committee, GFCM. Rome, 1 - 4 July 2002. Fao Fisheries Report No. 684.*

### GFCM - Geographical Sub-Areas

Sub Area	
1.	Northern Alboran Sea
2.	Alboran Island
3.	Southern Alboran Sea
4.	Algeria
5.	Balearic Islands
6.	Northern Spain
7.	Gulf of Lions
8.	Corsica Island
9.	Ligurian and North Tirrenian Seas
10.	South Tirrenian Seas
11.	Sardinia Island
12.	Northern Tunisia
13.	Gulf of Hammamet
14.	Gulf of Gabes
15.	Malta Island
16.	South of Sicily
17.	Northern and Central Adriatic Sea
18.	Southern Adriatic Sea
19.	Western Ionian Sea
20.	Eastern Ionian Sea
21.	Lybia
22.	Aegean Sea
23.	Crete Island
24.	South of Turkey
25.	Cyprus Island
26.	Egypt
27.	Levant
28.	Marmara Sea
29.	Black Sea
30.	Azov Sea

*Source: Report of the fifth session of the Scientific Advisory Committee, GFCM. Rome, 1 - 4 July 2002. Fao Fisheries Report No. 684.*

## **FAO Statistical forms**

**FISHSTAT FF-1:** NUMBER OF DECKED VESSELS / TOTAL TONNAGE AND TOTAL POWER BY L.O.A. (LENGTH OVERALL) AND TYPE

**FISHSTAT FF-2:** NUMBER OF UNDECKED, POWERED AND NOT POWERED VESSELS, BY L.O.A. (LENGTH OVERALL) AND TYPE



**FISHERY FLEET - NUMBER OF DECKED VESSELS / TOTAL TONNAGE AND  
TOTAL POWER BY L.O.A. (LENGTH OVERALL) AND TYPE**

**FISHSTAT FF-1**

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: ....

L.O.A. (Metres)	Code N = Number <sup>1</sup> GT = Gross	Total	VESSEL TYPES											
			Trawlers 01	Purse Seiners 02	Seiners others 03	Gill Netters	Trap Setters 05	Long Liners	Liners others 07	Multipurpos e vessels	Dredger s	Other fishing vessels		
Up to 11.9	100 N													
	GT													
	P													
12 - 17.9	110 N													
	GT													
	P													
18 - 23.9	120 N													
	GT													
	P													
24 - 29.9	130 N													
	GT													
	P													
30 - 35.9	140 N													
	GT													
	P													
36 - 44.9	150 N													
	GT													
	P													
45 - 59.9	160 N													
	GT													
	P													
60 - 74.9	170 N													
	GT													
	P													
75 and over	180 N													
	GT													
	P													
TOTAL	N													
	GT													
	P													

<sup>1</sup> Total number of vessels

<sup>2</sup> Total Gross Tonnage. (Please indicate if different from GT (i.e. GRT))

<sup>3</sup> Total power. (Please indicate if different from KW, e.g., HP, CV, etc.)



**FISHERY FLEET – NUMBER OF UNDECKED, POWERED AND NOT POWERED VESSELS,  
BY L.O.A. (LENGTH OVERALL) AND TYPE**

**FISHSTAT FF-2**

**COUNTRY:**

**YEAR: ....**

			VESSEL TYPES									
L.O.A. (Metres)	Code P = No. Powered NP = No. not Powered	Total	Trawlers 01	Purse Seiners 02	Seiners others 03	Gill Netters 04	Trap Setters 05	Long Liners 06	Liners others 07	Multipurpose vessels 08	Dredgers 9.1	Other fishing vessels 9.0
Up to 5.9	200	P										
		NP										
6 - 11.9	210	P										
		NP										
12 - 17.9	220	P										
		NP										
18 - 23.9	230	P										
		NP										
24 - 29.9	240	P										
		NP										
30 and over	250	P										
		NP										
<b>TOTAL</b>		P										
		NP										

**Appendix 5: GFCM - IDENTIFICATION OF SHARED STOCKS IN EACH GFCM GEOGRAPHICAL SUB-AREA**

Species	Area	Countries
1. Hake	Gulf of Lions	France and Spain
2. Hake	Adriatic	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia
3. Hake	Sicily Channel	Italy, Tunisia, Libya and Malta
4. Anchovy	Gulf of Lions	France and Spain
5. Anchovy	Adriatic	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia
6. Sardine	Adriatic	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia
7. Sprat	Adriatic	Croatia, Italy, Slovenia
8. Red mullet	Adriatic	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia
9. Blue whiting	Adriatic	Albania, Croatia, Italy
10. Bluefin tuna	All Mediterranean	All countries
11. Swordfish	All Mediterranean	All countries
12. Albacore	All Mediterranean	All countries
13. Norway lobster	Adriatic	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia
14. Dolphin fish	Western Mediterranean	Italy, Malta, Spain and Tunisia
15. <i>Prionace glauca</i>	All Mediterranean	All countries
16. <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	All Mediterranean	All countries
17. <i>Lamna nasus</i>	All Mediterranean	All countries

Source: Report of the fifth session of the Scientific Advisory Committee, GFCM. Rome, 1 - 4 July 2002. *Fao Fisheries Report No. 684.*



**Appendix 6 EU regulations (minimum requirements)**  
**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1639/2001**

**of 25 July 2001**

**establishing the minimum and extended Community programmes for the collection of data in the fisheries sector and laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1543/2000**

**Collection of data concerning fishing capacities**

Parameters:

- ▶ Gross tonnage (GT)
- ▶ Engine power (kW)  
(Maximum continuous engine power actually developed by the main gear)
- ▶ Age of the vessel  
(calculated on the basis of the age of the hull)

Complementary parameters:

- ▶ Maximum continuous power of the main engine before derating
- ▶ Maximum overall power of the auxiliary engine(s) used for hoists and winches for the vessels with an overall length of more than 12 metres
- ▶ Characteristic of a standard fishing gear associated with each fishing technique, including the dimension and the insured value of the standard gear
- ▶ Average number per vessel of the fishing gears associated with the various type of fishing techniques

**Collection of data related to fishing effort**

Parameters:

- ▶ Fuel consumption
- ▶ Fishing effort by type of technique  
They are measured by the weighted sum of the fishing days associated with an area and with a specific period:
  - each day is weighted by a measuring unit related to the nominal fishing power of each vessel
  - a day at sea is regarded as a calendar day of fishing if at least one fishing operation has been carried out by a fishing vessel on that day, or if a passive fishing gear has been left at sea during this day
  - each day is attributed to the area where the first fishing operation took place within this day

(However, for passive gears, if no operation took place from the vessel within a day while at least one (passive) gear remained at sea, this day will be associated to the area where the last setting of a fishing gear was carried out on that fishing trip)

- ▶ Specific fishing efforts: they are associated with stocks of special interest.

### **Collection of data related to catches and landings**

Parameters:

- ▶ Data collection must make it possible to access
  - Commercial landings for all stocks
  - Total catches, landings and discards (for stocks mentioned in appendix XII)
  - Catches from recreational and game fisheries in marine waters (for stocks mentioned in Appendix XI)
- ▶ Each members State must describe the conversion factors it has applied

Complementary parameters:

- ▶ Landings from stocks mentioned in Appendix XIII
- ▶ Catches from game and recreational fisheries for stocks other than those mentioned in Appendix XI
- ▶ For salmon, the catches taken in estuaries, lakes and rivers in the geographical area of the Baltic Sea and the North Sea.

### **Collection of economic data by groups of vessels**

Parameters:

- ▶ Data must be collected to cover all the parameters mentioned in Appendix XVII according to the segmentation set out in Appendix III
- ▶ Investment must be measured in order to estimate the overall value of assets, including the capital value of the leased equipment. Insured values must be preferred. If the collection of the insured value proves too difficult, the replacement value of the vessel can be gathered by default. In such a case, the need for this substitution must be shown in the national programme
- ▶ Within production costs, labour costs must cover all expenditures paid by employers, including social security, health insurance, retirements and other related taxes.

## ***List of MedFisis publications***

MedFisis 2004. Enabling Participation in the fishery statistics and information system in the Mediterranean (TCP/INT/2904). Project document. GCP/INT/918/EC - TCP/INT/2904/TD-0. MedFisis Technical Document No. 0. 26pp.

MedFisis. 2004. Enabling Participation in the fishery statistics and information system in the Mediterranean (TCP/INT/2904). Report of the first coordination meeting. Beirut, Lebanon 19 – 24 January 2004. GCP/INT/918/EC - TCP/INT/2904/TD-1. MedFisis Technical Document No. 1: 62pp.

MedFisis. 2004. Working strategy of the MedFisis-TCP Component. GCP/INT/918/EC - TCP/INT/2904/TD-2. MedFisis Technical Document No. 2: 27pp.